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1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1892-3,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

SYDNEY:

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1892-3.

(IN EIGHT VOLUMES.)

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1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

(THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

131, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 31 August, 1892.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

Sir,

In accordance with former usage members of the City of Sydney Improvement Board now submit their Report for the past year, ended 31st August.

Thirty-four buildings, walls, or other structures brought under notice have been dealt with during the year, in terms of the 29th section of the Act, 42 Victoria No. 25, under which the operations of the Board are endeavoured to be conducted.

Numerous complaints are constantly made to the Board in connection with matters affecting the safety and health of inhabitants of Sydney; but in most instances the Board is powerless to act or to do more than cause a notice under the 21st clause of the City of Sydney Improvement Act to be issued; and recently an appeal was heard and dealt with of some importance as affecting a vital principle of city improvement or retrogression. Upon a narrow ribbon or strip of land, having a measurement permitting of apartments only some 7 feet in depth being built, and situated at the corner of Moore and Castlereagh Streets, the owners proposed to erect thereon a most undesirable two-storey structure, consisting of a row of five shops, as well as offices, the plans for which had been approved by the proper officer—the City Building Surveyor. During the prosecution of the appeal it again transpired that no legal authority rested with the officer mentioned, or the City Council, or the Board, or (as subsequently ascertained) with the Executive Government either, to prevent the erection of the proposed building in question, to which much public attention and interest were attracted, and which, from its intended site and frontage to a street recently widened and formed, at a cost to the citizens of about £230,000 (two hundred and thirty thousand pounds), and which proposed building was deemed to be of an exceedingly unsuitable and objectionable class of erection for such a prominent position in one of the chief centres of the city. Under the circumstances and conditions disclosed, the Board arrived at a clear and unanimous conclusion that the proposed building would have been a disfigurement and a public disgrace to the city, and members of the Board have again placed upon record their opinion, and an expression of regret that it is within the power of any person, without let or hindrance, to commit, within the metropolis, such a lamentable outrage upon architectural taste as that attempted—the erection of the building having since been actually commenced—or by such individual action to spoil the appearance of or thus deteriorate the value of property in any neighbourhood.

Upon this subject it may not be out of place to refer more particularly to the Third Annual Report of the Board, dated 31st August, 1882, *ten years ago*, or to quote from its contents the following passages:—

The members of the Board also desire to bring under special notice the great want of any effective supervision to regulate the nature and class of buildings permissible in certain streets. At present, so long as a building is not wholly constructed of wood, and the walls are of a certain thickness, it is in the power of any person to erect a most objectionable brick structure, uncemented and unpointed, adjoining or in close proximity to buildings of a far superior class, or in a neighbourhood where the remainder of the buildings are more in conformity with architectural symmetry. Instances of this state of things are unfortunately most numerous throughout the city. The

The class of buildings referred to being but recently erected cannot be interfered with, under the present law, until they become, in course of time, sufficiently old and decayed to be positively dangerous; for although they are in reality offences against architectural taste, and owners of adjacent premises have good grounds for complaint as to the injustice they are subjected to in having their properties thus depreciated in value through the building of the undesirable tenements in question in such close proximity to them, they cannot be dealt with as public nuisances for many years to come.

The members of the Board consider that if it were compulsory for designs of buildings to be submitted to some body of fully competent men capable of carrying out the duty indicated, and that a provision existed to regulate the class of buildings that should be permitted in certain localities, as well as to secure some uniformity of design, a most marked improvement in the general appearance of the city would thus ere long be brought about, in lieu of the present unsatisfactory state of things being perpetuated.

Another matter calling for action, and one well worthy of attention, is noticeable in the hideous awnings and verandahs that disfigure the principal streets of Sydney, and which are without doubt a standing disgrace to the city and the cause of much surprise to strangers visiting this the capital of the Australian colonies.

One of the first reforms endeavoured to be carried out by the Board, shortly after its appointment, was an attempt to have some of the worst of these nuisances immediately removed, with a view to the ultimate demolition of the remainder and the introduction of a more desirable standard to be complied with in the future; but the efforts put forth to effect these, *as well as other improvements*, have been frustrated by the Board not having the power, which it is believed it was intended they should possess, of exercising a control over such things.

Quite lately Board members considered it to be their duty to wait specially upon the Honorable the Acting Colonial Secretary to represent the foregoing facts, and to once more endeavour to impress upon the Government the necessity for an amendment of the City of Sydney Improvement Act. This was done, and in reply, Mr. Acting-Secretary Suttor stated that a Bill for the purpose was already in the hands of a member of the Government and that immediate attention would be given to it. Members of the Board again hope this will soon be accomplished, and that the very requisite alteration in the law bearing upon these matters will be made without much further delay.

Having regard to what has already been urged in the twelve preceding Annual Reports and otherwise, it seems superfluous to add much more; but in view of the terrible cholera scourge now visiting cities in other parts of the world, Board members wish to repeat what they have previously and frequently pointed out, viz., that the City Improvement Act is one which the Legislature of this Colony evidently intended should regulate (as its preamble clearly shows), and place under wise control, not alone architectural or constructive conditions concerning the safety or otherwise of buildings, but also those relating to the safety *and health* of the citizens, and as affecting sanitary considerations.

In taking precautions to guard against the introduction of disease from abroad, it would be well, it is firmly believed, not to overlook the defect known to exist in the Act referred to, which according to legal interpretation prevents the efficient dealing with, or supervision of, buildings not necessarily both constructively "ruinous and dangerous," but which from some ascertainable cause may be found to be injurious to health, and thus a source of grave danger to the occupants or the public. So far back as 1880, in their First Report, the Board asked for the enlargement of the term "dangerous to the public," so as to make it include the very important phase of "danger from insanitary causes," which danger has frequently come under the notice of members when making their inspections of various premises from time to time, when in a large number of buildings standing, it was observed that the laws of health and decency were grossly violated.

If proper authority had been conferred upon the Board to initiate and give due effect to the much-needed measures which the City of Sydney Improvement Act undoubtedly contemplated that members were meant to carry out, as well as others mentioned, and which the knowledge gained by research, observation, and experience, has taught to be salutary and useful, instead of Board members being fettered and impeded by what can reasonably be regarded in no other light than as obstacles and hindrances created by the numerous admitted defects and deficiencies of the present Act, it is considered, for the reasons stated, that there is a large quantity of useful and necessary work in the city, in the several directions fully and frequently set forth, which should receive attention by them, or some body of men qualified to undertake such duties, provided they be placed in a position to efficiently fulfil them, for in no sense can the small quantity of work now, or lately, returned as the result of this Board's labours be taken as a correct indication of that which is actually awaiting performance.

Mr. Benjamin Backhouse, H.A., R.I.B.A., who was granted leave of absence towards the close of the previous year, to enable him to proceed to England, returned early in March last and resumed his membership as the professional architect upon the Board, and Mr. R. C. Backhouse, F.I.A., N.S.W., who was temporarily appointed to act in his place, has, therefore, retired.

Mr. William Bailey, J.P., was duly elected Chairman of the Board for the past year.

We have, &c.,

WM. BAILEY, J.P., CHAIRMAN,	} MEMBERS OF BOARD.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, H.A., R.I.B.A.,	
CRAIG DIXSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., E.,	
GEORGE EVANS,	
FRANK SENIOR, J.P.,	

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(RETURN SHOWING AMOUNTS ISSUED TO MUNICIPAL COUNCILS FOR EXPENDITURE FROM 1888 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

AMOUNTS ISSUED TO MUNICIPAL COUNCILS FOR EXPENDITURE—1888 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Albury	1891	Albury to Wagga Wagga ... } Minor roads. Extension into and } Municipalities, as per Schedules	50 0 0
	1892	Albury to Boomanoomana ... } D2 and D3. ...	49 19 0
Alexandria	1891	Botany Road, Sydney, to Banks' Meadow, Municipalities ...	100 0 0
Armidale	1888	Main Northern Road ...	50 0 0
	1888	Armidale to Maryland ...	25 0 0
	1889	Main Northern Road ...	50 0 0
	1889	Armidale to Maryland ...	25 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road ...	325 0 0
	1891	Do ...	75 0 0
	1891	Armidale to Kangaroo Hills ...	
		Armidale to Eastern Plains ...	
		Armidale to Duval ...	
		Armidale to Hillgrove ... } Main roads within Municipalities.	
		Armidale to Yarrowick ... } Extension of Minor roads, as per	
		Armidale, via Kelly's Plains, to } Schedules D2 and D3 ...	75 0 0
		Castle Doyle ...	
		Armidale to Gostwycke ...	
		Armidale to Long Swamp ...	
	1892	Do	98 6 4
	1892	Main Northern Road ...	75 0 0
Adamstown	1889	Road through Adamstown—Newcastle to Lake Macquarie. Unclassified ..	300 0 0
	1892	Newcastle, via Merewether and Adamstown, to New Lambton. Road through mining townships, Newcastle District ...	42 3 0
Auburn	1892	Auburn Station to Parramatta Road, and Auburn Station towards Bankstown	900 0 0
Bathurst	1891	Bathurst to Trunkey ... } Main roads within Municipalities.	
		Bathurst and Gorman's Hill to } Extension of minor roads.	
		Campbell's River ... } Schedules D2 and D3 ...	50 0 0
		Bathurst to Swallow Creek ...	41 10 0
Ballina	1889	Roads through Richmond River Municipalities. Cost of repairs, damages, to roads, &c., by recent rains ...	500 0 0
	1890	Do	400 0 0
	1891	Ballina to Tenterfield. Unclassified Vote ...	660 0 0
	1891	Chilcott's Wharf to Alstonville ... } Main roads within Municipalities.	
		Ballina to Cape Byron ... } Extension of minor roads,	
		Ballina, via North Creek to Byron Bay } as per Schedules D2 and D3.	200 0 0
		Pearce's Creek to Tevern Junction ...	
	1892	Do	177 0 8
Bega	1890	Bega Roads, 1890 ...	500 0 0
	1891	Bega to Wolumla ... } Main roads within Municipalities.	
		Bega, &c., to Bermagui ... } Extensions of minor roads, as per	
		Bega to Bodalla ... } Schedules D2 and D3 ...	100 0 0
		Bega to Tathra ...	
	1892	Do	86 7 11
Balranald	1891	Repairs, Market-street, Balranald. Unclassified Vote ..	25 0 0
Blayney	1888	Bathurst to Blayney ...	12 0 0
	1888	Blayney to Grenfell ...	98 0 0
	1889	Bathurst to Blayney ...	12 0 0
	1889	Blayney to Grenfell ...	98 0 0
	1890	Bathurst and Blayney and Cowra Road to Grenfell ...	125 0 0
	1891	Do	125 0 0
	1891	Blayney to No. 1 Swamp ... } Main roads within Municipalities.	
		Blayney to Teapot Swamp ... } Extension of minor roads, as per	
		Blayney to Forest Reefs ... } Schedules D2 and D3 ...	75 0 0
	1892	Do	61 19 10
	1892	Bathurst, via Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell ...	125 0 0

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Bourke	1891	Bourke to Hungerford	} Main roads within municipalities. Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3
		Bourke to Wanaaring	
		Bourke to Barrington... ..	
		Bourke to Cobar	
	1892	Do do do do do do	108 6 11
Berry (Broughton Creek and Boma- derry.	1888	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities...	700 0 0
	1889	Do do do do do do	700 0 0
	1890	Do do do do do do	700 0 0
	1890	Repairs, Jasper's Brush to Meroo—Main South Coast Road	30 0 0
	1891	Woodhill to Berry. Unclassified Vote	60 0 0
	1891	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities...	700 0 0
	1891	Kangaroo Valley to Berry—Main roads within municipalities. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do do do do	32 4 2
Broughton Vale	1892	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities...	700 0 0
	1892	Woodhill to Berry. Unclassified Vote	60 0 0
	1891	Do do do do do do	120 0 0
Broken Hill	1892	Do do do do do do	120 0 0
	1891	Wilcannia to Cockburn—Main roads within municipalities. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	100 0 0
Bowral	1892	Do do do do do do	64 0 9
	1889	Bridge, Merrigang-street, Bowral	300 0 0
Bowral	1890	Centennial (late Ben Osborne's) Road, from Bowral to Berrima Road, at Cutaway Hill	100 0 0
	1890	Grant for flood repairs, Roads within municipal limits. Unclassified	225 0 0
	1891	Old South Road, &c., to Little Forest	} Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3
		Berrima to Bowral	
		Old South Road, &c., to Bowral	
		Bowral to Robertson's	
1892	Do do do do do do	78 6 3	
Bingera	1890	Improvement of Maitland-street, Bingera. Contingent Vote	475 0 8
	1891	Scheduled Roads passing through Municipality—Construction of roads, &c., generally. Supplementary Estimates, 1890.	250 0 0
	1891	Bingera to Bundarra	} Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3
		Bingera to Narrabri	
	Bingera to Eulovrie		
	Bingera to Barraba		
	1892	Do do do do do do	93 0 1
Bombala	1891	Cooma to Bombala	} Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3
		Bombala, &c., to McLaughlin River	
		Bombala to Delegate... ..	
		Bombala to Buckley's Springs	
1892	Do do do do do do	51 17 8	
Braidwood... ..	1892	Foot-bridge, Bombala River Erection. Unclassified Vote	20 0 0
	1891	Nowra, &c., to Braidwood	} Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3
		Sergeant's Point to Braidwood	
		Braidwood to Nelligen	
		Araluen to Moruya	
		Braidwood to Queanbeyan	
	Cooma to Braidwood... ..		
Burrowa	1892	Do do do do do do	101 18 7
	1891	Burrowa to Young	} Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3.
		Burrowa to Genyn	
	Burrowa to Wheoco		
1892	Do do do do do do	86 3 10	
Camperdown	1891	Missenden Road. Unclassified Vote	90 0 0
Campbelltown	1892	Do do do do do do	90 0 0
	1888	Main South Coast Road	350 0 0
	1889	Do do do do do do	350 0 0
	1890	Do do do do do do	350 0 0
	1890	Minto Station towards National Park. Unclassified	50 0 0
	1890	Construction New Bridge, Budgelly Road. do	150 0 0
	1891	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities...	350 0 0
Cootamundra	1891	South Road, near Railway to Campbelltown. Extension of minor roads	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do do do do	57 8 8
	1892	Campbelltown and Laverpool Road to Minto Railway Station. Unclassified..	200 0 0
	1889	Wallooon-street, Cootamundra	500 0 0
	1891	Wagga Wagga to Wombat	} Main roads within municipalities. Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3
		Coolac to Cootamundra	
		Cootamundra to Temora	
		Do do do do do do	
	1892	Do do do do do do	57 8 2
	Cudgegong..	1888	Wallerawang to Mudgee. Municipalities ... ..	200 0 0
1889		Do do do do do do	200 0 0
1889		Cullenbone to Mudgee. Unclassified Vote	300 0 0
1890		Wallerawang to Mudgee. Municipalities	200 0 0
1890		Flood repairs in district. Unclassified Vote	300 0 0
1891		Wallerawang to Mudgee. Municipalities	200 0 0
1891		Cudgegong to Wollar	} Main roads within Municipalities. Minor roads extension, as per Schedules D2 and D3
		Cudgegong to Rystone	
		Cudgegong to Hill End	
		Cudgegong to Reedy Creek	
	Cudgegong to Home Rule		
	Cullenbone to Gulgong		
	Cudgegong to Merindee		
1892	Do do do do do do	499 6 1	
Canterbury	1892	Wallerawang to Mudgee. Municipalities	200 0 0
	1889	Old Canterbury Road, Main West Road to Canterbury. Unclassified Vote...	400 0 0
	1889	Do do do do do do	275 0 0
	1890	Removal of old bridge near Canterbury Racecourse. Unclassified Vote	30 0 0
	1891	Canterbury main street. Unclassified Vote	500 0 0
	1891	Undercliffe Bridge to George's River. Unclassified Vote	75 0 0
1891	Unwin's Bridge Road. Unclassified Vote	135 0 0	

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
Casino	1888	Siding leading to Casino Wharf, Casino, &c., to Chilcott's Wharf	£ 150 s. 0 d. 0
	1889	Roads, Richmond River Municipalities. Cost of repairing damages to roads, &c., by recent rains	200 0 0
	1890	Do do do do	400 0 0
	1891	Ballina to Tenterfield. Unclassified Vote	1,100 0 0
	1891	Cross Roads to Casino	Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3 ... }
		Casino to Sandy Creek	
		Casino to Woodburn	
		Casino to Tabulam	
		Casino to Mount Lindsay	
		Casino to Lismore	
	Casino to Coraki	400 0 0	
	Do do	365 9 2	
Concord	1890	Construction drain between Railway Crossing and Powell's Creek, Concord. Unclassified Vote	216 0 0
Carrington	1889	Carrington main road. Urgent claims on roads, &c.	760 0 0
Cobar	1890	Repairs, Cobar roads, within Municipal limits. Unclassified Vote	150 0 0
	1891	Cobar to Nyngan	Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3. ... }
	Cobar to Hillston		
	Cobar to road, Booligal to Wilcannia		
	Cobar to Bourke		
	Do do	50 0 0	
Cooma	1892	Do do	75 2 6
	1888	Goulburn to Cooma. Municipalities	37 0 0
	1889	Do do	37 0 0
	1889	Do Contingent Vote	196 12 0
	1890	Do Municipalities	75 0 0
	1891	Do do	75 0 0
	1891	Road to summit of Mt. Gladstone. Construction roads, &c., generally. Supplementary Estimates	25 0 0
	1891	Cooma to Bombala	Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads as per Schedules D2 and D3. ... }
		Cooma to Jindabyne	
		Cooma to Green Hills	
	Cooma to Bobundarah		
	Cooma, via Peak, to Bolario		
	Cooma, &c., to Murrumbucca		
	Cooma &c., to Nimitybelle	175 0 0	
	Do do	198 6 5	
1892	Goulburn to Cooma. Municipalities	75 0 0	
Coonamble	1890	Flood repairs, streets of Coonamble. Unclassified Vote	50 0 0
1891	Dubbo to Coonamble	Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3. ... }	
	Coonamble to Pilliga		
	Walgett to Coonamble		
	Do do	100 0 0	
Cowra	1892	Do do	106 4 4
	1891	Cowra, &c., to Hovell's Creek	do
	Cowra, &c., to Walli		
	Cowra to Canowindra		
	Cowra to North Logan		
	Do do	44 0 6	
1892	Kendall-street, Cowra. Unclassified Vote	532 0 0	
1892	Bathurst, via Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell	150 0 0	
Camden	1889	Main South Road, near Camden, via Sheather's Lane to Paling's Hospital. Unclassified Vote	500 0 0
	1890	Main South Road to Carrington Hospital. Unclassified Vote	750 0 0
	1890	Floods—Grants—Newbridge, Sheather's Lane, £150	Unclassified Vote ... }
		Main Southern Road to Cobbity, Kirkham Lane, £100	
		Main Southern Road to German's Road—Lodges Road, £10	
		Main South Road, &c., to Glendamel	
	1891	Camden, &c., to Glendamel, Brownlow Hill	50 0 0
		Do do	30 18 7
	1892	Repairs to the Oaks Road. Unclassified Vote	200 0 0
	1892	Coraki roads—Main roads. Municipalities. Extension minor roads	71 18 6
1891	Forbes to South Condobolin	Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads as per Schedules D2 and D3.	
	Forbes to Condobolin		
	Parkes to Condobolin		
	Do do	125 0 0	
Darlington	1892	Do do	148 2 9
	1889	Watering Sydney and Cook's River Road	50 0 0
	1890	Do do	50 0 0
	1891	Codrington to Forbes-street—Subsidy—Sydney and Cook's River Road	30 0 0
	1891	Watering Newtown Road—Sydney and Cook's River Road	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do do	50 0 0
Deniliquin	1889	Flood damages, Deniliquin. Urgent claims on Roads and Bridges, &c.	262 0 0
	1891	Deniliquin to Urana	Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3.
		Deniliquin to Hay	
		Deniliquin to Mathoura	
		Deniliquin to Roomanoomana	
	Do do	50 0 0	
1892	Do do	86 1 6	
1892	Deniliquin to Cochran's Creek, and culvert, Warbuccra Gate	350 0 0	
Dubbo	1889	Main Western Road. Municipalities	43 15 0
	1890	Do do	10 18 9
	1891	Do do	10 18 9
	1891	Metalling Bourke-street, Dubbo. Unclassified Vote	300 0 0
	1891	Dubbo towards Cobborah	Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads as per Schedules D2 and D3.
		Dubbo to Obley	
		Dubbo, &c., to Peak Hill	
		Dubbo to Bobberah	
		Do do	50 0 0
	1892	Do do	44 15 7
1892	Main Western Road. Municipalities	10 18 9	

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Dundas	1890	Midson's Road, leading from Pennant Hills and Carlingford Road, &c., to Pennant Hills. Unclassified Vote	200 0 0
	1890	Bridge on Road, Eastwood Station to Pennant Hills. Unclassified Vote	125 1 6
	1890	Bettington's Lane. Unclassified Vote	31 5 0
	1890	Do do do do	31 5 0
	1891	Kissing Point Road. do	150 0 0
	1891	Carlingford Road—Construction of roads, &c., generally—Supplementary Estimates	1,100 0 0
	1892	Bettington's Lane. Unclassified Vote	31 5 0
	1892	Pennant Hills Road, between Bettington's Lane and Carlingford—Parramatta to Pennant Hills	60 0 0
Enfield	1890	The Burwood Road } The Old George's River Road } The Punchbowl Road } Unclassified Vote...	900 0 0
	1891	Approaches Lennaby Bridge, Old George's River Road—Burwood to Punchbowl Creek	37 14 0
Fivedock	1891	Culvert near Wimbledon-street—Main West Road. Municipality	12 0 0
Forbes	1888	Orange to Forbes. Municipalities	350 0 0
	1889	Do do do do	350 0 0
	1890	Do do do do	350 0 0
	1890	Flood repairs, Forbes District. Unclassified Vote	300 0 0
	1891	Orange to Forbes. Municipalities	350 0 0
	1891	Condobolin Road—Construction Roads, &c., generally. Supplementary Estimates	150 0 0
	1891	Flood repairs, Forbes District. Unclassified Vote	200 0 0
	1891	Forbes to Toogong	
		Forbes to Goolagong	
		Forbes, &c., to Peak Hill	
		Forbes to Condobolin	
		Forbes to South Condobolin	
		Forbes to Gunningbland Junction	
		Grenfell to Forbes	
	1892	Do do do do	371 19 0
	1892	Orange to Forbes—Municipalities	350 0 0
Fairfield and Smithfield.	1889	Fairfield to Orphan School Road (Avoca Road). Urgent claims on Roads and Bridges	20 0 0
	1890	Fairfield through Smithfield to Prospect. Unclassified Vote	50 0 0
	1890	Approach, Bridge, Prospect Creek, Kenyon's Bridge on Smithfield side. Unclassified Vote	30 0 0
Glebe	1889	Control of Pyrmont Bridge Road	120 0 0
Goulburn	1888	Main Southern Road. Municipalities	178 2 6
	1888	Goulburn to Cooma do	25 0 0
	1889	Do do do do	25 0 0
	1889	Main Southern Road do	140 12 6
	1890	Do do do do	140 12 6
	1890	Goulburn to Cooma do	25 0 0
	1891	Do do do do	25 0 0
	1891	Main Southern Road do	140 12 6
	1891	Goulburn to Bungonia	
		Goulburn to Taralga	
		Goulburn to Crookwell	
		Goulburn to Wheeo	
		Goulburn, &c., to Pomeroy	
	1892	Do do do do	81 9 7
	1892	Main Southern Road. Municipalities	140 12 6
	1892	Goulburn to Cooma do	25 0 0
Gosford	1890	Main Street, Gosford, damaged by rain. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
Grafton	1888	Grafton, via Glen Innes to Inverell. Municipalities	75 0 0
	1889	Do do do do	71 5 0
	1890	Do do do do	71 5 0
	1890	Flood repairs, Grafton District. Cost of repairing flood damage	1,000 0 0
	1891	Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell. Municipalities	71 5 0
	1891	Grafton to Nymboida	
		South Grafton to Corindi	
		South Grafton to Rushforth	
		South Grafton to Yamba	
		Solferino Road—Grafton to Solferino	
		Grafton to Broadwater	
	1892	Do do do do	106 11 4
	1892	Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell. Municipalities	71 5 0
	1892	Flood damage, Grafton Streets. Treasurer's Advance Account	100 0 0
Gerringong...	1888	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities	550 0 0
	1889	Do do do do	550 0 0
	1889	Deviations, Main South Coast Road, south of Gerringong. Unclassified Vote	500 0 0
	1890	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities	500 0 0
	1891	Do do do do	425 0 0
	1892	Do do do do	425 0 0
Glen Innes...	1888	Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell. Municipalities	275 0 0
	1888	Armidale to Maryland do	200 0 0
	1889	Do do do do	200 0 0
	1889	Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell do	275 0 0
	1890	Do do do do	275 0 0
	1890	Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell—Inverell Road. Municipalities	250 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	200 0 0
	1890	Do do do do	200 0 0
	1891	Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell do	275 0 0
	1891	Do do do do	250 0 0
	1891	Red Range Road.—Construction roads, &c., generally. Supplementary Estimate	100 0 0

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
Glen Innes ...	1891	Wellingrove Road ...	£ s. d. 150 0 0
		Pinnacville Road ...	
		Shaunon Vale Road ...	
		Red Range Road ...	
		Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads, as per } Schedules D2 and D3 ... }	
	1892	Do do do do	150 11 8
	1892	Main Northern Road—Municipalities ...	200 0 0
	1892	Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell—Municipalities ...	275 0 0
Grenfell ...	1888	Blayney, via Cowra, to Grenfell ...	50 0 0
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
	1891	Bathurst, via Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell ...	50 0 0
	1891	Young to Grenfell ...	50 0 0
		Grenfell, &c., to Morangell ...	
	1892	Do do do do	35 8 3
	1892	Bathurst, via Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell ...	50 0 0
Gulgong ...	1889	Gulgong to Mudgee, via Three-mile. Unclassified Vote ...	300 0 0
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
	1891	Coolah to Gulgong. Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ...	50 0 0
	1891	Cullenbone to Gulgong ...	100 0 0
		Gulgong to Jackson's Crossing ...	
		Gulgong to Martin's ...	118 5 1
		Do do do do	
	1891	Coolah to Gulgong ...	37 19 6
Granville ...	1889	Woodville Road. Unclassified Vote ...	80 0 0
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
	1890	Main Western Road. Municipalities ...	300 0 0
	1891	Do do do do	50 0 0
	1891	Woodville Road, Granville to Southern Road. Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads. ...	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do do	35 2 9
Gunnedah...	1892	Main Western Road. Municipalities ...	50 0 0
		Flood repairs; Gunnedah roads. Unclassified Vote ...	
		Gunnedah to Somerton ...	
		Willow Tree to Gunnedah ...	
	1891	Gunnedah to Narrabri ...	100 0 0
		Gunnedah to Melally ...	
		Gunnedah to Wondobah ...	60 1 9
		Do do do do	
Greta ...	1890	Flood repairs, Greta Streets. Unclassified Vote ...	250 0 0
		Braunton, &c., to Greta. Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ...	
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
	1892	Main Northern Road. Unclassified Vote ...	400 0 0
Gundagai ...	1891	Main South Road. Construction roads, &c. generally. Supplementary Estimates ...	750 0 0
		Gundagai to Bongongolone ...	
		Gundagai to Wagga Wagga ...	
		Do do do do	
	1892	Half cost constructing bridge at Ned's Gully. Unclassified Vote ...	56 15 0
	1892	Main Southern Road. Municipalities ...	39 7 6
Hill End ...	1889	Roads, Hill End. Unclassified Vote ...	75 0 0
		Main road through Hill End. Unclassified Vote ...	
		Cudgong to Hill End ...	
		Monkey Hill to Hill End ...	
	1891	Do do do do	50 0 0
		Do do do do	
	1892	Do do do do	27 3 7
Hunter's Hill ...	1889	Road to Ryde through Field of Mars. Unclassified Vote ...	300 0 0
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
	1891	Do do do do	300 0 0
	1892	Construction of Drummoyne-street, Hunter's Hill ...	600 0 0
Hamilton ...	1889	Roads through Hamilton. Unclassified Vote ...	400 0 0
		Flood damages, Hamilton District. Unclassified Vote ...	
		Waratah to Maitland. Main roads within Municipalities. Extension minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ...	
		Do do do do	
	1892	Do do do do	22 17 9
	1892	Newcastle, &c., to New Lambton ...	45 7 0
		Newcastle, &c., to Waratah ...	
	1892	Do do do do	13 0 0
Hay...	1889	Hay bridge tolls ...	246 4 10
		Hay to Booligal ...	
		Hay to Deniliquin ...	
		Hay to Gunbar ...	
	1891	Hay to Balranald ...	75 0 0
		Do do do do	
	1892	Do do do do	121 1 11
Hillston ...	1891	Booligal to Hillston ...	50 0 0
		Do do do do	
		Do do do do	
	1892	Do do do do	48 6 8
Hurstville ...	1888	Rocky Point Road to George's River (Forest Road). Unclassified Vote ...	400 0 0
		Tom Ugly's Point Road to Croydon (Croydon Road), do ...	
		Illawarra Road to Bond's Road (Stony Creek Road). do ...	
		Bridge, Queen Victoria-street—Culverts, Kingsgrove Road to Kogarah Station ...	
		Rocky Point Road to George's River (Forest Road). Unclassified Vote ...	
		Illawarra Road to Bond's Road (Stony Creek Road). do ...	
		Tom Ugly's Point Road to Croydon (Croydon Road). do ...	
		Forest Road—Canterbury Electorate roads ...	
		Stony Creek Road do ...	
		Croydon Road. Unclassified Vote ...	
Belmore Road—Canterbury Road to George's River ...			

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Hurstville ...	1891	Hurstville Road. Unclassified Vote ...	1,000 0 0
	1891	Stony Creek Road. Canterbury electorate roads ...	100 0 0
	1891	Forest Road do ...	400 0 0
	1891	Croydon Road. Unclassified Vote ...	50 0 0
	1892	Do Canterbury electorate roads ...	50 0 0
	1892	Stony Creek Road do ...	100 0 0
	1892	Forest Road do ...	400 0 0
Inverell ...	1891	Guyra to Inverell ...	
		Uralla to Inverell ...	
		Warialda to Inverell... ..	
		Inverell to Kangaroo Camp... ..	
		Inverell to Gum Flat... ..	
		Inverell to Wallangra	
		Inverell to Emmaville	
		Inverell to Bukkulla	
		Inverell to Queensland Border	
		Inverell to King's Plains	
	1892	Do do ...	590 18 0
	1888	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities... ..	225 0 0
	1890	Do do do ...	187 10 0
	1891	Do do do ...	187 10 0
	1891	Wollongong to Appin—Main road within Municipalities. Extension minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do ...	38 17 11
	1889	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities... ..	225 0 0
Junce ...	1891	Wagga Wagga to Wombat } Extension of minor roads, Schedules } Eurongilly to Junce } D2 and D3 }	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do ...	43 4 6
Jerilderie ...	1890	Repair of roads within Municipality leading to Railway Station. Unclassified Vote	150 0 0
	1891	Jerilderie to Berrigan } Main roads within Municipalities. } Jerilderie to Yanko } Extension of minor roads, } Jerilderie to Tocumwall } Schedules D2 and D3 }	100 0 0
	1892	Do do do ...	200 0 0
Kiama ...	1891	Repairs to Hoddle's Road. Unclassified Vote	62 10 0
	1891	Moss Vale to Kiama—Main roads within Municipalities. Extension minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	300 0 0
	1892	Do do do ...	292 8 7
Kempsey ...	1890	Kempsey District—Construction of roads, damaged by recent rains	400 0 0
	1891	Port Macquarie to Kempsey } Main roads within Municipalities. } Kempsey to Grafton and Armidale... .. } Extension of minor roads, } Kempsey to Algonera Junction } Schedules D2 and D3 }	200 0 0
		East Kempsey to Boggy Creek	
		East Kempsey to Sherwood	
	1892	Do do do ...	160 15 3
Kogarah ...	1888	Tom Ugly's Point to Croydon—Croydon Road. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
	1888	Half-way House to Rocky Point. Unclassified Vote	650 0 0
	1888	Half-way House to road, Tom Ugly's to Croydon—Kogarah Road. Unclassified Vote... ..	100 0 0
	1889	Do do do ...	250 0 0
	1890	Kogarah Road. Canterbury electorate roads	250 0 0
	1891	Erection of culvert on Kogarah Road. Unclassified Vote	140 0 0
	1891	Kogarah Road. Canterbury electorate roads	250 0 0
	1892	Do do do ...	250 0 0
Katoomba ...	1891	Repairs, Katoomba-street. Unclassified Vote	250 0 0
	1891	Main Western Road. Municipalities	300 0 0
	1892	Do do do ...	150 0 0
	1892	Do Unclassified Vote	150 0 0
Kiama, East ...	1891	Kiama to Shellharbour. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
Lambton ...	1889	Road through Lambton, through Jesmond. Unclassified Vote	150 0 0
	1890	Road damaged by Tramway Department. Urgent claims on roads, &c.	286 0 0
	1890	Main road through Lambton—flood damage. Unclassified Vote	200 0 0
Lambton, New ...	1889	Newcastle to Wallsend. Unclassified Vote	300 0 0
	1889	Lambton to Charleston. do	382 0 0
	1890	Adamstown to New Lambton. do	750 0 0
	1890	New Lambton to Junction with Lambton and Charleston Roads. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
	1890	Hamilton to New Lambton. Unclassified Vote... ..	300 0 0
	1892	Newcastle to New Lambton—towards maintaining roads in mining townships, Newcastle District... ..	48 12 0
Leichhardt... ..	1890	Road past Callan Park Asylum. Contingent Vote	42 0 0
	1891	Do Unclassified Vote	42 0 0
	1892	Do Municipalities	42 0 0
Lismore ...	1889	Roads, Richmond River—cost of repairs, flood damage	500 0 0
	1890	Do do do ...	400 0 0
	1890	Repair of Tweed Road near Flick's. Unclassified Vote	30 0 0
	1891	Hollingsworth Creek, culvert approach. do	75 0 0
	1891	Ballina to Tenterfield. Unclassified Vote	440 0 0
		South Lismore to Wyrallah... ..	
	1891	Casino to Lismore	
		Lismore to Alstonville	
		Lismore to Numulgi } Main roads within Municipalities. } Lismore to Tucki } Extension of minor roads, } Lismore to Murwillumbah } Schedules D2 and D3. }	400 0 0
		Lismore to Brunswick	
		Lismore towards Nightcap	
	1892	Do do do ...	389 6 2
Liverpool ...	1888	Maryvale Road. Unclassified Vote	75 0 0
	1888	Orphan School Road. Unclassified Vote... ..	75 0 0
	1889	Main Southern Road. Contingent Vote	391 5 0
	1890	Liverpool to Cow Pasture Road (Bunera Road). Contingent Vote	300 0 0
	1890	Main South Road. Municipalities... ..	531 5 0
	1891	Do do do ...	531 5 0

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Liverpool ...	1891	Liverpool, towards Penrith—Main roads within Municipalities. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ...	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do	53 0 9
	1892	Construction, Bunberry Curran Creek Bridge. Unclassified Vote ...	50 0 0
Lithgow ...	1891	Hartley to Vale of Clwydd ... } Main roads within Municipalities. } Bowenfels to Lidsdale ... } Extension minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ... }	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do	56 2 2
Marrickville ...	1888	Sydney to Cook's River Road. Municipalities ...	1,450 0 0
	1889	Do do do	1,450 0 0
	1890	Do do do	1,450 0 0
	1891	Do do do	1,450 0 0
	1892	Do do do	1,450 0 0
Maitland, East ...	1888	Main Northern Road—in lieu of tolls ...	348 0 0
	1889	Do do do	348 0 0
	1889	Bridges, East Maitland to Morpeth. Repairs to bridges	366 0 0
	1889	Main Northern Road.—Repairs to flood damaged roads and bridges by recent rains ...	150 0 0
	1889	Pitnacree Road. Repairs to flood damaged roads and bridges by recent rains	500 0 0
	1889	East Maitland Roads. Urgent claims, roads and bridges	300 0 0
	1889	East Maitland culverts. do do	100 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road. Municipalities ...	348 0 0
	1890	Repairs, flood damage, Pitnacree Road. Unclassified Vote ...	100 0 0
	1890	Flood repairs, Maitland District. Flood vote ...	800 0 0
	1890	Do Unclassified vote ...	250 0 0
	1890	Do Main North Road ...	150 0 0
	1890	Repair, Newcastle-street, East Maitland. Unclassified Vote	300 0 0
	1891	Main Northern Road. Municipalities ...	348 0 0
	1891	Morpeth Road to East Maitland ... } Main roads—Municipalities. Ex- } Pitnacree Bridge to Dunmore Bridge } tension of minor roads, Schedules } Waratah to Maitland ... } D2 and D3 ... }	100 0 0
	1891	East Maitland to Freeman's Water-holes ... }	
	1892	do do do	82 4 5
Maitland, West ...	1892	Main Northern Roads. Municipalities ...	348 0 0
	1888	Main Northern Roads—in lieu of tolls ...	385 0 0
	1888	Lighting Belmore Bridge ...	60 0 0
	1889	Main Northern Road—in lieu of tolls ...	385 0 0
	1889	Roads and streets, West Maitland. Flood Vote ...	1,000 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road—in lieu of tolls ...	385 0 0
	1890	Cost of repairing damage to roads, &c., by rains ...	1,200 0 0
	1890	Lighting Belmore Bridge ...	120 0 0
	1891	Main Northern Road—in lieu of tolls ...	385 0 0
	1891	Flood repairs—Construction of roads, &c., generally. Supplementary Estimates ...	200 0 0
	1891	West Maitland—Oakhampton Road } Extension of minor roads, Sched- } West Maitland to East Maitland— } ules D2 and D3. ... }	50 0 0
	1891	Brisbane Water Road ... }	
	1891	West Maitland to Mulbring ... }	
	1891	West Maitland to Dunmore ... }	
	1892	Do do do	46 8 8
Morpeth ...	1892	Main Northern Road—in lieu of tolls ...	385 0 0
	1888	Do do do	286 0 0
	1889	Do do do	286 0 0
	1889	Culverts on main road through Municipality. Unclassified Vote ...	200 0 0
	1890	Cost of repairing flood damage by late rains ...	250 0 0
	1890	Road from Queen's Wharf to Maitland Road. Contingent Vote ...	60 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road—in lieu of tolls ...	286 0 0
	1891	Do do do	286 0 0
	1891	Raymond Terrace to Morpeth } Extension of minor roads, Sched- } Morpeth to Four-mile Creek } ules D2 and D3 ... }	50 0 0
	1891	Morpeth to Largs ... }	
	1892	Do do do	37 6 2
Mudgee ...	1892	Main Northern Road—in lieu of tolls ...	286 0 0
	1890	Wallerawang to Mudgee. Municipalities ...	50 0 0
	1891	Do do do	37 10 0
	1892	Do do do	37 10 0
Manly ...	1891	Cutting down Red Hill, Manly to Sydney. Unclassified Vote ...	157 10 0
	1891	Manly to Pittwater—Extension of minor roads, as per Schedules D2 and D3.	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do	33 7 2
Merewether ...	1889	Removal of culvert, Glebe to Adamstown, through Merewether. Unclassified Vote ...	28 0 0
	1892	Newcastle, via Merewether to New Lambton. Mining townships, Newcastle District ...	38 18 0
Molong ...	1888	Main Western Road, Tolls ...	85 3 9
	1888	Do Municipalities ...	129 1 3
	1890	Do do do	262 10 0
	1891	Do do do	129 1 3
	1891	Molong to Toogong ... } Extension of minor roads, } Molong to Cargo ... } Schedules D2 and D3 ... }	100 0 0
	1891	Molong to Warne ... }	
	1892	Do do do	103 15 8
Muswellbrook ...	1892	Main Western Road. Municipalities ...	129 1 3
	1888	Main Northern Road do ...	50 0 0
	1889	Do do do	50 0 0
	1889	Do Urgent claims, &c. ...	200 0 0
	1890	Repairs, Roads and Culverts. Unclassified Vote ...	100 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road. Municipalities ...	50 0 0
	1891	Do do do	50 0 0
	1891	Denman to Merriwa ... } Extension of minor roads, } Muswellbrook Iron Bridge to } Schedules D2 and D3 ... }	50 0 0
	1891	Denman and Cassilis ... }	
	1892	Do do do	28 16 10

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Milton	1892	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	50 0 0
	1888	Main South Coast Road do	200 0 0
	1889	Do do	200 0 0
	1890	Do do	200 0 0
	1891	Do do	600 0 0
	1891	Milton to Bodalla. Extension minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	50 0 0
	1892	Do do	69 14 1
Maclean	1892	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities	600 0 0
	1890	Metalling Road through Maclean	300 0 0
	1890	Repairs, Road through Municipality. Contingent Vote	500 0 0
	1890	Flood repairs—Maclean District Roads	250 0 0
	1891	South Grafton to Yamba	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ... }
		Maclean to Palmer's Channel	
		Brushgrove to Maclean	
	1892	Do do	52 9 7
	1892	Flood damages, Maclean District. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
Moss Vale	1890	Do Moss Vale District do	200 0 0
	1891	Moss Vale to Kiama	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ... }
		Moss Vale to Kangaroo Valley	
		Old South Road to Little Forest	
		Moss Vale to Berrima	
	1892	Do do	213 7 2
Mittagong	1890	Flood repairs, Mittagong District. Unclassified Vote	50 0 0
	1890	Main Southern Road. Municipalities	350 0 0
	1891	Do do	62 10 0
	1891	Mittagong, towards diamond fields. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3.	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do	30 16 1
Moruya	1892	Main Southern Road. Municipalities	62 10 0
	1892	Bridge over Nattai River. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
	1891	Moruya to Cemetery (silver mines). Construction Roads generally—Sup. Est.	31 11 0
	1891	Milton to Bodalla	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ... }
		Moruya to Heads	
	1892	Do do	162 3 10
Moree	1892	Milton and Bodalla Road through Moruya. Unclassified	100 0 0
	1891	Narrabri, via Moree, to Mungindi	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3. ... }
		Warialda to Moree	
		Bingera to Moree	
	1892	Moree, via Goonal, to Mogil Mogil. Do	98 4 4
Murrumburrah	1891	Murrumburrah, via Wombat, to Young	50 0 0
		Jugiong to Murrumburrah	} do
	1891	Wallendbeen to Murrumburrah	
		Douglas to Harden	50 0 0
	1892	Murrumburrah to Harden	51 10 9
Moama	1892	Albury-street. Unclassified Vote	250 0 0
	1891	Moama towards Bama	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3. ... }
		Moama towards Deniliquin	
	1892	Do do	142 10 0
Murrurundi	1892	Half cost—Repairs, No. 24 lane, Moama. Unclassified	54 10 0
	1892	Culvert, Cohen's Gully, Main North Road. Unclassified	200 0 0
	1892	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	62 10 0
Macdonaldtown	1892	Repairs to streets through wood-blocking Cook's River Road. Unclassified Vote	150 0 0
Narrabri	1890	Flood repairs, Narrabri. Flood Vote	400 0 0
	1890	Main street, Narrabri. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
	1891	Narrabri to Guonedah	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ... }
		Narrabri to Brenda	
		Narrabri to Mungindi	
		Narrabri to Bingera	
		1892	Do do	47 10 1
	1892	Erection of boat-shed, Narrabri. Unclassified	50 0 0
	1892	Main Road leading to Narrabri, R.S.P. Unclassified	111 16 0
Newcastle	1890	Newcastle District roads ford. Unclassified	550 0 0
Newtown	1888	Sydney and Cook's River Road. Municipalities	75 0 0
	1889	Do do	75 0 0
	1892	Repairs, streets damaged through wood-blocking Cook's River Road. Unclassified.	200 0 0
Nowra	1888	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities	200 0 0
	1889	Do do	200 0 0
	1889	Bridge at Tory's, Main South Coast Road. Repairs to bridges	150 0 0
	1889	Deviation, Nowra Hill Road. Unclassified Vote	50 0 0
	1890	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities	400 0 0
	1891	Do do	200 0 0
	1891	Nowra, via Nerriga, to Braidwood,	} Extension to minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ... }
		Nowra to Yalwal	
		Nowra, via Terrara, to Greenwell Point	
		1892	Do do	110 17 10
	1892	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities	200 0 0
Numba	1891	Repairs, roads within Municipal limits. Unclassified	100 0 0
North Sydney	1891	Culvert on Military Road. Military Road, St. Leonards	12 0 0
	1891	Metalling Ben Boyd Road. Unclassified Vote	600 0 0
	1892	Drain pipes, Miller and Mount Streets—Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry	7 0 0
Narrandera	1892	Lane Cove Road, near M'Carthy's do	12 10 0
	1892	Narrandera to Conargo	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3 ... }
		Wagga to Narrandera	
Nyngan	1892	Nyngan to Nymagce	} do
		Cobar to Nyngan	

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount	
Orange	1888	Main Western Road. Municipalities	£ s. d. 37 10 0	
	1889	Do do	37 10 0	
	1890	Do do	37 10 0	
	1891	Do do	37 10 0	
	1891	Orange to Carcoar	} Main roads within Municipalities. } Extension of minor roads, Schedules } D2 and D3	
		Orange to Canoblas		
		Orange to Cargo		
		Orange to Ophir		
		1892 Do do	36 4 5	
		1892 Main Western Road. Municipalities	37 10 0	
Paddington	1892	South Head Road, within Municipality	400 0 0	
Parramatta	1890	Repair, Park-street, Parramatta. Urgent claims on Roads and Bridges	70 0 0	
	1891	Kissing Point Road. Unclassified Vote	25 0 0	
	1891	Parramatta to Pennant Hills } Extension of minor roads, Schedules Parramatta to Rouse Hill } D2 and D3	50 0 0	
	1892 Do do	48 13 7		
Plattsburg	1892	Repair road in front of Cottage Homes, Parramatta. Unclassified	60 0 0	
	1889	Plattsburg to Minmi. Contingent Vote	360 0 0	
	1890	Flood repairs, main road through Plattsburg. Unclassified	300 0 0	
	1890	Repairs, Sandgate Cemetery Road, Plattsburg. do	165 0 0	
	1891	Plattsburg to Minmi. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	75 0 0	
Parkes	1892	Do do do	63 17 6	
	1889	Orange Road, between Parkes and bridge over Billabong Creek. Unclassified Vote	50 0 0	
	1890	Flood repairs, Parkes District. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0	
	1891	Borec to Parkes } Main roads within municipalities. Forbes to Parkes } Extension of minor roads, Parkes to Condobolin } Schedules D2 and D3 Parkes to Bolderogery } Parkes to Coradjery }	100 0 0	
Penrith	1892	Do do	138 17 7	
	1888	Main Western Road. Municipalities	62 10 0	
	1889	Do do	60 12 6	
	1890	Do do	60 12 6	
	1890	Do do	62 10 0	
	1891	Do do	60 12 6	
	1891	Repairs, High-street, Penrith. Unclassified Vote	500 0 0	
	1891	Western Road at Penrith to Bungelley } Extension of minor roads, Sche- Cross Roads. } dules D2 and D3	125 0 0	
		1892 Do do	138 1 1	
	Prospect and Sherwood.	1892	Main Western Road. Municipalities	60 12 6
1890		Repairs, road, Smithfield. Unclassified	75 0 0	
	1891	Woodville Road. do	237 0 0	
	1891	Road damaged by contractor for Prospect Waterworks. Unclassified	200 0 0	
	1891	Woodville Road—Granville to Main South Road. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	50 0 0	
	1892	Do do do do	17 16 5	
Fort Macquarie	1892	New bridge, Park Lane, Merrylands. Unclassified	75 17 0	
	1890	Repairs to flood damages, Fort Macquarie District	200 0 0	
	1891	Timonee to Port Macquarie } Extension of minor roads, Sche- Port Macquarie to Kempsey } dules D2 and D3 Port Macquarie to Tacking Point }	100 0 0	
		1892 Do do	100 17 2	
Queanbeyan	1891	Repairs to Lanyon Road, Queanbeyan. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0	
	1891	Queanbeyan to Murrumbateman } Extension of minor roads, Sche- Queanbeyan to Gunning } dules D2 and D3 Queanbeyan to Uriarra }	50 0 0	
	1892	Do do	63 1 9	
	1892	Goulburn to Cooma. Municipalities	75 0 0	
	1892	Main road through Queanbeyan. Goulburn to Cooma	145 0 0	
	1892	Crawford-street, Queanbeyan, to Railway Station. Unclassified Vote	85 0 0	
Randwick	1889	Repairs, Bridge, Carrington Road. Unclassified Vote	40 0 0	
Redfern	1891	Repairs, Botany Road. Sydney to Banks Meadow	50 0 0	
Richmond	1890	Windsor-street, Richmond. Unclassified Vote	500 0 0	
		Dr. Clarke's Bridge to Richmond.		
	1891	Yarramundi to Richmond } Main roads within Municipalities. Clarendon to Cornwallis } Extension of minor roads, Schedules Windsor to Richmond } D2 and D3 Richmond to Cornwallis Road, Benson's Lane. }	50 0 0	
		1892 Do do	45 4 3	
	Raymond Terrace ..	1889	Repairs Raymond streets and roads. Urgent claims	369 0 0
		1890	Flood repairs within Raymond Terrace Municipality	250 0 0
		1891	Raymond Terrace to Stroud ... } Extension of minor roads, Schedules Raymond Terrace to Seaham ... } D2 and D3	50 0 0
		1892	Do do	29 14 8
	Rockdale	1888	Rocky Point to George's River. Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
		1889	Do (Forest roads). Unclassified Vote	100 0 0
1890		Do Canterbury Electorate roads	100 0 0	
1891		Do do do	200 0 0	
1892		Do do do	100 0 0	
Rookwood	1892	Vaughan-street, Rookwood. Unclassified Vote	65 0 0	
	1892	John-street, Rookwood—Rookwood Railway Station to Main West Road	600 0 0	
	1892	Notting Hill Road. Unclassified Vote	135 0 0	
Ryde	1889	Bridge, Blaxland's Road, near Eastwood Railway Station. Unclassified Vote	200 0 0	
	1890	Ryde Roads—Road to Eastwood. Unclassified Vote	175 0 0	
	1891	Flood repairs, Ryde Municipality. do	500 0 0	

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Ryde	1892	Parramatta Road, near Ryde Station, damaged by cartage of stone from Pott's Hill. Unclassified Vote	25 0 0
	1892	Upper Road leading to Eastwood. Unclassified Vote	175 0 0
	1892	Do do	175 0 0
Shellharbour	1888	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities... ..	200 0 0
	1888	Do Unclassified Vote	200 0 0
	1889	Do Municipalities	200 0 0
	1890	Do do	200 0 0
	1891	Do do	200 0 0
	1892	Do do	200 0 0
Singleton	1888	Main Northern Road. Municipalities.	50 0 0
	1889	Do do	50 0 0
	1889	Flood repairs, Singleton Municipality	100 0 0
	1890	Do do	300 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	50 0 0
	1891	Do do	50 0 0
	1891	Singleton to Cooper's Flat. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	50 0 0
	1892	Do do do	20 8 0
	1892	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	50 0 0
South Singleton	1888	Do do	25 0 0
	1889	Do do	25 0 0
	1889	Flood repairs. South Singleton Municipality	50 0 0
	1890	Do do	150 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	25 0 0
	1891	Do do	25 0 0
	1892	Do do	25 0 0
Silverton	1888	Main road through Silverton	450 0 0
	1888	Wilcannia to Thackaringa	22 16 0
	1889	Roads through Silverton. Unclassified	500 0 0
	1891	Wilcannia to Cockburn } Extension of minor roads, Schedules	50 0 0
	1891	Silverton to Cobden } D2 and D3	
	1892	Do do	71 3 9
	1892	Protecting Silverton tanks from rabbits. Unclassified... ..	22 9 0
Scone	1890	Main Northern Road. Contingent Vote	27 10 0
	1890	Flood repairs streets in Scone Municipality	100 0 0
	1890	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	100 0 0
	1891	Do do	27 10 0
	1891	Stewart's Brook and Merriwa Roads. Unclassified	75 0 0
	1891	Scone to Merriwa } Extension of minor roads, Schedules	50 0 0
	1891	Scone to Denison Diggings } D2 and D3	
	1892	Do do	26 0 0
	1892	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	27 10 0
Stockton	1890	Flood repairs, Stockton Municipality. Unclassified	350 0 0
	1891	Stockton to Raymond Terrace Road do	120 0 0
	1892	Stockton to Raymond Terrace Road do	120 0 0
	1892	Raymond Terrace to Stockton. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	75 0 0
St. Mary's	1890	Mamic Lane, St. Mary's. Unclassified	30 0 0
	1891	Main Western Road to Orphan School. Unclassified	100 0 0
	1891	Western Road, St. Mary's to Blacktown	100 0 0
	1891	Western Road, St. Mary's to Orphan School	
	1891	Western Road, Penrith to Dr. Clark's Bridge	
	1891	Western Road, Penrith to Bringelly Cross Roads... ..	
	1892	Do do do	
	1892	Luddenham Road. Unclassified Vote	200 0 0
Tamworth	1888	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	125 0 0
	1889	Do do	125 0 0
	1890	Do do	125 0 0
	1890	Tamworth to Manilla, within Municipal limits	450 0 0
	1891	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	125 0 0
	1891	Cunnedah Road, from railway gates to boundary of Borough—Tamworth to Somerton	58 0 0
	1891	Werris Creek, via Currabubula, to Tamworth } Extension of minor roads, Schedules	192 0 0
	1891	Tamworth to Nundle... .. } D2 and D3	
	1891	Tamworth to the Forest	
	1891	Tamworth to Attunga	
	1891	Tamworth to Somerton	
	1892	Tamworth to Barraba	229 2 4
	1892	Do do do	125 0 0
Tenterfield	1890	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	225 0 0
	1891	Do do	225 0 0
	1891	Tenterfield to Scrub	250 0 0
	1891	Tenterfield, via Steinbrook, to Scrub	
	1891	Tenterfield to Bonshaw	
	1891	Tenterfield to Wallangra	
	1892	Do do do	232 1 5
	1892	Main Northern Road. Municipalities	225 0 0
Tumut	1889	Drainage, Tumut streets. Urgent claims... ..	100 0 0
	1891	Tumut to Adelong	50 0 0
	1891	Tumut to Bungle	
	1891	Tumut to Kiandra	
	1891	Tumut to Pant Bridge	
	1892	Do do do	40 3 0
Taree	1890	Flood repairs within Taree Municipality... ..	100 0 0
	1891	Commerce and Putney Streets, Taree. Construction roads, &c., generally—Supplementary Estimates	100 0 0

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.	
			£ s. d.	
Ulmarra ...	1890	Flood repairs within Ulmarra Municipality ...	400 0 0	
	1890	Repairs, main road through Ulmarra. Unclassified ...	500 0 0	
	1891	South Grafton to Yamba ... } Extension of minor roads, Schedules Ulmarra to Corindi ... } D2 and D3 ...	200 0 0	
Cralla ...	1892	Do do do	239 9 5	
	1888	Main Northern Road. Municipalities ...	50 0 0	
	1889	Do do do	50 0 0	
	1890	Do do do	50 0 0	
	1891	Do do do	50 0 0	
Wallsend ...	1892	Uralla to Walcha ... } Extension of minor roads, Schedules Uralla to Bundarra ... } D2 and D3 ... Uralla to Kingstown ... }	70 0 0	
	1890	Road through Wallsend. Unclassified Vote ...	200 0 0	
	1890	Flood repairs, mainly Lake Macquarie Roads. Unclassified Vote ...	600 0 0	
Waterloo ...	1890	Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Waterloo ...	300 0 0	
	1891	Repairs, Botany Road. Sydney to Bank's Meadow ...	100 0 0	
Wollongong ...	1888	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities ...	87 10 0	
	1889	Do do do	87 10 0	
	1889	Do Urgent claims ...	150 0 0	
	1890	Do Municipalities ...	112 10 0	
	1890	Do do do	112 10 0	
	1891	Do do do	112 10 0	
	1891	Construction Allan's Creek Bridge. Unclassified Vote ...	500 0 0	
Wagga Wagga ...	1891	Wollongong, &c., to Appin. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	50 0 0	
	1892	Do do do	18 1 6	
	1892	Main South Coast Road. Municipalities ...	112 10 0	
	1892	Widening metalling on Main South Coast Road through Wollongong	100 0 0	
	1890	Roads leading into Wagga Wagga. Unclassified Vote ...	200 0 0	
	1891	Flood Relief Works. Unclassified Vote ...	750 0 0	
	1892	Albury to Wagga Wagga ... } Wagga Wagga to Narandera ... } Gundagai to Wagga Wagga ... } Main roads within Municipalities. Wagga Wagga to Wombat ... } Extension of minor roads, Wagga Wagga to Lake Albert ... } Schedules D2 and D3 ...	59 6 1	
	Waratah ...	1889	Newcastle to Maitland. Unclassified Vote ...	380 0 0
		1890	Broadmeadow's Road, Old Brisbane Water Road. Unclassified Vote ...	100 0 0
		1890	Flood repairs, Newcastle to Wallsend, <i>via</i> Waratah. do	200 0 0
1891		Waratah to Maitland. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	50 0 0	
1892		Do do do	35 16 3	
Wellington ...	1892	Newcastle, <i>via</i> Islington, to western boundary, Waratah, mining townships, Newcastle district ...	80 0 0	
	1888	Main Western Road. Municipalities ...	77 3 9	
	1889	Do do do	77 3 9	
	1890	Do do do	77 3 9	
	1891	Do do do	77 3 9	
	1891	Do do do	77 3 9	
	1891	Wellington to Woolman ... } Wellington to Ponto ... } Main roads within Municipalities. Wellington to Goolma ... } Extension of minor roads, Wellington towards Cobberah ... } Schedules D2 and D3 ...	50 0 0	
	1892	Do do do	36 0 2	
	1892	Main Western Road. Municipalities ...	77 3 9	
	Wickham ...	1888	Road through Wickham ...	700 0 0
1889		Newcastle to Maitland. Unclassified ...	500 0 0	
1889		Repairs, Styx Creek Bridge, Islington. Unclassified ...	250 0 0	
1890		Main road through Wickham. Unclassified ...	350 0 0	
1890		Repairs, road from Carrington North Bridge to Tighe's Hill. Unclassified ...	200 0 0	
1890		Repairs, Albert-street, Wickham. Unclassified ...	200 0 0	
1890		Clyde-street, Wickham. Unclassified ...	80 0 0	
1891		Waratah to Maitland. Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3	50 0 0	
1892		Do do do	40 12 0	
1892		Newcastle and Islington to Waratah } Towards maintaining roads in- Cottage Creek Bridge, &c., to Isling- } mining townships, Newcastle ton ... } district.	87 0 0	
Wilcannia ...		1890	Flood repairs, roads within Wilcannia Municipality. Unclassified Vote ...	300 0 0
		1891	Wilcannia to Wentworth ... } Bohlgal to Wilcannia ... } Extension of minor roads, Schedules Wilcannia to Cockburn ... } D2 and D3 ...	50 0 0
		1892	Do do do	66 11 2
	Walcha ...	1889	Minor roads, within Walcha Municipal limits...	151 0 0
1890		Flood repairs do do	150 0 0	
1891		Walcha to Great Northern Railway } Nowendoc to Walcha ... } Armidale to Walcha ... } Extension of minor roads, Schedules Uralla to Walcha ... } D2 and D3 ... Walcha to Glen Morrison ... } Walcha to Mulenwindie ... } Walcha to Port Macquarie ... }	100 0 0	
1892		Do do do	171 15 6	
1890		Making roads, &c., in new Municipality of Wingham. Contingent Vote ...	106 3 5	
1890		Cedar Party Creek Bridge and approaches to ferry punt. Unclassified ...	100 0 0	
Wingham...		1891	Wingham, up Cedar Party Creek ... } Wingham, &c., to Bo Bo Creek ... } Extension of minor roads, Schedules Wingham, &c., to Nowendoc ... } D2 and D3 ... Wingham, &c., to Kevin Grove ... }	75 0 0
	1892	Do do do	70 10 10	
	Willongby ...	1891	Burn's Bay Road--Lane Cove Road to Lane Cove Bridge. Unclassified ...	150 0 0

Municipal Council.	Year.	Vote.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Windsor	1891	Windsor to Penrith	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3
		Windsor, &c., to Wiseman's Ferry..	
		Windsor to Blacktown Road	
		Rous Hill to Clarendon	50 0 0
	1892	Do	49 10 0
Young	1888	Bridge in Burrowa-street. Unclassified	100 0 0
		Murrumburrah, &c., to Young	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3
		Young to Moppotty	
		Burrowa to Young	
		Cowra to Young	
		Young to Grenfell	
		Young to Temora	99 18 3
	1892	Do	
Yass	1891	Yass to Toomooroma	} Extension of minor roads, Schedules D2 and D3
		Yass to Woolgarlo	
		Yass to Bungendore	
		Kitty's Creek to Dog Trap Road	
		Dalton, &c., to Yass	
		Dalton and Burrowa to Yass	150 0 0
	1892	Do	188 10 9
			£120,257 2 4

28/11/92.

OWEN CARROLL,
Accountant.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(RETURN SHOWING MUNICIPALITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSTITUTED TO 30 NOVEMBER, 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

MUNICIPALITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSTITUTED TO THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

The area of the Colony is 306,066 square miles.

The area incorporated in the Colony to the 30th November, 1892, was 2,548.36 square miles.

The proportion of the incorporated area on the 30th November, 1892, to the area of the Colony was—as 1 : 120.1.

MUNICIPALITIES incorporated to 30th November, 1892.

Municipality.	Class.	Area.	Gazetted.	Within Electorate of—
		sq. miles.		
Adamstown	Municipal District	1.37	8 Jan., 1886	Northumberland.
Albury	Borough	27.75	8 June, 1859	Albury.
Alexandria	Borough	1.60	10 May, 1890	Redfern.
Armidale	Borough	3.28	17 Nov., 1863	New England.
Ashfield	Borough	3.10	29 Dec., 1871	Canterbury.
Auburn	Borough	3.20	20 Feb., 1892	Central Cumberland.
Ballina	Municipal District	9.00	4 June, 1883	Richmond.
Balmain	Borough	.90	22 Feb., 1860	Balmain.
Balranald	Municipal District	48.00	27 Sept., 1882	Balranald.
Bathurst	Borough	4.00	13 Nov., 1862	Bathurst.
Bega	Municipal District	3.60	13 Nov., 1883	Eden.
Bingara	Municipal District	4.80	29 Mar., 1880	The Gwydir.
Blayney	Municipal District	4.75	1 Nov., 1882	Carcoar.
Bombala	Borough	2.03	28 Nov., 1890	Monaro.
Botany	Borough	3.38	4 April, 1888	Redfern.
Botany North	Borough	3.40	4 April, 1898	Redfern.
Bourke	Municipal District	44.00	4 July, 1878	Bourke.
Bowral	Municipal District	2.50	18 Feb., 1886	Camden.
Bowral (Annex)	Municipal District	2.68	25 Feb., 1890	Camden.
Braidwood	Municipal District	9.00	24 Mar., 1891	Braidwood.
Broken Hill	Municipal District	26.00	24 Sept., 1888	Sturt.
Broughton Creek and Bomaderry	Municipal District	33.71	26 Oct., 1868	Shoalhaven.
Broughton's Vale	Municipal District	23.50	24 April, 1871	Kiama.
Burrowa	Municipal District	34.00	11 Dec., 1888	Burrowa.
Burwood	Borough	1.64	27 Mar., 1874	Canterbury.
Cabramatta and Canley Vale	Municipal District	11.30	10 Oct., 1852	Central Cumberland.
Camden	Municipal District	12.00	6 Feb., 1880	Camden.
Campbelltown	Municipal District	45.00	21 Jan., 1882	Camden and Central Cumberland.
Camperdown	Borough	.68	21 Feb., 1870	Newtown.
Canterbury	Municipal District	11.10	18 Mar., 1879	Canterbury.
Carcoar	Municipal District	.67	11 Nov., 1878	Carcoar.
Carrington	Municipal District	.61	30 Mar., 1887	Newcastle.
Casino	Municipal District	33.60	15 Jan., 1880	Richmond.
Cobar	Municipal District	44.00	18 Mar., 1884	Bourke.
Concord	Municipal District	4.00	11 Aug., 1883	Canterbury.
Candoublin	Municipal District	46.7	20 May, 1890	Forbes and Grenfell.
Cooma	Municipal District	27.60	7 Nov., 1879	Monaro.
Coonamble	Municipal District	23.50	3 May, 1880	The Bogan.
Cootamundra	Borough	9.50	20 May, 1884	Gundagai.
Coraki	Municipal District	4.00	3 April, 1891	The Richmond.
Cowra	Borough	8.87	9 May, 1883	Carcoar.
Cudal	Municipal District	40.00	21 Oct., 1890	Molong.
Cudgegong	Borough	192.00	21 July, 1860	Mudgee.
Darlington	Borough	.04	16 Aug., 1864	Newtown.

Municipality.	Class.	Area.	Granted.	Within Electorate of—
		sq. miles.		
Deniliquin	Municipal District	50.00	19 Dec., 1868	The Murray.
Drummoyne	Borough	.8	18 Jan., 1890	Canterbury.
Dubbo	Municipal District	1.03	19 Feb., 1872	The Bogan.
Dundas	Borough	7.40	26 Mar., 1889	Central Cumberland.
Enfield	Borough	1.37	22 Jan., 1889	Canterbury.
Enfield (Annex)	Borough	1.25	16 Jan., 1891	Canterbury.
Five Dock	Municipal District	1.55	18 Jan., 1890	Canterbury.
Forbes	Municipal District	50.00	27 April, 1870	Forbes and Grenfell.
Gerringsong	Municipal District	38.00	24 April, 1871	Kiama.
Glebe, The	Borough	.72	3 Aug., 1859	Glebe.
Glen Innes	Municipal District	40.00	17 June, 1872	Glen Innes.
Gosford	Borough	2.87	11 Nov., 1886	Wollombi.
Goulburn	Borough	13.00	16 Jan., 1889	Goulburn.
Grafton	Borough	4.80	20 July, 1859	Grafton.
Granville	Borough	4.42	20 Jan., 1885	Central Cumberland.
Grenfell	Municipal District	.54	4 May, 1883	Grenfell.
Greta	Municipal District	4.8	3 May, 1890	The Hunter.
Gulgong	Municipal District	32.00	7 Feb., 1876	Mudgee.
Gundagai	Municipal District	3.25	15 Aug., 1889	Gundagai.
Gunnedah	Municipal District	4.15	23 Feb., 1886	Gunnedah.
Hamilton	Municipal District	2.81	14 Sept., 1886	Newcastle.
Hay	Municipal District	50.00	10 June, 1872	Balranald.
Hill End	Borough	1.70	6 Aug., 1873	Mudgee.
Hillston	Municipal District	50.00	11 Dec., 1888	Balranald and The Murrumbidgee.
Hunter's Hill	Borough	2.03	7 Jan., 1861	Central Cumberland.
Hurstville	Municipal District	11.00	28 Mar., 1887	Canterbury.
Illawarra Central	Borough	118.4	15 Jan., 1890	Illawarra.
Illawarra North	Municipal District	12.00	26 Oct., 1868	Illawarra.
Inverell	Municipal District	50.00	5 Mar., 1872	Inverell.
Jamberoo	Borough	63.50	30 Oct., 1890	Kiama.
Jenilderie	Municipal District	50.00	4 Nov., 1889	The Murray.
Junes	Borough	8.62	27 July, 1886	The Murrumbidgee.
Katoomba	Municipal District	11.6	2 Nov., 1889	Hartley.
Kiama	Borough	3.6	30 Oct., 1890	Kiama.
Kempsey	Borough	6.33	11 June, 1886	The Macleay.
Kogarah	Municipal District	5.79	23 Dec., 1885	Canterbury.
Lambton	Municipal District	1.25	26 June, 1871	Northumberland.
Lambton, New	Borough	4.00	1 April, 1889	Northumberland.
Leichhardt	Municipal District	1.94	14 Dec., 1871	Balmain.
Lismore	Municipal District	21.97	5 Mar., 1879	Richmond.
Lithgow	Borough	6.55	4 June, 1889	Hartley.
Liverpool	Municipal District	32.20	10 Oct., 1892	Central Cumberland.
Macedonaldtown	Municipal District	.26	29 Dec., 1887	Newtown.
Macleay	Municipal District	1.85	29 Oct., 1889	The Clarence.
Maitland, East	Borough	2.83	12 Mar., 1862	East Maitland.
Maitland, East Extension	Borough	4.26	26 Oct., 1868	East Maitland.
Maitland, West	Borough	2.60	17 Nov., 1863	West Maitland.
Maitland, West Extension	Borough	12.84	26 Oct., 1868	The Hunter.
Manly	Municipal District	3.55	10 Jan., 1877	St. Leonards.
Marrickville	Borough	3.14	5 Nov., 1861	Canterbury.
Merewether	Municipal District	1.74	20 Aug., 1885	Northumberland.
Mittagong	Municipal District	3.6	24 July, 1889	Camden.
Moama	Municipal District	49.50	30 Dec., 1890	The Murray.
Molong	Municipal District	25.00	13 Nov., 1878	Molong.
Moree	Municipal District	12.50	3 Dec., 1890	The Gwydir.
Morpoth	Borough	1.04	4 Dec., 1865	Morpoth.
Moruya	Municipal District	19.00	17 Mar., 1891	Eden.
Moss Vale	Municipal District	28.50	14 Sept., 1888	Camden.
Mudgee	Borough	1.17	22 Feb., 1860	Mudgee.
Murrumbidgee	Municipal District	2.00	5 Mar., 1890	The Upper Hunter.
Murrumburrah	Borough	8.00	28 Feb., 1890	Young.
Musclebrook	Municipal District	1.75	13 April, 1870	The Upper Hunter.
Narrabri	Borough	4.00	5 Sept., 1883	The Namoi.
Narrandera	Borough	2.42	18 Mar., 1885	The Murrumbidgee.
Newcastle	Borough	1.65	14 Sept., 1886	Newcastle.
Newtown	Borough	.69	28 Aug., 1865	Newtown.
Nowra	Municipal District	24.30	30 Dec., 1871	Shoalhaven.
Numba	Municipal District	12.50	26 Oct., 1868	Shoalhaven.
Nyngan	Municipal District	4.64	17 Feb., 1891	The Bogan and Forbes.
Orange	Borough	1.00	9 Jan., 1860	Orange.
Orange, East	Borough	1.07	4 April, 1888	Orange.
Paddington	Borough	.63	20 April, 1860	Paddington.
Parkes	Municipal District	15.75	1 Mar., 1883	Forbes.
Parramatta	Borough	2.60	28 Nov., 1861	Parramatta.
Parramatta (Annex)	Borough	.54	18 April, 1890	Central Cumberland.
Penrith	Municipal District	39.60	13 May, 1871	The Nepean.
Petersham	Borough	1.19	25 April, 1879	Canterbury.
Plattsburg	Borough	4.01	27 Dec., 1876	Northumberland.
Port Macquarie	Municipal District	5.50	15 Mar., 1887	The Hastings and Manning.
Prospect and Sherwood	Municipal District	12.00	5 July, 1872	Central Cumberland.
Queanbeyan	Borough	8.90	3 Feb., 1885	Queanbeyan.
Quirindi	Municipal District	2.34	29 Dec., 1890	Gunnedah.
Randwick	Borough	12.50	18 Feb., 1889	Redfern.
Raymond Terrace	Municipal District	.60	7 July, 1884	Gloucester.
Redfern	Borough	.68	17 May, 1860	Redfern.
Richmond	Borough	.62	18 June, 1872	The Hawkesbury.
Rockdale (formerly West Botany)	Municipal District	6.94	21 Dec., 1886	Canterbury.
Rookwood	Borough	8.40	10 Dec., 1891	Central Cumberland.

Municipality.	Class.	Area.	Gazetted.	Within Electorate of—
		sq. miles.		
Ryde	Municipal District	15.25	29 Mar., 1889	Central Cumberland.
Scone	Municipal District	1.24	26 April, 1888	Upper Hunter.
Shellharbour	Borough	57.6	15 Jan., 1890	Kiama.
Shoalhaven, Central	Municipal District	22.50	8 Nov., 1878	Shoalhaven.
Silverton	Municipal District	41.00	22 Oct., 1886	Start.
Singleton	Borough	.47	30 Jan., 1866	Patrick's Plains.
Singleton, South	Municipal District	.50	10 Dec., 1884	Patrick's Plains.
Smithfield and Fairfield	Municipal District	12.00	11 Dec., 1888	Central Cumberland.
St. Mary's	Municipal District	30.00	4 Mar., 1890	Nepean.
St. Peter's	Municipal District	1.40	10 May, 1890	Canterbury.
Stockton	Borough	1.2	14 Oct., 1889	Newcastle.
Strathfield	Municipal District	2.00	2 June, 1885	Canterbury.
Strathfield (Annex)	Municipal District	.73	19 Feb., 1892	Canterbury.
Sydney	City	4.50	20 April, 1870	East, West, and South Sydney.
Sydney North	Borough	6.43	31 July, 1890	St. Leonards.
Tamworth	Borough	8.24	17 Mar., 1876	Tamworth.
Taree	Municipal District	.46	26 Mar., 1885	The Hastings and Manning.
Temora	Municipal District	9.00	24 Dec., 1891	Young.
Tenterfield	Municipal District	46.00	23 Nov., 1871	Tenterfield.
Tumut	Municipal District	1.75	28 April, 1887	Tumut.
Ulladulla	Municipal District	44.00	14 April, 1874	Shoalhaven.
Ullmarra	Municipal District	43.75	16 Nov., 1871	The Clarence.
Urala	Municipal District	.50	24 April, 1882	New England.
Wagga Wagga	Borough	9.00	15 Mar., 1870	The Murrumbidgee.
Wallend	Borough	5.01	27 Dec., 1876	Northumberland.
Walcha	Municipal District	29.50	12 Mar., 1889	New England.
Wallendbeen	Municipal District	50.00	23 May, 1892	Young.
Wavatah	Municipal District	4.44	24 Feb., 1871	Northumberland.
Waterloo	Borough	1.26	18 Feb., 1889	Redfern.
Waverley	Borough	3.07	16 June, 1859	Paddington.
Wellington	Municipal District	7.00	14 May, 1879	Wellington.
Wentworth	Municipal District	34.23	23 Jan., 1879	Wentworth.
Wickham	Municipal District	1.54	14 Sept., 1886	Newcastle.
Wilcannia	Municipal District	21.00	6 Feb., 1883	Wilcannia.
Willoughby	Borough	16.66	25 Oct., 1865	St. Leonards.
Windsor	Borough	1.90	6 Mar., 1871	The Hawkesbury.
Wingham	Municipal District	3.17	28 June, 1889	The Hastings and Manning.
Wollongong	Borough	3.00	23 Feb., 1859	Illawarra.
Woollahra	Borough	3.68	20 April, 1860	Paddington.
Yass	Municipal District	45.00	13 Mar., 1873	Yass Plains.
Young	Borough	5.30	2 Aug., 1882	Young.

The Metropolitan Police District includes the following Electorates:—

	Area, sq. miles.		Area, sq. miles.
Balmain	3.20	Paddington	12.14
Canterbury	58.70	Redfern	19.17
East Sydney	1.42	South Sydney	1.19
The Glebe	1.90	St. Leonards	156.30
Newtown	1.68	West Sydney	1.64

A total area of about 257.34 square miles, and includes the following Municipalities:—

Municipality.	Gazetted	Area.	Municipality.	Gazetted.	Area.
		sq. miles.			sq. miles.
Ashfield	29 Dec., 1871	3.10	Marrickville	5 Nov., 1861	2.56
Alexandria	10 May, 1890	1.6	Manly	10 Jan., 1877	3.55
Burwood	27 Mar., 1874	1.64	Macdonaldtown	29 Dec., 1887	.26
Balmain	22 Feb., 1860	.90	Newtown	28 Aug., 1865	.69
Botany	4 April, 1888	3.38	Paddington	20 April, 1860	.63
Botany, North	4 April, 1888	3.40	Petersham	25 April, 1879	1.19
Concord	11 Aug., 1883	4.00	Randwick	18 Feb., 1859	12.50
Camperdown	21 Feb., 1870	.68	Redfern	17 May, 1860	.68
Canterbury	18 Mar., 1879	11.10	Rockdale (late West Botany)	21 Dec., 1886	6.94
Darlington	16 Aug., 1864	.04	Strathfield	2 June, 1855	2.00
Drummoyno	18 Jan., 1890	.8	Strathfield (Annex)	19 Feb., 1892	.73
Enfield	22 Jan., 1889	1.37	St. Peter's	10 May, 1890	1.40
Enfield (Annex)	16 Jan., 1891	1.25	Sydney	20 April, 1870	4.50
Five Dock	18 Jan., 1890	1.55	*Sydney North	31 July, 1890	6.43
Glebe	3 Aug., 1859	.72	Waterloo	18 Feb., 1889	1.26
Hurstville	28 Mar., 1887	11.00	Waverley	16 June, 1859	3.07
Kogarah	23 Dec., 1885	5.70	Willoughby	25 Oct., 1865	16.66
Leichhardt	14 Dec., 1871	1.94	Woollahra	20 April, 1860	3.68

A total area of 122.90 square miles. The unincorporated portions being parts of the Canterbury (6 square miles) and St. Leonards (130 square miles) Electorates, making a total of 136 square miles.

* St. Leonards, St. Leonards East, and Victoria, united as North Sydney.

THE area of the Newcastle Coal-mining District is about 182 square miles, of which 28·43 square miles, comprising the following Municipalities, have been incorporated :—

		Area, sq. miles.			Area, sq. miles.
Adamstown	...	1·37	Newcastle	...	1·65
Carrington	...	0·61	Plattsburg	...	4·01
Hamilton	...	2·81	Wallsend	...	5·01
Lambton	...	1·25	Waratah	...	4·44
Merewether	...	1·74	Wickham	...	1·54
New Lambton	...	4·00			

THE Municipal Areas incorporated within each Electorate of the Colony, exclusive of those within the Metropolitan Police District, to 31st August, 1890, are as follows :—

ELECTORATES.		MUNICIPALITIES.			
Name.	Area.	Name.	Gazetted.	Area.	
	sq. miles.			sq. miles.	
Albury	239	Albury (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	8 June, 1859	27·75	
Argyle	2,570	Nil			
Balranald	28,577	Balranald (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	27 Sept., 1882	48·00	
		Hay (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	10 June, 1872	50·00	
		Partly Hillston (Rural)	11 Dec., 1888	11·20	
Bathurst	4	Bathurst (Urban and Suburban)	13 Nov., 1862	4·00	
Bogan, The	14,602 $\frac{1}{5}$	Coonamble (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	3 May, 1880	23·50	
		Dubbo (Urban and Suburban)	19 Feb., 1872	1·03	
		Part Nyngan (Urban and Suburban)	17 Feb., 1891	4·64	
Boorowa	1,550	Boorowa (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	11 Dec., 1888	34·00	
Bourke	45,851 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bourke (Urban and Suburban)	4 July, 1878	44·00	
		Cobar (Urban and Suburban)	18 Mar., 1884	44·00	
Braidwood	1,413	Braidwood (Urban and Suburban)	24 Mar., 1891	9·00	
Camden	2,273	Bowral (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	18 Feb., 1886	2·50	
		Bowral Annex (Suburban and Rural)	25 Feb., 1890	2·63	
		Camden (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	6 Feb., 1889	12·00	
		Partly Campbelltown (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	21 Jan., 1882	36·00	
		Mittagong (Urban and Suburban)	24 July, 1889	3·6	
		Moss Vale (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	14 Sept., 1888	28·50	
Carcoar	2,556	Blayney (Urban and Suburban)	1 Nov., 1882	4·75	
		Carcoar (Urban)	11 Nov., 1878	·67	
		Cowra (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	9 May, 1888	8·87	
The Clarence	840	Macleay (Urban and Suburban)	29 Dec., 1887	1·87	
		Ulmara (Rural)	16 Nov., 1871	43·75	
Central Cumberland	532	Auburn (Suburban)	20 Feb., 1892	3·20	
		Part Campbelltown (Rural)	21 Jan., 1882	9·00	
		Cabramatta and Caney Vale (Rural)	10 Oct., 1892	11·30	
		Dundas (Suburban)	26 Mar., 1889	7·40	
		Granville (Urban and Suburban)	20 Jan., 1885	4·42	
		Hunter's Hill (Urban and Suburban)	7 Jan., 1861	2·03	
		Liverpool (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	10 Oct., 1892	32·20	
		Prospect and Sherwood (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	5 July, 1872	12·00	
		Rookwood (Suburban)	10 Dec., 1891	8·40	
		Ryde (Suburban)	29 Mar., 1889	15·25	
		Smithfield and Fairfield (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	11 Dec., 1884	12·00	
		Parramatta, Annex (Suburban)	16 April, 1890	·54	
Durham	910	Nil			
Eden	3,574	Bega (Urban and Suburban)	13 Nov., 1883	3·60	
		Moruya (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	17 Mar., 1891	19·00	
Forbes	10,113	Part Forbes (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	27 April, 1870	21·60	
		Part Nyngan (Suburban)	17 Feb., 1891	4·64	
		Parkes (Urban and Suburban)	1 Mar., 1883	15·75	
		Part Condoumlin (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	20 May, 1890	30·0	
Glen Innes	3,802	Glen Innes (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	17 June, 1872	40·00	
Gloucester	2,100	Raymond Terrace (Urban)	7 July, 1884	0·60	
Goulburn	13	Goulburn (Urban and Suburban)	16 Jan., 1889	13·00	
Grafton	2,166	Grafton (Urban and Suburban)	20 July, 1859	4·80	
Grenfell	5,651	Part Forbes (Rural)	27 April, 1870	28·40	
		Grenfell (Urban)	4 May, 1883	0·54	
		Part Condoumlin	20 May, 1890	16·7	
Gundagai	1,567	Cootamundra (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	20 May, 1884	9·50	
		Gundagai (Urban and Suburban)	15 Aug., 1890	3·25	
Gunnedah	4,104	Gunnedah (Urban and Suburban)	23 Feb., 1885	4·15	
		Quirindi (Urban and Suburban)	29 Dec., 1890	2·34	
The Gwydir	11,333	Bingara (Urban and Suburban)	29 Mar., 1889	4·80	
		Moree (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	3 Dec., 1890	12·50	
Hartley	2,004	Katoomba (Urban and Suburban)	2 Nov., 1889	11·60	
		Lithgow (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	4 June, 1889	6·55	
The Hastings and Manning	2,903	Port Macquarie (Urban and Suburban)	15 Mar., 1887	5·50	
		Taree (Urban)	26 Mar., 1885	0·46	
		Wingham (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	28 June, 1889	3·17	
The Hawkesbury	1,408	Richmond (Urban)	18 June, 1872	0·62	
		Windsor (Urban)	6 Mar., 1871	1·90	
The Hume	4,905	Nil			
The Hunter	318	West Maitland Extension (Rural)	26 Oct., 1868	12·84	
		Greta (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	3 May, 1890	4·8	
		Musclebrook (Urban and Suburban)	13 April, 1870	1·75	
The Upper Hunter	4,897	Murrurundi (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	5 Mar., 1890	2·0	
		Scone (Urban and Suburban)	26 Mar., 1888	1·24	

ELECTORATES.		MUNICIPALITIES.		
Name.	Area.	Name.	Gazetted.	Area.
	sq. miles.			sq. miles.
Illawarra	279	Central Illawarra (Rural)	15 Jan., 1890	118 4
		Wollongong (Urban and Suburban)	23 Feb., 1859	3 00
		North Illawarra (Rural)	26 Oct., 1868	12 00
Inverell	2,977	Inverell (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	5 Mar., 1872	50 00
Kiama	210	Broughton Vale (Rural)	24 April, 1871	28 50
		Gerrigong (Urban and Rural)	24 April, 1871	38 00
		Jamberoo (Urban and Rural)	30 Oct., 1890	63 50
		Kiama (Urban and Suburban)	30 Oct., 1890	3 60
		Shellharbour (Rural)	15 Jan., 1890	57 6
The Macleay	2,662	Kempsey (Urban and Suburban)	11 June, 1886	6 33
East Macquarie	1,227	Nil		
West Macquarie	448	Nil		
East Maitland	97	East Maitland and Extension (Urban and Suburban) {	12 Mar., 1862	7 09
West Maitland	2 60	West Maitland (Urban and Suburban)	26 Oct., 1868	
Molong	1,779	Cudal (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	17 Nov., 1863	2 60
		Molong (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	21 Oct., 1890	40 00
Monaro	5,191	Bombala (Urban and Suburban)	13 Nov., 1878	25 00
		Cooma (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	28 Nov., 1890	2 03
Morpeth	84	Morpeth (Urban and Suburban)	7 Nov., 1879	27 60
Mudgee	3,555	Mudgee (Urban and Suburban)	4 Dec., 1865	1 04
		Cudgegong (Urban and Rural)	21 July, 1860	192 00
		Gulgong (Urban and Rural)	7 Feb., 1876	32 00
		Hill End (Urban and Suburban)	6 Aug., 1873	1 70
		Mudgee (Urban and Suburban)	22 Feb., 1860	1 17
The Murray	7,428	Deniliquin (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	19 Dec., 1868	50 00
		Jerilderie (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	4 Nov., 1889	50 0
		Moama (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	30 Dec., 1890	49 50
The Murrumbidgee	16,238	Part Hillston (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	11 Dec., 1888	38 80
		Junee (Urban and Rural)	27 July, 1886	8 62
		Narrandera (Urban and Suburban)	18 Mar., 1885	2 42
		Wagga Wagga (Urban and Suburban)	15 Mar., 1870	9 00
The Namoi... ..	10,954½	Narrabri (Urban and Suburban)	5 Sept., 1883	4 00
The Nopcan	512	Penrith (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	13 May, 1871	30 60
		St. Mary's (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	4 Mar., 1890	30 0
Newcastle	31	Carrington (Urban)	30 Mar., 1887	61
		Hamilton (Urban and Suburban)	14 Sept., 1886	2 81
		Newcastle (Urban)	14 Sept., 1886	1 65
		Wickham (Urban and Suburban)	14 Sept., 1886	1 54
		Stockton (Urban and Suburban)	14 Oct., 1889	1 20
New England	7,132	Armidale (Urban and Suburban)	17 Nov., 1863	3 28
		Uralla (Urban and Suburban)	24 April, 1882	0 50
		Walcha (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	12 Mar., 1889	20 50
Northumberland	205	Adamstown (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	8 Jan., 1886	1 37
		Lambton (Urban and Suburban)	26 June, 1871	1 25
		Merewether (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	20 Aug., 1885	1 74
		New Lambton (Urban and Suburban)	1 April, 1889	4 00
		Plattsburg (Urban and Suburban)	27 Dec., 1876	4 01
		Waratah (Urban and Suburban)	24 Feb., 1871	4 44
		Wallsend (Urban and Suburban)	27 Dec., 1876	5 01
Orange	817	Orange (Urban)	9 Jan., 1860	1 00
		Orange, East (Urban and Suburban)	4 April, 1888	1 07
Parramatta	2½	Parramatta (Urban and Suburban)	23 Nov., 1861	2 60
Patrick's Plains	1,176	Singleton (Urban and Suburban)	30 Jan., 1866	0 47
		Singleton, South (Urban and Suburban)	10 Dec., 1884	0 50
Queanbeyan	2,263	Queanbeyan (Urban and Suburban)	3 Feb., 1885	8 90
Richmond	4,480	Ballina (Urban and Suburban)	4 June, 1883	0 00
		Casino (Urban and Rural)	15 Jan., 1880	38 60
		Coraki (Urban and Rural)	3 April, 1891	4 06
		Lismore (Urban and Rural)	5 Mar., 1879	21 97
Shoalhaven... ..	1,507	Broughton Creek and Bomaderry (Rural)	26 Oct., 1868	33 71
		Nowra (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	30 Dec., 1871	24 30
		Numba (Rural)	26 Oct., 1868	12 50
		Shoalhaven, Central (Rural)	8 Nov., 1878	22 50
		Ulladulla (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	14 April, 1874	44 00
Tamworth	3,846	Tamworth (Urban and Suburban)	17 Mar., 1876	8 24
Sturt	20,328½	Broken Hill (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	24 Sept., 1888	26 00
		Silverton (Urban and Rural)	22 Oct., 1886	41 00
Tenterfield	3,082	Tenterfield (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	23 Nov., 1871	46 00
Tumut	2,284	Tumut (Urban and Suburban)	28 April, 1887	1 75
Wellington	1,249	Wellington (Urban and Suburban)	14 May, 1879	7 00
Wentworth... ..	19,821½	Wentworth (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	23 Jan., 1879	34 23
Wollombi	1,966	Gosford (Urban and Suburban)	11 Nov., 1886	2 87
Wilcannia	19,512½	Wilcannia (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	6 Feb., 1883	21 00
Yass Plains... ..	2,199	Yass (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	13 Mar., 1873	45 00
Young	2,030	Young (Urban and Suburban)	3 Aug., 1882	5 30
		Murrumburrah (Urban and Suburban)	28 Feb., 1890	8 00
		Temora (Urban, Suburban, and Rural)	24 Dec., 1891	9 00
		Wallendbeen (Urban and Rural)	23 May, 1892	50 00

The total area incorporated prior to the passing of the Municipalities Act of 1867, including the City of Sydney, was 556 69 square miles.

AREAS incorporated in each year under the Act of 1837 :—

Year.	BOROUGHs.						MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.						Area not previously incorporated.
	Constituted.		Annexations to.		Separations constituted Boroughs.		Constituted.		Annexations to.		Separations constituted Municipal Districts.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
		sq. miles.		sq. miles.		sq. miles.		sq. miles.		sq. miles.		sq. miles.	sq. miles.
1868	...	.....	2	17.10	1	1.40	4	108.21	...	.....	...	.....	125.31
1869	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
1870	1	9.	1	.07	...	.....	3	65.25	...	.....	...	.....	74.32
1871	3	5.77	...	.....	1	.33	12	174.15	...	.....	2	61.50	179.92
1872	1	.62	...	.....	...	.....	7	196.41	...	.....	...	.....	197.03
1873	1	1.70	...	.....	...	.....	1	45.00	...	.....	...	.....	46.70
1874	2	10.64	...	.....	...	.....	1	44.00	...	.....	...	.....	54.64
1875	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
1876	1	8.24	...	.....	1	4.01	1	32.00	...	.....	...	.....	40.24
1877	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	3.55	...	.....	...	.....	3.55
1878	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	92.17	...	.....	...	.....	92.17
1879	...	.....	1	.42	...	.....	5	101.95	...	.....	...	.....	102.37
1880	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	57.10	...	.....	...	.....	57.10
1881	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
1882	1	5.30	...	.....	...	.....	4	98.25	...	.....	...	.....	103.55
1883	1	4.00	...	.....	...	.....	6	53.89	...	.....	...	.....	57.89
1884	1	9.50	...	.....	...	.....	3	45.10	...	.....	...	.....	54.60
1885	3	15.74	...	.....	...	.....	5	18.21	...	.....	...	.....	33.95
1886	3	17.82	...	.....	...	.....	3	44.87	1	1.99	...	.....	64.68
1887	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5	20.73	...	.....	...	.....	20.73
1888	4	16.72	...	.....	...	.....	6	151.74	...	.....	...	.....	168.46
1889	5	20.52	...	.....	...	.....	8	117.92	...	.....	...	.....	138.44
1890	2	10.03	1	.54	2	4.18	8	187.84	1	2.68	...	.....	211.09
1891	2	17.40	1	1.25	...	.....	4	36.64	...	.....	1	3.20	55.29
1892 (to 30 Nov.)	1	3.20	...	.....	...	.....	1	50.00	1	.73	1	11.30	53.93
	32	156.20	6	19.33	5	9.92	94	1,744.08	3	5.40	4	76.00	1,935.96

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(RETURN SHOWING AREA INCORPORATED UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1858, INCLUDING THE CITY OF SYDNEY, AND THE AREAS INCORPORATED EACH YEAR TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1892, UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

RETURN showing area incorporated under the Municipalities Act of 1858, including the City of Sydney, and the areas incorporated each year to the 30th November, 1892, under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Area incorporated under Act of 1858, including Sydney, 556·63 square miles

Areas incorporated for each year under Act of 1867 :—

Year.	Area.	Year.	Area.
1868	125·31 sq. miles	1881	Nil.
1869	Nil.	1882	103·55 sq. miles
1870	62·36 sq. miles	1883	57·89 "
1871	240·47 "	1884	54·60 "
1872	210·53 "	1885	29·79 "
1873	46·70 "	1886	66·08 "
1874	54·66 "	1887	20·73 "
1875	Nil.	1888	168·46 "
1876	40·24 sq. miles	1889	139·94 "
1877	3·55 "	1890	201·09 "
1878	92·17 "	1891	55·29 "
1879	102·29 "	1892 to 30th Nov.	53·93 "
1880	57·10 "		

Making a total of 2,548·36. Proportion incorporated 1 to 120·10.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(RETURN SHOWING STATUTORY AND SPECIAL ENDOWMENT PAID TO COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES ON RATES COLLECTED FROM THE DATE OF THEIR INCORPORATION TO THE YEAR ENDED 1st FEBRUARY, 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

RETURN showing Statutory and Special Endowment paid to Country and Suburban Municipalities on rates collected from the date of their incorporation up to the year ended 1st February, 1892.

Name of Municipality.	Date of Incorporation.	Statutory Endowment.	Special Endowment.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Incorporation.	Statutory Endowment.	Special Endowment.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adamstown	31 Dec., 1885	2,192 12 10	771 3 11	Ermington & Rydalmere.	18 June, 1891	357 3 5	89 5 10
Albury	4 June, 1859	4,623 3 7	10,734 12 2	Five Dock	25 July, 1871	2,849 1 5	4,302 1 7
Alexandria	27 Aug., 1868	864 19 8	13,049 9 3	Forbes	27 April, 1870	3,199 10 4	5,014 15 1
Armidale	13 Nov., 1863	2,901 9 5	6,023 4 2	Gerrington	22 April, 1871	574 8 4	2,973 9 2
Ashfield	28 Dec., 1871	12,639 18 2	29,725 1 2	The Glebe	1 Aug., 1859	12,935 6 5	41,866 0 6
Auburn	19 Feb., 1892	Nil.	Nil.	Glen Innes	17 June, 1872	4,061 0 11	5,289 0 3
Ballina	4 June, 1883	2,296 13 6	994 14 1	Gosford	10 Nov., 1886	1,272 15 2	420 19 4
Balmain	21 Feb., 1860	14,633 1 8	49,803 13 4	Goulburn	4 June, 1859	8,356 7 11	19,525 0 1
Balranald	27 Sept., 1882	2,350 8 7	1,173 12 11	Grafton	19 July, 1859	3,469 18 4	9,130 3 10
Bathurst	13 Nov., 1862	13,983 7 9	23,660 9 6	Granville	20 Jan., 1885	9,499 2 2	3,874 7 4
Bega	12 Nov., 1883	4,930 6 11	2,184 12 9	Grenfell	3 May, 1883	2,200 16 9	1,031 17 11
Berry (formerly known as Broughton Creek and Bomaderry).	24 Oct., 1868	2,575 6 5	2,535 15 6	Greta	2 May, 1890	736 9 11	184 2 6
Bingara	27 Mar., 1889	417 4 8	143 5 10	Gulgong	5 Feb., 1876	2,892 6 4	2,700 14 11
Blayney	31 Oct., 1882	3,599 7 11	1,606 13 8	Gundagai	14 Aug., 1889	519 8 4	129 17 1
Bombala	26 Nov., 1890	259 14 7	64 18 7	Gunnedah	17 Sept., 1885	1,521 5 7	557 5 5
Botany	29 Mar., 1888	2,488 14 7	838 15 4	Hamilton	11 Dec., 1871	5,948 3 4	8,602 1 1
Botany North	29 Mar., 1888	2,210 18 6	744 3 9	Hay	10 June, 1872	5,724 14 9	7,930 2 1
Bourke	3 July, 1878	7,245 12 3	5,168 8 8	Hill End	6 Aug., 1873	2,326 13 0	1,677 8 10
Bowral	17 Feb., 1886	3,802 8 7	1,324 4 0	Hillston	8 Dec., 1888	1,016 15 4	329 14 5
Braidwood	24 Mar., 1891	230 9 1	57 12 3	Hunter's Hill	5 Jan., 1861	1,903 5 4	6,789 0 6
Broken Hill	22 Sept., 1888	17,243 5 7	5,090 10 5	Inverell	25 Mar., 1887	10,733 6 8	3,519 7 5
Broughton Vale	22 April, 1871	155 10 5	937 16 4	Illawarra, Central	19 Aug., 1850	7,785 0 7	6,784 14 3
Burrows Vale	8 Dec., 1888	1,140 12 8	376 14 4	Illawarra, North	24 Oct., 1868	1,947 9 3	2,344 10 7
Burwood	27 Mar., 1874	10,773 13 1	15,460 4 7	Jamberoo, formerly known as Kiama.	4 Mar., 1872	4,249 12 11	5,582 10 8
Cabramatta & Canley Vale.	8 Oct., 1892	Nil.	Nil.	Jamberoo, formerly known as Kiama.	11 Aug., 1859	8,120 14 1	7,233 7 7
Camden	6 Feb., 1889	1,363 2 7	456 1 5	Jerilderie	4 Nov., 1889	594 12 6	148 13 0
Campbelltown	21 Jan., 1882	4,157 3 6	2,245 7 0	Juneo	26 July, 1886	3,043 0 10	1,041 17 5
Camperdown	13 Nov., 1862	2,045 14 7	10,176 7 9	Katoomba	31 Oct., 1889	1,321 17 4	328 16 10
Canterbury	17 Mar., 1879	8,226 9 1	5,993 19 4	Kempsey	9 June, 1886	3,575 0 11	1,203 7 6
Carcoar	11 Nov., 1878	1,703 12 10	979 1 6	Kiama, formerly known as East Kiama.	30 Oct., 1890	Nil.	244 13 8
Carrington	30 Mar., 1887	4,443 5 8	1,509 9 0	Kogarah	22 Dec., 1885	8,870 7 5	3,088 12 1
Casino	14 Jan., 1880	3,045 10 7	1,959 8 1	Lambton	24 June, 1871	4,479 15 1	4,878 10 7
Cobar	18 Mar., 1884	1,951 12 3	758 11 11	Leichhardt	14 Dec., 1871	9,164 0 1	20,105 9 9
Concord	11 Aug., 1883	5,923 3 10	2,764 11 6	Lismore	4 Mar., 1879	5,034 10 4	3,619 1 11
Condoblin	20 May, 1890	407 3 8	101 15 11	Lithgow	3 June, 1889	3,251 11 9	895 17 4
Cooma	6 Nov., 1879	3,238 14 4	2,312 7 6	Liverpool	27 June, 1872	3,204 15 9	4,662 0 4
Coonamble	3 May, 1880	3,100 1 2	1,944 14 9	Macdonaldtown	23 May, 1872	3,363 12 3	6,341 10 9
Cootamundra	20 May, 1884	4,479 14 1	1,867 5 6	Maclean	28 Dec., 1887	942 6 3	307 10 3
Coraki	2 April, 1891	94 1 11	23 10 5	Maitland, East	10 Mar., 1862	5,206 12 9	6,222 0 5
Cowra	8 May, 1888	1,871 0 3	648 12 1	Maitland, West	13 Nov., 1863	16,428 8 5	18,168 13 4
Cudal	20 Oct., 1890	138 13 6	34 13 4	Manly	6 Jan., 1877	15,537 3 7	11,362 12 0
Cudgegong	20 July, 1860	3,846 15 5	6,622 2 11	Marrickville	1 Nov., 1861	4,221 5 6	19,351 7 7
Darlington	11 Aug., 1864	2,563 5 2	6,756 13 11	Marewether	20 Aug., 1885	5,872 10 4	2,065 15 4
Deniliquin	16 Dec., 1868	5,875 11 8	9,019 10 10	Mittagong	24 July, 1889	1,080 8 5	295 11 9
Drummoyne	17 Jan., 1890	Nil.	319 2 10	Moama	29 Dec., 1890	408 4 8	102 1 2
Dubbo	16 Feb., 1872	4,231 17 9	6,659 11 4	Molong	13 Nov., 1878	2,349 9 7	1,737 1 11
Dundas	23 Mar., 1889	1,676 9 7	567 11 0	Moree	3 Dec., 1890	391 4 11	97 16 2
Enfield	17 Jan., 1889	2,476 5 6	792 10 7	Morpeth	1 Dec., 1865	3,426 19 3	3,123 6 6

Name of Municipality.	Date of Incorporation.	Statutory Endowment.	Special Endowment.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Incorporation.	Statutory Endowment.	Special Endowment.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Moruya	13 Mar., 1891	168 16 10	42 4 2	Shellharbour	4 June, 1859	4,029 9 2	4,939 16 9		
Moss Vale	14 Sept., 1888	1,658 1 3	567 10 7	Shoalhaven, Central	7 Nov., 1878	1,403 4 11	874 3 9		
Mudgee	21 Feb., 1860	5,411 13 9	6,796 16 5	Silverton	22 Oct., 1886	2,392 7 6	804 7 0		
Murrumburrah	25 Feb., 1890	543 9 7	135 17 4	Singleton	30 Jan., 1866	4,705 8 11	5,008 18 9		
Murrurundi	5 Mar., 1890	503 12 10	125 18 2	Singleton, South	10 Dec., 1884	1,340 12 6	336 9 5		
Muswellbrook	13 April, 1870	2,465 2 11	2,401 19 9	Smithfield and Fairfield.	8 Dec., 1888	1,077 1 7	350 2 11		
Narrabri	5 Sept., 1883	3,845 14 0	1,728 5 6	St. Mary's	3 Mar., 1890	646 16 10	161 14 3		
Narandera	17 Mar., 1885	2,732 1 0	1,049 8 10	St. Peters	13 Jan., 1871	5,164 13 0	7,224 19 5		
Newcastle	7 June, 1859	17,753 19 9	58,810 1 8	Stockton	12 Oct., 1889	2,071 13 0	517 18 3		
New Lambton	30 Mar., 1889	2,095 6 11	657 2 10	Strathfield	2 June, 1885	9,283 17 5	3,424 13 6		
Newtown	12 Dec., 1862	10,293 3 8	34,132 4 9	Tamworth	17 Mar., 1870	10,783 16 6	10,688 3 3		
North Sydney, formerly known as—				Taree	25 Mar., 1885	1,154 13 3	450 8 10		
St. Leonards	31 May, 1867	14,414 11 5	26,998 1 8	Temora	22 Dec., 1891	Nil.	Nil.		
East St. Leonards	17 Aug., 1860					Tenterfield	22 Nov., 1871	2,865 7 0	3,597 0 5
Victoria	31 May, 1867					Tumut	27 April, 1887	2,052 8 3	664 9 9
Nowra	29 Dec., 1871	1,490 17 9	2,158 18 2	Ulladulla	14 April, 1874	4,146 11 11	4,005 3 7		
Numba	24 Oct., 1868	1,740 17 0	1,604 16 11	Ullmarra	16 Nov., 1871	2,556 14 9	2,731 5 2		
Nyngan	16 Feb., 1891	288 17 6	72 4 4	Uralla	24 April, 1882	1,467 1 11	801 9 11		
Orange	9 Jan., 1860	3,146 3 9	9,566 13 5	Wallendbeen	21 May, 1892	Nil.	Nil.		
Orange, East	29 Mar., 1888	1,883 1 1	649 8 1	Wagga Wagga	15 Mar., 1870	10,389 0 0	14,240 2 8		
Paddington	17 April, 1860	8,635 2 11	38,241 17 5	Walcha	7 Mar., 1889	717 3 11	216 9 1		
Parkes	28 Feb., 1883	2,684 5 8	1,314 4 6	Wallsend	27 Feb., 1874	8,672 18 9	9,082 12 0		
Parramatta	27 Nov., 1861	9,005 2 8	19,542 6 5	Waratah	23 Feb., 1871	4,168 0 1	5,119 9 8		
Penrith	12 May, 1871	3,902 11 1	5,032 18 1	Waterloo	16 May, 1860	5,312 9 10	17,956 10 10		
Petersham	14 Dec., 1871	10,870 11 9	20,703 1 2	Waverley	13 June, 1869	6,125 11 5	20,819 14 9		
Plattsburg	27 Dec., 1876	4,435 17 0	6,125 1 6	Wellington	13 May, 1879	2,893 8 7	2,055 12 9		
Port Macquarie	14 Mar., 1857	1,207 17 11	397 13 1	Wentworth	23 Jan., 1879	2,555 18 5	1,787 3 1		
Prospect, Sherwood	5 July, 1872	2,232 6 2	3,441 9 6	Wickham	25 Feb., 1871	4,638 7 8	8,775 16 3		
Queanbeyan	2 Feb., 1885	1,925 14 0	749 17 7	Wilcannia	3 Feb., 1883	5,216 15 4	2,353 5 8		
Quirindie	24 Dec., 1890	357 9 1	89 7 3	Willoughby (formerly known as North Willoughby.)	23 Oct., 1865	1,855 9 4	10,121 3 3		
Randwick	22 Feb., 1859	4,750 19 4	14,693 7 5	Windsor	4 Mar., 1871	3,149 3 0	3,726 5 5		
Raymond Terrace	7 July, 1884	1,574 4 4	588 6 4	Wingham	26 June, 1889	471 12 10	136 9 10		
Redfern	11 Aug., 1839	12,452 2 9	45,956 15 11	Wollongong	22 Feb., 1859	4,396 7 8	5,105 5 10		
Richmond	18 June, 1872	2,515 10 3	2,436 11 7	Woollahra	17 April, 1860	14,841 13 2	37,106 9 2		
Rockdale (formerly known as West Botany).	13 Jan., 1871	2,911 6 5	6,811 5 9	Yass	12 Mar., 1873	2,766 14 4	3,483 1 0		
Ryde	11 Nov., 1870	4,113 16 9	5,928 5 8	Young	3 Aug., 1882	6,531 9 3	3,260 9 10		
Rookwood	8 Dec., 1891	Nil.	Nil.						
Scone	25 April, 1888	701 11 11	232 10 11			£ 633,015 7 8	1,110,265 2 11		

The Treasury,
1st December, 1892

S. CORKHILL,
Examiner of Accounts.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND OUTSTANDING LOANS FOR 1891 OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.—Liabilities and Outstanding Loans, 1891.

Municipal District.	Liabilities (a) at date of balancing.	Loans.	Municipal District.	Liabilities (a) at date of balancing.	Loans.
	£	£		£	£
1. Adamstown	108	2,000	52. Liverpool	1,397	4,000
2. Ballina		400	53. Macdonaldtown.....	104	10,000
3. Bahranald.....	272		54. Maclean	420	
4. Bega	133	8,000	55. Manly		16,000
5. Berry	1,158		56. McCreweher	195	6,000
6. Bingera			57. Mittagong	350	1,000
7. Blayney	2,761		58. Moama	480	
8. Bourke	700	7,500	59. Molong	1,325	700
9. Bowral	520	4,000	60. Moree		
10. Braidwood		1,000	61. Moruya		
11. Broken Hill.....	16,111		62. Moss Vale	19	2,500
12. Broughton's Vale	52		63. Murrumbidgee		
13. Burrowa			64. Muswellbrook	514	200
14. Cabramatta and Canley Vale			65. Nowra	640	
15. Camden	545	1,000	66. Numba	20	
16. Campbelltown.....		600	67. Nyngan		
17. Canterbury			68. Parkes		
18. Carcoar			69. Penrith	8,536	3,000
19. Carrington	66	5,500	70. Port Macquarie.....		
20. Casino	1,168		71. Prospect and Sherwood	133	6,000
21. Cobar	5		72. Quirindi		
22. Concord	606	3,000	73. Raymond Terrace.....	45	1,000
23. Condoulin.....			74. Rockdale	156	13,000
24. Cooma	584		75. Ryde	4,481	
25. Coonamble	987		76. Seone	100	500
26. Coraki	83		77. Shoalhaven, Central.....		
27. Cudal	64		78. Silverton.....	7	
28. Demiliquin	3,216		79. Singleton, South		1,000
29. Dubbo	1,556	15,000	80. Smithfield and Fairfield		
30. Ermington and Rydalmere.....			81. St. Mary's		
31. Five Dock	2,000	6,000*	82. St Peters	59	10,000
32. Forbes	3,088	8,000	83. Strathfield	150	5,000
33. Gerringong	77		84. Taree	678	
34. Glen Innes	650	4,000	85. Tenterfield	209	
35. Grenfell			86. Tumut.....	295	
36. Greta	8		87. Ulladulla	1,860	
37. Gulgong	184	2,000	88. Ullmarra	8	
38. Gundagai		1,000	89. Uralla	265	
39. Gunnedah	1,406		90. Walcha		
40. Hamilton	1,205	4,000	91. Wallendbeen		
41. Hay	9,540		92. Waratah	1,231	14,000
42. Hillston			93. Wellington.....		
43. Hurstville	2,890		94. Wentworth		
44. Ilawarra, North	194	2,000	95. Wickham	2,494	14,500
45. Inverell		5,000	96. Wilcannia	480	
46. Jerilderie			97. Wingham		
47. Katoomba	1,171	5,000	98. Yass	409	7,500
48. Kogarah	874				
49. Lambton.....	8,308	4,250			
50. Leichhardt.....	400	53,000			
51. Lismore	141	12,000			
			Total.....	£ 89,891	270,150

(a) The figures in this column include overdrafts, but not outstanding loans. * £2,800 transferred to Drummoine.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND OUTSTANDING LOANS FOR 1891 OF BOROUGHES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

BOROUGHES—Liabilities and Outstanding Loans, 1891.

Borough.	Liabilities (a) at date of balancing.	Loans.	Borough.	Liabilities (a) at date of balancing.	Loans.
	£	£		£	£
1. Albury.....	1,920	.....	37. Morpeth	339	.....
2. Alexandria.....	457	17,000	38. Mudgee	135	5,000
3. Armidale.....	3,631	2,200	39. Murrumburrah	2,120	2,000
4. Ashfield	1,635	25,000	40. Narrabri	291	.....
5. Auburn .....	.....	.....	41. Narrandera	8,000	.....
6. Balmain	11,906	65,500	42. Newcastle.....	9,137	56,400
7. Bathurst	76,515	13,500	43. Newtown	5,010	30,000
8. Bombala	182	.....	44. Orange	4,335	26,236
9. Botany.....	.....	5,000	45. Orange, East .....	.....	.....
10. Botany, North	1,016	2,500	46. Paddington	2,881	78,000
11. Burwood	4,551	25,000	47. Parramatta	5,774	56,600
12. Camperdown	5,445	17,000	48. Petersham	2,054	14,500
13. Cootamundra.....	.....	4,000	49. Plattsburg	1,784	.....
14. Cowra	539	.....	50. Queanbeyan.....	677	1,900
15. Cudgegong	326	2,000	51. Randwick	4,300	27,300
16. Darlington	462	.....	52. Redfern.....	9,500	47,400
17. Drummoyne .....	.....	5,000	53. Richmond	16	1,200
18. Dundas	13	.....	54. Rookwood .....	.....	.....
19. Enfield .....	.....	4,000	55. Shellharbour	394	.....
20. Glebe, The	3,886	40,000	56. Singleton	429	.....
21. Gosford	23	.....	57. Stockton	2	2,900
22. Goulburn	3,918	10,000	58. Sydney, North	17,474	33,500
23. Grafton	1,549	3,600	59. Tamworth.....	333	5,000
24. Granville.....	.....	16,200	60. Temora .....	.....	.....
25. Hill End .....	.....	.....	61. Wagga Wagga.....	2,360	18,200
26. Hunter's Hill.....	1,762	8,400	62. Wallsend	710	.....
27. Illawarra, Central.....	2,482	.....	63. Waterloo	1,685	15,000
28. Jamberoo	2,577	.....	64. Waverley	3,508	40,000
29. Junce	515	.....	65. Willoughby	4,580	10,000
30. Kempsey	258	.....	66. Windsor	713	6,500
31. Kiama	3,804	.....	67. Wollongong	1,204	8,000
32. Lambton, New	22	1,000	68. Woollahra	9,601	2,000
33. Lithgow .....	.....	.....	69. Young	8,000	6,000
34. Maitland, East	62	6,000			
35. Maitland, West.....	6,392	27,089			
36. Marrickville	2,311	20,000			
			Total	£ 245,510	813,625

(a) The figures in this column include overdrafts, but not outstanding loans.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, AMOUNT OF RATE LEVIED IN THE £, &c., FOR 1891, OF BOROUGHS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

BOROUGHS.—Receipts, Amount of Rates Levied in the £, &c., 1891.

Borough.	Amount of rate levied in the £				Rates.				Subscriptions.	Government.	Other sources.	Total receipts, exclusive of loans.	Loans received during the year.
	Ordinary.	Lighting.	Water.	Other special.	Ordinary.	Lighting.	Water.	Other special.					
	d.	d.	d.	d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Albury	12	3	12	...	1,754	438	1,819	.....	.....	1,106	2,179	7,296	.....
2. Alexandria	12	3 & 31	...	...	2,926	799	.....	.....	500	1,334	385	5,944	.....
3. Armidale	12	4	...	...	1,170	436	.....	.....	45	775	1,171	3,597	.....
4. Ashfield	12	3	...	...	8,031	2,004	.....	.....	543	3,440	2,022	16,040	.....
5. Auburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Balmain	12	4	...	2	11,001	3,672	.....	16	332	2,237	5,229	22,987	2,500
7. Bathurst	12	6	12	...	2,989	1,469	3,049	.....	.....	1,806	6,527	15,840	.....
8. Bombala	12	3	...	...	260	27	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	337	.....
9. Botany	12	2	...	...	915	88	.....	.....	.....	617	10	1,630	5,000
10. Botany, North	12	.....	.....	.....	614	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,083	100	1,797	.....
11. Burwood	12	4	...	.....	4,210	1,386	.....	.....	317	2,020	311	8,244	.....
12. Camperdown	12	4	.....	.....	2,457	819	.....	.....	94	1,205	495	5,070	500
13. Cootamundra	12	.....	.....	.....	908	.....	.....	.....	.....	728	53	1,689	4,000
14. Cowra	12	.....	.....	.....	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,058	153	1,643	.....
15. Cudgegong	12	.....	.....	.....	907	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	56	1,695	.....
16. Durlington	12	.....	.....	.....	1,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	788	108	2,175	.....
17. Drumoyne	12	4	.....	.....	631	212	.....	.....	87	161	86	1,177	5,000
18. Dundas	12	.....	.....	.....	379	.....	.....	.....	8	2,099	69	2,555	.....
19. Enfield	12	4	.....	.....	858	285	.....	.....	40	1,416	239	2,868	.....
20. Glebe, The	12	4	.....	2 & 31	7,540	2,513	.....	714	.....	1,794	3,074	16,235	.....
21. Gosford	12	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	20	438	.....
22. Goulburn	12	3	12	.....	4,205	1,058	4,344	.....	152	1,288	1,962	13,009	.....
23. Grafton	12	3	.....	.....	1,268	314	.....	.....	29	727	344	2,682	.....
24. Granville	12	3	.....	.....	1,874	458	.....	.....	24	1,719	675	4,750	5,000
25. Hill End	12	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	234	.....
26. Hunter's Hill	12	.....	.....	.....	1,674	.....	.....	.....	50	1,228	942	3,894	.....
27. Illawarra, Central	12	.....	.....	.....	1,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	.....	1,726	.....
28. Jamberoo	12	.....	.....	.....	807	.....	.....	.....	5	1,074	50	1,936	.....
29. Junee	12	.....	.....	.....	606	.....	.....	.....	464	980	78	2,128	.....
30. Kempsey	12	3	.....	3	764	184	.....	24	.....	1,318	654	2,944	.....
31. Kiama	12	4	.....	.....	435	108	.....	.....	15	237	164	959	.....
32. Lambton, New	12	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	.....	.....	28	1,038	49	1,730	.....
33. Lithgow	12	2	.....	.....	1,314	159	.....	.....	.....	1,904	111	3,488	.....
34. Maitland, East	12	6	.....	.....	954	434	.....	.....	.....	720	1,607	3,715	.....
35. Maitland, West	12	4	6	6	2,919	908	560	309	.....	3,013	2,222	9,931	.....
36. Marrickville	12	4	.....	6	6,464	2,142	.....	94	479	1,426	2,223	12,828	.....
37. Morpeth	12	.....	.....	.....	355	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	49	893	.....
38. Mudgee	12	4	.....	.....	1,016	331	.....	.....	.....	227	299	1,873	.....
39. Murrumburrah	12	.....	.....	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	499	8	893	2,000
40. Narrabri	12	.....	.....	.....	904	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	56	1,602	.....
41. Narrandera	12	.....	12	.....	672	.....	202	.....	295	650	225	2,044	.....
42. Newcastle	12	3	6	3	8,704	2,183	6,765	659	.....	2,342	16,394	37,037	5,400
43. Newtown	12	3	.....	.....	8,692	2,171	.....	.....	342	2,232	1,302	14,739	.....
44. Orange	12	3	12	.....	1,585	400	915	.....	65	965	6,268	10,198	.....
45. Orange, East	12	.....	.....	.....	536	.....	.....	.....	.....	758	2	1,296	.....
46. Paddington	12	3	.....	.....	7,516	1,878	.....	.....	.....	3,766	2,034	15,194	48,750

Borough.	Amount of rate levied in the £.				Rates.				Subscriptions.	Government.	Other sources.	Total receipts, exclusive of loans.	Loans received during the year.
	Ordinary.	Lighting.	Water.	Other special.	Ordinary.	Lighting.	Water.	Other special.					
47. Parramatta	d.	d.	d.	d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
48. Petersham	12	4	..	3	3,498	811	2,126	.....	.....	3,073	4,653	14,161	.....
49. Plattsburg	12	4	..	..	5,697	1,896	.....	23	466	2,649	2,804	13,535	.....
50. Quacanbeyan	12	4	..	..	1,073	351	.....	.....	.....	357	521	2,302	.....
51. Randwick	12	6	..	..	327	144	.....	.....	.....	1,353	8	1,832	2,000
52. Redfern	12	3	..	3	4,374	1,075	.....	324	466	1,101	1,324	8,664	10,000
53. Richmond	12	3	..	3	8,847	2,212	.....	595	933	4,316	5,337	22,240	17,400
54. Rockwood	12	..	..	..	380	.....	.....	.....	14	233	27	659	.....
55. Shellbarbour	12	..	..	..	575	.....	.....	.....	10	347	13	945	.....
56. Singleton	12	4	..	..	658	219	.....	.....	.....	393	73	1,343	.....
57. Stockton	12	..	..	..	1,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,521	4	2,593	900
58. Sydney, North	12	3	..	2	11,795	2,961	.....	34	63	6,219	3,527	24,599	.....
59. Tamworth	12	5	..	4	1,676	703	.....	168	352	1,146	457	4,502	.....
60. Temora	12	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61. Wagga Wagga	12	4	12	..	1,392	449	1,386	.....	.....	1,756	471	5,454	.....
62. Wallsend	12	3	..	..	1,281	319	.....	.....	.....	356	45	2,001	.....
63. Waterloo	12	3	..	3	3,163	792	.....	22	.....	1,703	1,067	6,752	.....
64. Waverley	12	4	..	..	5,942	1,981	.....	.....	969	1,356	1,706	11,954	.....
65. Willoughby	12	1	..	..	3,427	179	.....	.....	197	2,065	18	5,886	2,000
66. Windsor	12	3	0	..	675	170	454	.....	.....	159	16	1,474	.....
67. Wollongong	12	4	..	..	1,869	567	.....	.....	74	899	731	4,140	.....
68. Woollahra	12	3	..	..	7,971	1,387	.....	.....	724	1,819	1,992	14,493	.....
69. Young	12	6	..	..	1,190	584	.....	.....	1	1,378	1,977	5,130	.....
Total	£				172,220	44,276	21,620	2,982	8,683	88,492	97,366	425,639	110,450

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, AMOUNT OF RATE LEVIED IN THE £, &c., FOR 1891, IN MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.—Receipts, Amount of Rate levied in the £, &c., 1891.

Municipal District.	Amount of Rate levied in the £.				Rates.				Subscriptions.	Government.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts, exclusive of Loans.	Loans received during the year.
	Ordinary.	Lighting.	Water.	Other Special.	Ordinary.	Lighting.	Water.	Other Special.					
1. Adamstown	12	d.	d.	d.	£ 455	£	£	£	£	£ 707	£ 225	£ 1,387	£
2. Ballina	12	..	..	..	340	..	..	..	9	1,175	124	1,648	..
3. Balranald	12	..	12	..	243	..	247	..	32	442	139	1,103	..
4. Bega	12	4	..	..	803	267	..	..	..	695	194	1,959	..
5. Berry	12	..	..	..	586	..	..	..	..	810	6	1,402	..
6. Bingara	12	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	564	5	679	..
7. Blayney	12	..	..	..	458	..	..	..	..	698	111	1,267	..
8. Bourke	12	..	12	..	1,982	..	1,631	732	..	1,348	206	5,849	..
9. Bowral	12	3	..	..	953	237	..	..	15	1,100	207	2,512	..
10. Braidwood	12	..	..	..	282	..	..	..	..	100	3	335	1,000
11. Broken Hill	12	..	..	..	8,600	..	..	..	564	7,897	1,882	18,943	..
12. Broughton's Vale	12	..	..	..	185	..	..	..	..	167	..	352	..
13. Burrowa	12	..	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	633	7	1,075	..
14. Cabramatta and Canley Vale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Camden	12	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	110	837	98	1,400	..
16. Campbelltown	12	..	..	..	784	..	..	..	8	852	65	1,700	..
17. Canterbury	12	..	..	..	1,839	219	..	..	172	2,218	118	4,566	..
18. Carcoar	12	..	..	..	181	..	..	..	..	133	20	334	..
19. Carrington	12	..	..	..	734	..	278	..	..	1,417	70	2,499	..
20. Casino	12	..	..	..	513	..	..	..	3	2,035	44	2,595	..
21. Cobar	12	4	..	..	330	87	..	..	..	427	34	878	..
22. Concord	12	..	..	..	1,329	..	..	..	9	1,115	15	2,468	..
23. Condobolin	12	..	..	..	285	..	..	..	..	461	58	804	..
24. Cooma	12	..	..	..	854	..	..	..	..	704	44	1,602	..
25. Coonamble	12	2	..	..	517	91	..	..	..	562	173	1,343	..
26. Coraki	12	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	12	..	..	106	..
27. Cudal	9	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	69	6	214	..
28. Deniliquin	12	..	12	..	847	..	909	..	..	598	1,878	4,232	..
29. Dubbo	12	4	..	..	1,339	446	..	..	..	838	4,301	6,924	..
30. Ermington and Rydalmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Five Dock	12	4	..	..	908	245	..	..	113	482	..	1,748	..
32. Forbes	12	..	12	..	1,054	..	950	..	..	550	..	2,554	..
33. Gerringong	12	..	..	..	415	..	..	..	13	685	..	1,113	..
34. Glen Innes	12	2	..	..	1,076	130	..	..	..	1,764	2,263	5,233	1,000
35. Grenfell	12	..	..	..	408	..	..	..	6	491	13	908	..
36. Greta	12	..	..	..	497	..	..	..	..	592	4	1,093	..
37. Gulgong	12	..	..	..	354	..	..	..	..	126	18	498	..
38. Gundagai	12	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..	386	25	656	1,000
39. Gunnedah	12	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..	403	19	728	..
40. Hamilton	12	3	..	..	1,918	442	..	..	..	1,072	329	3,761	2,000
41. Hay	12	1½	..	..	1,407	184	1,269	..	..	713	381	3,954	..
42. Hillston	12	..	..	..	397	..	..	..	..	553	19	969	..
43. Hurstville	12	2	..	..	2,956	389	..	..	..	6,373	472	10,190	..
44. Illawarra, North	12	..	..	..	617	..	..	..	5	519	..	1,141	..
45. Inverell	12	..	..	..	977	..	..	..	1	1,073	54	2,105	..

Municipal District.	Amount of Rate levied in the £.				Rates.				Subscriptions.	Government.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts, exclusive of Loans.	Loans received during the year.
	Ordinary.	Lighting.	Water.	Other Special.	Ordinary.	Lighting.	Water.	Other Special.					
	d.	d.	d.	d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
46. Jerilderie	12	...	...	...	304	.....	.....	.....	150	761	50	1,265	.....
47. Katoomba	12	...	...	...	723	.....	.....	.....	22	827	22	1,594	.....
48. Kogarah	12	3	...	...	1,784	520	.....	.....	153	2,034	42	4,533	.....
49. Lambton	12	6	...	...	789	297	.....	.....	17	497	852	2,452	250
50. Leichhardt	12	4	...	...	6,633	2,204	.....	.....	202	1,545	4,024	14,608	.....
51. Lismore	12	3	12	...	1,258	315	821	.....	91	1,698	2,073	6,256	.....
52. Liverpool	12	4	...	...	1,016	235	.....	.....	.....	399	75	1,725	.....
53. Macdonald Town	12	3	...	4	1,073	418	.....	8	114	788	628	3,629	.....
54. Maclean	12	3	...	...	361	90	.....	.....	.....	498	98	1,047	.....
55. Manly	12	3	...	...	4,527	1,123	.....	.....	.....	2,848	975	9,478	.....
56. Merewether	12	...	...	...	1,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	671	75	1,873	.....
57. Mittagong	12	...	...	...	496	.....	.....	.....	46	789	181	1,512	.....
58. Moama	12	...	...	...	408	.....	.....	.....	13	186	38	645	.....
59. Molong	12	...	...	...	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	16	744	.....
60. Moree	12	...	...	...	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	734	.....
61. Moruya	12	...	...	...	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	350	.....
62. Moss Vale	12	4	...	...	516	161	.....	.....	.....	1,018	119	1,814	.....
63. Murrumbidgee	12	...	...	...	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	15	604	.....
64. Musclebrook	12	3	...	...	435	115	.....	.....	.....	197	380	1,127	.....
65. Nowra	12	...	...	...	758	.....	.....	.....	14	575	58	1,405	.....
66. Numba	12	...	...	...	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	30	506	.....
67. Nyngan	12	...	...	...	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....
68. Parkes	12	...	...	...	681	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	170	1,249	.....
69. Penrith	12	3	9	...	769	623	379	.....	.....	714	161	2,646	.....
70. Port Macquarie	12	...	...	...	297	.....	.....	.....	27	449	134	907	.....
71. Prospect and Sherwood	12	3	...	...	778	117	.....	.....	28	984	.....	1,907	.....
72. Quirindi	12	...	...	...	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	610	.....
73. Raymond Terrace	12	...	...	...	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	44	694	.....
74. Rockdale	12	3	...	...	3,708	872	.....	.....	272	1,335	163	6,350	.....
75. Ryde	12	...	...	5	1,317	.....	.....	284	73	1,189	126	2,989	.....
76. Scone	12	...	...	...	229	.....	.....	.....	20	416	3	688	.....
77. Shoalhaven, Central	12	...	...	...	200	.....	.....	.....	10	150	.....	360	.....
78. Silverton	12	...	...	...	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	884	276	1,490	.....
79. Singleton, South	12	4	...	...	227	55	.....	.....	3	275	30	590	.....
80. Smithfield and Fairfield	12	...	...	...	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	639	20	998	.....
81. St. Mary's	12	...	...	...	386	.....	.....	.....	1	847	.....	1,234	.....
82. St. Peter's	12	4	...	...	1,781	585	.....	.....	.....	724	223	3,313	.....
83. Strathfield	12	4	...	...	2,088	698	.....	.....	531	1,833	65	5,265	2,500
84. Taree	12	...	...	...	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	2	562	.....
85. Tenterfield	12	...	...	...	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	15	1,420	.....
86. Tumut	12	...	...	...	695	.....	.....	.....	7	759	66	1,527	.....
87. Ulladulla	12	...	...	...	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	982	7	1,534	.....
88. Ulmarra	12	...	...	...	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	46	1,095	.....
89. Uralla	12	2	...	...	279	50	.....	.....	.....	286	12	627	.....
90. Walcha	12	...	...	...	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	19	812	.....
91. Wallendbeen .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92. Waratah	12	6	...	...	1,314	635	.....	.....	3	591	84	2,627	2,000
93. Wellington	12	...	...	...	467	.....	.....	.....	12	559	25	1,063	.....
94. Wentworth	12	...	12	...	344	.....	495	.....	.....	234	86	1,150	.....
95. Wickham	12	3	...	...	1,849	438	81	.....	1,000	532	1,118	5,018	.....
96. Wilcannia	12	...	12	...	360	.....	615	.....	4	631	624	2,234	.....
97. Wingham	12	...	...	...	208	.....	.....	.....	16	315	14	553	.....
98. Yass	12	...	...	...	661	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	616	1,722	7,500
Total .....	£	.....	.....	.....	85,971	12,288	7,675	1,024	3,951	79,814	27,530	219,253	17,250

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 16.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1892.

JERSEY,

Message No. 16.

Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to divide New South Wales into District Government Areas, to establish therein a system of Local Self-Government, and for other purposes connected therewith, or incidental thereto.

Government House,

Sydney, 21st November, 1892.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.
(STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1892.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 3, sec. 220.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the CORPORATION of the
CITY OF SYDNEY, for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY,
for the Year ending 31st December, 1892, on account of CATTLE SALE-YARDS FUND.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	REVENUE.	TOTAL.		CONTINGENCIES.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue by dues.....	14,216 14 2		Salaries of officers	1,013 0 0	
Sale of manure	30 0 0		Interest expenses	2,100 0 0	
Rent of offices	180 0 0		Incidental expenses	187 1 0	
Interest Account.....	938 19 9		General works	450 0 0	
Moore-street Improvement Fund, interest	153 9 10	15,519 3 9	Sinking Fund—Annual Con- tribution.....	2,500 0 0	6,250 1 0
Fixed deposit matured		17,500 0 0	Fixed deposit.....		19,000 0 0
			Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1892.....	9,032 2 7	
			Balance due by Union Bank 31st December, 1891.....	1,262 19 10	7,769 2 9
		£ 33,019 3 9			£ 33,019 3 9

City Treasury, Sydney,
20th February, 1893.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V., }
GEO. CHRISTIE, F.I.A.V., F.S.A., } City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

TOWN HALL LOAN FUND.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	REVENUE.	TOTAL.		CONTINGENCIES.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City Fund	12,500 0 0		General works	8,222 15 10	
Interest Account.....	540 5 2	13,040 5 2	Interest expenses	12,500 0 0	
Fixed deposit matured		10,000 0 0	Incidental expenses	5 1 8	20,727 17 6
			Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1892.....	4,730 0 3	
			Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1891.....	2,467 12 7	2,312 7 8
		£ 23,040 5 2			£ 23,040 5 2

City Treasury, Sydney,
20th February, 1893.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V., }
GEO. CHRISTIE, F.I.A.V., F.S.A., } City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY,
for the Year ending 31st December, 1892, on account of STREETS LOAN FUND.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	REVENUE.	TOTAL.		CONTINGENCIES.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City Fund	11,904 1 11		Interest expenses	7,000 0 0	
Interest Account.....	414 11 3	12,318 13 2	General works—		
Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1891.....		17,195 9 3	Wages	889 2 9	
			Streets	4,151 5 10	
			Cement, tar, &c.	4,063 18 7	
			Wood blocks	13,409 15 3	29,514 2 5
		£ 29,514 2 5			£ 29,514 2 5

City Treasury, Sydney,
20th February, 1893.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V., }
GEO. CHRISTIE, F.I.A.V., F.S.A., } City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

RECEIPTS, &c.—MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY—*continued.*
MOORE-STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.					
	TOTAL.			CONTINGENCIES.		TOTAL.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Loan on debentures.....	250,000	0 0	Compensation	120,863	2 9	142,530 19 9		
City Fund	5,000	0 0	Interest expenses	11,061	17 5			
			Interest expenses and refund of preliminary expenses— City Fund	2,392	14 2			
			Interest expenses—Cattle Sale- yards Fund	153	9 10			
			General works	1,660	14 2			
			Incidental expenses	1,797	0 7			
			Discount on sale of debentures	1,904	8 0			
			Debenture flotation expenses	2,697	3 10			
			Fixed deposit.....					25,000 0 0
			Balance due to Union Bank, 31st December, 1891	95,527	8 2			87,469 0 3
			Balance due to Union Bank, 31st December, 1892	8,058	7 11			
	£	255,000 0 0		£	255,000 0 0			

City Treasury, Sydney,
20th February, 1893.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V.,
GEO. CHRISTIE, F.I.A.V., F.S.A., } City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

CITY FUND SUSPENSE ACCOUNT *RE* MOORE-STREET IMPROVEMENT.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	REVENUE.	TOTAL.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Aggregate contributions.....	4,082	6 9	Fixed deposit.....	2,748	14 0
Annual contributions	1,138	1 6	Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1892.....	2,602	1 4
Interest Account.....	67	0 5			
		5,287 8 8			
City Fund		63 6 8			
	£	6,350 15 4		£	5,350 15 4

City Treasury, Sydney,
20th February, 1893.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V.,
GEO. CHRISTIE, F.I.A.V., F.S.A., } City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

LIABILITIES of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY, 31st December, 1892.

CITY FUND.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Debentures outstanding				100,000	0 0				
Amount due to Union Bank				8,341	9 6				
							108,341	9 6	
CATTLE SALE-YARDS FUND.									
Debentures outstanding				35,000	0 0				
Less amount to credit at Union Bank	9,032	2 7							
Less amount to credit at fixed deposit.....	19,000	0 0		28,032	2 7				
							6,967	17 6	
TOWN HALL LOAN FUND.									
Debentures outstanding				275,000	0 0				
Less amount to credit at Union Bank				4,780	0 3				
							270,219	19 9	
STREETS LOAN FUND.									
Debentures outstanding							300,000	0 0	
MOORE-STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND.									
Debentures outstanding	250,000	0 0							
Amount due to Union Bank	8,058	7 11		258,058	7 11				
Less amount at fixed deposit				25,000	0 0		233,058	7 11	
Carried forward.....							£	918,587	14 7

LIABILITIES of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				918,587	14	7
LESS SINKING FUNDS.						
Cattle Sale-yards—Invested, £5,200. Fixed deposit, £2,453 3s. 2d.	7,653	3	2			
Town Hall Loan—Fixed deposit, £34,108 5s. 4d. Invested, £7,000	41,108	5	4			
Streets Loan—Fixed deposit, £46,066 19s. 6d. Invested, £17,500	63,566	19	6			
Town Hall Loan—Colonial Treasury Account—Amount to credit at Treasury	9,286	2	9			
Streets Loan do do	4,642	18	0			
Moore-street Improvement—Amount to credit at Union Bank	106	13	1			
	126,364	1	10			
City Fund Suspense Account, re Moore-street Improvement—Amount to credit at Union Bank, £2,602 1s. 4d. Less amount due to City Fund, £63 6s. 8d. = £2,538 14s. 8d. Fixed deposit, £2,748 14s.	5,287	8	8			
				131,651	10	6
				£ 786,936	4	1

City Treasury, Sydney,
20th February, 1893.

JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V.,
GEO. CHRISTIE, F.I.A.V., F.S.A., } City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MOAMA.—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 23rd May, 1892.

MOAMA MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Moama, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTOR.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MOAMA.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

BY-LAWS Nos. 18 and 23 of Part IV of the By-laws published in a Supplementary *Government Gazette* of the 3rd July, 1891, are hereby repealed, so far as concerns the respective penalties therein declared, and the following substituted therefor:—

"That for every offence against the provisions of By-laws Nos. 18 or 23, the offender shall be liable to a penalty not more than £20 (twenty pounds) nor less than (2s. 6d.) two shillings and six pence."

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Moama, this eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) DAVID M'LAREN, Mayor.

C. J. BLAIR, Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GUNDAGAI—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th May, 1892.

GUNDAGAI MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Gundagai, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTON.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GUNDAGAI—BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS Nos. 84, 86, and 89, relating to various obstructions and annoyances, drains and footpaths, and noxious weeds, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Various obstructions and annoyances.

84. Every person who, in any street, or other place, or passage within the said Borough, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds:—

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcass or any part of the carcass, of any newly-slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, or cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted) to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or other public place within the said Borough.

Any person or persons standing or loitering upon any of the streets, footways, or other public places in the said Municipal District, to the inconvenience of the passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the said Municipal District, or by any police officer.

Any person who shall, in any street or place within the said Municipal District, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character.

Every person or persons who shall persist in playing in a public place any musical instrument or instruments to the annoyance of any ratepayer who may object to it.

Drains to footpaths.

86. No surface-drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Noxious weeds.

89. Any occupier or owner of lands within this Municipal District allowing any Bathurst burrs or other noxious weeds to grow in or upon such lands, after receiving due notice from the Council for their destruction, who shall neglect to destroy such weeds within twenty-one days after receiving such notice, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Gundagai, this eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) WILLIAM BIBO, Mayor.

W. M. GOODWIN, Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th May, 1892.**TAMWORTH MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.**

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Tamworth, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTON.

BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.*Cab Stands, &c.*

BY-LAWS made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Tamworth, on the nineteenth of January, 1892, under the powers contained in section 153 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

1. The driver of any hackney-carriage or cab carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners or going over crossings) proceed with such hackney-carriage or cab at a speed not less than six miles per hour, unless when attending funerals or when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

2. The driver of any licensed vehicle shall not stand or loiter at any place, in any public street, within the said Borough, except he be bona fide waiting for a passenger.

3. The places specified in Schedule D hereto annexed are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed vehicles, two of which shall only be on one stand at any one time. The Council by resolution may from time to time, as they may see fit, alter the position of such stands or increase their number.

SCHEDULE D.

The following places are appointed Stands for Licensed Vehicles:—

Stand No. 1.—On the north-east side of Peel-street, half a chain on either side of a tree marked 1.

Stand No. 2.—On the north-east side of Peel-street, half a chain on either side of a tree marked 2.

Stand No. 3.—On the north-east side of Peel-street, between two trees marked 3.

Stand No. 4.—On the north-east side of Peel-street, between two trees marked 4.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS made by the Council of the Borough of Tamworth, and passed by the said Council on the nineteenth day of January, 1892, under the powers contained in section 153 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

CHAS. LAVERTY, Council Clerk.

RICHARD BOURNE, Mayor.

Dead animals, mode of removal.

If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of any such animal, or the occupier of the place (if private property) where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Dead animals on roads or streets, &c.

If any animal shall die in any road, street, or public place, within the said Municipality, or within half a mile of any road, street, or public place, or of any dwelling-house, and the owner or any person in charge of such animal, or the occupier of the place (if private property) where such animal shall have died, shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed and destroyed as aforesaid, or destroyed as aforesaid on the spot where it shall have died, if a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, or if such spot shall not be a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, or if such owner, or person in charge, or occupier, shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed as aforesaid, or to be removed to some place not less than a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, and there destroyed as aforesaid, every such owner, or person in charge, or occupier, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

The Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council of the said Municipality, with his assistant may at any time enter upon any premises or place within the said Municipality where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place (such animal being the property of said owner or occupier) immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may direct, or otherwise forthwith to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

SCHEDULE C, PART 6.

TABLE of Rates to be paid by the Proprietors and Drivers of Licensed Vehicles.

	1st Quarter, from 1st January to 1st April.	2nd Quarter, from 1st April to 1st July.	3rd Quarter, from 1st July to the 1st October.	On and after the 1st October.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For each omnibus, car, or hackney-carriage	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every cab	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
For each dray, cart, or van	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every water-cart	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Tamworth, on the nineteenth day of January, 1892, under the powers contained in section 153 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

CHAS. LAVERTY, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) RICHARD BOURNE,
Mayor.

[Gazette, 6 May, 1892]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer. -1892.

[3d.]

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th April, 1893.

TAMWORTH MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Tamworth, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

BY-LAWS made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Tamworth on the 17th day of January, 1893.

1. The owner or occupier of any house or premises within the Borough of Tamworth, when directed by the Inspector of Nuisances, shall cause all sweepings, dust, ashes, rubbish, or refuse matter, produced or accumulated on his said premises, to be collected in a suitable box or cask, to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances, the same to be kept in such yard, premises, or place as the Inspector of Nuisances may from time to time approve; the contents of which will be emptied by the person employed by the Council.

2. The owner or occupier of any business house, store, or premises within the Borough of Tamworth shall cause all sweepings, dust, ashes, rubbish, or refuse matter whatsoever produced or accumulated on his premises, or on the pathway opposite his premises, to be collected in a suitable box or cask, to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances, and placed on the outer edge of the pathway before eight o'clock a.m. on each business day; the contents of which will be emptied and removed by the person employed by the Council, replaced upon the pathway, and forthwith removed by the owner or occupier to the rear of his said premises.

3. The place for deposit of rubbish and all refuse matter shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined on by the Council.

4. The Council or its duly authorised Contractor may receive from, and the owners or occupiers of the premises shall pay such sums for the removal of rubbish and refuse matter as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the said Council.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Tamworth, on the 17th day of January, 1893, under the powers contained in section 153 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

CHAS. LAVERTY, Council Clerk.

(l.s.) RICHARD BOURNE,
Mayor.

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1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NORTH SYDNEY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th April, 1892.

NORTH SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of North Sydney, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867 for regulating the meetings of such Council.

1. By-law No. 2, Part 1, of By-laws published in *Government Gazette*, 6th September, 1890, is hereby repealed.

2. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of four o'clock p.m. on the first and third Tuesday in every calendar month, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

The corporate seal of the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney was hereunto affixed at a duly convened meeting of the said Council, this fifteenth day of March, 1892, in the presence of,—

W. BARNETT SMITH, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) GERARD PHILLIPS,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th April, 1892.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Woollahra, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

THE following By-law was passed by the Borough Council of Woollahra, on the fourteenth day of March, 1892.

IT shall not be lawful for any person or persons to remove or take away offal or other offensive matter from any butcher's or other premises within the said Borough, except within the hours of ten o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, and in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; and if any person or persons shall so remove or take away any offal or other offensive matter from any such premises as aforesaid, or shall come with carts, carriages, or other vehicles for that purpose, except within the herein-before prescribed hours; or if any person shall cast or permit to leak or slop out of any cart, carriage, or other vehicle, bucket, tub, or other vessel any offal or other offensive matter in or near any of the streets of or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about the removal of such offal or other offensive matter, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

C. A. VIVIAN, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) THOMAS MAGNEY,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th November, 1892.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Woollahra under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

THE following By-law was passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Woollahra, on Monday, the 13th day of June, A.D. 1892.

That the By-law agreed to on the 14th day of March, 1892, and published in Government Gazette of 25th April, No. 316, be and is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Offal or other offensive matter shall only be removed from any premises within the Borough of Woollahra in covered or water-tight carts or other vehicles, and between the hours of ten o'clock at night and eight o'clock in the morning; and any butcher or other person or persons who shall remove or take away, or permit any person or persons to remove or take away, any offal or offensive matter from his premises within the said Borough, except within the hours and in the mode aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds for every such offence.

C. A. VIVIAN, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) THOMAS MAGNEY,
Mayor.

THE following By-law was passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Woollahra, on Monday, the 13th day of June, A.D. 1892.

Any person or persons who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, through, upon, or over any street of public place in the Borough of Woollahra, except between the hours of ten o'clock at night and eight o'clock in the morning, any offal or unwholesome or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds for every such offence; and nothing herein contained shall have the effect of repealing any By-law now in force for the mode and times of removal of night-soil.

C. A. VIVIAN, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) THOMAS MAGNEY,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th April, 1892.

NEWTOWN MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

THE following additional By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Newtown, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.

Additional By-law.

ALL persons standing or loitering upon any of the footways or other public places in the Borough of Newtown to the inconvenience of passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, and who shall not discontinue to do so on being requested by any Officer of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newtown, or any Police Officer, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than five shillings.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newtown, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of February, 1892.

JESSE COWLEY, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) W. RIGG,
Mayor

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILQUIN—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th June, 1892.

DENILQUIN MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Denilquin under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTON.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILQUIN.

By a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Denilquin, at a meeting held on the 4th day of April, 1892, the following clause No. 1 of the Garden By-laws, made under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," is hereby repealed, viz.:—

1. The Waring Gardens and other public places of recreation under the management or control of the Council shall be open every day.

The Seal of the Municipal District of Denilquin was hereto attached.

(L.S.) GEO. CHANDLER,
Mayor.

In the presence of,—

THOMAS C. GILLIES, Council Clerk.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILQUIN.

By a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Denilquin, at a meeting held on the 4th day of April, 1892, the following Additional By-law, made under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," was ordered to be inserted in the place of repealed By-law No. 1 of the Garden By-laws, and to be in lieu thereof.

*Public Gardens.**Hours.*

1. The Waring Gardens and other public places of recreation under the management or control of the Council shall be open to the public every day during the months of October, November, December, January, and February in each year, between the hours of seven a.m. in the morning and seven p.m. in the evening, and during the remaining months in each year from seven a.m. in the morning till five-thirty p.m. in the evening: Provided, however, that the said Council may at any time close any portion of the Gardens temporarily during the above hours whilst any repairs or other necessary works are being effected. And any person found within any portion of the said Gardens or other public places of recreation, except between the before-mentioned hours, or in such portion as may be temporarily closed during these hours, shall be deemed to be an offender against this By-law, and shall be subject to such penalties as are hereinafter provided in section 8 of this part of the By-laws.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Denilquin, this 4th day of April, 1892.

THOMAS C. GILLIES, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) GEO. CHANDLER,
Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILIQVIN.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th April, 1893.**DENILIQVIN MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.**

THE following additional By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Deniliquin under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILIQVIN.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

By a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Deniliquin at a meeting held on the 9th day of February, 1893, the following additional By-law, made under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," was ordered to be inserted in Part 7, section 1, "Bridge and Road Tolls":—

12. It shall not be lawful after this date for any person to cross the Edwards River Bridge with any cart, lorry, waggon, or other vehicle whose weight, together with its load, shall exceed three tons; neither shall it be lawful for any person in charge of sheep crossing the said bridge to allow more than 200 of such sheep to be on one span of the said bridge at one time. Any person offending against any provision of this By-law shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Deniliquin, this 9th day of February, 1893.

(L.S.) GEO. CHANDLER,
Mayor.THOMAS C. GILLIES,
Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOGARAH—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th June, 1892.

KOGARAH MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTON.

BY-LAWS.—MUNICIPALITY OF KOGARAH.

Places of amusement to be licensed.

152. No dancing saloon, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, or similar place of amusement open to the public on payment of admission money or otherwise (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within the Municipality, unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council, as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted, or becoming a nuisance or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, and being satisfied of the correctness of such representation, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council at its next meeting shall, by resolution, cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise, as may appear necessary or desirable; and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement, who shall not within thirty days after these By-laws shall come into force, apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid, without having obtained such license, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds for every such offence.

Mode of granting licenses.

153. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two reputable householders testifying as to the respectability

of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held. Licenses shall be granted or refused by resolution of the Council.

License fees.

154. For every license granted between the first January and thirty-first December, one pound one shilling. All licenses shall expire on the thirty-first December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

155. No such dancing saloon, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, or similar place of amusement as aforesaid, shall be held, kept open, or used for the purpose of such amusement on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law, in this behalf, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Kogarah
this 20th day of April, 1892.

(L.S.) P. J. LACEY,
Mayor.

This Seal was affixed by order of the Council.
E. T. SAYERS, Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOGARAH—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th September, 1892.**KOGARAH MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.**

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTOR.

MUNICIPALITY OF KOGARAH.—NEW BY-LAW.

No. 156. By-laws 98, 110, 111, 113, 116, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, and 150 of Part III of the By-laws published in the Government Gazette of 10th September, 1890, are hereby repealed so far as concerns the respective penalties therein declared, and the following substituted therefor:—That for every offence against the provisions of By-laws Nos. 110, 111, 113, 116, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, and 150, the offender shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah, this 27th day of June, 1892.

This seal was affixed by order of the Council.

E. T. SAYERS, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) P. J. LACEY, Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOGARAH—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31st January, 1893.**KOGARAH MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAW.**

THE following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF KOGARAH.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

BY-LAW No. 98 having, among others, been repealed, so far as the penalty is declared, on the 27th June, 1892, and published in a Supplementary Government Gazette of 10th September, 1892, and by a typographical error a By-law bearing that number was not substituted, the following Amended By-law is hereby passed:—

No. 157. That for every offence against By-law No. 98 the offender shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than five shillings.

(L.S.) P. J. LACEY,
Mayor.

21st November, 1892.

This Seal was affixed by order of the Council.

E. T. SAYERS, Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF HILL END—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th June, 1892.**HILL END MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAW.**

THE following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Hill End under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTON.

BOROUGH OF HILL END.

BY-LAW No. 1 as passed on the 3rd February, 1874, and confirmed on the 22nd April, 1874, is hereby repealed, and the following By-law substituted in lieu thereof:—

1. The Council shall meet for the transaction of business on every fourth Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m., unless such day be a public holiday; in the latter case, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Passed by the Borough Council of Hill End, at a regular meeting, on the first day of March, 1892 and the Corporate Seal was ordered to be affixed thereto at same time.

A. LE MESSURIER, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) BENJAMIN CARVER,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NARRANDERA—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th June, 1892.

NARRANDERA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Narrandera under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTOR.

BY-LAW passed by the Narrandera Borough Council at a Meeting held on Monday, the 11th of April, 1892.

ANY owner or ratepayer within the Borough, whose property abuts on any street or road, being desirous of having the footpath on such street or road kerbed, shall give seven days' notice, at least, of his or her application before any fortnightly meeting of the Council to the Council Clerk; and the Council shall, if they think fit, cause such kerbing to be completed, upon the applicant entering into a bond to pay half the expense of the kerbing so applied for; and in any case where no such application be made, but where the Council considers it necessary or advisable to form and kerb any footpath, the owner of the property abutting on to such footpath shall pay to the Council half the cost of the kerbing corresponding with his or her frontage, with or without his or her consent to the work being done.

Council Chambers, Narrandera,
12th April, 1892.

(L.S.) J. F. WILLANS,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF TEMORA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th August, 1892.

BY-LAWS.—TEMORA MUNICIPALITY.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Temora, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTON.

BY-LAWS.

PART I.

The following are By-laws of the Council of the the Borough of Temora :—

*Meetings of the Council.**Ordinary meetings.*

1. Unless otherwise ordered the Council shall meet for the dispatch of business on every alternate Monday, at the hour of 8 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such day as the Mayor may appoint.

Special meetings.

2. The Mayor may call a special meeting of the Council as often as he shall think proper, and if he shall refuse or delay to call any such meeting, after receiving a requisition for that purpose, signed by at least two Aldermen, such Aldermen may call a meeting of the Council by giving such notice as is hereinafter directed to the other members thereof.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of Quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum (five to form a quorum), the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book.

Course of Procedure.

4. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz. :—

1. The reading and confirmation of minutes of the proceedings of previous meetings.
2. Reports from Committees.
3. Reading of correspondence and presentation of petitions.
4. Adjourned motions, and motions of which notice has been given.
5. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

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Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business—after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting—shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Alderman, at whose instance the special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Notice of motion.

6. Four days notice of every motion intended to be made in the Council shall be given to the Council Clerk, to enable him to place the same on the business-paper,

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business-paper made up.

7. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by Section 6 of these By-laws; provided however that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business-paper.

Absence of proposed mover.

8. No motion, of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

9. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

10. Every motion, notice of which has been given, shall be in writing, and shall be signed, and no motion when seconded shall be withdrawn without leave from the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

11. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless submitted in writing, and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at a time.

12. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question.—Further amendment may be moved thereon.

13. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

14. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any amended question, shall be negatived, a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on, provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Petitions.

15. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous motion, that any petition be received, and that the same, or any correspondence read, be referred to a committee for report, or that the requests therein contained be granted.

Mayor to preserve order.

16. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

17. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

18. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

19. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

20. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

21. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

22. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee.

23. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood. Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

24. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on or impute motives to any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than ten minutes.

25. No Alderman shall speak on any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes without the consent of the Council, and every Alderman shall stand when speaking, and address the Chair.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

26. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being applied offensively, to any Alderman, the members so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

27. A debate may be adjourned to another day. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of debate.

Adjournments

28. Any motion for adjournment of the Council, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but, if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have elapsed.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

29. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the names of the Aldermen, and how voting, shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

30. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

31. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws

32. Any of these By-laws relating to or effecting proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended, *pro tempore*, in cases of emergency by resolution of the Council.

Rescinding motion already passed.

33. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be entertained, except at a Council of the Whole specially called for the purpose.

PART II.

Standing and Special Committees.

34. There shall be a Committee of Works, a Finance Committee, and a By-law Committee. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be held after the election of Mayor.

Committee for Works.

35. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by a resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

36. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall enquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature, as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to enquire and report upon.

By-law Committee.

37. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the borough; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for General Purposes.

38. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognisance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to enquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

39. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement

of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Special powers of Mayor.

40. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is so on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statements or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *in voce* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

Certificate required with each claim—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificates to be attached to report.

41. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment.

Rules to be observed in Committees.

42. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Report of Committee to be signed.

43. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Chairman of Committees.

44. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee meetings.

45. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested to do so by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committee.

Duties of Council Clerk.

46. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said "Municipalities Act." He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinbefore and herein-after provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Duties of Treasurer.

47. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Duties of other officers and servants

48. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made as follows, viz.:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk and his assistants (if any)—by the Mayor. As to the Treasurer and all collectors of rates,

bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Borough, and in the supply of water therefor, or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Committee of Works. As to the Attorney for the Corporation, Inspector of Nuisances, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the By-law Committee. And as to librarians, managers of public institutions or reserves under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, or to the Mayor—by the Committee for General Purposes: Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

PART III.

Protection of Funds and Records.

Member or Officer of Council not to be Surety.

49. In cases where surety is required by the "Municipalities Act," it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Bonds for good conduct.

50. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Bankers of the Corporation.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

51. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used except with the signature of the Mayor and authority of the Council.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

52. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty not less than twenty pounds.

Nor removed.

53. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings), any seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Expense of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

54. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Mode of calling for Tenders.

55. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

How notices are to be published.

56. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

Plans of proposed new roads to be deposited.

76. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place as the Council may consider necessary.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

77. The Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

78. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be allowed, except as hereinafter mentioned, to project or encroach on any part thereof; and in order that the due alignment of the roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares within the said Municipality shall be observed, and that no encroachment shall be made thereon, it shall not be lawful for any person, unless for any temporary or other purposes permitted by the Council, to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or make any excavation or hole on, under, or near such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Clerk of the Council at least one week before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, or hole, as aforesaid, shall be commenced to be erected, or put up, or made, and the assent of the Council first obtained. And in default of the same the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings; and on every successive conviction for a similar offence shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than three pounds.

Footways may be levelled.

79. The Surveyor may cause all footways to be levelled, and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Obstructing public pathways.

80. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

No balcony, &c., to project more than eighteen inches.

81. It shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, stringcourse dressing, or other erection or construction of any kind, to project more than eighteen inches beyond the alignment of any street, road, or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Erection of awnings

82. No person shall erect an awning in front of any house or shop without first making application to the Council, and any person so doing without authority shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and have such awning removed.

Encroachments must be removed on notice

83. The Inspector of nuisances or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road,

street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

84. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds, nor be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

85. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

86. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging, or excavations, and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said inspector or officer, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Damaging public buildings, &c.

87. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, water-course, or other property of the Borough, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done, shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds; Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps

88. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

89. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy, or damage, the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Water from roofs, &c.

90. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building who shall permit rain-water to fall down from any roof, spout, balcony, or other projection, upon or over any street, road, lane, or footway, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain-water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after written notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council or its officer, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that any tenant of such premises who shall erect any spouting or pipe in accordance with any such notice may deduct the cost thereof from the rent of the said premises.

Damaging or pulling-up alignment marks or posts.

91. Any person pulling down or pulling up, destroying, or injuring any alignment or other boundary marks or stoucs, notice-boards, public notices, or other erection on any reserve, public place, or road, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any amount not exceeding ten pounds.

Placing goods, &c., on roadways, &c.

92. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any case or vessels in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place, within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials, or things

building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other things or matter whatsoever from any house or premises, over any part of such footways or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside or any part of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed: or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stalls, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, burrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, and shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed, the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or footways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid,—in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

93. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street, road, or public place, any timber, stone or other thing, otherwise than upon wheel carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheel-carriages to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of such carriage, so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of the said carriage, any such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby: Provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of ten pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets, without leave, &c.

94. Any person who from any part of the road, street, thoroughfare, or public place, shall remove, or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted), or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side.

95. If the driver of any waggon, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided by reins only excepted), or if the driver of any vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her on any vehicle under his or her care, upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person or vehicle, or carriage, in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

As to driving or riding improperly through streets.

96. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, or who shall not carry a light on such vehicle after an hour after sunset to daylight, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Affixing placards on walls, and chalking thereon.

97. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house or building, by chalk, paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof. Any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Breaking in horses, &c.

98. Any person or persons who shall in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality, drive any carriage or carriages for the purpose of breaking-in, exercising, or

trying horses, or shall ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or gelding, for the purpose of airing, exercising, trying, breaking-in, or showing, or exposing for sale, any such horse, mare, or gelding, otherwise than passing quietly through such streets, or public places, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings; and any person who shall within the said Municipality furiously or carelessly drive any such horse, mare, or gelding, to or from any public watering-place, creek, or river, or pasturage, or elsewhere, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

99. The Committee for Works or the Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out; shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee of Works, or Surveyor, or other officer, to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of sixty-six feet for carriage way and sixteen and a half feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be sixty-six feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council, in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place, of other width than sixty-six feet. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to, and adopted by, the Council as hereinafter provided.

Note.—This By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881" (45 Vic., No. 28).

Change of street levels.

100. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Municipality that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Cattle, &c., not to wander about streets, &c.

101. It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goat belonging to him or under his charge to stray, or go about, or to be depastured in any road, street, or public place in this Borough; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Signboards and other obstructions.

102. It shall not be lawful for any signboard or other obstruction of any kind to be erected across the footpaths, except with the consent of the Council, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound.

Weeds.

103. All owners or occupiers of property within this Municipality shall remove and burn all kinds of thistles, Bathurst burr, sweet-briar, or other noisome weeds, upon lands owned, rented, or occupied by them; and any owner, tenant, or occupier neglecting to comply with this By-law after seven days' notice from any officer of the Municipality requiring him to remove and burn such weeds as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings, and not exceeding five pounds.

104. Any person appointed by the Council may enter upon any lands within the said Municipality, and for that purpose may break open gates, or take down or remove fences, to extirpate the weed known as Bathurst burr, Scotch thistle, sweet-briar, or other noisome weeds. Provided always that if any gates be broken or fences removed, the same shall immediately after the work then required to be done be restored to their former condition as nearly as may be, and the expense of extirpating such weeds and restoring such fences may be recovered as an ordinary debt from the owner or occupier of such lands. Any person hindering or obstructing any person so appointed as aforesaid shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

105. Every person who in any street or other place or passage within the said Borough shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

1. Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
2. Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcass, or any part of the carcass, of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.
3. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.
4. Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house burn any rags, bones, or cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted), to the annoyance of any inhabitant.
5. Every person or persons who shall persist in playing in a public place any musical instrument or instruments to the annoyance of any ratepayer who may object to it, provided the same becomes a common nuisance.

PART VI.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

106. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder or combustible, or inflammable materials, to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

107. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Fireworks.

108. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

109. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Water-carters to attend at fires.

110. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Borough, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may be required by the Mayor, or by any Alderman, or officer, or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire, and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Compensation for attendance at fires.—Rewards.

111. There shall be paid out of the Borough funds to owners of every licensed water-cart, who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered

the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf, and also that £1 (one pound) be given as a reward to the first person bringing a load of water to the fire.

PART VII.

Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

112. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14 Vic. No. 23, or as amended by 36 Vic. No. 8, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality; nor shall any bowling-alley, or other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or profit, within the said Municipality, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.

113. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid, other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act, and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week; and in like manner to allow any place within the said Municipality to be used for purposes of public amusement, other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid, for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Municipality. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be so used without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

114. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, together with situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid, in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land who permits any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land, not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Certificate of registration to operate as license.

115. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition, or for carrying on of the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusement other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

116. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any games with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had, held, or carried on. And the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid, who shall permit any such game of chance, or exhibition, or amusement, as is in the section before-mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on, in or upon such building, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license.

117. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely:—Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted or carried on, in or upon such building or ground shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months, or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that any such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or become a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said Municipality: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact that the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes for this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier"

118. Any person who shall superintend, manage, or direct, or who shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition, or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid, and who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land shall permit the same to be used for purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the "occupier" of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier. And every such occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be and continue such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing thirty-first day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Municipality. And any person who shall make any false statements in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

PART VIII.

By-laws for Regulation of Public Vehicles.

By-laws for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carters, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney-carriages, cabs, water carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

Vehicles to be licensed.

119. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Borough of Temora, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

Requisition to be made for license.

120. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive, or to conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers or conductors, shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

Condition under which licenses to be granted.

121. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicles which in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Borough, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may direct

Licenses, and how to be issued.

122. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Licenses to be under Corporate seal

123. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Borough Council of Temora, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in section 124; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

Age of drivers.

124. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

125. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk and numbered consecutively.

Owner of vehicle.

126. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be *prima facie* deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

Inspection of vehicles.

127. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse, or horses, and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen.

Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

128. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab, in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid shall direct; and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

Table of fares, &c., to be fixed to vehicle.

129. The number of the license of every hackney-carriage or cab on a card or plate six inches by three inches, painted or printed in clear legible figures, and the table of fares fixed by the Council, shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the three Aldermen aforesaid may direct; and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply or be used for hire.

Term applied to vehicles.

130. So far as concerns fares in these By-laws, any vehicle of whatever form or construction, for which a hackney-carriage license has been taken out, if drawn upon four wheels, shall be deemed to be a hackney-carriage, and if drawn upon two wheels, a cab.

Water-carts.

131. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Borough such carts for the sale and carrying of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cask or vessel contained therein for the holding of water for sale shall be capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner and the words "Licensed water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

Water licenses, how obtained, &c

132. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and every such license shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, after the granting of the said license.

Hawking water—Penalty

133. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

134. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "Licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, are to be painted in letters one inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van.

Vehicles to carry lights.

135. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps, to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets, either with or without passengers.

Number of persons to be carried.

136. When any carrage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with a view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

Legal fare, &c., to be painted on vehicle.

137. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry, and the legal fare shall be painted or printed in legible characters, and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

Penalty for breaking By-laws.

138. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Vehicle not to be drawn faster than a walk past place of worship on Sunday.

139. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of worship on Sundays during Divine service at a faster pace than a walk, and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers.

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle

140. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry, or permit to be carried, any such person or (except to some police-office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance or to disturb the public peace, and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for eating his meals therein.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for.

141. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or allow on the outside of any omnibus, at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry, inside or outside, as the case may be, and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of eighteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed. Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

Fare not to be increased until 10 p.m.—Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

142. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large unmovable figures in some conspicuous place inside and outside the omnibus as the fare for which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. And no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room, and to whom no reasonable objections can be made under these By-laws; nor, in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage way.

Fare to be paid upon taking seats.—Driver and conductor to be provided.

143. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey. The owner of every omnibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver and a licensed conductor.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at Council Clerk's office.

144. The driver of any carriage and conductor of any omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person, having used or hired the same,

such property, if found by another passenger or person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Council Clerk's office, and there shall deposit it; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment longer than the time before-mentioned, but shall deposit it at the office at the Council Chamber with the Council Clerk or his assistant.

License fees to be paid to Council Clerk.

145. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Borough, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Borough, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk, or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Borough.

Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

146. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney carriage, or cab. The word "omnibus" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels drawn by one or more horses, having seat accommodation for not more than ten nor less than five passengers and a driver. The word "hackney carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, and having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney-carriage license within the said Borough shall have been obtained. The word "cab" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels, having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license within the said Borough shall have been obtained. The word "cart" shall extend and apply to any cart, dray, van, or waggon, drawn by one or more horses, or other animals, used wholly and for the carriage of goods and parcels. The word "water-cart" shall extend and apply to any cart used for the carriage of water within the said Borough, in respect of which a water-cart license shall have been obtained.

Fares to be charged.

147. No proprietor or driver of any hackney-carriage or cab within the said Borough shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth in the Schedule D to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Borough shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c.

148. The Council of the said Borough may from time to time, by resolution passed in that behalf, alter and vary, or amend the said Schedule D, and the respective sums chargeable thereunder, or any of them, and such alterations, variations, or amendments shall become of full force and effect so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Borough, and the Council of the Borough shall not be responsible for any loss which such alterations or amendments may have or may be alleged to have occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being, or any of them.

Toll to be paid by hirer.

149. All tolls to be paid by the hirer of any hackney-carriage or cab in addition to the ordinary fare.

Passengers to be taken up, &c.

150. No driver of any hackney-carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Borough as he, she, or they may reasonably desire; and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

151. The Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint any place or places within the said Borough as stands for licensed hackney-carriages and cabs within the said Borough: Provided always that no such resolution or resolutions of Council aforesaid shall have any force or effect, until such notice thereof shall have been published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, and at least one newspaper circulating within the said Borough.

Driver to have full control over his horse or horses

152. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle, anywhere within the said Borough, as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

153. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Borough, except on the duly appointed cab-stand for the time being, for a longer period than the time reasonably necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers for the time being requiring or using the same, or for loading or unloading or receiving or delivering the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-law shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Speed at which to travel.

154. All hackney-carriages and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners) proceed at a speed of not less than six miles an hour, unless when attending funerals, or when otherwise ordered by the hirer; and every driver of any such carriage or cab failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Copies of Schedule D to be printed and fixed at cab-stand.

155. Copies of said Schedule D hereto shall be printed or written in legible characters, and exhibited on boards placed in conspicuous positions—one at each cab-stand within the Borough, and one at Temora Railway Station, in such place as the Commissioner for Railways may approve.

Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

156. Copies of these and all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Borough, for the regulation of licensed vehicles, and still remaining in force, shall be delivered with each license issued, unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

157. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles shall at all times be amenable to, and observe and comply with, the By-laws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thoroughfares within the said Borough, and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penalties as other persons.

158. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

SCHEDULE A.

A requisition for license.

To the Municipal Council of the Borough of Temora,—
I, _____ residing at _____ street, within the Borough of Temora, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to _____ within the limits of the said Borough.

Dated at Temora this _____ day of _____, A.D. 18 _____.

Description of _____

SCHEDULE B.

Form of license for driver or conductor.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ street, Temora, is hereby licensed to _____ (an omnibus, cart, hackney-carriage, or cab, as the case may be) from _____ to 31st December, 18 _____ inclusive, within the Borough of Temora, subject nevertheless to all and every of the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE C.

TABLE of license-fees payable by proprietors, drivers, and conductors of licensed vehicles.

Proprietors of	On and after 1st January.	On and after 1st April.	On and after 1st July.	On and after 1st October.
Omnibuses and coaches	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0
Cars	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Hackney carriages	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Cabs	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Water-carts, drays, cart, or vans.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
For every driver's license for a vehicle to carry passengers				0 5 0
For every conductor's license for a vehicle to carry passengers				0 5 0

SCHEDULE D.

TABLE of maximum fares chargeable by drivers or proprietors of licensed hackney-carriages and cabs within the Borough of Temora.

For a cab to carry one or two persons, as required, by hirer,—

For not exceeding a quarter or an hour	s. d. 1 0
For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof within the first hour of hiring	1 0
For every quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first hour	0 9

For a hackney carriage to carry five persons, if required, by hirer,—

For not exceeding half an hour	s. d. 2 6
For exceeding half an hour, but not exceeding one hour	5 0
For every quarter of an hour or part thereof, after the first hour	1 0

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Temora, on the 25th day of April, 1892.

W. S. QUAIL, (L.S.) EDWIN GARDNER, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
 (BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND—BY-LAW.)

 Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

 Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Sydney, 29th September, 1892.

WEST MAITLAND MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of West Maitland under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAW for Regulating and Licensing Hansom Cabs and Buggies plying for hire within the Borough of West Maitland.

THE Council of the Borough of West Maitland do, by virtue of the power and authority vested in such Council by the "Municipalities Act of 1867," hereby make the following By-law for the position of a public stand for hansom cabs and buggies plying for hire within the said Borough of West Maitland, and declare that the same shall stand in the place and instead of the stand described as No. 3 in the Schedule of Public Stands of such By-laws heretofore in force, which said stand is hereby repealed:—

No. 3 Stand.—On the north side of High-street, extending from Smith's-lane sixty feet westerly, and to be a stand for two cabs only.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of West Maitland, this twenty-fourth day of June,
 A.D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

THOMAS HUGHES, Council Clerk.

(r.s.) R. A. YOUNG,
 Mayor

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ROCKDALE—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th September, 1892.

ROCKDALE MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

The following Additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Rockdale under the 'Municipalities Act of 1867,' having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF ROCKDALE.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

The following Additional By-laws have been duly made by the Municipal Council of Rockdale, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

Opening footpaths, &c.

1. No person shall open any footpath or roadway for the purpose of laying on gas or water without having first obtained permission in writing from the Council Clerk or other authorised officer of the Council, and paying a fee of five shillings, under a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds.

Not to throw handbills, &c, on the streets.

2. Every person who shall cast, throw, or deposit, or cause to be thrown, cast away, or deposited, in or upon any street, lane, footpath, carriage-way, or public thoroughfare within the Municipality, any handbills, printed papers, waste paper, or paper of any kind whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Lights to be carried on vehicles, &c.

3. No person shall use, drive, or conduct any vehicle, or propel any velocipede, in or along any street or roadway within the Municipality between sunset and sunrise without carrying a light upon some conspicuous part of such vehicle or velocipede, in such a manner as that the same shall be distinctly visible to persons either meeting or following such vehicle or velocipede.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Rockdale, this fourteenth day of July, A.D. 1892.

THOS. LEEDER, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KATOOMBA—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th September, 1892.

KATOOMBA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Katoomba under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIRBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF KATOOMBA.

BY-LAW No. 29 of the Katoomba Municipal Council, for the regulation, &c., of vehicular traffic, adopted 15th August, 1892.

IN front of the Post Office; Bathurst Road, south side, opposite goods yard entrance, and west thereof; Katoomba-street, opposite the Carrington Gate; Katoomba-street, opposite Dr. Prangle's house, shall be stands for licensed hackney carriages and cabs. Gang Gang-street, east of Katoomba-street, shall be a stand for licensed drays, carts, or vans until otherwise ordered by resolution of the Council, and any other place or places within the Municipality which the said Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint, either in substitution for or in addition thereto: Provided always that no such resolution or resolutions of Council as aforesaid shall have any force or effect until notice thereof shall have been published in the New South Wales Government Gazette and at least one newspaper circulating within the Municipality.

(L.S.) JOSEPH NIMMO, Mayor.

The Corporate Seal of the Municipal District of Katoomba was authorised to be affixed hereto at a duly convened meeting of the Katoomba Municipal Council, held on Monday, fifteenth day of August, 1892, in the presence of—

W. F. GOYDER, Council Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KATOOMBA.—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.

KATOOMBA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Katoomba, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF KATOOMBA.

BY-LAW No. 189 of the Katoomba Municipal Council General By-laws, adopted 24th October, 1892.

THAT on and after this date, all verandahs erected across any footpath within the Municipality must be built to the height of not less than ten (10) feet from the level of the kerbstone.

The corporate seal of the Municipal District of Katoomba was authorised to be affixed hereto, at a duly convened meeting of the Katoomba Municipal Council held on Monday, twenty-fourth day of October, 1892, in the presence of,—

W. F. GORDEN, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) JOSEPH NIMMO,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF ALBURY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th September, 1892.

ALBURY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Albury under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF ALBURY.

BY-LAWS made by the Borough Council of Albury, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," for the removal of house refuse.

1. The owner or occupier of any house or premises within the Borough of Albury shall cause all sweepings, dust, ashes, rubbish, or refuse matter, produced or accumulated on his said premises, to be collected in a suitable box or cask, to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances, the same to be kept in such yard, premises, or place as the Inspector of Nuisances may from time to time approve, the contents of which will be emptied by the person employed by the Council.

2. The owner or occupier of any business house, store, or premises within the Borough of Albury shall cause all sweepings, dust, ashes, rubbish, or refuse matter whatsoever, produced or accumulated on his premises, or on the pathway opposite his premises, to be collected in a suitable box or cask, to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances, and placed on the outer edge of the pathway before 8 o'clock a.m. on each business day, the contents of which will be emptied and removed by the person employed by the Council, replaced upon the pathway, and forthwith removed by the owner or occupier to the rear of his said premises.

Deposit of Rubbish.

3. The place for deposit of rubbish and all refuse matter shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined on by the Council.

4. The owner or occupier of any house or premises within the Borough of Albury, or any other person, who shall deposit any sweepings, rubbish, or refuse matter whatsoever in any gutter, street, road, right-of-way, or public place, or remove the same without being duly licensed or authorised by the said Council, or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall, in cases where no special penalty is provided, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds sterling nor less than five shillings.

5. The Council may receive from, and the owners or occupiers of the premises shall pay such sums for the removal of rubbish and refuse as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the said Council.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of Albury, on the 16th day of December, 1891.

JNO. H. PAINE, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) THOS. H. GRIFFITH,
Mayor.



1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF RANDWICK—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th September, 1892.**RANDWICK MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.**

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Randwick under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.

BY-LAWS for establishing and regulating a General Cemetery in the Borough of Randwick.

1. The By-laws of Randwick General Cemetery, published in the Government Gazette of 15th March, 1873, No. 62, are hereby repealed.

2. The 8 acres 3 roods and 36 perches of land situate on the Long Bay Road, in the said borough, now purchased from the Government by the Municipal Council of Randwick for a general cemetery for the interment of the dead, as hereinafter provided, shall, on the publication of these by-laws in the New South Wales Government Gazette, be thereby dedicated and set apart as a cemetery for the interment of the dead for ever, under and subject to the following by-laws, rules, and regulations, and to such amended by-laws, rules, and regulations as the Council of the said borough may make, and which shall have been approved by the Governor and Executive Council.

3. The land above referred to shall be designated "The Randwick General Cemetery."

4. The Council of the said borough shall, on or before the publication of these by-laws, cause the said land to be divided and set apart for the interment of the dead, as follows:—

1. For the interment of the dead belonging to the Church of England, 3 acres and 24 perches.
2. For the interment of the dead belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, 1 acre and 36 perches.
3. For the interment of the dead belonging to the Presbyterian Church, 2 roods and 18 perches; Wesleyan, 2 roods and 38 perches; Congregational, 2 roods and 30 perches; Baptist and other denominations, 3 roods and 38 perches.

And thereupon the portion so set apart for each of the said denominations shall be set apart for ever for the interment of the dead accordingly.

5. The Council shall lay out the said cemetery in such manner as may be most convenient for the said division, and for the burial of the dead; and may embellish the same with such walks, avenues, roads, trees, and shrubs as may appear to them proper; and enclose the same with a proper fence; and erect

such walls, gates, and entrances, and all houses, offices, and other necessary buildings; make and repair all drains, and do and perform all and every matter, act, or thing which may be required for the proper and efficient management of the said cemetery.

6. The clergyman of each denomination residing or regularly officiating as such within the said borough shall be the proper officer to perform religious rites within the said cemetery in the respective divisions to which the corpse belongs; but any duly appointed or recognised clergyman may officiate for any or either of the said officers, on producing to the Manager an authority so to act from the proper officiating clergyman.

7. The said Council may sell and grant land within the said cemetery for the exclusive right of burial, in perpetuity or for any definite period, in each and every portion or division of the said cemetery, provided that at the date of such purchase the purchaser be a bona fide resident or ratepayer of the Borough of Randwick, and also the right of erecting any vault, monument, tomb, tablet, grave-stone, or monumental inscription; and such rights as aforesaid shall be considered as the personal estate of the grantee, and may be assigned in his life-time to a bona fide resident or ratepayer of the Borough of Randwick, or bequeathed by his will, subject, nevertheless, to all the rules and regulations of the said cemetery.

8. The Council may order the removal or alteration of any vault, monument, tablet, grave-stone, monumental inscription, kerbing, railing, or any other erection which shall have been erected or placed in either of the said divisions of the said cemetery which may be contrary to the rules and regulations provided in the Schedule annexed marked A, or which may have been erected or placed there without the authority of the Manager or officer in charge.

9. The Council may charge and receive for and in connection with the interment of bodies in the said cemetery, and for the erection of any vault, or for the enclosure of any land for the exclusive right of interment therein, and for the right of erecting and placing therein or thereon any monument, tablet, grave-stone, kerbing, monumental inscription, or other erection, the fees and charges provided in the Schedule annexed marked B.

10. The Council shall appoint their own Manager and such other officer or servants as may be necessary for the maintenance and proper management of the cemetery; and the Manager or person acting for such for the time being shall have the full care, charge, and authority of the said cemetery, and of each division therein; he shall receive all fees, demands, and charges, and shall regulate, manage, and decide all matters of detail in connection with the said cemetery, under these by-laws, rules, and regulations.

11. The Manager shall keep proper books for the entry of all fees, charges, and amounts of money received by him on account of the said cemetery, according to the aforesaid divisions, and shall give a printed receipt for each amount so received; and shall mark on the butt of each receipt the name of the person for whom the amount is paid, also the amount, and the denomination; and he shall duly pay in to the Treasurer of the said borough, every calendar month, all the fees and other sums of money received by him on account of the said cemetery; he shall also prepare and produce to the Auditors of the said borough at each of their half-yearly meetings a return of all amounts of money received and paid on account of the said cemetery, and for each division of the same, together with all books and vouchers, if required.

12. The Manager or officer in charge shall duly and properly enter in a book for each of the said divisions, when possible, the name, age, qualification, residence, number of grave or vault, section, date of death and burial of each corpse interred in every portion of the said cemetery; and each such entry shall be signed by the clergyman or person officiating at the interment.

13. The Treasurer of the said borough shall pay, every calendar month if demanded, to each clergyman who shall have officiated at any interment in the said cemetery as aforesaid, the following fee for his services, namely:—

	£ s. d.
For each interment	0 7 6

14. The Council shall apply all the fees, charges, and income arising from the said cemetery as follows:—

1. To pay all fees, salaries, and wages to their officers and servants.
2. To pay the interest, and ultimately the principal amount, of the purchase of land, fencing, and improvements.
3. To pay all expenses incurred in laying out, draining, and embellishing the cemetery, and for the repair and proper maintenance thereof.

15. Any person who shall wilfully damage any property whatever within, or in any way connected with, the said cemetery, or shall cause any riot or disturbance therein or thereon, or shall wilfully break any of these by-laws, rules, or regulations, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and be subject to any fine, in addition to such damage, not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

SCHEDULE A.
Rules and Regulations.

1. The portion of land set apart for each of said denominations shall be divided by the Manager into "Sections," and called as follows:—"Vault Sections," "Grave Sections."

2. All vaults to be erected according to plan at the Manager's office, built of brick or stone, set in cement, properly connected with main drain, under the supervision and according to the instructions of the Manager or officer in charge.

3. All land taken in the "Vault Sections" must be enclosed with stone kerbing, 9 x 15 inches, clean cut, and rounded on top; the number cut on the top of kerb, and painted in with black. If railing is required, it shall be of iron, as per plan at the office. The areas for vaults will be 6 x 12 feet, 12 x 12 feet, 18 x 12 feet, and 24 x 12 feet.

4. No interment shall be made in the "Grave Sections" unless the land has been previously purchased for that purpose, except with the authority of the Mayor; and all such purchased land must be enclosed with stone kerbing 6 x 14 inches, clean cut, rounded on top, and numbered as aforesaid. If railing is required, it shall be of iron, as per plan at office. Areas for graves, 3 x 8 feet, 6 x 8 feet, 9 x 8 feet, 12 x 8 feet, or 24 x 8 feet.

5. Every grave shall be 6 feet deep, and not more than two adults shall be interred in each. Two infants will be considered equal to one adult.

6. All tombs, tablets, monuments, and erections over vaults or graves, or within the said cemetery, shall be of stone or iron; and the plan of each, and a copy of each inscription, shall be submitted to the Manager, and approved by him in writing, previous to its being brought on the premises; and any monument, tablet, tomb, or other articles, matter, or thing brought on the ground of the said cemetery, or erected on any portion

of the same, without such approval, shall be removed by the orders of the Manager; and the person who shall have been guilty of such offence shall pay all costs of such removal, and be liable to prosecution as aforesaid.

7. No trees or shrubs shall be planted in any portion of the cemetery except those species which shall be approved by the Manager.

8. Masons and all other workmen shall properly clear away all refuse made by them when required so to do by the Manager or officer in charge, and shall make good all damages caused by them or their workmen without delay; and in case of any neglect or refusal on the part of the person making the refuse or committing the damage, the Manager may cause the work to be performed at the cost of the offender.

9. All tombs, monuments, and other erections must be kept in order by the proprietors, or, in case of danger, the work will be performed at the risk and cost of the owner.

10. Notice of all interments and the legal certificate of death must be produced to the Manager or officer in charge, and all fees, costs, and charges paid to him at least twelve hours before interment; and no stone or other material can be brought on the ground until the said fees, costs, and charges have been paid as aforesaid.

11. The hours of interment will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on each day when required, but special interments may be made on giving twenty-four hours' notice to the Manager, and the payment of a special fee of £1 1s.

SCHEDULE B.

Fees and Charges.

Grave Sections.		£ s. d.
Grave, 3 x 8 feet each		1 0 0
Interment		1 0 0
Re-opening		1 0 0
Permission to enclose, 3 x 8 feet		0 15 0
Do do 6 x 8 feet		1 10 0
Do do 8 x 8 feet		2 5 0
Do do 12 x 8 feet		3 0 0
Do do 24 x 8 feet		6 0 0
Reception and interment of corpse from other cemeteries		1 10 0
Removal from one part of cemetery to another.....		2 0 0
Turfing grave		0 10 6
Permission for head and foot stones		0 10 0
Do do slab over grave		1 0 0
Do do tomb or monument on stone foundations, 6 feet deep		2 0 0
Removal of tomb or other erection, &c.—The actual cost.		
Cost of Ground.—(Vault Sections.)		
Vault, 6 x 12 feet		2 5 0
Do 12 x 12 feet		5 0 0
Do 18 x 12 feet		7 0 0
Do 24 x 12 feet		10 0 0
Vault Sections.		
Interment in vault or stone grave		1 10 0
Re-opening and closing vault after first interment, materials, &c.		1 1 0
Permission to erect vault in land, 6 x 12 feet		4 10 0
Do do 12 x 12 feet		9 0 0
Do do 12 x 24 feet		18 0 0
Permission to enclose with stone kerbing, 9 x 15 inches		1 0 0
Permission to enclose large enclosures above 12 x 12 feet.....		2 0 0
Tomb or monument on vault, 6 x 12 feet.....		2 0 0
Do do 12 x 12 feet.....		3 0 0
Do do 12 x 24 feet.....		12 0 0
Land kept in order.		
Small enclosures, per annum		0 15 0
Large do do		1 10 0
Charge for copy of register		0 5 0

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Randwick, this 8th day of July, 1892, and the corporate seal is hereto attached.

(L.S.) JAMES ROBERTSON,
CECIL W. E. BEDFORD, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CORAKI—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th September, 1892.

CORAKI MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Coraki under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTOR.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CORAKI.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THAT clause 5 and Schedule C of Part 10 of the By-laws of the Coraki Municipality, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," relating to the licensing of vehicles, be and are hereby repealed.

That the following Schedule C, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," relating to the licensing of vehicles, be and is hereby adopted:—

	On and after 1st January.	On and after 1st April.	On and after 1st July.	On and after 1st October.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For every omnibus, car, hackney carriage, or cab ...	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
For every water-cart, dray, cart, or van	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Coraki, this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, for the purpose of amending the By-laws relating to the licensing of vehicles.

CHARLES STAMFORD, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) WILLIAM YABSLEY,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TUMUT—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th September, 1892.

TUMUT MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Tumut under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTOR.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TUMUT.—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY BY-LAW.

Dead Animals—Mode of Removal.

IF any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately removed and destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Tumut, this 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

W. H. HILTON, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) JNO. WEEDEN,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY—BY-LAWS)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th November, 1892.**CANTERBURY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.**

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Canterbury under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Noxious Weeds.

That owners or occupiers of property within the Municipal District of Canterbury shall remove and burn all kinds of thistles, Bathurst burr, or other noxious weeds, upon land owned, rented, or occupied by them; and any owner, tenant, or occupier neglecting to comply with this By-law, after fourteen days' notice from any officer of the said Municipal District requiring him or her to remove and burn such weeds as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds.

Opening Footpaths, &c.

No person without lawful authority shall break up or open the footpath or carriage way in any road, street, or lane under the control of the Municipal District of Canterbury, for the purpose of laying gas, water, or drain pipes, or for any other purpose, without first paying into the office of the Council Clerk a fee of two shillings and six pence, and in the case of tar-paved footpaths the sum of five shillings, and obtaining the written authority of the Mayor or Council Clerk to break up or open the footpath or carriage way of such road, street, or lane; and any person commencing to break up or open the footpath or carriage way in any road, street, or lane, without first paying such fee and obtaining such written authority, shall be liable to a penalty of ten shillings for every day he shall commence or carry on such work as aforesaid, without first having paid such fee and obtained such written authority as aforesaid; and every person or Corporation breaking up any footpath, road, street, or lane in this Municipality shall repair and make good the same to the satisfaction of the Council's overseer, or the Council may effect such repairs at the risk and expense of the person or Corporation breaking up such footpath, road, street, or lane.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Canterbury, this twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(l.s.) P. J. SOAHILL,
Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD--BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.

ASHFIELD MUNICIPALITY.--BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Ashfield, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.--ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS MADE UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867.

1. Any person or persons riding on or driving a vehicle of any kind whatsoever through or upon any street, lane, or public place within the said Borough between sunset and sunrise shall display a light on the driving side of such vehicle, visible to persons either meeting or following such vehicle; and such person or persons shall on conviction for neglect of compliance with this By-law forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

2. Any person who shall cast, throw, or place any fruit, fruit-skin, or other vegetable matter on any footway within this Borough shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

3. That the minimum penalty in each of the penal By-laws of the Borough be omitted.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Ashfield, this seventh day of June,
A.D. 1892.

THOS. GLASSOP, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) ALBERT BROWN,
Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF URALLA.—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.

URALLA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Uralla, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF URALLA.—NEW BY-LAW, DRAINAGE.

It shall not be lawful for any owner or occupier of any land or premises to concentrate by means of drains, ditches, or other contrivances, the drainage or rainfall from or upon his or her premises upon a point within such premises and thence permit the said drainage or rainwater to flow upon or across any footpath within the Municipality: Provided that any owner or occupier may convey such drainage or rainwater into the adjoining gutter by means of pipes laid subject to the approval of the Council or some officer duly authorised on that behalf. Any person offending against this By-law shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £2 nor less than 5s.

The Seal of the Municipal District of Uralla was affixed in our presence, the twenty-sixth day of October, 1892.

JAS. D. LEECE, Council Clerk.

(L. S.) J. F. O'CONNOR,
Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PARKES—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.**PARKES MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.**

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Parkes, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

PARKES MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

BY-LAWS No. 1 and first part of No. 3, also Nos. 4, 70, and 73, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Parkes, and published in a Supplementary Government Gazette of the 21st January, 1884, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

AMENDED BY-LAWS.**Ordinary Meetings.**

1. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for the despatch of business on the first and third Mondays in every month, at the hour of 8 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on the day following.

3. The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting, also the reading of the outward correspondence. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes or correspondence except as to their accuracy.

4. At special meetings the business shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Aldermen at whose instance such meeting shall have been called may have directed.

70. All persons are prohibited from erecting buildings within the town and suburban lands of Parkes, any portion of which shall be constructed of bark or other dangerously inflammable material; and any person or persons erecting such building

shall forfeit on conviction of every such offence a penalty of not more than ten pounds or less than twenty shillings, and such buildings shall be immediately pulled down, at the expense of those erecting them.

73. No driver, carter, or other person shall wilfully or negligently do, or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the kerbing, gutters, or pathways of any street or roadway; and no person shall be at liberty to ride on horseback, or to drive a wheeled vehicle of any kind on the footways.

NEW BY-LAWS.

No person shall be permitted to interfere with the footpaths in any way, without the consent of the Council, under a penalty of not more than ten pounds or less than ten shillings for each offence.

Where no penalty is mentioned in connection with any of the By-laws of the Parkes Municipality, the maximum shall be five pounds and the minimum five shillings.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Parkes, this seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

ROBT. F. FLETCHER,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) JOHN A. ROSE,
Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.

HAY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Hay, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAY.—BY-LAW FOR THE REGULATION OF STREET TRAFFIC.

No driver of any vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his vehicle anywhere within the Municipal District of Hay so as not to have immediate and full control over the same, unless he shall have previously locked one of the wheels thereof by means of a strap or chain. Every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Hay, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," at its ordinary Meeting, held on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892.

(L.S.) ROBERT GIBSON,
Mayor.

T. W. BLANCHE, Council Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MACDONALDTOWN.—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th January, 1893.

MACDONALDTOWN MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Macdonaldtown, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAW 27, PART IV, AS AMENDED.

ANY person being desirous of opening any street, lane, roadway, or footpath within the said Municipality for the purpose of laying on service-pipes for water or gas or drain pipes, or any other thing, shall, before so doing, give notice to the Council Clerk at his office and pay a fee of two shillings and six pence for each and every opening made on any street, lane, roadway, or footpath. In every case where the roadway has been laid with blue metal cubes an extra fee of twenty shillings must be paid. Any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this By-law shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, in addition to the fees herein imposed.

The Common Seal of the Municipal Council of Macdonaldtown was affixed by me this 17th day of October, 1892, by authority of a majority of the said Council then present, and in the presence of—

WILLIAM F. BRAY, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) THOMAS CARTER,
Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GULGONG.—BY-LAW)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8th February, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF GULGONG.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Gulgong under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF GULGONG.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law has been framed under the powers conferred by the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

Bicycle Traffic.

ANY person or persons riding or using a bicycle or tricycle in the streets of the town of Gulgong, or on the roads within the Municipal District of Gulgong, shall be obliged to carry a lamp and a bell; the lamp to be kept lighted at all hours between sunset and sunrise, and the bell to be sounded by the rider of the vehicle when approaching pedestrians, and when within sight of any persons, horses, or vehicles on the roadway.

For every offence against the provisions of this By-law the offender shall be liable to and shall pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

Made and passed at a duly convened and full meeting of the Municipal Council of Gulgong, this 16th day of November, 1892.

(L.S.) ROBERT W. HEARD, Mayor.

Corporate Seal attached in the presence of—

EDWARD M'CUULOCK, Council Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BALRANALD—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8th February, 1893.

BALRANALD MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Balranald under the "Municipalities Act of 1867." having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAW to prevent the growth and spread and to cause the destruction of what is commonly known as the tobacco plant.

No landowner or occupier within the Municipality of Balranald shall cause or allow the nicotiana glauca (Graham), or the plant known as the tobacco plant, to grow, spread, or remain, but shall destroy and extirpate the said plant from all his or her land within the said Municipality.

Any landowner or occupier who shall refuse or neglect to destroy and extirpate said plant upon the receipt of twenty-one days' notice in writing from the Council or its officers, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a penalty for every such offence of not less than five shillings and not more than two pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Balranald, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1892.

(L.S.)

JOHN GRINHAM, Mayor.

RICHARD BEATY, Council Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF STOCKTON.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1893.

STOCKTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Stockton under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON.

ADDITIONAL By-laws, framed under the Municipalities Act of 1867, to operate in conjunction with the existing By-laws confirmed the 15th of April, 1891, save such as may by this enactment be repealed.

PART I.

Calls of the Council.

95. Section 63 of this Part I of these By-laws is hereby repealed.

96. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any previous resolution, order, or decision of the Council, shall be entered on the business paper unless a call of the Council shall have been asked for and granted for the purpose of considering such motion at the ordinary meeting of the Council immediately preceding the one whereat the said motion is to be moved.

PART IV.

Spouting, houses, &c.

45. All proprietors of houses within the Borough of Stockton having a frontage to any public thoroughfare shall be bound to have the roof, or verandah roof, or balcony floor, or any part thereof requiring it, sufficiently guttered and spouted and provided with down-pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, so that water shall not drip from any part of the said house upon the footpath. Any proprietor as aforesaid failing to provide such guttering, spouting, and down-pipe when necessary, after fourteen days' notice in writing from the Inspector of Nuisances so to do, shall be liable to a penalty, on conviction, of ten shillings; and if the said guttering, spouting, and down-pipe, or any of them, as required, are not properly provided and fixed at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall again be liable to a like conviction and penalty for that and for every succeeding seven days that the work shall remain undone.

Keeping premises in a cleanly condition, &c.

46. The occupier or occupiers of any land or premises within the said Borough of Stockton, or where there shall be

no such occupier or occupiers, then the owner or owners of any such land or premises, shall keep the same at all times free from all accumulations or deposits of water or matter which shall become or continue offensive or unwholesome, and shall not allow, permit, or suffer any animal, or the carcass of any animal, or any part thereof, in such a state or condition as to be offensive or unwholesome, to be or to continue to be in, upon, or about such land or premises. And any person or persons offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

47. No occupier of any land or premises within the said Borough of Stockton, or where there shall be no occupier, then no owner or owners of any such land or premises, shall permit or suffer any filthy, offensive, or unwholesome matter to run or flow, or to continue to run or flow, into or upon any street, footway, open gutter, or public place within the said Borough, or on the property of any other person. And any person or persons who shall offend against the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

48. Every occupier of premises within the said Borough shall keep a tin or box, to be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances, placed in his yard for the reception of house refuse (other than ashes); and all such refuse shall be placed therein by the occupier, and shall remain therein until removed by the person or persons authorised by the Council for that purpose; and such tin or box shall be kept by the occupier so as not to be a nuisance or to cause an offensive smell, or to be the cause of annoyance to adjoining neighbours or to persons passing along any public street or public thoroughfare.

Confirmed under the Municipalities Act of 1867, by the affixture of the corporate seal of the Borough, as authorised by resolution in Council, 27th December, 1892.

(L.S.) JOHN O'MARA,

H. A. GRAHAM, Council Clerk.

Mayor.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1893.

STOCKTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Stockton under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON.

BY-LAWS under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

THE Council of the Borough of Stockton, under and by virtue of the authority vested in it by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," doth hereby make the following By-laws, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions, purposes, intentions, and objects of the said Act:—

1. The Council shall appoint some fit and proper person as Inspector of Nuisances within the said Borough of Stockton, whose duties shall be to see to the proper discharge of the duties of contractors and their servants under these By-laws, and to the enforcement of the provisions of these By-laws.

2. On and after the first day of January, 1893, no person or persons shall dig, make, or construct, or cause or permit to be dug, made, or constructed, on any premises within the said Borough of Stockton, any open closet or cesspit for the deposit of faecal matter; and all closets or privies from and after the said date shall be constructed and made in such manner as may be required to hold pans. And any person or persons who shall offend against any of the provisions of these By-laws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than one pound, to be recoverable in manner hereinafter provided.

3. No person shall cover up, or cause or permit to be covered or filled up, any existing cesspit with earth or other material unless and until the same shall be properly emptied or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the Inspector, and also inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person or persons offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound.

4. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement by the owner or owners thereof. In schools and factories and other places where a number of persons shall attend or be employed, separate closets, with a door to fasten on the inside, shall be provided for each sex; and a separate closet shall be provided for every twenty persons so attending or employed. All closets hereafter to be built shall be constructed of 4½-inch brickwork, or of approved sawn timber or iron. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a dividing brick wall between each of not less than 4½ inches in thickness, to effect a complete separation; and every such closet shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall be ventilated in such a manner as may be directed by the Inspector of Nuisances.

5. All closets shall be supplied with a pan constructed to the approval of the Inspector of Nuisances, and of a pattern to be approved by the Council; and such pans shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances.

6. If in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances any alteration is required in any closet, he shall report the same to the Council, which shall determine what alteration is necessary for the preservation of health or decency, and such alteration shall forthwith be made by the owner or occupier of the premises after receiving seven days' notice in writing to that effect; and if such owner or occupier shall not make such alteration within the time specified, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound.

7. Within fourteen days after notice served by the Inspector of Nuisances, every owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any dwelling-house or other building or tenement situate within the Borough of Stockton shall discontinue the use of any privy or closet on his or her premises, and the said privy or closet shall forthwith be emptied by the contractor or contractors of the said Council; and the excavation so used for the reception of night-soil or other filth shall be filled in with earth or other deodorising material by the owner or occupier of the premises; and any owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of the said premises who shall, after receipt of such notice as hereinbefore provided, fail to discontinue the use of the said privy or cesspit, or who shall fail or neglect to fill in the said excavation in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such failure or neglect a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than one pound for every such failure or neglect.

8. The owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any dwelling-house or other building shall, within fourteen days from the date at which these By-laws shall come into force, provide one closet, or more where in the opinion of the Council after report from the Inspector of Nuisances more than one is required, for the use of the inmates or occupiers thereof; and every owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any such dwelling-house or building who shall neglect to provide such closet or closets within the said time shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

9. All closets shall be built in such manner as shall be sufficient for insuring privacy and decency, and the place and manner of erection shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Nuisances. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened on the inside; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

10. Every contractor, builder, or owner shall, during the erection of any house, building, or premises, or during the continuance of any works in connection therewith where workmen are employed, provide for use on the said premises a properly constructed closet, to be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances, for the use of such workmen; and such closet shall be erected in such manner as shall prevent any nuisance or indecency; and any such contractor, builder, or owner who shall neglect to provide such closet accommodation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each day of such neglect.

11. The owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of all premises to which a closet is attached shall permit and suffer the Council's contractor or contractors, or any of his or their servants duly licensed by the said Council, to enter upon his or her premises for the purpose of removing the said pans and supplying others in their place; and any owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any such premises who shall hinder, prevent, or obstruct, or attempt to hinder, prevent, or obstruct, the Council's contractors or any of their servants duly licensed as aforesaid from entering upon his or her premises for the purpose aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

12. The Council or its contractor or contractors shall cause the excrement and filth in the pans in all closets to be removed once in every three weeks, or oftener if it shall be necessary, in properly constructed carts for the purpose, which carts shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances.

13. No person shall use or drive any such cart, dray, or other vehicle as in the last preceding clause unless the same shall at all times be closely covered, and the owner of every such cart or vehicle shall keep the same in such condition as to be inoffensive.

14. No person or persons other than those duly licensed for that purpose by the Council shall remove by cart, dray, vehicle, or other means any human excrement or other offensive matter from any closet or house within the Borough of Stockton; and no occupier of any premises or persons acting under his or her directions or otherwise shall bury, suffer, or cause to be buried or thrown, any human excrement, night-soil, or contents of any closet in any yard, garden, or ground attached to his premises or otherwise within the said Borough; and any person or persons offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

15. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closets already in use, also for providing pans for closets, and the removal thereof; and all such charges shall be payable by the occupier or occupiers of premises, and where there is no occupier, then by the owner or landlord of the premises, and shall be recoverable in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

16. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875 therein, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all days except Sundays and holidays; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

17. The Council may from time to time fix the times, either by day or night, and the hours during which the removal of night-soil may be performed, and may impose penalties of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every breach of the regulations thus from time to time made.

18. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of closet pans emptied, the amount due and payable for each pan, and the amount of arrears due for emptying such pans; he shall collect

the amounts so due and payable, and shall account therefor to the Council at least once in every month or as may be determined upon by the Council.

19. All penalties imposed by these By-laws for offences committed thereunder, and all sums of money ordered to be paid thereby, may be recovered, and all complaints heard, in a summary way before any two Justices, according to the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No. 43 and the English statutes thereby adopted, and shall, when recovered, be paid over to the said Council, to be applied in aid of its expenses under the Act.

20. All complaints or other legal proceedings for the breach of any of these By-laws may be laid and taken by the Inspector

of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf against any person for non-compliance with or for any breach of these By-laws.

21. All By-laws previously made by this Council by the authority vested in it by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," are hereby repealed.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Stockton, this eighteenth day of October, A.D. 1892.

(L.S.) JOHN O'MARA,

Mayor.

H. A. GRAHAM,
Council Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF JUNEE—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1893.**JUNEE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.**

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Junee under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF JUNEE.—BY-LAW.

ANY person loitering or standing on the foot-way or carriage-way of any street, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, or neglecting or refusing, without reasonable cause or excuse, to move on after having been requested so to do by any police constable or other police officer or any other officer duly authorised by the Council in their behalf, shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Junee, this seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) JOHN EGAN,
Mayor of Junee.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1893.

CARRINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following Additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS, Part IX, for the Regulation of Public Vehicles within the Municipality.

Appointment of stand.

42. All hackney carriages and cabs shall stand on Robertson-street North and Bourke-street West, and all 'busses shall stand on Robertson-street South and Bourke-street West.

Time of departure.

43. First bus shall leave the stand at 8.15 a.m., and each succeeding bus at intervals of fifteen minutes during the week, and on Saturday nights at intervals of ten minutes.

Drivers to leave stand before taking fare.

44. No driver shall ply his 'bus for hire until he has first taken his turn off the stand.

Time allowed to travel.

45. The time allowed for 'busses to travel from stand to either Carrington or Wickham Bridge shall be fifteen minutes.

'Busses to have wooden partition.

46. All 'busses plying for hire within the Municipality shall have a wooden partition in front between the driver and inside passengers.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, this eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JOHN T. MEEK, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) GEORGE MARSDEN,
Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ALBURY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2nd June, 1892.**ALBURY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.**

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Albury, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTON.

THE following Additional By-law and alteration to By-law No. 21 under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," have been framed by the Borough Council of Albury for approval:—

Unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed by the Council's servants in air-tight cesspans. Such cesspans will be supplied by the Council on such terms and conditions that may be from time to time decided by resolution of the Council.

Alteration of By-law No. 21.

The Council may recover from, and the owners or occupiers of the premises shall pay, such sums for the emptying of cesspits and cesspans as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of Albury, this twentieth day of April, 1892.

(L.S.) A. PHILLIPS, Mayor.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF TAREE—BY-LAWS.)

*Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 13.*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th November, 1892.

TAREE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Taree under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS of the Municipal District of Taree, made under and for the carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Municipality of Taree a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Municipality, without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances of the said Municipality, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Municipality in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than one pound,

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect, any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than forty shillings. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer, may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit to be constructed within the Municipality, shall be built of 9-inch brick-work, set in cement, floor as well as walls, and to receive a half-inch coat of cement in the proportion of two to one, and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit, and no

cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom, area permitting. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet, area permitting, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than two pounds.

4. For houses containing not more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspits shall not be less than 3 feet by 4 feet, and 5 feet deep, inside measurement; or a circular cesspit of not less than 5 feet deep, with a capacity of not less than 60 cubic feet; for houses containing more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspit shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, and 5 feet deep, inside measurement; or a circular cesspit of not less than 5 feet deep, with a capacity of not less than 70 cubic feet.

5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and with a manhole in the floor not less than 2 feet square, clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

6. Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a sufficient dividing-wall not less than 4½ inches in thickness, between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit up to the floor, and be constructed of brick; from the floor to the roof, to be constructed of either brick or wood, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than two pounds.

8. In schools, or actories or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet; and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets, and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

9. If any alterations shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of an existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health, or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more justices of the peace.

10. Owners of existing closets and soilpits may be required to alter or improve them in such manner as may be necessary by the Council, in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect; persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound, nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of the said notice.

11. The nightsoil shall be removed by contract in properly constructed watertight covered vehicles between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. from the first day of August to the last day of April, and between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. from the first day of May to the last day of July.

12. Persons desirous of using earth closets may be permitted to do so on making written application to the Council, and intimating the arrangements to be made for their construction and management, provided that such arrangements shall be approved by the Council.

13. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act 1875 therein on all days, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer as aforesaid, upon any visitation or inspection, or in doing or performing any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

14. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two justices of the peace.

15. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied, and may at the option of the Council show the amount payable for each cesspit, and the amount due for emptying cesspits. He may at the option of the Council, collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefor to the Council at least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by the Council.

The foregoing By-laws under the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, were made and passed at a meeting of the Taree Municipal Council, held on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1892.

(L.S.) F. O. LAGERLOW,
Mayor.

S. WHITBREAD,
Council Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF BURWOOD—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8th February, 1893.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Burwood under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAW of the Borough of Burwood, made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act Amendment Act of 1892."

ALL dry-earth closets and closet pans within the Municipality of Burwood shall, once at least in each and every week, be emptied by the Council's servants or contractor.

Any person or persons neglecting to conform to, or offending against, or preventing or obstructing the Council's servants or contractor in the carrying out of this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Passed at a meeting of the Burwood Council, held on Monday, the 21st November, 1892.

(L.S.) JOHN F. HENNESSY, Mayor.

W. REDFEARN, Council Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF MUDGEES—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th May, 1893.

MUDGEES MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Mudgees under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF MUDGEES.

BY-LAWS under "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," passed at a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Mudgees, held on 19th October, 1892.

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet or excavate and make a cesspit shall deliver to the Council Clerk seven days' notice of his intention to do so, and of the place or position it is intended to erect such closet or to excavate and make such cesspit; and no person shall commence to erect such closet or make such cesspit until the place or position shall be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer duly appointed by the Council for that purpose; and any person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

2. Every cesspit shall be at least four feet but not more than five feet below the surface of the ground, and the floor at least twelve inches above the surface of the ground; and every such cesspit shall have walls at least nine inches thick; every closet to have walls at least seven feet high, and not be less than four feet wide inside, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and to be provided with a proper seat; and every person who shall erect or build a closet not in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

3. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall between each closet, extending from below the surface to the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation between them. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person who shall erect or build closets contrary to this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

4. In factories or other places of business where a number of persons (exceeding twelve) shall be occupied or employed a closet shall be provided for every fifteen persons, and a separate closet for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such factory, school, or other place of business who shall fail or neglect to provide the necessary closets as mentioned in this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less two pounds.

5. All night-soil shall be removed from cesspits and earth-pans in water-tight covered vehicles between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning, and if

any person shall remove night-soil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound or more than five pounds.

6. In case the Council shall give permission to any person having a garden to use their night-soil, the same shall be buried or covered with earth in an effective manner, so as to prevent any smell arising therefrom; and any person to whom permission has been given failing to comply therewith so as to cause a nuisance shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

7. All cesspits within the Municipality shall be emptied as often as the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may deem necessary; and all earth-pans shall be emptied at least once a week, or oftener if necessary; and the Inspector of Nuisances may visit and inspect any premises on all days except Sundays and public holidays; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid in the inspection or performance of the aforesaid duties shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

8. Any persons desirous of altering their cesspits into earth closets shall give notice of the same to the Inspector of Nuisances, and make provision for emptying the same; and any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three pounds.

9. Existing cesspits shall, when abandoned, or when condemned by the Council on the report of the Inspector of Nuisances, be emptied and cleansed with lime, and the pits filled up with dry earth, and the closet converted into dry earth closet forthwith.

10. All complaints or other legal proceedings may be laid and taken by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf for non-compliance of any breach of these By-laws. All penalties imposed in the foregoing By-laws may be recovered and all complaints heard in a summary way before the Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, and all such moneys so recovered shall be paid over to the said Council.

(L.S.) WALTER SHERRY,
THOMAS J. LOVEJOY, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

Dated at Mudgees,
this 21st day of October, 1892.

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1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF PLATTSBURG.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, str. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th April, 1892.

PLATTSBURG MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Plattsburg, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS—MUNICIPALITY OF PLATTSBURG.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Council of Plattsburg, for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of said Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling or skittle alleys, and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, streets, ways, and reserves; for protection of public fountains and water-courses; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; the slaughtering of cattle; for the collection of rates and special rates; for regulating as to the blasting of any rock or rocks; preventing trees from overhanging public pathways, and preserving trees, shrubs, and other public property; for preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; for restraining noisome and offensive trades, and generally for maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

*Meetings of Council.**Ordinary meetings.*

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 7-30 p.m. every alternate Thursday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting, to give place to the Mayor, if he should arrive at any later

hour during the meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and shall be recorded in the Minute-book.

*Order of Business.**Business of ordinary meetings.*

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council, other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last-preceding meeting to be read, corrected (if erroneous), and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Correspondence be read and, if necessary, ordered upon.
3. Petitions (if any), to be presented and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committee and minutes from the Mayor (if any), to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

4. Provided it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Alderman at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Town Clerk or other person acting as his substitute, not less than 48 hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

8. The summons to members of the Council of every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

*Motions and Amendments.**Motions how to be moved.*

11. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall, as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motions to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

*Orders of the day.**Of what orders of the day shall consist.*

17. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or Chairman, or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper or consideration, and all such matters may be dealt with by the Council as if due notice of motion had been given in respect thereof.

How they are to be dealt with.

18. The Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that the Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, as to any order of the day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to move the same.

*Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.*

19. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

20. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

21. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

*Correspondence.**Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.*

22. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read as by section 23 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed on Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letters addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

23. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor or Town Clerk, and copies of which may be read to the Council: Provided, however, that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any letters whether read or not or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

*Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor.**Form of report.*

24. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

25. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written on paper of the same kind and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

*Questions and statements.**Limitations as to questions and statements.*

26. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

27. Twenty-four hours' notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

28. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

29. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

30. Every such statement must be made without argument. No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection, and of subsequent motion reserved.

31. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

*Order of debate.**Mode of addressing the Council.*

32. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall while so doing stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in a like manner; but in every such case the question so put, and the answer thereto, shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations—as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

33. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitation as to the number of speeches, &c.

34. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak longer than fifteen minutes nor oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without making any further observations than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

35. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

36. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make any personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

37. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned, shall be entitled to preaudience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to preaudience.

38. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

39. Any Alderman may request the matter or question under discussion to be stated or read for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon any such question or matter. No such request or requisition shall be made so as to interrupt any Alderman when speaking.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

40. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by section 37 of the same; but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless as in section 32), but shall be considered as still presiding.

*Questions of Order.**Mayor may call member to order.*

41. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing, and if any Alderman shall so persist as to interfere with the proper conduct of the business of the Council, the Mayor may at once adjourn the said Council meeting to another day.

Decision of points of order.

42. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting on the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.

43. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected.

*Mode of voting.**How questions to be put.*

44. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and declare the sense of the Council thereon.

Divisions—Penalty for refusing to vote.

45. Any Alderman may call for a division, and the votes shall be taken by a show of hands. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman present when a division is called for who shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

*Committee of the whole Council.**Business in Committee.*

46. The Council may at any time resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of any matter affecting the Borough, and the business of such Committee of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinbefore provided.

*Calls of the Council.**How call of Council to be made.*

47. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution which may be moved, without previous notice, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before the Council.

Such call to be compulsory in certain cases.

48. No motion the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any resolution, order, or decision of the Council, shall be entered on the business paper unless a call of the Council has been duly made and granted for such purpose.

Mode of proceeding.

49. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered, and all absent members shall be liable to a penalty of five shillings for such absence, recoverable in a summary manner: Provided that the said Council may excuse such absence for any reasonable cause.

*Standing and Special Committees.**Standing Committees.*

50. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely— a By-law, an Improvement, and a Finance, but the Council shall have power to appoint such further or other Committees as may from time to time be considered necessary. These Committees shall be reappointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of Mayor.

Mode of reappointing Standing Committees.

51. The reappointment of such Committees, shall be made by open voting. A list or lists of the members shall be handed to each then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong; and the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result; and if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed.

By-law Committee.

52. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality.

Improvement Committee.

53. The Improvement Committee shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places, under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

54. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Records of transactions in Committee.

55. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

56. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with the orders of the Council.

57. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Improvement Committee, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds,

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Improvement Committee or the Mayor.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

58. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council, shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order—Certificates to be attached to report.

59. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee or Mayor showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment before recommending payment: And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment.

Common seal and records of the Council—Common seal and press, how secured—Care of same.

60. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Town Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Town Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

61. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Town Clerk: Provided that the Mayor may attach such common seal to any document for the purpose of authentication, with his certificate to that effect, and the Mayor shall keep a record of all such occasions.

How books of account, &c., be kept.

62. All books, deeds, memorials, letters, documents, and other records of the Council, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be kept at the Council Chambers in the custody and care of the Town Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody of the same, but the Mayor or Town Clerk may for any special purpose authorise their removal.

Records not to be removed.

63. Any person removing any such book, paper, or record from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Mayor or Town Clerk in writing first had and obtained, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have received such book, paper, or record, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book, paper, or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

Receipt for documents.

64. Every person removing any document or record with such consent as aforesaid shall give a receipt under his hand for every such document, which receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the document or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed.

Penalty for destroying or defacing records.

65. Any person destroying or defacing, or wilfully or improperly altering any books, papers, or records, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

66. A detailed account of all moneys received and of all sums disbursed on behalf of the Council, up to the end of each month, and also the cash-book and bank pass-book, balanced, shall be laid before the Council by the Town Clerk, at each monthly meeting, or oftener, if required.

67. Every contractor shall be required to find approved securities for the due performance of his contract.

68. In no case shall the Council accept as surety, for the due and faithful performance of any duty or contract, any member of the Council nor any person holding office or employment under the Council.

Officers and servants.

Notice to candidates.

69. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting application from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

Mode of appointment.

70. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot or open voting, in such mode as may at the time be determined upon whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

71. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

72. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the attorney or bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Town Clerk.

73. The Town Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Municipalities Act of 1867 Amendment Act of 1874" or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Acts; he shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council; he shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records; he shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council, and the duties of the Mayor, and shall make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

Duties of other officers and servants.

74. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation, in addition to the duties which by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be defined by such Regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law be made.

Special powers of Mayor.

75. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information, by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared or such return or statement, explanation, or information, already given and on record, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may be either rendered *vis à voce*, or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

Complaints against officers.

76. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or which is anonymous. And such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

*Miscellaneous.**Leave of absence.*

77. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor, or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of Council, adopted after due notice.

Mode of calling for Tenders.

78. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

Draft of intended By-laws.

79. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given, as hereinafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

80. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council, shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been remitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council, with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

81. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the next meeting, at the point where it was so interrupted.

How notices are to be published.

82. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

83. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

PART II.*Collection and enforcement of rates.**Rates when due and payable.*

1. All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council shall by resolution, without any notice of motion, from time to time appoint.

Time and place of payment.

2. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers, during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

3. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Bailiff—how appointed.

5. The Bailiff of the Municipality shall be appointed by the Council, and may from time to time be removed by them.

Bailiff to find sureties

6. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of (£50) fifty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duties of Bailiff.

7. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make levies by distraint for the recovery of rates in manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

8. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

9. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any such distress shall have been made or taken, together with the costs of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff or his deputy may, between the hours of eleven in the morning and two in the afternoon, on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of such goods so sold, on demand by such owner; and any person interfering with the said Bailiff in the execution of any of the duties devolving upon him under these By-laws, or hindering or preventing him from delivering to the purchaser thereof any property so sold by the said Bailiff, shall be liable to a penalty of (£6) five pounds.

Inventory.

10. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the Town Clerk.

Goods may be impounded.

11. The Bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

12. The owner of the goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

13. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Town Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty eight hours after having received the same.

Deputy.

14. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorise by writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorised shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.*Warrant of Distress.*

To _____ and his assistants.
Whereas _____ the premises comprised in the Schedule hereunder written have been rated by the Borough Council of Plattsburg in the sum of £ _____ as for general and gas rates.

And whereas the said sum was due and payable on account of such rates by the said _____ on the _____ day of _____ and whereas default has been made in payment of the same, and the same is still due and owing; and whereas due notice demanding payment of the said sum of £ _____ have been duly served.

These are therefore to authorise you forthwith to make distress of the goods and chattels of the said _____ and if within _____ days after the making of such distress the sum of £ _____ and also all costs thereon, payable according to the Schedule of costs hereunder written, shall not be paid

that then you do sell the goods and chattels of the said so by you distrained, and out of the money arising by such sale you retain the said sum of £ rendering to the said the surplus, if any, after deducting the costs as aforesaid, and that you certify to me on or before the day of what you shall have done by virtue of this warrant.

Schedule.

Name of Occupier.	Description of Property.	Situation of Property.	Rates Municipal Year ending.	Costs.	Total.

Given under my hand, and the common seal of the Borough Council of Plattsburg, this day of 18 . Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I HAVE this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Plattsburg, dated , distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at , within the said Municipality, for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality for the Municipal year ending day of . Dated this day of 18 . Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	6
For every levy	2	6
For man in possession each day, or part of a day	6	0
Inventory, sale, commission, and delivery of goods, 5 per cent. on the net proceeds of the sale.		

PART III.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, outhouses, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence or brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

3. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within 5 yards of any dwelling-house or other building or boundary or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Fireworks.

4. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, tar-barrel, or fireworks upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any fire-arms without lawful cause within 1,000 yards of any dwelling within the boundaries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

5. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the persons so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney, from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any criminal court for such act as an indictable offence.

Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

6. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Municipality, or who shall within 10 yards of any dwelling-house burn rags, bones, corks, or other offensive substance, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Placards not to be affixed on walls without consent.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection with chalk, paint, or other matter, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Compensation for attendance at fires.—Rewards.

8. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds to the owner of every water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall by resolution have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums by way of reward as the Council may by similar resolution have fixed.

PART IV.

Streets and public places.—Public health and decency, &c., streets, &c.

New roads to be reported on.

1. No new public road, street, way, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or reserve shall have been examined by the Improvement Committee, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, reserve, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Improvement Committee, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Improvement Committee to fix street levels, &c.

4. The Improvement Committee, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipality, and the carriage and footways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person, to place posts at the corners or intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and footways of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter directed.

Change of street-levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Improvement Committee shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or

Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Town Clerk; and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, or any road-scrappings or sweepings, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or any other public place within the said Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or footway, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

7. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building and shall not forthwith enclose the same, and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Improvement Committee of the said Municipality, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be no longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open space and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed under penalty.

8. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, or land, within the said Municipality, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosure, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof of every such owner or occupier shall as often as he shall be convicted of such offence forfeit and pay a sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such fences or other enclosures as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered over—penalty.

9. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of or in any yard or place opened or exposed to such road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of ten shillings, and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions thereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

10. The Improvement Committee, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

11. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to

the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

12. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any street or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any or either of any such carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, or do, or cause to be done, any damage to the kerbing, streets, pathways, roads, lanes, or gutters of the Municipality, shall, upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence.

Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to allow to fall upon, or to carry by means of pipes, gutters or other contrivances, any rainwater from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Municipality, or any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances, when required to do so by any officer of the Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten shillings, and a like sum for every day or part of a day that the same shall not be remedied or removed: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or premises may convey any such rainwater by means of pipes laid under the surface of such footways into the gutters adjoining the same: And provided also that all such pipes shall be laid down to the satisfaction and under the superintendence of the officer appointed by the Council.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same when after removal.—No to prevent awning being erected in front of shops.

14. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon, or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Municipality,—or shall set out, lay or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage, upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading and unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage,—or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever,—or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause, or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises, over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council,—or if any person who having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid removed or caused to be removed any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray truck, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow,

sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or foot way, or of next unto any such street, or public place as aforesaid,—shall upon conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house, in such manner as that such awning shall be at least 8 feet above the height of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the kerb-stone or outer edge of such footway, and a plan must be submitted to the Council prior to its erection.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

15. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver or guided with reins only excepted),—or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation, whilst it shall be passing upon such street, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same,—or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare,—or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same,—every driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving, furiously, &c.

16. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Swine, &c., not to wander about the streets.

17. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within seventy yards of any street or public place within the Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place, within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and be made liable to damages.

18. Every person driving any vehicle within the Borough between sunset and sunrise shall carry a light on such vehicle in a conspicuous place. Any one offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

19. No person shall be allowed to remove loam, sand, gravel, or other material from any reserve or other lands of the Municipality without authority in writing of the Council or their duly authorised officer, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not less than one pound nor more than forty shillings. The driver of any vehicle shall, for the purpose of the By-law, be held and taken to be the owner thereof until the contrary be shown.

Blasting Rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Town Clerk.

20. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street or public place or dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall give notice in writing, twenty-four hours previously, to the Town Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Town Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

21. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

22. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property, within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same, and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

23. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Obstructing public pathways.

24. That the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality who shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who, on demand made by the Council, or their officer or inspector, shall not cut or cause to be cut, lop or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council, and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

25. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, water-pipe, or any other thing connected with the preservation or supply of water to the Municipality, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and any further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall bathe and wash himself, or shall wash any clothes or other articles at or in any reservoir, channel, fountain, or basin provided for public use, or who shall in any other way foul the water preserved or used for the purpose aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Obstructions.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public places, reserves, water-courses.

26. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways, or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Suppression of nuisances, &c.

27. In case any privy, hogsty, or any other matter or thing whatsoever which shall at any time be or become a nuisance by causing unwholesome smells to arise within any part of this Municipality, it shall be lawful for any two Justices, upon complaint thereof by any person, to investigate such complaint, and to order that such privy, hogsty, boiling-down establishment, or other matter or thing, being a nuisance as aforesaid, to be cleansed, removed, or discontinued, as the case may be, within seven days after such order has been made, and notice given to the owner or occupier of the premises whereon such nuisance shall exist; and every such owner or occupier neglecting to remedy or remove such nuisance, pursuant to such notice or order, and to the satisfaction of such Justices, shall forfeit and pay a sum of ten pounds for every such neglect or disobedience; and also it shall be lawful for such Justices to indict or cause to be indicted for such nuisances such person or persons so neglecting or disobeying any such notice or order at the then next Court of General or Quarter Sessions to be held nearest to the said Municipality; and the person or persons being found guilty shall be subject to such punishment and such further order as the Justices assembled at such Sessions shall lawfully decide.

Swine not to be kept.

28. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Driving animals, &c.

29. No person or persons shall drive or cause to be driven any horse or horses, cattle, or other animals through or upon any public street or place within the Municipality of Plattsburg, between the hours of six o'clock a.m. and eleven o'clock p.m., except as hereinafter provided, save and except milch cows, which shall not be driven between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m. And any person or persons found driving, or who shall cause to be driven, any such animals as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds: Provided always that this By-law does not apply to horses or cattle driven in and attached to any vehicle under the control of any owner or driver thereof, or to any animal or animals led or controlled by a halter or halters, bridle or bridles, or other secure fastenings when under control of any person or persons then in charge of the same.

As to private avenues, &c.

30. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean any private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

31. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Inspection of premises.

32. Upon the reasonable complaint in writing of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

33. Every person who in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipality to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or caused to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and a proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole, across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchormith, nailmaker, metal-founder, limeburner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, and placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

34. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appear to the Council that any house or any part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipal District, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious diseases, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds; and the said Council shall, if they shall think fit, cause such house, building, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to be whitewashed, cleansed, or purified; and for such purposes the proper officers, servants, and workmen of the said Council shall have power to enter the same, and the expense incurred by the Council in so doing shall be paid by the owner or occupier.

Offences against public decency.

Batbing prohibited within certain limits.

35. Any person who shall bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipality, between the hours of seven in the morning and seven in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of person.

36. Any individual who shall offend against decency, by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

PART V.**Noisome and offensive trades.**

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitant.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke, shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint—Inquiry and Report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon the complaint in writing of any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint and shall report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of the opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently

cease to be noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality; and if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person, conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence, a sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "Noisome or Offensive Trade" is about to be commenced—Penalty

4. The like proceeding shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except that the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or take such measures as shall effectually prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall in any way be "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notices—Liabilities.

5. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place or abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.

Miscellaneous.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality; nor shall any bowling-alley, skittle-alley, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Municipality, unless and until permission in writing be granted by the Mayor.

No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

2. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open, or used for the purpose of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Wilful trespass.

3. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves of public recreation ground any animals, without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Penalty for destroying boundary marks.

4. Any person pulling down, destroying, defacing, or injuring any marks, or any fence or other erection thereon, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Erection of houses, &c.

5. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building, in any street, lane, or place in the Municipality, without first serving notice in writing on the Mayor or Town Clerk, on any lawful day between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Town Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment, if in a proclaimed street, on a payment of a fee of five shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line in any street or lane, by the erection of houses, verandahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatsoever.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

6. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

Using bark for building in the main thoroughfares.

7. All persons are prohibited from erecting buildings any portion of which shall be constructed of bark, palings, or other dangerously inflammable material; and any person or persons erecting such buildings shall forfeit, on conviction of every such offence, a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

8. Any person who shall convey or carry, or cause to be conveyed or carried, along any street or thoroughfare within the Municipality, the carcase, or any portion thereof, of a slaughtered animal, or of an animal which has apparently been slaughtered, without a sufficient cloth or other covering to conceal the same from public view, shall be liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every such offence.

9. No person shall obstruct any road, street, pathway, or public thoroughfare, by building material, drays, carts, or anything calculated to prevent a free passage to persons using the said passages, nor leave water-holes, excavations, or cellars, or dangerous openings of any kind whatever, whereby the public safety shall or may be endangered without sufficient fencing or other means of security against risk to individuals, nor allow any obstruction necessarily created to remain without providing lights thereat, to prevent accidents, between sunset and sunrise, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

10. Any person or persons riding or driving into or out of any yard or alley abutting on any street or road within the Municipality shall so do at a walking pace, and anyone offending against this By-law shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

11. Any person wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp-post, or street name plate, or extinguishing any light set up for public convenience, or damaging any Corporation property whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shilling nor more than five pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before two Justices in Petty Sessions.

Not to throw handbills, &c., on streets.

12. Every person who shall cast away, throw, or deposit, or cause to be thrown, cast away, or deposited, in or upon any street, lane, footpath, carriage-way, or public thoroughfare within the Borough of Plattsburg, any handbills, printed papers, waste paper, dodgers, or paper of any kind whatsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds.

Regulating travelling advertisements, &c.

13. Every person who shall convey, take, or conduct, or cause to be taken, conveyed, or conducted, by means of vehicles, horses, or on foot, or by any means whatsoever, through any street, lane, footpath, carriage-way, or public thoroughfare within the Borough of Plattsburg, any frame, apparatus, or contrivance for displaying pictures, placards, notices, or advertisements, calculated by its size, shape, construction, or colour, or by the size, shape, construction, or colour, of any pictures, placards, notices, or advertisements displayed thereon, to obstruct, interfere with, or endanger public traffic in the Borough of Plattsburg, shall be liable to a penalty not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds.

14. Every person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such offence, when not otherwise expressly provided for, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Plattsburg, this 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(L.S.) JOHN ESTELL,

THOMAS ABEL,
Council Clerk.

Mayor.

BY-LAWS UNDER THE "NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875."

THE Council of the Borough of Plattsburg do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, hereby make and establish the following By-laws for the regulation of nuisances within the Borough of Plattsburg, and generally for carrying into effect the provisions and purposes of the said Act:—

1. That every underground cesspool for the reception of night-soil is injurious to the public health, and shall therefore be emptied and be filled up with dry earth and quicklime; and after notice to that effect, any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

2. On and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two no person or persons shall dig, make, or construct, or cause or permit to be dug, made, or constructed, on any premises within the Municipality, any open closet or cesspit for the deposit of faecal matter; and all closets or privies from and after the said date shall be constructed and made on the pan system only; and any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

3. No person shall cover up, or cause or permit to be covered or filled up, any existing cesspit with earth or other material unless and until the same shall be properly emptied and also inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person or persons offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

4. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. In schools and factories, where a number of persons shall attend or be employed, separate closets, with a door to fasten on the inside, shall be provided for each sex; and a separate closet shall be provided for every twenty persons so attending or employed. All closets hereafter to be built shall be constructed of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches brickwork or approved sawn timber. Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a dividing brick wall between each of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness to effect a complete separation; and all closets hereafter to be constructed or altered to make them in conformity with the pan system adopted by the Council shall be constructed and altered under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Council's officers or Inspector of Nuisances; and all closets not in conformity with the pan system on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, shall be so altered and constructed to the satisfaction of the Council's officers or Inspector of Nuisances within a period of one month or four weeks after notice in writing has been served on the owner, lessee, or occupier, by the Council's officer or Inspector of Nuisances, or after the said notice in writing has been left on the premises, or sent by post to the last known place or residence of the said owner, lessee, or occupier; and any persons offending against any of the provisions of this By-law shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds, and a like penalty for every succeeding seven days.

5. Every pan-closet, whether already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box or earth compartment, and provided, where necessary, with a scoop for each occupant, to throw in stored dry earth or ashes through the seat into the iron pan or pail, and shall have a supply of dry earth or ashes constantly in or within easy access of such closet; and in case of any breach or neglect of this By-law the occupier or owner of the premises respectively shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

6. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, any alteration is required in existing cesspits or closets, he shall report the same to the Council, which shall determine what alteration is necessary for the preservation of health or decency, and such alteration shall forthwith be made by the owner or occupier of the premises after receiving seven days' notice to that effect, under a penalty of not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

7. If at any time the closet-pan in any premises shall overflow or become a nuisance, the owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

8. All closets shall be supplied with a proper receptacle—pan or pail with handles,—to be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances. Any owner or occupier committing a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

9. No person shall be permitted to connect any closet with any drain, water-course, or sewer, without the sanction of the Council, and any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

10. The night-soil shall be removed by contract in properly constructed carts, between such hours as the Council may determine; and the contractor will be held responsible for the careful conveyance of the night-soil to the appointed depot, and shall dispose of the same as directed. For any breach of the conditions of this By-law he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

11. If the night-soil, or any portion thereof, shall be sold or given away by the Council, the person removing the same shall do so only at such times and in such manner as the Council may direct, and shall dispose of the same so as not to

cause a public nuisance; and the person purchasing or obtaining it, and so dealing with or disposing of it as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

12. The Inspector of Nuisances shall have power to visit and inspect any premises on any lawful day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; and any person refusing admittance or obstructing or hindering such inspector in the discharge of his duty shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

13. No closet shall be erected, or commenced to be erected, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

14. When any new building is about to be constructed the builder or builders thereof shall first erect, or cause to be erected on the premises, a temporary closet, not less than 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, for the use of workmen employed in the construction of the new building, provided that there is no other suitable accommodation upon the premises; and any person neglecting to conform to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

15. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined upon by the Council, with the approval of the Governor, in accordance with clause No. 4, section 20, of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1876."

16. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closet-pans or other approved receptacle, which shall be emptied in accordance with the Council's instructions or conditions of contract, and the charges so made for removal of night-soil shall be payable monthly in advance to the Council's Inspector of Nuisances or whom they may appoint, at such time and place as may be appointed by the Council; and the owner, lessee, or occupier of the premises whereon such night-soil has been removed shall pay the amount then due within one week after a written demand of the amount, made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, shall have been served upon him (or them), or left on the premises or sent by post to his or their last known place of residence, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

17. No person shall use, or permit to be used, on the premises occupied or used by him or her, any night-soil which shall have been brought from any other premises, unless written permission so to do shall have been first obtained from the Municipal Council or the Inspector of Nuisances of the Municipality; and any person offending against any of the provisions of this By-law shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

18. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other properly appointed officer of the Council, shall have power to visit at all times all night-soil depôts or places at which night-soil may be deposited, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and any person or persons interfering with, obstructing, or resisting the abovenamed officer in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

19. Written notice must be given to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances, by all persons about to construct new or alter existing closets, to enable the Inspector to visit and report on the same, under a penalty for neglect not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and closets constructed without such notice being given must be removed or altered, if judged necessary by the Council, under a further penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

20. There shall be paid to the Municipal Council the sum of twenty shillings per annum for a license or permission to act as a nightman; and every person owning two or more night-carts shall pay the sum of ten shillings per annum for each and every cart he may have so employed or engaged in such work.

21. Every person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such offence, when not otherwise expressly provided for, to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Plattsburg, this 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(L.S.) JOHN ESTELL,
Mayor.
THOMAS ABEL,
Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF URALLA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 14th June, 1892.

URALLA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Uralla, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

F. B. SUTTON.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF URALLA.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

PART I.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees.—Preservation of order at Council meetings.—Duties of officers and servants.

By-laws repealed.

1. All existing By-laws of the Municipal District of Uralla, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following shall be and are hereby repealed.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

2. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at such times and days as may be by resolution appointed.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman, to act during the absence of the Mayor. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book.

Offensive personal reflections not to be permitted.

4. No Alderman shall make offensive personal reflections upon or impute discreditable motives to any other Alderman. Any Alderman so offending shall immediately upon being there-to required by the Mayor or presiding Alderman withdraw the offensive expressions and retract any such imputation of motive and make an apology satisfactory to the Council. Any Alderman declining so to apologise and to withdraw the offensive expressions, or to retract the imputation of motive shall be liable on conviction to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for every such first offence, and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Order of business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

5. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings.

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read, and if necessary, ordered upon.
4. Reports from Committee and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the Committee or officers to be made.
6. Matters which have been specially ordered to be placed on the business paper by the Mayor.
7. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

6. Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

7. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

8. The business paper for every meeting of the Council other than a special meeting, shall be made by the Council Clerk, or other person acting as his substitute, not less than forty-eight nor more than seventy-two hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

9. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

10. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

11. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

12. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

13. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.**Motions—how to be moved.**

14. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

15. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

16. No motion in council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

17. When a motion in council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

18. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

19. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

20. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

21. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

22. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen how to be dealt with.

23. Every requisition by an Alderman, that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council. And he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto, which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order. And if such Alderman be absent, or, if being present and so called upon, he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall have been made, it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business, or with good order; and if no notice shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

Orders of the Day.**Of what orders of the day shall consist.**

24. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

25. Section 23 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day. And the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move.

Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.**

26. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

27. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing at the same time.

How Petitions are to be dealt with.

28. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or to some special Committee appointed to consider and report on the same; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Correspondence.**Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.**

29. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 26 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Section 23 to apply to letters.

30. Section 23 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject to motion.

81. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor or by any officer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council: Provided, however, that any notice of motion, consistent with good order, may be entertained with reference to any such letters, whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council, which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

Form of Report.

82. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of same.

Mayor's minute.

83. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of any kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

84. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without any due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

Report of Finance Committee on payment of accounts.

85. The adoption of the report of the Finance Committee on the payment of accounts shall take precedence of every other report.

Questions and Statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

86. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 5 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

87. Four clear days' notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any question being put and answered without notice, by the permission of the Mayor and Council.

Answer not compulsory.

88. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

89. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

90. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

41. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

42. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding. Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

43. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

44. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observation than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

45. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Limited time of speaking on motion or amendment.

46. No Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer time than ten minutes except by permission of the Council.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

47. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

48. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

49. If two or more Alderman rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

50. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide* it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

51. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 5 of this "Part" of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by the section 41 of the same. But such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts disorder

53. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call Member to order.

54. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any Member may raise question of order.

55. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or the Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

56. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council, at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened: And provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

57. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

58. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order the same shall be rejected: and, whenever any thing said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

59. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having being twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 53 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds: and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

60. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

61. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken by ayes and noes, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon, and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

62. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of Protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

63. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

64. The following sections of this "Part" of these By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in committee of the whole Council, namely—sections 17 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded) 18, 21, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62.

Disorderly conduct in Committees—Refusal to vote.

65. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 56 of this "Part" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried, such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 62 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute-book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

66. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provision of section 52 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

67. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that

leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any further day; or that no leave be asked to sit again, and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

68. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, *vice roce*, by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making of any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceeding.

How reports are to be dealt with.

69. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 65 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under section 62 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such fact, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered

70. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.—Such call compulsory in certain cases.

71. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 65 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, orders, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

72. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so-called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence, but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

73. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds. Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

74. There shall be five Standing Committees, namely—a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, a Parks Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

75. Each of the Committees named in the last preceding section shall consist of four members, three of whom shall form a quorum.

Mode of Appointing Committees.

76. The Committees referred to under Section 74 of this part shall be elected by ballot.

By-law Committee.

77. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipal District. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Municipal District; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

78. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, and bridges under the care and management of the Council, with the exception of any reserves set apart or dedicated by the Government and Executive Council for recreation or other public purposes. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

79. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Parks Committee.

80. The Parks Committee shall have the care, custody, and control of all public reserves and other public places under the care and the management of the Council; and all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council to be made therein shall be under their general direction. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for General Purposes.

81. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

82. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution of the Council; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committees

83. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committees.

84. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, the Finance Committee, and the Parks Committee shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairman of these four Committees, as appointed to or removed from the chairmanship of the same, shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for General Purposes. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee Meeting, how called.

85. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in Committee.

86. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

87. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipal District shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

88. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of ten pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

89. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificate to be attached to report.

90. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate memorandum from the Committee, Mayor, or officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment: Provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with a report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended: Provided also that in cases of special expenditure under section 88 of this "Part"

of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate: And provided, further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorisations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorisations have reference.

Common Seal and Records of the Council.

Common seal and press how secured.—Care of same.

91. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

92. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

93. The Council Clerk shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of the same.

94. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business, addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the minute book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof, in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression upon seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.

95. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence, to a penalty not less than one pound or more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds or more than twenty-five pounds.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.—Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

96. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council, as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, or the place where, by direction of the Council, such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful

cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also, that the Mayor, or Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Council Clerk, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Council Chambers a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

97. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to candidates in certain cases.

93. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications for qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

99. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

100. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Council to which no further salary is attached; or to prevent the appointment in like manner to any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor, or by any Committee or officer of the Council under the authority of any By-laws; or to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

101. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Council Clerk or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

102. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which, by the Municipalities Act of 1867 or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipal District under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may, by order of the Council (as hereafter provided), be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor; and shall, when ordered by the Mayor or Finance Committee, make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

Duties of Treasurer.

103. The Treasurer of the Council shall, within forty-eight hours of receipt of moneys on behalf of the Council, or as soon as possible, deposit all such moneys in a bank to be named by the Council to the credit of the Council, and his cash-book and bank pass-book balanced shall be laid before the Council at every meeting. He shall also lay his accounts before the Council at the first meeting of each month or oftener if required.

Special powers of Mayor.

104. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is so on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statements, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *in voce* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers be dealt with.

105. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the case before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to, and investigated by, the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to effect in any way the special power conferred upon the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is, or hereafter may be, conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

106. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

107. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after the notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

108. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

109. Such suits or information for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council or an Auditor or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other per-

son, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction of such Council, or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of calling for tenders.

110. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

111. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

112. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

113. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language, towards the said officer, in any street, road, or other place within the said Municipal district, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

114. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend, temporarily, certain portions of this Part of these By-laws.

115. Any such section or sections of this "Part" of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such sections or section as are not hereinafter excepted, may be suspended by resolution on notice at any meeting of the Council: Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspension is required, and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And provided also, that the following sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them, nor any portion of any such sections, be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 86, 87 to 96 inclusive, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.—Times and modes of Collection.

Rates under sec. 164 of the 31st Vic. No. 12 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by annual or half-yearly instalments, as the Council shall from time to time direct, and shall be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special Rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office Hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council by resolution from time to time for that purpose.

Defaulters.

4. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed as aforesaid for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor either to issue distress warrants against all such persons so in default as aforesaid, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by Distress.

Bailiff.

6. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's Sureties.

7. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of £25 each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of Distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and Sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipal district as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress, the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be Impounded.

12. The bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, Mayor of the Municipal District of Uralla, do hereby authorise you, the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at for being the amount of rates due to said Municipal District to the day of for the said dwelling-house (or land, or premises, as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law. Dated this day of 18 Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Uralla, dated, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at within the said Municipal District for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal District to the day of Dated this day of 18

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount (s. d.). Rows include: For every warrant of distress (2 0), For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20 (2 0), Above that sum, in addition to every £1. (0 1), For making and furnishing copy of inventory (2 0), For man in possession, each day, or part of a day (5 0), For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale (1 0).

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, work-shop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

2. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary or dividing fence, within the said Municipal district, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the lands or premises adjoining the lands or premises upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or shall wilfully set fire to such inflammable matter as aforesaid between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within 20 feet of any public or private street, or any public place, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Negligently suffering chimneys to be on fire.

4. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the presiding Magistrate before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission or carelessness, whether with respect to cleanse such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

Burning shavings &c., in the streets.

5. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Municipal district shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

PART IV.

Streets and Public Places. — Public Health and Decency, &c.

New Roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public or intended public road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf, or until the said road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been duly examined by the Committee of Works or such duly authorised officer as aforesaid, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer as aforesaid.

Plan of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Municipality shall open any road, street, lane, or way, or lay out any park, reserve, or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place, he, she, or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself, herself, or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve or other place as aforesaid.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council; and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument, dedicating such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Council; and such further instrument or dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

4. The Committee for Works, or the Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot-ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Surveyor, or other officer or person as aforesaid, to place or cause to be erected, posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, shall be 66 feet wide and in proportion and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, or other public place, of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided: Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section, so signed and countersigned, shall be a record of the Council.

Footway or pathway, when flagged or asphalted, not to be interfered with without permission.

6. Whenever the footway or pathway in front of any house or ground, along any road, street, private street, or lane within the Municipality, has been flagged or asphalted by the Council, the same, and the asphalt or flagging thereon, shall not be

removed, taken up, or otherwise interfered with by any person whomsoever without the permission of the Mayor or Committee for Works first being had and obtained. And every person removing, taking up, or otherwise interfering with such footway or pathway, or the flagging or asphalt thereon, without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor so to do, and every person wilfully or maliciously injuring or destroying such footway or pathway, or the flagging or flagging thereon, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than five shillings.

Erection of house, fee for permission, &c.

7. Every person intending to erect or put up any fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, in, upon, or near to any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, place, or premises within the Municipality shall, either by himself or by his contractor, serve or cause to be served seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the proposed fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, and shall at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay unto the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such fence, or any such house, shop or other erection or building; and every owner of every such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building who shall, by himself or his contractor, commence to put up or erect any such fence, house, shop, or other erection, or building, without having first given such notice as aforesaid, or without having paid such fee as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Pipes, gutters, &c.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any road, street, lane, or public place within the Municipality. Any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required so to do by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, and subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf.

No balcony, &c., to project.

9. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any verandah, portico, or balcony to project beyond the building line of any street, road, lane, or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may be hereafter added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street, road, or thoroughfare less than 30 feet wide: Provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

10. The surveyor or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally, or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

11. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its Overseer of Works or other proper officer duly appointed in that behalf, and at the cost of the person so offending (provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds), or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for the breach of this By-law, the penalty for the first offence not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound; and in case of the second and every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than two pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

12. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

13. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Overseer of Works, or other such officer as aforesaid, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds, nor more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

14. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or any part thereof will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council of the Municipality duly appointed in that behalf, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall, in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in such good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the Overseer of Works or such other officer of the Council of the Municipality within a reasonable time afterwards as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

15. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot-way of any street, road, lane, or other public place within the said Municipal district, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage such carriage or foot-way, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

16. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipal District, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works or Foreman of Works of the said Municipal District, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure, for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights on each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

17. Every owner or occupier of an land, house, building, or premises within the said Municipality having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground adjoining or near to any footway of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place in such Municipality, or within six feet of any such footway, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient five-foot paling fence at the

least, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted for any such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner and occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered over.—Penalty.

18. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purposes, situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by the Overseer for Works or other officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

19. The Mayor, or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Mayor, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any other necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

20. Any person who shall haul, draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or other public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other material or thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag, or draw, or trail upon any part of such street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or public place, to the injury thereof, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways; and throwing filth, &c.

21. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriageway, footway, gutter, or water-table of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, or cut up any beast, swine, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any such street or public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or either of any such carriage way, footway, gutter, or water-table; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, truck, or any bicycle or tricycle, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Crossing footpaths into private property.

22. Any owner or occupier of any land, house, building, or premises within the said Municipality requiring a crossing or right of way over the footpath to their land, buildings, or premises, shall make application to the Mayor or Council to have and use such a crossing. And such permission may be granted, providing that all crossings so permitted shall be made in accordance with plans and specifications determined by resolution of the Council, subject to approval of the Council and at the cost of the applicant.

Crossing footpaths without permission.—Penalty.

23. Any person who shall lead, ride, or drive any horse, ass, mule, or other beast, or shall cause, permit, or suffer any wheeled vehicle, sledge, or truck, to be rolled, driven, or drawn across any footpath within the Municipality, until or before permission has been applied for and obtained, as required by section 22 of this part of these By-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

24. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage-way, footway, gutter, or water-table, in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck or other carriage upon any carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage-way, footway, gutter, or water-table, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the sanction of the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf has been first had and obtained, or unless the same shall be enclosed to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Works or such officer as aforesaid) or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway, carriage-way, gutter, or water-table, or over any area of any house or other building premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf; or if any person who, having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed, any such stall-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any such carriage or footway or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such a manner as that such an awning shall be at least eight feet above the proper level of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the kerbstone or outer edge of such footway, and that the said posts and any framework be erected to the satisfaction of the Council, and as may from time to time be directed by the Council.

Public health.

25. No person shall keep, or permit, or suffer to remain on any premises within the said Municipality any vehicle, article, or thing whatsoever, from which any unwholesome or offensive smell arises.

26. All drains, earth-closets, privies, and cesspits, and ash-pits, on any premises in the said city constructed, shall be maintained and kept by the owner, occupant, or agent of such premises so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow or soakage therefrom.

27. No person shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, through, upon, or over any street or public place in the said Municipality, except between the hours of 11 o'clock at night and 4:30 o'clock in the morning, any unwholesome or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever, and nothing herein contained is to have the effect of repealing any By-law now in force for the mode and times of removal of night-soil.

28. The occupant of every factory and the owner of every steam-engine in the said Municipal District shall construct the fire-place or furnace and chimney of such factory or steam-engine in such manner as to consume, as far as practicable, the carbonaceous matters or gases, commonly called smoke, arising from the fuel used therein, or shall affix proper and suitable apparatus to such fire-place or furnace and chimney as aforesaid so as to cause such chimney to consume such carbonaceous matters or gases as aforesaid.

29. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, for each offence, upon conviction before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Sale of blown meat, &c., forbidden.

30. No person shall sell or expose, or have for sale, or keep on his premises, any meat or any other article intended but unfit for human food, or shall expose or have for sale any adulterated butter, meal, bread, or other article of food, or any adulterated milk, knowing either of them to be so adulterated; and any person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, be liable on conviction to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and shall also be liable to a further penalty, not exceeding five pounds, for every day during which any forbidden article shall be kept on the premises of such person.

No person to keep meat unfit for food.

31. No person shall keep or have in his possession or retain in any building, shop, or other place, exposed for sale, any dead animal, carcass, meat, poultry, fish, or fruit, intended for, but unfit for human food, and every person offending against this By-law, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which any such forbidden thing shall be kept or retained by any such person.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

32. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Municipality, which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house, or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Municipality any article of furniture, bedding, household, or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

33. Any person who shall expose or cause to be exposed in any road, street, public place, or enclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Regulations of traffic in streets.

34. No person driving or riding within the Municipality shall allow his horse or horses to go out of a walking pace whilst turning any of the street corners, nor whilst passing over crossings at the intersections of streets, nor whilst passing to and from any entrance to premises intersecting the foot-paths, nor propel any bicycle or tricycle or other wheeling vehicle over any crossing or intersection of streets within the said Municipality at a pace faster than a walk.

35. All persons conducting, or taking horses along any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality, shall keep them secured by means of a halter or bridle, and shall lead them, and no person shall run or drive, or cause to be run or driven, any horse or horses loose through any such street, thoroughfare, or public place as aforesaid; nevertheless that horses being taken to the Public Pound and afterwards impounded therein, or mobs of horses being driven to or from market, shall not be within the meaning of this By-law.

36. No driver of any vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his vehicle, anywhere within the said Municipality so as not to have immediate and full control over the same, unless he shall have previously locked the wheels thereof. Every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage with night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipality, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night; or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over and cast any night-soil, ammoniacal matter, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any such road, passage, thoroughfare, public place, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Biding on drays, careless driving, &c.

38. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public places within the Municipality, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driven or guided with reins only excepted) or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it is passing upon such street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray or coach, or any other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach or other carriage on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or persons in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Lights to carriages, &c.

39. The driver of any carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle, when driving the same in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall provide such carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle with a lamp on each side of the same, outside, and shall keep such lamps lighted; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Riding or driving furiously.

40. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipality, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously as to create alarm, or so as that the safety of any other person or of any property shall or may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Loitering in the streets, &c.

41. Any person loitering or standing on the footway or carriage-way of any road, street, lane, or other public place within the said Municipality, so neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause or excuse to move on, after having been requested so to do by any constable or other police officer, or any officer duly authorised by the Council of the said Municipality in that behalf, shall, on conviction, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Blasting Rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

42. Any person or persons who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place or dwelling-house in the Municipal District, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person or persons shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him or them by the said Council Clerk, he, she, or they shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

*Public Property.**Injuring or extinguishing lamps.*

43. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

44. Any person who shall damage any public building, gate, wall, parapet, fence, tree-guard, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Affixing placards on walls, &c.

45. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk or paint upon any wall, house, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, hand-rail, or other property of the Council, or in any other manner deface the same without authority of the Council, he or they shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Damaging trees.

46. Any person who shall, without the authority of the Council, cut, break, root up, or shall permit or suffer any animal or anything whatever in their possession or under their control, or shall not use proper means to prevent any animal or thing in their possession, or under their control, but shall thus suffer or permit said animal or thing, to cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, park, reserve or public place under the management of the Council, shall be liable to forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Destruction of Noxious Weeds.

47. The Council shall be entitled from time to time, when necessary, to expend portions of the Municipal Funds in destroying and exterminating Bathurst burr, Scotch or black thistle, and any other noxious plants which may be growing on any road, street, thoroughfare, pathway, or public place under its control within the Municipality, and shall further have power, by notifying in writing, to order or direct any owner or occupier, as the case may be, of any land or property situated within the Municipality, to destroy and exterminate all such noxious plants, as aforesaid, which may be growing upon such land or property, and if within fourteen days from the date of service of any such notice the party notified shall not have complied with the order or direction therein contained, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings, nor more than five pounds for the first offence; and for any subsequent offence under this By-law to a penalty of not less than forty shillings, nor more than ten pounds.

Obstructing Public Pathways.

48. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place within the Municipality, shall permit any shrub or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any foot-path, footway or carriage-way on the side of any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or other public place so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and shall not, on demand, made by the Council, or their Inspector, Overseer, or other officer duly authorised on that behalf, cut or cause to be cut, or lop or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at the least, the Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, lop, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and may remove or burn, or cause to be removed or burnt, any portion of such trees so cut and lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every such person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Injuring Public Fountains, &c.

49. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, waterpipe, or any other thing connected with the preservation or supply of water to the Municipality, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and any further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Dead Animals, &c., not to be thrown into any Public Water courses, &c.

50. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, road, or

pathway; or who shall suffer any slops, suds, or filth of any kind, to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or sewer; or shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways, water-tables, or streets of the Municipality; or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, any such suds or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or sewer; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds, and shall pay cost of restoring such obstructed or diverted watercourse, creek, or canal.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

51. If any animal shall die in any part of the Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

52. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council of the Municipality may at any hour in the day-time enter upon any premises or place within the said Municipality where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

Dead animals, in certain cases, to be removed at cost of Municipality.

53. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the Municipality, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the owner.

Hog-sties to be one hundred feet from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.

54. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place situated and being within sixty feet of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or public place in the Municipality, or nearest dwelling house, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for each and every animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises or other place within the said Municipality, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of such animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place, as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place," wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws: and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-sties.

55. The occupier of any land or premises within this Municipality on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, fowl-house, cattle-shed, or pig-sty, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect to cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure, produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and there to be in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance; and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure, to be from time to time removed from such premises, as often as the quantity so collected shall amount to one cubic yard. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom, as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, at the expense of such occupier. For an offence against this By-law any person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

56. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipality, is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be effected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infections or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom such notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

As to private avenues, or dirty or unwholesome premises.

57. Any owner or occupier of any house, building, yard, garden, premises, or other place within the Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean any private avenues, passages, yards, thoroughfares, and ways within the said premises so occupied, or belonging to him, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter houses, &c

58. For preserving the cleanliness of the Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he, they, or any of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and felmongering establishments, manufactory, factory, or establishments in the Municipality, and give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without as to him, them, or any of them shall seem needful, and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shambles, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

59. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council as aforesaid have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter to remain and be in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

60. Every person who, in any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place or passage within the said Municipality to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers in or through the Municipality, shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

- (1.) Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
- (2.) Every person who shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid.
- (3.) Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub to overhang the foot-path, to the danger or annoyance of any person.

- (4.) Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
- (5.) Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or buildings are being erected, pulled down, or repaired).
- (6.) Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street, road, lane, or other public footway.
- (7.) Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.
- (8.) Every person who shall occupy a blacksmith's shop within the Municipality, and shall refuse or neglect to close the front at sunset, but shall permit the light or glare from the forge or forges to be thrown on street, road, thoroughfare, or public place.

Throwing filth, &c., on footways, &c.—Killing animals.

- (9.) Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, slops, suds, or filth, or annoyance, or any matter or thing, into any public water-course, sewer, or canal, or in or upon the carriage-way, footway, or water-table of any street, lane, or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal for the purpose of sale, upon any premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a fine not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction.
- (10.) Every person who shall place, hang up, or affix any sign-post, board, house-ticket, notice, or other similar thing otherwise than close and parallel to or flat upon the wall of the house, shop, or building to which the same belong.
- (11.) No person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, in or by the side of or on any road, street, right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel, or gutter, or in any creek, or in any other public place within the Municipality, any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil; and no person shall deposit or cause or suffer to be deposited, any night-soil or other offensive matter on any land, field, or garden, within the Municipality.

Passengers, &c., not to be interrupted by dusting.

- (12.) Between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening of any day, no person shall cause interruption, annoyance, or inconvenience to passengers along the streets or foot-paths of the said Municipality, by raising, or discharging dust upon or across any such street or foot-path, whether from buildings in process of erection or demolition, or otherwise howsoever.
- (13.) Any person who, being the owner or person in charge of any pigeons or other birds, shall permit any such bird to be at large within the Municipality, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, and any person duly authorised by the Council may destroy such bird without being responsible to any person claiming the ownership of such bird.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

61. Any person who shall bathe without proper dress near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharves, quay, bridge, street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, public place, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipal District, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

62. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street, road, lane, passage, or thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipal District, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

PART V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

Complaint.—Inquiry and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

1. Upon the complaint, in writing, by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of his or her family, or to otherwise annoy, injure, or be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome or offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that, within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

2. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measure as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of Notice.—Liabilities.

3. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.

Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria, No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the Municipality, nor shall any bowling alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such, for hire or profit, within the Municipality, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.—Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act), and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the Municipality to be used for purposes of public amusement other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Municipality. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

3. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council, such building or ground, together with the situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid, in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land who permits, any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Certificates of registration, &c.

4. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars aforesaid, and if, upon inspection by the proper officer, the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said Municipal District, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to register in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time, and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of, or cause of, any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

Inspection.

5. The proper officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

6. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Registration fee.—Time for which registration shall be in force.

7. For every such registration as aforesaid, the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the said Municipal District, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing and no longer.

Certificate of registration to operate as license for exhibition, &c., named therein and no other.

8. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition or for carrying on the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements

other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

9. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any game with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such game of chance or exhibition or amusement as are in the section before-mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license.—Notice to be given, and licensee to be allowed to show cause.

10. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely:—Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid held, kept, conducted, or carried on, in, or upon such building or ground shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months; or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or become a nuisance to any inhabitants of the Municipality: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid, the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact, the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes of such proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier."—Change in occupancy.—False statement.

11. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid; or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every such occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and continue to be, such occupier for all these purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if, after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Municipal District. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

PART VII.

Water Supply.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

1. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein, any animal whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, stuff, or thing of any kind whatsoever; or shall cause or permit, or suffer to be run or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper water; or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid; or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterwork belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, ob-

structed, or damaged, shall for the first offence be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Willful waste of water.

2. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain, reservoir, or standpipe of or belonging to, or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

3. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Diverting water from reservoirs of Council in certain cases.

4. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storm-water having fallen on any gathering ground, whosoever shall by any means whatsoever divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks or some watercourse leading thereto, or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds: for a second offence any sum not less than two pounds nor more than forty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

PART VIII.

Sewerage and drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Disposal of sewage, &c.

3. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system, which to them may appear necessary, for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law after receiving notice from the Council or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for each offence.

PART IX.

BY-LAWS for the Municipal District of Uralla, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875."

1. No cesspit, closet, or pit to contain faecal matter, shall be allowed to be made. Every person about to erect an earth-closet shall, before he commences any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days' notice in writing, of his intention, and of the proposed position of such earth-closet; or in default thereof, or in the case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

2. No earth-closet shall be erected except in such position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, or shall be approved by the Council; and any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

3. Every earth-closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall be ventilated; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

4. Every earth-closet already built, or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a galvanized-iron pail, capable of containing not less than six gallons, and having handles attached to two sides thereof, and also with a box or compartment containing dry earth or ashes, and provided with a pint scoop, to enable any person using the closet to throw a pint of dry earth or ashes through the seat into the galvanized-iron pail.

5. The owner of every house let to a tenant for a shorter term than one year, or his agent employed to let the house, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds, for neglecting or refusing to supply the articles mentioned in section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

6. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing brick or stone wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the closet through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and every person having or building closets adjoining each other contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement; and the breach of this By-law shall make persons using a joint closet liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Number of closets for factories or where numbers of persons are employed.

8. In factories or other places where a number of persons shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed therein, one earth-closet shall be provided for every ten persons or under, and separate closets at the same rates shall be provided for either sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such factory or other place, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the required number of earth-closets as stated in this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

9. Every closet shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents being carried through any dwelling-house; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

10. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or any officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving the public health or decency in the case of any existing closet, and the Council shall adjudge such closet to be either injurious to health, or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer, and the cost of such alterations shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

11. All night-soil shall be removed by the contractor to the Council in carts to be constructed in an approved and water-tight manner to the satisfaction of the Council, and between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. The contractor shall convey the same without delay to an appointed depot, and shall dispose of the same by burying in the earth to a depth of two feet from the top of the night-soil, and covering with earth, so as to prevent any nuisance. And any contractor neglecting to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than ten pounds for every such offence.

12. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council with approval of Governor.

13. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil from existing closets shall be removed from cesspits by contract, in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

14. Until, and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

15. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner as above provided; and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, shall be deodorized by chemicals, or in some other manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom. Any person guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be punishable by a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

16. When any new building is about to be erected, the builder thereof shall first erect and fence off with a close paling fence five feet high on the premises a temporary closet, not less than three feet by two feet six inches, for the use of the workmen employed on such building; and any person neglecting to conform to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than two pounds.

17. All earth-closets shall be emptied once in seven days, or oftener, and the contents buried in the earth; and every person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than two pounds.

18. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use on his own premises any night-soil, and in the event of his so doing, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

19. The Council may recover such sums for the emptying of any closet as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

20. On and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, no persons shall be permitted to have in their premises an open closet or cesspit for the deposit of faecal matter, and any person or persons allowing any such closet or cesspit to remain after receiving seven days' notice to remove the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and after such conviction, if not removed within a further period of seven days, shall forfeit a further sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day that the same shall remain unaltered or unremoved; Provided that until the date above mentioned for abolition of open closets and cesspits, all ratepayers shall be responsible for removal of night-soil from the premises occupied by them.

21. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875," therein, on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

22. The Inspector of Nuisances shall not take any legal proceedings under these By-laws without informing the Mayor of his intention so to do.

The Seal of the Municipal Di
in our presence, the first

as affixed
92

(L.S.) M. J. McMAHON,
Mayor.

JAS. D. LEECE,
Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.
(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOMBALA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th June, 1892.

BOMBALA MUNICIPALITY.—BY LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Bombala, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

F. B. SUTTOR.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOROUGH OF BOMBALA.

PART I.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at such hour in the evening as its members may from time to time determine, upon motion after due notice, on every alternate Wednesday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting.

Adjournment for want of a quorum.

3. In the event of a quorum not being present at any meeting of the Council within half an hour after the time appointed for the holding of such meeting, the names of the Aldermen then present shall be entered in the Minute-book by the Council Clerk, and the meeting shall lapse. Should it appear at any time during the holding of any meeting that there is not a quorum of members present, the Mayor shall have power to adjourn such meeting, or intended meeting, to some other time.

Order of business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

- (a) The minutes of the last-preceding meeting to be read, corrected (if erroneous), and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
- (b) Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
- (c) Correspondence to be read and, if necessary, to be dealt with.
- (d) Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor to be received.

- (e) Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction, or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the Committees or officers to be made, or any other special business, but shall not be debated.
- (f) Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- (g) Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Aldermen, at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Answers to questions.

6. It shall not be compulsory for the Mayor to give official replies to questions put to him, unless he shall have had twenty-four hours notice thereof.

Business paper—how prepared.

7. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residences at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such meeting. The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every order referring to business proposed to be entertained at such meeting.

Business paper for special meeting.

8. The business paper for a special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper, so noted, shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of.

10. All notices of motion, &c., for consideration at general meetings shall be delivered to the Council Clerk at least four days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as they are received and entered on the business paper according to their number; and each notice shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

11. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.

Motions—how to be moved.

12. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper; and if not so moved or postponed, shall be struck out, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

13. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

14. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Amendment may be moved.

15. When a motion shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon; but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

All amendments must be in writing.

16. All amendments must be in writing, signed by the mover, and delivered to the Clerk, who shall add thereto the name of the seconder. Any member, excepting the mover and seconder, having previously spoken to the original motion, shall not at this stage speak, but may do so on the amendment becoming the question before the Council.

Amendments—how disposed of.

17. Whenever an amendment is moved upon an original proposition, no second amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment has been disposed of. If the first amendment be carried, it shall displace the original question, and become itself the question subject to any further amendment. If the first amendment be negatived, then a second amendment may be moved upon the original question under consideration; but only one amendment shall be submitted to the Council for discussion at one time.

Adjournments.

18. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until twenty minutes shall have elapsed.

Orders of the day.

Of what orders of the day shall consist.

19. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

Who to move.

20. The Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that the Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, as to any order of the day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to move the same.

Petitions

21. It shall be incumbent on any member presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to report to the Council that it does not contain any disrespectful language. On the presentation of a petition no debate shall take place, and the only question that can then be entertained by the Council shall be that the petition be received, or that it be received, and its consideration be an order of the day at the same meeting at which it is received, or that it be referred to a committee: Provided, however, that any petition that has been received by the Council may be taken into consideration

upon notice of motion being given in the usual way. Every petition received by the Council shall be received only as the petition of the party or parties whose signature or signatures it bears; and no petition shall be received unless at least one signature be upon the sheet containing the petition.

Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor—Form of report.

22. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

23. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.

24. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if any order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

25. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or who shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall while so doing stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy; and all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council address and speak of each other by the official designation, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

26. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Offensive language.

27. If any Alderman uses whilst in Council any offensive or insulting language the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them.

Mover and seconder.

28. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but any Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment, without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

29. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

30. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned, shall be entitled to pre-eminence on the resumption of the debate: Provided that such member shall not have spoken to the motion.

Mayor to decide as to pre-eminence.

31. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

32. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or to materially interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bona fide it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

33. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question as provided by section 4 of this Part of the By-laws, except as is further provided for by the 25th section of the same, but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.—Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

34. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final in that particular case, and the Mayor or Chairman may without the interposition of any other member of the Council call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing; and every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order. And the Mayor or Chairman when called upon to decide points of order or practice shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case without discussing or commenting upon the same. Any member of the Council, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for each offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Mode of voting.

How questions are to be put.

35. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon, and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.

36. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded.

Protests.

Mode of protesting—Protests to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

37. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the Minute-book, but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line through the entry of such protest with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of whole Council.

Usage of the House of Parliament to be observed unless other provisions made.

38. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules and forms as laid down in May's Parliamentary Practice, which shall be followed as far as they can be applied to the proceedings of this Council.

Calls of the Council.

How Calls are to be ordered.

39. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution, of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

40. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered, and all absent members shall be liable to a penalty of five shillings for such absence, recoverable in a summary manner: Provided that the said Council may excuse such absence for any reasonable cause.

Standing Committees.

41. There shall be four standing Committees, namely:—A By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of standing Committees.

42. Each of the three Committees first-named in the last preceding section shall consist of three members. The Committee for General Purposes shall consist of the Chairman of the three said first-named Committees.

Mode of reappointing standing Committees.

43. The reappointment of the three said first-named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list of the members shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong; and the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists as marked, and shall declare the result; and if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any of such first-named Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such Committee.

By-law Committee.

44. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

45. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

46. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Borough revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for General Purposes.

47. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before mentioned standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

48. The special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special Committee ought to be appointed; and no standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such special Committee. The appointment of every such Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if any amendment to the effect that such special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committees.

49. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

50. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee for Works, and the Finance Committee shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairman of these three Committees as appointed to or removed from the chairmanship of the same

shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for General Purposes. The appointment of every special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867;" and that so much of By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee Meeting—how called.

51. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Record of transactions in Committee.

52. The Chairman of each standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent cases, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

53. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

54. For emergent matters, and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works to the extent of ten pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses to the extent of two pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen for any emergent purpose to the extent of ten pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee for Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised; also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council, shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.—Certificate required with each claim.

55. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands, and no payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council, to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into.

Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal and press, how secured.—Care of same.

56. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached, shall be secured by a cover box which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor, and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

57. The Common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

58. The Treasurer shall keep such books of accounts and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements and memoranda from time to time to ascertain that the same

are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

No officer to show books or papers of Council without leave from Council.

59. No officer of the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person other than an Alderman without leave from the Council, except as otherwise provided for by section 108 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matters of evidence

60. Any person removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chambers without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also that the Mayor or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed. And provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as possible; and every such person so removing any book or other record of Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

61. Any person destroying or defacing or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and servants.

Notice to candidates in certain cases.

62. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same, the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

63. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

64. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and may be ordered by the Council, of any workman or labourer on the public works of the Borough.

Bonds for good conduct of officers.

65. In cases where security is required by clause 151 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, no sureties shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council; and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as sureties any of its own members, nor any person holding office in the Council.

Duties of Council Clerk.

66. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz.:—

1. Attend all Council meetings.
2. Attend all Committee meetings.
3. Attend all Courts of Revision and Appeal.
4. Summon the members of the Council to all Council or Committee meetings.
5. Take notes of all minutes and prepare reports of all Committees.
6. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council, or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the minutes.

7. To see that the accounts are audited, and the balance sheet duly submitted twice a year within the time specified by law.
8. To see to the gazetting of all By-laws and necessary advertisements.
9. To see that assessment books and the Municipal lists and rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies, on payment, to electors prior to the elections.
10. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all papers, &c., for presiding officers and poll clerks.
11. Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given and agreements duly signed, &c., and report same to the Council.
12. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties and mode of carrying them out.
13. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
14. To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
15. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of Council; and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.

Duties of Treasurer.

67. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of accounts and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 61 of the By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

68. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law be made.

Special powers of Mayor.

69. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record, or hereinbefore provided; or, unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered viva-voce or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

Complaints against officers, &c.—how to be dealt with.

70. All complaints against any officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same and report thereon at the next meeting; or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

71. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

Lapsed business.

72. Whenever the consideration of any motion on matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council after due notice, and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties.

73. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-laws made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid as follows:—When against a member of the Council or an auditor, or any officer of the Corporation, by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council

for that purpose; when against any other person by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information, and no suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or auditor, except by order of such Council, nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor; nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on its merits: Provided that in any case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Powers to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-laws.

74. Any of the foregoing By-laws, or any portion thereof, which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council, may be suspended pro tempore without notice in case of emergency if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

75. Works undertaken by the Council and estimated to cost over £20 (twenty pounds), shall be let by tender, and no tender shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by an agreement signed by one or more respectable parties as sureties for due performance of the contract.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates—Times and modes of Collection.

Rates under section 164 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special Rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chamber during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulting Ratepayers.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish to the Mayor a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid, at the expiration of the period fixed for the payment thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulter to be sued for the amount of rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Bailiff to find sureties.

5. A Bailiff for the purpose of enforcement of rates shall be appointed by resolution of the Council upon notice, and shall be liable to removal from office in the same manner. He shall find two sureties, who shall be approved of by the Mayor, and who shall enter into a bond of £25 (twenty-five pounds) each on his behalf that he shall well and truly perform all the duties imposed upon him as such Bailiff.

Warrant of distress.

6. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

7. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of seven days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, after having been duly advertised in one of the local papers, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purposes, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs as hereinafter provided to the owner of the goods so sold on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

8. At a time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made, and a copy shall also be given to the Council Clerk; and in case there shall be no person at the place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

9. The Bailiff on making a distress aforesaid may impound or otherwise seize the goods and chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the seven days as hereinbefore mentioned to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Power to direct order of sale.

10. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall, in such case, be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress—costs.

11. The Bailiff, or his deputy, shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

Deputy.

12. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence, with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Borough, authorise by writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorised shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of Bombala, do hereby authorise you, _____, the Bailiff, or deputy of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____ situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough, to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house, or land or premises (as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 189____. Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Bombala, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels, in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____ situate at _____, within the said Borough, for _____, being the amount of rates due and costs to the said Municipal Council to the _____ day of _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 189____. Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s. d.
For every warrant of distress	2 0
For serving every warrant and making levy..	2 0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	1 0
If in possession more than five hours, additional	5 0
And for every subsequent day or part of a day whilst in possession.....	5 0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of sale.....	1 0

PART III.

Preventing or extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law. Any person burning any shavings or other matters or things in any street, road, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Inflammable fences.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Discharging firearms.

3. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

4. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe herein called in common a chimney, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds; Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

Council may reward persons for service rendered during time of fire.

5. It shall be competent for the Council to reward any person as they may deem fit, who may have distinguished himself in the saving of life or property at a time of fire, or in extinguishing fire within the Borough.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

6. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air within 5 yards of any dwelling-house, or other building, or boundary or dividing fence within the said Borough, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Water-carts to attend at fires.

7. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Borough, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may be required by the Mayor or by any Alderman or officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, and then present for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall without reasonable excuse fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

PART IV.

Notices.—Streets and public places.—Public health and decency.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

1. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing or going to perform or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language towards the said officer in any street, road, or other place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

New roads to be reported upon.—Dedication of new roads, &c

2. No new public road, street, way, park or other place proposed to be dedicated shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or any duly authorised officer, or until the said road, street, way or park shall have been duly examined and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or authorised officer. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park or other place to the public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee for general purposes; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council

Change of street levels

3. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such place is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets, encroachments thereon.

4. The Committee for Works, or the surveyors of the Borough or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix marks and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care or management of the Council. In making out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let, and it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works or surveyor or other officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, or thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 44 feet for the carriage-way and 11 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare or other public place of other width than 66 feet wide. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare or public place: until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided.

NOTE.—This By-law shall be read subject in all respects to the Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881 (45 Vic. No. 26).

Erection of house.—Fee for permission, &c.

5. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the said Borough without first serving seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer before commencing the same, stating his intention, setting out a plan, and giving particulars of the proposed building, and at the time the said notice is given paying to the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer a fee of five shillings for permission to erect such house, shop, or other building, and every owner of, and every contractor for such house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Houses must have spouting and down-pipe.

6. All proprietors of houses within the Borough having a frontage to any street, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down-pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction, and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

No balcony, &c., to project.

7. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, string-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of or attached to any external wall to project beyond the built up line of any street or road except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building be allowed to project as aforesaid under a penalty not exceeding five pounds

nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than 30 feet wide: Provided also, that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.—Council may remove same or proceed by action.—Applies also to obstructions by digging.

8. The surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time on the order of the Council and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council; notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected or caused it to be erected. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer and at the cost of the person so offending: Provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or by excavations, and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said surveyor or officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

9. Every person intending to build or to take down any building within the limits of the Borough, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall before beginning the same cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail as aforesaid, standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Borough during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary in order to prevent accident, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and any such person who shall fail to put up such fence or hoard or platform with such handrail as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not while the said hoard or fence is standing keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Borough within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each day such default is continued. The foregoing provisions having reference to hoards or fences in front of buildings apply equally to any hole, pit, cellar, vault, or foundation in course of digging or construction.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

10. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone or other material in or from any part of the carriage or footway of any street or other public place within the said Borough without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or footway, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.

11. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Borough having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building, lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient paling fence, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner and occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall

be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fence or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered under penalty.

12. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank used for domestic purposes shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over to the satisfaction of the duly appointed officer of the Council; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within forty-eight hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such forty-eight hours notice that such well or underground tank shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

13. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare or any portion thereof to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

14. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Borough any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

15. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon, any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lend, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

16. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, wash, place, or cleanse, or caused to be hooped, placed, washed or cleansed, any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place, within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in, or upon, or over any of the said carriage or foot ways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed) or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or premises, over any part of such footways or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or things from and on the outside or any part of the house or premises over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed any such stall, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed, the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever, save and except as aforesaid in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot ways of or next to any street or roads as aforesaid; in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Obstructing public pathways.

17. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough, shall permit any trees, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of ten feet at the least, the said Council by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs, so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Slops, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

18. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage, with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of 5 in the morning and 11 o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles, or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council, or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council, or to the said Inspector of Nuisances, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to the forfeiture, and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays and carriages driving.

19. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver, or guided with reins excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt, the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon same, or shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or thoroughfare, faster than a walk: every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Vehicles to carry lights.

20. All vehicles passing and repassing through any street, road, or lane within the Borough, after sunset, shall be provided with a light on the right or driving side, and the same shall be kept lighted until sunrise, if so long passing or travelling within the Borough; and any offender against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Riding or driving furiously.

21. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Borough, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Hours within which cattle may not be driven in certain streets.

22. That any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven, through Maybe, Caveat, Forbes, Young, High, Maharatta, Burton, Manning, Wellington, and Cardwell Streets, any cattle, other than milking cows and working bullocks, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., except by permission in writing from the Mayor or any two Aldermen, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds: Provided that this By-law shall not interfere in any way with cattle being driven by the shortest route to a public pound.

Blasting rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

23. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street, or public place, or dwelling-house in the said Borough, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Public property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

24. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings, &c.

25. Any person who shall damage any public toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Borough, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing notices on footways or curbstones—Distributing or affixing anything of an offensive or indecent character.

26. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or curbstone within this Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings. Any person who shall in any street or place within this Borough, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon.

27. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner unless with the consent of the owner thereof. Any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Dead animals not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

28. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animals, or any animal with intent to drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, road, or pathway, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth, to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever, to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel, any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

29. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Borough, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire or so effectually removed and disposed of, that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Borough, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound: Provided if the occupier of the premises on which such dead animal shall have been found be not the owner of such dead animal, the owner when found shall be liable for the cost of destroying or removing such animal as in this By-law aforesaid.

30. No person shall be allowed to breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine, in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditaments, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2 (two pounds) nor less than five shillings.

Animals suffered to stray.

31. Any person who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for such and every animal so kept, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street, road, or public place as aforesaid, and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the

said Borough wherein any such horse, mule, ass, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of every such animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid. And the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

Slaughter-houses prohibited—Penalty for slaughtering within the Borough.

32. No slaughter-houses shall be allowed within the boundaries of the said Borough except with the express permission of the Council. If any person or persons shall slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered, any animal in any house or place within the Borough, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for each and every animal so slaughtered.

Private persons slaughtering for their own use.

33. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residence within the said Borough, animals for the personal consumption of himself, herself, or themselves, or of his or her or their family, servants, or labourers: Provided that the place where any such animal so slaughtered be not less than fifty feet from any street or other public place, or from any residence other than the residence of such person or persons so slaughtering as in the By-law aforesaid. The said private slaughter-houses to be inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances; and any owner neglecting to comply with his directions for keeping same clean shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £2 (two pounds) nor less than ten shillings.

Power of Officers of Council to inspect butchers' shops, &c.

34. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer duly authorised by the Council may, and is hereby empowered at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, and to examine any carcase, meat, or flesh which may be therein, and in case any carcase, meat, or flesh appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind, and to be unfit for such food, the same may be seized, and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of a competent person, that any such carcase, meat, or flesh is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or use for such food; and the person or persons to whom such carcase, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the said carcase, meat, or flesh is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every carcase or piece of meat or flesh so found.

Cleansing butchers' shambles.

35. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, boiling down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, tannery, or establishment who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises.

36. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Borough, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

37. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

1. Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling

2. Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from the public view, or shall hawk or carry about butchers' meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.
3. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the foot-path to the danger or annoyance of any person.
4. Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
5. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.)
6. Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchor-smith, nailmaker, metal founder, lime-burner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such windows and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.
7. Every person who shall, within the distance of 100 yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance to the annoyance of any inhabitant.
8. Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street or other public footway.
9. Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borough.

Premises in state to endanger public health.—House to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

38. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith within the Borough, is or are in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infections or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Using bark for building in the main thoroughfares.

39. No person shall erect any building of bark or roofed with that material or with calico within the Borough, except by express permission of the Council, and then for a temporary purpose only; any person so offending shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds to be recovered in a summary way; and shall be bound to remove the aforesaid building within such period as the Council may determine.

Offences against public decency.—Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

40. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the Borough, between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than two shillings and six pence for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

41. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Borough, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Planting trees in streets.

42. The Council shall have the power to plant trees, shrubs, or plants in the streets and public ways of the Borough, and any person wilfully or carelessly injuring or destroying any of such trees, shrubs, or plants, or any railing, fence, or thing protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the trees, shrubs, plants, railing, fence, or thing so injured.

PART V.

Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings.

1. The Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Borough.

2. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisance Prevention Act of 1875 therein, on all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

3. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied, the amount due and payable for each cesspit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits, he shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefor to the Council at least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

4. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be paid to the Council by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

Penalties to be paid over to Treasurer

5. All penalties under any of these By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Borough to be appropriated as the Council may direct.

Interpretation of Mayor and Borough.

6. Whenever in any of these By-laws the word Mayor is made use of it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be construed also to signify and include any Alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place or stead of the Mayor; and whenever the word Borough is made use of in the said By-laws it shall be understood to signify the Borough of Bombala.

PART VI.

Public Exhibitions.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibitions other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary, under the provisions of the Act 14 Vic. No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or be kept for hire or profit within the said Borough; nor shall any bowling-alley, dancing-saloon, or other place of public amusement other than place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Borough, unless and until permission in writing be granted by the Mayor.

Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

2. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Borough for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be so used without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

No exhibitions on Sundays.

3. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusement on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

PART VII.

Damming up without consent.

1. Whoever shall without the consent in writing of the Council construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural water-course, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time, after a third or further conviction, he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

PART VIII.

For the Regulation of Public Vehicles.

BY-LAWS for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carts, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, cabs, water-carts, drays, vans, and the drivers or conductors of passenger carrying vehicles.

All vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Borough, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

Conditions under which licenses to be granted.

2. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Borough, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon, outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may direct.

Licenses—and how to be issued.

3. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereto annexed, marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Age of drivers.

4. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

Licenses to be made out by Council Clerk.

5. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively.

Owner of vehicles.

6. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained, shall be prima facie deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

Inspection of vehicles.

7. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse, or horses; and if any such vehicle, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen.

Licenses to be under Corporate Seal.

8. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the Common Seal of the Council, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen, who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in section 10 of this Part of these By-laws; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period, to be then specified and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

9. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than 4 inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab, in figures not less than 2 inches in height, of proportionable breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid shall direct, and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

Table of fares, &c., to be fixed to vehicles.

10. The number of the license of every hackney carriage or cab, on a card or plate 6 inches by 3 inches, painted or printed in clear legible figures, and the table of fares fixed by the Council, shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the three Aldermen aforesaid may direct, and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply or be used for hire.

Term applied to vehicles.

11. So far as concerns fares in these By-laws, any vehicle of whatever form or construction for which a hackney carriage license has been taken out, if drawn upon four wheels shall be deemed to be a hackney carriage, and if drawn upon two wheels, a cab.

Water-carts.

12. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Borough such carts for the sale and carrying of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart shall be or shall contain or carry a vessel or tank capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner, and the words "Licensed Water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

Water licenses—how obtained, &c.

13. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and six pence, and every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December next ensuing after the granting of the said license.

Hawking water—Penalty.

14. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed carts, &c.

15. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "Licensed carts, drays, van," as the case may be, are to be painted in letters one inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van.

Number of passengers to be carried.

16. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant, with a view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

Legal fare, &c., to be painted on vehicles.

17. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry and the legal fare shall be painted or printed in legible characters, and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

Penalty for breaking By-laws.

18. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Vehicles not to be drawn faster than a walk past places of worship on Sunday.

19. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays during divine service at a faster pace than a walk, and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers.

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicles.

20. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person, or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace, and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal, or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle nor use the same for eating his meals therein.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for.

21. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside or allow on the outside of any omnibus at one time a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside, as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of 18 inches measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat; nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws, no passenger to carry more than one child.

Fares not to be increased until 10 p.m., driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

22. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown, in large immovable figures in some conspicuous place inside and outside the omnibus, as the fare for which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning, and no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws, nor in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

Fares to be paid upon taking seats, driver and conductor to be provided.

23. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey. The owner of every omnibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver and a licensed conductor.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at the Council Clerk's Office.

24. The driver of any carriage and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the

same, such property if found by another passenger or person shall be delivered to the driver or conductor who shall deliver the same with any other property found by him within eighteen hours after such finding to the Council Clerk's office, and there shall deposit it; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment longer than the time before mentioned, but shall deposit it at the office at the Council Chambers with the Council Clerk or his assistants.

25. The word "cart," shall for the purpose of these By-laws, include every lorry, waggon, dray, or other such carriage, whatever be its construction, drawn by a horse, horses, or other animal or animals, used wholly or chiefly for the carriage of burdens or bearing heavy goods. The word "wood-cart" shall mean a cart or other appliance used for the hawking or taking of wood for sale or sold. The word "water-cart" shall mean a cart or other appliance for the hawking or taking of water for sale or sold. And the word "night-cart" shall mean a cart used in the carrying or conveying of night-soil, offal, or other offensive matter.

License fees to be paid to Council Clerk.

26. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Borough there shall be paid to the Council of the said Borough, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Borough.

Fares to be charged.

27. No proprietor or driver of any hackney carriage or cab, within the said Borough shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth in the Schedule D to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Borough shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c.

28. The Council of the said Borough may from time to time by resolution passed in that behalf, alter or vary or amend the said Schedule D, and the respective sums chargeable thereunder or any of them, and such alterations, variations or amendments shall become in full force and effect so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Borough; and the Council of the Borough shall not be responsible for any loss which such alterations or amendments may have or may be alleged to have occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being or any of them.

Passengers to be taken up, &c.

29. No driver of any hackney carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Borough as he or she or they may reasonably desire, and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Cab stands, &c.

30. The Council shall by resolution, to be publicly notified, as in By-law 31 of this Part, from time to time appoint any place or places within the said Borough as stands for licensed hackney carriages and cabs within the said Borough.

31. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Borough except on the duly appointed cab stands for the time being, for a longer period than the time reasonably necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers for the time being requiring or using the same or for loading or unloading, or receiving or delivering the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry, and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-law, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Driver not to leave his horse or horses.

32. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses while attached to his vehicle anywhere within the said Borough as not to have immediate and full control over the same, or by locking the wheels of vehicle, and every person so doing shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Speed at which to travel.

33. All hackney carriages and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners) proceed at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour, unless when attending funerals or when otherwise ordered by the hirer, and in entering and driving out of gateways, and turning corners the speed must be not more than 6 miles an hour, and every driver of an, such carriage or cab failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

34. Copies of these and all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Borough for the regulation of licensed vehicles and still remaining in force shall be delivered with each license issued unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

35. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

Miscellaneous.

1. From and after the passing of the By-laws all closets must be built for the use of earth-pans as per plan to be seen at the Council Chambers.

SCHEDULE A.

A requisition for license.

To the Borough Council of Bombala.

I, _____, residing at _____ street, within the Borough, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to _____ within the limits of the said Borough.

Dated at this _____ day of _____ A.D. 189 _____.

Description of vehicle _____

SCHEDULE B.

Form of license for driver or conductor.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ street, is hereby licensed to _____ from the _____ day of _____ to the 31st day of December, 18 _____ inclusive, within the Borough of Bombala, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE C.

TABLE of license-fees payable by proprietors, drivers, and conductors of licensed vehicles.

Proprietors of	On and after 1st January.	On and after 1st April.	On and after 1st July.	On and after 1st October.
Omnibuses and coaches.	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0
Carts	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Hackney carriages..	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Cabs ..	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Water-carts, drays, carts, &c.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Wood-carts inside Borough.	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
Wood-carts, owners of residing outside the Borough.	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
For every driver's license for a vehicle to carry passengers.				£ s. d. 0 5 0
For every conductor's license for a vehicle to carry passengers.				0 5 0

SCHEDULE D.

TABLE of cab fares.

	s. d.
For a cab, to carry one or two passengers, for not exceeding a quarter of an hour	1 0
For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof within the first hour of hiring	1 0
For every quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first hour	0 9
For a hackney carriage, to carry five persons, for any time not exceeding half an hour	2 6
For any time exceeding half an hour, but not exceeding one hour	5 0
For every quarter of an hour or part thereof after the first hour	1 0

Passed and adopted by the Council of the Borough of Bombala, on the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, as the By-laws of the said Borough.

(L.S.) H. M. JOSEPH,
Mayor.

WILLIAM J. FELL, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Bombala.

Seal has been affixed by order of the Council in the presence of—

H. M. JOSEPH,
Mayor.
WILLIAM J. FELL,
Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ORANGE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th October, 1892.

ORANGE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Orange, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," and the "Orange Cattle Sale Yards Act of 1877," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS.—PART I.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council Meetings—Duties of Officers and Servants, &c.

By-laws repealed.

All existing By-laws of the Council of the Municipality of Orange, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following, shall be and are hereby repealed.

Meetings of the Council—Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 7 p.m. on every alternate Tuesday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor—Adjournment for want of a quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of 30 minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman to act during the absence of the Mayor.

Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute Book.

Order of business—Business of ordinary meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of the business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting (ordinary or special) to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Payment of accounts.
3. Reading of copies of letters sent by authority of the Council.
4. Reading of letters received and ordering thereon.
5. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
6. Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.

7. Reading of special reports from members or officers of the Council.
8. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the Committees or officers to be made.
9. Matters which have been specially ordered to be placed on the business paper by the Mayor.
10. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
11. Orders of the Day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.
12. Dealing with tenders.

Business may be dealt with, out of regular order.

4. Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting.—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, or other person acting as his substitute, not less than 48 hours nor more than 72 hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion and of every requi-

sition or order as to the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions Section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws, in the same order of such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meetings.

Summons to members.

8. The summonses to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

10. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matter of business for the consideration of the Council at the then next or any future meeting shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute Book of the manner in which such matter has been disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by Section 1 of Clause 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws. Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

11. After the business paper has been made up as aforesaid all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and amendments. -Motions: How to be moved.

12. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and, if not so moved or postponed, shall be struck from such business paper and be considered to have lapsed.

Notice to be given.

13. Four clear days notice of every motion intended to be made in the Council shall be given to the Council Clerk to enable him to place the same on the business paper.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion in Council shall have been made, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon.

Motions and Amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at one time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question.—Further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If any amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment, either upon an original question, or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on; provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions of adjournment.

19. No motion for adjournment of the Council shall be discussed. If seconded, such motion shall be put at once. If negatived, no similar motion shall be permitted to be made until half an hour has elapsed after putting the one that has been negatived, and the subjects on the business paper shall be proceeded with in order.

Orders of the day.—Of what orders of the day shall consist.

20. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions and notices, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or any committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

Petitions.—Petitions to be respectfully worded.

21. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presiding the same.

Petitions.—How received.

22. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing at the same time.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

23. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the Permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or to some Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the same; or that it be received, and its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting; provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Correspondence.—Duties of the Mayor as to correspondence.

24. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by Section 21 of this "part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor.—Form of Report.

25. All reports from Committee shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same, or by the Council Clerk, if present at the Committee.

Mayor's minutes.

26. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written on paper of any kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—Duties of chairman, &c., in certain cases.

27. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting; provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is, nevertheless, desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid, as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

Report of Finance Committee on payment of accounts.

28. The adoption of any report of the Finance Committee and the payment of accounts shall take precedence of every other report.

Questions and statements.—Limitations as to questions and statements.

29. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of Section 33 of this "part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

30. Twenty-four hours' notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a

reference to other persons or to documents; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any question being put and answered without notice, by the permission of the Mayor and Council.

Answer not compulsory.

31. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Questions to be put without argument, &c.

32. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements—Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on questions, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

33. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made. Provided, however, that anything herein contained shall not prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of debate. Mode of addressing the Council, &c., &c.

34. Every Alderman who shall make any motion, or shall propose any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or any discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor, or other Chairman then presiding. Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by the official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, or Officer, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

35. No Alderman will be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

36. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak on every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

Mover of motion.

37. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered as having spoken thereon.

Limitation time of speaking on motion or amendment.

38. No Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman shall speak on any motion or amendment for a longer time than ten minutes except by permission of the Council.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

39. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make any personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

40. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified, and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned, shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

41. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

42. Any Aldermen may request the questions or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such questions or matter which are easily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bona fide it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman may move or second motion, &c., and may address Council thereon.

43. The Mayor or Chairman may propose any motion; and such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of order.—Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

44. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

45. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor &c., may call members to order.

46. The Mayor or Chairman may without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, wherever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any member may raise question of order.

47. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or the Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

48. A member named by the Mayor or Chairman as being disorderly shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction or apology be deemed satisfactory no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member on being called to order shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted; and when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any members shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto such question of order shall not be re-opened; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision on points of order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice, which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected—Members to explain, retract, or apologise.

50. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

51. Any member of the Council who shall have been named by the Mayor or Chairman as being disorderly, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or

argument or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in Section 45 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than 10s. nor more than £5; and on second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1, nor more than £10; and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £2, nor more than £20.

Power of Council to dissent from ruling :

52. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by immediate motion, respectfully worded, invite the Council to dissent from such decision: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

Mode of Voting.—How questions are to be put.

53. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of the Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such questions as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Division.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

54. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and then the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.—Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

55. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

56. The following By-laws shall (except as herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the whole Council, namely, sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57.

Disorderly conduct in committees—Refusal to vote.

57. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of Section 51 of this "Part" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by Section 54 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council; and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute book: provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

58. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council under the provision of Section 49 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report of the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

59. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of the Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be) and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or any other further day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if such notice be carried the Council shall resume its sittings and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same is negatived the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

60. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council viva voce by the Chairman of such Committee, but when such reports are in writing then by the Council Clerk; and report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making of any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extenso, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceeding.

How reports are to be dealt with.

61. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the Minute Book; but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under Section 57 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under 54 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on divisions, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement there, and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.—How call may be ordered.

62. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matters of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

63. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all members in their alphabetical order; each member shall answer to his name so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

64. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid; or who, if absent, and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provision herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.—Standing Committees.

65. There shall be five Standing Committees—the Finance, Improvement or Works, By-law, Lighting and Water, and Park Committees—and each such Committee shall consist of at least four Aldermen and the Mayor, three to form a quorum, and shall be called together by direction of the Chairman of such Committee. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

By-law Committee.

66. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They should also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of the statutes, of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough. They shall also have control and regulation of all licensed vehicles and drivers, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order and decency.

Finance Committee.

67. The Finance Committee, who shall meet at least once every three months, shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature, as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Improvement or Works Committee.

68. The Improvement or Works Committee shall meet at least once a month, and shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, and reserves under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as directed, as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council, to inquire and report upon.

Lighting Committee and Water Supply Committee.

69. The Lighting Committee shall meet once every week and shall have control of the Municipal Gas Works, and all arrangements for the supply of gas to the general public, and for purposes of lighting the public lamps, asphaltting footpaths or such like works for public or private purposes. They shall also have control of matters relating to the Water Supply, subject to the provisions of any By-laws relating thereto.

Parks Committee.

70. The Parks Committee shall have the care, custody, and control of all public reserves, parks, and other public places under the care and the management of the Council; and all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council to be made therein, shall be under their general direction. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Special Committees.

71. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution of the Council; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot, in the latter case, or if any amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed, and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committees.

72. Every Committee shall elect a Deputy-Chairman of such Committee within seven days of their appointment, who shall act in the absence of the Mayor. The Mayor shall, when present, be chairman.

Term of Service in Committees

73. Appointment to these Committees shall be for the whole Municipal year. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Deputy-Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Deputy-Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee meeting.—How called.

74. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Mayor or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in committee.

75. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure—except in emergent matters.—Cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

76. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council, either by report of the Committee, in whose province such work lies, or of officer deputed to prepare and bring in such report.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expense authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

77. For emergent matters and for necessary expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Improvement or Works Committee, or other Committee, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee for repairs or emergent works to the extent of Ten pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of Ten pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of Ten pounds. Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Improvement or other Committee, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized; also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

78. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee or the whole Council before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands, except in cases of salaries and wages regulated by resolutions of the Council.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificate to be attached to report.

79. No payment shall be so ordered unless that there shall be a certificate memorandum from the Committee, Mayor, or officer of the Council, to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reason for its non-fulfilment before recommending payment; provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with a report, by which payment of the amount in question is recommended; provided, also, that in cases of special expenditure under section 77 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate; and provided further that in regard to salaries and wages of labor for officers, servants, and laborers employed at fixed rate of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or laborer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be sufficient authorization for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payment on outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorisation have reference.

Common seal and records of the Council, custody of records, seal, &c.

80. The common seal and all charters, deeds, minutes, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chamber, or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order, for any purpose, and the common seal shall not be used without the express authority of the Council or Mayor, and every impression thereof so authorized shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

81. The Council Clerk shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, or memoranda from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act

of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of same; also to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which the Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts. Not later than the 28th day of March or September in each year the Mayor shall lay before the Council for its adoption the Treasurer's account for the previous half-year duly audited, but should any auditor not attend for the purpose of auditing the accounts when required by the Mayor so to do, or refuse to certify to the correctness of the accounts, he shall, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Council that the account is incorrect, pay a fine of ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

Records of the Council defined—Provisions for proper keeping of the same.

82. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, book of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on Municipal business addressed to the Council, or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to Municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute book and other books, and other than the electoral roll, and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the minute book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof, in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties—Exceptional circumstances—Receipts to be given in every case before document removed. Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

83. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant, provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which may be necessary that he should perform; also, that the Mayor or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution at suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council, but in all such cases such Council Clerk, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it referred shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed; and provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a court of law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying records.

84. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and servants—Notice to candidates in certain cases.

85. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications for qualified candidates for the same: the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

86. Every such appointment shall be made in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office; or, should it appear advisable, such appointment may be dealt with in Committee, when a vote may be taken by show of hands.

Exceptional cases.

87. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Council to which no further salary is attached or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid for by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar employment by the Mayor or by any Committee or officer of the Council under the authority of any By-laws; or to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council of any workmen or laborers on the public works of the Borough.

Bonds for good conduct.

88. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Council Clerk or the bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

89. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz.:

1. Attend all Council meetings.
2. Attend all Courts of Revision and appeals.
3. Summon the members of the Council to all Council or Committee meetings.
4. Take notes of all minutes and prepare reports of all Committees.
5. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council, or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the minutes, or by the Mayor.
6. He shall have charge of and keep all accounts required under the Municipalities Act, the Gas Act, and Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act, and all others necessary for the Council's business. To see that the accounts are prepared and audited, and the balance-sheet duly submitted twice a year within the times specified by law.
7. To see to the gazetting of all necessary By-laws and necessary advertisements.
8. To see that the Assessment Books, and the Municipal Lists and Rolls are duly prepared; and examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies, on payment, to electors, prior to the elections.
9. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, prepare all papers, &c., for Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks.
10. Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given and agreements duly signed, &c., and report the same to the Council.
11. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties, and the mode of carrying them out.
12. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised as provided for by the law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
13. To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
14. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council; and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.
15. He shall enter into a Guarantee Society's security for an amount fixed by the Council, from time to time, not less than £500 for the faithful performance of his duties.
16. And otherwise as provided for by any Act in force relating to the Municipality of Orange.

Records.

90. Any officer of the Council, other than the Council Clerk, may have any records of the Council, other than those mentioned in section 81 of this "Part" of these By-laws, committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and he shall in such case be responsible to the Council for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

91. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made as follows, viz.:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk other than those under section 89 of this "Part" of these By-laws and his assistants (if any) by the Mayor or Council. As to the duties of the Council

Clerk under section 80 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, clerk of weigh-bridge, inspector of cattle sale yards, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Borough whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the Committee of Works. As to the attorney for the Corporation, Inspector of Nuisances, Impounding Officer, Inspector of Licensed Vehicles, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee, by the By-law Committee. As to managers, overseers, workmen, and other officers, and servants employed in and about any public parks, reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council, by the Parks Committee. As to manager, workmen, and other officers, or servants employed in or about the gasworks, inspectors, or the like in connection with the water supply, by the Lighting Committee. Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Committee touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

Special powers of Mayor.

92. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation on information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record as hereinbefore provided, or, unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statements or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *viva voce* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct. The Deputy-Mayor shall, in the absence of the Mayor, exercise these or any other powers vested in the Mayor under these By-laws.

How complaints against officers be dealt with.

93. All complaints against officers or servants of Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining, and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the case before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor, before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by the Council, provided that every report, explanation, or information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information, as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred upon the Mayor by section 152 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or any other special power now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.—Leave of absence.

94. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

95. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion; provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law, which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after the notice as heretofore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

96. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice, and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted, as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

97. Such suits or information for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or any By-law made thereunder, or of any Statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, viz.: When against a member of the Council, or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and, in such case, by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the person to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and, if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, or directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor; nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee, except in cases to be brought under powers conferred upon any officers of the Council performing the duties of inspector of nuisances, impounding officer, or inspector of licensed vehicles, inspector of cattle sale yards, inspector of water supply. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where, on the trial or hearing of any suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits; provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such information may, on the order of the Council, or the By-law Committee, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of calling for tenders.

98. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any material supplied by contract, estimated to cost over £10, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereafter provided, and no tender shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by an agreement, signed by one or more respectable parties as sureties, for due performance of the contract. All tenders shall be accompanied by a cash deposit of five per cent. of the amount of tender.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

99. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given, as hereinafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

100. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for a space of seven days, or by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

101. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language toward the said officer in any street, road, or other place within the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Note of proceeding in cases not provided for.

102. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily, certain portions of this part these By-laws.

103. Any such Section, or Sections of this "Part" of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such Section or Sections as are not herein excepted, may be suspended by resolution on notice at any meeting of the Council, provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspension is required, and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid; and provided also that the following Sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them nor any portion of any such Sections be suspended on any pretence whatever, viz.:—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 46, 47, 48, 51, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of rates, times and modes of collection, rates under section 164 of 31st. Vic., No. 12, to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by annual or half-yearly instalments, as the Council may from time to time direct, and shall be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rates.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, of the Municipalities Lighting Act of 1873, of the Municipal Gas Act of 1884, of the Country Town Water and Sewerage Act of 1880, for the purposes mentioned in the said sections or acts, or under the provisions of any of the said sections or acts, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers between the hours appointed by the Council, viz., from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Defaulters.

4. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed as aforesaid for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor either to issue distress warrants against all such persons so in default as aforesaid, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by Distress Bailiff.

6. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Council.

Bailiffs' sureties.

7. The Bailiff, if required, shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of £25 each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form or Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the

distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchase thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon shall, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within 48 hours after having received the same.

Bailiff may appoint deputy.

15. The Bailiff, with the sanction of the Mayor of the Borough, may authorise any person or persons to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person thus authorised shall have and exercise for the time being all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be held responsible for the acts of his deputy.

Costs.

16. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto affixed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Municipality of, do hereby authorise you, the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.
Dated this day of, 189 Mayor.

No. in Rate Book.	Name of Ratepayer.	Description of Property.	Situation of Property.	Rate.
				£ s. d.

SCHEDULE B.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hands of the Mayor of the Municipality of dated, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of, situate at within the said Municipality, for, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of
Dated this day of, 189 .

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For serving every warrant and making levy when the sum is not more than £20	3	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of day ..	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Subsidy to fire brigades.

1. For the purpose of protecting life and property in the Borough, the Council may, from time to time pay to the funds of any fire brigade established in the Borough such sum or sums of money as shall be determined by resolution of the Council.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

2. Any person who shall negligently place, or negligently allow to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-office, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or other explosives as defined in the interpretation clause No. 4, 40 Vic. No. 1, and subject to the provisions of such Act, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable substances, materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

3. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary, or dividing fence, within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the lands or premises adjoining the lands or premises upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or shall wilfully set fire to such inflammable matter between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Fireworks.

4. Any person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause within one thousand yards of any dwelling within the boundaries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings; provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if any such person prove to the satisfaction of the Court, before whom the case is heard, that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

Stacking hay or straw.

5. No person shall stack any hay or straw, otherwise than in an enclosed building, nearer than two hundred feet to any building or public way, under a penalty not exceeding (£10) ten pounds.

Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

6. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Municipality, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

PART IV.

Streets and Public Places.—Public Health and Decency, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public or intended public road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been levelled by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Improvement Committee or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf, or until the said road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been duly examined by the Committee or such duly authorised officer as aforesaid, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer as aforesaid.

Plan of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Municipality shall open any road, street, lane, or way, or lay out any park, reserve, or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, lane, park, reserve, or other place, he, she, or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself, herself, or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council: and the proprietor or proprietors as aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Council; and such further instrument or dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

4. The Improvement Committee, or the Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and footways thereof, which now are, or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, recourse should be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let; and it shall be the duty of such Committee or surveyor, or other officer or person as aforesaid to place, or cause to be erected, posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, or thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width the 66 feet; provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided; provided, further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1831."

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare as aforesaid, the Improvement Committee shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Opening streets.

6. Any person desirous of opening any street, roadway, lane, or footpath, within the Municipality for the purpose of laying service pipes for gas, water, or drain pipes, or for any other purpose whatsoever, shall, before doing so, give written notice to the Council Clerk, at his office, and receive from him a permit for same, and pay therefor a fee of three shillings. In every case where the footpath has been laid the full width thereof with asphalt or other paving, an extra fee of five shillings must be paid, but for half width two shillings and sixpence only will be charged. Any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this By-law shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than ten shillings, in addition to the fees herein imposed.

Erection of house. Notice before.

7. Every person intending to erect or put up any fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, in, upon, or near to any road, street, land, passage, thoroughfare, place, or premises within the Municipality, shall, either by himself or by his contractor, serve, or cause to be served, seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly-authorized officer, before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the proposed fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, and every owner of every such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, who shall, by himself or his contractor, commence to put up or erect any such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, without having given such notice as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Pipes, gutters, &c.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any road, street, lane, or public place within the Municipality. Any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances, when required so to do by any officer of the said Council, shall, on conviction, forfeit and

pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings; provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, and subject to the approval of the Committee for Works, or some officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf.

No balcony, &c., to project.

9. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any verandah, portico, or balcony to project beyond the building line of any street, road, lane, or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds or less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street, road, or thoroughfare less than 30 feet wide; provided, also, that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachment must be removed on notice.

10. The Surveyor or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf may at any time on the order of the Council and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place under the charge of the Council. Notice shall be served in this case either personally or at the usual or last-named place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

11. In any case where, after service or notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendance of its Surveyor, Clerk of Works, or other proper officer duly appointed in that behalf, and at the cost of the person so offending (provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds), or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for the breach of this By-law, the penalty for the first offence not to exceed twenty-five pounds, nor to be less than one pound, and in case of the second and every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than two pounds, nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

12. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

13. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations, and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Clerk of Works or other officer of the Council as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him or either of them in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Clerk of Works or other such officers as aforesaid, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds, nor more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

14. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street, road, passage, or thoroughfare, or public place, or any part thereof will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail. If there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoards or fence, and shall continue such hoards or fence with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Clerk of Works or other officer of the Council of the Municipality duly appointed in that behalf, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise, and every person who shall fail to put up such fence or hoards or platform with such hand rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in such good order as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoards or fence is standing, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fence, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise, or who shall not remove the same

when directed by the Clerk of Works or such other officer of the Council of the Municipality within a reasonable time afterwards, as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

15. Any person, who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer or remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel-stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or footway of any street, road, lane, reserve, or other public place within the said Municipality without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage such carriage or footway, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

16. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipality for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Improvement Committee or Clerk of Works of the said Municipality, or keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights on each side of the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not less than 40s. or exceeding £10

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.

17. Every owner or occupier of any land, house, building, or premises within the said Municipality, having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, adjoining or near to any footway of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place in such Municipality shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient five-foot paling fences at the least, so as to prevent danger to persons passing or repassing, and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing, and on failure thereof any such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted for any such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than 40s. nor more than £5. And every such owner and occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Natural watercourses.

18. Any person who shall close or intercept or keep closed or intercepted any natural watercourse by building or otherwise shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved of by the Council or their officer duly appointed for that purpose, and any person closing or intercepting any such watercourse and failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £10 nor less than £2, and each day that such watercourse shall be closed or intercepted shall be considered a new offence.

Wells to be covered over—Penalty.

19. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purposes, situated between his or her dwelling house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipality or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over, and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by the Clerk of Works or other officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last-known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings, and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

20. The Mayor or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Mayor, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any other necessary purpose, and any person or persons offending

against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding £5 for every such offence nor less than £2.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

21. Any person who shall haul, draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or other public place within the said Municipality any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other material or thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow to drag or draw or trail upon any part of such street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or public place to the injury thereof shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than 40s. nor less than 5s., in addition to the value of any damage occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, throwing filth, &c., on footpaths, &c.

22. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage way, gutter or water table of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, or cut up any beast, swine, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any such street or public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or either of any such carriage way, gutter, or water table, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, truck, or any bicycle or tricycle, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required—Replacing the same after removal—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

23. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall board, chopping block, show board (on hinges or otherwise) basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon, or over any carriage way, footway, gutter or water table, in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, van, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, van, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers where actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, van, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage way, footway, gutter, or water table, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for buildings whatsoever (unless the sanction of the Clerk of Works or other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf has been first had and obtained, and unless the same shall be enclosed to the satisfaction of the Clerk of Works or such other officer as aforesaid) or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway, carriage, gutter or water table, or over any area of any house or other building premises, or any other matter and thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being there required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council duly appointed in that behalf, or if any person who, having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall board, chopping block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, van, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall board, chopping block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, van, waggon, dray, truck, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or materials whatsoever (save and

except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any such carriage or footway or of or next unto any such street of public place as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound; provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such as that such an awning shall be at least nine feet above the proper level of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the kerb stone or outer edge of such footway, and that the said posts and any framework be erected to the satisfaction of the Council, and as may from time to time be directed by the Council.

Street watering.—Special rate for

24. Upon receiving a petition signed by two-thirds of the ratepayers in any public street or way in the Municipality, or in any part of such street or way, the Council may cause the same to be watered, or they may in their discretion cause any public street or way to be watered, and may impose on the tenants or owners of buildings in such public street or way a uniform rate sufficient to cover the expense, which rate shall be assessed upon and according to the amount for which such buildings are assessed for the purposes of the Municipality, in addition to every other rate hereby authorised and made payable, and every such rate may be made, levied, enforced and recovered in like manner as any Municipal rate.

Processions, parades, &c.

25. Any person desiring to organise or carry out any procession or parade in any street within the Municipality shall first apply to the Mayor for the time being for permission for such purpose, and if any person shall organise or head any procession or parade of any kind within or along any of the said streets for which the permission, in writing, of the Mayor has not been obtained, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and any person who shall join or take part in any such procession, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2. This By-law shall not apply to any Volunteer Military Corps or Fire Brigade, the members whereof shall be in uniform and in charge of any officer of such Corps or Brigade.

Regulation of traffic in street.

26. No person driving or riding within the Municipality shall allow his horse or horses to go out of a walking pace whilst turning any of the street corners, nor whilst passing over crossing, at the intersection of streets, nor whilst passing to and from any entrance to premises intersecting the footpaths, nor propel any bicycle or tricycle or other wheeling vehicle over any crossing or intersection of streets within the said Municipality at a pace faster than a walk. All persons conducting, or taking horses along any street, thoroughfare, or public place, within the Municipality, shall keep them secured by means of a halter or bridle, and shall lead them, and no person shall run or drive, or cause to be run or driven, any horse or horses loose through any such street, thoroughfare, or public place as aforesaid, excepting that horses being taken to the Public Pound, and afterwards impounded therein, or mobs of horses being driven to or from the cattle sale yards as provided for in the cattle sale yard By-laws or to the private sale yards, and which shall be driven through the following streets leading to or from the said sale yards, viz., Woodward street, Copper Place, Lord's Place, Poiseley street and Dalton street, shall not be within the meaning of this By-law. No driver of any vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his vehicle, anywhere within the said Municipality, so as not to have immediate and full control over the same unless he shall have previously locked the wheels thereof. Every such driver or person so offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Driving animals, &c.

27. No person or persons shall drive, or cause to be driven, any horse or horses, cattle (other than milkers), or other animals, through or upon any public street or place within the Municipality of Orange, between the hours of 6 o'clock p.m., and 8 o'clock a.m.; and any person or persons found driving, or who shall cause to be driven, any such animals as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds; provided always that this By-law does not apply to horses or cattle driven in or attached to any vehicle under the control of any owner or driver thereof, or to any animal or animals led or controlled by a halter or halters, or other secure fastenings, when under the control of any person or persons then in charge of the same.

Driving or riding on footway.

28. Any person who shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, omnibus, cart, dray, stage, bicycle, tricycle, carriage, wheel-barrow, truck, cask, or any other vehicle, or shall lead, drive, ride, or place any horse, cattle, or other beast upon any footway, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Riding on drays.—Careless driving, &c.

29. If the driver of any waggon, van, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driven or guided with reins only excepted) or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it is passing upon such street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare, or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Lights to carriages, &c.

30. The driver of any carriage, buggy, waggon, van, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle, when driving the same in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall provide such carriage, buggy, waggon, van, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle with a lamp on each side of the same outside, and shall keep such lamps lighted; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Riding or driving furiously.

31. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously as to create alarm or so as that the safety of any other person or of any property shall or may be endangered shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £10, nor less than £2.

Damage to kerbstone, gullies, &c.

32. No driver or carter or other persons shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done any damage or injury to any culvert, kerbstone gutter, or pathway in any street or roadway in the Municipality aforesaid, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding £5 nor less than 10s over and above the damage done.

Loitering in the streets, &c.

33. Any person loitering or standing on the footway or carriageway of any road, street, lane, or other public place within the said Municipality so as to cause an obstruction, so neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause or excuse to move on after having been required to do so by any Justice of the Peace or by any Constable or Police Officer, or any officer of the Council of the said Municipality in that behalf, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £10 nor less than 5s.

Damaging trees, notices, &c.

34. The Council shall have the power to plant shrubs, trees, or plants in the street and public ways of the Municipality. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, reserve, park or public place under the management of the Council, or who shall damage or destroy any railing, gate, fence, or other thing protecting such tree, sapling, shrub, or undergrowth, shall be liable to forfeit any sum not exceeding £10 nor less than £1.

Planting trees in streets.

35. Upon application any ratepayer may obtain permission from the Council to plant suitable trees opposite his or her premises on any street or road within the Municipality subject to such other provisions of previous By-laws and conditions as the Council may approve of. These may be removed by like permission or by order of the Council.

Obstructing public pathways.

36. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place within the Municipality shall permit any shrub or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath, footway, or carriageway on the side of any such street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or other public place so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and shall not, on demand made by the Council or their Inspector, Clerk of Works, or other officer duly authorised on that behalf, cut or cause to be cut, or lop or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of 8 ft. at the least, the Council and their servants, laborers, and workman may cut, lop, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and may

remove or burn, or cause to be removed or burnt, any portion of such trees so cut and lopped without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers, and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, laborers, or workman in the due execution of the powers given in that behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867; every such person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £10 nor less than £1.

Public Health.

Premises to be kept clean.

37. No person shall keep or permit or suffer to remain on any premises within the said Municipality any vehicle, article, or thing whatsoever from which any unwholesome or offensive smell arises. All drains, earth closets, privies, and cesspits and ashpits or boxes on any premises in the said Municipality constructed, shall be maintained and kept by the owner, occupant, or agent of such premises, so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so that there shall be no overflow or soaking therefrom. No person shall carry or convey or cause to be carried or conveyed through upon or over any street or public place in the said Municipality, except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 8 o'clock in the morning, any unwholesome or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever, and nothing herein contained is to have the effect of repealing any By-law now in force for the mode and times of removal of nightsoil or the removal of house refuse by the Council's employees or contractor.

As to private avenues, or dirty or unwholesome premises.

38. Any owner or occupier of any house, building, yard, garden, premises, or other place within the Municipality, who shall neglect to keep clean any private avenues, passages, yards, thoroughfares, and ways within the said premises so occupied or belonging to him, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter houses, &c.

39. For preserving the cleanliness of the Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when, and as often as he, they, or any of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, manufactory, factory, or establishments in the Municipality, and give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him, them, or any of them shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter house, tannery, or establishment who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than ten shillings.

Stables, cow sheds, and pig sties.

40. The occupier of any land or premises within this Municipality, on which there shall be erected any stable, cow yard, fowl house, cattle shed, or pigsty, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect to cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and there to be in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance, and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure to be from time to time removed from such premises, as often as the quantity so collected shall amount to one cubic yard; and if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom, as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, at the expense of such occupier. For an offence against this By-law any person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Removal of house refuse.

41. The occupier of any house, building, or premises within the Municipality shall cause the yard and ground adjacent or belonging thereto to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, or other such refuse matter produced or accumulated on such premises, to be collected in one place in such yard or ground, and to be kept there in an inoffensive condition, and so that the same shall not be productive of any nuisance, and shall cause all such refuse matter so collected to be from time to time removed from such ground or premises as often as such refuse matter shall amount to a quantity equal to one cubic yard; and if at any time the occupier of any premises shall neglect or fail to have such rubbish or refuse matter removed as aforesaid, the Inspector of Nuisances shall cause the same to be removed, at the expense of such occupier. Nothing contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the occupier of any premises

from causing any manure, ashes, or other refuse matter as aforesaid, produced or accumulated thereon, to be kept for the purpose of being used for manure on garden or on any land; provided such manure, ashes, or other refuse matter shall not, previous to the removal thereof for use as manure on any garden or land, be kept less than fifty yards from any dwelling house, shop, or other building, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

42. Upon the complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises, are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council as aforesaid shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter to remain and be in any cellar or place within any dwelling house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Slop, nightsoil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

43. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with nightsoil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipality, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and eleven o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any nightsoil, ammoniacal matter, slop, mire, or channel dirt, or filth in or upon any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or shall deposit nightsoil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall remove nightsoil or other offensive matter other than in properly-covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles, or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to such road, passage, thoroughfare, public place, or dwelling house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such nightsoil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to, and forfeit and pay, such penalty as aforesaid.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

44. If any person shall knowingly sell or let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith, in the said Municipality, in which there is or shall have been within 30 days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds; and any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Municipality, any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious diseases, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

45. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed, in any road, street, public place, or enclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, within thirty days prior to the exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Premises in state to endanger public health.—Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

46. If upon the certificate of any two duly-qualified medical practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipality, is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the white-washing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, will tend to prevent or check infection or contagion, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom such

notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default; provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Disposal of sewerage, refuse, &c.

47. The Council shall have the power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system which to them may appear necessary for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of nightsoil, sewerage, or other drainage, and removal of refuse, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law, after receiving notice from the Council or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for each offence.

Sale of blown meat, &c., forbidden.

48. No person shall sell or expose, or have for sale, or keep on his premises, any meat or any other article intended but unfit for human food, or shall expose or have for sale any adulterated butter, meal, bread or other article of food, or any adulterated milk, knowing either of them to be so adulterated, and any persons offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, be liable, on conviction, to pay a penalty not exceeding £20, nor less than £2, and shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for every day during which any forbidden article shall be kept on the premises of such person.

No person to keep meat unfit for food.

49. No person shall keep or have in his possession or retain in any building, shop, or other place, exposed or for sale any dead animal, carcase, meat, poultry, or fish intended for but unfit for human food, and every person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 nor less than £2, and to a further penalty not exceeding £5 for every day during which any such forbidden thing shall be kept or retained by any such person.

Blasting rock.—No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

50. Any person or persons who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, public place or dwelling house in the Municipality shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person or persons shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him; or them by the said Council Clerk, he, she, or they shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than £5 nor exceeding £20.

Public property.—Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

51. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp put up for public convenience in the said Municipality shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than £1 nor more than £5.

As to damaging buildings.

52. Any person who shall damage any public building, gate, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the Municipality shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if such damage be wilfully done shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £20 nor less than £5.

Affixing placards on walls, &c.

53. If any person or persons shall paste or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placards or other paper or chalk or paint upon any wall, house, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, handrail, or other property of the Council, or others, or in any other manner deface the same without authority of the Council or owners, he or they shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding £5 nor less than £1.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

54. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, water-pipe, or any other thing connected with the preservation or supply of water to the Municipality, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and any further sum not exceeding £20 nor less than £1.

Extirpation of noxious weeds.

55. Any owner or occupier of any premises or land within the said Municipality who shall permit to grow on the premises or land or place upon the public streets or roads, weeds such as Bathurst burr, Scotch thistle, prickly pear, sweet briar, or any noxious weed, and who shall neglect to extirpate or destroy the same within seven days after the receipt of a notice in writing, by post or otherwise, from the Council, or proper officer of the Council, so to do, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £5 nor less than 10s.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

56. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, road or pathway, or who shall suffer any slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek or sewer, or shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways, watertables or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, any such slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or sewer, or shall obstruct or divert from its channels any sewer or watercourse, creek or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding £5 nor less than £2, and shall pay cost of restoring such obstructed or diverted watercourse, creek, or canal.

Dead animals. — Mode of removal.

57. If any animal shall die in any part of the Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £50 nor less than £2.

Power of inspector as to dead animals on private premises

58. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council of the Municipality, may at any hour in the daytime enter upon any premises or place within the said Municipality where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such place or premises failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

Dead animals, in certain cases, to be removed at cost of owner.

59. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the Municipality, it shall immediately be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the owner.

Hog sties to be forty yards from streets. — Animals suffered to stray, &c.

60. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place situated and being within forty yards of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, park, reserve, or public place, or of any house or public building in the Municipality or nearest dwelling house, or shall suffer any kind of swine or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature, or any poultry, domestic fowl, geese or ducks belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, lane, park, reserve, thoroughfare, or public place, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for each and every animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Municipality, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of the By-laws, be deemed the owner of such animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or other place wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid shall, respectively, be deemed hog sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws; provided that after due enquiry shall have been made, and the owner thereof cannot be discovered, it shall be lawful for the said Council, or any officer belonging to the said Council, to destroy any swine or goats so straying and injuring property of any description; provided, further, that the Council, or any officer or officers appointed by them, may impound any swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or cattle found straying or going about, or depasturing in any lane, road, park, reserve, street, or public place within the Municipality, subject to the powers contained in the "Impounding Act" and its "Amendment Acts of 1865 and 1881."

Goats to be registered.

61. Each and every person who shall keep any goat within the Municipality shall register his or her name and address with the Council Clerk thereof, and shall at such time of regis-

tration pay the sum of 1s. for each and every goat proposed to be kept; and the Council Clerk shall give to the person so registering a collar for each goat so registered (to be placed and kept upon the neck of each such goat) bearing thereon a number corresponding with the number set opposite the name of such person so registering, in a book kept for that purpose, and called the "Registration Book." If any goat shall be found within the Municipality having on its neck a collar purporting to bear the number with that corresponding with that set opposite the name and address of any person in the "Registration Book," such goat shall be presumed to be owned and kept by such person. Every goat found at large in any street within the Municipality may be forthwith seized and confined in any enclosure appointed by the Council until dealt with as hereinafter provided. Every goat so seized and confined may be destroyed or sold, at or after noon on the day next after the day of such seizure unless claimed and removed before that time, and any person so claiming and removing shall for all the purposes of this By-law be considered to be the owner of the said goat.

Stacking or storing empty cases in the open air.

62. Every person who, being the occupier of, or having the control or use of any right-of-way, or passage of whatsoever description within the Municipality, shall place, or cause or permit to be placed or suffer to remain after being placed, on street, right of way, or passage, any cases, paper shavings, or crates, whether containing merchandise or not, packed with straw or other inflammable substance, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds; and each day's continuance of the same unabated or unremoved shall be deemed a separate offence, and every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one pound for every day the nuisance shall remain and continue.

Slaughtering in town.

63. That any person or persons slaughtering any horse, cattle, calf, sheep, goat, or pig on any premises within the Municipality, shall be liable, for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than two pounds, and for the second or any subsequent offence to a penalty not less than ten pounds.

Passengers, &c., not to be interrupted by dusting.

64. Between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening of any day, no person shall cause interruption, annoyance, or inconvenience to passengers along the streets or footpaths of the said Municipality by raising or discharging dust upon or across any such street or footway, whether from buildings in process of erection or demolition or otherwise howsoever.

Birds.

65. Any person who, being the owner or person in charge of any pigeons or other birds, geese, or ducks, shall permit any such bird to be at large within the Municipality, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, and any person duly authorized by the Council may destroy such bird without being responsible to any person claiming the ownership of such bird.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

66. Every person who, in any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, park, reserve, or other public place or passage within the said Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers in or through the Municipality, shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay (unless otherwise specified) a penalty of not more than five pounds:—

1. Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, and close to any footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
2. Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, the carcass, or any part of the carcass, of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient clean and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry any butcher's meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid.
3. No person shall be allowed to use any vehicle of any kind or adopt any temporary means whatsoever for the purpose of plying his vocation whereby any number of persons may be attracted and congregated together on any street, road, footpath, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality, thereby interfering with, or in any manner lessening the free passage, in any such street, road, footpath, thoroughfare, or public place, and any person so doing shall, after being warned to desist by any police officer or constable, or any officer of the Municipal Council, and either refusing or delaying to do so, shall be deemed guilty of any offence against the By-law, and forfeit on conviction, any sum not exceeding five pounds or less than ten shillings.

Throwing filth, &c., into public places.—Killing animals.

4. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be cast, thrown, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, fruit, fruit-skins, rind, orange peel, offal, dung, soil, dead animals, blood, slops, suds, or filth, or annoyance, or any matter or thing into any public water-course, sewer, or canal, or in or upon the carriageway, footway, or water-table of any street, lane, crossing, or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, for the purpose of sale, upon any premises shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a fine not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction.
5. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub to overhang the footpath to the danger or annoyance of any person.
6. Every person who shall haul, place, or cause to be hauled or placed, any boat, gear, or spurs upon any of the reserves within the Municipality aforesaid, and refusing to remove same when lawfully requested so to do.
7. Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Municipality without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
8. Every person who shall place, hang up, or affix any sign-post, board, house-ticket, notice, or other similar thing, other than close and parallel to or flat upon the wall of the house, shop, or building, to which the same belong, or at a less height than 9 feet from the footpath.
9. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any other part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure) when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.
10. No person shall deposit, or cause, or suffer to be deposited, in or by the side of, or on, any road, street, right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel or gutter, or in any creek, or in any other public place within the Municipality, not being a rubbish or manure depot duly appointed by the Council, any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, bottles, tins, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil, and no person shall deposit, or cause, or suffer to be deposited, any nightsoil or other offensive matter on any land, field, or garden, within the Municipality, and for the purposes of this By-law any unsold or reserved public lands or any unfenced land, shall be deemed and taken to be a public place as before mentioned.
11. The occupier of any occupied premises, or the owner of any unoccupied premises and vacant land, whether fenced or not, within the Municipality, shall not permit or allow to accumulate any rubbish, bottles, tins, filth, offal, effluvia, or other matter or thing, so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, in or upon any land, yard, or enclosure in his or her occupation or possession.
12. Every person who shall within the distance of one-hundred yards from any dwelling house burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance to the annoyance of any inhabitant. Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway or any street, road, lane, or other public footway.
13. Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have, any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other public place within the said Municipality.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

67. Any person who shall offend against decency by exposing his or her person in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or other public place within the Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Penalties, &c

68. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall (where not otherwise provided for) for each offence, upon conviction before one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not less than two pounds and not exceeding ten pounds.

PART V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

Complaint.—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon.—Notice discontinued, &c.—Penalty.

1. Upon the complaint, in writing, by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of his or her family, or to otherwise annoy, injure, or be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome or offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

2. The like proceeding shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid, that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Municipality, and any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice.—Liabilities.—Service.

3. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last-known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or lands, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operations within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.

Public exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria, No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the Municipality, nor shall any bowling alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or profit within the Municipality, unless and until the same shall be duly registered, as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.—Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act), and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the Municipality to be used for purposes of public amusement, other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid, for not more than one week; provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to enquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid; or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Municipality. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

2. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, together with the description and situation thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid, in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land, or who permits any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Certificate of registration, &c.

3. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars aforesaid, and if upon inspection by the proper officer the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said Municipality, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the Council may at any time and for any of the causes hereinafter mentioned, suspend, for a stated period, the effect of or cause of any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

Inspection.

4. The proper officer of the Council, duly authorised in that behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibition, &c., on Sundays.

5. No such exhibition or place, or public amusement as aforesaid shall be held, except by permission of the Council, or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusement on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Registration fee.—Time for which registration shall be in force.

6. For every such registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the said Municipality, a fee of one pound, and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the 31st day of December then next ensuing, and no longer.

The certificate of registration to operate as license for exhibition, &c., named therein, and no other.

7. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition, or for carrying on the public amusement therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

8. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any game with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on, and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid, who shall permit any such game of chance, or exhibition, or amusement as are in the section before-mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on, in or upon such building, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license.—Notice to be given and licensee to be allowed to show cause.

9. The effect of any registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely:—Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on, in or upon such building or ground, shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months; or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or become a nuisance to any inhabitants of the Municipality: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid, the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes of this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of the term "Occupier."—Change of occupancy.—False statement.

10. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid; or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same by writing under their hands to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at the next meeting; and if, after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer: And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Municipality. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid, as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws, to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

PART VII.

Sewerage and Drainage.—Public Parks, &c.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and directions of the Council, at the cost and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds or less than one pound.

PART VIII.

By-laws for the Municipality of Orange for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," or any Amendment Act thereof.

Cesspits not to be constructed.

1. From and after the passing of these By-laws no person shall construct any open closet or cesspit or pit for the deposit of any faecal matter upon any premises whatever within the Borough, but shall provide, where required, earth closets in conformity with the provisions of these By-laws; and any person offending against this By-law shall in each and every case forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

Existing cesspits shall be allowed to remain as such until condemned.

2. All existing cesspits shall be allowed to remain as such until it is deemed advisable by the Council that any or all of such shall be discontinued or shall be condemned by the Council as a nuisance on the report of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officers of the Council; and any person or persons allowing any such condemned closets or cesspits to remain after receiving at least seven (7) days' notice to remove same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and after such conviction, if not removed within a further period of seven days, shall forfeit a further sum not less than five shillings and not more than two pounds for every day that same shall remain unaltered or unremoved.

Cesspits to be emptied before covered up.

3. No person shall cover up or cause to be covered up any existing cesspit with earth or other material prior to giving notice to the Inspector of Nuisances and until the same shall have been properly emptied by the Council or their contractor. Any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Earth closets—Notice before erection.

4. Every person about to erect an earth closet shall, before he commences any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days' notice, in writing, of his intention, and of the proposed position of such earth closet; or, in default thereof, or in the case of his commencing such work without such notice he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Earth closets, position of.

5. (1.) No earth closet shall be erected except in such a position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, or shall be approved by the Council; and any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and more than five pounds.
- (2.) Every closet shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents being carried through any dwelling house, and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Earth closets, dimensions of.

6. Every earth closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened on the inside, and shall be ventilated; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Earth closets to have pails, &c.

7. Every earth closet already built, or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a galvanised iron pail, capable of containing not less than six gallons, or more than 14 inches in depth, and having handles attached to two sides thereof; and also with a box or compartment containing dry earth or ashes, and provided with a pint-scoop to enable any person using the closet to throw a pint of dry earth or ashes or other deodorant through the seat into the galvanised iron pan which shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances. Breach of this By-law to carry a penalty of not less than ten shillings and not more than forty shillings. The owner of every house let to a tenant for a shorter term than one year, or his agent employed to let the house, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds, for neglecting or refusing to supply the articles mentioned herein.

Closets to be divided.

8. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing brick or stone wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the closet through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a clean separation, and every person having or building closets adjoining each other contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Separate closets

9. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, and a breach of this By-law shall make persons using a joint closet liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Number of closets for factories or where numbers of persons are employed.

10. In factories or other places where a number of persons shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed therein, one earth closet shall be provided for every ten persons or under, and separate closets at the same rates shall be provided for either sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of every such factory or other place, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the required number of earth closets as stated in this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Alterations required to be made.

11. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or any officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving the public health or decency in the case of any existing closet, and the Council shall adjudge such closet to be either injurious to health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer, and the cost of such alterations shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

Where new buildings being erected.

12. When any new building is about to be erected, the builder thereof shall first erect and fence off with a close paling fence five feet high on the premises a temporary closet, not less than 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, for the use of the workmen employed on such building; and any person neglecting to conform to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than two pounds.

Removal of nightsoil.

13. (1.) All nightsoil shall be removed by the contractor to the Council, or by the Council employees, as may be determined, in carts to be constructed in an approved and water-tight manner to the satisfaction of the Council, and between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. The contractor, or nightman, shall convey the same, without delay, to an appointed depot, and shall dispose of the same by burying in the earth to a depth of 2 feet from the top of the nightsoil, and covering with earth, unless otherwise ordered by the Council, in such a manner as to prevent any nuisance; and any contractor or employee neglecting to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than ten pounds for every such offence.
- (2.) The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council.
- (3.) In case the Council shall give away or sell any nightsoil, the same shall be removed in the same manner as above provided; and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, shall be deodorized by chemicals, or in some other manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom. Any person guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be punishable by a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.
- (4.) Every person shall be at liberty to use all nightsoil collected on his premises in any garden attached thereto, but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.
- (5.) All earth closets shall be emptied once in seven days, or oftener, and the contents buried in the earth; and every person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than two pounds.
- (6.) No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use on his own premises any nightsoil brought from elsewhere; and in the event of his so doing he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Charges and how recovered.

14. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing nightsoil from earth closets or cesspits, which shall be emptied as often as may be necessary in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, and all such charges and other expenses shall be paid to the Council or to the contractor or other person as the Council may from time to time appoint by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon such earth closet or cesspit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount, made by the Council, or the contractor, or other person, as the case may be, shall have been made upon him or her either personally or by post, directed to his or her last-known place of residence, otherwise the same, with any additional charges occasioned by non-payment, may be recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

Amount of charges.

15. The following shall, until such times as the Council shall see fit by resolution to alter the same, be legally chargeable, and shall be repaid to the Council as expenses in carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

For attendance on and emptying one closet pan in every week for thirteen weeks six shillings and sixpence, if paid in advance, six shillings.

For attendance on and emptying one closet pan, if paid upon first demand, sixpence.

For attendance once in each and every week upon owner and occupier in addition to first such attendance, demanding or collecting any amount due by such owner or occupier where such over-due amount does not exceed two shillings, twopence, and for each and every sum of one shilling in excess of first two shillings—twopence.

For attendance upon and emptying cesspit for each and every cubic foot of nightsoil, &c., removed—sixpence.

For attendance once in each and every week upon owner or occupier in addition to first such attendance, demanding or collecting any amount due by such owner or occupier, for removing nightsoil from cesspits in respect of each and every sum two shillings and sixpence—threepence.

Inspector of Nuisances—Duties of.

16. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," therein, on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

The Inspector of Nuisances shall be furnished annually with a list copied from the Rate-book of the Council, showing the names of owners and occupiers of all household property or business premises within the Municipality, such list to be furnished within three months after the filling up of the said Rate book in each year.

The Inspector of Nuisances shall be provided by the Council with a supply of printed forms of notices or other documents (as by the Act prescribed) from time to time when required for service upon the owners or occupiers of premises.

To furnish lists of sums owing.

17. The Inspector of Nuisances shall obtain from the contractor or nightmen, a list showing the names of owners or occupiers of premises where earth closets have been emptied, and the situation of such premises, and shall submit the said list to the Council Clerk quarterly, at the end of January, April, July, and October, in each year, with a view of carrying out the 14th section of the "Nuisances Prevention Act." Such return to show the amount due and payable for such emptying.

The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a fortnightly return showing the number of cesspits emptied and the amount due and payable for each cesspit.

To report as to nuisances.

18. The Inspector of Nuisances shall report to the Mayor for the time being, or to any authorised officer of the Council, when any cesspit is connected with any drain or sewer, and take such action as may be directed by the said Mayor or officer with a view of carrying out the purposes of the Act.

It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report the existence of any gutter, drain, or filthy premises, or any nuisance that may be brought under his notice, and take such action as may be directed by the Mayor or other authorised officer of the Council, in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

As to prosecutions, &c.

19. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council every three months with a list of the persons who have been proceeded against and fined for nuisances within the Municipality, together with the dates and amounts of such fines respectively.

Penalties, &c.

20. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality, or any other person who shall have or erect upon his premises any closet otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall (in cases where no special penalty is provided) forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound.

Who to carry out these By-laws.

21. The Inspector of Nuisances, so far as relates to these By-laws, or any other officer duly appointed by the Council, shall be the person to see the foregoing By-laws carried into effect, and to institute and prosecute all legal proceedings thereunder.

Interpretation.

22. All words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meaning assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the same Act.

PART IX.

Cattle Sale Yards.

Borough of Orange.

By-laws for the maintenance, regulation, and management of the Orange Cattle Sale-yards and premises, and of all persons buying or selling therein or resorting thereto, and for regulating the fees and charges to be demanded and taken in respect to any cattle brought to any such sale-yards or yarded in or brought to any other Sale-yards within the Borough of Orange, or within one mile thereof, and intended for sale by public auction or private contract, made under the provisions of the "Orange Cattle Sale-yards Act of 1877."

Hours—When open.

1. The said Cattle Sale-yards of the Borough shall be open for the reception and delivery of cattle, and other live stock, on every lawful day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., during the months of September, October, November, December, January, February, and March, and between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. during the remaining months of the year.

Appointment of Inspector, and duties.

2. There shall be appointed for such Cattle Sale-yards an officer to be called the Inspector thereof, whose duties shall be as follows:—

1. To see that the By-laws or regulations be duly observed.
2. To demand and receive all fees and charges due under the said By-laws or regulations, and pay over all such fees and charges when received to the Council Clerk, for the time being, of the said Borough.
3. That the priority of sales of cattle by auction in the Cattle Sale-yards shall be determined by the auctioneers interested therein, by lot, in the presence and under the direction of the Inspector, on the morning of every sale day, and any person or persons who shall sell any such cattle by auction contrary and in disregard to this By-law shall be deemed guilty of obstructing the Inspector in the discharge of his duty, and shall be liable to pay, upon conviction thereof, a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.
4. To preserve order and cleanliness within the said Cattle Sale-yards and the precincts thereof, and to summarily eject therefrom any person creating a riot or disturbance, or cursing or swearing, or using any gross or indecent language, or being guilty of any gross cruel, or indecent conduct therein.

Obstructing Inspector.

3. No person or persons shall obstruct the Inspector in the performance of his or their duty, or shall release any cattle from the said Sale-yards before the fees and charges have been duly paid (the proof of which payment shall rest with the party charged with a breach of this regulation), nor shall remove the same from the said yards, or from one part of them to another, without the authority of the Inspector; and any person committing a breach of this By-law in any respect shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Liabilities for damages.

4. The owner, auctioneer, or any person in charge of any cattle which shall wilfully break or injure the said yards, or any part thereof, or any erection connected therewith, shall forfeit, repair, and make good such damage or injury, or, in default of his so doing, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding twice the cost of repairing and making good such damage or injury.

Removal of cattle, &c.—Hours of.

5. No cattle or horses brought to the said Sale-yards shall be brought to or removed therefrom by the owner or person having charge of the same except between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m., and 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Misbehaviour—Penalty for.

6. Any person or persons who may be found drunk or disorderly within the said sale-yards or the precincts thereof, or cursing or swearing or using gross, profane or abusive language therein, or who shall cruelly beat or ill-treat any animal therein, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Liability for fees.

7. The party or parties placing cattle in the said Cattle Sale-yards, or any other sale-yards within the said Borough, or within one mile thereof, for sale, and also the auctioneer or agent to whom the same shall be brought for such sale, and also the occupier or owner of such other sale-yards, shall be liable for the payment of all fees and charges accruing thereon.

Cattle to be fed and watered.

8. Any person or persons who shall place cattle in the Cattle Sale-yards of the Borough for sale, and shall neglect for twenty-four hours to supply such cattle with sufficient food and water, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and, in case of such neglect for such space of twenty-four hours at any time, the Inspector shall cause such cattle to be supplied with sufficient food and water, and the person so neglecting as above shall be liable to repay the cost of the same, including a reasonable charge for labor and attendance.

Fees payable.

9. The following fees and charges shall be paid and taken for all cattle brought to the said Cattle Sale Yards or yarded in or brought to any other saleyards or premises within the Borough of Orange or within one mile thereof, for sale, that is to say:—

For every horse, mare, gelding, foal, ass, or mule, the sum of one shilling.

For every head of fat cattle, the sum of one shilling.

For every head of store cattle, the sum of sixpence.

For every pig, the sum of threepence.

For every sheep, lamb, or goat, the sum of one penny.

Fees when payable.

10. The said fees and charges shall be payable by the several persons hereinbefore rendered liable to pay the same so soon as the cattle in respect of which they are chargeable shall be brought to the said Cattle Sale Yards of the Borough, or yarded in or brought to any other sale yards within the said Borough, or within one mile thereof, for sale, and the same shall be paid accordingly into the hands of the Inspector of the said Cattle Sale Yards, or his assistants. Provided that such Inspector may, with the consent of the Mayor for the time being, arrange with the owner or occupier of any sale yards other than those of the Borough, or of any premises for the slaughter of cattle, or with any auctioneer conducting sales in the Borough or other sale yards, for making weekly returns or statements of all cattle brought to their yards or premises respectively for sale or slaughter, or of any cattle sold by such auctioneer since the time up to which the next preceding return shall have been made, and for payment upon such weekly return. And if any person shall fail to make payment as herein first above provided, or shall, after arranging as aforesaid, make any false or incorrect statement therein, or shall omit from the same any of the required particulars of cattle, or shall fail to make faithful weekly payments in accordance with such arrangement, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for any such offence.

Fees.—Neglect to pay.

11. If any person so liable as aforesaid to pay any fees or charges under these By-laws shall refuse or neglect to make payment thereof as hereinbefore provided, the same shall without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable with costs in the same manner as a penalty is recoverable under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

Fees.—Where cattle, &c., not sold.

12. The said Inspector or the Council shall, upon demand to be made, (if he or they shall so require, in writing) allow the fees and charges paid in respect of store cattle and store sheep intended for sale, but not afterwards sold within the said Municipality; and in like manner one-half fees for horses offered and not sold, and if any person shall obtain any such refund by wilfully making any false or incorrect statement, he shall (without reference to any other liability) forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Penalties.

13. Any person who shall neglect to comply with these By-laws, or be guilty of any breach thereof, shall, in cases where no special penalty is provided, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds and not less than five shillings.

Interpretation.

14. In construing these and any future By-laws or regulations made under the "Cattle Sale Yards Act," the word "cattle" shall have the same meaning as expressed in the "Orange Cattle Sale Yards Act of 1877."

PART X.

Regulation of Public Vehicles.

By-laws for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carts, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, drays, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles, and in accordance with section 129 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

All vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipality unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described. Any vehicle plying for hire and taking up or putting down passengers within the Municipality, no matter where their destination, must be licensed by the Council, provided that coaches carrying Her Majesty's mails be exempt from such license.

Requisition to be made for such license.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and duly sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers or conductors, they shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders to the effect that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

Conditions under which licenses to be granted.

3. No license will be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the By-law Committee of the said Municipality, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said By-law Committee may direct. No licensed vehicle shall be driven by other than a licensed driver.

Licenses, and how to be issued

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles, shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereto annexed marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, and conducting any vehicle for hire without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Licenses to be under corporate seal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate as to suitability signed by the By-law Committee as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law 10; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle; provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified and endorsed on the license, signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

Age of drivers.

6. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

7. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively, and shall not be transferable.

Owner of vehicle.

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be prima facie deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect to which the same shall have been taken out.

Inspector of vehicles.

9. The By-law Committee aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicle, and of the harness, horse, or horses; and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time be found by said Committee to be unfit for use, the Mayor may, on the written report of the said Committee, cancel the license of such vehicle.

Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney-carriage or cab in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate depth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof, as the Committee aforesaid shall direct; and such number shall be kept legible and undefaced during all time such vehicle shall ply, or be used for hire.

Table of fares, &c., to be fixed to vehicles.

11. The number of license of every hackney carriage or cab on a card or plate 6 inches by three inches, painted or printed in clear, legible figures, and the table of fares fixed by the Council, shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the By-law Committee aforesaid may direct; and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply for hire or be used for hire.

Water and other carts.

12. The Council may from time to time license to ply within the Municipality such carts for the sale and carrying of water and other commodities as shall upon inspection be found fit or that purpose. Every water cart shall be or shall contain or carry a vessel or tank capable of containing not less than 50 gallons, and all other carts so licensed shall have the name of the owner and the words "Licensed Water Cart," or "Licensed Cart," as the case may be, painted on each cart in legible letters.

Licenses.—How obtained.

13. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum set forth in Schedule C hereto appended; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December next ensuing after the granting of the said license.

Hawking water and other commodities.—Penalty.

14. Any person hawking or carrying water or other commodities for sale or hire otherwise than in a licensed water cart, or cart as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

15. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "Licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, are to be painted in letters 1 inch long upon the right or left side of such cart, dray, or van.

Vehicles to carry lights.

16. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers or commodities shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps, or burn candles, one to be fixed to each side of the vehicle, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the street, either with or without passengers.

Hawkers' licenses.

17. Licenses shall be issued by the Council Clerk to every person applying to be licensed to hawk or vend with a cart, dray, waggon, truck, or other vehicle, on payment for the same of a fee of ten shillings; and to every person applying to be licensed to hawk or vend with a pack or basket, on payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December, then next following the date thereof; and the Council Clerk shall keep a register of the names of all such licensed hawkers. But if any such license shall be issued after the 30th June in any year only half of the above fees shall be charged.

Number of passengers to be carried.

18. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with a view to obtain a license the By-law Committee shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect; such number to be mentioned in the license.

Legal fare, &c., to be painted on the vehicle.

19. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry, and the legal fare, shall be painted or printed in legible characters and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the By-law Committee shall direct.

Vehicle not to be drawn faster than a walk past place of worship on Sunday.

20. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays, during Divine service, at a faster pace than a walk; and no bugle, horn, or whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting passengers.

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle.

21. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person, or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal or any substance of any offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for eating his meals therein.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for.

22. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside or allow on the outside of any omnibus at one time a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats, properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of 18 inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age, sitting on the lap, shall be deemed a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

Fare not to be increased until 10 p.m.—Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

23. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown, in large immovable figures in some conspicuous

place inside and outside the omnibus, as the fare for which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased, except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning; and no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws; nor, except in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot-passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

Fare to be paid upon taking seats.—Driver and conductor to be provided.

24. Any person having taken his or her seat in or upon an omnibus, shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of the journey. The owner of every omnibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver and a licensed conductor.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at the Council Clerk's office.

25. The driver of any vehicle and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case where property has been left in any vehicle or omnibus by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or person, shall be delivered to the conductor or driver, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Council Clerk's office, and shall there deposit it.

License fees to be paid to the Council Clerk.

26. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Municipality there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipality, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Municipality.

Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

27. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney carriage, cab, or any other conveyance required to be licensed.

Fares to be charged.

28. No proprietor or driver of any hackney-carriage or cab in the said Municipality shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth in the Schedule D to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Municipality shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution therefor, as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c.

29. The Council of the said Municipality may from time to time, by By-law passed in that behalf, alter and vary or amend the said Schedule D and the respective sums chargeable thereunder, or any of them, and such alterations, variations, or amendments shall become of full force and effect so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Municipality; and the Council of the Municipality shall not be responsible for any loss which such alterations or amendments may have, or may be alleged to have, occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being, or any of them.

Tolls to be paid by hirer.

30. All tolls to be paid by the hirer of any hackney carriage or cab, in addition to the ordinary fare.

Passengers to be taken up, &c.

31. Subject to By-law 22, no driver of any hackney-carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers, unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Municipality as he, she, or they may reasonably desire; and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Cab-stands, &c.

32. The Council may by resolution, to be publicly notified as in By-law 29 of this part, from time to time appoint any place or places within the said Municipality as stands for licensed hackney-carriages and cabs within the said Municipality.

33. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Municipality, except on the duly appointed cab stand for the time being, for a longer period than the time necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers for the time being requiring or using the same, or for loading or unloading, or receiving or delivering, the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Driver not to leave his horse or horses.

34. No driver of any licensed vehicle or cart shall be or remain at such distance from his horse or horses while attached to his vehicle or cart anywhere within the said Municipality so as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Speed at which to travel.

35. All hackney-carriages and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners) proceed at a speed of not less than six miles per hour, unless when attending funerals or otherwise ordered by the hirer; and every driver of any such carriage or cab failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Copies of Schedule D to be printed and fixed at cab-stand.

36. Copies of said Schedule D hereto shall be printed or written in legible characters and exhibited on boards placed in conspicuous positions—one at each cab-stand within the Municipality and one at the Railway Station, in such place as the Commissioners for Railways may approve.

Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

37. Copies of these and all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Municipality for the regulation of licensed vehicles, and still remaining in force, shall be delivered with each license issued unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

38. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles shall at all times be amenable to, and observe and comply with the By-laws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thoroughfares within the said Municipality; and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penalties as other persons.

39. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

SCHEDULE A.

A Requisition for License.

To the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Orange,

I, _____, residing at _____ street, within the Municipality of Orange, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to ply for hire with _____, or drive a licensed vehicle _____, within the limits of the said Municipality.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 _____.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of License for Driver or Conductor.

This is to certify that _____, of _____ street, is hereby licensed to drive or conduct or to ply for hire with a _____, a licensed vehicle, from the _____ day of _____, to the 31st day of December, 18 _____, inclusive, within the Municipality of Orange, subject, nevertheless, to all and every the By-laws, Rules and Regulations in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE C.

Table of License Fees payable by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of Licensed Vehicles.

Proprietors of	On and after 1 Jan.	On and after 1 April.	On and after 1 July.	On and after 1 Oct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Omnibuses and coaches ..	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Hackney carriages, cabs, cars ..	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Water carts, drays, carts ..	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
Lorries, timber carriages ..	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Delivery vans ..	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
For every driver's license, for a vehicle to carry passengers per annum or any part thereof ..	..	..	..	0 5 0
For every driver's license for a day or other vehicle, per annum or any part thereof ..	..	..	..	0 5 0
For every conductor's license for a vehicle to carry passengers per annum or any part thereof ..	..	..	..	0 6 0

SCHEDULE D.

Table of Maximum Fares chargeable by Drivers or Proprietors of Licensed Carriages and Cabs, within the Municipality of Orange.

	s.	d.
Vehicles licensed to carry two passengers, for one person only ..	1	0
For two persons, for not exceeding a quarter of an hour ..	1	6
For each subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof ..	1	0
Vehicles licensed to carry more than two passengers, for each passenger, for not exceeding a quarter of an hour ..	1	0
And for each quarter of an hour, or part thereof ..	1	0

Provided in all cases that a fare for a second quarter of an hour shall only be paid where a passenger has been driven over a mile.

N.B.—After 10 o'clock p.m., and before 5 o'clock a.m., half the above fares in addition.

The driver shall not be obliged to take any luggage exceeding fifty pounds in weight, being clean and of such a description as may be placed inside or outside the vehicle without injuring the same; and the driver shall be entitled to claim one shilling for every additional fifty pounds weight or portion thereof so carried; but the person hiring such vehicle shall be allowed eighty-four pounds of luggage where the number of persons is short of the number aforesaid.

PART XI.

Municipal Weighbridge.—Fees for use of.

1. The Municipal Weighbridge shall be available for weighing of all classes of goods, produce, &c., between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

2. The fees to be charged shall be for every load weighed at the bridge:—

	s.	d.
For coal or other fuel—one ton or under ..	0	3
Above one ton and not exceeding two tons ..	0	6
Above two tons and not exceeding four tons ..	1	0
Exceeding four tons ..	2	0
For hay, straw, or other goods or produce—for one ton or under ..	6	0
Above one ton and not exceeding two tons ..	1	0
Above two tons and not exceeding four tons ..	1	6
Exceeding four tons ..	2	6

Payable to the Clerk of the Weighbridge.

3. The Clerk shall pay all moneys received to the Council Clerk at least once in seven days.

PART XII.

MUNICIPAL GAS WORKS.

Established under provisions of Municipal Gas Act, 1884, and the Municipal Gas Act Amendment Act of 1886, and the Municipalities Act of 1867.

By-laws for the guidance of licensed gasfitters in supplying houses or other premises in the Borough of Orange and suburbs.

Gasfitters to be licensed.

1. Before any person shall affix any service-pipe to any pipe of the said Council, or alter, repair, or in any manner interfere with any pipe of the said Council, or any service-pipe, cock, or fitting connected with the pipe of the said Council, he shall obtain from the said Council a license in the form of Schedule A to execute such work, and any unlicensed person affixing, altering, repairing, or in any manner interfering with such pipe, service-pipe, cock or fitting as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Before any such license shall be granted by the said Council, the person applying for the same shall satisfy the said Council that he is a competent gasfitter.

Renewal of licenses.

2. All licensed gasfitters to attend at the Council Clerk's Office on or before the 10th January in each year to have their names and licenses registered, and the latter endorsed. Only such gasfitters as comply with this Regulation will be deemed "Licensed Gasfitters," and allowed to work as such.

Repairs to service pipe.

3. In every case of repairs to service-pipes, or where it may be wished to transfer service-pipes from one main to another or to connect with other service-pipes or where any change or alteration to them may be required in any way, notice of such repair or alteration, &c., must be given in writing to the Manager at least twenty-four hours before such work shall be commenced, except in cases of great waste of gas, when immediate steps must be taken to stop the leak, and notice given to the Manager of the same forthwith.

Depth of pipes.

4. All service-pipes must be layed eighteen inches below the surface of roadways and gutters and all meters fixed must be in accordance with the direction of the Manager or other authorised officer of the Municipal Council.

Quality of pipes, &c

5. All service-pipes, taps, cocks, and all fittings, &c., shall be approved of by the Manager of the Gasworks or other authorised officer of the Municipal Council.

Laying on services.

6. The Council's workmen are to open the trench, bore the mains, and insert the stop-cock within the Municipal boundaries, the stop-cock being of the kind, sample of which is on view at the Council Clerk's Office, the same being left at the Council Clerk's Office along with the notice to connect.

Delays in completion.

In the event of the articles above-named not being ready for fixing at the period named the trench may be filled in again by the Council's workmen, and the reopening and filling of the same shall be paid for by the gasfitter, in addition to any other costs which may accrue under these Regulations.

Notices required.

7. Twenty-four hours' notice to be given of the day on which it is intended to connect meters in order that the proper officer may attend and see them fixed correctly. On no account are gasfitters or other persons to take off, alter, or otherwise interfere with meters or pipes connecting the same, unless by the permission of the Council Clerk and in the presence of an authorised officer of the Corporation.

By the time these operations are completed the gasfitter who has been employed to lay on the service must have taken all his measurements, prepared all the pipes to the exact length, complete with the lead connections of approved length and weight per yard, properly jointed to cap linings, barrel union, &c., ready for attachment to the stop-cock, so as to avert any delay in the refilling of the trench.

Infringement of rules.

8. The officers connected with the gas service are strictly enjoined to report every case of infringement of the regulations and the gasfitter offending against any of them will have to show cause why his license should not be suspended or cancelled, as may be thought proper in the circumstances of the case, besides being held responsible for any damages occasioned by his so transgressing any of the regulations.

Gasfitters to get By-laws.

9. A printed copy of the above By-laws and all regulations made thereunder will be given to each Licensed Gasfitter.

SCHEDULE A.

GASFITTER'S LICENSE.

The Municipal Council of Orange, hereinafter called the Council, do hereby authorise..... of..... to fix and repair fittings and connections for the consumers of gas supplied by the said Council. But this license is granted expressly on the conditions following: that is to say—

1. That all work done under this license be performed in strict conformity with Council's By-laws and the rules to be observed by Licensed Gasfitters, on the back hereof, and under the inspection, and to the satisfaction, of such officer as the said Council shall from time to time appoint for the superintendence thereof.

2. That the holder hereof will not, under any circumstances be allowed to make use of his license to obtain a meter for work performed by unlicensed persons, nor for the purpose of bringing such work in any way under the Council's rules and regulations for Licensed Gasfitters, without the special sanction of the Council.

3. That no lights be provided for under this license, but such as the said Council shall authoritatively.

4. That no license will be granted until the Council is satisfied that the person applying is capable of doing the work in a proper and workmanlike manner. The licensing fees for gasfitters shall be twenty-one shillings per annum, payable with application for license.

5. That this license shall be rescinded at any time the said Council may think fit; and should the license be cancelled from any cause whatever, the Council shall in no way be liable for the gasfitter, nor for the repayment of any portion of the fee.

6. That this license shall cease to be of effect at the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date hereof, when it shall be optional with the said Council to renew the same or not.

Rules to be observed by Licensed Gasfitters referred to in License.

1. The Council's officers will lay on the service-pipe to meter free of charge, provided same is not more than 10 feet from the alignment of street. When the meter is more than 10 feet from the alignment, the consumer will have to bear the additional cost.

2. Previous to work being commenced, the printed preliminary notice (No. 1) for that purpose must be furnished to the Municipal Council's manager, and in no instance shall the work be covered up before that officer has passed it.

3. The stand-pipe and principal lead of piping throughout the premises about to be fitted up must be of black iron of not less than 2 in. diameter (and other pipes according to appended scale), and to be fitted, where practicable, with a fall towards the meter.

4. All connections taken off iron-pipes for brackets, &c., if of tin tube, must be properly connected to brass unions, and screwed into the iron pipe.

5. Chandeliers and hall lamps must be hung from iron pipe. In cases where the chandelier hangs between two joists, it must be hung direct from an iron tee-piece, the pipe resting upon both joists.

6. In all cases the board under which the principal lead of gas-pipe is laid should be screwed down, so that they may be easily removed in case of accident; but the manager will use discretionary power respecting this rule.

7. The gasfitter is in all cases to consult with the manager relative to the position of the meter (which must be always in a dry place, and where the meter-reader will have no difficulty in inspecting it), so that the place may be agreed upon before commencing the job, to prevent confusion afterwards.

8. The meter must be connected to the service and fittings with best lead pipes, having a brass stop-cock and brass barrel unions, and on no account will a tail-piece be allowed to be fixed before the meter without sanction; but where dry meters are used a tail-piece must be attached, or the pipe laid in such a manner to prevent the water, from the condensation of the gas, falling into the meter.

9. Before the meter can be issued, the usual Fitter's Notice No. 2 must be sent to the Manager's Office at least three days previously, so that the work may be finally inspected, and no meter will be issued unless the work is performed according to these rules, and to the satisfaction of the Manager. Meters will not be issued after 10.30 a.m., except under very exceptional circumstances.

10. No fresh lights, gas cooking stoves, or gas fires are in any instance to be attached or added to existing fittings without first giving the Manager notice of the fitter's intention so to do.

11. Under no circumstances are gas cookers, hired from the Council, to be removed or reconnected without permission first had and obtained from the Manager; notice of such removal or reconnection must be lodged at the Manager's Office in the usual way, on the ordinary Fitter's Notice Form, as per Rules 2 and 9.

12. No licensed fitter will, under any circumstances, be allowed to obtain a meter to connect the work performed by unlicensed persons without the express sanction of the Council's Manager, and should he do so with or without such sanction he will be held responsible for the whole of such work, as if performed by himself under his agreement with the Council.

13. These rules must be strictly adhered to, but in special cases the Manager may use his own discretion, provided he report the particulars to the Council Clerk on the same day.

14. No burners or fittings are to be used but those approved by the Council's Manager, unless with his consent in writing.

15. All work to be done in a workmanlike and efficient manner, and to be kept in good order, at the fitter's charge for at least one year.

NOTE.—The notices required from the fitter are—

- 1st. The Preliminary Notice No. 1 before commencing work.
- 2nd. The Fitter's Notice No. 2 for final inspection and completion.
- 3rd. Notice of intention to connect additional lights to existing fittings.
- 4th. Notice for removal and reconnection of hired cookers.
- 5th. Change of Meter Notice.
- 6th. Reconnecting Meter Notice.

Approved by the Municipal Council, p. min.....18

The following is the scale above referred to of the sizes and lengths of iron, tin, lead, or compo. pipes or tubes, to be used according to the number of ordinary lights:—

1/2-inch pipe—	to supply not more than 2 lights.
1/2 "	" " " " " 6 "
3/4 "	" " " " " 10 "
1 "	" " " " " 25 "
1 1/4 "	" " " " " 50 "
1 1/2 "	" " " " " 90 "
2 "	" " " " " 160 "
2 1/2 "	" " " " " 180 "

Tubing of 1/2 inch is not allowed to be used.

No burners or fittings are to be used but those approved by the Council's Manager, unless with his consent in writing.

All work to be done in a workmanlike and efficient manner, and to be kept in good order, at the fitter's charge for at least one year.

Made and passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Orange, held at the Council Chamber, Orange, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) AUGUSTUS COULSON,
THOMAS W. REEVES, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.**
(BOROUGH OF TEMORA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th November, 1892.

TEMORA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Temora under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF TEMORA.

BY-LAWS under Municipalities Act of 1867, and The Nuisances
Prevention Act, 1875.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

1. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom such notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

2. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal, whether alive or dead or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run, or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in any such stream, reservoir, conduit, or other waterworks, as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for

the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

As to private avenues.

3. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land within the said borough, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways, within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the inspector of nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this by-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose, on any Wednesday or Saturday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Placing dead animals on premises.

4. Any person who shall place, or cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the borough, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall, on conviction, suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises.

5. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

6. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, or public place throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit or suffer to be thrown cast or laid any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow or truck, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any water-course, &c.

7. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent to drown the same, into any water-course, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage water, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or be cast into any water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall, in addition to such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such water-course or canal into its proper channel.

Drains in footpaths and slops, &c.

8. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council, and no such drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall offend against this By-law, or any owner, occupier, or tenant from whose premises suds, offensive matter, slops, or filth shall flow over or on any footway, water-course, street, or lane shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

9. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street, or public place, within the said Borough, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than forty shillings.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

10. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or any public bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Closets, Cess-pits, &c

11. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cess-pit, shall before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cess-pit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of Temora a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cess-pit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected or such cess-pit formed excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cess-pit within the said Borough, without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being, appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Size of closet.

12. Every closet to be erected shall be built with walls seven feet high, and not less than three feet six inches wide, and five feet long, and shall be provided with a door opening inward, capable of being fastened inside. Any person who shall erect or provide any closet not in accordance with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

Alterations to be made.

13. If any alteration shall be required in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances for preserving public health or decency in case of any cess-pit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge

such cess-pit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving seven days notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances to remove the said nuisance; and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way from the owner or occupier before any two Justices of the Peace.

14. Any person wishing to use earth-closets in place of cess-pits must give notice of such intention and make provision for emptying the same to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Removal of closets, cess-pits, &c.

15. Any occupier or owner of any premises within the Municipality shall, within seven days after receiving written notice to that effect from the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Council, remove any closet, or cess-pit, which shall be adjudged by the Council to be a nuisance, and shall make and construct the necessary cess-pit, or closet in the position that shall be marked out by the officer appointed for that purpose, or in default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

16. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cess-pits emptied, the amount due and payable for each cess-pit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cess-pits. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable and account therefor to the Council at the least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

17. Any person requiring their cess-pits emptied shall send written notice to the Council, or the Inspector of Nuisances; and persons emptying, or causing to be emptied, any closet without the sanction of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Covering up of cess-pits.

18. No person shall be permitted to abandon, to cover up, or cause to be covered up, any existing cesspit with earth or other material; unless and until the same shall be properly emptied. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Removal of night-soil.

19. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or carriage of any kind with any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon or near to any of the said streets, roads, or other public places; and in order to prevent nuisances it shall not be lawful for any person to deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and all night-soil and other offensive matter shall be removed within the hours hereinafter prescribed, in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; and no vehicles used for the purpose will be allowed to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer, and every person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

20. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or premises within the said Borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except within the hours of twelve at night and five in the morning, or if any person or persons shall cast or permit to leak or slop out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the persons so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit such penalty as aforesaid.

No closet to be connected, &c.

21. No person shall be permitted to connect any closets with any drain, water-course, or sewer without the sanction of the Council. Any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Power to visit.

22. The Inspector of Nuisances shall have power to visit and inspect any premises on any lawful day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; and any person refusing admittance, or obstructing or hindering the officer in the discharge of his duty, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Two or more closets.

23. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than nine inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cess-pit up to the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he or she, as the case may be, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Closet for each tenement.

24. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

Dimension of cess-pit.

25. No cess-pit, cess-pool, or other receptacle for night-soil shall be of greater depth than five feet, four feet six inches in length, and three feet six inches in width, nine inches brick-

work set in cement, and cemented inside so that no soakage can escape therefrom, and that the contents thereof may be readily removed. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Nuisance not otherwise provided for.

26. Upon the representation of any respectable person—ratepayer—that a nuisance is existing within the Borough and not coming under any of the foregoing By-laws it shall be competent for the Inspector of Nuisances to bring the matter before the Council.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of
Tomora, on the 5th day of September, 1892

(L.S.) EDWIN GARDNER,

Mayor.

WM. S. QUAIL,
Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.**
(BOROUGH OF RANDWICK—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23th November, 1892.

RANDWICK MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Randwick, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

By-LAWS of the Borough of Randwick, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867 and the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

The By-laws of the Borough of Randwick, dated the 8th day of June, 1875, and published in the Government Gazette of the 27th January, 1876, No. 319, 7th January, 1884, 19th May, 1885, and 27th August, 1885, are hereby repealed.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees.—Preservation of order at Council Meetings.—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business every alternate Tuesday, at the hour of half-past seven p.m., unless such day be a public holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down, and recorded in the minute-book.

Course of procedure.

3. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz.:—

- (1.) The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meetings.
- (2.) The presentation of reports and petitions.
- (3.) Statement of accounts, showing the moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the balance in the Bank.
- (4.) The reading of correspondence.
- (5.) Adjourned motions and motions of which notice has been given.
- (6.) Questions as to any matter under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made.
- (7.) Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Replies to questions by Mayor.

4. It shall not be compulsory for the Mayor to give official replies to questions put to him unless he shall have twenty-four hours notice thereof in writing.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business shall be taken in such an order as the Mayor, or, in his absence, the Alderman at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may direct.

Notices of motions to be numbered and preserved.

6. All notices of motion for consideration at meetings of the Council shall be delivered, to the Council Clerk at least four days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as they are received, and entered on the business paper according to their number, and each notice shall be preserved by such clerk until after the matter to which it refers shall have been disposed of.

Motion to be seconded.

7. No motion shall be discussed until it be seconded, and when seconded shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Absence of proposed mover.

8. No notice of motion which shall have been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority, for that purpose from such first named Alderman.

Amendments may be moved.

9. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at a time.

10. No second amendment shall be discussed until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—Further amendment may be moved thereon.

11. If any amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

12. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereon shall be before the Council at any one time.

Rescinding resolution—call of the Council to be made.

13. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council during the current municipal year, shall be entertained unless a "Call of the whole Council" has been duly made and granted for that purpose, and no such motion shall be discussed until the previous resolution be rescinded.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

14. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same; all petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

Petitions.

15. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same, or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee (or that the requests therein contained be granted).

Mayor to preserve order.

16. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order to be final.

17. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive.

Mayor to take part in proceedings.

18. The Mayor may take part in all proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

19. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

20. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment.

21. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

22. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than ten minutes.

23. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Aldermen using offensive expression to apologise.

24. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being implied offensively, to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw the language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council or Committee thereof.

Debate may be adjourned.

25. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption

26. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

27. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion, but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes have elapsed thereafter.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

28. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council, and in Committee of the whole Council.

Divisions—Penalty for refusing to vote.

29. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

30. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

31. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws.

32. Any By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council may by resolution of the Council be suspended pro tempore in cases of emergency.

Calls of the Council

How call may be ordered.

33. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given, for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

34. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence. But if leave of absence to any such member shall have been previously granted, or if such an excuse shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse—Further call when question adjourned.

35. Any member of the Council, who, having had notice of such call of the Council shall not answer to his name, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause, he has been unable to send an excuse in writing, or who, having answered to his name shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion of business, as to which such call has been made, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration: and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call; and if there shall be no more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

36. There shall be a Committee of Works and a Finance Committee. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

37. The Committee of Works shall consist of one Alderman for each ward, the Finance Committee shall consist of four members.

Chairman of Committees to be elected.

38. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee at its first meeting.

Committees of works.

39. The Committees of Works shall have the general direction of works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the care and management of the Council. They may also report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary.

Finance Committee.

40. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Borough.

Rules to be observed in Committee.

41. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee, except the rule limiting the number of times speaking.

Reports of Committee to be signed.

42. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Protection of funds and records.

43. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members or any person holding office under the Council.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

44. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used, except with the signature of the Mayor.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered, nor removed.

45. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

46. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purposes of evidence in any legal proceedings) any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council or Mayor, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Expense of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

47. No new work, except as hereinafter provided, shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Outlay in urgent cases.

48. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for necessary works to be ordered without vote of the Council, as under, viz.:—By the Mayor, to the extent of twenty pounds; by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, to the extent of ten pounds; and by any Alderman, to the extent of five pounds,—provided such outlay be reported to the Council at its next regular meeting.

Levying rates, &c.

49. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall, by resolution, from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council, or to the Council Clerk or other proper officer of the Council, within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter: Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Rates on damaged premises.

50. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

51. All persons liable to pay any rates shall pay the amount thereof within the time prescribed, into the Council's Office, during the appointed office hours.

List of defaulters to be furnished.

52. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce payment of all rates in default either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distraint upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Enforcement by distress—Bailiff—how appointed.

53. A Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

Bailiff to find sureties.

54. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of fifty pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Warrant of distress.

55. All distress shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly appointed to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale.

56. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days from the time of such distress being made, the Bailiff shall cause to be sold the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to move them to for such purpose.

Inventory.

57. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory of the goods levied on, in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land, or premises or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to such persons on demand at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

58. The Bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind whatsoever, in such place or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for the purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded or secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner may direct order of sale.

59. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

60. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council for every levy and distress made under these By-laws, the costs and charges set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of Randwick, do hereby authorise you _____ to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, for _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of _____ for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day by virtue of the warrant, under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Randwick, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, within the said Borough, for _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of _____ of _____.

Dated this _____ day of _____.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress.....	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy.....	2	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory.....	1	0
If in possession more than five hours additional.....	5	0
And for every subsequent day, or part of a day whilst in possession.....	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound, on proceeds of the sale.....	1	0

Streets and public places, &c.

61. No new public road, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council, until after such road, street, way, or park, shall have been examined by a Committee of Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

62. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any street, park, or other place, for public use or recreation through or upon such land; and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid; and he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid, as the Council may consider necessary.

Marking out streets and levels thereof.

63. The Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public streets or lanes, and the carriage and foot ways thereof which now are, or shall be hereafter, under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such streets or lanes, recourse shall be had when practicable to the plans under which the land with the frontage to the street or lane in question shall have been sold or let; and it shall be the duty of such Surveyor or officer, under instructions from the Mayor, to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets or lanes whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way, and 12 feet for the footway on each side when the street is 66 feet in width, and in proportion, at the discretion of the Council in any street or lane of other width than 66 feet: Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to the Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881.

Change of street levels.

64. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee of Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed alterations, to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so opened to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Change of street names.

65. The Council shall have power to alter the name of any street, lane, or other public place, and so soon thereafter as may be convenient, shall cause a notification thereof, to be inserted in one or more daily newspapers circulating within the Borough.

Footways may be levelled, &c.

66. The Surveyor may cause all footways to be levelled, and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may move any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Footways when flagged not to be interfered with without permission.

67. Whenever the footway in front of any house or ground, along any street or lane, within the Borough has been flagged or asphalted, the same, and the asphalt or flagging thereon, shall not be removed, taken up or otherwise interfered with by any person whomsoever without the permission of the Mayor or officer duly authorised by him first being had and obtained. And every person removing or otherwise interfering with such footway, or the flagging or asphalt thereon without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor or said officer duly authorised by him so to do, and every person wilfully or maliciously injuring or destroying such footway or pathway, or the asphalt or flagging thereon, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs &c.

68. The Mayor, or Committees of Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committees, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon, for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachments allowed on streets, &c.

69. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence or other structure shall be allowed, except as hereinafter mentioned, to project or encroach on any part thereof; and it shall not be lawful for any person unless for any temporary or other purpose permitted by the Council, to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence or enclosure, or make any excavation or hole, on, under or near such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Council of the Borough at least one week before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation or hole as aforesaid, shall be commenced to be erected or put up or made, and the assent of the Council first obtained. Any person or persons offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings, and on every successive conviction for a similar offence shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

70. Every person intending to build or take down any building in any street or lane, or to cause the same to be done, or to alter or repair, the outward part of any building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be erected (and the same to be whitewashed) in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street, and also to erect a convenient covered platform (seven feet in height), and one-third the width of the footway with hand-rail, if there be room enough for such outside of such hoard or fence for the convenience of foot passengers, and shall continue such hoard or fence or platform as aforesaid, in good condition to the satisfaction of the Council, during such time as the safety of the public or convenience requires, and shall in all cases cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and any such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rails as aforesaid, or to continue the same, respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid, during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not while the said hoard or fence is standing keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same within a reasonable time after being directed by the Council so to do, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every day such default is continued.

Obstructing public pathways.

71. If the owner of any premises situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footway, street, or road, and on demand by the Council or their overseer or inspector, shall not cut or cause to be cut, lopped, or cause to be lopped all such trees, shrubs, or plants, the said Council and their servants and workmen may cut or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and the Council may recover the cost of such work from the owner of the premises; and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants or workmen in carrying out this By-law, every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds and less than two pounds.

Erection of houses &c.—Fee for permission.

72. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building fronting any street, lane, or place within the Borough, without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk, before commencing the same, of his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection; and every owner thereof, and every contractor for such house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

No awning to project without leave

73. It shall not be lawful for any person to construct, erect, or place an awning, balcony, verandah, portico, or window projecting beyond such building line of any street or lane, except with the consent in writing of the Council first obtained, any person who shall so construct, erect, or place the same, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that no such balcony, verandah, awning, or portico shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than forty feet wide. Provided that any person desiring to erect any such structure as aforesaid shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council, and shall undertake to convey the water from such balcony, verandah, awning, or portico by a proper drain-pipe into the street-gutter.

Encroachments must be removed on notice

74. The Surveyor or other officer of the Council may at any time, on the order of the Council, give seven days' notice in writing directing the removal of any building, fence, sign-

board, obstruction, encroachment, or erection of any kind, in and upon any reserve, road, street, lane, footway, thoroughfare, or place under the charge of the Council; and such notice shall be served either personally or at the usual or last-known place or abode of the person to whom such erection, obstruction, or encroachment belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected; and shall state that in the event of such notice not being complied with within ten days, the work will be done at the risk and expense of the person served with such notice. And in any case, where, after service of notice as aforesaid, the person shall not comply therewith, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its officer, and the cost thereof to be recovered from the person so served as aforesaid; and the person neglecting to comply with such notice shall, in addition to the cost of removal, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction shall not be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

75. Notwithstanding the above By-law the Council shall be at liberty to proceed by action for trespass in respect of any excavation, obstruction, or encroachment.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

76. The provisions, remedies, and penalties contained in the last two By-laws shall apply in all cases of obstruction, injuries, or encroachments by excavating under, digging, or taking away any portion of any reserves, road, fence, street, lane, footway, thoroughfare, or place within the Borough or under the charge of the Council.

Persons obstructing Surveyor, &c.

77. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer of the Council, or any person acting for or under him or them in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Offences, nuisances, general good order of the Borough.

78. Any person who shall damage any public buildings, wall, parapet, bridge, road, street, kerbing, sewer, water-course, gutter, stone steps, footway, fence, posts, rails, wharf, jet, y. truck, rails, implement, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if the same be wilfully done shall also forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

79. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, reserve, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth; or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or near to any such street, road, lane, reserve, or public place, so that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any road, reserve, lane, footway, or public place, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Injuring public fountains, washing thereat, &c.

80. Any person who shall wilfully injure any public fountain well, pump, cock, jet, or water-pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if the injury be wilfully done, or pollute the water thereof, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall have in his possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, tap, or pump, or who shall in any manner clandestinely or unlawfully appropriate to his own use any water from any public fountain, well, or pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and every person who shall use, open, or leave open any cock, tap, or pump of any public fountain, or well, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings; and any person who shall wash any horse, animal, or thing at any public fountain, well, or pump, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

81. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any public lamp, set up in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing any injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

82. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, ring, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, plant, scrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street, reserve or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any water-course, &c.

83. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal or any living animal with intent to drown the same, into any water-course, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any water-course, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth, refuse, or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever to flow into any water-course, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall, in addition to any such penalty, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such water-course or canal into its proper channel: Provided that such cost and penalty shall not together exceed the sum of fifty pounds.

Allowing filth to flow from premises.

84. Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to flow or come from his, her, or their premises, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than twenty pounds.

Driving or riding on footway.

85. Any person who shall run, roll, drive, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway any waggon, omnibus, cart, dray, stage, bicycle, carriage, wheelbarrow, truck, cask, or vehicle, or shall lead, drive, ride, or place any horse, cattle, or other beast upon any footway, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

86. If any person shall set or place, or cause, or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, sign-board, basket, or goods, of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any cask or vessel, in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any footway, or shall allow any vehicle, goods, or property to remain in or obstruct any road, street, lane, or way; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same be enclosed as hereinafter directed) or any other goods or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal or other commodity or thing whatsoever from any house or premises over any part of such footways or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises, over or next to any such street, road, or public place; in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings; and it shall be lawful for any constable or officer of the Council, without any warrant or other authority than this By-law, to seize any such stall, show-board, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, together with the horses or other animals, if any, shall be thereunto belonging with the harness, gear, and accoutrements thereof, or any such timber or other materials or things aforesaid, or any of them; and in case any of the goods, wares, or merchandise so seized shall be perishable or shall be articles of food, then the same shall be immediately forfeited, and the person or persons who shall seize the same shall deliver the same, or cause the same to be delivered, to the Superintendent for the time being of the Benevolent Asylum; and the same shall and may be distributed for the benefit of the inmates of the said Asylum, but otherwise such constable or officer of the Council shall cause the stall, basket, cask, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, horses or other animals, materials, or other things so seized and not being of a perishable nature, to be removed to any place appointed for the reception thereof (if there be any such) or otherwise to such place or places as he or they shall judge convenient, giving verbal notice of such place unto the owner, driver, or person having interest in the things so seized or removed, if he shall be then there present, and the same shall be there kept and detained until such owner, driver, or person interested therein aforesaid, shall cause to be paid the penalty in which he shall be convicted together with the charges for taking and removing the same, and of keeping such horses or other animals (if any); and in case the animals or other things so removed shall not be claimed and the said penalty and charges be paid within five days after such removal, it shall be lawful for any Justice to order the same to be sold, and the overplus of the money arising from such sale (if any) shall be paid to the owner thereof.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

87. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of the streets, roads, or public places, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled conveyances, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or

public place to the injury thereof, or to project or hang over any part of such conveyance so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of the said conveyance, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall also pay any damage occasioned thereby.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave.

88. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves, footways, or public places, shall remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves, footways or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

Riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

89. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall be actually endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

Loitering in streets, &c.

90. Any person or persons remaining or loitering in or obstructing any road, street, footway, or other public place within the Borough, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds, and for any subsequent conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Affixing placards on walls, and chalking thereon

91. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper or notice upon any wall, fence, post, railing house, or building, nor to deface or mark any such wall, fence, post, pillar, railing, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof, and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Entrance to cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

92. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails, bars, or covers, over the areas or openings to any kitchen, or cellars, or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar story thereof, shall not either keep the same or the rails or cover of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts, in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails or otherwise, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap door according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; or, if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently or substantially keep covered and secured any coal or other hole, funnel, trap door, or cellar flap, belonging to or connected with his premises, or if such owner or occupier shall not repair, and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair, all and every of such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every case he shall for such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

93. Every person who shall have a well, sunken tank, or pit, situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any public place, road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well, tank, or pit, as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such person's usual or last known place of abode or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings for every day that such well, tank, or pit, shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof.

Excavation, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

94. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any premises adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Borough, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least four feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices, situated within the limits of this Borough shall be enclosed and pro-

TECTED in the manner aforesaid, within one month after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council, and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned premises to enclose the same after notice as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

95. Every person who in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than five shillings:—

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or caused to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcass, or any part of the carcass of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any wire, line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger, obstruction, or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot, vase, or utensil in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of the house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, metal founder, limeburner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace fire, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture, fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bone, cork, or other offensive substances (garden refuse excepted) to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall carry any goods or any frame, to the annoyance of any person upon any public footway.

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or other public place within the said Borough.

Water from roofs, &c.

96. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, spout, balcony, or other projection, upon or over any street, road, lane, or footway, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain-water to be discharged by any pipe, upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after written notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council or its officer, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains in footpaths, streets, and slops, &c.

97. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath or street nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council, and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive or other liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend, or shall permit or suffer any slops or filth or liquid of any kind from his or her premises to flow over or on any footway or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

98. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall, within fourteen days next after the service upon him of notice in writing by the Council or its officer, abate such nuisance, and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds, and if within fourteen days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall have failed to comply with such notice or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum

not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and every owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than fourteen days after such second or any further conviction shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this By-law.

Burning shavings, &c., in streets.

99. Any person burning any shavings or other matters or things in any street, road, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings

Trees in streets.

100. The Council shall have power to plant trees, shrubs, and plants in the streets, reserves, and public ways of this Borough; and any person willfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing, fence, or thing protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds in addition to the value of the trees, railing, fence, or thing injured.

Lights on vehicles.

101. Every person who whilst driving, leading, or riding upon any cart or other vehicle whatsoever, drawn by any horse or other animal in any street or lane between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall not carry a lighted lamp affixed in a conspicuous place on the off side of such cart or other vehicle, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Lights on bicycles.

102. Any person who shall ride upon any bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede, through any street or lane between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and shall not carry a light in the front of such bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Cattle &c., not to wander about streets, &c.

103. It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goat belonging to him or under his charge to stray or be depastured in any road, street, lane, reserve, or public place in this Borough; and any person who shall offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such offence, a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Swine &c., not to be kept within fifty yards of a dwelling-house, &c.

104. It shall not be lawful for any person to breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, outhouse, yard, garden, or other tenement or hereditament situate and being in or within fifty yards of any street, way, or public place or dwelling-house now erected or hereafter to be erected within the limits of this Borough; and every person who shall so offend shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Allowing filth to remain on premises.

105. Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to be or remain on his or their premises, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than twenty pounds.

Stables and nuisances not removed on complaint, &c.

106. In case any privy, stable, cow-yard, pig-sty, or any other enclosure, place or thing within the said Borough shall be or become a nuisance, or shall be so close to a dwelling-house as to become a nuisance or injurious to the health of the inhabitants, it shall be lawful for the Council by notice in writing to order that such privy, stable, cow-yard, pig-sty, or other place or thing, being a nuisance or injurious to health, be remedied or removed within fourteen days after such notice shall have been given to the owner or occupier of the premises wherein such nuisance shall exist, or shall have been left for such owner or occupier at his or her last or usual place of abode or on the said premises, and every such owner or occupier neglecting to remedy or remove such nuisance shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Weeds.

107. Any person permitting Bathurst burrs, Scotch thistles, or other noxious or obnoxious plants or weeds to grow in his or her enclosed or unenclosed lands in the said Borough, so that the said plants or weeds shall spread or be likely to spread to the injury or detriment of any resident in the said Borough, who shall not remove and burn the same within seven days after receiving notice to that effect from the Council or its officer shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Removal of night-soil.

108. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer, and all night soil and other offensive matter shall be removed within the hours hereinafter prescribed, in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; and no vehicle used for this purpose shall be allowed to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and every person offending against this

By-law or neglecting to comply with any directions given them, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Hours for removal of night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter.

109. If any person shall take any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter from any house, place, or premises within the said Borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose except within the hours of eleven at night and five in the morning, or if any person or persons shall cast, or permit to leak or slop out of any cart, bucket, tub, or otherwise any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or offensive matter in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Cleansing butcher's shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

110. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer appointed by the Council, when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion to visit and inspect any butcher's shambles, shops, boiling-down establishments, breweries, or places of a like nature in the said Borough and to give such directions concerning the cleaning of the said shambles, shops, tanneries, breweries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the occupier of any such premises as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time (not exceeding fourteen days) after being so directed, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

Slaughtering.

111. Any person slaughtering or causing to be slaughtered any cattle, sheep, swine, or other beast in any house, enclosure, or place within the Borough for the purpose of sale, without the written sanction of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds for every animal so slaughtered.

Inspection of premises, &c.

112. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of any premises, yards, closets, or drains in the Borough, and shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the purpose of such inspection; and any person obstructing any inspector or officer in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Discharging firearms, &c.

113. Any person who shall discharge any firearms within the Borough without lawful cause, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

No rocks to be blasted without notice to the surveyor.

114. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of 150 feet of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place shall give notice in writing, twenty-four hours previous, to the said Council or Surveyor thereof; and they shall be at liberty either to prohibit such blasting, or may appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the safety of life and property; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Holes made for vaults, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

115. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place for the purpose of making any vault, cellar, or basement, or the foundations to any house or other building, or for other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, and keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure, and shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and for every such refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and on conviction for every subsequent offence a sum not less than one pound.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

116. It shall not be lawful for any person to bathe in any waters exposed to view from any inhabited house, public wharf, jetty, bridge, road, street, reserve, or other place of public resort in or near to the said Borough, between the hours of eight in the morning and seven in the evening, and any person who shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Indecent exposure of person.

117. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person, or by indecent behaviour, or by committing a nuisance in any street or public place, or unenclosed land within the said Borough, or in view thereof, or in any public conveyance, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Noisome or offensive trades.

118. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade or calling within the said Borough so as to injure or be a nuisance to any of the inhabitants of the said Borough. And if the Council or Mayor shall, after such inquiry as may be necessary, be of opinion that any manufacture, trade, or calling, followed or carried on, is "a noisome and offensive trade or calling" within the meaning of these By-laws, it shall be lawful for the said Council or Mayor to give to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade or calling, notice to cease and discontinue the same in such reasonable time, not being less than seven days nor more than twenty-one days, as the said Council or Mayor may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that in such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the said Borough; and if such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation shall not be discontinued, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive by the end of the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person thereafter conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; and for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice—Liabilities.

119. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, is being conducted, followed, or carried on, is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, or on any premises where the same is about to be established, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Closets, stables, &c.

120. Every building already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with sufficient privy or closet accommodation for the sole use of the occupants of such building, and no closet or privy shall be built except in such place as shall be approved in each case by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Insufficient privy accommodation.

121. If the Inspector of Nuisances shall be of opinion that there is not sufficient privy or closet accommodation to meet the requirements of the occupants of any building or premises, or of the persons employed therein, he shall cause a notice to such effect to be served upon the owner or occupier of such building premises, together with full particulars of the extra accommodation in his opinion necessary; and if any such owner or occupier shall not within thirty days from the service of such notice cause the accommodation therein specified to be provided, he or she shall, for every day after the said time during which such building or premises shall remain occupied or such person be employed therein, be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than two pounds; and in all cases the onus of proving that such building or premises are not occupied, or that such persons are not employed therein, shall be upon the said owner or occupier.

Closets, stables, &c., not built in conformity with this By-law, or being a nuisance to be altered or removed.

122. If any stable, cow-shed, or other outhouse, or any closet, privy, and cesspit, is or shall be, in the opinion of the Council or Mayor and the Inspector of Nuisances, a nuisance from its too close proximity to any adjoining premises or from any other cause, or is not kept in repair and clean, the Coun

cil or Mayor may by notice in writing given to the owner or occupier, order the same to be taken down, altered, repaired, or cleaned, as the case may require; and if any such order be not obeyed within seven days from the service of such notice, the Council or Mayor may without any further notice cause the same to be pulled down, destroyed, altered, repaired, or cleaned, and shall be entitled to recover all expenses that may be incurred from the owner in a summary way at the suit of the Council.

Stables to be erected only on sites chosen by officer.

123. No stable, cow-shed, or other outhouse of a similar description shall be erected, except it be drained and provided with a properly constructed pit for the receipt of manure and drainage therefrom, to the satisfaction of the Council.

Power of entry for inspection, &c.

124. The Surveyor, Health Officer, Inspector of Nuisances, or any person authorised by the Mayor, shall be entitled, at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., to enter upon any premises for the purpose of inspecting any portion of the said premises in the said Borough, or for the better carrying into effect these By-laws.

Public health.

125. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appears to the Council or Mayor thereof that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied or connected therewith, within the limits of the said Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council or Mayor shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he or she continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

126. Any person who shall expose or cause to be exposed in any road, street, public place, or unenclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewer to be made to communicate with the public sewer without notice.

127. It shall not be lawful for any person, without permission from the Council or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such permission, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than forty shillings, and shall, at his own expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

128. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed by the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council or their officers, he shall forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Natural water-courses.

129. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural water-course, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface-water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved of by the Council; and any person closing or intercepting any such water-course, and failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Preventing and extinguishing fires

130. Every person who shall place or light, or knowingly permit to be placed or lit, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, fences, or erections, shall on conviction for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove or extinguish such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article; and any person allowing such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

131. Every person who shall erect any fence or brushwood, bushes, or other similar inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as and for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store any hay, straw, or other inflammable material in any building, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than one pound, and also shall remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction; and any person failing to remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Fires in yards.

132. Any person having or lighting any open or other fire in any yard or premises so close to the neighbouring premises as to be a nuisance or dangerous thereto, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than twenty pounds.

Fireworks.

133. Every person who shall light any bonfire, open fire, tar-barrel, or firework, upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter, by any light other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

134. Every person who shall wilfully set or cause to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a chimney, or if the chimney of any building or premises shall take fire by reason of the occupants having neglected to cause such chimney to be sufficiently swept or cleansed, or from any other neglect of such occupant, then such person or occupant shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds; and in every case the proof that such chimney did not take fire through the neglect of such occupant shall rest upon such occupant.

Manufacture of substances liable to sudden explosion.

135. It shall not be lawful for any person to establish or to carry on either in any building or vault or in the open air any business for the manufacture of gunpowder or detonating substances, or of machines ignitable by friction or otherwise, or other substances liable to sudden explosion, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Manufacture of inflammable substances—Penalty.

136. It shall not be lawful for any person to establish or to carry on either in any building or vault or in the open air, at a less distance than forty feet from any public way or than fifty feet from any other building or any vacant land belonging to any other person than the landlord, any business for the manufacture of vitriol, or turpentine, or naphtha, or varnish, or fireworks, or oil, or oilcloth, or other things dangerous on account of the liability of materials or substances employed therein to cause sudden fire or explosion; and if any person shall establish or carry on any such business contrary to this By-law, he shall be liable, for every day during which such business shall be so carried on, to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Rewards to Fire Brigades.

137. For the purpose of protecting life and property in the Borough, the Council may from time to time pay to the funds of any fire brigade established in the Borough, or to any other brigade or person or persons who may assist in extinguishing any fire, such sum or sums of money as shall be determined by resolution of the Council. And further, the Council shall pay to any fire brigade as shall, with an engine, have first and second in order attended at any fire within the

Borough, any such sums of money by way of reward as the Council may, by similar resolutions have fixed; but no such rewards shall be paid for attendances at bush fires, unless the safety of buildings shall have been thereby endangered.

Public amusements.

138. No games with dice, or other games of chance for money, prize fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibition or entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Borough; and any persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given, or be present at or concerned in any such game, exhibition, or entertainment, shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Places of amusement to be licensed.

139. No dancing saloon, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, public billiard or bazatello table, or similar place of amusement (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within the Borough unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted or becoming a nuisance or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council at its next meeting shall by resolution cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise as may appear necessary or desirable; and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement, who shall not within thirty days after these By-laws come into force apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds and not more than fifty pounds.

Mode of granting licenses

140. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two responsible householders, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held.

License fees.

141. Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of license fees as follows:—For every license granted between the 1st January and 1st July, one pound one shilling, and between the 1st July and 31st December, ten shillings and six pence. All licenses shall expire on the 31st December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

Water Supply.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

142. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct or other water-works, belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or who shall wash, cause, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit to suffer to run, or be brought therein, the water of any closet, sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or other filth, unwholesome or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or water-works belonging to the said Council or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public fountains or pumps.—Negligent use of pumps and water, &c

143. Whosoever having access to any or either of the public pumps or fountains within the said Borough belonging to the said Council for the taking of water therefrom or otherwise, who shall wilfully and negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pump or fountain or from or by which he or she shall be supplied, or to which he or she has access, or shall by himself or herself, or by any of his or her employes supply water in any quantity to contractors or others for building purposes, or shall use the said water from said pumps or fountains for the purpose of washing horses or carriages, or shall use the said water for any purpose excepting for household purposes, or who shall in any way injure any or either of the said pumps or fountains shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, in addition to the amount of damage that might be occasioned.

Damming up water without consent.

141. Whosoever shall without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place, or cause to be constructed or placed, any dam or embankment in or across any river, creek, or natural water-course shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall not remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds, and if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Diverting water from reservoirs of Council in certain cases.

145. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or water-works belonging to the said Council or under their management or control, the storm water on any gathering ground, whosoever shall by any means whatsoever divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or water-works or some water-course leading thereto, or to flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and for a second offence any sum not less than two pounds nor more than forty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Kerb and guttering.

146. The Council of the Borough of Randwick may cause the footway or pathway in front of any house or ground along the road, street, private road, or lane, within the Borough to be kerbed and guttered in such manner as the Council may think fit, one-half the cost of such kerbing and guttering to be borne and paid by the owner of such house or ground; such cost may be recovered in a summary manner before any two Justices of the Peace or a Stipendiary Magistrate. Provided also that no proceeding for the recovery thereof shall be taken until at least one month after a requisition for payment of the amount signed by the Council Clerk shall have been delivered to such owner, or at his last known place of abode.

Penalties where no special penalty mentioned and for obstructing enforcement of By-laws.

147. Every person committing a breach of any of these By-laws shall, where no penalty is mentioned for such offence, be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; and any person obstructing any person in the discharge of any duty imposed or in the exercise of any privilege conferred by any of these By-laws, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Randwick, this eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(l. s.) JAMES ROBERTSON, Mayor.
 CHAS. W. E. BEDFORD, Council Clerk.

BY-LAWS for the Borough of Randwick for carrying into effect the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, before he shall commence any such work, shall give to the Council Clerk seven days' notice in writing of his intention, and of the proposed position of such closet or cesspit, and in case of his commencing such work without having given such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

2. No closet shall be erected or cesspit formed, excavated, or made, except in such position as shall be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances of the said Borough in that behalf, and every person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds; but any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit within the said Borough shall be 4 feet by 4 feet internal measurement and 4 feet deep with a fall of 3 inches to the back part of cesspit, and any person making a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

4. Every cesspit within the said Borough shall have a man-hole outside and at back of closet 2 feet by 2 feet. The cover of the same shall consist of a stone flag 4 inches thick properly fitted to man-hole, and two rings leaded into stone to lift the same off for the purpose of emptying the remaining portion of cesspit, outside of closet to be covered with two flags to

match the cover of man-hole, all joints to be made air-tight. In no case shall there be more than 18 inches by 4 feet of cesspit inside of closet. The floor of closet to be cemented up to the front of riser, and all seats to have a flap hung on hinges to cover hole, the whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person having or making a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

5. The walls of every cesspit shall be built of brick or stone of a thickness of not less than 9 inches, and shall be built in cement, floors as well as walls, and rendered three-quarters of an inch thick with cement inside, in such manner to make it perfectly water-tight; and every person having or constructing a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

6. No cesspit shall be built under any dwelling-house nor at a less distance than six feet therefrom; and any person having or building a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

7. Every closet having a cesspit shall be built of brick, weatherboard, or stones, with walls not less than 6 feet 6 inches high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches internal measurement, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

8. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than nine inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and every person having or building closets adjoining each other contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

9. The top of every cesspit shall not be less than six inches lower than the highest part of the ground immediately adjoining it; and every person having or building a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

10. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement and a breach of this By-law shall make persons using a joint closet liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

11. Every closet now or hereafter to be erected in the said Borough, and which shall be situated at a distance from the cesspit belonging thereto, and every cesspit now or hereafter to be formed, excavated, or made in connection with such closet subject to the approval of the Inspector or Nuisances or some other officer for the time being appointed by the said Council in that behalf, the cesspit shall, in such cases, be covered over with earth twelve inches in thickness and in such a manner that the said covering of earth shall not be raised to a higher level than the ground immediately surrounding such cesspit; and no person shall be allowed to empty such cesspit except by having the contents put into a water-tight cart and taken away between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., and then only by the person employed by the Council; any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

12. In schools, factories, or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet at least shall be provided for every twenty persons, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factories, or other places of business who shall be guilty of a breach of this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

13. Every cesspit shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling-house, and every person having or making forming or excavating a cesspit contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

14. The place of deposit of night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council of the said Borough and approved of by the Governor.

15. Until otherwise provided by the said Council all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by contract in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

16. Until and unless otherwise provided by the said Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

17. The Inspector of Nuisance or other officer for the time being appointed by the said Council in that behalf, may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, therein on all days except Sundays and Public Holidays, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

18. Any person desirous of erecting an earth-closet shall be at liberty to do so after giving notice of his intention so to do to the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer for the time being appointed by the said Council in that behalf, but all the night-soil shall be removed therefrom not less than once in every four days during the time that the said earth-closet shall be used, and the same shall be removed by contract in a watertight covered vehicle, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, and then only by a person employed by the Council, and shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth; and every person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than two pounds.

19. In the event of any closet or cesspit now existing, or which shall hereafter exist, on any premises in the said Borough not being built, formed, excavated, or made in accordance with these By-laws, or any one of them, the said Council or the Mayor of the said Borough with the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer for the time being appointed by the said Council in that behalf, may, by a notice in writing to the owner, occupier or lessee of the said premises, require him to remove, alter, rebuild, fill in, or altogether destroy such closet or cesspit respectively within fourteen days from the date of the service upon him of such notice, and in the event of the owner, occupier, or lessee not complying with the terms of such notice he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than

two pounds; and in the event of such non-compliance as aforesaid, the said Council or Mayor, with the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, may take or cause to be taken, necessary steps for such removal, alteration, rebuilding, filling in, or entire destruction of such closet or cesspit in accordance with the terms of the said notice, and the costs of such works shall be borne by such owner, occupier, or lessee.

20. Every receptacle used in earth-closets, to hold faecal matter or urine shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall continue to make use of any such receptacle after the expiration of seven-days from the receipt by him of a written notice from such Inspector or other officer of his disapproval thereof, and indicating the kind of receptacle which should be substituted therefor, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

21. The said Council may recover such sums for the emptying of cesspits, or earth-closets as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the said Council.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Randwick, this eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and corporate seal attached.

(L.S.) JAMES ROBERTSON,
Council Clerk. Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GRETA—BY-LAWS)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7th December, 1892.

GRETA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-Laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Greta, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

PREAMBLE.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of Greta, and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of the said Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling-alleys and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, ways and parks; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; regulating sewerage, and drainage; preserving trees and shrubs; preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; preserving public decency; providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; restraining noisome and offensive trades; and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

PART I.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council Meetings—Duties of Officers and Servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.—Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 7.30 p.m. on alternate Mondays, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum the names of the members present shall be recorded in the Minute Book.

Order of business.—Business of ordinary meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read and if necessary dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor to be dealt with.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts matters for circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper; Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution without notice, to entertain any particular motion or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section; also and in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whose instance such instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council other than a special meeting shall be made up by the Council Clerk not less than two nor more than four days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received or shall have been required or directed so to enter, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws in the order in which such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

6. The business paper for a special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

9. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received, and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by Section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws. Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

*Motions and Amendments.**Motions.—How to be moved.*

11. Except by leave of the Council motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck out and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper except as hereinafter provided be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it has been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be discussed until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question.—Further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment either upon an original question or upon any amended question shall be negatived, a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first mentioned amendment was moved, and so on, provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council, and if upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen—How to be dealt with.

20. Every requisition by an Alderman that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council. And he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order. And if such Alderman be absent or, if being present and so called upon, he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall have been made it shall be dealt with in the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given on such business or with good order. And if no motion shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck out of the business paper.

Orders of the day.—Of what orders of the day shall consist.

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

22. Section 19 of this Part of the e By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day. And the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates shall be the person called upon to move. Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

*Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.*

23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting. Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

*Correspondence.**Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.*

26. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read, as by Section 23 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Section 25 to apply to letters.

27. Section 25 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be equally applicable to letters addressed to the Council.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

28. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor or by any officer of the Council, though copies may be read to such Council. Provided, however, that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any such letters whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council, which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

Form of report.

29. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

30. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

31. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting. Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, it may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without such due notice, and it is, nevertheless, desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which it is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of the Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid as will enable the Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper and to give due notice.

Questions and Statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

32. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of Section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

33. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Answer not compulsory.

34. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

35. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

36. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion of question, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

37. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply, or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply or refusal to reply, or of any such statement as aforesaid.

Or of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

38. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the

Council, shall while so doing stand up in his customary place, unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity, and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding. Provided that in the case of a question such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner, but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy, and all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council address and speak of each other by their official designations as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.

39. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Offensive language.

40. If any Alderman uses whilst in Council any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down before any fresh business is dealt with, and he shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuse to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct and be liable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

Limitations as to number of speeches, &c.

41. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman other than the mover of such original motion shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

42. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

43. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

44. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified, and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

45. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

46. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible. Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially interrupt the discussion. Also that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bona-fide, it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion (except for the adoption of his minutes or reports) or amendment, nor put any question as provided by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by the section 38 of the same. But such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing) but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

48. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

49. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise, or attempt to raise, any question, or shall address, or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be deemed to be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

50. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any member may raise question of order.

51. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion amendment, statement, argument or observation, moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

52. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided on, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology, but on obtaining such special permission, such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology, be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member on being called to order shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology, shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with. Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be re-opened. And, provided further that nothing herein contained, shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

53. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

54. Whenever it shall have been decided, as aforesaid, that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

55. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder as defined in section 49 of this "part" of these By-laws, or shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and on a second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to altering rules on points of order.

56. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

57. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon, and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

58. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

59. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute book, but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the Whole Council.

Business in Committee.

60. The Business Committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinbefore provided for meetings of the Council as nearly as the same shall apply, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

Disorderly conduct in Committee.—Refusal to vote.

61. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 49 of this "Part" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute book, and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 58 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

62. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provision of section 48 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

63. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of the Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that

leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on some other day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried the Council shall resume its sitting, and report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived the subj of then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

64. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, *viva voce*, by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are to be dealt with.

65. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute book; but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate of such motion, shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council, and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 61 of this "Part" of these By-laws, or of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under section 58 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered

66. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such call compulsory in certain cases.

67. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under Section 56 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

68. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

69. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration, and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.*

70. Besides any such special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, and a Finance Committee, each consisting of not less than three members. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor, and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

71. The re-appointment of the three said first-named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members for each ward shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such first-named Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such Committee.

By-law Committee.

72. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Municipality; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

73. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements and repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

74. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire any report from time to time as to all matter which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Special Committees.

75. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed; and no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed, and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committee.

76. Every Committee, of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Committee meeting—how called.

77. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committee.

* Standing Committees may also be appointed as required for improvement, lighting, water, hall, library, or general purposes.

Records of transactions in Committee.

78. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

79. With the exception of emergent matters hereafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with order of the Council.

80. For emergent matters, and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works—to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses—to the extent of two pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Alderman, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose—to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

81. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim

82. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into.

Common seal and records of the Council—Common seal and press—how secured.—Care of same.

83. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

84. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

85. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.

86. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence

to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.

87. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by the direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

88. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

*Officers and Servants.**Notice to candidates in certain cases.*

89. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same; the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

90. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

91. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

92. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the attorney or the bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as security for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

93. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which, by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in the performance of his duties, and in carrying out the orders of the Council.

Duties of Treasurer, &c.

94. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 87 of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the same; any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

95. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with the law, be made.

Special powers of Mayor.

96. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record, or hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information, may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *exa voce* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

97. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or which is anonymous. All such complaints as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

98. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor, or to any alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

99. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, after due notice as hereinbefore provided and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

100. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

101. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows:—When against a member of the Council, or an auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person—by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid, against any member of the Council, or auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee, and no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid, as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit, or the laying of such information, will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case, the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

102. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-laws.

103. Any of the foregoing By-laws, or any portion thereof which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council, may be suspended *pro tempore* without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of rates.—Times and modes of collection.

Rates under section 164 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164, Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to

every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

4. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid, upon the day or days so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter; and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce payment of all rates in default, either by action at law, or by issuing warrants of distraint upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Enforcement by distress.

Bailiff.

6. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Council, but in cases of emergency the bailiff may be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor or Council, to the extent of ten pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may, for the time being, be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipality as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purposes; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise seize the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto affixed, marked "C."

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, **Mayor of the Borough (or Municipal District)** do hereby authorise you, the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of **_____**, situate at **_____**, for **_____**, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough, or &c., to the day of **_____**, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.
Dated this **_____** day of **_____**, 189 **_____**.

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the **_____** Borough, or &c., of **_____**, dated **_____**, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of **_____**, situate at **_____** within the said Borough, or &c., for **_____**, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough, or &c., to the day of **_____**.
Dated this **_____** day of **_____**, 189 **_____**.

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	6	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within fifty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

4. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building or boundary or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Water-carters to attend at fires.

5. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after sunset and before sunrise, and shall, if any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Municipality, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full loads to such place, and shall deliver such water in such manner as may be required by the Mayor, or by any Alderman or officer, or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Compensation for attendance at fires.—Rewards.

6. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf, and also to the owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums by way of reward as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fixed.

PART IV.

Notices, streets, and public places.—Public health and decency, &c.

Mode of calling for tenders.

1. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

2. A draft of every intended By-law shall be in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

3. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, or any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation of the Council, or any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

4. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing, or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language towards the said officer, in any street, road, or other place within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds not less than two pounds.

New roads to be reported upon.

5. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or any duly authorised officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

6. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Committee for general purposes; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Change of street levels.

7. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

8. The Committee for Works or the surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, resource shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or surveyor, or other officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided.

Improvement Committee to fix street levels, &c.—Change of street levels.

9. The Improvement Committee, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall, subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipal District and the carriage-ways and footways thereof; or wherever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Improvement Committee shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings and fillings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipal District that such plan is open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk; and such plan and section, so signed and countersigned, shall be a record of the Council.

Erection of house.—Fee for permission, &

10. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building, in any street, lane, or place within the said Municipality without first serving seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer, before commencing the same, stating his intention, setting out a plan, and giving particulars, of the proposed building, and, at the time the said notice is given, paying to the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer a fee of five shillings for permission to erect such house, shop, or other building; and every owner of, and every contractor for, such house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Pipes, gutters, &c.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry by means or pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Municipality, and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes, laid under the surface of any such footways, into the gutter adjoining the same, subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or other duly authorised officer.

No balcony, &c., to project.

12. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, corners, windows, string-corners, string-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of, or attached to, any external wall,

to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than thirty feet wide: Provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

13. The surveyor, or other such officer or person, may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

14. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending: Provided that the expense thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or, at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

15. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed, unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal, and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

16. Foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said surveyor or officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

17. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street, with a convenient platform and hand-rail if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipality, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary in order to prevent accidents cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and any such person who shall fail to put up such fence or hoard or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Municipality within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

18. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

19. Any person or persons who shall dig, or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, foundation, or to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not first enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipality, or shall keep up, or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

20. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Municipality, having an entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient paling fence, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing, and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing, and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered over.—Penalty.

21. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purpose, situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings, and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

22. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

23. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

24. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any such street or other public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or

either of any such carriage or foot way; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, or truck, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such footway shall upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence; and should the person in charge of such waggon, cart, dray, or other vehicle refuse to give his name and address, the owner of the same may be prosecuted under this By-law for causing a breach of the same.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—not removing when required—replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

25. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel in or upon or over any carriage or foot way, in any street or public place within the said Municipality; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises or any other matter or thing, from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises, or over or next into any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other proper officer of the Council; or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or foot way, or of or next unto any such street or public place, as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and for a third offence and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than one pound: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such a manner as that such awning shall be at least seven feet above the height of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the kerbstone or outer edge of such footway.

Obstructing public pathways.

26. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of ten feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, or workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

27. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Municipality between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c

28. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver, or guided with reins, only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

29. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Breaking-in horses, &c.

30. Any person or persons who shall in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality drive any carriage or carriages for the purpose of breaking-in, exercising, or trying horses, or shall ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or gelding for the purpose of airing, exercising, trying, breaking, or showing or exposing for sale any such horse, mare, or gelding otherwise than by passing quietly through such street or public places, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings; and any person who shall within the said Municipality furiously or carelessly drive any horse, mare, or gelding to or from any public watering-place, creek, or river, or pasturage, or elsewhere, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Blasting Rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

31. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street or public place or dwelling-house in the said Municipality shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public Property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps

32. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings

33. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and, if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Affixing placards on walls.

34. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk or paint, upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, hand-rail, or any other property of the Council, shall forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Damaging trees.

35. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage, the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

36. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, road, or pathway; or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoot, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, water-hole, river, creek, or canal; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Dead animals.—Mode of removal.

37. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal or the occupier of the place—if private property where such animal shall have died—shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Hog-sties to be 100 feet from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.

38. Any person who shall breed or keep so as to be a nuisance any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place situated and being within one hundred feet of any street or public place in the said Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for such and every animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street, road, or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Municipality, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall within the meaning of these By-laws be deemed the owner of every such animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place," wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entire, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

39. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality, and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

40. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter in any cellar or place within any dwelling, house, or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances

41. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds:—

1. Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient or proper ropes and tackling.
2. Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid.
3. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath to the danger or annoyance of any person.
4. Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street, or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
5. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.)
6. Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nail-maker, metal-founder, lime-burner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.
7. Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling house burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance to the annoyance of any inhabitant.
8. Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street or other public footway.
9. Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have, any dog or other animal, which is known to the keeper as a vicious dog or animal, which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

42. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appear to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith within the said Municipality, is or are in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be

liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default. Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

43. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipality, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

44. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

PART V.

Slaughter-houses, &c.

Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

1. Every person who may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the said Council shall be the Inspector of Slaughter-houses and of animals intended to be slaughtered within the said Municipality. Provided that if any such Inspector shall have been appointed by the Governor for the said Municipality, or for any district including the same, under the provisions of the Act 5th, William IV, No. 1, such last-named Inspector shall be considered as the Inspector of Slaughter-houses and of animals intended to be slaughtered within the Municipality for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Inspector to examine slaughter-houses, &c.

2. Such Inspector shall from time to time enter into and examine all such slaughter-houses, and shall have power to examine the carcasses of all animals slaughtered or any animals intended to be slaughtered therein.

Mills, &c., to be kept.

3. The owner or occupier of any or every such slaughter-house used for the slaughter of animals intended for human food shall keep the milts or spleens and lungs of all animals slaughtered in the said slaughter-house for a period of six hours after the animals have been slaughtered, unless the Inspector of Slaughter-houses shall have previously examined the milts or spleens and lungs of such slaughtered animals. And any such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall neglect or refuse so to do shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

Penalties for slaughter of diseased animals, &c.

4. If the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house shall knowingly cause, permit, or suffer any animal infected with any disease to be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house, or if, after the slaughter of any animal, it shall be found to be diseased, and such owner or occupier shall not immediately thereupon cause the entire carcass to be destroyed by fire, such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

5. Should the owner of any animal which may be condemned by the Inspector object to the decision of that officer, such owner shall be at liberty to appoint some veterinary surgeon or other competent person as arbitrator in his behalf, and in the event of the Inspector and such veterinary surgeon or other competent person not agreeing it shall be lawful and incumbent upon them under a penalty of ten pounds each to appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final.

Removal of blood, offal, &c.

6. The blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house shall be removed and so disposed of as to cause no nuisance or offensive smell, and any owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

Not to affect slaughter of animals for home consumption in certain cases.

7. Nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residences within the said Municipality animals for his or her or their family, servants, or labourers. Provided that the blood offal and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered at his, or her, or their own residence shall be removed and so disposed of to cause no nuisance or offensive smell. And any person who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

8. Any person who shall assault, resist, or obstruct any such Inspector of Slaughter-houses when in the execution of his duty shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

Interpretation.

9. The word "animal" shall for the purposes of this "Part" of these By-laws be held to include cattle, sheep, pigs, calves, and lambs; and the words "slaughter-house" shall be held to mean any building or place wherein or whereat animals are slaughtered.

PART VI.

Noisome and offensive trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "Noisome and offensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice of discontinuance, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on, in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council, and if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

4. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Municipality, and any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings.

5. The Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Municipality.

Penalties to be paid over to Treasurer.

6. All penalties under any of those By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Municipality, to be appropriated as the Council may direct.

Interpretation of "Mayor" and "Municipalities."

7. Whenever in any of these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of, it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be understood also to signify and include any Alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place or instead of the Mayor; and whenever the word "Municipality" is made use of in the said By-laws, it shall be understood to signify the "Municipality of Greta."

PART VII.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Occupiers to repair and cleanse private sewers.

2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

3. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the footway as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trunk, subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

PART VIII.

Public gardens.

Hours.

1. The gardens and other places of recreation under the management or control of the Council, and herein called the "gardens," shall be open every day from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Injury to things in gardens.

2. No person shall pluck any of the flowers, or walk on the beds or borders, or climb upon or get over the fences, or remove any of the tallies, or disturb, damage, or destroy any property or thing in the gardens.

Shooting, &c.

3. No person shall carry firearms through the gardens, or shoot, snare, or destroy any wild fowl, either in the gardens, or in or on any water adjacent thereto, or bathe in any such water.

Driving carts, &c.

4. No cart or other vehicle used for the conveyance of goods shall, without the authority of the proper officer of the Council, be driven through the gardens.

Supplying plants, &c.

5. Such plants, seeds, or cuttings, as are commonly purchasable at nurseries in New South Wales, shall not be supplied from the gardens to any person unless in exchange or for public institutions or for benevolent purposes.

Behaviour, &c.

6. No visitor shall interrupt the gardeners or labourers by conversation or otherwise, or shall use any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language to any person, or otherwise annoy any such person, or behave in an indecent, improper, or unbecoming manner in such gardens.

Children.

7. Children under ten years of age, not being under the control of some competent person, shall be removed from the gardens.

Dogs.

8. All dogs and goats and poultry found within the gardens shall be destroyed, and the owner shall make compensation for any damage done.

Penalties.

9. Any person offending against these By-laws shall, for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds. And any person may in committing any such offence, be forthwith removed from the gardens by the proper officers of the Council, or by any of the gardeners or labourers employed in such gardens, without affecting the liability of such person so offending to be subsequently prosecuted for such offence.

PART IX.

For the regulation of public vehicles.

By-laws for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carts, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

All vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipality unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

Requisition to be made for licenses.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or to conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers or conductors shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

Condition under which Licenses to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Municipality, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside of the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may direct.

Licenses, and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter "B," or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Licenses to be under Corporate Seal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the Common Seal of the Council, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law 10; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

Age of Drivers.

6. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

7. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk and numbered consecutively.

Owner of Vehicle.

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be *prima facie* deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

Inspection of Vehicles.

9. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse, or horses, and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses, shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle, on the written report of the said Aldermen.

Number of License to be painted on Vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid shall direct; and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

Table of Fares, &c., to be fixed to Vehicle.

11. The number of the license of every hackney carriage or cab, on a card or plate six inches by three inches, painted or printed in clear legible figures and the table of fares fixed by the Council shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the three Aldermen aforesaid may direct, and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply or be used for hire.

Term applied to Vehicles.

12. So far as concerns fares in these By-laws any vehicle of whatever form or construction, for which a hackney carriage license has been taken out, if drawn upon four wheels, shall be deemed to be a hackney carriage, and if drawn upon two wheels a cab.

Water Carts.

13. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipality such carts for the sale and carrying of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart shall be or shall contain or carry a vessel or tank capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner, and the words "licensed water-cart," painted on such cart in legible letters.

Water Licenses.—How obtained, &c.

14. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and six pence; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December next ensuing, after the granting of the said license.

Hawking water.—Penalty.

15. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

16. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, are to be painted in letters one inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van.

Vehicles to carry lights.

17. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets, either with or without passengers.

Number of passengers to be carried.

18. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with a view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

Legal fare, &c., to be painted on vehicle.

19. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry, and the legal fare, shall be painted or printed in legible characters and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

Penalty for breaking By-laws.

20. For every offence against the provision of these By-laws the offender shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Vehicle not to be drawn faster than a walk past place of worship on Sunday.

21. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays during Divine service at a faster pace than a walk, and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers.

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicles.

22. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry, or permit to be carried, any such person or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle, except a dray, any animal or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for eating his meals therein.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for.

23. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or allow on the outside of any omnibus, at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry, inside or outside, as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats, properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of 18 inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat; nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age, sitting on the lap, shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; and no passenger to carry more than one child.

Fare not to be increased until 10 p.m.—Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

24. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large, immovable figures in some conspicuous place inside and outside the omnibus as the fare for which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased, except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning; and no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws; and, in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way.

Fare to be paid upon taking seats.—Driver and conductor to be provided.

25. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare, when demanded, after the commencement of his journey. The owner of every omnibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver and a licensed conductor.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at Council Clerk's office.

26. The driver of any carriage and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle, or by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within 18 hours after such finding, to the Council Clerk's office, and there shall deposit it; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment longer than the time before mentioned, but shall deposit it at the office at the Council Chamber with the Council Clerk or his assistant.

License fees to be paid to Council Clerk.

27. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Municipality, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipality, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule "C" to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Borough.

Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

28. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney-carriage, or cab. The word "omnibus" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels, drawn by one or more horses, having seat accommodation for

not more than ten or less than five passengers and a driver. The word "hackney-carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, and having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney-carriage license within the said Municipality shall have been obtained. The word "cab" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels, having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license within the said Municipality shall have been obtained. The word "cart" shall extend and apply to any cart, dray, van, or waggon, drawn by one or more horses or other animals used wholly and for the carriage of goods and parcels. The word "water-cart" shall extend and apply to any cart used for the carriage of water within the said Municipality, in respect of which a water-cart license shall have been obtained.

Fares to be charged.

29. No proprietor or driver of any hackney-carriage or cab within the said Municipality shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth in the Schedule "D" to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Municipality shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c.

30. The Council of the said Municipality may from time to time, by resolution passed in that behalf, alter and vary or amend the said Schedule "D" and the respective sums chargeable thereunder, or any of them; and such alterations, variations, or amendments shall become of full force and effect so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Municipality, and the Council of the Municipality shall not be responsible for any loss which such alterations or amendments may have, or may be alleged to have, occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being, or any of them.

Toll to be paid by hirer.

31. All tolls to be paid by the hirer of any hackney-carriage or cab in addition to the ordinary fare.

Passengers to be taken up, &c.

32. No driver of any hackney-carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire; nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places, within the said Municipality as he, she, or they may reasonably desire, and every person failing to comply with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Cab stands, &c.

33. The Council shall, by resolution, to be publicly notified, as in By-law 30 of this Part, from time to time appoint any place or places within the said Municipality as stands, for licensed hackney-carriages and cabs within the said Municipality.

34. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Municipality, except on the duly appointed cab-stand for the time being, for a longer period than the time reasonably necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers for the time being, requiring or using the same, or for loading or unloading, or receiving or delivering, the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-law, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings.

Driver not to leave his horse or horses.

35. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle, anywhere within the said Municipality as not to have immediate and full control over the same, and every person so doing, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings.

Speed at which to travel.

36. All hackney-carriages and cabs carrying passengers, shall (except when turning street corners) proceed at a speed of not less than six miles an hour, unless when attending funerals, or when otherwise ordered by the hirer; and every driver of any such carriage or cab failing to comply with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Copies of Schedule "D" to be printed and fixed at cab-stand.

37. Copies of said Schedule "D" hereto shall be printed or written in legible characters, and exhibited on boards placed in conspicuous positions, one at each cab-stand within the Municipality, and one at the Railway Station, in such place as the Commissioner for Railways may approve.

Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

33. Copies of these and of all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Municipality for the regulation of licensed vehicles, and still remaining in force, shall be delivered with each license issued, unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

39. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles, shall, at all times be amenable to and observe, and comply with the By-laws for the time being in force, for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thorough-fares, within the said Municipality, and for every breach thereof, shall incur the same penalties as other persons.

40. Any person offending against any of these By-laws, shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

SCHEDULE "A."

A Requisition for License.

To the Municipal Council of the Borough of
I, _____, residing at _____ street, within the Borough of _____, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me, to _____, within the limits of the said Borough.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ A.D. 18 ____ .
Description of vehicle.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of License for Driver or Conductor.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ street, is hereby licensed to a _____ from the _____ day of _____ to the 31st day of December, 189 _____, inclusive, within the Borough of _____ subject, nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE C.

Table of License Fees payable by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of Licensed Vehicles.

Proprietors of	On and after 1 Jan.	On and after 1 April.	On and after 1 July.	On and after 1 Oct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Omnibuses and coaches	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cars	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Hackney carriages	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Cabs	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Water carts, drays, carts, &c...	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
For every driver's license for a vehicle to carry passengers				0 5 0
For every conductor's license for a vehicle to carry passengers				0 5 0

SCHEDULE D.

Table of Maximum Fares chargeable by Drivers or Proprietors of Licensed Hackney Carriages and Cabs within the Borough of

For a Cab to Carry one or two Persons.

	s. d.
For not exceeding quarter of an hour	1 0
For every subsequent quarter of an hour, or part thereof within the first hour of hiring	1 0
For every quarter of an hour, or part thereof, after the first hour	0 9

For a Hackney-carriage to carry five Persons.

	s. d.
For any time not exceeding half-an-hour	2 6
For any time exceeding half-an-hour, but not exceeding one hour	5 0
For every quarter of an hour, or part thereof, after the first hour	1 0

Passed by Council of the Municipal District of Greta, on the third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

(t.s.) THOMAS JONES,
Mayor.

MARK NORTH,
Council Clerk.

PART X.

Under "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

By-LAWS of the Borough of Greta, made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Municipality of Greta a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Municipality without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Municipality in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit to be constructed within the Municipality shall be built of nine inch brickwork, set in cement floor, as well as walls, and the top of such cesspit shall be at least six inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit, and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house nor at a less distance than twenty feet therefrom, area permitting. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than twenty feet, area permitting, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

4. That in all cases pans shall be used in all privies or closets throughout the Municipality. Provided that the Council shall have power to allow any person to construct a cesspit where they consider it impracticable for pans to be used. Where cesspits are allowed, they shall be of the following dimensions:—For houses containing not more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspit shall be not less than 3 ft. by 3 ft. and 5 ft. deep, inside measurements; for houses containing more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspit shall not be less than 3 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. deep inside measurement. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit contrary to this, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

5. No closet shall be erected except in such position as shall be approved of by the Council, or the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council; Provided that where practicable no closet shall be erected within twenty (20) feet of any dwelling-house, factory, street, or public place, or within six (6) feet of any boundary fence, area permitting, under a penalty of not less than two pounds and not more than five pounds.

6. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside and with a man-hole at the back, or in the side, or in the floor, not less than 2 feet square clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

7. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the closet to the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

8. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

9. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding fifty shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every

twenty persons, if a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 61 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

10. If any alterations shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

11. Owners of existing closets and soil-pits may be required to alter or improve them in any such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations, on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect. Persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week, or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of the said notice.

12. The night soil shall be removed by contract, in properly constructed water-tight vehicles, at suitable hours to be agreed upon between the Council and Contractor.

13. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, therein on all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer aforesaid upon any such visitation of inspection, or in the doing or performance of any work shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

14. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cess-pit or pan-closet shall be repaid to the Council by the occupant or owner of the premises whereon such pan-closet or cess-pit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

15. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of pan-closets or cess-pits emptied, the amount due and payable for each pan-closet or cess-pit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying pan-closets or cess-pit. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefore to the Council at least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Greta on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, under the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875.

(L.S.) THOMAS JONES,
Mayor.

MARE NORTH,
Council Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.**
(BOROUGH OF AUBURN.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th March, 1893.

AUBURN MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Auburn under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOROUGH OF AUBURN.

PART I.

Ordinary meetings.

1. Ordinary Meetings of the Council shall be held on such days as may be appointed by resolution, to commence at 8 o'clock p.m. When the day so fixed is a public holiday, the meeting shall stand over until the next legal day.

Chairmanship.

2. Should the Mayor be absent a quarter of an hour after the time for commencing any meeting, a temporary Chairman shall be elected from the Aldermen present.

Quorum.

3. In the event of a quorum not being present within half an hour after the time for commencement, the names of the Aldermen present shall be entered on the minutes and the meeting then lapse.

Order of business.

4. The following shall be the order of business at ordinary meetings —

1. Minutes of previous meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, confirmed by motion, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or Chairman.
2. Correspondence to be read or laid before the Council, and dealt with.
3. Petitions to be presented and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor or officers, to be read and dealt with.
5. Questions upon matters concerning the Council to be put and replied to, and statements of facts or circumstances requiring attention from the Council to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given, in the order appearing on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day in like manner.

Provided that the Council may, by special resolution, deal with any item of business out of its regular order, and may also direct that any motion or business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Special meetings.

5. At special meetings, after the confirmation of the minutes, the business shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Alderman at whose instance the meeting has been called may direct.

Minutes.

6. No discussion of the minutes shall be allowed, except on the point of accuracy.

Correspondence.

7. The Mayor or Chairman shall direct the order in which correspondence is laid before the Council, and decide as to letters being read in full or epitomised, provided that at the request of an Alderman any letter or portion thereof shall be fully read. And no letter shall be read by any Alderman except at the Chairman's request or with the concurrence of the Council.

Answers to questions.

8. The Mayor may decline to give answers to questions unless he shall have had twenty-four hours' notice.

Writing out motions.

9. All motions and amendments shall be in writing.

Discussion.

10. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it has been proposed and seconded.

Amendments.

11. No second amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment has been disposed of. Any amendment that may displace the original motion shall then become the motion and be subject to further amendment.

Limitation of speaking.

12. No alderman shall speak longer than five minutes on any motion or amendment without consent of the Council. Movers of original motions only shall have the right of reply to objections, but in such reply shall not introduce new matter. Aldermen may speak but once upon a motion or amendment, unless by way of explanation and with permission of the Chairman.

Motions by absentees.

13. Notices of motion in the name of absent Aldermen shall not be gone on with except by some other member of the Council under written authority.

Dividing and submitting motions.

14. The Mayor or Chairman may direct that a complicated motion or amendment shall be divided before being put to the vote. Voting shall be by show of hands, the amendment, if any, being first submitted. Motions and amendments may be put as often as the Chairman deems necessary to enable him to declare the result.

Refusing to vote.

15. A division of the Council may be called for by any Alderman. In such cases the names and votes shall be recorded in the minutes. Any Alderman present at a division and refusing to vote shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one pound.

Formal procedure.

16. Aldermen when speaking shall stand up (unless suffering from illness, infirmity, or disablement), and they shall address and speak of each other according to their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Pre-audience and interruption.

17. If two or more Aldermen claim to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide who shall first be heard. No Alderman shall be interrupted while speaking, unless on a point of order.

Digression and imputation.

18. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, nor impute improper motives to any other member of the Council.

Keeping order.

19. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision upon disputed points of order or practice shall be final in that particular case. He may call any Alderman to order whenever in his opinion there is a necessity for so doing. When requested by any member of the Council to decide points of order or practice, he shall state the rule or provision applicable to the case, and there shall be no discussion of the same. Any Alderman dissatisfied with his decision may, by notice of motion, invite the Council to agree to a different rule or principle, and any rule or principle thus determined upon shall be binding until it be rescinded. Any Alderman, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Chairman, persisting in any line of conduct or speech which shall have been declared disorderly, who refuses to make such apology or explanation as a majority of the Aldermen may consider satisfactory, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Protests.

20. Aldermen may protest against any motion passed at a Council meeting, and such protest shall be recorded in the minutes. The protest must be handed in at the same meeting and be in writing.

Lapsed business.

21. Motions or business interrupted by the absence of a quorum shall be resumed at the point of interruption at the next ordinary meeting.

Reports.

22. Reports from Committees, except simple progress reports, shall be in writing, and bear the signature of the Chairman. On presentation of such reports the only motions permissible shall be for the reception of the report, or that it be received and made an Order of the Day for that or for some future meeting, except motions with respect thereto of which due notice shall have been given.

Mayoral powers.

23. The Mayor may direct the attention of the Council to any matter or subject which he may deem deserving of consideration either orally or by written minute. He shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Council, and may direct the preparation of any return or statement, or the giving of any explanation by officers or servants, as he may consider necessary.

Motions involving expenditure.

24. All motions directly entailing expenditure shall include an estimate of the probable expense.

Calls of Council.

25. A call of the Council may be ordered by motion on notice for the consideration of any matter or business, and it shall be made as follows, immediately before the said business is entered upon:—The Mayor or Council Clerk shall call out the names of the Aldermen in alphabetical order, and each Alderman shall answer to his name. A record shall be made of those members of the Council who are absent (except upon leave of absence previously granted) and unless they furnish what a majority of the Aldermen may consider satisfactory

reasons for not being present, they shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds. And any Alderman present who may refuse to vote when required to do so by the Chairman shall be liable to a like penalty.

Standing Committees.

26. There shall be four or more Standing Committees, including the Works Committee, Finance Committee, Lighting Committee, and By-laws Committee, the members of which shall be appointed yearly at the first meeting of the Council held after the election of Mayor. Vacancies shall be filled up as they arise by motions in Council.

Special Committees.

27. Special Committees may be appointed as deemed necessary for any matter or business not falling within the province of a Standing Committee. Proposers of motions for appointing such Committees shall be required to name the Aldermen whom they may think it well to appoint and also to specify the duties to be undertaken.

Chairman of Committees.

28. Every Committee other than those of which the Mayor may be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman at their first meeting.

Calling Committee meetings.

29. The Council Clerk shall call meetings of Committees at the request of the Chairman or any two other members thereof.

Records of Committees.

30. The Chairman of each Committee shall cause permanent records of the transactions of such Committee to be kept, and shall hand over such records to his successor.

Duties of Standing Committees.

31. The business to be entrusted to Standing Committees shall be as follows:—

Works Committee

This Committee shall have the general management of all works ordered by the Council, and the inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, buildings, erections, reserves, and public places under the care of the Council. They shall inquire into and report upon repairs, improvements, and extensions, as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by motions in the Council.

Finance Committee.

This Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall maintain supervision over the collection and expenditure of the funds of the Council. They shall examine into and report on all matters affecting the finances, and on all subjects of like nature which may be referred to them.

Lighting Committee.

This Committee shall be entrusted with the consideration of matters relating to the lighting of the Borough, and such other like subjects as may be referred to them.

By-laws Committee.

This Committee shall prepare all drafts of By-laws. They shall inspect records to ascertain if the By-laws are observed, and when necessary, report to the Council upon the same. They shall also report upon any other matter referred to them.

Committee of the Whole

32. By motion on notice the Council may resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, and all proceedings in such Committee shall be recorded in the ordinary minute book. No person other than Aldermen and officers of the Council shall be present, except by consent of a majority of the Aldermen.

Conduct of Committee business.

33. The By-laws for regulating the conduct of business at ordinary meetings of the Council shall apply to Committee meetings, except as regards standing up to speak and speaking more than once upon a motion.

Limitation of expenditure.

34. With the exception of emergent matters, no work affecting the funds of the Council shall be undertaken until the probable cost thereof has been ascertained.

Emergencies.

35. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Works Committee or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, or in the absence of the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for repairs or emergent works, in one place, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that a report in writing of such outlay, signed by the Mayor or Aldermen at whose instance it was incurred, be laid before the Council at its next meeting. Such outlays shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the functions or jurisdiction of the Council, and no outlay involving a disobedience to, or evasion of, any prior order or motion of the Council shall, on any pretence, be thus made.

Claims and demands.

36. All monetary claims and demands against the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before being passed for payment.

Seal.

37. The Borough Seal shall be in the custody of the Council Clerk, and shall not be attached to any document except in compliance with a motion made in Council. Documents to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed by the Mayor and the Council Clerk, or in the absence of the Mayor by two of the Aldermen.

Records.

38. The minute book, letter book, all rate and assessment books, books of account, reports, records, statements, memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, records relating to elections, business papers, minutes, petitions, letters on Municipal business addressed to the Council, the Mayor, or officers of the Council, orders, returns, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed to be records of the Council. Any person removing any book or record of the Council from the Council Chambers without leave shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

Defacing or destroying records.

39. Any person destroying, defacing, or without due authority altering any record of the Council shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty pounds.

Duties of Council Clerk.

40. The Council Clerk shall perform the following and all other duties specified in the Municipalities Acts.—He shall keep the books of account and do the clerical work of the Council. Attend all Council and Committee meetings, and record minutes of the proceedings. Conduct all correspondence, under the direction of the Mayor and the Chairman of Committees. Receive rates and other moneys, and pay accounts after payment has been authorised. And he shall attend at the Council Chambers at such time as may be fixed or arranged.

Bonds of Officers.

41. Bonds of officers of the Council shall be deposited as the Council may from time to time direct. No Alderman or officer of the Council shall be accepted as surety for any official.

Complaints.

42. Complaints made against officers or servants of the Council must be in writing, and must bear the signatures of the person or persons complaining. On receipt of any such complaint the Mayor shall have power to investigate the same, but must report thereon at the next meeting of the Council. In cases where a charge may be made which he may deem to be sufficiently serious, he shall have power to suspend the officer or servant implicated until the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Leave of absence.

43. Leave of absence for the Mayor or any Alderman shall only be granted by motion in the Council after due notice.

Matters of usage.

44. In matters not herein provided for, the rules and practices of the New South Wales Parliament shall be followed, as far as they are found to be applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

PART II.

Rates.

1. All rates imposed by the Council shall be payable within such time after service of notice as may by motion be appointed, at the Council Chambers for the time being, during recognised office hours.

Damaged premises.

2. In the event of partial or entire destruction of rated premises by fire or accident, the Council shall have power to remit an equitable proportion of the unpaid rates.

Defaulters.

3. Once every year at least, the Council Clerk shall furnish the Council with a list of persons in arrears with their rates.

Legal proceedings.

4. Proceedings or the recovery of rates shall be by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

PART III.

Prevention of fires.

1. Every occupant who shall knowingly permit any explosive or inflammable matter to remain on his or her premises in such a position or state as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds; and on conviction of such an offence, shall cause such explosive or inflammable matter to be removed within forty-eight hours, or be deemed guilty of a further offence under this by-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Any person who shall erect or permit the erection of any fence of brush or bushes or like inflammable material, or place or allow to be placed a stack or heap of hay, straw, rubbish, or like substance, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds; and upon conviction of such an offence, shall within forty-eight hours remove all such materials or substances, or be deemed guilty of a further offence under this by-law.

Bonfires or fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light a bonfire or discharge any fireworks in such manner as to endanger any building, or shall discharge any firearm upon or within sixty yards of any right-of-way or public place, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Firing chimneys.

4. Every person who shall wilfully set, or cause to be set on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

PART IV.

New roads, &c.

1. No new right-of-way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the care or management of the Council until after such right-of-way or public place shall have been formed to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works; and the Council shall not be bound to take charge of, or spend money upon, or vote money for, any new street that is not 66 feet wide, and that does not connect at each end with another street or right-of-way.

Plans and dedications.

2. If the Council determine to take charge of any new right-of-way or place, the plan or plans of the same shall be preserved as records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors shall execute such dedicatory instruments as may be considered necessary by the Council.

Street levels.

3. The Works Committee or officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, shall be the authority for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public rights-of-way, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under the control of the Council. And in marking out such public rights-of-way recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontages to such rights-of-way shall have been sold or let. Provided that there shall be no change of level as aforesaid until the same shall have been submitted to and approved by the Council; and provided further, that this by-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881." Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the levels of any right-of-way, the Council shall cause to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings, for the information of all concerned, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is open for inspection. And after such plan and section has been formally adopted by the Council, it shall be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall then become a record.

Subdivisions.

4. Owners of land hereafter subdivided into allotments for sale shall, one month at least prior to the proposed date of sale, submit to the Council, for approval or otherwise, a plan of such subdivision, showing its extent and the provision made for drainage. Failure to comply with this by-law shall render the owner of the land liable to a fine of not more than twenty pounds.

Street names.

5. The Council shall have power to alter the name of any right-of-way, and as soon thereafter as may be convenient shall cause a notification thereof to be advertised in some newspaper circulating in the Borough. The Council may also cause to be marked upon any convenient house the name of the street or place in which it is situated.

Encroachments.

6. Whenever any right-of-way has been marked out in the manner hereinbefore provided, no structure shall (except as hereinafter permitted) be allowed to project over or encroach on any part thereof; nor shall any structure be erected upon or excavation made in or under such thoroughfare, unless with the consent, in writing, of the Council. Every person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Disturbing footways.

7. Whenever the footway in any right-of-way has been flagged or asphalted, its surface shall not be broken or interfered with, except by permission of the Mayor. Every person offending against this by-law, or guilty of wilfully or maliciously injuring the paving or asphalt on such footway, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Street protection.

8. Every person about to erect or to take down any building, or to alter or repair the outward part of any building, or causing the same to be done, whereby any portion of a right-of-way may be obstructed, before beginning the same shall cause sufficient hoards or fences to be erected and white-washed, to separate the site of the building from the right-of-way and shall also cause to be erected a convenient covered platform outside the hoard or fence, for the protection of foot passengers, and shall maintain such hoard or fence and platform in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Council, during such time as they may be needed for public protection and convenience, the said platform to be at least seven feet in height, and one-third of the width of the footway, and to be provided with a handrail, and sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise. Persons failing to carry out the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Overhanging trees, &c.

9. If the owner or occupier of any land abutting on a right-of-way permit a tree, shrub, or plant to overhang the footway, and on demand of the Council or one of their authorised officers shall refuse to cut or lop such tree, shrub, or plant, to the height of eight feet at least, the Council by their servants may cut or lop the same without being deemed trespassers.

Stoppage of traffic.

10. The Council shall have power to cause the traffic of any right-of-way, or any portion thereof, to be stopped to admit of repairs, or for any necessary purpose; and any person removing or interfering with any obstruction erected for stopping such traffic, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Interfering with streets.

11. Any person who shall form or open any drain, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, sand, or stone, or other material, from a right-of-way or other public place, without the consent of the Council, in writing, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage the surface of any right-of-way or public place, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Holes and excavations.

12. Any person who shall leave or cause to be left any hole or excavation upon or adjoining a right-of-way without a good or sufficient enclosure for public protection, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Obstructions.

13. Any person who shall cause or allow any obstruction to be placed or remain on any portion of a right-of-way or public place without consent of the Council, in writing, and without keeping the same properly lighted from sunset to sunrise, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Street damage.

14. Any person who shall wilfully or negligently injure or cause to be injured any kerbstones or gutter, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds and shall also bear the expense of repairing the injury.

Injuring trees, &c.

15. Any person who shall wilfully injure or cause to be injured, any tree, plant, or herbage growing in or upon any park, right-of-way, or public place under control of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Indecency.

16. Any person who shall in any right-of-way or public place expose to view or distribute any placard, handbill, document, or thing, of an indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than two pounds.

PART V.

Dead animals.

1. If an animal die in the Borough, and the owner or person in charge thereof shall not, as soon as notified of the same by an officer of the Council, burn, or otherwise dispose of the carcase so that no nuisance can result therefrom, he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds. And if the owner or person in charge of any animal lying dead neglect to remove the same, or shall not be known or discoverable at the time, the Council may cause the carcase to be removed and destroyed, and recover the expenses thereby incurred from such owner or person in charge by action at law.

Keeping swine.

2. No swine shall be kept in any house, building, yard, garden, or place within one hundred feet of any right-of-way, public place or dwelling, under a penalty of not more than two pounds.

Clean premises.

3. The occupier of any land or premises on which there shall be any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, or pig-sty, shall cause the said premises to be kept in such a state as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, under a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Power to inspect.

4. The Inspector of Nuisances or any other authorised officer of the Council shall have power, on any legal day between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the evening, to enter and inspect any house or premises which he has reason to believe are in an offensive or insanitary state, or which may have been reported to him by any householder as being in such a state, provided that in every case he shall at the next meeting of the Council make a report of such visit and inspection. Any person refusing admittance, or hindering, or obstructing an officer in the discharge of this duty, to be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Innoxious deposits.

5. It is hereby provided that nothing in these By-laws shall be construed to prevent the use, as manure, in or upon any land or garden, of the contents of any earth-closet, privy, or other like convenience, or of blood, offal, soil, ashes, or other matter, when such contents or matter are deposited and used in a properly deodorised state, and so as not to cause a nuisance, or be offensive, or be a menace to health, either at the time of deposit or subsequently.

PART VI.

Nuisoms and offensive trades.

No person or persons shall carry on or allow to be carried on any noisome or offensive trade or business in such a manner as to be a public nuisance or to be injurious to the inhabitants of the Borough.

Any manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which any gas, vapour, effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, or excessive noise or vibration be produced, so as to be likely to be injurious to animal or vegetable life, or in any way to injure or be a nuisance to the public, shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

Upon complaint, in writing, of a householder, that any noisome or offensive trade is being followed or carried on, so as to be injurious to the health of, or be a nuisance to any member of his or her family or household, the Inspector of Nuisances or any duly authorised officer of the Council shall proceed to make an inspection of the premises or works with respect to which the complaint has been made, and shall inquire into the grounds of such complaint. He shall then furnish a written report thereon to the Council at their next meeting; and if, after consideration of the said report, or after making further inquiry or inspection, the Council shall decide that such complaint is well founded, and that such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation is a noisome and offensive trade, and is being so conducted or carried on as to be a nuisance and a menace to health, written notice shall be given, under the seal of the Council, to the person or persons conducting or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation, to cease and discontinue so doing within such reasonable time as the Council may direct, the same to be not less than thirty days, or so to conduct and carry on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall cease to be noisome and offensive.

Any person or persons convicted of disobeying any such order of the Council shall be liable to a penalty, for the first offence, of not more than five pounds; for a second offence, of not more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, of not more than fifty pounds.

The like or similar proceedings shall be taken upon complaint, as aforesaid, that any such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation is about to be commenced or entered upon, which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws. And notice as hereinbefore provided shall be given to the person or persons about to commence any such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation, requiring them not to commence nor engage in the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually prevent the same from becoming noisome and offensive. Any person or persons convicted of disobeying such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty pounds.

Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the owner or occupier of any premises or land wherein or whereon such noisome or offensive trade is being conducted or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, shall be at their last-known place of residence, and every person actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing any such manufacture, trade, or calling as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, carrying on, or commencing or entering upon such manufacture, trade, or calling.

The Seal of the Auburn Borough Council was hereto affixed, this 6th day of March, 1893.

(L.S.) GEORGE WRIGHT,
Mayor.

JOHN W. LEES,
Council Clerk.

PART VII.

Under the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875.

1. No person or persons shall be permitted to have on their premises any open closet or cesspit for the reception or deposit of faecal matter. Any person or persons permitting any such closet or cesspit to remain more than seven days after having received written notice from the Council to remove or abolish the same, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall be liable to a further penalty of not more than two pounds for every day during which the same shall remain unremoved or not abolished.

2. No person shall be permitted to cover up or cause to be covered up, any existing cesspit, with earth or other material, unless the same shall have been properly emptied to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances or other duly appointed officer of the Council, under a penalty of not more than five pounds.

3. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, not of less dimensions than 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, and 6 feet from floor to wall plate. In schools and factories where a number of persons are employed, separate closets shall be provided for each sex, with a door having inside fastenings; and where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a dividing wall between them. The penalty for offences against this By-law to be any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

4. On report from the Inspector of Nuisances or other duly authorised officer, the Council shall determine if any and what alterations must be made in existing closets, for the preservation of health and decency; and such alteration shall be made by the owner or occupier of the premises within eight days after receiving written notice, under a penalty for every week's delay or neglect in making such alteration, of not more than five pounds.

5. Persons desirous of having the contents of earth closets removed under direction of the Council, must provide galvanised iron pans or buckets to hold the material, of a pattern and size approved by the Council.

6. Contractors or other persons engaged or allowed to remove night-soil shall use for that purpose watertight vehicles of a design approved by the Council, and shall dispose of the same by burying it in the earth at such depth and such a distance from any dwelling as may be ordered by the Council, and also in such a manner as to prevent it from becoming a nuisance or injurious to the public health, under a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

7. The night-soil shall be removed from closets as frequently and at such times as may be considered necessary by the Council, who shall fix and regulate the charges to be made for such services, and who are hereby empowered to enforce payment of the same by action for debt in any competent court.

8. No person shall connect any closet with any drain or watercourse without the written sanction of the Council, under a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

9. Written notice must be given to the Council before the construction of new closets or the alteration of existing closets to enable a duly appointed officer to visit the same; and persons neglecting to give such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also subject to orders from the Council for the abolition or alteration of such closets.

10. No closet shall be erected except in such a place or position as may be approved by the Council or its recognised officer, under a penalty of not more than five pounds.

11. Temporary closets, not less than 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and of sufficient height, must be provided for the use of workmen employed in constructing new buildings, if there be no other suitable closet available on the site of such premises, under a penalty of not more than two pounds.

The foregoing By-laws were duly made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Auburn, this sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

The Seal of the Auburn Borough Council was hereto affixed this 6th day of March, 1893.

(L.S.) GEO. WRIGHT,
Mayor.

JOHN LEES,
Council Clerk

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1867, NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875,
AND COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT OF 1880.
(BY-LAWS OF THE BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153, 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18, and
44 Vic. No. 14, sec. 13.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd August, 1892.

WAGGA WAGGA MUNICIPALITY—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," the "Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act of 1880," and the "Wagga Wagga Cattle Sale Yards Act, 1890," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

F. B. SUTTON.

BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," the "Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act of 1880," and the "Wagga Wagga Cattle Sale Yards Act, 1890."

The 85th, 96th, 156th, 162nd, 182nd, 228th, 297th, 301st, 302nd, 306th, 346th, 348th, 356th, 385th, and 386th By-laws of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, as published in the Government Gazette, No. 159, of the 5th March, 1892, are hereby repealed, and the following By-laws are hereby substituted for them.

When and how common seal to be used.

85. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk: Provided that the Mayor may without an order of the Council attach the common seal to any deed or instrument which may be executed in his presence and attested by him, or to any statement or statutory declaration made or subscribed before him in his official capacity of Mayor, and attested by him as such.

86. The Council Clerk of the Borough for the time being, shall be the Treasurer of the Borough, as contemplated by the 161st and other sections of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and he shall give such security for duly and faithfully accounting to the Council for any moneys which may come to his hands or into his custody or control by virtue of such office as the Council may think sufficient. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other books and records of the Council as are mentioned in By-law 86, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. Any officer of the Council other than the Council Clerk may have any records of the Council other than those mentioned in By-laws

86 and 87 committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and he shall in such case be responsible to the Council for the safe keeping of such records.

156. Any person offending against any of the four last and immediately preceding By-laws, shall for each offence upon conviction before one or more Justices, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

162. Any persons conducting or taking horses along any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, shall keep them secured by means of a halter or bridle, and shall lead them, and no person shall run or drive, or cause to be run or driven, any horse or horses loose through any such street, thoroughfare, or public place as aforesaid. Provided that horses being taken to the Public Pound and afterwards impounded therein, or mobs of horses being driven to or from market shall not be within the meaning of this By-law.

Hog-sties to be one hundred yards from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.

182. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place, situated and being within one hundred yards of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, park, reserve, or public place in the Borough or nearest dwelling-house, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, ox, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature, or any poultry belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, lane, park, reserve, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings for each and every animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Borough, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, ox, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of such animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in

any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place," wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals; and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

228. If any person shall neglect to repair any service-pipe conveying water from the pipes of the said Council into the premises of such person, after having received notice from any officer of the said Council that such service-pipe requires repairing, the said Council may stop the water from flowing into such premises, either by cutting off the service-pipe or otherwise, as to the said Council may seem fit, until the necessary repairs shall have been effected. The service-pipes from the main being the property of the owners or occupiers of the tenements supplied by such service-pipes, the occupier (if any) and if none, the owner shall in every instance in which any damage shall be caused by reason of such service-pipe being leaky or otherwise out of repair, or broken, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and shall be liable to pay the expense incurred by the Council in stopping the flow of water; and in the event of continuing the offence, to a further penalty of two pounds for each day after notice of the offence from the said Council: Provided nevertheless, that in addition to its right to enforce any penalty or penalties provided by Part VII of these By-laws, the Council may discontinue and cut off (in such manner as to its responsible officer shall seem most expedient or effective) the supply of water to any tenement or householder, or default being made in payment for such water, or for any part thereof, or on the discovery of any breach of any of the By-laws comprised in Part VII aforesaid.

297. The contractor to the Council for the removal of night-soil shall remove the same in and by the means of properly constructed water-tight carts of a design or pattern to be approved by the Council. Any contractor or other person, whether acting as the servant or agent of or by or with the permission of such contractor, who shall commit an offence against this By-law shall on conviction thereof before two Justices pay a penalty not less than five pounds and not exceeding twenty pounds.

301. Any householder or resident within the Borough of Wagga Wagga who shall require the contents of any closet, cesspit, earth-closet, pan, or receptacle for night-soil removed, shall sign and give to the Inspector of Nuisances (by delivering the same to him personally or by leaving the same, addressed to him, in the office of the Council Clerk at the Council Chambers) a notice in the form approved by the Council. This notice may be wholly or partly printed or written, and shall be supplied to any householder or resident, or his order, on application to the Council Clerk or to the Inspector of Nuisances; it shall be properly filled in and signed, and shall contain an accurate description of the position of the premises, and shall be given at least twenty-four hours before requiring the work to be done.

302. With the notice when properly filled in and signed, there shall be deposited the sum of five shillings for and in respect of each and every pan or other receptacle mentioned in such notice. The Inspector of Nuisances shall forthwith deliver the amount of such deposit to the Council Clerk, who shall, if such be demanded, give at the time of such demand, a written receipt therefor.

306. The charges and costs of removing night-soil in accordance with the By-laws and regulations of this Part shall be payable strictly in advance to the Borough Council of Wagga Wagga, who shall be at liberty to proceed for the recovery thereof—in advance or otherwise—by recourse to summary process to be had before any two Justices, without the necessity of making or proving any previous demand for payment.

346. Every carriage, cart, dray, buggy, or other wheeled vehicle usually drawn by horses, which shall be in or upon any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough earlier in the daytime than sunrise or later in the nighttime than sunset shall have attached to it two sufficient lights which shall be kept burning conspicuously in order to prevent collisions and accidents. Every driver of any such carriage, cart, dray, buggy, or other wheeled vehicle as aforesaid, who shall neglect to comply with this By-law or commit a breach thereof, shall for every offence on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not less than five shillings and not exceeding five pounds.

348. The places specified in Schedule A hereto annexed are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed passenger-carrying vehicles. The Council may, by resolution from time to time as they may see fit, alter the position of such stands, or locate additional stands.

356. No proprietor or driver of any omnibus, hackney-carriage, or hansom cab within the said Borough shall demand, claim, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums

mentioned or set forth hereunder in the Schedules B and C to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Borough shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with or committing a breach of this By-law or any other By-law under this Part shall—subject nevertheless to the special penalty provided by the 354th By-law—for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

385. The said fees and charges shall be payable by the several persons hereinbefore rendered liable to pay the same so soon as the cattle in respect of which they are chargeable shall be brought to the said cattle sale-yards of the Borough, or yarded in or brought to any other sale-yard or premises in the said Borough for sale or for slaughter, and the same shall be paid accordingly into the hands of the Inspector of the said cattle sale-yards or his assistants: Provided that such inspector may, with the consent of the Mayor for the time being, arrange with the owner or occupier of any sale-yards other than those of the Borough, or of any premises for the slaughter of cattle, or with any auctioneer conducting sales in the Borough sale-yards for making weekly returns or statements of all cattle brought to their yards or premises respectively for sale or slaughter, or of all cattle sold by such auctioneer since the time up to which the next preceding return shall have been made and for payment upon such weekly return. And if any person shall fail to make payment as herein first above provided, or shall, after arranging as aforesaid, make any false or incorrect return or statement therein, or shall omit from the same any of the required particulars of cattle, or shall fail to make faithful weekly payments in accordance with such arrangements, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for any such offence.

386. The Council may, at its absolute discretion, in the event of application being made therefor in writing within three days of same having been offered for sale, refund the whole or any part of the fees and charges paid in respect of cattle yarded in the sale-yards for sale but not afterwards sold within the Borough: Provided nevertheless, that immediately on such written application being delivered to the Council Clerk, he shall at once submit same to the Sale-yards Inspector, without whose report and recommendation the application shall not be considered. And in every such application the grounds thereof shall be fully and clearly stated.

The above By-laws were passed and adopted by resolution, at a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, held at the Council Chambers at Wagga Wagga, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of April, A.D. 1892; and under the authority of the same resolution the common seal of the Borough was authorised to be set hereto.

Dated this 29th April, A.D. 1892.

(L.S.) JOHN J. McGRATH,
Mayor.

J. HAWKES, Council Clerk.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd August, 1892.

WAGGA WAGGA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTOR.

BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," was passed at a meeting of the said Council, on Thursday, the 19th day of May, 1892, in substitution of By-law No. 309, published in the Government Gazette of 5th March, 1892.

309. On and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, it shall not be lawful for any person to have in or on his premises within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, any gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well, which shall, upon a report thereon by the Inspector of Nuisances, be adjudged by the Council to be:—

- (1.) Injurious to the health.
- (2.) Or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise.
- (3.) Or which may present obstacles to the emptying or cleansing of cesspits.

(4.) Or may afford insufficient closet accommodation.

(5.) Or which may hereafter be made or constructed or placed contrary to the provisions of this Act, or of any By-laws made under its authority.

And any person being the owner or occupant of such premises, who shall fail or neglect or refuse to fill up, remove, alter, or otherwise deal with any such gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well, as he may be called upon to do by a notice in writing from the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances, specifying the work required to be done in connection with such gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well, as the case may be, within the period of seven days after the expiration of at least one week from the service on him of such notice, shall on conviction thereof before two Justices forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and for every day in which such owner or occupant shall alter such conviction continue in default or neglect, fail, or refuse to perform in a proper and workmanlike manner the work specified in such notice, he shall

be liable on conviction as aforesaid to a further penalty of not less than five shillings and not more than two pounds. For the purposes of this By-law or any prosecution hereunder, the said notice shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if delivered to the said owner or occupant, or to any person being apparently above the age of fourteen years, resident on the said premises.

The above By-law was passed and adopted by resolution, at a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, held at the Council Chambers, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of May, A.D. 1892; and under the authority of the same resolution, the common seal of the Borough was authorised to be set hereto.

Dated this 19th day of May, A.D. 1892.

(L.S.) JOHN J. M'GRATH,
Mayor.

J. HAWKES, Council Clerk.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT.
(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 36, sec. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 2nd June, 1892.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, under the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

F. B. SUTTON.

THE BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

AMENDED By-law under the Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876, 39 Victoria No. 36.

THE Council of the Borough of Newcastle do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876, hereby amend the 46 By-law, as passed and gazetted 8th November, 1881, and declare that the Amended By-law shall stand in the place and instead of By-law 46 heretofore in force; which By-law heretofore made is hereby repealed, in so far as By-law 46 is concerned.

No blowing of horns, &c.

1. No driver or conductor of any omnibus or other vehicle, whilst standing at a public stand, or plying for hire in any part of the Municipality, shall endeavour to, or suffer any person whilst on such licensed vehicle to, attract notice by ringing of bells, blowing of horns, or other instruments, nor deceive any person in respect to the route or destination thereof by word or sign; nor shall the driver, conductor, or any person on such vehicle endeavour to attract notice by shouting or calling out whilst standing at a public stand, or whilst plying for hire in any part of the Municipality: Provided that the Inspector may, in certain cases, give the driver permission, in writing, to sound a horn or blow a whistle.

Amended and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this nineteenth day of April, 1892.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

JOHN B. RODGERS,
Mayor.

The Seal of the Municipality was duly affixed at a regular meeting of the Council, held nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

(L.S.) JOHN B. RODGERS,
Mayor.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT.
(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 36, sec. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31st January, 1893.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle under the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

THE Council of the Municipality of Newcastle do, by virtue of the authority vested in it by the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876," 39 Victoria No. 36, hereby repeal certain By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables, and make and establish the following additional By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables instead of those repealed, and declare that the new By-laws, Schedules, and Time-tables shall stand in the place and instead of the By-laws heretofore in force, which By-laws heretofore made are hereby repealed.

That By-law No. 2, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

No vehicle to ply, or person to drive or conduct, without a license.

1. No person shall ply for hire with an unlicensed vehicle, nor shall any person act as the driver or conductor of any such vehicle, within the Municipality of Newcastle, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, nor during the suspension or after cancellation of such license as hereinafter provided. The owner of any such vehicle shall not permit the same so to ply for hire until he shall have taken out a license therefor and paid the fee provided in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C applicable to the description of vehicle intended to be licensed: Provided that the Council may, upon sufficient reasons being adduced, reduce such license fee.

That By-law No. 10, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Owner not to part with license or licensed vehicle without the approval of the Council.

2. No owner shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license. Any owner transferring or selling his licensed vehicle shall immediately give notice thereof to the Town Clerk, and the transferee or purchaser shall thereupon apply to have the license transferred to him, and shall sign his name in the books of the Council and on the license; and for every such transfer there shall be paid the sum of five shillings, and until this By-law shall have been complied with, the transferor or seller shall remain liable as owner for the breach of any of these By-laws, and no transferee or purchaser shall use the vehicle or allow it to be used to ply for hire.

That By-law No. 13, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Driver and conductor not to part with license.

3. Every driver or conductor shall deliver to the owner employing him, the duplicate of his license, but he shall not lend or otherwise part with his original license on any pretence whatsoever. No owner of any such vehicle shall permit or suffer an unlicensed person to act as the driver or conductor thereof, or without receiving from such licensed driver or conductor the duplicate of the license held by him, which duplicate the said owner shall hold during the time of such person's employment by him, and on discharging any such person he shall return to him the said duplicate.

That By-law No. 15, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Lamps to be lighted.

4. Every licensed vehicle shall be provided with a lamp on each side of the same outside and one lamp inside, and the driver of the same shall, whilst in any public place or street, light and keep lighted such lamps between sunset and sunrise.

That By-law No. 18, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Stands in Schedule.

5. The places specified in Schedules H and I hereunto annexed are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed vehicles, and the said Council may alter the position of such stands after being duly gazetted.

That By-law No. 21, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Driver and conductor to be in attendance.

6. The driver and conductor of every vehicle shall be constantly attendant on the same when standing on a public stand or in any public place or street, or whilst plying for

hire; and no driver or conductor shall, when standing on a public stand or in any public place or street, or plying for hire, be at such a distance from the horse or horses attached thereto as to prevent his having control over the same, nor shall the driver or conductor at any time stand by or remain on the footway or pavement of any of the streets, lanes, or public places next adjoining any public stand; but every driver and conductor, when not actually employed in or about his vehicle or in feeding or watering his horse or horses, shall remain on the driving box or step of his vehicle and not elsewhere.

That By-law No. 22, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Taking up or setting down passengers.

7. The driver of any vehicle taking up or setting down passengers at any place of public worship or public amusement or at any public meeting or at any public place within the Municipality, or who is waiting for any of those purposes, shall obey the direction of the Inspector or other officer of the Council or any police constable who may be on duty at such place or places as to the taking up or setting down or waiting for passengers and as to the order and place in which any vehicle shall stand; and every driver shall perform his duty in a careful and quiet manner, and shall not push into or get out of the line or position fixed for the vehicles so as to endeavour to arrive at his place of destination before any other vehicle, the driver whereof from its position would have a prior right to take up or set down passengers.

That By-law No. 30, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Driver to turn at a walk, &c.

8. The driver of every public vehicle requiring to turn for the purpose of proceeding in an opposite direction, or in turning the corner of any street, road, or place in the Municipality, shall bring the horse or horses or other animals to a walking pace before commencing to turn, and shall also proceed at a walking pace in crossing the intersections of any streets.

That the By-law No. 42, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

9. No vehicle shall be taken off the line of road for which it is licensed without first obtaining the permission of the Inspector in writing.

That By-law No. 44, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Line of road to be kept.

10. The driver of every vehicle shall, on each line of road, start with his vehicle from its stand, and complete the journey and the parts thereof to its other stand, without turning the same round or leaving the proper line of road from one stand to the other, as shown in the license of such omnibus or other vehicle.

That By-law No. 54, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Legal fares to be paid.

11. Any person having hired a licensed vehicle shall pay the legal fare when demanded; and any person refusing or neglecting to pay the same shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings, together with such amount of costs and charges for loss of time or otherwise as the Justices shall think fit.

That By-law No. 64, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Council appoint Stands.

12. The places enumerated in the Schedule H are hereby appointed public stands for drays.

That By-law No. 66, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Property found in vehicles.

13. The driver or conductor of every vehicle shall carefully examine his vehicle at the end of the journey, and in case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same, such property, when found, shall be delivered within eighteen hours after finding at the Inspector's office and there deposited. Any passenger or other person on any vehicle finding any property in or upon any vehicle shall immediately deliver the same to the driver of such vehicle, and the driver shall deliver the same at the Inspector's office within eighteen hours after finding. No owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor of a vehicle in his employment longer than eighteen hours, but shall deliver it at the Inspector's office.

That By-law No. 71, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

No person to obstruct Inspector.

14. No owner, driver, or conductor, or other person, shall obstruct or hinder any such Inspector or other officer of the Council in the execution of his duty, or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction given by him in relation to these By-laws.

That By-law No. 2, of 26th May, 1885, gazetted 4th September, 1885, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

15. The driver of any omnibus or other vehicle for the carrying of passengers other than cabs shall not follow too closely on the preceding one; but if hindered in its progress by the loitering of the driver of the vehicle immediately before him, shall report the same to the Inspector, and the offence shall be dealt with in the same manner as in the preceding clause.

That By-law No. 3, of 26th May, 1885, gazetted 4th September, 1885, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

16. No driver of any passenger vehicle shall be licensed unless he is eighteen years of age, steady, and also of such physical strength as to be able to control a pair of horses under accident or difficulty.

That the time-table of By-law of 26th May, 1885, gazetted 4th September, 1885, be repealed.

That By-law 4, of 5th July, 1886, gazetted 23rd November, 1886, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Driver to obey regulations.

17. No driver shall leave the stand with his vehicle before the appointed time, nor shall any driver refuse or neglect to leave the stand when called upon so to do by the timekeeper or other person authorised to act in that behalf; nor shall any driver neglect to comply with any lawful order given by any timekeeper.

That By-law 5, of 5th July, 1886, gazetted 23rd November, 1886, be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Pace for driving vehicles, &c.

18. The time of departure from the several stands and places within the Municipality shall be regulated by a time-table approved of by the Council, copies of which shall be prepared by the Inspector, from whom a copy may be had on application. Every driver who shall start from or arrive at any public stand or place otherwise than in strict accordance with such time-table shall be guilty of an offence against this By-law, provided that, as occasion may require, any such time-table may be altered under the like authority as aforesaid. The first vehicle to start on one day shall be the last on the next, and the others in their order. Each owner shall furnish a vehicle to perform the journeys in every turn that falls to him or his driver, so as to keep up a continuous rotation daily, provided that no omnibus or omnibus car shall be drawn through any part of the Municipality at a pace faster than seven miles an hour; provided also that no driver shall drive any horse or horses attached to any omnibus or omnibus car at a pace faster than a walk when passing places of public worship during Divine service on Sundays, when allowance shall be made for extra time lost, if necessary, in keeping strictly to the said time-table when the said vehicles are required to walk past places of public worship as aforesaid.

19. Any person other than a licensed driver or conductor riding on the step or any other part of a public vehicle not being a seat duly provided for passengers, shall be liable to a penalty.

20. Any person who shall force himself in or upon any licensed vehicle after the licensed number of passengers are in or upon the same, shall be liable to a penalty.

21. Any driver of any licensed vehicle who shall drive through or upon any street or public place within the Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any person shall or may be endangered, shall be liable to a penalty.

22. Whenever for the prevention of accident or maintenance of order any street or other public place shall be declared closed against traffic of vehicles, the drivers of public vehicles shall, when so required by the inspector or other officer of the Council or any police constable, obey and conform to such request by abstaining from going or by withdrawing and removing from where mentioned. The drivers of such vehicles which may be there, whether plying for hire or on any duly appointed stand, shall, when so required, remove their vehicles and arrange in any other street as directed.

23. The driver of any public vehicle shall stop the same upon demand by any officer of the Council requiring to count the number of passengers, or to ascertain the name of any person who may be offending against the By-laws, or for the purpose of examining any horse or horses attached to such vehicle which may appear to be receiving ill-treatment or unfit for use, or for any other purpose; and any driver not stopping when so called shall be liable to a penalty.

24. No licensed driver or conductor shall demand, receive or take more than the several fares or amounts fixed by the Council by the By-laws. If any person pay the driver any sum exceeding the proper fare, he may recover the sum in excess, and the driver shall also be liable to a penalty.

25. No public vehicle shall be drawn through any part of the Municipality at a walking pace except whilst passing places of public worship on Sunday during divine service, or whilst in a funeral procession or turning street corners or over crossings: Provided that this By-law does not apply to drays. Any driver offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than ten pounds.

26. When no specific penalty is mentioned, every person committing a breach of any by-law made under the provisions of the Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act, and where a penalty is mentioned but not specified, shall for every offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

That Schedule D, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be amended, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE D.

Van and Dray Fares.

	s. d.
From any wharf, stand, or place in the City for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour	2 0
For every additional quarter of an hour or part thereof	1 0

The above fares are for merchandise and goods delivered to the driver at his dray.

	s. d.
The removal of household furniture shall be by the hour for the first hour or part thereof	2 6
For every additional half-hour or part thereof	1 3

Drays and vans must be loaded and unloaded, and travel without delay.

That Schedule G, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be amended, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE G.

	d.
From Newcastle to Wickham Cottage Bridge	3
.. Wickham to Newcastle	3
.. Newcastle to Western Boundary, "Castlemaine Hotel"	3
.. Western Boundary to Newcastle	3
.. Newcastle to Carrington Bridge	3
.. Carrington Bridge to Newcastle	3
.. Newcastle to Patrick-street, Southern Boundary	3
.. Patrick-street to Newcastle	3
.. Newcastle to Junction, Kenrick-street	3
.. Junction to Newcastle	3

That Schedule H, of 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be amended, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE H.

Dray and Van Stand.

On the north side of Scott-street between Bolton and Newcomen Streets.

That Schedule J of the 30th May, 1881, gazetted 8th November, 1881, be amended, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE J.

Showing the lines of road to and from the stands.

To and from Scott-street, by Watt-street, Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Darby-street, to the stand in Kenrick-street.

To and from Scott-street, by Watt-street, Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Charlton-street, to Wickham.

To and from Scott-street, by Watt-street, Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Charlton-street, to the western boundary of the Municipality.

That Schedule K of the 5th July, 1886, gazetted 23rd November, 1886, be amended, and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE K.

Omnibus or omnibus cars shall start from Kenrick-street and Scott-street at intervals of every ten minutes from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journeys to and from Scott-street in twenty-one minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Kenrick-street to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
- .. St. John's Church to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- .. Tattersall's Corner to Scott-street in 7 minutes.
- .. Scott-street to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- .. Tattersall's Corner to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
- .. St. John's Church to Kenrick-street in 7 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars shall start from Scott-street and Patrick-street Stands at intervals of every twenty minutes from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey to and from Scott-street in twenty-one minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Patrick-street Stand to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
- .. St. John's Church to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- .. Tattersall's Corner to Scott-street in 7 minutes.
- .. Scott-street to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- .. Tattersall's Corner to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
- .. St. John's Church to Patrick-street Stand in 7 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars shall start from Scott-street and Charlton-street, in accordance with the time-table, from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey to and from Scott-street in sixteen minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Charlton-street Stand to Union-street in 5 minutes.
- .. Union-street to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
- .. Tattersall's Corner to Scott-street in 7 minutes.
- .. Scott-street to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- .. Tattersall's Corner to Union-street in 4 minutes.
- .. Union-street to Charlton-street Stand in 5 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars shall start from Scott-street for Carrington at intervals of every fifteen minutes from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey to and from Scott-street and Carrington Bridge in eleven minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

- From Scott-street to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
- .. Tattersall's Corner to Carrington Bridge in 4 minutes.
- .. Carrington Bridge to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
- .. Tattersall's Corner to Scott-street in 7 minutes.

Provided, however, that the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles for the time being shall be at liberty to reduce the times of starting on all or any of these lines of road.

SCHEDULE M.

Line of Road.	Color of Head-piece.	Color of Lamp.
Junction	Yellow	Yellow.
Wickham	Orange	Orange.
Hamilton and Adamstown	Blue	Blue.
Patrick-street	Green	Green.
Carrington	Red and white	Red and white.
Wallsend and Lambton	Blue and white	Blue and white.
Waratah and Broadmeadow	White	White.

Hackney carriage stand.

In Hunter-street, on the north side, between the eastern end of the Police Station and Watt-street.

Additional cab stand.

In King-street, on the north side, between Watt-street and Pacific-street; and not more than two cabs shall be upon this stand at any one time.

Additional omnibus and omnibus car stands.

In Patrick-street, on the north side, at the end of the southern boundary.

In Hunter-street West, at the Cottage Bridge.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(L.S.) JOHN R. RODGERS, Mayor.
EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,

BEING FOR THE YEAR

1892.

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[4s.] 710--A

[1,130 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material) £307 5s.]

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

(THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

To The Hon. Henry Copeland, Esq., M.P., Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 18th April, 1893.

I have the honor to submit, for your information, the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Department, dealing with the business of the year 1892.

Introductory.

During 1892 several important points of law under the Lands Acts were determined by the Supreme Court. In the case of England & Baird (N.S.W. L.R. Vol. XIII, part II, p. 121) it was decided (on an appeal by the Minister from the decision of the Land Appeal Court) that two or more persons cannot take up a conditional purchase for their common use and benefit. The Land Appeal Court, relying upon section 6 of the Acts Shortening Act, which provides that in all Acts the singular shall be deemed and taken to include the plural unless the contrary as to number is expressly provided, had held that the words "any person," in section 23 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, were susceptible of being read as "any persons."

In the case of one Balfe the question at issue was whether the holder of a conditional purchase of land within a special area was entitled (like the holder of a conditional purchase of ordinary land) to a conditional lease by virtue of it. The land applied for under conditional lease was not within a special area. The Land Appeal Court decided in the applicant's favour, but, on appeal by the Minister, the Supreme Court reversed the decision. (N.S.W. L.R. Vol. XIII, part II, p. 124.)

The case of *Ferrier v. Smith and others* (N.S.W. L.R. Vol. XIII, part II, p. 146), although arising under the Crown Lands Act, is interesting mainly from a mining point of view. In this case a certain conditional purchase made in 1882 was held by a Miss Bear, who granted leave to Smith and others to mine upon the land. Ferrier, however, obtained a mining permit under section 45 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, but he, when attempting to exercise his right under it, was interfered with by the other parties. The question was whether Ferrier, who was in possession under the permit, had such an exclusive right to the land as would enable him to maintain an action for trespass, and this point was settled in his favour.

The case of *ex parte Phipps* and another (N.S.W. L.R. Vol. XIII, part II, p. 171) arose in connection with the Pitt Town Common. The land had been dedicated in the year 1853, and, therefore, long anterior to the passing of the first Crown Lands Act. On the 18th November, 1890, the dedication was revoked under the

the provisions of section 105 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and section 41 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889. Subsequently, however, a doubt grew up as to whether the revocation was valid. The case came before the Supreme Court on a rule *nisi*, calling upon the Justices, who found certain persons guilty of cutting and removing standing timber on the Common, to show cause why a prohibition should not be issued to restrain them. The persons found guilty had been charged at the Windsor Police Court on an information sworn by the trustees of the Common (after the dedication had been revoked) that they were not persons claiming under any common right, or any permission of the trustees, or any subsisting license from the Minister under the provisions of the Commons Acts, 1873-1886, or the regulations under those or any other statute. It was argued that the Legislature had no power to deal with land which was not waste land at the time of passing of the Constitution Act 18 and 19 Vict., c. 54; that the Common not having been waste land at this time section 105 referred to did not apply; and that the revocation was a nullity. The decision of the Supreme Court, however, was that the powers of revocation conferred by section 105 are not limited as suggested, but on the contrary are of general applicability and apply to all dedications or reservations of Crown lands whensoever made.

The case *re* Lewis was one in which, (on a case stated at the instance of Lewis) the Supreme Court indorsed the decision of the Land Appeal Court. The points involved had reference to section 125 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, which contains a provision that the purchaser at a Sheriff's sale of an incomplete conditional purchase shall complete any unfulfilled conditions attaching to it. In the case in question a certain conditional purchase, which had been selected by one Fry, was sold by the Sheriff, before the expiration of the residence term, to Lewis; but it was found that Lewis was merely the nominee of one Hanlon, the latter being the real purchaser. Both the Land Appeal and the Supreme Courts ruled that Lewis' residence amounted to nothing, and that as Hanlon had not resided the conditional purchase was liable to forfeiture. (N.W.S. L.R., Vol. XIII, part IV, p. 225.)

The case of Attorney-General *v.* the Municipal Council of Sydney was an important and interesting one. By proclamation in the *Gazette* of 5th October, 1866, the Governor-in-Council dedicated, under the 5th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, 490 acres to the purpose of a permanent common. The land is popularly known as Moore Park. By a subsequent notice in the *Gazette*, dated the 15th August, 1871, the Governor-in-Council appointed the Municipal Council as trustees of certain specified portions of land in the City of Sydney dedicated for public recreation. Among these portions the common was included—the fact being ignored that it had not been dedicated for recreation purposes. The Municipal Council leased to the Agricultural Society, on the 5th September, 1881, some of the land, which the Society fenced in, and on which it erected buildings, made paddocks, courses for racing, &c., and also put up turnstiles, at which a charge was made for admission to shows and race meetings; and by some agreement or arrangement the Driving Park Club was allowed to hold its meetings on the ground.

One of the questions involved was whether the public could be charged admission, and the question of the right of the public was held to turn on the question of the dedication of the land. In an elaborate judgment the Chief Judge in Equity ruled that the land must be regarded as a pasturage common, and that such persons as should come within the category of "Commoners" had the right of free and uninterrupted pasturage over it; that the Municipal Council (even if their appointment as trustees were valid) would only be trustees to conserve the rights of the commoners; and that, not being entitled to act in derogation of the commoners' rights, they were not entitled to authorise the making of any charge for entering any part of the land. N.S.W. L.R., Vol. XIII, pt. IV, p. 151. The difficulty of the Agricultural Society has, however, for the present, been met by the passing of the Act 56 Vic. No. VIII., which was introduced by Mr. Copeland during the present session.

The Land Appeal Court.

On the 30th March, 1892, the Judicial Offices Act (55 Victoria No. 26) was assented to, and by virtue thereof the title of the Land Court thereafter was changed to that of Land Appeal Court, and its members designated as "Commissioners."

On

On the 1st May, 1892, Mr. F. E. Rogers, Q.C., resigned the position of President of the Land Court, and was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Oliver, M.A. (late Parliamentary Draftsman), as President of the Land Appeal Court.

During the year 1892 the Court heard and disposed of 1,103 cases, comprising 483 Appeals, 513 References, and 77 Motions. The Court held sittings at Sydney on 11 different occasions, and in the country as follows:—Armidale, Hay, Tamworth, and Wagga Wagga, each twice; and Bourke, Broken Hill, Cooma, Dubbo, and Young each once. At the Sydney sittings 671 cases were heard, whilst 432 were dealt with in the country.

Auction Sales.

Of town lands, an area of 1,427 acres $24\frac{5}{8}$ perches, representing 3,488 lots, were submitted for public competition during 1892, and resulted in the sale of 1,467 lots, containing an area of 590 acres 1 rood $4\frac{1}{6}$ perches. The total price realised was £149,526 19s. 11d., the average price being £253 6s. 4d. per acre. During 1891 1,047 lots, containing in all 435 acres 1 rood $30\frac{1}{2}$ perches, were sold for the sum of £30,844 18s., being at an average price of £70 16s. 9d. an acre. The difference between the average prices per acre for the two years is very striking, but it should be mentioned that during 1892 the sale of the old Central Police Court site in George-street, Sydney, (an area of 1 rood $29\frac{1}{2}$ perches) alone brought £124,000. (Schedule XLIX.)

Of suburban lands, 1,422 lots, with an area of 6,446 acres $20\frac{1}{4}$ perches, were submitted to auction, and 608 lots, comprising an area of 2,328 acres $32\frac{1}{2}$ perches, were sold for the sum of £13,162 8s., being an average price of £5 13s. 1d. an acre. While the area sold approximated that disposed of during 1891, the price secured was lower, inasmuch as during the earlier year 603 lots, containing an area of 2,322 acres and $6\frac{1}{4}$ perches, were alienated for £18,315 17s., an average of £7 18s. an acre. (Schedule L.)

Of country lands, the area offered during 1892 was 260,535 acres $2\frac{1}{2}$ perches, comprised in 2,893 lots, of which 896, with an area of 80,062 acres $8\frac{1}{4}$ perches, were sold for the sum of £148,028 19s. 3d., an average of £1 17s. an acre. The area sold during the year was a considerable advance on that disposed of in 1891 (when 703 lots, containing 44,347 acres 3 roods $33\frac{1}{2}$ perches, were disposed of for £92,360 11s. 3d.) (Schedule LI.)

The aggregate area (including town, suburban, and country lands) submitted to auction during the year was 268,408 acres 1 rood $7\frac{1}{6}$ perches, of which 82,980 acres 2 roods $4\frac{1}{2}$ perches were disposed of for the sum of £310,718 7s. 2d.

A large proportion of the lands submitted, however, consisted of remnants or isolated portions which, although open to conditional purchase for years, had failed to attract selectors. The subjoined table shows the business under this heading transacted during the years 1891 and 1892:—

	Year.	No. of lots offered.	Area offered.			No. of lots sold.	Area sold.			Amount realized.			Average price per acre.		
			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Town	1891	2,295	936	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	1,047	435	1	$30\frac{1}{2}$	30,844	18	0	70	16	9
	1892	3,488	1,427	0	$24\frac{5}{8}$	1,467	590	1	$4\frac{1}{6}$	149,526	19	11	253	6	4
Suburban ...	1891	1,121	5,577	0	2	603	2,322	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	18,315	17	0	7	13	0
	1892	1,422	6,446	0	$20\frac{1}{4}$	608	2,328	0	$32\frac{1}{2}$	13,162	8	0	5	13	1
Country	1891	1,432	98,744	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$	703	44,347	3	$33\frac{1}{2}$	92,360	11	3	2	1	8
	1892	2,893	260,535	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	896	80,062	0	$8\frac{1}{4}$	148,028	19	3	1	17	0

An area of 294 acres 3 roods 4¼ perches, and deposits to the extent of £1,588 4s. 6d., were forfeited to the Crown in 154 cases, the balance of purchase money not having been paid within the required time. Guarantee deposits upon applications for the sale of land; moneys paid upon sales cancelled with the purchasers' consent, the land being required for public purposes; fees paid in excess; and fines upon late payment of balance of purchase money, amounting in all to £549 16s. 2d., were refunded to the persons concerned. (Schedules LIII, LIV.)

A sum of £2,550 19s. 2d. (representing the value of improvements added to the upset price of certain lands pending inquiry as to ownership) was refunded to the persons who had satisfactorily established their claims to the improvements. (Schedule LIV.)

Conditional Purchases.

The following schedule supplies the number of applications made for conditional purchases during 1892 and the seven preceding years, commencing with 1885, during which year the Crown Lands Act of 1884 came into operation. From this it will be seen that last year, as compared with the years under review, shows the decline which, as mentioned in a previous report, was looked for in the absence of the special stimulus which existed at an earlier period, though it may reasonably be conjectured that the general state of depression has not been without its influence on the business under this heading as well as other transactions under the Land Acts.

Year.	Section 26.			Section 42.			Section 47.			Special Areas.			Total.			
	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	
1885	2430	772,718	3 0 77,272	17 0 2039	344,053	3 20 34,405	10 4 302	47,806	3 0 9,251	1 0 6	742	0 0 140	8 0 5377	1,165,851	1 20 121,009	10 4
1886	2600	579,539	2 28 57,954	0 1 2067	330,279	3 2 33,023	0 4 355	43,656	2 37 9,850	5 0 78	9,690	2 0 2,121	17 6 6030	963,106	2 27 101,794	2 11
1887	2300	529,623	2 14 52,962	17 5 2185	231,012	2 5 23,191	5 3 156	29,073	3 12 4,014	16 0 98	11,339	1 0 2,501	12 3 4769	793,004	0 31 82,670	10 11
1888	2474	560,109	3 23 56,010	19 11 2334	247,639	0 10 24,763	18 4 283	26,139	0 22 5,227	17 0 273	31,311	0 17 7,155	9 0 5364	865,199	0 38 93,158	4 3
1889	2722	533,213	0 0 53,321	3 0 2634	283,215	0 20 23,320	15 3 271	23,060	3 0 5,332	3 0 528	60,070	2 20 12,080	5 0 0205	903,159	2 9 99,854	6 3
1890	3252	579,058	3 3 97,907	18 8 4064	600,830	2 16 69,119	2 2 230	23,163	1 33 5,635	10 0 930	205,515	1 23 40,316	1 4 3526	1,718,577	1 0 103,978	12 8
1891	2243	536,570	1 30 53,636	19 5 2541	430,069	3 39 43,007	11 5 127	12,887	0 13 2,571	9 11 1243	273,886	3 1 54,948	17 0 6154	1,303,414	1 2 150,184	18 6
1892	1635	314,920	1 24 31,492	2 9 1823	323,557	0 26 32,355	10 1 105	9,234	1 9 1,922	3 8 923	163,637	2 6 32,087	15 3 4396	816,309	1 19 97,857	11 9

An analysis of Schedule XI shows that, of the applications received during 1892, 2,134, for an area of 425,456 acres 1 rood 21 perches, were for original purchases requiring residence,—2,145, representing an area of 380,059 acres 35 perches, for additional purchases,—and 117, for 10,883 acres 3 roods 3 perches, for non-residential purchases. Included in the foregoing are 928 applications for 168,637 acres 2 roods 6 perches within special areas. This comparison is exhibited in the table immediately following; while full details of the applications lodged during 1892 will be found in the Schedule referred to.

Year	Section 26.			Section 42.			Section 47.			Total, Special Areas.			Grand Total.			
	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	
1891	2243	536,570	1 30 53,636	19 5 2541	430,069	3 38 43,067	11 5 127	12,887	0 13 2,571	9 11	6154	1,303,414	1 2 150,184	18 6
	825	191,778	0 28 38,372	16 6 330	76,233	3 13 14,632	2 3 28	5,924	3 0 1,893	19 0 1213	273,886	3 1 54,948					17 0
1892	1535	314,920	1 24 31,492	2 9 1528	323,557	0 26 32,355	10 1 105	9,234	1 3 1,922	3 8	4396	816,309	1 19 97,857	11 9
	599	110,535	3 37 21,541	17 0 317	56,502	0 9 10,018	2 3 12	1,599	2 0 527	16 0 923							163,637	2 6 32,087	15 3

During

During the year 4,812 applications were confirmed for an area of 927,709 acres 2 roods and 7 perches, and 1,216 were disallowed, making a total of 6,028 disposed of. *Vide* Schedules XII and XIII. These figures refer to the following applications :—

			a.	r.	p.			
Made during 1892	...	1,723	Confirmed for 287,578	0	21.	594 disallowed.		
Made between 1 Dec., 1889,	}	3,079	,,	637,592	2	26.	616	,,
and 1 Jan., 1892								
Made prior to 1 Dec., 1889		10	,,	2,538	3	0.	6	,,

The number of conditional purchases current on the 31st December, 1892, was 163,456, representing an area of 21,797,032 acres 3 roods 30 perches. It is, however, pointed out that included among these are conditional purchases applied for after the 1st December, 1889, which have not been disallowed, as on that date the Crown Lands Act of 1889 came into operation under the provisions of which the title to a conditional purchase commences from the date of the application itself. Some of these applications, however, will, in all probability, when they come forward for consideration be disallowed.

799 conditional purchases, for an area of 83,421 acres 12 perches, were gazetted forfeited during the year, as against 471 purchases, containing 50,039 acres 1 rood 21 perches, in 1891. Of the forfeitures during 1892, 492 arose through the non-fulfilment of conditions, and 307 through the non-payment of interest or instalment. Reversal of forfeiture took place in 1892 of 60 conditional purchases, comprising 7,097 acres 1 rood 15 perches, of which 46 had been forfeited for non-payment of interest, &c. *Vide* Schedules XX to XXIV.

Two conditional purchases, of an aggregate area of 80 acres, were validated during 1892, under the provisions of the 138th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, *vide* Schedule XXVII, while it will be seen, on reference to Schedule XXVIII, that 2 mining conditional purchases, representing an area of 80 acres, were dealt with in a like manner, under the provisions of the Act, 50 Vic. No. 21.

Schedules XVIII and XIX exhibit details of the transfers received during the past year in each Land District, when 9,871 were received, and 9,861 (including some received previously) were finally disposed of; as against 10,240 received during 1891, during which year 11,494 were dealt with. The transfers received during 1892 referred to 19,695 conditional purchases, and the stamp duty paid amounted to £5,889 5s. The transfers disposed of referred to 14,017 conditional purchases.

Voidance was declared in respect of two conditional purchases which had been made under the Repealed Acts, and which together contained 520 acres; and adjustment in the area of 377 conditional purchases, also made under these acts, was effected, consequent on reduction or increase of their acreage. Schedules XXIV.

The instructions issued by Chairmen of the Local Land Boards to Inspectors during 1892, in connection with conditional purchases, numbered 11,966, and these officers furnished 11,390 reports as to the manner in which the conditions imposed by law were being carried out by the holders of the land, *vide* Schedule XV, which also shows that, including conditional leases, homestead leases, &c., instructions issued in 19,319 cases and that 17,699 reports were made. Comparing 1891 with the year under review it will be noticed that the inspection work has largely increased, a circumstance explained by the fact that the large addition during recent years to the stock of conditional purchases, &c., necessarily represents extra work during a lengthened period after the land has been taken up. The figures for 1891 and 1892 are :—

	1891.	1892.
Instructions on conditional purchases	11,794	11,966
Reports on conditional purchases	8,688	11,390
Miscellaneous instructions	5,621	7,353
Miscellaneous reports	3,402	6,309

The

The following miscellaneous applications in connection with conditional purchases, as well, however, as conditional leases, &c, should be mentioned as having been dealt with by Local Land Boards. These were received, some during and some prior to 1892. *Vide* Schedules XXIX to XXXIV :—

For permission to substitute improvements in lieu of fencing ...	10,188	granted,	741	refused.
For extension of time to complete fencing	4,328	„	727	„
For exemption from fencing a boundary line	2,196	„	798	„
To enclose roads or watercourses	3,475	„	410	„
To prescribe the class of fencing	1,097	„	116	„
Claims in respect of fencing	199	„	127	„
• Total	24,402			

During the year 1,235 certificates of conformity were issued, relating to conditional purchases under the Repealed Acts, and 6,570 to conditional purchases under the Acts now in force. In connection with conditional purchases of the latter class 123 certificates of abandonment were also issued. (Schedules XVII, XXXV and XXXVI.)

Special Areas.

During the year 289 special areas, containing an aggregate area of 159,502 acres, were proclaimed. (*Vide* Schedule LXXV.) On reference to schedule CXLVI the whole of the operations in connection with the proclamation and alienation of special areas will be seen from the commencement of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 to the 31st December, 1892; during which period 1,107,288 acres 2 roods 1 perch were proclaimed under the special area clauses. Of this area, however, 189,747 acres and 7 perches were, by reservation or otherwise, rendered unavailable for selection, thus reducing the land actually available for alienation to 917,541 acres 1 rood 34 perches. The area alienated to the close of 1892, within special areas, comprised 612,610 acres 34 perches, the total price represented being £1,255,143 1s. 7½d., of which £127,249 15s. 8d. was paid as deposit. It will thus be seen that 67 per cent. of the land available for selection has been disposed of at an average price of £2 0s. 11½d. per acre.

The returns indicate that the largest per centage of alienation was again secured in the Forbes Land Board District, where no less than 91 per cent. of the area available was selected, Goulburn being next with 82 per cent., Orange, 80 per cent., Wagga Wagga, 76 per cent., and Cooma, 70 per cent. A comparison with the Annual Report for 1891 shows that the percentage for the two years, 1891 and 1892, approximate very closely. In 8 land districts the whole of the land available was conditionally purchased; 90 to 99 per cent., in 8; 80 to 89 per cent., in 10; 70 to 79 per cent., in 8; 60 to 69 per cent., in 12; 50 to 59 per cent., in 11; 40 to 49 per cent., in 4; 30 to 39 per cent., in 6; and the percentage was under 29 in 16 land districts.

The area available within the Wagga Wagga Land Board District was the largest, being 287,444 acres 2 roods 32 perches, of which 220,541 acres 1 rood 21 perches were selected at a total price of £507,669 15s. 7d., or at an average price of £2 6s. 0½d. The deposits amount to £50,767 1s. 8d.

During the year a number of special areas, within suburban or population areas, were proclaimed at Adaminaby, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bellingen, Berowra, Bulla, Cargellico, Cargo, Condobolin, Forbes, Galargambone, Gooloogong, Grafton, Gunndah, Moonbi, Moruya, Moulamein, Parkes, Tenterfield, Ulladulla, Warren, and Wellington, the object being to render land available for *bona-fide* conditional purchase in the vicinity of towns, and to encourage settlement within easy reach of a probable market. The area so proclaimed was 18,152 acres and 34 perches, of which 9,159 acres and 19 perches were taken up. The deposits paid amounted to £2,961 14s. 9d., the average price per acre being £3 4s. 8d.

These lands were subdivided into areas to meet the requirements of the localities, and to accord with the nature of the soil and its capacity for cultivation. Beyond the fact that residence is compulsory, the conditions of selection within these Special Areas do not differ from those of ordinary conditional purchases. No money other

other than the deposit and survey fee (the deposit being one-tenth of the purchase money) is required for three years from the date of the application, when annual instalments, at the rate of one-twentieth of the full price per acre commence and are payable until the balance of purchase money, with 4 per cent. interest, is paid.

The advantage of this system (which was inaugurated by the Act of 1889) is that, the price being a fixed, not an upset one, persons taking up the land are not required to compete at auction, as they were before that Act came into operation; and, moreover, by limiting the area which can be taken up, monopoly is prevented, and means afforded by which town and suburban settlement can be fostered, by enabling areas more or less suitable for agriculture, orchards, &c., to be acquired with a small capital and on easy terms.

Improvement Purchases.

Three hundred and eighteen applications were made to purchase (by virtue of improvements under section 46 of the Act of 1884) an area of 184 acres 1 rood 39½ perches within proclaimed gold-fields. This compares unfavourably with the business of 1891, when 1,062 applications, representing an area of 653 acres 1 rood 27 perches, were received. The falling off is no doubt attributable in a measure to the demand for land at Broken Hill, Peak Hill, &c., having to some extent exhausted itself, and to the unsettled industrial conditions at the former place.

Of the applications received, 47 were refused and 39 granted at an appraised value of £658 18s. (inclusive of penalties) for 20 acres 38 perches. In addition to these 411 applications, made prior to the 1st January, 1892, were approved for an area of 243 acres 3 roods 37 perches, which realised (inclusive of penalties) the sum of £8,780 8s. 6d.

An area of 190 acres 14½ perches in three portions was alienated, under the provisions of the 2nd clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, at an appraised value of £343 5s. 1d., the price with penalties amounting to £355 13s. 1d.

The details of the foregoing are set out in Schedules LV, LVI, LVII, from which it will be seen that a total area of 454 acres 1 rood 9½ perches, in 453 portions, was alienated at an appraised value of £9,794 19s. 7d.

Conditional Leases.

Business under this head, as pointed out in previous reports, is necessarily dependent on that connected with conditional purchases. Conditional leases, in fact, owe their existence to conditional purchases, the one being, as it were, the parent of the other, so that such fluctuations as exhibit themselves in the demand for one must be looked for as having a twofold effect. It thus happens that the number of applications received during 1892 shows a falling off, as compared with the number lodged during the previous year, and this fact must be traced to the causes touched upon in the chapter dealing with applications for conditional purchase. The following statement shows, in a comparative form, the applications received since 1885 inclusive, from which it will be seen that 2,692 applications for an area of 1,171,971 acres 1 rood 18 perches were received during 1892, as against 3,952 for 2,177,180 acres and 15 perches in 1891.

Year.	Number.	Area.		Deposits.		
		a.	r. p.	£	s.	d.
1885	3,816	2,547,045	0 15*	21,225	7	6
1886	2,500	1,207,953	0 8	10,066	5	6
1887	2,228	1,242,380	0 0	10,353	3	4
1888	2,623	1,424,753	1 25	11,872	18	11
1889	3,470	1,569,949	3 30	13,082	18	4
1890	5,466	3,056,774	2 26	25,489	7	2
1891	3,952	2,177,810	0 15	18,140	17	10
1892	2,692	1,171,971	1 18	9,769	5	1

* This includes 1,994 applications; area, 1,193,617 acres 30 perches, made under the 54th clause of the Act of 1884.

Taking into account applications made during 1892 and previous years, 3,215, representing an area of 1,598,746 acres 2 roods 30 perches, were confirmed, and 822 disallowed, making a total of 4,037 disposed of. Of the applications lodged during the year, 844, of an area of 358,552 acres and 20 perches, were confirmed, and 384 disallowed. Of those lodged between the 1st December, 1889, and the 1st January, 1892, 2,365, representing an area of 1,236,683 acres 1 rood 10 perches, were confirmed, and 432 disallowed, while of those received prior to the 1st December, 1889, 6, with an area of 3,511 acres 1 rood, were confirmed, and 6 disallowed.

The conditional leases gazetted during 1892 numbered 3,950. The leases current on the 31st December, 1892, under the 48th, 52nd, and 54th clauses of the Act of 1884, and the 25th section of the Act of 1889, numbered 17,753, representing an area of 10,713,951 acres 3 roods 10 perches, and an annual rent of £131,709 14s. 10d. To these (which represent leases actually gazetted as approved) are, however, to be added leases applied for subsequently to 1st December, 1889, still undisposed of, as the Crown Lands Act of 1889 conceded the right to occupy the land from the date of application. Taking these together, the number of leases in existence at the end of 1892 was 19,300, representing an area of 11,759,995 acres; but it is pointed out that disallowance of some of the applications thus included will probably take place.

An area of 247,790 acres 18 perches comprised in 621 conditional leases, and representing a rent of £2,844 16s. 2d., was declared forfeited during the year, and in the same period 1,522 conditional leases were transferred.

During the year appraisements by the Land Boards of the rent of 3,984 conditional leases were submitted to the Minister and were dealt with by him in terms of Section 6 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889. Of these the rents approved by the Land Boards were accepted in 3,838 cases, and 146 cases were referred to the Land Appeal Court.

The rents of 316 conditional leases reappraised, under the 29th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, were gazetted during 1892, in 28 of which no alteration had taken place in rent, in 164 the rent exceeded the original rate, and in 124 cases the new rate was less than the original rate, and consequently to the Crown's disadvantage.

In connection with conditional leases 6,650 instructions were forwarded to Inspectors, and 5,797 reports were furnished by them. (Schedules XXXVIII to XLVIII.)

Sales under the Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Act.

The transactions under the provisions of the Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Act have, for the most part, been fully explained in the Reports for 1890 and 1891; and practically nothing is left to be said with regard to the cases except in so far as their present position is concerned. A special point of interest is, however, the position of the parties with respect to their liabilities to the Crown.

As previously mentioned, the total number of applications made was 1,169. These have all been disposed of; and such as were not disallowed represented 964 portions, containing in the aggregate 226 acres 1 rood and 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ perches. This land was appraised at £61,314, being an average of £271 per acre. The different prices, as might be expected, vary, ranging from about £15 to £400 per lot.

The greater proportion (*i.e.*, 869) of the cases were gazetted on 30th December, 1890; 73 were gazetted on the 20th January; 7 on the 10th March; and 14 on the 8th December, 1891; and 1 was gazetted on the 7th June, 1892. According to the provisions of the Act the purchase money was payable in six instalments, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. being payable at the same time on the balance from time to time outstanding. No money was deposited with the application; but a first instalment (without interest) was payable within three months after the date of the *Gazette* notice of approval, and an instalment (with interest) was afterwards payable annually on the recurring date of the *Gazette* notice. Within the first twelve months

months therefore two payments were due. It has, unfortunately, happened that these terms have not in a large number of cases seemed to be sufficiently liberal, having regard to the circumstances of the purchasers. Most of these persons are miners whose means were probably at the outset somewhat limited, and have since become more so owing to the shrinkage of the Newcastle coal trade and the general depression affecting the whole Colony at the present time.

In 56 instances no money whatever has been paid, and in these the applications have been gazetted as forfeited; in 90 the first instalment has been paid, but the second and third instalments are overdue; in 589 the third instalment alone is outstanding. It is satisfactory to be able to state, however, that 169 cases have been completed by the payment in full of the purchase money, amounting to £11,726 16s. The applications current number 739, with purchase money amounting to £46,248. (Schedule LXIII.)

The condition of things, before explained, led to the introduction by Mr. Copeland of a Bill for the amendment of the Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Act, which was passed into law as Act 56 Vic. No. 12. This Act will enable the purchasers to clear off their present balances by twenty instalments, with interest at the rate of 4, instead of 5, per cent. per annum.

Artesian Well Leases.

These leases are granted to Occupation License, or Annual Lease, holders under the 45th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, the provisions of which admit (for their protection) of the temporary reservation of a specific area surrounding sites on which operations connected with the search for and conservation of water are being carried on. The issue of the lease ultimately depends upon the discovery of water in a sufficient quantity and of a sufficiently permanent character.

During 1892 six applications were tendered for permission to bore and search for water, and an area comprising 61,436 acres was temporarily exempted from sale and lease in connection therewith. (Schedule CXX.)

Schedule CXXI indicates in detail the artesian well leases, approved by the Governor-in-Council to the 31st December, 1892, from which it will be seen that 12 leases have been granted representing an area of 122,880 acres.

Homestead Leases.

The following schedule exhibits a comparison of the transactions of the number of Homestead Lease applications made since 1885, inclusive, and shows that during 1892, 176 applications were received for an area of 1,214,447 acres, the deposits amounting to £5,048 16s. 6d., as against 191 during 1891 for 1,515,929 acres, the deposits for which amounted to £6,278 2s. 1d.

Year.	No. of Applications.	Area applied for.	Deposits.		
			£	s.	d.
		Acres.			
1885	391	3,823,235	15,880	2	11
1886	121	1,141,963	4,758	3	7
1887	128	1,198,286	4,992	17	2
1888	141	1,332,691	5,511	15	7
1889	238	2,187,837	9,113	19	9
1890	310	2,620,959	10,920	13	3
1891	191	1,515,629	6,278	2	1
1892	176	1,214,447	5,648	16	6

Of the applications received during 1892, 12 were refused and 20 granted, leaving 144 outstanding at the close of the year, but including applications undisposed of on the 31st December, 1891, action on 247 was completed during the year, 38 having been either refused or permitted to be withdrawn, and 209 approved, for an area of 1,668,272 acres at a rent of £10,057 13s. 6d. per annum. (Schedule CXII, CXIII, CXIV.)

The

The homestead leases, current on the 31st December, 1892, numbered 1,116, representing an area of 9,743,022 acres 2 roods, and an annual rent of £65,652 12s. (Schedule CXV.)

Eighteen applications were received for refund of the value of improvements on land applied for as homestead leases, and, taking into account 4 undisposed of on the 31st December, 1891, 18 were dealt with, leaving 4 outstanding at the close of the year. Action in respect of 216 transfers was completed during 1892, leaving 128 pending on the 31st December, 1892. (Schedule CXVI, CXVII.)

It has already been pointed out in the earlier Reports, that 413 homestead leases were brought under the provisions of Section 29 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, with a view to a reappraisal and periodical revision of rent, &c., and that in 180 cases action was completed in 1891. During the past year 199 leases were thus reappraised and the new rents gazetted, particulars in respect of which are supplied in Schedule CXIX. In 112 cases, the reappraisal has resulted in an increase of rent; in 3 no alteration has been effected, while, in 84, the lessees have secured reduction in rent.

Special Purchases.

Applications to the number of 118, for the purchase of land, under the provisions of the 63rd, 64th, 66th, and 67th sections of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, were received during 1892, 12 being for the rescission of reservation of water frontage, 16 for permission to reclaim, 14 for the purchase of small areas unavailable for selection, and 76 for the purchase of unnecessary roads.

Including with the foregoing the applications made under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and the 9th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, an aggregate area of 266 acres 3 roods 12 perches was alienated, which (including penalties) realized the sum of £2,226 15s. 7d. The sale of 2 acres 1 rood 10½ perches in the County of Cumberland brought £1,488 2s. 9d.

The details relating to this class of business are shown in Schedules LVIII, LIX.

Surrenders and Exchanges.

The schedules in illustration of the business under this heading, for the sake of convenience, indicate the situation of the land proposed to be surrendered, whether wholly within the leasehold or wholly within the resumed area, or partly within one and partly within the other, but so far as the land to be acquired by the lessees is concerned it has to be borne in mind that it must be situated wholly within the leasehold area.

From the following it will be seen that 81 applications for surrender and exchange of land under the Crown Lands Act of 1889 were made during 1892; the area proposed to be exchanged being 198,698 acres.

During the year 37 applications were received to surrender land within resumed areas in exchange for lands within leasehold areas, and 60, some of which were outstanding on the 31st December, 1891, were in course of action, of which 11 were refused, 3 were withdrawn, and 46 were in various stages at the close of the year. (Schedules CV, CVI.)

Twenty-one applications were received to surrender lands within leasehold areas in exchange for other lands within leasehold areas. The applications under consideration during the year, inclusive of those outstanding from 1891, numbered 29, of which 9 were refused and 3 were withdrawn, leaving 17 undisposed of on the 31st December, 1892. (Schedules CIII, CIV.)

Twenty-three applications were reviewed to surrender lands situated within leasehold and resumed areas in exchange for other lands within leasehold areas. Taking into account the applications undisposed of on the 31st December, 1891, 3 were accepted, 5 were refused, and 3 withdrawn, leaving 25 outstanding at the close of 1892. (Schedules CVII, CVIII, CIX.)

Ninety-one applications for exchanges affecting an area of 80,074 acres within expired leasehold areas in the Eastern Division have not been completed. The Supreme Court having decided that an exchange cannot be given effect to after the expiration of the pastoral lease, the applications (which were made prior to the expiry of the leases in the Eastern Division), are held in abeyance pending legislation. (Schedule CXI.)

The applications to surrender lands under the provisions of the 75th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 accepted from the 1st January, 1885, to the 31st December, 1892, number 45 and refer to an area of 13,067 acres. (Schedule CX.)

Volunteer Land Order Applications.

During the year 10 applications were received for an area of 500 acres under the provisions of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867, and 10 (some of which had been made prior to 1892), containing an area of 500 acres, were satisfied, while 11, representing 550 acres, remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

The sum of £12 15s. was refunded, being the subdivision and survey fees paid with applications for grants of land in virtue of Volunteer Certificates which were refused. (Schedules LIV, LX, LXI.)

Cost of Survey.

In the Report for 1891 a comparison was instituted between the fees paid by applicants and the cost of survey to the Department showing a considerable share of the expense to be borne by the Crown. The average of the gross cost, however, is necessarily subject to fluctuations, which are governed in a great measure by the species of tenure for which the measurements have been effected. The surveys of the larger areas being the cheaper and having the effect, if they should predominate, of reducing it.

Schedule CXLVII exhibits in detail the cost of measurements, some of the surveys having been carried out during 1891, the accounts for which were rendered during 1892, and from this it will be observed that the average cost per acre for all classes of measurements was 5⁹/₁₆d. as against 5¹⁰/₁₁d. per acre for the previous year. The cost of survey per acre of conditional purchases and conditional leases approximates very closely to that of 1891, while that for homestead leases shows a perceptible reduction in 1892.

Annual Leases.

An area of 21,210 acres 2 roods, comprised in 40 lots, was offered at auction under the provisions of the 85th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and 8, lots containing an area of 3,357 acres 2 roods, were sold at an annual rental of £144 18s. 10d. This shows a slight decrease on the business of 1891, when 34 lots, with an area of 10,890 acres 2 roods were disposed of at a rental of £227 12s. 3d. (Schedule LXV.)

The number of lots submitted to tender under the same section was 643, with an area of 540,791 acres 3 roods, resulting in 67 tenders being granted, representing an area of 54,626 acres 2 roods and an annual rent of £430 18s. 1d. This also exhibits a decrease compared with the transactions of 1891, which, however, may be accounted for by the fact that the provisions of the Crown Lands Act of

1889 enabling leases to be secured by application at an appraised rent are more acceptable by reason of the absence of risk which a tenderer incurs of being displaced by a higher bidder unknown to him. The following statement furnishes a comparison between the transactions of 1891 and 1892. (Schedule LXVI.)

Year.	No. of lots offered at auction.	Area.			No. sold.	Area.			Annual Rent.		
		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.
1891	58	22,002	3	0	34	10,809	2	0	227	12	3
1892	40	21,210	2	0	8	3,357	2	0	144	18	10
	No. of lots offered to tender.										
1891	580	579,534	0	0	95	83,314	0	0	777	16	4
1892	643	540,791	3	0	67	54,626	2	0	430	18	1

During the year 2,578 applications for annual leases, representing an area of 1,768,807 acres 1 rood, were received, and 3,809 (which included some not finally disposed of on 31st December, 1891) for an area of 2,738,652 acres 1 rood came forward for consideration. Of these, 605 were either refused or withdrawn, and 1,656, for an area of 1,115,248 acres 3 roods 2 perches, granted at an annual rent of £8,883 12s. 3d., leaving 1,548 applications undisposed of at the close of the year. (Schedule LXX.)

The following statement shows the number of applications under section 33, C.L.A. of 1889, received since 1890. Further details are exhibited in Schedule LXX:—

Year.	No.	Area. Acres.
1890	1,186	955,467
1891	2,083	1,517,795
1892	2,578	1,768,807

Twenty-two leases, representing an area of 11,252 acres 2 roods 37 perches, were cancelled during the year, and 838, containing in all 532,244 acres and representing an annual rent of £4,315 19s. 1d., were notified as lapsed. (Schedule LXVIII, LXIX.)

The annual leases current on the 31st December, 1892, numbered 6,926, the total area being 4,589,729 acres, and the annual rent £33,627 9s. 7d. (Schedule LXVII.)

Inferior Lands Leases.

The character of the lands coming within the operation of the 37th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889 has already been described in the Report for 1891.

During the year 11 applications for leases of inferior lands were under consideration, of which 8 were refused, leaving 3 outstanding at the close of the year. The area held under inferior lands lease on the 31st December, 1892, was 4,000 acres, comprised in one lease, and returning an annual rent of £16 13s. 4d. (Schedules CXXXVI, CXXXVII.) An area of 64,000 acres was offered during the year, tenders for which were accepted at the beginning of 1893.

Pastoral Leases.

On the 31st December, 1892, 1,042 pastoral leases were current, containing an area of 58,054,824 acres, and returning an annual rent of £380,018 17s. 4d. The subjoined comparative statement of the leases held in 1891 and 1892 in each of the divisions of the Colony, shows an increase in the rent, due for the most part, to the appraisements under the Crown Lands Act of 1889. Of the 1,002 leases brought under that Act, 556 were gazetted at the new rents during 1891, and 424 during 1892, making 980 altogether; and these represent 655 cases in which the new appraisement

appraisement has benefited the lessees in the shape of a rent below what would have been chargeable under the Act of 1884; 286 cases in which the Crown was allowed a higher rent than that Act provided for; and 39 cases in which neither the Crown nor the lessees have derived any advantage. (Schedules XCV and XCVI.)

1891.				1892.			
Division.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Division.	No.	Area.	Rent.
		Acres.	£ s. d.			Acres.	£ s. d.
Eastern	12	240,987	1,019 2 11	Eastern	5	99,737	382 17 8
Central	721	18,641,876	196,212 12 6	Central	722	18,571,821	198,856 0 10
Western	316	39,533,931	172,465 6 2	Western	315	39,383,266	180,779 18 10
Total	1,049	58,416,794	369,727 1 7	Total	1,012	58,054,824	380,018 17 4

In order to dispel the impression which apparently prevails that a large number of the leasehold areas, particularly in the Western Division, have been abandoned, and that, therefore, large tracts (formerly held under Pastoral Lease) are now unoccupied waste lands, it may not be out of place here to remark that, since the Act of 1884 came into operation, only sixteen in the Central Division and eight in the Western Division have been forfeited. Of the former seven have been absorbed under other tenures, and of the latter six have been disposed of by auction or tender under Pastoral Lease, leaving nine in the Central Division, representing 185,000 acres, and two in the Western Division, representing 64,890 acres, not held under tenure at present.

Generally speaking, these areas comprise country reported to be "inferior," and their beneficial occupation will probably not be brought about until the law provides for a form of tenure suited to their situation and natural conditions. (Schedules LXXVII to LXXX.)

Occupation Licenses and Vacated Lands.

The subjoined schedule affords a comparison of the occupation licenses held during the years 1891 and 1892 respectively, and shows a decrease so far as 1892 is concerned. The falling off in the area held under occupation license is a necessary consequence from the increase of other tenures, and even when the entire area is not absorbed the balance frequently consists of such scattered blocks as to render the renewal of the license as a whole unprofitable. Apart from this, licensees are found to avail themselves of the privileges of section 33 of the Act of 1889, and to secure annual leases of such parts of their holdings as are best suited to their interests, leaving the Crown to obtain tenants for the remainder as best it may:—

On 31st December, 1891.				On 31st December, 1892.			
Division.	No.	Area.	Rent.	Division.	No.	Area.	Rent.
		Acres.	£ s. d.			Acres.	£ s. d.
Eastern (preferential licenses)	424	6,469,817	43,250 2 0	Eastern (preferential licenses).....	411	5,448,489	33,506 11 8
Eastern (ordinary licenses)	333	4,070,090	16,877 10 0	Eastern (ordinary licenses).....	318	3,782,473	14,869 10 0
Central	627	10,094,174	54,635 13 0	Central	606	8,150,937	44,050 9 10
Western	242	29,004,638	63,675 10 0	Western	228	25,679,908	52,806 14 7
Total.....	1,626	49,638,749	178,447 15 0	Total.....	1,563	43,061,807	145,233 6 1

It may be interesting to refer here to lands formerly under pastoral occupation which have become vacant through various causes, and for this purpose it is necessary to look back to the passing of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. After the completion of the division of the pastoral holdings under that Act there were 53 resumed areas, representing nearly 1,000,000 acres, for which no application for an occupation license had been tendered. Of these, 37, representing 672,000 acres, were in the Eastern Division; 13 representing 221,000 acres, in the Central Division; and 3 in the Western Division, representing 85,000 acres. Those in the Eastern Division have on several occasions been offered at auction and tender, but without much success. Reports have been obtained on the situation and character of these lands in the Central Division, and their disposal has been postponed in anticipation of early legislation, which is calculated to affect them. They are, however, now available for annual lease, conditional purchase, &c. The same remarks apply to those in the Western Division, except, of course, that they are not open to ordinary conditional purchase.

Since the passing of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 383 occupation licenses, representing about 8,000,000 acres, have reverted to the Crown. In the Eastern Division there were 238; in the Central Division, 112; and 33 in the Western Division. It is possible only to surmise the reasons which have influenced the licensees in giving up these resumed areas, but the small and disintegrated areas available in some cases, have, no doubt, tended to this result. The bulk of these lands are in the south-eastern part of the Colony, or the roughest parts of the north-eastern Coast District. Efforts have been made from time to time to find tenants for them. Some have been offered at auction or by tender on more than one occasion; whilst others—the better class of land—have been absorbed by conditional purchase, and conditional or annual lease, and have, consequently, disappeared from the official records as resumed areas.

In the Eastern Division 143 leaseholds (representing about 1,250,000 acres), which by effluxion of time expired in 1890, and became under the law “resumed areas,” were not applied for as Preferential Occupation Licenses, and thus ceased to produce rent as pastoral holdings. Of these, 66 (owing to selection, conditional and annual leases) have been effaced as resumed areas. Of the other 77, some, consequent upon the small and scattered areas available (ranging from 500 acres to 2,000 acres) and to the fluctuations by conditional purchase, &c., it has not been thought advisable to submit to lease by auction or by tender; whilst, in the remainder of the cases, the areas being larger, endeavours have been made, though without success, to put them under tenure by offering them as occupation licenses at auction, or by tender, on several occasions.

Of the Preferential Occupation Licenses, which succeeded the Pastoral Leases of the Eastern Division, many have disappeared from the maps, having been absorbed by selection and conditional lease, and 15, representing 249,000 acres, have lapsed, owing to default on the part of the licensee. Some of the latter areas have been twice offered by auction and tender as occupation licenses, at rates from £1 to 10s. per section per annum. In others, the area is too small to induce occupation as a whole, but the better parts are applied for from time to time as Annual Leases, at an appraised rental.

It is estimated that on the 31st December last there were about 11½ million acres of unrented lands which had been comprised in holdings not brought under the Act of 1884, or which had ceased to be so held after having been brought under that Act. About 2¼ millions were situated within reserves from sale. The remaining 9¼ millions included about 5¼ millions within the mountainous parts of the north-eastern and south-eastern portions of the Colony; with about 3½ millions of, for the most part, abandoned resumed areas in the Western Division. There are large tracts in the counties of Beresford, Wallace, Wellesley, Auckland, and Dampier, which at the passing of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 were not under tenure; and, so far as is known from official records, were never at any time under pastoral occupation of

any

any kind. The same remarks apply to extensive areas in the counties of Raleigh and Fitzroy in the northern part of the Eastern Division; and also to parts of the counties of White and Baradine in the Narrabri and Pilliga Districts. The provisions of the present Crown Lands Acts do not seem to be sufficiently liberal to attract settlement, and hence further dealing with them awaits legislative action.

As instances of the attempts made to secure revenue from these lands, it may be mentioned that 197 occupation licenses, comprising an area of 4,130,929 acres, were either offered at auction or by tender during the year, but only 21, representing an area of 373,717 acres, were taken up. (Schedules LXXXIX and XC.)

In the County of Auckland 13 lots, comprising an area of about 446,000 acres, were offered by auction at an upset rental of £1 6s. 8d. per section, but no offer was made. The lots were again offered at the reduced upset price of 10s. per section, but still no offers were received. The land is now under offer by tender without a minimum upset price. The tenders close shortly.

In the Grafton Land Board District 89 lots, comprising an area of 1,763,000 acres, were offered for occupation license at upset prices ranging from £2 to 2s. 6d. per section. Of these 10 lots were sold aggregating in area 145,000 acres. The remaining lands are now submitted to tender without a minimum.

In the Armidale Land Board District 42 lots, containing an area of 1,354,000 acres, were offered for occupation license at upset prices varying from £2 to £1 per section. Only two were sold, and the remainder are now submitted to tender without a minimum price.

In the County of Beresford (Cooma District) 19 lots, with an area of about 170,000 acres, were offered at auction at prices ranging from £2 10s. to £1 13s. 4d. per section, only 2, however, containing 13,700 acres, were disposed of. The balance of the land is now under offer by tender, which close shortly.

General.

Refunds amounting in the aggregate to £29,516 14s. 3d., and having reference to the withdrawal of 3,836,573 acres for settlement by conditional purchase and other purposes from 1,034 pastoral leases and occupation licenses, were made to the persons concerned. The particulars of these are shown in schedule LXXVII, from which it will be observed that 105,081 acres, involving a refund of £2,440 3s. 9d., were withdrawn from 103 pastoral leases, and 3,731,492 acres, necessitating the repayment of £27,076 10s. 6d., from 931 occupation licenses.

In three cases subdivision of leasehold areas was applied for and completed during the year, and the transfer of 89 pastoral leases, 36 preferential occupation licenses, and 96 occupation licenses was given effect to during the same period. (Schedules LXXXI and LXXXIV.)

During the year 5 pastoral leases and 13 preferential occupation licenses were declared forfeited. The forfeiture of 1 pastoral lease and 1 occupation license was reversed. One application was tendered under section 33, and accepted for the preferential occupation license of the former leasehold in the Eastern Division representing an area of 24,000 acres, and an approximate rent of £28 2s. 6d. (Schedules LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVIII.)

Ninety-eight occupation licenses were not renewed for 1892, but 31 of these were revived on payment of the necessary overdue rent. One pastoral lease, 5 preferential occupation licenses, and 16 occupation licenses were sold by auction during the same period. (Schedules LXXXVII, XCII.)

The appraisements under the Crown Lands Act of 1889 of 424 pastoral leases, 103 occupation licenses, and 214 preferential occupation licenses, were given effect to by notice in the *Government Gazette* during the year. (Schedules XCIII, XCIV, and CII.)

The cases dealt with by the Land Appeal Court under the Crown Rents Act of 1890 during the year numbered 6, relating to 5 pastoral leases and 1 occupation license. In respect of 4, the rate determined by the Court agrees with the Minister's rate, while in the remaining 2 the Minister's rate has been reduced. In connection with overpaid rents under the provisions of the Crown Rents Act of 1890, a refund of £267 15s. 10d., including £46 15s. 10d. interest, was made during the year in connection with 2 leasehold areas. (Schedules C and Cl.)

Residential Leases.

The provisions of the 48th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, which extend the advantages of obtaining residential leases to holders of miners' rights were availed of in 70 cases. The applications received, with 82 outstanding on the 31st December, 1891, made a total of 152, representing an area of 1,370 acres 33 perches under consideration; of these 50 were either disallowed or withdrawn, and 38, comprising an area of 336 acres 26 perches, granted at an annual rent of £77 10s. 4d., leaving 64 applications in course of action at the close of the year. (Schedule CXXX.)

During the year 6 residential leases, containing an area of 55 acres 3 roods 17 perches, at an annual rent of £13 10s. 4d., were forfeited. (Schedule CXXXII.)

The residential leases current on the 31st December, 1892, numbered 65, representing an area of 587 acres 2 roods 13 perches, and an annual rent of £130 17s. 4d. (Schedule CXXXI.)

Snow Lands Leases.

The portion of the Colony over which this particular class of leases operates is restricted, to the contiguous parts of the Land Board Districts of Cooma and Wagga Wagga, and the variations in climatic conditions in surrounding districts also affect the demand for leases of this character. The business under this heading has consequently been nominal.

An area of 76,959 acres, comprised in 15 lots, was offered at auction, resulting in the sale of 4 leases, containing an area of 28,675 acres, at an annual rent of £59 14s. 0d. (Schedule CXXXIII.)

The leases current on the 31st December, 1892, numbered 22, representing an area of 90,785 acres and an annual rent of £910 1s. 2d. One lease, of an area of 2,440 acres and an annual rent of £43, was declared forfeited. (Schedules CXXXIV, CXXXV.)

Scrub Leases.

During the year 9 applications for an area of 77,832 acres 2 roods were received under the provisions of the 35th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and from 1891 there were 14 outstanding, representing an area of 90,240 acres; of these 23 applications (representing an area of 168,072 acres 2 roods), 7 were either disallowed or withdrawn, and 3, comprising an area of 17,040 acres and an annual rent of £57 14s., granted, leaving 13 undisposed of on 31st December, 1892. Large areas of scrub and waste lands have been dealt with irrespective of formal applications, but it has not been considered advisable to deal with them under the present law. The cost of eradicating scrub appears to militate against operations under this class of lease, and the limited number of applications tends to indicate that the results expected do not recommend the necessary outlay on the part of lessees and others. (Schedules CXXII, CXXIII.)

At the close of the year 16 scrub leases were current, representing an area of 103,437 acres and an annual rent of £139 10s. 7d. (Schedule CXXIV.)

Special

Special Leases.

Under the provisions of the 89th and 90th sections of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, 232 applications for special leases were received in 1892, as against 354 lodged in 1891, and including with these such as were outstanding on 31st December, 1891, the number of applications requiring action in 1892 is brought up to 438. Of these 115, for an area of 3,407 acres 2 roods 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches, were granted at an annual rent of £1,651 9s., while 117, for an area of 6,684 acres 2 roods 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches, were either refused or permitted to be withdrawn, leaving 226, for an area of 6,531 acres 2 roods 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches, pending at the close of the year.

The special leases which expired on 31st December, 1891, numbered 42 for an area of 841 acres 3 roods 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches at an annual rent of £629.* Sixty-eight special leases, representing an area of 264 acres 3 roods 11 perches and an annual rent of £1,158, expired on the 31st December, 1892, and during the year 48 special leases, comprising an area of 707 acres 2 roods 34 perches and involving an annual loss to the revenue of £475 10s., were declared forfeited.

At the close of the year there were 512 special leases current, representing an area of 13,139 acres 3 roods 38 perches and returning an annual rent of £11,653 17s. 6d.

Details in respect of leases of this character are set forth in Schedules CXXII, CXXIII, CXXIV, CXXV, CXXVI, CXXVII, CXXVIII, CXXIX.

Expenditure.

The outstanding claims for 1892 services were estimated on the 31st December last to represent £58,000, so that when all the 1892 liabilities have been met, it is estimated that the total expenditure will amount to about £434,418 17s. 2d. Included in these figures is the sum of £9,668 1s. 2d. for Postage and Stamp Duties, as well as £2,152 13s. 9d. for advertising, paid from certain Treasury Votes; as also £683 11s. 8d. for survey fees paid from Trust Fund, and £301 7s. 2d. for similar services paid from applicants' deposits lodged to Suspense Account at the Treasury. These four items made up a sum of £12,805 13s. 9d., which being deducted from the total estimated expenditure, as above, leaves the sum of £421,613 3s. 5d. as representing the probable expenditure from the Appropriations of the Department.

As before stated, the votes passed and proposed for the year amount to £460,132 17s. 5d., which it will be seen is £38,519 14s. in excess of the estimated expenditure from the Department's votes, representing the balances of various votes which will not be required, and will ultimately be written off at the Treasury.

Compared with the actual expenditure for 1891, which amounts to £429,367 12s. 10d., the estimated total for all services for the year under review (£434,418 17s. 2d.) shows an increase of £5,051 4s. 4d. In respect of this increase, it should be explained that the ordinary expenses of administration show a decrease of £28,548 15s. 8d., the increase referred to having arisen owing to two items of extraordinary expenditure which were not incurred in 1891, viz., £10,000 for the acquisition of land for Public Parks and Recreation Reserves, and £23,000 for the erection of Rabbit-proof fences, viz., £33,600.

With reference to the salaries of Crown Land Agents and Assistants, it may be mentioned that 29 were paid wholly from the votes of this Department, 41 were paid jointly by this Department and the Department of Justice, while 22 were paid wholly by the latter Department—the salaries of the Offices being fixed with due regard to the dual duties, one set of which is usually insufficient to occupy the time of one Officer.

The efforts of the two Departments towards economy in this direction have resulted in a considerable reduction of expenditure, and the arrangement has so far worked satisfactorily. There are, however, still some matters in this connection which require adjustment.

* The reference in the Annual Report for 1891 in this connection in Schedule 93 should have stated the period as 31st December, 1890, and as 31st December, 1891.

Schedules are furnished (I to VIII), showing the "Expenditure for all services during 1892," "Salaries paid in the year 1892," "Revenue and Receipts for 1892," "Number of persons employed at the several Land Board Offices on the 31st December, 1892, with their annual rate of pay," "Number of officers employed in the District Survey Offices, and aggregate annual amount of salaries of each staff, including Branches and part branches not directly associated with the administration of the Crown Lands Acts, on the 31st December, 1892," and "Travelling expenses and fees paid in connection with Local Land Board Meetings during the year 1892."

The number of accounts dealt with in the Account Branch during the year was 15,411, representing payments to the number of 32,378.

As will be seen by reference to the subjoined table, the total sum voted on the Estimates-in-Chief for 1892 was £458,397, and the sum proposed to be voted in the Supplementary Estimates for the services of that year is £1,735 17s. 5d., in all £460,132 17s. 5d. The actual expenditure during the year amounts to £410,812 0s. 8d., made up as follows, viz., for the services of 1891 and previous years £31,423 3s. 6d., and for 1892, £376,418 17s. 2d.

Sums voted in the Estimates-in-Chief, and proposed to be voted in the Supplementary Estimates for 1892.

Head of Service.	Voted in Estimates-in-Chief.	Proposed to be voted in the Supplementary Estimates.	Total.
<i>Department of Lands.</i>			
Department of Lands, Rabbit Branch	£ 97,111 0 0	£ 292 16 9	£ 97,403 16 9
Minor Roads	1,400 0 0	.....	1,400 0 0
Land Agents, Appraisers, &c.	56,935 0 0	81 8 10	57,019 8 10
Land Court	6,655 0 0	.....	6,655 0 0
Miscellaneous services	46,375 0 0	708 11 10	47,083 11 10
Total, Lands	208,476 0 0	1,085 17 5	209,5 1 17 5
<i>Survey of Lands.</i>			
Survey of Lands	231,210 0 0	350 0 0	231,560 0 0
Triangulation Survey, &c.	7,494 0 0	.....	7,494 0 0
Total, Survey	238,704 0 0	350 0 0	239,052 0 0
<i>Special Service.</i>			
Detail Survey of City and Suburbs for continuation of the Water Supply and Sewerage schemes	11,217 0 0	300 0 0	11,517 0 0
Grand Total	458,397 0 0	1,735 17 5	460,132 17 5

RABBIT BRANCH.

The field staff at the disposal of the Rabbit Branch having been reduced to meet the bare requirements of the Rabbit Act, the information collected during the year is too limited to admit of a comprehensive statement being supplied as to the general progress and nature of the work being done in the extirpation of rabbits by the Crown lessees and others. It is gathered, however, from the reports of the Inspectors, that rabbit destruction still continues to be carried out with more or less activity over a large area of the infested country. As a rule operations are confined almost exclusively to the hot, dry months, when surprising results are obtained at a comparatively trifling cost. The remarks in this connection contained in the last Annual Report apply equally to the year under review, and therefore need not be repeated.

Notwithstanding the long stretches of wire-netting fencing erected during the past few years, by which the onward march of the rabbits has unquestionably been checked, evidence is not wanting that the pest is slowly but surely making its appearance in parts of the country hitherto regarded as uninfested; and the settlers on the outer edge of the Eastern Division so seriously apprehend its appearance as to deem it necessary to erect fences, such as those referred to. However, beyond all this, there can be no doubt that the work done in the erection of private and public barrier fences is of such a character that a wave of rabbits, similar to that which passed over the country in the years 1886 and 1887, is now scarcely probable.

With

With this Report will be found a map showing the boundary lines of holdings which are known to have been made rabbit-proof at the end of last year. The data for this map has been collected at great pains from various sources; and I have to acknowledge the kind assistance afforded by Messrs. Alex. Wilson, Cottee, and the managers of other institutions in the city, in supplying details relative to holdings which had not been visited by the Inspectors. It is hoped that the information given may prove of value to persons interested in the country included in infested areas.

Altogether, no less than 13,400 miles (including the barrier fences) of wire-netting have been erected; and, as the material is known to vary in character, both as regards the size of the mesh and the width of the netting, it may fairly be estimated that the cost in Sydney has not been less than £30 per mile. When to this is added the cost of carriage by rail and road, repairing old and erecting new fencing, rendering gates and watercourses rabbit-proof, and attaching the netting to the fences, it may be stated with safety that the total cost of this work has not been less than £50 per mile, so that it will be found upon this estimate that the rabbit pest has led to an expenditure of no less than £670,000, simply in an attempt to confine it within workable areas. One important use which the map fulfils is to indicate the localities where, by erecting small lengths of wire-netting fencing to connect with those already in existence, a number of continuous barrier lines can be formed, which, by checking the spread of the rabbits, will prove of great benefit to the country situated to the east of each such barrier; and in addition, it may be that an examination of the map may prevent the erection of costly fences in positions where they might be of little practical value.

The desirableness of continuing the barrier fence, extending from Barrington to Narromine, to some point on the southern boundary of the Colony, had for some time engaged the attention of the Department, and the necessity for the work having become more manifest from urgent representations made at public meetings held in various parts of the country, it was decided to complete the eastern barrier by attaching rabbit-proof wire netting to the existing fences along the western side of the railway reserve from Narromine to Corowa, *via* Blayney and Harden. The determination to adopt the railway route in preference to what might be a more direct line across country, was, to a certain extent, influenced by the fact that the existing fences were for a considerable distance in a thoroughly sound condition, thereby rendering unnecessary any considerable outlay in the way of repair. Another important consideration was the future care and maintenance of the fence, which will be most effectively secured at a trifling outlay by placing it under the control of the Railway Commissioners, as was done in the case of the Bourke-Narromine fence. With the object of giving effect to the decision, tenders were invited on the 27th of May last for the supply of 400 miles of galvanised wire netting of the following description:—42 inches wide, 1½ inch mesh, 17 gauge.

In response to the notice fourteen tenders were submitted, and after careful consideration, that of Messrs. Lysaght Bros. & Co. (Limited) to supply netting of the description before mentioned, containing 26½ meshes in a width, with an average of 670 meshes to the square yard, and an average weight of 1 ton 9 cwt. 18 lb. per mile, at a cost of £31 per mile, was accepted. Immediately upon it having been decided to erect the fence three Inspectors, then in the employ of the Department, were despatched to make an examination of the proposed route, and prepare specifications for the proper performance of all the works found to be necessary. In due course this preliminary task was completed, and specifications were adopted for the execution of the work in twelve sections as shown below:—

Section No.		Miles	Chains.
1.	Narromine to Dubbo about	21	40
"	2. Dubbo to Wellington "	29	20
"	3. Wellington to Stuart Town "	20	58
"	4. Stuart Town to Orange... .. "	35	18
"	5. Orange to Blayney "	18	20
"	6. Blayney to Cowra "	46	0
"	7. Cowra to Young "	46	0
"	8. Young to Wallendbeen... .. "	23	0
"	9. Wallendbeen to Illabo "	35	0
"	10. Illabo to the Murrumbidgee River "	32	0
"	11. Wagga Wagga to Culcairn "	48	10
"	12. Culcairn to Corowa "	44	61

Having

Having regard to the periods within which the wire netting could be supplied by the manufacturers, tenders were invited for rendering rabbit-proof the various sections, and by the end of September operations had been commenced on several of the lengths. On the 31st of December last, no less than 118 miles of the barrier had been completed to the satisfaction of the several Inspectors, while the works upon an additional 80 miles of the line were in a forward state, so that altogether the progress made was of a satisfactory character.

The fencing provisions of the Rabbit Act apply only to lands situated within districts which have been declared to be infested, and during the year 1892 it was found necessary to extend the area already dealt with in this manner, by including holdings situated in the Land Districts of Bourke, Brewarrina, Brewarrina East, Cobar East, Walgett and Walgett North, and in portions of the Land Districts of Coonabarrabran, Coonamble, Dubbo, Moree, and Narrabri. Applications have been made to extend the infested area by bringing other districts within the scope of the 12th section of the Act, but action in this direction has been delayed until it can be shown that the adoption of this course would meet with the approval of such a proportion of the occupiers of the land as could be held to be fairly representative, as it has hitherto been the policy of the Department to refrain from saddling the Crown tenants with the cost of erecting expensive fences until it could be shown that the work was not only necessary, but that its performance would not press too severely upon the smaller class of settlers.

Permission to erect rabbit-proof fences along boundaries common to public and private lands was applied for in forty-five instances, and where the circumstances have been such as to warrant it, authority has been granted; but in the majority of instances the applications have been made in connection with abandoned resumed areas, or lands not reserved from lease or license under the Crown Lands Acts; and in these instances it has not been deemed expedient to incur any expense in making the boundaries rabbit-proof, until such time as the land has been offered under one or more of the various forms of tenure provided by the Acts.

Under the 41st section of the Act provision is made whereby persons resident in any city, town, or village may obtain permission to keep live rabbits, but during 1892 the privilege was only availed of in three instances, and then merely for experimental purposes. At the present time but two of the licenses are in force.

Notwithstanding that the offer of a reward for a scheme that would result in the extermination of rabbits was withdrawn in 1889, applicants for the reward are still to be found, and last year ninety-four of these schemes were received, but not one of them was of such a nature as to require more than passing consideration.

“Animals Infectious Diseases Act.”

During 1892 the provisions of the “Animals Infectious Diseases Act” were not brought into operation to any great extent, and only seven licenses were issued under the 6th section of the Act, and but two under the 7th section, as given in subjoined Schedule.

SCHEDULE of Licenses, under the 6th section of the “Animals Infectious Diseases Act,” issued during the year 1892.

Name.	Nature of License.	Period.	
		From	To
J. A. Gunn	To introduce and keep at Yalgogrin Station Pasteur's "Vaccine de Paris."	1892. 1 March ...	1893. 1 March.
Dr. W. H. Goode.....	To introduce and keep at the Medical School, Sydney University, the bacillus of anthrax, typhoid fever, leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis, tetanus, and diphtheria.	30 April ...	30 April.
T. P. Anderson Stuart...	To introduce and keep at the Physiological Laboratory, Sydney University, the bacillus of typhoid fever, tubercle, anthrax, malignant adema, tetanus, erysipelas, and comma bacillus.	11 May.....	11 May.
Dr. James Mitchell	To introduce, receive, and keep at Narrandera, and to use and distribute, tuberculine.	26 August...	26 August.
Dr. George W. Watt ..	To introduce, receive, and keep at Bank-street, Hay, and to use and distribute, tuberculine.	14 ,, ..	14 ,,
Dr. Cecil Purser ..	To introduce, receive, and keep at Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, and to use and distribute, tuberculine.	29 ,, ...	29 ,,
Dr. Reginald Bowman...	To introduce, receive, and keep at Parramatta, and to use and distribute, tuberculine.	1 Sept. ..	1 Sept.

SCHEDULE of Licenses under the 7th section of the "Animals Infectious Diseases Act," issued during the year 1892:—

Name.	Nature of License.	Period.	
		From	To
J. A. Gunn	To inoculate sheep on Yalgogrin Station with Pasteur's "Vaccine de Paris."	1892. 1 March ...	1893. 1 March.
J. McGarvie Smith	To inoculate rabbits at Denison-street, Woollahra, with micro-organisms of typhoid fever, anthrax, and tuberculosis.	3 June	3 June.

Reserves and Dedications.

Particulars of the reserves from sale notified during the year are set forth in Schedule LXXI, on reference to which it will be understood that 1,346, comprising an area of 1,053,643 acres, were gazetted, and (from Schedule LXXII) that during the same period 1,488 reserves, representing an area of 1,113,015 acres, were revoked.

An area of 824,477 acres, comprised in 280 reserves, was reserved from lease and license, and 388 reserves of this character, containing 345,781 acres, were revoked. (Schedules LXXIII, LXXIV.)

During the year an area of 8,734 acres 3 roods 27 perches was dedicated for the purposes set forth in Schedule LXXVI, in connection with which 180 grants issued.

Cases of Trespass on Crown Lands.

The details with respect to trespasses on Crown Lands reported during the year, and the action taken thereon in connection therewith, are set out in Schedule CXLI, and, taken with 148 undisposed of, on the 31st December, 1892, amounted to 694. Of these, 349 were dealt with, leaving 345 outstanding at the close of the year.

Applications for permission to Ringbark.

During 1892 77 applications for permission to ringbark, over an area of 200,477 acres 1 rood, held under lease or license, were received, the fees lodged being £329. Of these 34, comprising an area of 94,243 acres 3 roods, were allowed and 6 disallowed, but including applications made prior to the 1st January, 1892, 74 applications, representing an area of 346,073 acres 3 roods, were granted and 11 disallowed. (Schedule CXL.)

Deeds of Grant.

The number of deeds prepared during the year was 3,019, having reference to an area of 218,188 acres 2 roods 25½ perches. Particulars are exhibited in Schedule CXXXVIII, which explains the different classes of alienation to which they referred.

Cases dealt with by Land Boards.

The cases under consideration by the various Local Land Boards during 1892 numbered 35,316, of which 2,567 were adjourned, the time occupied in their disposal aggregating 1,731 days, as against 41,778 cases determined in 1891, of which 3,020 were adjourned, the Boards having sat 1,985 days. (Schedule IX.)

Correspondence.

Correspondence.

The correspondence received at the Head Office during the year totalled 122,539; while 22,312 manuscript letters, 106,234 printed letters, 1,043 schedules, 15,474 parcels, 1,826 telegrams, and 145 circulars were despatched, further details of which will be found in Schedules CXLII, CXLIII.

During 1892 149,134 letters were received at, and 150,010 letters, parcels, &c., despatched from, the several Local Land Board Offices. (Schedule CXLIV.)

The report of the Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey is appended hereto.

W. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary for Lands.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.
SALARIES paid in the Year 1892.

	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent and Temporary.	Totals.
ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH.				
Head Office Staff	£ s. d. 27,552 11 2	£ s. d. 7,958 9 0	£ s. d. 35,511 0 2	£ s. d.
Local Land Boards	19,030 10 7	5,845 15 8	24,876 6 3	
Land Agents and Assistants	11,785 0 1	216 12 10	12,001 12 11	
Inspectors of C.P.'s.....	5,963 13 4	4,151 0 1	10,114 13 5	
Messengers and others	2,280 13 4	161 7 1	2,442 0 5	
	£ 66,612 8 6	18,333 4 8	84,945 13 2	84,945 13 2
SURVEY BRANCH.				
Head Office Staff	20,933 19 3	11,490 13 0	32,424 12 3	
District Survey Offices	20,892 17 5	10,577 10 2	40,470 7 7	
Salaried Surveyors	10,721 17 0	1,918 14 2	12,670 11 2	
Assistant Surveyors.....		2,043 5 2	2,043 5 2	
Field Assistants		1,293 3 0	1,293 3 0	
Messengers and others	602 0 0	328 18 0	930 18 0	
	£ 62,150 13 8	27,682 3 6	89,832 17 2	89,832 17 2
TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY BRANCH.				
Field Staff	1,568 8 11	359 12 8	1,928 1 7	
Office Staff	925 0 0		925 0 0	
	£ 2,493 8 11	359 12 8	2,853 1 7	2,853 1 7
DETAIL SURVEY BRANCH.				
Field Staff	1,839 13 11	2,100 0 0	3,939 13 11	
Office Staff.....	1,225 13 10	1,751 7 8	2,977 1 6	
	£ 3,065 7 9	3,851 7 8	6,916 15 5	6,916 15 5
RABBIT BRANCH.				
Clerks	580 0 0		580 0 0	
Inspectors		1,227 16 3	1,227 16 3	
	£ 580 0 0	1,227 16 3	1,807 16 3	1,807 16 3
LAND APPEAL COURT.				
Commissioners, Registrar, and Clerks.....	4,770 9 8	28 2 6	4,798 12 2	
Messenger		120 0 0	120 0 0	
	£ 4,770 9 8	148 2 6	4,918 12 2	4,918 12 2
GRAND TOTAL.....	139,672 8 6	51,602 7 3	191,274 15 9	

SCHEDULE II.

RETURN showing number of Persons employed at the several Land Board Offices on the 31st December, 1892, calculated at annual rate of pay.

Land Board District.	No. of Officers.			Total.	Salaries.	Land Board District.	No. of Officers.			Total.	Salaries.
	Chairman and Clerical Staff.	C.P. Inspectors.	Messengers and Office Cleaners.				Chairman and Clerical Staff.	C.P. Inspectors.	Messengers and Office Cleaners.		
Armidale.....	7	3	2	12	£ s. d. 2,740 0 0	Maitland....	7	4	1	12	£ s. d. 3,220 0 0
Bourke	6	1	1	8	2,112 0 0	Morco	6	2	1	9	2,209 0 0
Cooma.....	7	2	1	10	2,587 0 0	Metropolitan	3	1	...	4	1,450 0 0
Dubbo	7	2	1	10	2,475 0 0	Orange	9	3	1	13	3,327 0 0
Forbes	5	3	1	9	2,303 0 0	Tamworth	7	2	1	10	2,531 0 0
Goulburn.....	7	4	3	14	3,331 0 0	Wagga Wagga	7	3	1	11	2,828 0 0
Grafton	6	2	1	9	2,500 0 0						
Hay	6	2	1	9	2,232 0 0	Totals.....	90	34	16	140	35,812 0 0

SCHEDULE III.

RETURN showing number of Officers employed in the District Survey Offices, and Aggregate Annual Amount of Salaries of each Staff on the 31st December, 1892.

District.	No. of Office Staff.	Annual Amount.		No. of Field Staff.	Annual Amount.		Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Armidale	10	2,345 0 0		6	1,819 0 0	4,164 0 0		
Bourke	6	1,275 0 0		2	925 0 0	2,200 0 0		
Cooma.....	8	1,845 0 0		5	1,635 0 0	3,480 0 0		
Dubbo	10	2,395 0 0		3	1,050 0 0	3,445 0 0		
Forbes	8	1,800 0 0		3	1,033 0 0	2,833 0 0		
Goulburn.....	10	2,220 0 0		4	1,485 0 0	3,705 0 0		
Grafton	9	2,220 0 0		7	2,127 0 0	4,347 0 0		
Hay.....	8	1,730 0 0		5	1,785 0 0	3,515 0 0		
Maitland	13	3,050 0 0		9	2,577 0 0	5,627 0 0		
Morco	6	1,620 0 0		5	1,858 0 0	3,478 0 0		
Metropolitan	11	3,050 0 0		10	2,900 0 0	5,950 0 0		
Orange	13	2,800 0 0		5	1,790 0 0	4,590 0 0		
Tamworth	10	2,049 0 0		4	1,575 0 0	3,624 0 0		
Wagga Wagga	13	2,908 0 0		7	2,127 0 0	5,035 0 0		
Total.....	135	£31,287 0 0		75	£24,686 0 0	£55,973 0 0		

SCHEDULE IV.

STATEMENT of Travelling Expenses and Fees paid in connection with Local Land Board Meetings during the year 1892.

District.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armidale	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	533 4 11	1,455 17 4
	Members' travelling expenses	116 6 0	
	Members' fees	683 11 0	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	122 15 5	
Bourke	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	472 0 3	1,236 1 6
	Members' travelling expenses	163 12 6	
	Members' fees	438 7 6	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	162 1 3	
Cooma.....	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	637 10 8	1,194 19 8
	Members' travelling expenses	164 9 0	
	Members' fees	378 10 6	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	14 9 6	
Dubbo.....	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	287 10 7	667 12 9
	Members' travelling expenses	74 13 2	
	Members' fees	295 1 0	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	10 8 0	
Forbes	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	351 14 11	776 17 9
	Members' travelling expenses	27 6 10	
	Members' fees	390 12 0	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	7 4 0	
Goulburn	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	523 14 9	1,354 2 11
	Members' travelling expenses	282 3 10	
	Members' fees	511 17 6	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	36 6 10	
Grafton	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	593 10 9	1,286 7 3
	Members' travelling expenses	199 9 0	
	Members' fees	480 7 6	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	13 0 0	
Hay	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	572 10 9	969 17 3
	Members' travelling expenses	68 11 0	
	Members' fees	292 19 0	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	35 16 6	
Maitland.....	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	475 13 9	1,073 12 0
	Members' travelling expenses	211 1 8	
	Members' fees	363 16 6	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	23 0 1	
Moree	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	332 13 8	812 4 6
	Members' travelling expenses	117 1 9	
	Members' fees	270 18 0	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	91 11 1	
Orange	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	478 18 6	1,105 12 5
	Members' travelling expenses	162 13 0	
	Members' fees	423 3 0	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	40 17 11	
Sydney	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	88 0 11	470 19 6
	Members' travelling expenses	84 8 4	
	Members' fees	227 6 6	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	71 3 9	
Tamworth	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	495 8 8	1,525 12 11
	Members' travelling expenses	216 13 0	
	Members' fees	708 15 0	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	104 16 3	
Wagga Wagga	Chairman's and clerk's travelling expenses	593 18 4	1,309 15 6
	Members' travelling expenses	197 5 3	
	Members' fees	477 15 0	
	Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others ..	31 16 11	
	Total		£15,230 13 3

SCHEDULE V.

STATEMENT showing the strength of the Staff and the Annual Salaries paid on the 31st December, 1891 and 1892, respectively.

	Numbers.		Salaries.	
	31st Dec., 1891.	31st Dec., 1892.	31st Dec., 1891.	31st Dec., 1892.
Administrative Branch (Head Office)	165	169	£ 36,704	£ 37,737
Survey Branch (Head Office)	160	153	34,118	33,234
Trigonometrical Branch	10	11	2,701	2,933
Detail Survey Branch	27	24	7,371	6,345
*Local Land Boards	121	126	34,497	34,488
Land Agents and Assistants	70	70	12,023	12,311
*District Survey Offices	213	212	57,612	56,851
Rabbit Branch	6	10	1,480	2,205
†Land Appeal Court	7	7	5,030	5,055
	779	782	£191,626	£191,159

* Excluding messengers and office cleaners, who render vouchers for their wages.

† Excluding the salary of the counsel for the Crown.

SCHEDULE VI.
LAND APPEAL COURT.

EXPENSES of the Land Appeal Court for the year 1893 were as follows:—

Salaries for the President, Commissioners, Registrar, and Clerks	£4,898 12 0
Salary, Messenger	120 0 0
Salary of Counsel (Mr. Canaway)	500 0 0
Travelling Expenses, including cost of conveyance by rail, &c.	937 0 9
General Expenses	473 19 0
	£6,929 11 9

SCHEDULE VII.

REVENUE and Receipts for 1892.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sales—						
Auction Sales	200,291	2	7			
Improved Purchases, &c.	10,371	19	5			
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales	11,358	10	2			
Deposits, &c., on C.P.'s.	110,765	14	5			
Instalments on C.P.'s., inclusive of Interest	706,107	6	6			
Balances on Conditional Purchases	58,263	2	2			
Miscellaneous Purchases	2,377	19	5			
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased				1,000,535	14	8
				95,935	16	2
Pastoral Occupation—						
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	447,477	11	8			
Conditional Leases	167,030	19	11			
Annual Leases	39,046	5	3			
Occupation Licenses	161,470	19	1			
Homestead Leases	76,452	17	4			
Snow Leases	791	2	7			
Inferior Leases	37	6	8			
Scrub Leases	51	18	6			
Quit Rents	662	2	0			
Miscellaneous Land Receipts—				802,921	3	0
Fees on Transfer of Runs	1,320	0	0			
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds	2,618	0	6			
Survey Fees under Land Act of 1889	43,043	9	10			
All other Receipts	19,315	3	2	66,297	2	6
				£2,154,080	16	4

SCHEDULE VIII.
EXPENDITURE for all Services during 1892.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries (Permanent Staff)						236 7 1	134,901 18 10	135,138 5 11
Do (Temporary Staff)						170 1 2	51,451 4 9	51,624 5 11
Travelling Expenses and Equipment and Forage Allowances				24 11 6	73 9 8	4,702 10 5	32,574 4 0	37,379 15 7
General Expenses			0 11 6	3 12 0	29 10 0	1,282 15 2	7,914 13 11	8,622 4 1
Appraisalment and Inspection Fees	11 2 10		1 11 6	2 12 0	233 14 2	913 13 7	1,850 5 0	3,051 17 3 (11 2 10
Fees for attendance at Local Land Courts				26 15 6	64 1 0	732 14 0	5,319 5 6	6,142 16 0
Rent					06 12 0	1,210 7 9	2,856 13 3	4,133 13 0
Legal Expenses						310 11 0	833 4 10	1,148 15 10
Public Cemeteries						*2 9 0	3,482 12 10	3,489 3 4
Public Parks and Recreation Reserves.		*0 1 4				27 6 3	19,094 1 4	19,121 6 3
Rabbit-proof Fencing						2 6 0	11,826 2 3	11,828 8 3
Compensation Claims (excluding for Parks, Cemeteries, and Minor Roads)							2,734 1 8	2,734 1 8
Minor Roads							706 14 11	706 14 11
Gratuities for loss of office							479 10 3	479 10 3
Abatements on Pensions							203 3 7	203 3 7
Overtime						44 10 2	33 7 3	82 18 0
Preparation of Deeds						87 11 6	837 10 10	925 2 4
Postage Stamp Duties, &c.						3,076 1 0	6,592 0 2	9,668 1 2
Advertising			0 9 0	2 16 6	9 6 0	942 5 6	1,210 8 3	2,165 4 3
Wages and Provisions for Surveyors' Labourers						1,533 11 9	13,506 16 11	15,040 8 8
Plans and Tracings						395 14 7	4,034 4 7	4,330 19 2
Lithography						43 13 9	552 17 8	596 11 5
Instruments, Material, and Books						137 2 11	560 16 0	697 19 8
Survey Fees				21 13 1	336 8 3	17,196 11 5	62,421 12 11	79,976 10 8
Photo-zincography						14 0 0	294 19 3	303 19 3
Photolithography (by Government Printer)							709 0 0	709 0 0
Land Appeal Court (including Salaries)						210 17 8	6,533 13 2	7,009 7 10
Destruction of Rabbits		293 15 7					97 6 0	391 2 1
Darkwater Swamp Drainage							26 5 0	26 5 0
Eradication of the Bathurst Burr							23 8 0	23 8 0
Fees to Commissioners of Courts of Claims							24 16 0	24 16 0
R. J. Nowland—Compensation—payment not claimed				*63 18 0				*63 18 0
	11 2 10	293 14 3	2 12 0	18 8 7	859 0 7	33,233 5 3	370,418 17 2	410,842 0 8

*Credit.

SCHEDULE IX.

RETURN of Meetings of Local Land Boards showing the number of Cases heard and adjourned.

Land Board District.	No. of Days occupied.	No. of Cases dealt with.	No. of Cases adjourned.	Land Board District.	No. of Days occupied.	No. of Cases dealt with.	No. of Cases adjourned.
Armidale.....	188	3,705	168	Maitland	104½	2,375	36
Bourke.....	188½	1,303	369	Moree	82½	1,726	170
Cooma	86	2,679	206	Orange	163	4,370	152
Dubbo	64	1,872	317	Sydney	53½	748	12
Forbes	99	2,494	47	Tamworth	156½	3,180	100
Goulburn.....	127½	2,581	420	Wagga Wagga.....	172½	2,913	8
Grafton	131	2,519	446				
Hay	109½	2,351	115	Total	1,731	35,316	2,507

SCHEDULE X.

RETURN showing the number of INQUIRIES in Open Court made by the Local Land Boards during 1892, regarding the fulfilment of Conditions relating to Conditional Purchases, Conditional Leases, Homestead Leases, and Miscellaneous Leases.

Land Board Districts	Land Districts.	Conditional Purchases under Repealed Acts.			Conditional Purchases under Existing Acts.			Conditional Leases.			Homestead Leases.			Miscellaneous Leases.		
		On which Conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which Conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	On which Conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which Conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	On which Conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which Conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	On which Conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which Conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	On which Conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which Conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.
Armidale	Armidale	2			120	17		110	31							
	Glen Innes				51	7		24	4							
	Inverell				34	5		26	31							
	Tenterfield	3			18	4		8	10							
Bourke	Walcha				68	15		42	6							
	Bourke	1		1												
	Brewarrina				8	2		1								
	Brewarrina East	3														
	Cobar															
	Cobar East	1			2											
Cooma	Wilcauma	2														
	Willyama															
	Bega				53	18		3								
	Bombala				20	7		2	6							
	Braidwood				54	14		4	11							
	Cooma				85	36	1	25	100							
	Eden				68	13		4	7							
	Milton				29	10		5	1							
	Moiuya				57	13		5	2							
	Queanbeyan				76	26	1	12	20							
Dubbo	Coonamble				226	28		179	13							
	Dubbo				76	10	1	54	7	1						
	Condobolin				49	6		33	8							
Forbes	Forbes				76	23		44	22							
	Grenfell				70	10	1	44	19							
	Parkes				109	20	1	77	23	1						
	Burrowa			1	164	15		118	11							
Goulburn	Goulburn				165	76	2	58	40							
	Gunning				106	12	1	59	4							
	Moss Vale				22	6		3								
	Nowra				21	1		5								
	Yass				47	8		28	10							
	Young	1			42	5		17								
	Bellingen				83	43			3							
	Casino	2			20	24	1		10							
Grafton	Grafton				124	61	4	3	25							
	Kempsey				70	37			4							
	Lismore				32	10			3							
	Murwillumbah				44	18			1							
	Port Macquarie				63	57	1		2							
	Balranald							6								
	Balranald South				1											
Hay	Deniliquin		1		19	1	1	3	7							
	Hay				47	13		44	16							
	Hay North								3	4						
	Hillston				4	1		2	8							
	Hillston North															
	Wentworth							11	22	1						
Maitland	Cassilis				109	5		19	6							

SCHEDULE X—continued.

Land Board Districts.	Land Districts.	Conditional Purchases under Repealed Acts.			Conditional Purchases under Existing Acts.			Conditional Leases.			Homestead Leases.			Miscellaneous Leases.			
		On which conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	On which conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	On which conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	On which conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	On which conditions were found to have been fulfilled.	On which conditions were found not to have been fulfilled.	Remitted for decision of Land Court.	
Maitland (continued)	Dangog				32	1		2	1								
	Gosford				16	7											
	Maitland				9	1											
	Muswellbrook		4		44	3		5									
	Newcastle				3				1								
	Paterson				63	1		6									
	Raymond Terrace				46	3		4	1								
	Scone				95	17		16	14								
	Singleton				45	2		14									
	Stroud				60	4		2	21								
	Tarce				211	20		17	3								
	Wollombi				19	2		2	1								
	Moree	Bingera				20	4		1	6							
		Moree		1		43	19	1	5	20							
Walgett					15	2		2	10								
Walgett North										4	2						
Orange	Warialda				22	14		3	21								
	Bathurst				75	26		2	13								
	Carcoar				84	31		2	9								
	Cowra				70	13		6	11								
	Lithgow				89	31		1	19								
	Molong				49	23		1	9								
	Mudgee				83	13		1	6								
	Orange				20	3			2								
	Rylstone				40	15			5								
	Wellington				130	18			11								
Sydney	Campbelltown				3			2									
	Kiama					1											
	Liverpool				1												
	Metropolitan				5	1	1										
	Parramatta				26	11											
	Pemith				18			3									
	Picton				33	6		6									
	Windsor				40	11											
	Wollongong																
	Tamworth	Coonaburrabran				25	31		9	40							
Gunnedah					23	19		6	16								
Murrurundi					32	6		6	5								
Narrabri					27	29		17	47								
Tamworth					63	29		34	34								
Wagga Wagga	Albury				22	10		1	8								
	Cootamundra				49	9		2	2								
	Corowa				56	19			2								
	Gundagai				5	6			3								
	Narrandera				25	9			15								
	Tumbarumba																
	Tumbarumba N.				28	3			6								
	Tumut				48	20			6								
	Urana				19	2			5								
	Wagga Wagga				104	32		1	24								
Total		15	6	2	4,567	1,204	17	1,257	890	3	112	9		14	5		

SCHEDULE XI.

RETURN showing the Number and Area of Conditional Purchases applied for during 1892, with the amount of Deposits and Survey Fees received.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Land.	Section 26.				Section 42.				Section 47.				Total in each Class.			
			No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.
				a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armidale	Armidale	Ordinary lands	45	8,973 1 0	897 6 0	286 2 6	81	7,588 1 0	758 16 6	296 11 7	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	127	10,001 2 0	1,004 8 0	588 14 1
		Special areas	6	368 0 0	95 1 0	24 8 0	11	1,680 3 0	215 6 0	41 8 9	1	55 0 0	16 10 0	4 7 6	18	1,512 3 0	329 17 9	70 4 5
	Glen Innes	Ordinary lands	15	1,530 0 0	153 0 0	17 7 6	11	1,320 1 0	152 0 6	42 9 6	1	60 0 0	12 0 0	3 7 6	27	3,110 1 0	317 0 6	123 4 6
		Special areas	3	433 2 0	88 14 0	17 5 0	3	522 0 0	73 6 0	14 1 4					6	975 2 0	162 0 0	31 6 4
	Inverell	Ordinary lands	51	7,395 0 0	739 14 0	287 10 0	41	4,494 3 24	449 9 10	161 5 11	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	93	11,929 3 24	1,196 18 10	462 15 11
		Special areas	7	925 0 0	206 14 0	49 2 6	4	999 0 0	171 13 0	20 19 8					13	1,834 0 0	378 7 0	66 18 2
	Tenterfield	Ordinary lands	21	2,722 2 0	272 5 0	124 10 0	18	2,383 0 0	238 6 0	78 4 5	1	200 0 0	40 0 0	6 10 0	43	5,806 2 0	550 11 0	203 4 5
		Special areas	15	559 0 0	149 4 8	55 2 6	5	88 1 30	22 16 1	10 8 6					20	647 1 30	172 0 9	65 11 0
	Walcha	Ordinary lands	50	8,245 3 0	824 11 6	297 15 0	34	3,781 0 0	378 2 0	114 11 6	3	490 0 0	98 0 0	16 7 6	57	12,516 3 0	1,300 13 6	428 14 0
		Special areas	9	2,000 2 0	430 1 6	68 15 0	4	735 0 0	114 8 9	39 0 8					13	3,335 2 0	550 10 3	87 15 8
Bourke	Bourke	Ordinary lands	1	450 0 0	98 0 0	9 10 0	2	3,306 0 0	330 12 0	24 0 0					1	490 0 0	98 0 0	9 10 0
		Special areas	1	450 0 0	98 0 0	9 10 0	2	3,306 0 0	330 12 0	24 0 0					2	3,306 0 0	330 12 0	24 0 0
	Brewarrina	Ordinary lands	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0					1	160 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0
		Special areas	7	4,480 0 0	448 0 0	74 10 0	1	160 0 0	16 0 0	4 10 0					8	4,640 0 0	464 0 0	79 0 0
Cobar East	Ordinary lands	9	8,620 0 0	862 0 0	76 10 0	1	200 0 0	20 0 0	4 17 6					10	3,320 0 0	332 0 0	31 7 6	
	Special areas	6	310 0 0	31 0 0	25 15 0	8	500 0 0	50 0 0	27 0 0	2	80 0 0	16 0 0	8 0 0	16	890 0 0	97 0 0	60 15 0	
Cooma	Bega	Ordinary lands	1	54 0 0	43 4 0	4 7 6	25	2,636 0 0	258 12 0	95 18 5	1	75 0 0	15 0 0	4 17 6	41	3,744 0 0	381 18 0	170 10 11
		Special areas	15	1,133 0 0	113 6 0	69 15 0	5	1,402 0 0	210 6 0	28 6 3					5	1,402 0 0	210 6 0	28 6 2
Bombala	Ordinary lands	14	1,327 0 0	132 11 0	70 5 0	34	2,426 3 0	242 13 6	117 3 10	2	120 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0	50	3,873 3 0	399 7 6	106 8 10	
	Special areas	31	2,848 0 0	284 16 0	162 17 6	53	9,391 3 30	939 4 6	284 11 10					111	12,299 3 30	1,224 0 6	437 9 4	
Cooma	Ordinary lands	7	1,025 2 0	156 8 6	40 10 0	6	439 3 0	95 10 3	23 7 3	1	320 0 0	64 0 0	8 0 0	14	1,835 1 0	348 5 9	71 17 0	
	Special areas	8	973 3 0	97 7 6	42 15 0	8	710 0 0	71 0 0	30 6 11					16	1,683 3 0	168 7 6	73 1 11	
Eden	Ordinary lands	9	1,350 1 0	135 0 6	49 17 6	8	416 2 0	41 12 6	25 17 6	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	18	1,836 3 0	187 13 0	79 15 0	
	Special areas	19	2,321 2 0	232 3 0	101 10 0	18	1,505 3 0	150 11 6	64 2 7	3	170 0 0	34 0 0	13 5 0	40	3,997 1 0	416 14 6	178 17 7	
Moruya	Ordinary lands	1	378 3 0	41 18 3	7 10 0	6	498 3 0	91 10 9	22 0 9	3	465 3 0	130 14 6	18 0 0	10	1,243 1 0	273 10 6	47 10 9	
	Special areas	21	2,425 0 0	242 10 0	112 15 0	32	2,307 3 0	230 15 6	98 18 1					63	4,792 3 0	479 5 6	211 13 1	
Queanbeyan	Ordinary lands	61	14,835 2 0	1,483 11 0	366 0 0	53	19,730 0 0	1,973 0 0	234 14 9	2	360 0 0	70 0 0	12 0 0	105	34,915 2 0	3,520 11 0	662 14 9	
	Special areas	31	4,037 0 0	1,032 3 10	176 7 6	8	1,045 3 0	240 7 4	34 8 1					41	5,072 3 0	1,492 11 2	210 15 7	
Dubbo	Ordinary lands	26	16,215 0 0	1,621 10 0	253 10 0	33	8,760 0 0	876 12 0	165 9 3					59	24,971 0 0	2,497 2 0	418 19 8	
	Special areas	31	4,037 0 0	1,032 3 10	176 7 6	8	1,045 3 0	240 7 4	34 8 1					1	640 0 0	98 0 0	8 1 3	
Coonamble	Ordinary lands	31	9,520 0 0	952 0 0	233 15 6	15	3,208 1 0	320 16 6	69 14 6					46	12,728 1 0	1,272 16 6	303 10 0	
	Special areas	17	1,914 0 0	322 6 0	78 5 0	8	2,822 2 0	438 9 6	47 12 9					25	4,796 2 0	758 15 6	123 17 9	
Forbes	Ordinary lands	8	663 0 0	66 16 0	39 7 6	12	2,246 1 0	224 12 6	50 10 4					20	2,911 1 0	291 8 6	90 3 10	
	Special areas	69	3,132 0 31	929 2 1	212 15 4	20	1,372 0 23	315 4 8	54 1 8					89	4,724 1 17	1,334 6 9	293 17 0	
Grenfell	Ordinary lands	7	1,315 0 0	131 10 0	41 17 6	13	1,990 3 0	199 19 6	64 1 6					20	3,314 3 0	331 0 6	89 19 0	
	Special areas	14	1,634 2 0	293 13 0	62 12 6	3	803 1 0	45 9 0	11 14 5					11	1,967 3 0	244 7 9	81 6 11	
Parkes	Ordinary lands	8	6,357 2 0	635 15 0	114 10 0	16	8,456 3 0	845 13 6	101 13 5	1	63 2 0	12 14 0	4 12 6	31	14,877 3 0	1,484 2 6	221 0 11	
	Special areas	21	4,950 0 0	750 9 6	113 13 4	4	1,704 0 0	291 2 0	26 8 10					25	6,693 0 6	1,071 11 6	140 2 2	
Goulburn	Burrowa	Ordinary lands	15	1,068 3 0	106 17 6	68 7 6	41	2,956 1 0	295 12 6	131 8 3	2	162 0 0	32 8 0	9 17 6	68	4,157 0 0	431 13 0	209 13 3
		Special areas	5	1,106 1 0	106 18 9	32 10 0	4	1,057 0 0	184 19 8	22 2 8					9	2,163 1 0	381 18 5	64 12 8
Goulburn	Ordinary lands	20	2,019 0 0	201 18 0	134 7 6	44	3,060 0 0	306 0 0	160 9 6	1	92 2 0	18 10 0	6 5 0	74	5,171 2 0	520 8 0	290 2 0	
	Special areas	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0									1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	
Gunning	Ordinary lands	12	1,383 2 0	138 17 9	64 10 0	29	2,304 0 0	230 8 0	111 17 3	2	90 0 0	18 0 0	7 3 9	43	3,782 2 0	387 5 0	183 11 0	
	Special areas	2	152 0 0	30 8 0	9 12 6	2	356 0 0	71 4 0	9 9 5					4	508 0 0	101 12 0	19 1 11	
Moss Vale	Ordinary lands	22	3,079 0 0	307 18 0	110 10 0	24	1,752 0 0	175 4 0	83 12 7	10	584 3 0	136 19 0	43 17 6	56	5,415 3 0	620 1 0	247 0 1	
	Special areas	12	600 0 0	60 0 0	52 5 0	7	868 0 0	86 16 0	22 13 9	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	20	1,098 0 0	112 16 0	78 18 9	
Nowra	Ordinary lands	11	1,515 0 0	151 10 0	67 7 6	28	1,823 1 0	182 6 6	94 6 6					39	3,338 1 0	333 16 6	161 14 0	
	Special areas	1	112 1 0	16 16 0	5 10 0					1	112 1 0	39 13 6	6 10 0	2	224 2 0	50 10 3	11 0 0	
Yass	Ordinary lands	9	1,680 2 0	168 1 0	66 10 0	11	4,462 0 0	446 5 0	42 11 4	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	21	6,182 2 0	622 8 0	103 1 4	
	Special areas	42	5,780 1 17	1,089 3 9	291 9 5	9	1,841 0 6	304 5 1	41 14 7					51	7,621 1 23	1,393 8 10	243 4 0	

SCHEDULE XI—continued.

Local Land Board District	Land District.	Class of Land.	Section 26.				Section 42.				Section 47.				Total in each class.			
			No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.
				a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grafton	Bellingen	Ordinary lands	14	1,170 0 0	117 12 0	08 5 0	3	140 0 0	14 0 0	0 7 6	2	90 0 0	18 0 0	0 3 9	19	1,400 0 0	140 12 0	83 16 3
		Special areas	1	58 0 0	8 14 0	4 10 0	2	144 0 0	21 12 0	7 4 5	3	202 0 0	30 0 0	11 14 5	3	202 0 0	30 0 0	11 14 5
	Casino	Ordinary lands	21	5,204 2 0	526 9 0	149 2 6	23	5,017 0 0	501 14 0	86 2 8	3	348 0 0	69 12 0	13 9 5	47	10,629 2 0	1,097 16 0	248 14 7
		Special areas	1	70 2 0	14 2 0	4 17 6	1	70 3 0	15 7 0	3 15 0	2	147 1 0	29 9 0	8 12 6	2	147 1 0	29 9 0	8 12 6
	Grafton	Ordinary lands	15	1,220 0 0	122 0 0	72 16 0	8	846 3 0	84 13 0	31 2 0	23	2,096 3 0	206 18 6	103 17 6	23	2,096 3 0	206 18 6	103 17 6
		Special areas	3	304 0 0	54 12 0	16 12 0	12	1,218 1 0	121 16 6	46 0 10	3	364 0 0	54 12 0	16 12 6	3	364 0 0	54 12 0	16 12 6
	Kempsey	Ordinary lands	0	697 0 0	69 14 0	43 7 6	2	90 0 0	18 0 0	6 3 9	1	69 0 0	13 19 0	4 16 0	22	1,984 1 0	205 6 6	94 3 4
		Special areas	2	191 0 0	28 13 0	10 10 0	2	170 0 0	17 0 0	7 6 3	4	281 0 0	42 3 0	16 13 9	4	281 0 0	42 3 0	16 13 9
	Lismore	Ordinary lands	1	480 0 0	48 0 0	9 7 6	2	206 0 0	20 6 0	8 1 4	1	74 3 0	7 9 6	3 13 2	11	949 2 0	278 10 9	52 6 4
		Special areas	8	645 2 0	161 10 0	39 0 0	18	1,708 2 0	170 17 0	63 7 5	1	93 0 0	30 4 0	5 6 0	23	2,168 2 0	223 17 0	88 2 5
	Murwillumbah	Ordinary lands	4	390 0 0	39 0 0	20 0 0	1	337 0 0	33 11 0	5 5 0	1	70 0 0	14 0 0	4 15 0	3	479 2 0	75 18 6	16 7 6
		Special areas	2	242 2 0	40 7 6	11 2 0	13	1,213 0 0	121 6 0	43 11 4	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	20	2,393 0 0	243 12 0	121 13 10
	Port Macquarie	Ordinary lands	15	1,143 0 0	114 6 0	69 2 6	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3
		Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
	Hay	Balranald	Ordinary lands	3	760 0 0	76 0 0	21 10 0	21	5,931 1 0	593 2 6	112 16 0	2	480 0 0	96 0 0	10 10 0	34	11,686 0 0	1,168 12 0	221 16 0
Special areas			1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	34	7,980 3 0	1,419 15 6	174 15 8	34	7,980 3 0	1,419 15 6	174 15 8	34	7,980 3 0	1,419 15 6	174 15 8
Balranald South		Ordinary lands	3	760 0 0	76 0 0	21 10 0	18	3,653 2 0	365 7 0	78 19 8	2	480 0 0	96 0 0	10 10 0	42	13,110 2 0	1,351 1 0	277 2 2
		Special areas	4	1,248 0 0	261 12 0	30 7 6	3	955 2 0	143 6 6	17 10 8	7	2,203 2 0	344 11 6	47 13 2	7	2,203 2 0	344 11 6	47 13 2
Demiquin		Ordinary lands	13	5,754 3 0	575 9 6	100 0 0	1	1,381 0 0	138 2 0	28 15 8	10	2,031 0 0	204 2 0	52 5 8	10	2,031 0 0	204 2 0	52 5 8
		Special areas	30	12,063 1 0	2,081 3 7	253 17 6	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	2	320 0 0	52 0 0	10 10 0	2	320 0 0	52 0 0	10 10 0
Hay		Ordinary lands	22	8,977 0 0	897 14 0	187 12 6	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3
		Special areas	4	1,248 0 0	261 12 0	30 7 6	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3	1	300 0 0	30 0 0	5 16 3
Hay North		Ordinary lands	4	650 0 0	65 0 0	23 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
		Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
Hillston		Ordinary lands	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
		Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
Hillston North		Ordinary lands	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
		Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
Wentworth		Ordinary lands	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
	Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	
Maitland	Cassilis	Ordinary lands	32	9,626 0 0	962 12 0	166 0 0	53	10,298 3 30	1,029 18 0	255 2 3	40	13,924 3 30	1,392 10 0	391 2 3	40	13,924 3 30	1,392 10 0	391 2 3
		Special areas	1	146 1 0	23 1 0	5 15 0	1	117 0 0	17 11 0	4 2 0	15	247 1 0	43 12 0	9 17 6	15	247 1 0	43 12 0	9 17 6
	Dungog	Ordinary lands	4	170 1 0	17 0 6	12 7 6	11	982 3 0	94 5 6	41 3 3	2	1,153 0 0	115 6 0	53 10 0	2	1,153 0 0	115 6 0	53 10 0
		Special areas	2	98 2 0	14 9 6	8 12 6	1	62 0 0	6 4 0	3 9 5	3	158 2 0	20 13 6	12 1 11	3	158 2 0	20 13 6	12 1 11
	Gosford	Ordinary lands	5	500 0 0	50 0 0	25 2 6	1	320 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	4	200 0 0	40 0 0	17 0 0	10	1,020 0 0	122 0 0	69 2 6
		Special areas	3	148 3 0	29 15 0	12 17 6	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	3	148 3 0	29 15 0	12 17 6	3	148 3 0	29 15 0	12 17 6
	Maitland	Ordinary lands	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
		Special areas	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1	40 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Muswellbrook	Ordinary lands	9	552 1 0	55 4 6	40 12 6	13	995 0 0	99 10 0	54 16 11	2	100 0 0	20 0 0	8 10 0	29	1,647 1 0	174 14 6	103 19 5
		Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
	Newcastle	Ordinary lands	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
		Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0
	Paterson	Ordinary lands	2	120 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	4	630 0 0	63 0 0	29 1 3	10	800 0 0	80 0 0	38 1 3	10	800 0 0	80 0 0	38 1 3
		Special areas	2	120 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	2	138 3 0	20 16 3	7 0 8	2	138 3 0	20 16 3	7 0 8	2	138 3 0	20 16 3	7 0 8
	Raymond Terrace	Ordinary lands	5	550 0 0	55 0 0	26 3 3	3	460 0 0	46 0 0	12 2 6	8	1,010 0 0	101 0 0	39 5 8	8	1,010 0 0	101 0 0	39 5 8
Special areas		1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	
Seone	Ordinary lands	22	4,189 1 0	418 18 6	138 2 6	26	3,078 3 0	307 17 0	104 12 4	1	520 0 0	64 0 0	8 0 0	49	7,588 0 0	790 15 6	254 14 10	
	Special areas	1	200 0 0	30 0 0	6 10 0	2	216 3 0	40 1 0	8 1 3	2	216 3 0	40 1 0	8 1 3	2	216 3 0	40 1 0	8 1 3	
Singleton	Ordinary lands	7	973 8 0	97 7 6	39 5 0	12	1,033 1 0	103 6 6	44 11 11	19	2,007 0 0	200 14 0	83 16 11	19	2,007 0 0	200 14 0	83 16 11	
	Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	
Stroud	Ordinary lands	21	3,285 0 0	328 10 0	129 7 6	17	1,664 3 0	166 0 6	61 12 1	2	90 0 0	18 0 0	7 3 9	49	5,039 3 0	512 19 0	192 3 4	
	Special areas	1	200 0 0	30 0 0	6 10 0	1	200 0 0	30 0 0	6 10 0	1	200 0 0	30 0 0	6 10 0	1	200 0 0	30 0 0	6 10 0	
Taree	Ordinary lands	25	1,328 1 0	132 16 6	167 10 0	19	1,552 2 0	155 5 0	63 7 8	44	2,880 3 0	288 1 6	170 17 8	44	2,880 3 0	288 1 6	170 17 8	
	Special areas	6	565 2 0	71 16 6	29 12 6	3	88 1 0	13 4 0	7 10 9	9	593 3 0	85 1 3	37 9 3	9	593 3 0	85 1 3	37 9 3	
Wollombi	Ordinary lands	9	692 0 0	69 4 0	41 5 0	10	660 1 0	66 12 6	33 17 0	1	100 0 0	20 0 0	5 5 0	20	1,368 1 0	145 16 6	80 7 0	
	Special areas	1	160 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	4 10 0	
Moree	Bingam	Ordinary lands	23	7,154 0 0	715 8 0	172 0 0	32	5,029 0 0	502 18 0	139 16 0	2	640 0 0	128 0 0	16 0 0	57	12,823 0 0	1,346 6 0	327 16 0
		Special areas	1	320 0 0	48 0 0	6 0 0	1	320 0 0	48 0 0	6 0 0	1	320 0 0	48 0 0	6 0 0	1	320 0 0	48 0 0	6 0 0
	Moree	Ordinary lands	79	34,564 0 0	3,455 8 0	695 0 0	53	32,674 3 0										

SCHEDULE XI—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Land.	Section 26.				Section 42.				Section 47.				Total in each Class.			
			No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	Survey Fee.
				a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Moree—contd.	Walgett	Ordinary lands	42	25,905 0 0	2,580 10 0	442 17 6	24	28,402 1 0	2,840 4 6	231 4 0	..	..	..	..	66	54,307 1 0	5,430 14 6	674 1 6
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	41	8,267 3 0	826 15 6	210 13 3	16	3,977 0 0	397 14 0	63 13 3	..	..	..	..	1	89 0 0	17 16 0	5 2 6
Orange	Bathurst	Ordinary lands	22	5,224 1 0	522 8 6	151 10 0	22	2,533 1 0	253 0 0	86 12 10	2	111 3 0	22 7 0	8 17 6	48	7,809 1 0	793 2 0	247 0 4
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	1	80 0 0	12 0 0	3 16 0	1	80 0 0	12 0 0	3 16 0	..	..	..	..	1	80 0 0	12 0 0	3 15 0
Orange	Carcoar	Ordinary lands	31	2,203 1 0	220 6 6	144 0 0	30	2,265 2 0	226 11 0	107 3 10	..	..	..	..	61	4,468 3 0	440 17 6	251 3 10
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45 0 30	6 15 8	3 8 9
		Special areas	1	45 0 30	6 15 8	3 8 9	1	45 0 30	6 15 8	3 8 9	..	..	..	..	32	4,732 1 0	478 5 0	150 0 10
Orange	Cowra	Ordinary lands	12	920 0 0	92 0 0	56 15 0	20	3,812 1 0	381 5 0	93 5 10	..	..	..	..	63	11,498 2 20	2,232 8 1	317 1 4
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	5,398 0 0	502 16 0	257 10 2
		Special areas	31	7,411 8 20	1,418 12 11	214 6 6	21	3,823 1 0	728 7 2	95 8 4	6	268 2 0	105 8 0	7 7 6	1	50 3 0	7 12 3	4 7 6
Orange	Lithgow	Ordinary lands	32	3,115 0 0	311 10 0	159 17 6	19	1,753 0 0	175 0 0	70 13 11	..	..	..	..	57	5,398 0 0	502 16 0	257 10 2
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50 3 0	7 12 3	4 7 6
		Special areas	1	50 3 0	7 12 3	4 7 6	47	5,023 3 0	592 7 6	188 0 9	..	..	..	..	79	11,831 3 0	1,793 3 6	334 12 3
Orange	Molong	Ordinary lands	32	5,093 0 0	509 16 0	196 2 0	19	4,946 1 0	742 15 9	102 5 10	..	..	..	..	54	12,078 3 20	1,912 6 3	331 10 4
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	10,848 2 0	1,088 6 0	438 6 3
		Special areas	34	7,065 2 30	1,733 5 6	224 4 6	69	6,010 0 0	600 8 0	253 8 9	1	78 0 0	31 4 0	5 0 0	10	1,110 1 0	178 9 6	43 19 6
Orange	Mudgee	Ordinary lands	32	4,798 2 0	479 17 0	180 17 0	2	722 1 0	103 7 0	27 2 0	..	..	..	..	10	1,110 1 0	178 9 6	43 19 6
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	910 0 0	91 0 0	42 7 6
		Special areas	3	388 0 0	70 2 6	10 17 6	2	190 0 0	19 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	66	7,363 2 10	740 11 6	292 11 0
Orange	Rylstone	Ordinary lands	24	3,724 0 0	372 8 0	138 15 0	41	8,001 2 10	360 3 6	149 16 0	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	49	6,420 0 0	642 0 0	224 8 6
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	488 2 0	137 14 0	10 7 6
		Special areas	19	3,186 0 0	318 12 0	114 7 6	30	3,231 0 0	323 8 0	110 0 11	..	..	..	..	63	6,001 0 0	605 2 0	239 13 0
Sydney	Wellington	Ordinary lands	2	675 0 0	115 0 0	15 5 0	1	113 2 0	22 14 0	4 2 6	..	..	..	..	5	407 0 0	105 12 0	25 0 0
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2,025 0 0	249 1 0	166 5 3
		Special areas	42	4,071 8 0	407 3 6	209 4 6	17	1,579 1 0	157 18 0	60 11 6	4	350 0 0	70 0 0	19 17 0	12	305 0 0	139 8 0	50 15 0
Sydney	Picton	Ordinary lands	3	310 0 0	64 10 0	15 10 0	6	250 0 0	25 0 0	18 3 10	2	157 0 0	51 2 0	9 10 0	4	131 1 30	44 10 0	13 14 0
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	601 0 0	108 4 0	50 17 6
		Special areas	27	1,311 0 0	131 2 0	113 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	231 2 0	92 12 0	21 10 0
Sydney	Windsor	Ordinary lands	7	486 0 0	48 12 0	32 17 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,730 1 0	181 0 0	42 17 11
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	434 0 0	74 19 0	24 2 6
		Special areas	3	81 1 30	29 10 0	9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	434 0 0	74 19 0	24 2 6
Sydney	Parramatta	Ordinary lands	3	120 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	481 0 0	96 4 0	41 17 6
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	231 2 0	92 12 0	21 10 0
		Special areas	2	120 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60 0 0	12 0 0	4 10 0
Sydney	Pentrich	Ordinary lands	5	231 2 0	92 12 0	21 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,730 1 0	181 0 0	42 17 11
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	434 0 0	74 19 0	24 2 6
		Special areas	4	240 1 0	24 0 0	18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60 0 0	12 0 0	4 10 0
Sydney	Campbelltown	Ordinary lands	4	240 1 0	24 0 0	18 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	434 0 0	74 19 0	24 2 6
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	5	434 0 0	74 19 0	24 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamworth	Coonabarabran	Ordinary lands	14	3,970 0 0	397 0 0	100 0 0	26	3,518 0 0	351 16 0	106 15 0	1	260 0 0	52 0 0	7 5 0	41	7,748 0 0	800 16 0	214 0 9
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	43	8,488 3 0	949 3 6	296 0 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamworth	Gunnedah	Ordinary lands	14	3,535 3 0	353 11 6	90 15 0	29	5,933 0 0	593 12 0	109 6 11	..	..	..	..	12	1,746 0 0	332 7 3	65 7 6
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	11	1,593 0 0	305 11 9	60 17 6	1	163 0 0	26 15 6	4 10 0	..	..	..	..	37	7,494 2 0	757 6 6	171 11 8
Tamworth	Murrumbidgee	Ordinary lands	9	2,778 0 0	277 16 0	69 6 0	27	4,637 8 0	463 15 6	97 6 8	1	78 3 0	15 15 0	5 0 0	37	7,494 2 0	757 6 6	171 11 8
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2,801 2 0	353 1 3	51 15 4
		Special areas	2	916 1 0	109 12 6	18 5 0	7	1,385 1 0	243 8 9	33 11 4	..	..	..	..	79	29,974 0 0	3,102 14 0	493 17 4
Tamworth	Narrabri	Ordinary lands	40	12,319 0 0	1,231 18 0	229 5 0	33	17,128 2 0	1,712 17 0	199 17 4	1	626 2 0	157 19 0	9 16 0	79	29,974 0 0	3,102 14 0	493 17 4
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2,947 2 0	402 11 4	68 4 5
		Special areas	6	2,555 2 0	403 15 6	51 15 0	1	392 0 0	68 16 0	6 9 5	..	..	..	..	167	25,176 2 0	2,517 13 6	813 5 8
Tamworth	Tamworth	Ordinary lands	77	12,406 2 0	1,240 13 0	458 0 0	99	12,770 0 0	1,277 0 6	355 5 8	..	..	..	..	71	14,969 3 0	2,878 12 7	422 14 8
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	44	10,031 3 0	1,031 19 7	297 15 0	27	4,088 0 0	408 13 0	124 19 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagga Wagga	Albury	Ordinary lands	14	1,338 0 0	133 16 0	70 2 6	25	5,002 1 0	500 4 6	118 13 11	..	..	..	..	38	6,340 1 0	634 0 6	188 16 5
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	18	3,792 2 0	717 6 6	119 0 0	19	3,700 3 0	699 16 3	91 17 8	..	..	..	..	87	7,592 1 0	1,417 2 9	210 17 8
Wagga Wagga	Cootamundra	Ordinary lands	9	1,427 1 0	142 16 9	53 17 6	15	4,172 1 0	417 4 6	79 17 9	2	157 3 8	31 11 2	9 12 6	26	5,757 1 3	591 12 5	134 7 9
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	47	9,253 1 10	1,047 7 1	303 15 0	9	1,130 0 0	195 15 2	38 0 2	..	..	..	..	66	10,383 1 10	2,103 2 3	341 15 2
Wagga Wagga	Corowa	Ordinary lands	2	379 1 0	17 18 6	9 15 0	2	288 0 0	28 16 0	8 10 8	..	..	..	..	4	467 1 0	46 14 6	18 5 8
		Special areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Special areas	6	701 0 0	310 10 0	32 17 6	3	449 3 0	128 17 6	12 18 9	..	..	..	..	9	1,160 3 0	439 7 6	46 16 3
Wagga Wagga	Gundagai	Ordinary lands	8	1,499 8 0	149 11 6	49 17 6	25	3,226 1 32	322 13 0	115 2 1	..	..	..	..	36	4,		

SCHEDULE XII.

RETURN showing the Number of Conditional Purchase Applications Confirmed or Disallowed during 1892.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made between 1st December, 1890, and 1st January, 1892.				Applications made prior to 1st December, 1890				Total.												
			Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed		Disallowed.										
			No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.					
Armidale.....	Armidale	Original	15	3,351	0	0	6	984	0	0	91	15,731	3	0	10	1,471	0	0	106	19,082	3	0	16	2,455	0	0	
		Additional	38	3,283	3	0	10	742	0	0	95	10,896	3	0	6	592	0	0	133	14,180	2	0	16	1,334	0	0	
	Glen Innes	Original	5	659	0	0	2	120	0	0	12	2,740	2	0	5	855	2	0	17	3,399	2	0	7	975	2	0	
		Additional	4	357	3	0	2	416	2	0	13	3,046	1	0	3	359	0	0	17	3,404	0	0	5	775	2	0	
	Inverell	Original	11	1,943	3	0	8	980	0	0	51	9,030	2	0	4	756	0	0	62	10,974	1	0	12	1,736	0	0	
		Additional	11	1,064	0	0	6	840	0	0	81	11,731	1	0	8	674	2	0	92	12,795	1	0	14	1,514	2	0	
	Tenterfield	Original	24	1,173	3	10	2	397	0	10	32	5,864	2	0	4	770	0	0	56	7,038	1	10	6	1,167	0	10	
		Additional	9	506	3	10	3	410	0	0	15	2,210	2	0	1	50	0	0	24	2,717	1	10	3	410	0	0	
	Walcha	Original	14	2,484	3	0	2	550	0	0	64	12,406	0	0	10	2,570	0	0	78	14,890	3	0	12	3,120	0	0	
		Additional	10	1,124	0	0	5	874	0	0	37	4,803	3	0	13	1,742	1	0	47	5,927	3	0	18	2,616	1	0	
	Bourke	Bourke	Original	1	490	0	0	1	518	0	0	2	1,008	0	0
			Additional	3	3,300	0	0	3	3,300	0	0
Brewarrina		Original
		Additional .....	...	...	...	...	2	3,306	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,306	0	0
Brewarrina East		Original	5	3,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	7	4,320	0	0	...	...	...	...	12	7,520	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Additional .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobar East		Original	7	2,412	0	0	2	1,280	0	0	14	8,740	0	0	3	1,920	0	0	21	11,152	0	0	5	3,200	0	0	
		Additional	1	200	0	0	1	200	0	0
Cooma		Bega	Original	3	164	0	0	12	917	3	6	4	1,060	0	0	15	1,081	3	6	4	1,060	0	0
			Additional	1	40	0	0	1	80	0	0	3	215	3	10	4	255	3	10	1	80	0	0
		Bombala	Original	7	344	0	0	5	475	0	0	9	1,850	0	0	16	2,194	0	0	5	475	0	0
			Additional	22	2,649	0	0	2	374	0	0	15	1,288	1	0	2	90	0	0	37	3,937	1	0	4	464	0	0
	Braidwood	Original	3	246	0	0	3	340	0	0	4	850	0	0	1	80	0	0	7	1,096	0	0	4	420	0	0	
		Additional	22	1,580	3	0	5	210	0	0	7	768	0	0	2	257	0	0	29	2,348	3	0	7	467	0	0	
	Cooma	Original	19	2,402	3	0	4	360	0	0	30	3,500	3	0	2	196	0	0	1	80	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Additional	28	2,357	3	0	16	3,330	0	15	53	5,675	2	0	6	650	0	0	49	5,903	2	0	6	556	0	0	
	Eden	Original	3	500	0	0	2	80	0	0	3	320	0	0	1	100	0	0	6	820	0	0	3	180	0	0	
		Additional	3	330	0	0	3	353	3	0	9	951	2	0	2	148	0	0	12	1,281	2	0	5	501	3	0	
	Milton	Original	4	503	0	0	4	837	1	0	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	90	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Additional	5	260	2	0	2	120	0	0	1	57	2	0	...	...	...	...	6	318	0	0	2	120	0	0

SCHEDULE XII—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.			Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.				Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.				Total.				
			Confirmed.		Disallowed.	Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		
			No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.
Cooma—contd.	Moruya.....	Original.....	8	1,285 2 0	3	471 0 0	11	963 0 0	4	220 0 0	...	...	...	...	19	2,248 2 0	7	691 0 0
		Additional.....	11	863 3 0	2	195 1 0	8	804 1 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	19	1,668 0 0	3	235 1 0
		Non-residential.....	...	...	3	466 3 0	1	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46 0 0	8	466 3 0
	Queanbeyan	Original.....	12	1,708 1 20	3	240 0 0	13	1,322 0 30	2	1,280 0 0	...	...	...	...	25	3,030 2 10	5	1,520 0 0
		Additional.....	13	1,216 3 0	11	805 0 0	25	2,467 0 0	2	510 0 0	...	...	...	...	38	3,683 3 0	13	1,315 0 0
		Non-residential.....
Dubbo.....	Coonamble...	Original.....	12	5,744 0 0	1	640 0 0	23	11,326 0 0	7	3,920 0 0	...	...	...	...	40	17,070 0 0	8	4,560 0 0
		Additional.....	9	1,783 0 0	4	1,525 0 0	25	8,963 0 0	5	1,446 3 0	...	...	...	...	34	10,746 0 0	9	2,971 3 0
		Non-residential.....	...	...	...	...	1	294 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	294 0 0	...	...
	Dubbo.....	Original.....	47	9,228 2 0	5	2,848 0 0	55	20,149 3 0	5	2,120 0 0	1	640 0 0	...	...	103	30,018 1 0	10	4,368 0 0
		Additional.....	23	3,188 2 0	0	2,227 2 0	42	10,290 3 0	4	819 3 0	...	...	...	...	65	13,479 1 0	13	3,017 1 0
		Non-residential.....	1	300 0 0	...	...	1	100 0 0	1	160 0 0	...	...	...	...	2	400 0 0	1	160 0 0
Forbes.....	Condobolin..	Original.....	31	7,179 0 0	8	932 0 0	47	23,184 0 0	16	6,770 1 0	...	...	...	...	78	30,363 0 0	24	7,702 1 0
		Additional.....	6	1,678 1 20	2	141 0 0	9	2,829 2 0	4	1,221 0 0	...	...	...	...	15	4,507 3 20	6	1,362 0 0
		Non-residential.....
	Forbes.....	Original.....	57	1,028 1 27	1	80 0 0	9	1,741 1 24	2	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	66	3,369 3 11	3	120 0 0
		Additional.....	12	789 2 13	3	827 0 0	6	1,894 2 0	1	732 2 0	...	...	...	...	18	2,674 0 13	4	1,559 2 0
		Non-residential.....
	Grenfell...	Original.....	11	2,212 0 0	1	296 3 0	7	1,511 3 0	3	708 0 0	...	...	...	...	18	3,723 3 0	4	1,004 3 0
		Additional.....	6	671 3 0	2	110 0 0	14	2,025 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,697 1 0	2	110 0 0
		Non-residential.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45 0 0
	Parkes.....	Original.....	23	0,060 1 6	8	4,630 0 0	14	6,597 0 0	3	1,610 0 0	...	...	...	...	37	12,657 1 6	11	6,249 0 0
		Additional.....	12	6,261 2 0	4	464 0 0	2	85 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6,346 2 0	4	464 0 0
		Non-residential.....	1	63 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63 2 0	...	...
Goulburn.....	Burrowa...	Original.....	5	590 0 0	9	796 0 0	13	1,815 0 0	3	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	18	2,405 0 0	12	1,206 0 0
		Additional.....	17	1,367 1 0	9	579 0 0	33	3,885 0 0	9	977 0 0	...	...	...	...	50	4,752 1 0	18	1,556 0 0
		Non-residential.....	1	102 0 0	1	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	102 0 0	1	60 0 0
	Goulburn...	Original.....	12	796 0 0	3	130 0 0	18	1,215 3 0	9	480 0 0	...	...	...	...	30	2,011 3 0	12	610 0 0
		Additional.....	20	1,377 1 0	7	435 0 0	49	3,697 2 0	7	497 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	70	5,114 3 0	14	932 0 0
		Non-residential.....	1	92 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	92 2 0	...	...
	Gunning...	Original.....	8	630 0 0	2	228 0 0	13	1,558 1 0	3	340 0 0	...	...	...	...	21	2,238 1 0	5	568 0 0
		Additional.....	16	1,426 2 0	6	400 0 0	16	1,124 2 0	9	699 3 0	...	...	...	...	32	2,551 0 0	15	1,099 3 0
		Non-residential.....	2	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90 0 0	...	...
	Moss Vale...	Original.....	5	807 2 0	3	760 0 0	10	1,029 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,837 1 0	3	760 0 0
		Additional.....	4	228 0 0	7	441 0 0	5	372 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	9	600 0 0	8	481 0 0
		Non-residential.....	3	269 0 0	1	40 0 0	4	304 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	573 0 0	1	40 0 0
	Nowra.....	Original.....	1	40 0 0	2	140 0 0	10	886 0 0	3	220 0 0	...	...	...	...	11	926 0 0	5	360 0 0
		Additional.....	...	...	3	130 0 0	4	249 1 0	2	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	249 1 0	5	280 0 0
		Non-residential.....	...	...	...	...	1	120 0 0	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	120 0 0	1	200 0 0
	Yass.....	Original.....	6	435 0 0	1	320 0 0	12	1,981 2 0	4	220 0 0	...	...	...	...	18	2,416 2 0	6	540 0 0
		Additional.....	13	1,811 0 0	6	320 0 0	21	3,047 3 0	2	115 0 0	...	...	...	...	34	4,858 3 0	8	485 0 0
		Non-residential.....
	Young.....	Original.....	31	4,154 3 9	9	1,669 0 0	22	4,031 1 2	4	320 2 0	...	...	...	...	53	8,186 0 11	13	1,989 2 0
		Additional.....	11	3,703 3 0	5	2,003 2 0	10	1,513 2 0	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	21	5,217 1 0	6	2,043 2 0
		Non-residential.....	...	...	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40 0 0

SCHEDULE XII—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.				Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.				Total.				
			Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		
			No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	
Grafton	Bellingen	Original	8	648 0 0	1	100 0 0	15	2,301 0 0	6	1,180 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	2,949 0 0	7	1,289 0 0
		Additional	3	140 0 0	1	60 0 0	6	397 0 0	3	233 0 0	...	...	...	...	10	582 3 0	4	293 0 0
	Casino	Original	9	2,005 0 0	1	150 0 0	5	851 0 0	3	620 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	216 0 0	...	...
		Additional	13	2,799 0 0	2	590 0 0	11	946 2 0	9	2,363 2 0	...	...	...	...	14	2,856 0 0	4	770 0 0
	Grafton	Original	6	647 0 0	1	50 0 0	8	865 0 0	5	451 0 0	...	...	...	...	14	1,512 0 0	6	501 0 0
		Additional	5	406 2 0	1	200 0 0	8	475 1 0	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	881 3 0	2	300 0 0
	Kempsey	Original	7	526 0 0	1	50 0 0	14	1,548 1 0	6	614 0 0	...	...	...	...	21	2,074 1 0	7	664 0 0
		Additional	4	264 0 0	1	150 0 0	17	1,720 2 0	5	591 2 0	...	...	...	...	21	1,984 2 0	6	741 2 0
	Lismore	Original	1	100 0 0	1	110 0 0	3	182 0 0	2	470 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	251 0 0	2	470 0 0
		Additional	3	254 0 0	...	...	8	623 1 0	3	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	370 0 0	2	150 0 0
	Murwillumbah.	Original	4	492 2 0	...	...	7	1,010 1 0	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	592 2 0	1	100 0 0
		Additional	3	435 2 0	...	...	1	202 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,445 3 0	...	...
	Port Macquarie.	Original	6	577 0 0	3	140 0 0	22	2,168 0 0	4	349 3 0	...	...	...	...	1	202 2 0	...	...
		Additional	5	232 0 0	5	476 0 0	6	344 0 0	2	176 0 0	...	...	...	...	28	2,745 0 0	8	580 3 0
	Hay	Balranald	Original	11	626 0 0	7	652 0 0
			Additional	1	40 0 0
		Balranald South	Original	1	280 0 0
			Additional	1	280 0 0
		Deniliquin	Original	24	9,573 1 0	12	5,487 3 0	44	21,773 0 0	6	1,943 0 0	68	31,346 1 0	18	7,430 3 0
			Additional	24	5,364 1 0	21	5,203 0 0	31	11,363 1 0	5	2,052 2 0	55	16,727 2 0	26	7,255 2 0
Hay		Original	10	3,925 0 0	6	3,101 0 0	24	9,306 0 0	2	680 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	160 0 0	4	1,280 0 0
		Additional	10	2,110 2 0	3	413 0 0	22	5,557 3 0	1	461 3 0	...	...	...	...	34	13,231 0 0	8	3,781 0 0
Hay North		Original	...	...	1	240 0 0	1	320 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7,668 1 0	4	874 3 0
		Additional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	320 0 0	1	240 0 0
Hillston		Original	...	...	...	...	10	4,514 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4,514 3 0	...	...
		Additional	4	1,190 0 0	2	181 2 0	3	692 2 0	1	850 0 0	...	...	...	...	7	1,882 2 0	3	1,031 2 0
Hillston North.		Original	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Additional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth		Original	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Additional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland		Cassilis	Original	21	2,844 2 0	2	345 2 0	13	2,192 0 0	2	254 2 0	34	5,036 2 0	4	600 0 0
			Additional	41	8,391 1 30	7	745 0 0	24	2,125 1 0	5	850 0 0	65	10,516 2 30	12	1,595 0 0
			Non-residential	2	120 0 0	2	120 0 0

SCHEDULE XII—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.			Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.			Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.			Total.							
			Confirmed.		Disallowed.	Confirmed.		Disallowed.	Confirmed.		Disallowed.	Confirmed.		Disallowed.					
			No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	
Maitland, cont'd	Dungog	Original	1	56 3 0	1	56 3 0
		Additional	3	209 1 0	1	40 0 0	2	158 0 0	5	367 1 0	1	40 0 0
		Non-residential
	Gosford	Original	7	469 1 0	1	200 0 0	3	229 2 0	10	698 3 0	1	200 0 0
		Additional	1	320 0 0	2	80 0 0	2	80 0 0	1	320 0 0
		Non-residential	4	202 2 0	4	202 2 0
	Maitland	Original	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0
		Additional
		Non-residential
	Muswellbrook	Original	5	330 0 0	8	1,038 1 0	13	1,368 1 0
		Additional	3	120 0 0	6	340 0 0	6	770 1 0	5	804 0 0	1	120 0 0	9	890 1 0	11	644 0 0
		Non-residential	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	2	160 0 0
	Newcastle	Original
		Additional
		Non-residential
	Paterson	Original	2	120 0 0	2	360 0 0	4	480 0 0
		Additional	4	267 3 0	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	200 0 0	5	307 3 0	2	240 0 0
		Non-residential
	Raymond Terrace	Original	3	350 0 0	3	350 0 0
		Additional	2	400 0 0	1	60 0 0	2	400 0 0	1	60 0 0
Non-residential		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scone	Original	18	3,996 1 0	2	114 0 0	12	3,411 1 38	5	842 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	30	7,437 2 38	7	956 2 0
	Additional	16	1,804 3 0	6	705 2 0	14	1,858 0 0	3	635 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	30	3,662 3 0	9	1,340 2 0
	Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singleton	Original	4	243 3 0	1	85 0 0	3	170 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	418 3 0	1	85 0 0
	Additional	8	645 1 0	2	298 0 0	9	764 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,409 2 0	3	347 1 0
	Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stroud	Original	16	2,342 0 0	2	640 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2,342 0 0	2	640 0 0
	Additional	14	1,199 0 0	2	140 0 0	1	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,279 0 0	2	140 0 0
	Non-residential	...	...	2	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90 0 0
Tarce	Original	16	911 1 0	3	151 0 0	19	2,494 2 30	2	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	35	3,405 3 30	5	231 0 0
	Additional	2	90 0 0	6	225 2 0	12	1,378 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,468 0 0	6	255 2 0
	Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollombi	Original	7	432 0 0	...	...	2	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	582 0 0	...	...
	Additional	...	...	3	133 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	133 0 0
	Non-residential	1	100 0 0	...	...	2	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	180 0 0	...	...
Moree	Bingara	Original	7	2,960 0 0	1	45 0 0	15	4,594 2 0	3	820 0 0	1	80 0 0	22	7,554 2 0	5	945 0 0
		Additional	8	720 0 0	6	1,021 0 0	6	647 0 0	3	355 0 0	14	1,367 0 0	9	1,376 0 0
		Non-residential
Walgett	Original	29	13,501 3 0	7	2,454 0 0	40	21,429 2 0	4	1,424 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	69	34,931 1 0	11	3,878 3 0
	Additional	8	1,444 2 0	5	993 2 0	17	7,804 3 0	10	7,985 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25	9,249 1 0	15	8,978 2 0
	Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warialda	Original	17	10,586 0 0	4	2,560 0 0	60	36,126 1 0	15	9,060 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	77	46,712 1 0	19	11,620 0 0
	Additional	4	1,382 0 0	5	5,040 0 0	5	1,097 0 0	11	20,520 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	9	2,479 0 0	16	25,560 0 0
	Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warialda	Original	5	1,025 0 0	1	500 0 0	18	7,048 2 0	4	1,110 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	23	8,073 2 0	5	1,610 0 0
	Additional	4	586 1 0	3	259 0 0	21	3,732 2 0	1	190 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25	4,318 3 0	4	449 0 0
	Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE XII—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made between 1st December, 1890, and 1st January, 1892.				Applications made prior to 1st December, 1890.				Total.					
			Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.			
			No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.		
Orange	Bathurst	Original	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	19	2,790 3 0	2	240 0 0	20	2,830 3 0	3	280 0 0	20	2,830 3 0	3	280 0 0		
		Additional	13	872 1 30	2	564 0 0	21	2,255 2 0	13	1,077 0 0	34	3,127 3 30	15	1,641 0 0	34	3,127 3 30	15	1,641 0 0		
	Carcoar	Original	12	883 1 0	4	270 0 0	31	3,713 0 0	2	310 0 0	2	80 0 0	43	4,596 1 0	6	40 0 0	43	4,596 1 0	6	40 0 0
		Additional	14	1,102 1 30	2	139 3 0	23	2,077 1 0	4	320 0 0	37	3,179 2 30	6	459 3 0	37	3,179 2 30	6	459 3 0		
	Cowra	Original	14	2,504 2 10	5	823 2 0	15	3,217 0 0	11	3,005 2 0	29	5,721 2 10	16	3,829 0 0	29	5,721 2 10	16	3,829 0 0		
		Additional	17	3,639 1 0	2	82 1 0	13	2,314 2 0	7	1,472 0 0	30	5,953 3 0	9	1,554 1 0	30	5,953 3 0	9	1,554 1 0		
	Lithgow	Original	10	876 2 0	1	200 0 0	29	2,642 2 0	10	955 0 0	1	167 1 0	1	263 2 0	1	167 1 0	1	263 2 0		
		Additional	7	527 3 0	5	394 0 0	32	2,387 0 0	9	715 2 0	41	3,659 0 0	12	1,205 0 0	41	3,659 0 0	12	1,205 0 0		
	Molong	Original	24	5,122 1 0	4	610 0 0	99	26,565 0 0	16	7,250 0 0	1	160 0 0	2	150 0 0	1	160 0 0	2	150 0 0		
		Additional	16	1,667 0 10	12	2,056 3 0	85	11,214 1 0	13	1,335 0 0	123	31,687 1 0	20	7,860 0 0	123	31,687 1 0	20	7,860 0 0		
	Mudgee	Original	5	532 0 0	4	453 0 0	24	3,442 3 0	2	290 0 0	5	934 0 0	1	120 0 0	5	934 0 0	1	120 0 0		
		Additional	15	1,281 0 0	14	926 1 0	30	3,161 3 0	2	110 0 0	29	3,974 3 0	6	743 0 0	29	3,974 3 0	6	743 0 0		
	Orange	Original	4	395 3 0	2	140 0 0	8	1,001 1 0	1	320 0 0	1	320 0 0	1	320 0 0	1	320 0 0	1	320 0 0		
		Additional	2	190 0 0	...	...	8	1,073 0 0	...	...	12	1,397 0 0	2	140 0 0	10	1,263 0 0	2	140 0 0
	Rylstone	Original	1	40 0 0	2	420 0 0	8	632 1 0	...	...	9	672 1 0	2	420 0 0	9	672 1 0	2	420 0 0
		Additional	2	80 0 0	9	745 0 0	14	1,547 0 0	5	352 0 0	16	1,627 0 0	14	1,097 0 0	16	1,627 0 0	14	1,097 0 0		
	Wellington	Original	5	909 0 0	2	306 0 0	12	2,103 2 0	1	50 0 0	1	116 0 0	3	356 0 0	17	3,012 2 0	3	356 0 0		
		Additional	11	1,398 2 0	3	258 0 0	20	1,647 1 0	2	680 0 0	31	3,045 3 0	5	938 0 0	31	3,045 3 0	5	938 0 0		
	Metropolitan	Pictou	Original	16	1,682 3 0	5	980 0 0	7	1,050 0 0	1	80 0 0	23	2,732 3 0	6	460 0 0	23	2,732 3 0	6	460 0 0	
			Additional	4	389 1 0	7	570 0 0	1	40 0 0	4	389 1 0	8	610 0 0	4	389 1 0	8	610 0 0	
Windsor		Original	11	481 0 0	1	80 0 0	17	861 0 0	3	120 0 0	4	280 0 0	2	360 0 0	4	280 0 0	2	360 0 0		
		Additional	3	130 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	90 0 0	2	101 2 0	28	1,342 0 0	4	200 0 0	28	1,342 0 0	4	200 0 0		
Parramatta		Original	5	260 3 0	1	40 0 0	2	130 0 0	1	40 0 0	4	220 0 0	3	141 2 0	4	220 0 0	3	141 2 0		
		Additional	2	120 0 0	1	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	7	390 3 0	2	80 0 0	7	390 3 0	2	80 0 0
Penrith		Original	3	269 0 0	...	...	2	89 2 0	...	...	2	120 0 0	1	80 0 0	5	358 2 0	1	80 0 0
		Additional	2	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120 0 0	...	...
Campbelltown		Original	11	510 0 0	...	...	4	330 0 0	...	...	15	840 0 0	...	...	15	840 0 0	...	...
		Additional	6	284 3 0	1	80 0 0	1	50 0 0	2	90 0 0	7	334 3 0	3	170 0 0	7	334 3 0	3	170 0 0		
Tamworth		Coonabarabran	Original	5	1,082 0 0	1	100 0 0	8	2,636 0 0	3	1,920 0 0	3	3,718 0 0	4	2,020 0 0	13	3,718 0 0	4	2,020 0 0	
			Additional	3	250 0 0	11	1,637 0 0	15	2,621 1 0	2	370 0 0	18	2,871 1 0	13	1,907 0 0	18	2,871 1 0	13	1,907 0 0	

SCHEDULE XII—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made between 1st December, 1890, and 1st January, 1892.				Applications made prior to 1st December, 1890.				Total.			
			Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.	
			No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.
Tamworth cont.	Gunnedah...	Original.....	9	744 3 0	6	1,744 0 0	16	5,327 3 0	4	2,420 0 0	25	6,072 2 0	10	4,164 0 0				
		Additional	10	2,367 0 0	8	1,905 3 0	34	6,058 1 0	3	505 0 0	44	8,425 1 0	11	2,310 3 0				
		Non-residential	...	...	...	...	1	320 0 0	...	...	1	320 0 0	...	...		
	Murrumbidgee...	Original.....	5	1,874 1 0	1	640 0 0	8	1,243 8 0	1	80 0 0	13	3,118 0 0	2	720 0 0				
		Additional	18	3,410 1 0	3	435 0 0	18	3,338 3 0	3	691 2 0	36	6,749 0 0	6	1,126 2 0				
		Non-residential	1	78 3 0	...	...	1	136 0 0	...	...	2	214 3 0	...	...		
	Narrabri	Original.....	13	5,183 3 0	11	2,950 2 0	26	9,589 2 0	2	1,090 0 0	39	14,773 1 0	13	4,040 2 0				
		Additional	8	3,301 1 0	10	2,998 2 0	19	4,512 1 0	2	721 0 0	27	7,813 2 0	12	3,719 2 0				
		Non-residential	...	...	1	526 2 0	...	...	2	420 0 0	...	...	3	946 2 0				
	Tamworth	Original.....	49	8,446 0 0	5	1,090 0 0	52	9,866 0 0	10	2,080 0 0	101	18,312 0 0	15	3,170 0 0				
		Additional.....	36	3,988 3 0	9	1,344 0 0	51	5,254 1 0	14	1,446 0 0	87	9,243 0 0	23	2,790 0 0				
		Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga...	Albury	Original.....	9	1,064 2 0	8	1,693 2 0	15	3,731 0 0	12	2,637 0 0	24	4,795 2 0	20	4,330 2 0				
		Additional.....	12	2,024 2 0	9	1,285 3 0	38	8,681 3 0	19	2,668 3 0	50	10,706 1 0	23	3,954 2 0				
		Non-residential	...	...	...	...	1	80 0 0	...	...	1	80 0 0	...	...		
	Cootamundra...	Original.....	27	5,118 0 0	2	374 3 0	75	18,719 0 0	3	621 2 0	102	23,837 0 0	5	996 1 0				
		Additional	6	1,641 2 0	1	168 0 0	52	8,830 3 0	7	944 1 0	58	10,472 1 0	3	1,112 1 0				
		Non-residential	1	107 3 3	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	107 3 3	1	107 3 3	2	157 3 3				
	Corowa	Original.....	5	440 0 0	1	139 1 0	2	327 3 0	2	320 0 0	7	767 3 0	3	459 1 0				
		Additional.....	2	320 1 0	...	...	2	907 0 0	...	...	4	1,227 1 0	...	...		
		Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gundagai ...	Original.....	2	123 1 0	2	197 2 0	17	3,162 1 15	2	450 0 0	19	3,285 2 15	4	647 2 0				
		Additional	8	1,117 3 32	3	440 0 0	25	3,011 1 0	5	522 0 0	33	4,129 0 32	8	962 0 0				
		Non-residential	...	...	...	...	1	76 3 0	...	...	1	76 3 0	...	...		
	Narrandera.	Original.....	7	1,701 3 31	4	3,090 2 0	6	1,828 0 0	3	1,600 0 0	13	3,529 3 31	7	4,690 2 0				
		Additional	5	3,572 3 0	1	80 0 0	2	1,891 2 0	2	676 2 0	7	5,464 1 0	3	756 2 0				
		Non-residential	1	88 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	88 1 0	...	...		
	Tumbarumba and Tumbarumba N.	Original.....	1	50 0 0	1	280 0 0	29	6,980 3 0	3	960 0 0	30	7,030 3 0	4	1,240 0 0				
		Additional	6	795 0 0	...	...	35	5,577 1 0	2	360 0 0	41	6,372 1 0	2	360 0 0				
		Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumut	Original.....	5	891 1 0	1	231 1 0	13	3,003 0 0	12	3,016 0 0	1	124 0 0	19	4,018 1 0	13	3,247 1 0		
		Additional.....	3	265 0 0	1	100 0 0	33	5,578 3 39	7	1,531 0 0	1	340 0 0	41	5,843 3 39	9	1,971 0 0		
		Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urana	Original	8	2,801 3 0	1	460 0 0	7	1,629 2 0	...	...	15	4,431 1 0	1	400 0 0				
		Additional.....	3	340 3 0	1	46 3 0	5	1,189 0 0	1	44 1 0	8	1,529 3 0	2	91 0 0				
		Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga.	Original.....	26	9,382 0 10	2	878 2 32	54	12,677 1 0	9	2,777 3 0	2	885 2 0	82	22,944 3 10	10	3,656 1 32			
	Additional.....	24	3,426 1 0	3	672 3 0	50	16,610 3 32	7	1,426 3 0	2	663 2 0	76	20,700 2 32	11	2,167 3 0			
	Non-residential	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,723	287,578 0 21	594	113,530 2 17	3,079	637,592 2 28	616	153,111 1 3	10	2,538 3 0	6	677 2 0	4,812	927,709 2 7	1,216	267,319 1 20

SCHEDULE XIII.

RETURN showing the Number of Conditional Purchase Applications within Special Areas Confirmed or Disallowed during 1892.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.						Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.						Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.						Total.							
			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.				
			No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.		
				a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		
Armidale	Armidale	Original	1	179 0 0	26 17 0	1	80 0 0	12 0 0	5	597 0 0	116 3 0																	
		Additional	1	114 0 0	57 0 0				1	322 0 0	04 8 0																	
	Glen Innes	Original	1	199 0 0	39 16 0				2	58 0 0	17 9 0																	
		Additional	1	105 2 0	21 2 0	2	416 2 0	52 4 0	3	640 0 0	96 0 0	1	705 2 0	21 2 0														
	Inverell	Original																										
		Additional	2	353 0 0	70 12 0	2	353 0 0	70 12 0																				
	Tenterfield	Original	13	411 2 80	106 2 7	1	77 0 10	23 2 5	3	110 0 0	27 10 0																	
		Additional	1	14 2 20	3 13 2																							
	Walcha	Original	4	1,243 2 0	186 10 0				1	301 0 0	69 4 0																	
		Additional	2	211 0 0	35 13 0	2	524 0 0	78 15 9	3	535 3 0	107 3 0																	
		Non-residential										1	131 0 0	39 6 0														
	Bourke	Bourke	Original	1	490 0 0	98 0 0				1	518 0 0	77 14 0																
Additional																												
Brewarrina		Original																										
		Additional																										
Brewarrina E.		Original																										
		Additional																										
Cobar		Original																										
		Additional																										
Cobar East		Original																										
		Additional																										
Wilcannia		Original																										
		Additional																										
Willyama	Original																											
	Additional																											
Cooma	Bega	Original	1	54 0 0	43 4 0				4	838 3 30	169 9 10																	
		Additional							2	136 1 30	63 4 5																	
	Bombala	Original																										
		Additional	3	927 0 0	189 1 0																							
	Braidwood	Original																										
		Additional																										
	Cooma	Original	4	575 2 0	88 16 0				2	495 0 0	69 18 0																	
		Additional	1	109 0 0	15 18 0	3	186 0 0	27 18 0	2	404 2 0	60 13 0																	
		Non-residential																										
	Eden	Original																										
		Additional																										
	Milton	Original																										
Additional																												
Moruya	Original	1	278 2 0	41 16 3																								
	Additional	6	343 2 0	68 14 0	1	165 1 0	23 5 8																					
	Non-residential																											

SCHEDULE XIII—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892						Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.						Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.						Total.								
			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.					
			No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.			
				a. r. p.	£	s. d.		a. r. p.	£	s. d.		a. r. p.	£	s. d.		a. r. p.	£	s. d.		a. r. p.	£	s. d.		a. r. p.	£	s. d.			
710— Cooma— <i>ctd.</i>	Queanbeyan	Original																											
		Additional Non-residential																											
Dubbo	Coonamble	Original																											
		Additional Non-residential																											
	Dubbo	Original	20	3,094 2 0	831 13 2																								
		Additional Non-residential	3	473 0 0	113 9 4																								
Forbes	Condobolin	Original	15	1,854 0 0	308 2 0	4	80 0 0	24 0 0																					
		Additional Non-residential				1	41 0 0	8 4 0	1	97 2 0	14 12 6																		
	Forbes	Original	60	1,871 1 15	750 8 8																								
		Additional Non-residential	13	827 1 25	199 8 8	1	587 0 0	88 1 0	4	1,655 3 0	298 5 2	2	40 0 0	14 0 0															
Grenfell	Original	7	1,357 3 0	239 11 0	1	296 3 0	59 7 0																						
	Additional Non-residential	3	303 1 0	45 9 9																									
Parkes	Original	19	3,840 1 0	663 13 6	2	1,080 0 0	189 0 0	3	1,117 0 0	167 8 0	1	330 0 0	49 10 0																
	Additional Non-residential	4	1,704 0 0	291 2 0																									
Goulburn	Burrowa	Original	2	460 0 0	92 0 0	1	67 1 0	8 11 9																					
		Additional Non-residential																											
	Goulburn	Original	1	40 0 0	8 0 0																								
		Additional Non-residential																											
Gunning	Original	2	152 0 0	30 8 0																									
	Additional Non-residential																												
Moss Vale	Original																												
	Additional Non-residential																												
Nowra	Original																												
	Additional Non-residential																												
Yass	Original																												
	Additional Non-residential																												
Young	Original	29	3,284 1 20	770 0 5	6	949 0 0	148 7 0	5	768 0 22	165 14 11	1	10 0 0	4 10 0																
	Additional	4	837 3 0	154 4 3	1	266 8 0	40 0 3	1	60 0 0	30 0 0																			
	Non-residential																												
Grafton	Bellinger	Original																											
		Additional Non-residential	1	60 0 0	9 0 0																								
	Casino	Original	1	70 2 0	14 2 0																								
		Additional Non-residential	1	76 3 0	15 7 0																								
Grafton	Original	2	297 0 0	44 11 0																									
	Additional Non-residential	1																											
Kompsey	Original	2	191 0 0	28 13 0																									
	Additional	1	50 0 0	7 10 0																									
	Non-residential																												
Lismore	Original	1	110 0 0	25 0 0	1	110 0 0	27 13 9																						
	Additional	1	84 0 0	16 10 0																									
	Non-residential	1	98 0 0	39 4 0																									

SCHEDULE XIII—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.						Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.						Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.						Total.						
			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			Confirmed.			Disallowed.			
			No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	
			a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	
Maitland— <i>continued.</i>	Stroud	Original	1	200	0	0	30	0	0											1	200	0	0	30	0	0	
		Additional Non-residential																									
	Taree	Original	2	133	0	0	19	19	0	1	51	0	0	7	13	0	2	95	2	0	14	6	0				
		Additional Non-residential								2	55	2	0	8	6	6	1	139	3	0	20	16	3				
	Wollombi	Original																									
		Additional Non-residential																									
Moree	Mingara	Original							1	320	0	0	64	0	0						1	320	0	0	64	0	0
		Additional Non-residential																									
	Moree	3	773	2	0	116	15	0	1	325	0	0	48	15	0	2	117	0	0	23	8	0	1	54	3	0	
	Additional Non-residential	2	224	3	0	30	6	6													5	595	2	0	140	3	0
Walgett	Original																										
	Additional Non-residential																										
Walgett North	Original																										
	Additional Non-residential																										
Warraldn.	Original																										
	Additional Non-residential								1	483	1	0	84	11	5						1	483	1	0	84	11	5
Orange....	Bathurst.	Original																									
		Additional Non-residential	1	50	0	0	12	0	0												1	50	0	0	12	0	0
	Carcoar....	Original																									
		Additional Non-residential	1	45	0	30	6	15	8												1	45	0	30	6	15	8
Cowra.....	Original	10	2,204	2	10	439	14	0	2	573	2	0	114	14	0	5	1,349	0	0	268	14	0	2	411	0	0	
	Additional Non-residential	7	1,353	1	0	290	4	11	5	536	1	0	119	11	0	2	536	1	0	119	11	0	2	247	0	0	
Lithgow.....	Original								1	263	2	0	165	8	0	1	157	1	0	94	7	0					
	Additional Non-residential																										
Molong	Original	10	2,745	2	0	410	6	0	6	1,693	3	0	338	15	0					16	4,409	1	0	749	1	0	
	Additional Non-residential	1	40	0	0	6	0	0	2	619	3	0	92	19	3	7	1,024	2	0	204	18	0	1	40	0	0	
Mudgee	Original	1	140	0	0	25	0	0	1	4	0	0	22	8	0					2	134	0	0	53	12	0	
	Additional Non-residential	3	333	3	0	50	1	3	2	116	2	0	17	9	0	3	243	0	0	46	12	0	6	376	3	0	
Orange.....	Original																										
	Additional Non-residential																										
Rylstone	Original																										
	Additional Non-residential																										
Wellington	Original																										
	Additional Non-residential																										
Sydney... ..	Campbelltown	Original	2	84	0	0	14	14	0																		
		Additional Non-residential								1	80	0	0	24	0	0	2	90	0	0	13	10	0				
	Kiama	Original																									
		Additional Non-residential																									
Liverpool.....	Original																										
	Additional Non-residential																										

SCHEDULE XIII—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Class of Application.	Applications made during 1892.					Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.					Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.					Total.					
			Confirmed.		Disallowed.			Confirmed.		Disallowed.			Confirmed.		Disallowed.			Confirmed.		Disallowed.			
			No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.
				a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Sydney, con.	Metropolitan	Original																					
		Additional																					
	Parramatta	Non-residential	3	81 1 30	20 10 0											3	81 1 30	20 10 0					
		Original																					
		Additional																					
	Pentith	Non-residential	2	97 0 0	24 8 0											2	97 0 0	24 8 0					
		Original	1	64 2 0	25 16 0											1	64 2 0	25 16 0					
		Additional																					
	Pictou	Non-residential	6	248 0 0	83 0 0											6	248 0 0	83 0 0					
		Original	3	310 0 0	54 10 0				1	80 0 0	16 0 0					3	310 0 0	54 10 0	1	80 0 0	16 0 0		
		Additional																					
	Windsor	Non-residential	2	157 0 0	51 2 0				7	200 0 0	64 0 0					4	357 0 0	115 2 0					
		Original																					
		Additional																					
	Wollongong	Non-residential																					
		Original																					
		Additional																					
		Non-residential																					
Tamworth	Coomanabran	Original																					
		Additional																					
		Non-residential																					
	Gunnedah	Original	8	583 0 0	141 16 9				2	238 1 0	38 14 9					10	841 1 0	180 11 6					
		Additional				1	40 0 0	10 0 0	3	474 8 0	98 12 2					1	474 8 0	98 12 2	1	40 0 0	10 0 0		
		Non-residential							1	320 0 0	96 0 0					1	320 0 0	96 0 0					
	Murrumbidgee	Original	2	916 1 0	109 12 6											2	916 1 0	109 12 6					
		Additional	6	745 1 0	147 8 0	1	320 0 0	48 0 0	3	210 2 0	104 3 6	1	50 2 0	10 2 0		3	904 3 0	251 12 3	2	370 2 0	58 2 0		
		Non-residential																					
	Narrabri	Original	3	976 0 0	166 17 6	3	1,669 2 0	236 18 0	2	630 1 0	107 6 5					3	976 0 0	166 17 6	3	1,669 2 0	236 18 0		
		Additional	1	392 0 0	58 16 0											3	1,022 1 0	166 2 6					
		Non-residential																					
	Tamworth	Original	20	4,902 2 0	928 9 5	3	900 0 0	192 0 0	9	1,206 2 0	255 13 6	4	695 0 0	161 6 0		29	6,109 0 0	1,184 2 11	7	1,665 0 0	353 6 0		
		Additional	9	1,658 2 0	301 10 0	2	164 0 0	29 13 0	7	944 0 0	160 1 3					16	2,602 2 0	461 11 8	2	164 0 0	29 13 0		
		Non-residential																					
Wagga Wagga.	Albury	Original	4	750 2 0	150 8 0	6	1,173 2 0	200 3 6	2	303 1 0	75 16 3	6	1,165 0 0	233 0 0		6	1,059 3 0	285 4 8	12	2,338 2 0	439 3 6		
		Additional	8	1,190 3 0	208 13 6	3	360 0 0	84 0 0	13	2,032 1 0	497 8 9	2	450 0 0	88 10 0		21	3,229 0 0	706 2 3	5	810 0 0	167 10 0		
		Non-residential																					
	Cootamundra	Original	20	4,967 0 0	1,048 19 3	1	174 3 0	26 4 3	52	13,009 3 0	2,666 7 6	3	821 2 0	143 16 9		78	17,076 3 0	3,715 6 9	4	796 1 0	170 1 0		
		Additional	1	49 2 0	12 7 6	1	168 0 0	29 8 0	34	6,328 3 0	1,222 8 2	7	944 1 0	187 0 8		35	6,378 1 0	1,234 15 8	8	1,112 1 0	216 14 3		
		Non-residential																					
	Corowa	Original	4	400 0 0	200 0 0				2	327 3 0	130 6 6	2	320 0 0	56 0 0		6	727 3 0	330 6 6	2	320 0 0	56 0 0		
		Additional	1	80 0 0	40 0 0											1	80 0 0	40 0 0					
		Non-residential																					
	Gundagai	Original				1	40 0 0	0 0 0	11	1,331 1 15	346 3 2					11	1,331 1 15	346 3 2	1	40 0 0	0 0 0		
		Additional	4	647 3 0	100 0 3				2	200 0 0	72 15 0					6	847 3 0	172 15 3					
		Non-residential																					
	Narrandera	Original	5	1,011 3 31	196 2 6				2	796 1 0	163 3 2					7	1,808 0 31	359 5 8					
		Additional							1	450 2 0	101 7 8	1	616 2 0	123 6 0		1	450 2 0	101 7 8	1	616 2 0	123 6 0		
		Non-residential																					
	Tambouramba	Original							3	2,253 0 0	442 19 0	4	1,020 0 0	204 0 0		8	2,253 0 0	442 19 0	4	1,020 0 0	204 0 0		
		Additional	1	320 0 0	56 0 0				5	760 0 0	135 0 0	1	320 0 0	56 0 0		6	1,050 0 0	191 0 0	1	320 0 0	56 0 0		
		Non-residential																					
	Tamut	Original							2	331 1 0	49 13 9					3	408 2 0	61 5 6					
		Additional	1	77 1 0	11 11 0				1	172 0 0	25 16 0					1	172 0 0	25 16 0					
		Non-residential																					
	Urana	Original	7	2,757 3 0	490 8 3				7	1,629 2 0	341 18 0					14	4,387 1 0	832 6 8					
		Additional	2	258 3 0	50 12 11				3	852 0 0	170 8 0	1	44 1 0	7 14 11		6	1,110 3 0	221 0 11	1	44 1 0	7 14 11		
		Non-residential																					
	Wagga Wagga.	Original	21	3,062 1 10	1,691 3 0	1	640 0 0	96 0 0	40	11,352 2 0	2,417 2 1	3	1,835 2 0	367 2 0	1	62	19,574 3 10	4,140 5 1	4	2,475 2 0	463 2 0		
		Additional	9	1,090 3 0	226 18 6	1	390 0 0	78 0 0	23	6,428 1 32	1,307 14 10	1	445 3 0	89 3 0		32	7,480 0 32	1,534 13 4	2	835 3 0	167 3 0		
		Non-residential																					
	Total		428	81,714 0 6	16,163 16 0	86	18,291 3 10	3,298 12 2	439	108,188 0 27	21,185 19 5	80	14,206 2 0	3,075 5 2	2	929	190,107 3 33	37,938 18 8	155	32,498 1 0	6,373 17 4		

SCHEDULE XIV.

RETURN showing Number, Area of, and Deposit Paid on Special Area Conditional Purchases

District.	Section of Act	Years of Selection.															
		1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			
		No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	
Albury	26 42 47	a.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	9 2	n r. p.	£ s. d.		
Armidale	26 42 47			1	160 0 0	34 0 0	1	40 0 39	8 5 0								
Balranald	24 42 47																
Balranald South	47 26 42 47																
Bathurst	26 42 47																
Bega	26 42 47																
Bellinger	26 42 47																
Bingera	26 42 47																
Bombala	26 42 47												1	40 0 0	10 0 0		
Bourke	26 42 47			1	160 0 0	32 0 0	2	200 0 0	40 0 0	2	212 0 0	42 10 0	1	107 2 0	16 2 6		
Braidwood	26 42 47																
Brewarrinn	26 42 47																
Brewarrina East	26 42 47																
Burrowa	26 42 47									14	1,155 2 0	290 6 0	5 5	572 2 0 356 1 0	179 18 0 88 3 0		
Campbelltown	26 42 47												9	783 2 0	150 4 0		
Carcoar	26 42 47																
Casino	26 42 47						1	62 0 0	18 12 0	1	150 1 0	30 1 0	1	47 0 0	9 8 0		
Cassilis	26 42 47						1	100 0 0	165 8 0								
Cobar	26 42 47																
Cobar East	26 42 47																
Condobolin	26 42 47												4	040 0 0	96 0 0		
Cooma	26 42 47												3	306 0 0	57 4 0		
Coonabarabran	26 42 47												1	100 0 0	24 0 0		
Coonamble	26 42 47																
Cootamundra	26 42 47												5 4	800 0 0 378 3 0	120 0 0 68 7 11		
Corowa	26 42 47			18	2,718 2 0	567 14 0	11	1,725 2 0	345 2 0	61	3,935 3 10	2,302 10 4	17 1	2,004 2 0 98 0 0	600 6 0 13 12 0		
Cowra	26 42 47									7	1,052 3 0	157 18 3	3	347 3 0	68 8 3		
Deniliquin	26 42 47									1	40 0 0	7 0 0					
Dubbo	26 42 47												1	108 0 0	21 12 0		
Dungog	26 42 47						1	160 0 0	32 0 0				4 2	285 2 0 203 2 0	42 16 6 30 10 6		
Eden	26 42 47									3	363 1 0	60 16 3	1	147 3 0	44 6 6		
Forbes	26 42 47						2	302 0 0	45 6 0	20	3,121 2 0	408 4 6	12 3	1,822 0 0 282 3 0	273 6 0 42 8 3		
Glen Innes	26 42 47			7	337 0 0	117 2 0	5	300 0 0	340 0 0				1	190 0 0	48 0 0		
Gosford	26 42 47			1	100 0 0	15 0 0		610 3 0	130 12 4	1	145 1 0	29 1 0	1	50 0 0	10 0 0		
Goulburn	26 42 47												4 1 3	205 1 20 40 0 0 170 2 0	70 3 0 10 0 0 99 10 0		
Grafton	26 42 47	1	102	20	5 0	10	824 3 0	412 7 6	16	1,563 1 0	260 16 6	4	286 0 0	57 18 0	22	2,262 1 0	356 4 0
									5	270 3 0	41 19 3	1	40 0 0	6 0 0	8	601 3 0	101 6 9
							1	57 0 0	17 2 0	7	622 0 0	186 12 0	1	51 0 0	15 6 0		

XIV.

made each year, and subsequently confirmed to the 31st December, 1892.

Years of Selection.															Total under each section.			Total under all sections.		
1890.			1891.			1892.														
No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.						
	a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.						
18	2,875 3 33	306 0 0	5	895 1 0	277 8 3	4	756 2 0	159 8 0	36	5,664 2 33	1,474 15 0	91	13,482 0 33	3,407 19 3						
23	2,600 3 0	662 7 9	22	3,314 2 0	1,025 1 0	8	1,196 3 0	208 13 6	55	7,797 2 0	1,938 4 3									
2	316 0 0	47 8 0	5	763 0 0	141 1 0	2	229 0 0	41 17 0	11	1,509 0 39	262 11 0									
			4	668 0 0	116 6 0	6	598 0 0	134 9 6	10	1,266 0 0	250 15 6		2,776 0 39	513 6 6						
6	1,215 0 0	182 5 0							6	1,215 0 0	182 5 0									
2	131 0 0	10 13 0					80 0 0	12 0 0	3	211 0 0	31 13 0	9	1,426 0 0	213 18 0						
1	40 0 0	27 0 0	18	1,414 2 3	710 7 9	1	54 0 0	43 4 0	20	1,603 2 3	780 11 9	22	1,644 3 33	862 2 5						
			2	136 1 30	71 10 8				2	136 1 30	71 10 8									
16	1,793 8 0	295 6 3	6	577 2 0	88 12 6				22	2,286 1 0	351 18 0									
3	215 0 0	32 6 0	1	78 0 0	11 4 0	2	144 0 0	21 32 0	6	437 0 0	65 1 0	20	2,790 1 0	437 1 9						
1	67 0 0	30 2 0							1	67 0 0	20 2 0									
			1	320 0 0	64 0 0				1	320 0 0	64 0 0	1	320 0 0	64 0 0						
1	49 3 0	7 9 3							1	49 3 0	7 9 3									
2	312 0 0	54 16 0							6	1,279 0 0	203 17 0	7	1,328 3 0	211 6 3						
									8	927 0 0	139 1 0									
			2	893 1 0	134 11 6	1	490 0 0	98 0 0	9	2,037 5 0	303 4 0	9	2,077 3 0	303 4 0						
4	853 1 0	140 5 2	5	933 0 0	271 15 0	3	729 0 0	132 7 0	31	4,293 1 0	1,023 11 2									
11	1,900 0 0	340 19 2	3	1,444 2 0	371 18 6	1	304 1 0	53 4 11	25	4,011 0 0	854 5 7	56	8,304 1 0	1,877 16 9						
			2	200 0 0	30 0 0	3	124 0 0	20 14 0	14	1,107 2 0	200 18 0	14	1,107 2 0	200 18 0						
									1	45 0 30	6 15 8	1	45 0 30	6 15 8						
7	690 3 0	122 11 0	1	155 0 0	31 0 0	1	70 2 0	14 2 0	12	1,075 2 0	225 14 0									
3	289 1 0	64 7 0	1	134 0 0	63 12 0	1	76 3 0	15 7 0	6	500 0 0	133 6 0	19	1,774 2 0	454 13 6						
			1	90 0 0	30 6 5				2	199 0 0	95 13 5									
			1	163 1 0	25 4 9	1	130 1 0	26 1 0	2	298 2 0	51 5 9									
2	472 1 0	85 16 9				1	117 0 0	17 11 0	3	689 1 0	103 7 9	5	987 3 0	154 13 6						
8	4,030 3 0	693 14 3	1	256 0 0	38 3 0	14	1,333 2 0	302 0 6	27	6,760 1 0	1,185 2 9									
7	2,610 2 0	391 11 6	1	97 2 0	14 12 6	1	20 0 0	6 0 0	9	2,728 0 0	412 4 0	36	9,488 1 0	1,547 6 0						
9	1,650 0 0	253 16 9	8	1,037 0 0	165 1 6	4	575 2 0	89 16 6	21	3,198 2 0	512 14 9									
15	1,426 1 0	286 3 9	3	444 2 0	63 18 6	1	106 0 0	15 18 0	22	2,342 3 0	373 4 3	43	5,641 1 0	890 19 0						
						1	189 0 0	39 16 0	1	199 0 0	39 16 0									
						1	105 2 0	21 2 0	2	205 2 0	46 2 0	3	464 2 0	84 18 0						
1	296 0 0	44 8 0							1	296 0 0	44 8 0									
			4	2,067 2 0	379 6 3				4	2,067 2 0	379 6 3	6	3,257 2 0	541 6 3						
			1	294 0 0	117 12 0				1	294 0 0	117 12 0									
53	14,114 1 0	2,763 1 0	87	21,742 2 0	4,174 16 6	26	4,367 0 0	1,019 0 1	171	41,623 8 0	8,111 17 7	243	53,085 3 0	10,417 0 10						
22	3,422 0 0	619 9 0	44	8,051 3 0	1,580 18 1	1	49 2 0	12 7 6	72	12,062 0 0	2,305 3 3									
14	3,218 0 0	830 10 0	11	2,160 3 36	759 9 0	5	401 0 0	290 16 0	187	21,242 1 0	5,705 10 4									
5	435 2 25	198 15 3	2	218 0 0	84 6 0	1	80 0 0	40 0 0	9	801 2 25	336 13 3	146	22,043 3 31	6,042 3 7						
15	2,679 3 30	498 18 0	17	2,522 0 20	487 15 9	10	2,214 2 10	441 14 6	52	8,757 0 20	1,644 19 9									
3	323 1 0	55 9 9	8	632 3 10	144 10 11	7	1,353 1 0	290 4 11	18	2,309 1 10	490 5 7	73	11,545 3 30	2,323 8 5						
			2	504 3 0	153 4 1				3	479 2 0	188 3 1									
21	11,141 1 0	2,030 17 11	78	33,662 3 0	6,018 12 10	19	8,113 3 0	1,414 10 10	119	52,962 8 0	9,471 1 7									
31	12,058 1 0	1,752 13 10	20	5,638 0 1	948 17 0	13	2,114 1 0	459 3 0	64	19,810 2 4	3,159 13 10	180	74,478 1 1	13,101 10 5						
1	205 0 0	92 15 0	6	1,440 0 0	378 0 0				6	1,705 0 0	470 15 0									
2	1,205 1 0	205 15 0	11	6,101 2 0	948 6 6	21	3,459 3 0	901 14 7	35	10,934 2 0	2,077 2 10									
3	655 0 0	108 13 0	5	1,191 0 0	205 0 0	2	108 1 0	31 7 11	10	1,954 1 0	345 11 0	45	12,888 3 0	2,422 3 9						
3	174 2 0	26 3 6				1	56 3 0	8 10 3	9	678 8 0	109 10 3									
2	149 2 0	22 8 6							4	358 0 0	52 19 0	14	1,177 2 0	206 15 9						
									1	147 3 0	44 6 6									
									3	363 1 0	90 16 3									
												3	363 1 0	90 16 3						
20	2,086 1 25	399 3 8	53	4,048 1 3	887 10 8	50	1,105 3 25	341 13 10	159	13,086 0 13	2,615 9 8									
6	907 3 14	143 4 7	8	1,737 1 28	329 10 4	10	223 3 13	109 3 0	27	3,156 3 15	623 6 2	192	17,202 3 23	3,526 15 10						
2	640 0 0	96 0 0	3	549 0 0	88 16 0				18	2,332 0 0	461 11 4									
			2	263 1 0	61 3 0				4	418 1 0	86 3 0	22	2,915 1 0	547 14 4						
1	60 0 0	10 0 0	1	140 0 0	28 0 0	3	113 3 0	29 15 0	0	544 0 20	137 18 0									
			1	50 0 0	10 0 0				2	90 0 0	20 0 0	14	804 2 20	267 8 0						
			4	399 1 0	70 17 0	1	40 0 0	8 0 0	5	430 1 0	87 17 0									
			1	40 0 0	16 0 0				1	40 0 0	16 0 0	6	470 1 0	103 17 0						
5	514 0 0	87 0 0				2	297 0 0	44 11 0	60	5,949 1 0	1,230 7 9									
3	181 0 0	27 3 0	1	40 0 0	7 0 0				18	1,142 2 0	183 9 0	87	7,821 3 0	1,641 16 9						
									9	730 0 0	219 0 0									

XIV—continued.

made each year, and subsequently confirmed to the 31st December, 1892—continued.

Years of Selection.									Total under each section.						Total under all sections.		
1890.			1891.			1892.											
No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.			
a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.				
22	4,862 3 0	782 18 6	22	5,039 2 0	935 0 3	7	1,357 3 0	239 11 0	79	13,952 1 0	2,530 18 0	128	21,410 0 80	3,879 18 0			
13	3,025 1 0	506 16 9	13	2,845 3 0	531 9 3	3	393 1 0	45 9 9	44	7,307 2 0	1,295 3 9						
21	4,500 8 0	928 13 9	8	914 0 15	203 13 5	3	756 2 0	122 6 6	39	6,707 2 15	1,383 10 3	67	10,714 2 15	2,277 9 3			
9	1,609 8 0	860 0 1	4	184 2 0	37 18 0	7	1,143 3 0	184 6 0	27	3,927 0 0	803 18 7						
2	229 3 0	34 0 3	26	2,106 3 0	590 1 9	8	583 0 0	141 10 9	45	3,843 0 0	800 8 9	61	5,946 2 24	1,138 17 3			
1	207 1 0	41 0 0	4	554 3 0	117 12 0				15	1,733 2 24	230 8 6						
2	433 0 0	96 0 0	1	320 0 0	96 0 0				1	320 0 0	96 0 0	14	1,442 1 0	289 0 9			
2	336 0 0	90 0 0	2	152 0 0	30 8 0				5	640 0 0	135 8 0						
15	7,926 2 0	1,312 18 0	11	6,064 3 0	1,089 10 5	2	928 0 0	163 12 0	38	15,677 3 0	2,723 6 11	47	20,659 1 0	3,637 0 8			
2	2,142 2 0	821 7 6	6	1,505 0 0	299 7 3	2	480 0 0	72 0 0	11	4,187 2 0	692 14 8						
2	474 0 0	124 19 0	1	320 0 0	90 0 0				3	794 0 0	220 10 0						
2	239 3 0	43 0 3	2	326 3 0	40 0 3				2	326 3 0	49 0 3	8	1,624 0 0	250 18 8			
2	239 3 0	43 0 3	3	847 2 0	148 8 9	1	160 0 0	24 0 0	6	1,207 1 0	210 18 0						
2	202 1 0	40 0 0	1	76 0 0	15 4 0	4	394 3 0	78 19 0	4	394 3 0	78 19 0	13	1,498 2 0	289 12 0			
18	1,600 0 0	249 0 0	16	2,109 0 0	316 7 0	2	191 0 0	28 13 0	39	4,730 0 0	716 6 0	49	5,727 1 0	878 3 9			
3	252 0 0	37 10 0	5	613 1 0	91 19 9	1	50 0 0	7 10 0	9	915 1 0	137 5 9						
1			1	82 0 0	21 12 0				1	82 0 0	24 12 0						
12	1,195 1 0	315 10 2	4	310 0 0	98 10 0	1	100 0 0	25 0 0	55	7,807 1 25	2,032 8 7	117	10,131 1 25	2,572 5 7			
8	563 1 0	124 0 0	3	142 0 0	31 11 6	1	84 0 0	16 16 0	30	2,126 0 0	434 13 0						
1	40 0 0	16 0 0							2	133 0 0	55 4 0						
1									4	236 2 0	57 6 0	8	516 2 0	149 6 0			
1	137 0 0	20 11 0							4	236 2 0	92 0 0	1	96 2 0	19 0 0			
2	145 2 0	21 16 6							1	137 0 0	20 11 0	3	282 2 0	42 7 6			
2	210 0 0	31 10 0	1	70 0 0	19 10 0				2	145 2 0	21 16 6						
4	673 1 0	153 19 0	6	1,093 3 0	333 15 0	11	8,035 0 0	468 0 0	23	6,722 0 0	1,007 0 9	6	480 0 0	74 2 0			
4	485 0 0	112 0 8	14	1,824 2 0	364 16 0	4	690 3 9	104 10 3	23	3,239 1 0	616 6 0	49	9,176 1 0	1,700 18 9			
6	1,383 1 0	282 9 9	7	1,877 2 0	365 14 0	3	773 2 0	116 15 6	23	5,587 1 0	922 7 3	41	9,463 2 0	1,546 19 6			
5	891 1 0	144 4 0	6	1,634 2 0	215 3 6	4	934 2 0	143 12 0	17	3,753 2 0	585 0 3						
									1	93 0 0	88 12 0						
									2	323 3 0	50 16 3						
									4	213 2 0	59 14 0	6	622 1 0	110 10 3			
									3	220 0 0	39 0 0	3	220 0 0	89 0 0			
1	157 3 0	23 13 3	2	209 0 0	33 16 0	1	140 0 0	28 0 0	7	780 1 0	127 16 9	17	1,967 1 0	314 14 0			
			3	243 0 0	46 12 0	4	543 3 0	91 11 6	10	1,173 0 0	186 17 3						
4	774 0 0	119 2 0	6	630 1 0	118 4 0	2	360 0 0	54 0 0	23	3,789 1 0	661 0 9	51	6,221 3 10	1,200 8 11			
10	1,049 2 30	281 3 2	7	556 3 0	193 0 0	4	585 1 0	123 8 0	22	2,332 2 10	560 14 2						
6	584 3 0	94 1 0	2	231 1 0	35 8 0	2	242 2 0	40 7 6	23	2,609 2 0	467 2 3	39	3,661 3 0	645 14 3			
3	185 0 0	37 0 0	2	150 0 0	22 10 0	1	237 0 0	35 11 0	10	932 1 0	153 12 0						
			16	1,349 3 0	279 1 0				1	60 0 0	20 0 0						
			2	89 2 0	20 2 0				15	1,849 3 0	279 1 0	17	1,498 1 0	299 3 0			
									2	88 2 0	20 2 0						
3	1,020 0 0	288 0 0	1	273 0 0	48 18 0	3	976 0 0	164 17 6	9	3,401 0 0	548 6 0	26	6,326 0 0	1,036 16 6			
8	2,171 0 0	369 7 0	2	362 0 0	60 7 6	1	392 0 0	58 16 0	11	2,025 0 0	488 10 6						
10	2,563 2 0	677 8 5	12	4,005 1 0	323 1 0	7	1,291 3 31	234 0 0	35	9,667 2 31	1,915 8 2	46	12,558 1 31	2,765 11 4			
7	2,264 0 0	529 11 11	3	1,153 3 0	227 0 3	1	467 0 0	83 11 0	11	3,590 3 0	850 3 2						
			1	40 0 0	12 0 0							1	46 6 0	12 0 0			
												1	40 0 0	8 0 0			
1	40 0 0	8 0 0															
3	655 2 3	102 12 8	30	16,443 2 0	2,466 12 9	19	3,840 1 6	638 10 10	57	20,466 1 36	3,166 14 4	82	21,357 2 4	4,026 12 0			
			5	777 0 0	116 11 0	4	1,704 0 0	291 2 0	18	3,642 1 8	604 5 5						
			1	320 0 0	66 0 0				7	778 3 0	255 13 0						
									3	81 1 30	29 10 0	5	211 1 30	78 10 0			
1	80 0 0	32 0 0							1	50 0 0	15 0 0						
			1	159 3 0	23 19 3				2	273 3 0	62 9 3						
			2	320 0 0	43 0 0	2	137 3 0	20 13 3	4	473 3 0	68 13 3	6	731 2 0	121 2 6			
1	53 1 0	10 13 0															
									2	94 0 0	18 16 0						
1	46 2 0	37 4 0	2	97 3 0	39 2 0	4	181 2 0	76 12 0	7	325 3 0	152 18 0	9	429 3 0	171 14 0			
									1	190 0 0	15 0 0						
1	101 0 0	14 2 0	1	40 0 0	8 0 0				3	220 3 0	35 0 0						
2	135 2 0	70 16 0	3	240 0 0	78 0 0	2	157 0 0	51 2 0	10	737 3 0	45 2 0	16	1,193 2 0	255 2 0			

RETURN showing Number, Area of, and Deposit Paid on Special Area Conditional Purchases

District.	Section of Act.	Years of Selection.														
		1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.		
		No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.	No.	Area.	Deposit.
		P.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	
Queanbeyan	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Raymond Terrace	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Rylstone	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Scone	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Singleton	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	3	435 2 20	108 18 2
Stroud	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Tamworth	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	90 1 0	18 1 0	2	126 1 0	37 17 6
Taree	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	5	471 2 0	125 9 0
Tenterfield	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2	125 0 0	26 11 6
Tumbarumba	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	73 3 0	26 11 3
" North	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Tumut	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	154 0 0	50 16 0	2	177 2 0	26 12 6
Urana	26 42 47	..	.....	8	1,313 3 0	256 6 0	3	414 2 0	95 2 6	2	3 0 0 0	68 0 0	7	1,000 0 0	223 2 6
Wagga Wagga	26 42 47	..	.....	3	450 0 0	120 0 0	5	691 3 0	119 3 2	3	458 0 0	83 4 0	48	0,959 0 0	1,246 18 4
Walcha	26 42 47	..	.....	1	119 0 0	25 15 0	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	7	322 3 0	102 15 0
Walgett	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	46 3 0	16 7 3
Walgett North	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Warcaba	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Wellington	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Wentworth	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Wilcannia	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Wiliama	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Windsor	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	61 2 0	12 6 0
Wollombi	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Wollongong	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Yass	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....
Young	26 42 47	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	11	1,211 3 0	231 13 0
													5	391 1 0	71 6 0	

SCHEDULE XV.

RETURN showing the Number of Instructions issued to, and Reports received from, Inspectors regarding Condition 1 Purchases, Conditional Leases, Homestead Leases, or Miscellaneous Leases during the year 1892.

Land Board District.	Land District.	No. of instructions issued to Inspectors to report on C.P's, C.L's, H.L's, or Misc. L's.					No. of C.P's, C.L's, H.L's, or Misc. L's. visited and reported on by Inspector.				
		Under Repealed Acts, C.P's.	Under Existing Acts.				Under Repealed Acts, C.P's.	Under Existing Acts.			
			C.P's.	C.L's.	H.L's.	Misc. L's.		C.P's.	C.L's.	H.L's.	Misc. L's.
Armidale	Armidale	3	317	259	.....	31	3	289	333	.....	26
	Glen Innes .....	.....	83	29	.....	4	.....	96	53	.....	4
	Inverell .....	.....	144	163	.....	1	.....	150	144	.....	.....
	Tenterfield .....	.....	170	75	.....	22	.....	138	84	.....	7
	Walcha .....	.....	265	93	.....	39	.....	198	123	.....	16
Bourke	Bourke .....	.....	7	18	67	7	.....	5	2	25	5
	Brewarrina .....	.....	.....	6	47	1	.....	.....	6	45	1
	Brewarrina East .....	.....	16	13	.....	.....	.....	14	12	.....	.....
	Cobar .....	.....	.....	4	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
	Cobar East	2	21	4	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	.....
	Wilcannia .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
	Willyama .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Cooma	Bega .....	.....	69	5	.....	.....	.....	95	9	.....	.....
	Bombala .....	.....	68	26	.....	.....	.....	73	26	.....	.....
	Braidwood .....	.....	90	30	.....	.....	.....	117	44	.....	.....
	Cooma .....	.....	196	188	.....	.....	.....	235	199	.....	.....
	Eden .....	.....	99	29	.....	.....	.....	137	45	.....	.....
	Milton .....	.....	43	2	.....	.....	.....	48	2	.....	.....
	Moruya .....	.....	80	8	.....	.....	.....	111	16	.....	.....
	Queanbeyan .....	.....	185	82	.....	.....	.....	233	118	.....	.....

Dubbo	Coonamble .....	.....	458	467	.....	24	.....	296	272	.....	11
	Dubbo	1	205	261	.....	.....	.....	110	98	.....	.....
Forbes	Condobolin .....	.....	228	155	.....	.....	.....	335	189	.....	.....
	Forbes .....	.....	182	110	.....	5	.....	198	107	.....	6
	Grenfell .....	.....	272	197	.....	2	.....	241	171	.....	2
	Parkes .....	.....	418	323	.....	.....	.....	345	232	.....	.....
Goulburn	Burrowa .....	.....	324	203	.....	3	.....	355	234	.....	1
	Goulburn .....	.....	307	174	.....	.....	.....	304	151	.....	.....
	Gunning .....	.....	231	135	.....	.....	.....	248	124	.....	.....
	Moss Vale .....	.....	160	40	.....	.....	.....	155	32	.....	.....
	Nowra .....	.....	177	17	.....	.....	.....	108	12	.....	.....
	Yass .....	.....	134	71	.....	.....	.....	97	45	.....	.....
	Young .....	.....	125	37	.....	6	.....	140	29	.....	3

Grafton	Bellinger .....	.....	194	42	.....	1	.....	149	29	.....	3
	Casino	1	227	76	.....	30	.....	176	74	.....	34
	Grafton	1	153	52	.....	15	.....	161	70	.....	37
	Kempsey	1	173	52	.....	1	1	144	44	.....	1
	Lismore	3	139	14	.....	1	.....	122	13	.....	1
	Murwillumbah .....	.....	144	22	.....	.....	.....	105	12	.....	1
	Port Macquarie .....	.....	144	20	.....	.....	.....	92	8	.....	.....
Hay	Balranald .....	.....	.....	4	21	.....	.....	.....	12	27	.....
	Balranald South .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Deniliquin .....	.....	165	23	.....	1	.....	101	26	.....	.....
	Hay .....	.....	214	224	.....	.....	.....	192	199	.....	.....
	Hay North .....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
	Hillston .....	.....	54	46	.....	.....	.....	42	49	.....	.....
	Hillston North .....	.....	.....	3	38	7	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
	Wentworth .....	.....	.....	24	32	.....	.....	.....	42	28	.....
Maitland	Cassilis .....	.....	215	132	.....	.....	.....	152	95	.....	.....
	Dungog .....	.....	42	16	.....	.....	.....	42	13	.....	.....
	Gosford .....	.....	43	3	.....	.....	3	51	4	.....	.....
	Maitland .....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	24	5	.....	.....
	Muswellbrook .....	.....	85	16	.....	.....	11	87	15	.....	.....
	Newcastle .....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
	Paterson .....	.....	41	21	.....	.....	6	100	43	.....	.....
	Raymond Terrace .....	.....	51	8	.....	.....	2	80	17	.....	.....
	Scone .....	.....	215	145	.....	.....	.....	176	106	.....	.....
	Singleton .....	.....	104	41	.....	.....	13	80	31	.....	.....
	Stroud .....	.....	52	21	.....	.....	.....	104	32	.....	.....
	Taree	1	216	44	.....	.....	1	310	45	.....	.....
	Wollombi .....	.....	51	8	.....	.....	1	35	9	.....	.....

SCHEDULE XV—continued.

Land Board District.	Land District.	No. of instructions issued to Inspectors to report on C.P's., C.L's., H.L's., or Misc. L's.				No. of C.P's., C.L's., H.L's., or Misc. L's. visited and reported on by Inspector.					
		Under Repealed Acts. C.P's.	Under Existing Acts.			Under Repealed Acts. C.P's.	Under Existing Acts.				
			C.P's.	C.L's.	H.L's.		Misc. L's.	C.P's.	C.L's.	H.L's.	Misc. L's.
Moree	Bingera		59	25			43	30			
	Moree		198	101		10	164	87		1	
	Walgett		92	30			99	32			
	Walgett North			1	44	3		5	34	5	
	Warialda		87	60			102	105			
Orange	Bathurst		286	186		2	350	186		2	
	Carcoar		330	212		10	236	100			
	Cowra		101	57			107	42			
	Lithgow		179	94			248	94			
	Molong		259	109		2	172	71			
	Mudgee		123	48		3	127	47			
	Orange		47	25			64	33			
	Rylstone		166	74			178	82			
	Wellington		169	131			148	103			
Sydney	Campbelltown		35	4			27	2			
	Kiama		4				4				
	Liverpool		2				1				
	Metropolitan		1				1				
	Parramatta		82				62				
	Penrith		18				18				
	Picton		92	14			76	9			
	Windsor		138	3			114	3			
Wellongong		2				2					
Tamworth	Coonabarabran		74	84		28	82	84		33	
	Gunnedah	2	99	91		17	100	62		14	
	Murrumbidgee		82	58		7	61	37			
	Narrabri		133	171		14	95	108		1	
	Tamworth		215	203		95	246	250		74	
Wagga Wagga	Albury		169	115			115	41			
	Cootamundra	1	221	61			202	34			
	Corowa		66	3			95	6			
	Gundagai		72	69			65	22			
	Narrandera		160	59			95	51			
	Tumbarumba		6	30			9	14			
	Tumbarumba North		1	5							
	Tumut		58	81			70	30			
	Urana		60	13			39	18			
	Wagga Wagga		311	145			320	102			
	Total	16	11,950	6,650	302	401	43	11,347	5,797	225	287

SCHEDULE XVI.

RETURN showing the Number of Cases referred to the Local Land Boards from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

Land District.	Cases for Inquiry.
Armidale	14
Bourke	9
Cooma	95
Dubbo	50
Forbes	54
Goulburn	166
Grafton	150
Hay	20
Maitland	52
Moree	71
Orange	246
Sydney	22
Tamworth	115
Wagga Wagga	44
Total	1,108

No cases referred for inspection.

SCHEDULE XVII.

RETURN showing the Number of Certificates issued during the year 1892, with the Number of Amended Certificates issued on account of alterations in connection with Conditional Purchases under the Repealed Acts.

Number of Certificates.....	1,224
Number of Amended Certificates	11
Total.....	1,235

SCHEDULE XVIII.

RETURN showing the Number of Transfers of Conditional Purchases received from 1st January to 31st December, 1892, and the Number dealt with, inclusive of those on hand during that period.

Number of Transfers received	9,871
" " intimated to Treasury.....	9,861
" Conditional Purchases thereby transferred	19,695
" " actually transferred.....	14,017
" Transfers upon which stamp duty was paid	3,344
Amount of stamp duty paid thereon.....	£5,889 5 0
Number of Transfers registered in Registrar-General's office	9,863
" " in Registrar-General's office awaiting registration.	Nil
" Crown Solicitor's certificates received	447
" Notices despatched, informing parties, Crown Land Agents, and Chairmen of Local Land Boards of registration	16,360

SCHEDULE XIX.

RETURN showing the Number of Transfers intimated to the Treasury, the Number of C.P.'s. included therein, and the actual Number of C.P.'s. and area thereof transferred during the year ending the 31st December, 1892.

District.	No. of Transfers.	No. of C.P.'s.	Area actually transferred.			No. of C.P.'s. actually transferred	District.	No. of Transfers.	No. of C.P.'s.	Area actually transferred.			No. of C.P.'s. actually transferred.
			a.	r.	p.				a.	r.	p.		
Albany	411	746	79,063	3	10	512	Moama						
Armidale	319	654	69,545	2	23	442	Molong	292	043	49,847	3	11	472
Balranald	7	7	2,668	0	0	7	Moree	126	198	53,358	0	0	125
Bathurst	189	421	19,130	2	10	278	Moruya	38	99	4,607	0	2	75
Bega	78	205	9,259	1	36	145	Moss Vale	89	147	10,053	0	3	122
Bellinger	69	97	5,452	2	37	75	Mudgee	68	135	6,261	0	6	114
Bingera	28	46	4,425	3	10	36	Murrumbundi	114	192	20,080	3	19	128
Bombala	120	317	21,822	3	12	186	Murwillumbah	74	142	3,014	0	33	89
Bourke	24	31	7,588	2	0	22	Muswellbrook	77	198	10,387	0	20	169
Braidwood	55	139	6,369	3	18	111	Narrabri	103	160	29,011	3	15	107
Brewarrina	6	7	3,040	0	0	7	Narrandera	138	200	56,906	3	23	165
Burrowa	226	616	40,007	3	38	405	Newcastle	15	17	2,965	3	0	12
Campbelltown	4	5	958	2	29	5	Nowra.....	76	126	5,880	3	35	94
Carcoar	78	161	13,022	2	10	136	Orange	82	190	9,594	0	0	130
Casino	85	188	18,264	0	32	139	Parkes	146	290	52,946	1	0	175
Cassilis	113	256	21,078	0	24	200	Parramatta	5	5	320	0	0	5
Cobar	25	41	3,845	0	0	33	Paterson.....	18	43	2,656	1	33	34
Condobolin	139	228	40,165	2	10	178	Penrith	10	19	1,131	0	0	10
Cooma	316	815	68,199	1	17	603	Picton.....	41	50	2,798	0	0	42
Coonabaraban	50	82	11,489	1	0	75	Port Macquarie... ..	31	69	3,909	1	0	48
Coonamble	132	192	47,869	2	0	134	Queanbeyan	149	443	29,254	1	33	376
Cootamundra	229	536	48,647	3	18	356	Raymond Terrace... ..	2	2	90	0	0	2
Corowa	208	333	65,815	3	24	251	Rylstone.....	62	119	6,259	0	26	98
Cowra	129	259	19,245	1	5	171	Scone	115	329	16,841	1	0	207
Deniliquin	242	306	58,942	1	10	192	Singlton	88	177	13,785	1	36	143
Dubbo	281	448	94,418	0	4	305	Stroud	25	51	3,661	1	0	41
Dungog	19	39	1,885	1	16	31	Tamworth	350	713	64,583	2	38	433
Elden	40	119	4,963	2	15	83	Taree	134	242	13,661	2	0	204
Forbes	124	229	32,662	0	16	156	Tenterfield.....	44	98	7,337	0	16	75
Glen Innes	151	361	38,989	1	20½	250	Tumbarumba	9	14	2,561	2	0	13
Gosford	38	60	4,806	3	38	52	Tumut	124	277	18,492	1	5	187
Goulburn	238	579	33,381	1	3	493	Urana	271	369	72,332	1	30	246
Grafton	180	363	26,231	3	5	258	Wagga Wagga	383	703	114,546	1	28	479
Grenfell	187	414	42,361	0	0	208	Walcha	55	100	15,959	2	0	85
Gundagai	121	349	18,568	1	39	213	Walgett	26	39	14,020	0	0	24
Gunnedah	88	177	30,302	0	37	128	Warraldra	56	79	19,006	0	33	58
Gunning	178	480	30,892	2	10	367	Wellington	88	185	13,439	3	7	134
Hay	188	258	78,248	3	20	183	Wentworth	6	9	1,180	0	0	9
Hillston	25	38	11,788	3	0	37	Wilcannia	4	7	587	0	0	5
Inverell	245	432	41,484	3	30	303	Willyama	2	2	120	0	0	2
Kempsey	86	155	18,259	1	24	136	Windsor.....	12	14	738	1	0	14
Kiama	9	9	419	3	0	6	Wollombi	21	28	1,291	2	0	27
Lismore	273	401	26,165	2	12½	279	Wollongong	6	13	565	0	0	10
Lithgow	91	145	8,854	2	30	107	Yass	184	464	24,099	1	4	364
Liverpool							Young.....	204	439	37,434	0	24	278
Maitland	21	21	2,485	2	15	15	Total.....	9,861	19,695	2,060,129	3	26½	14,017
Metropolitan													
Milton	43	91	4,864	0	19	69							

SCHEDULE XX.

RETURN showing Number and Area of Conditional Purchases declared forfeited during the year 1892 for non-fulfilment of the required conditions.

District.	Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.											Crown Lands Act of 1884.																
	Section 13.		Section 14.		Section 19.		Section 21.		Section 22.		Total.		Section 26.			Section 42.		Section 47.		Sections 26, 24.		Sections 42, 24.		Sections 47, 24.		Total.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Armidale		a. r.		a. r.		a. r.		a. r.		a. r.		a. r.	10	714 0 0	2	100 0	1	60 0		a. r. p.		a. r.		a. r.	13	874 0 0		
Bathurst													3	130 0 0	5	389 0									8	519 0 0		
Bega													5	580 0 0			1	60 0							6	640 0 0		
Bellinger													3	400 0 0	2	443 0									5	843 0 0		
Bingera													3	210 0 0											3	210 0 0		
Bombala													1	40 0 0	3	194 0									4	234 0 0		
Bourke	1	640 0										1	640 0															
Braidwood													4	300 0 0	2	80 0									6	380 0 0		
Brewarrina													2	859 0 0											2	859 0 0		
Burrowa													14	993 3 0	2	90 0									16	1,083 3 0		
Campbelltown													2	260 0 0			2	145 0	1	43 1 0					5	448 1 0		
Carcoar													5	323 3 0	2	109 1									7	433 0 0		
Casino													4	1,002 1 0											4	1,002 1 0		
Cassils													4	170 0 0	1	120 2									5	290 2 0		
Cobar													4	1,580 0 0											4	1,580 0 0		
Condobolin													1	600 0 0											1	600 0 0		
Cooma													9	1,286 2 15	6	385 1									15	1,671 3 15		
Coonabarabran							1	40 0			1	40 0	5	830 0 0			1	40 0							6	870 0 0		
Coonamble	1	640 0									1	640 0	4	1,520 0 0											4	1,520 0 0		
Contamundra													3	227 2 0											3	227 2 0		
Corowa													2	156 0 0					1	84 1 0					3	240 1 0		
Covra													7	1,030 1 0			1	101 0	1	320 0 0					9	1,451 1 0		
Dubbo													12	2,554 3 0	1	300 0									13	2,854 3 0		
Dungog													1	40 0 0	3	153 0									4	193 0 0		
Eden													4	606 2 0	3	120 0									7	726 2 0		
Forbes													2	158 0 0	1	80 0			5	18 2 31					8	256 2 31		
Glen Innes													2	242 0 0	2	200 0									4	442 0 0		
Gosford																	3	492 1							3	492 1 0		
Goulburn			1	40 0			1	40 0			2	80 0	22	1,316 3 0	13	665 1									35	1,982 0 0		
Grafton													8	1,413 0 0	3	272 2									11	1,685 2 0		
Grenfell													2	116 0 0					1	51 0 0					3	167 0 0		
Gundagai													1	640 0 0	1	100 0									2	740 0 0		
Gunnedah	1	640 0									1	640 0	2	448 1 0	1	455 3			1	40 0 0					4	944 0 0		
Gunning													4	389 0 0	1	50 0									5	439 0 0		
Hay													7	2,108 3 0			1	320 0							8	2,428 3 0		
Hillston													2	90 0 0											2	90 0 0		
Inverell													2	391 2 0											2	391 2 0		
Kempsey													1	50 0 0					1	47 0 0					2	97 0 0		
Kiama													2	327 0 0											2	327 0 0		

SCHEDULE XX—continued.

District.	Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.										Crown Lands Act of 1884.																	
	Section 13.		Section 14.		Section 19.		Section 21.		Section 22.		Total.		Section 26.		Section 42.		Section 47.		Sections 26, 24.		Sections 42, 24.		Sections 47, 24.		Total.			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Lisnore		a. r.		a. r.	1	637 0		a. r.		a. r.	1	637 0	2	a. r. p.		a. r.		a. r.	3	a. r. p.		a. r.		a. r.		a. r. p.	5	a. r. p.
Lithgow					1	100 0					1	100 0	13														19	
Liverpool													1														1	
Maitland															1	115 2											1	115 2 0
Milton													3	134 0 0	1	50 0			1	160 0 0						5	344 0 0	
Molong													2	480 0 0												2	480 0 0	
Moree													2	445 0 0	2	127 1										4	572 1 0	
Moruya													4	186 3 0	4	261 0	2	80 0								10	527 3 0	
Moss Vale													6	300 0 0												6	300 0 0	
Mudgee													3	454 3 0												3	454 3 0	
Murrurundi							1	100 0			1	100 0	2	90 0 0	1	200 0			1	160 0 0						4	450 0 0	
Muswellbrook													2	80 0 0	1	40 0										3	120 0 0	
Narrabri													3	810 0 0	1	80 0	1	124 0	1	40 0 0						6	1,054 0 0	
Narrandera													2	370 0 0					2	280 2 0						4	650 2 0	
Parkes													2	800 0 0												2	800 0 0	
Parramatta													3	173 0 0			10	555 0	1	42 0 0						14	770 0 0	
Picton	1	400 0					1	44 2			2	444 2	5	298 2 0	3	400 0	1	40 0								9	738 2 0	
Port Macquarie													7	600 0 0	3	120 0	1	45 0									11	765 0 0
Queanbeyan													6	1,092 0 0	4	256 2											10	1,348 2 0
Raymond Terrace													1	100 0 0			1	63 3								2	163 3 0	
Rylstone													5	400 0 0			1	320 0								6	720 0 0	
Scone													3	430 0 0	2	105 1										5	535 1 0	
Singleton													1	320 0 0	1	62 0										2	382 0 0	
Tamworth													8	570 0 0	2	360 0			1	160 0 0						11	1,090 0 0	
Taree													13	604 0 0	3	295 2										16	899 2 0	
Tenterfield													2	200 0 0	2	330 0										4	580 0 0	
Tumbarumba													2	200 0 0												2	200 0 0	
Tumut													2	150 0 0	6	1,422 0										8	1,572 0 0	
Urana	1	427 1									1	427 1							1	100 2 0						1	100 2 0	
Wagga Wagga	1	640 0									1	640 0	2	686 0 0	4	369 1										6	1,055 1 0	
Walcha													5	675 1 0	1	60 0										6	735 1 0	
Walgett													1	255 0 0												1	255 0 0	
Wellington													6	771 2 0												6	771 2 0	
Windsor													10	576 1 0			4	253 0								14	829 1 0	
Wollombi													2	120 0 0	3	171 2										5	291 2 0	
Yass													11	730 0 0	4	188 0			1	40 0 0						16	958 0 0	
Young													3	196 2 0					1	60 0 0	1	60 3				5	317 1 0	
Total	6	3,337 1	1	40 0	2	737 0	4	224 2			13	4,388 3	314	38,462 0 15	108	9,666 2	32	2,739 0	24	1,890 0 31	1	60 3				479	52,816 2 6	

Grand Total, 492 Conditional Purchases. Area, 57 207 acres 1 rood 6 perches.

SCHEDULE XXI.

RETURN showing Number and Area of Conditional Purchases declared forfeited during the year 1892, for non-payment of balance, interest, or instalment of purchase money.

District.	Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1881.											Crown Lands Act of 1884.																
	Section 13.		Section 14.		Section 19.		Section 21.		Section 22.		Total.		Section 26.		Section 42.		Section 47.		Sections 20, 24.		Sections 42, 24.		Sections 47, 24.		Total.			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		
Albury	1	a r p.										1	a r p.															
Armidale	1	40 0 0										1	40 0 0															
Balranald	1	59 1 0										1	59 1 0															
Bathurst	1	50 0 0										5	200 0 0	1	40 0											1	40 0	
Bega	3	120 0 0										2	90 0 0													1	90 0	
Bellingen	2	360 0 0										2	360 0 0															
Bingera	3	120 0 0	1	40 0								4	160 0 0															
Bombala	1	40 0 0										1	40 0 0															
Bourke	3	205 0 0										1	300 0 0															
Braidwood	5	366 3 0										9	362 0 0													2	80 0	
Brewarrina																										1	640 0	
Burrowa	4	300 0 0										5	220 0 0															
Carcoar	3	138 0 1			3	120 0 0						6	258 0 1															
Casino					1	80 0 0						1	80 0 0															
Cassilis	2	80 0 0										3	212 3 0															
Cobar	4	760 0 0	1	100 0	1	81 3 30	1	40 0 0				7	981 3 30															
Condobolin	3	260 0 0			1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0				5	340 0 0															
Cooma	10	629 1 0										2	90 0 0															
Coonabarabran	1	80 0 0										1	80 0 0	1	40 0													
Coonamble	2	320 0 0										1	80 0 0															
Corowa												1	135 0 0															
Deniliquin	1	80 0 0										1	80 0 0															
Dubbo					8	980 0 0						8	980 0 0					1	320							1	320 0	
Eden			2	180 0								5	200 0 0					1	40							1	40 0	
Glen Innes					1	40 0 0						1	40 0 0															
Gosford	1	100 0 0										1	100 0 0															
Goulburn	5	764 2 0										7	370 0 0	1	540 0	13	1,674 2 0											
Grafton	5	320 0 0										4	265 0 0	1	50 0	10	635 0 0											
Gunnedah	2	360 0 0										2	360 0 0															
Gunning	2	140 0 0	1	150 0								2	100 0 0													1	40 0	
Hay	1	40 0 0										1	40 0 0															
Hillston	1	100 0 0										1	100 0 0															
Inverell	2	85 0 0										2	85 0 0															
Kempsey	3	350 0 0										2	250 0 0															
Kiama	1	40 0 0											1	40 0 0														
Lismore	1	52 0 0										1	52 0 0															
Lithgow			1	42 0	3	120 0 0						1	40 0															
Maitland	1	50 0 0										1	40 0															
Milton	1	40 0 0										1	40 0 0															

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SCHEDULE XXI--continued.

District.	Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1831.										Crown Lands Act of 1834.																
	Section 13.		Section 14.		Section 19.		Section 21.		Section 22.		Total.		Section 26.		Section 42.		Section 47.		Sections 26, 24.		Sections 42, 34.		Sections 47, 24.		Total.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
Molong	2	a. r. p. 80 0 0	1	a. r. 40 0 0	3	a. r. p. 140 0 0	6	a. r. p. 260 0 0	2	a. r. 1,140 0	1	a. 140	3	a. 1,280 0													
Motuya	3	720 0 0	4	360 0 0	3	156 2 0	7	356 2 0	4	171 3 0	4	171 3 0	3	578	3	578 0											
Moss Vale	3	120 0 0	1	80 0	1	70 0 0	1	70 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	2	80 0 0	1	180	1	180 0									
Mudgee	3	120 0 0	1	80 0	3	156 2 0	7	356 2 0	4	171 3 0	4	171 3 0	3	578	3	578 0											
Murrumbidgee	1	70 0 0	1	40 0 0	1	40 0 0	2	80 0 0	1	40 0	2	80 0 0	1	180	1	180 0											
Muswellbrook	4	171 3 0																									
Narrabri																											
Narrandera			1	40 0 0			1	40 0 0			1	40 0 0															
Newcastle					2	80 0 0					4	171 0 0															
Nowra	2	91 0 0																									
Orange	2	100 0 0																									
Parkes	1	40 0 0			2	240 0 0					3	280 0 0															
Parramatta					1	40 0 0			1	40 0	2	80 0 0															
Picton																											
Port Macquarie	1	45 0 0																									
Queanbeyan	2	140 0 0																									
Rylstone	6	250 0 0								1	40 0	11	515 2 0														
Seone	1	200 0 0																									
Singleton	2	80 0 0																									
Stroud	1	40 0 0																									
Tamworth	5	396 2 25																									
Taree			1	40 0																							
Tenterfield	2	80 0 0			2	100 1 0																					
Tumut	1	100 0 0																									
Urana	1	100 0 0																									
Wagga Wagga	2	360 0 0			1	40 0 0																					
Walcha	1	200 0 0																									
Walgett	1	320 0 0																									
Wellington	1	50 0 0			2	80 0 0																					
Wentworth	2	80 0 0			1	40 0 0																					
Wilcannia	13	1,817 1 30			2	80 0 0																					
Willyama			1	640 0	1	40 0 0																					
Windsor	2	80 0 0																									
Wollombi																											
Wollongong					1	40 0 0																					
Yass																											
Young	2	90 0 0																									
Total	140	12,253 2 16	9	1,272 0	38	2,672 0 30	88	5,282 1 0	15	1,170 0	290	22,650 0 6	4	2,015 3	8	470	5	1,078									

Grand Total, 307 Conditional Purchases. Area, 26,213 acres 3 roods 6 perches.

SCHEDULE XXII.

RETURN showing the Number and Area of Conditional Purchases forfeited each year to 31st December, 1892.

Year.	Number.	Area.	Year.	Number.	Area.
		a. r. p.			a. r. p.
1864	26	1,666 1 0	1880	492	66,658 0 0
1865	24	1,490 0 0	1881	557	71,924 3 3
1866	29	1,658 2 0	1882	523	78,551 2 5
1867	366	23,750 0 0	1883	822	104,534 2 17
1868	357	20,253 0 0	1884	1,163	190,936 2 0
1869	631	45,654 3 0	1885	1,227	225,610 2 31
1870	180	11,546 0 0	1886	385	48,556 0 20
1871	335	18,602 0 10	1887	702	138,479 0 21
1872	139	9,304 3 0	1888	2,022	288,309 3 31
1873	283	39,778 1 16	1889	796	96,925 3 5
1874	234	42,003 2 29	1890	*791	114,622 0 31
1875	1,166	126,342 2 35	1891	471	50,039 1 21
1876	724	89,915 1 0	1892	739	83,421 0 12
1877	802	107,536 3 5			
1878	1,075	136,308 0 0	Total	17,263	2,249,979 3 12
1879	141	15,510 0 0			

* This includes 52 C.P's., area 6,150 acres, declared lapsed.

SCHEDULE XXIII.

RETURN showing the number and total Area of Conditional Purchases-lapsed (under the Repealed Acts) in each year up to 31st December, 1892.

Year.	Number.	Area.	Year.	Number.	Area.
		a. r. p.			a. r. p.
1865	415	32,748 3 6	1880	1,308	185,255 0 31
1866	556	38,821 3 2	1881	990	119,880 2 34
1867	392	28,394 1 24	1882	451	43,830 2 10
1868	178	11,045 2 24	1883	341	35,568 1 6
1869	372	30,009 3 34	1884	958	125,274 2 0
1870	366	26,259 0 1	1885	938	124,827 2 10
1871	136	9,630 0 0	1886	753	126,233 0 39
1872	213	13,085 3 0	1887		
1873	663	48,339 0 28	1888		
1874	143	10,375 3 0	1889		
1875	503	33,043 0 10	1890	52	5,150 0 0
1876	966	78,841 1 37	1891		
1877	2,422	236,364 2 21	1892		
1878	1,811	210,014 3 18			
1879	1,241	135,524 0 33	Total	16,228	1,703,539 2 8

SCHEDULE XXIV.

RETURN showing number of Conditional Purchases increased or reduced in area, or declared void, with general reasons for such voidance, and a synopsis of the areas and sums called for and refunded in connection therewith.*

District.	Increased.		Reduced.		Void.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.
Albury			1	0 1 0		
Armidale			3	44 2 20		
Bathurst	1	7 0 0				
Bega	2	10 1 28	2	4 0 0		
Bellingen			3	5 1 21		
Bingera					1	120 0 0
Bombala			2	2 2 0		
Braidwood	3	8 2 0	4	6 3 10		
Burrowa	1	1 1 10	7	12 2 20		
Campbelltown			1	6 0 20		
Carcoar			2	2 1 0		
Casino	1	3 0 0	6	16 0 0		
Cassilis	2	41 0 0	1	6 0 0		
Cobar	1	0 1 0				
Cooma			7	12 3 19		
Cootamundra			2	2 0 0		
Corowa			1	1 0 0		
Cowra			2	7 0 38		
Deniliquin			2	13 0 0		
Dubbo			7	19 0 25		
Dungog	1	0 2 0	1	1 0 20		
Eden	1	0 0 28				
Forbes	1	2 1 0	4	14 1 20		
Glen Innes			9	19 1 10		
Gosford			8	9 1 32		
Goulburn	1	1 1 13	4	10 0 39		
Grafton			7	17 0 0		
Gundagai	1	7 1 0	4	16 3 10		
Gunnedah			2	2 2 2		

* See note, p. 60.

SCHEDULE XXIV—continued

District.	Increased.		Reduced.		Void.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.
Gunning			3	6 3 10		
Hillston			1	32 0 0		
Inverell	2	0 3 0	1	2 0 0		
Kempsey	2	64 0 0	1	1 1 20		
Kiama			1	0 0 24		
Lismore	4	12 2 20	99	289 2 2½		
Lithgow			1	3 1 20		
Milton			1	0 0 24		
Molong			4	7 1 0		
Moree			2	12 0 20		
Moruya	1	2 1 30	1	2 1 0		
Moss Vale	2	1 0 0	3	5 1 30		
Murrurundi			5	7 1 30		
Murwillumbah			54	124 1 11		
Muswellbrook	1	1 0 0				
Narrabri	1	10 2 30	1	10 2 30	1	400 0 0
Narrandera			2	0 2 10		
Nowra	4	5 2 27	5	10 2 20		
Orange	2	5 3 0	1	0 2 30		
Parkes			1	6 0 20		
Picton	1	7 0 30				
Port Macquarie			2	4 1 30		
Queanbeyan			6	13 2 4		
Rylstone	1	0 3 10				
Singleton			5	6 2 0		
Sydney			1	1 0 20		
Tamworth	5	11 2 24	16	37 0 0		
Taree			5	10 3 0		
Tenterfield			2	2 2 0		
Tumut			1	0 3 0		
Urana			1	14 3 30		
Wagga Wagga	1	1 1 0	3	4 3 0		
Walcha			1	5 2 0		
Warakla			1	0 1 20		
Wellington	1	1 0 20	4	6 1 27		
Wollombi			1	1 0 0		
Yass	1	0 1 0	1	2 3 0		
Young	2	1 0 0	1	2 2 0		
Total	47	210 0 30	330	890 1 18½	2	520 0 0

* This Return refers to Conditional Purchases made under the repealed Acts only.

Reasons of Voidance.

Land erroneously applied for as an original conditional purchase instead of as an additional	1
Land not available, being within a Reserve	1
Total	2

SYNOPSIS.

	No.	Area.	Deposits.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Conditional Purchases declared void	2	520 0 0	114 9 4
Conditional Purchases reduced in area	330	890 1 18½	152 15 5
	332	1,410 1 18½	267 4 9
	No.	Area.	Deposits.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Conditional Purchases voidance revoked			
Conditional Purchases increased in area	47	210 0 30	45 1 9
	47	210 0 30	45 1 9
	No.	Area.	Deposits.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Reversals of forfeiture for non-payment of balance, interest, or instalment of purchase money—Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861	41	4,181 0 15	1,065 15 3
Reversals of forfeiture for non-payment of balance, interest, or instalment of purchase money—Crown Lands Act of 1884	5	858 0 0	99 8 0
	46	5,039 0 15	1,165 3 3
Reversals of forfeiture other than for non-payment of balance, interest, or instalment of purchase money—Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861	No.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Reversals of forfeiture other than for non-payment of balance, interest, or instalment of purchase money—Crown Lands Act of 1884	2	740 0 0	210 0 0
	12	1,318 1 0	161 3 0
	14	2,058 1 0	371 3 0
Total Reversals	60	7,097 1 15	1,536 6 3

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SCHEDULE XXV.

RETURN of Miscellaneous Amounts authorised for Refund during the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Balance of purchase money and instalments	£21 7 1
Excess stamp duty and fines lodged with transfers of Conditional Purchases	20 13 0
Registration fees, acknowledgment fees, stamp duty, and fines on disallowed Transfers	68 4 6
Total	£110 4 7

SCHEDULE XXVI.

SUMMARY of Number and Area of Conditional Purchases applied for from the year 1862 to 1892 inclusive.

Years.	Applied for.			Years.	Applied for.		
	No.	Area.			No.	Area.	
1862 to 1869	28,139	a. 2,161,300	r. p. 2 2	1882	14,606	a. 2,392,217	r. p. 2 35
1870	4,471	329,318	1 2	1883	10,674	1,617,712	0 7
1871	4,751	358,692	2 8	1884	10,657	1,453,937	0 33
1872	8,281	749,586	3 0	1885	5,377	1,165,351	1 20
1873	13,417	1,391,719	0 0	1886	6,080	963,196	2 27
1874	14,352	1,586,282	0 0	1887	4,769	793,004	0 31
1875	14,517	1,756,678	0 0	1888	5,364	865,199	0 38
1876	12,654	1,984,212	0 0	1889	6,205	903,159	2 9
1877	12,009	1,699,816	0 0	1890	8,526	1,713,577	1 0
1878	12,602	1,588,247	3 18	1891	6,153	1,303,094	0 12
1879	7,540	924,136	1 0	1892	4,396	816,399	1 19
1880	8,583	1,147,001	2 39				
1881	14,220	2,329,202	0 15	Total.....	238,343	31,993,121	2 35

SCHEDULE XXVII.

RETURN for the year 1892, showing the Number and Area of Conditional Purchases validated under the 138th section, Crown Lands Act 1884.

District.	No. of C.P's.	Area.
Molong	1	40 acres
Muswellbrook.....	1	40 "
Total.....	2	80 acres

SCHEDULE XXVIII.

RETURN for the year 1892, showing the number and area of Mineral Conditional Purchases validated under 50 Vic. No. 21.

District.	Mineral Conditional Purchases validated under section 8, on account of being within a Gold-field.	
	No. of C.P's.	Area.
Wilcannia (now Willyama)	2	acres. 80

SCHEDULE XXIX.

RETURN of Applications for permission to substitute other Improvements in lieu of Fencing.

Land Board District	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.		
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	
Armidale	Armidale	76	48	7	21	134	22	
	Glen Innes	23	16		7	80	15	
	Inverell	25	15	4	6	69	11	
	Tenterfield	15	12		3	18	3	
	Walcha	48	28	7	13	46	13	
Bourke	Bourke						2	
	Brewarrina					2	1	
	Brewarrina East						2	
	Cobar							
	Cobar East					2	2	
	Wilcannia							
	Willyama							
Cooma	Bega	19	14	3	2	159	7	
	Bombala	50	33	1	11	100	10	
	Braidwood	32	29	1	2	282	14	
	Cooma	182	153	2	27	489	25	
	Eden	22	19		3	273	9	
	Milton	13	11		2	113	4	
	Moruya	45	39	5	1	189	15	
	Queanbeyan	98	84	5	9	387	35	
	Coonamble	84	63	7	14	330	18	
Dubbo	Dubbo	77	51	4	22	417	25	
	Condobolin	63	60		3	2		
	Forbes	85	75		10	7		
	Grenfell	45	41		4			
	Parke	23	21		2	5		
Goulburn	Burrowa	88	74	2	12	414	22	
	Goulburn	91	83	3	5	475	18	
	Gunning	42	37	2	3	342	5	
	Moss Vale	18	17		1	137	10	
	Nowra	17	14		3	85	5	
	Yass	41	32	1	8	125	7	
	Young	31	24	3	4	121	8	
	Bellingen	43	24	2	17	115	3	
	Casino	28	3	5	20	25	29	
	Grafton	23	13	4	7	124	50	
Grafton	Kempsey	48	34	5	9	121	19	
	Lismore	25	12	5	8	177	6	
	Murwillumbah	41	25		16	174	8	
	Port Macquarie	25	21	4		125	10	
	Balranald					1		
	Balranald South							
	Deniliquin	23	19	4		14		
	Hay	23	11	12		106	8	
	Hay North							
	Hillston	3	1	2		10	5	
Maitland	Hillston North							
	Wentworth					1		
	Cassilis	58	54	1	3	7	1	
	Dungog	18	7		6	1		
	Gosford	12	12					
	Maitland	1	1					
	Muswellbrook	23	21		2	12		
	Newcastle	1	1					
	Paterson	19	13	1	5			
	Raymond Terrace	9	7	1	1			
	Seone	36	32		4	9	1	
	Singleton	35	28	3	4			
	Stroud	10	7	1	2			
	Taree	83	70	1	12			
	Wollombi	12	8		11			
	Moree	Bingara	10	4	1	5		1
		Moree	19	1		9	1	
Walgett								
Walgett North		20	16	1	3			
Warialda		12	4	6	2	1		
Orange	Bathurst	96	23	5	8	11		
	Carcoar	44	37	3	4	7		
	Cowra	18	12	6		2		
	Lithgow	65	53	6	6	14	3	
	Molong	44	29	3	12	3		
	Mudgec	28	16	2	10	7		
	Orange	10	10					
	Rylstone	27	24	1	2	11		
	Wellington	22	20	1	1	10	2	
	Sydney	Campbelltown	5	5			38	
Kiama								
Liverpool								
Metropolitan								
Parramatta		12	12			78	4	
Penrith		4	4			12	1	
Picton		9	9			96	7	
Windsor		32	32			165	4	
Wollongong								

SCHEDULE XXIX--continued.

Land Board District.	Land District	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.	
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.
Tamworth	Coonabarabran	21	20	1	.....	4	2
	Gunnedah	56	53	1	2	5	.....
	Murrumbidgee	40	30	1	.....	.....	1
	Narrabri	41	40	1	.....	6	.....
Wagga Wagga	Tamworth	134	130	4	.....	4	3
	Albury	167	162	4	1	228	20
	Cootamundra	97	81	4	12	130	6
	Corowa	7	4	.....	3	45	2
	Gundagai	55	50	4	1	136	14
	Narrandera	33	26	3	4	109	16
	Tumbarumba	24	19	.....	5	.....	.....
	Tumbarumba North						
	Tunnot	96	84	2	10	96	11
	Urana	20	16	.....	4	53	5
Wagga Wagga	126	108	4	14	327	19	
		3,272	2,664	172	436	7,524	569

SCHEDULE XXX.

RETURN of Applications for Extension of Time to complete Fencing.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.	
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.
Armidale.....	Armidale	114	56	0	52	251	23
	Glen Innes	12	4	1	7	84	10
	Inverell	44	26	4	14	91	13
	Tenterfield.....	35	23	.....	12	32	1
	Walcha	35	23	8	4	89	12
Bourke	Bourke	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....
	Brewarrina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
	Brewarrina East	7	6	.....	1	13	.....
	Cobar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cobar East	1	1	.....	.....	10	.....
	Wilcannia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooma.....	Willyama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bega	1	.....	1	.....	25	4
	Bombala	11	7	2	2	33	43
	Braidwood	4	.....	2	2	6	6
	Cooma	26	15	1	10	241	21
	Eden	2	.....	1	1	47	5
	Milton	1	1	.....	.....	26	5
	Moruya	1	1	.....	.....	40	10
Dubbo.....	Queanbeyan	11	2	2	7	64	69
	Coonamble.....	56	45	2	9	279	27
	Dubbo	74	52	5	17	264	30
Forbes.....	Condobolin	12	9	1	2	2	1
	Forbes	18	13	3	2	7	.....
	Grenfell	32	23	4	5	6	.....
	Parkes	33	24	.....	9	10	.....
Goulburn	Barrowa	3	2	.....	1	19	11
	Goulburn	2	.....	1	1	12	22
	Gunning	4	3	.....	1	6	4
	Moss Vale	2	.....	2	.....	30	6
	Nowra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5
	Yass	1	.....	1	.....	9	7
	Young	3	2	1	.....	2	4
	Grafton	Bellingen	11	6	5	23	3
Grafton	Casino	51	20	3	28	109	15
	Grafton	57	33	7	17	271	28
	Kempsey	33	13	12	13	77	10
	Lismore	12	4	1	7	41	2
	Murwillumbah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
	Port Macquarie.....	13	11	2	.....	36	5
	Hay.....	Balranald	4	1	3	4	2
Hay.....	Balranald South .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Deniliquin	11	10	1	.....	37	7
	Hay	123	91	13	10	256	33
	Hay North .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hillston	29	20	4	5	105	5
	Hills' on North .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	3	2	1	.....	5	.....

SCHEDULE XXX—continued.

Land Board District.	Land Distr.ct.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.		
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	
Maitland.....	Cassilis	13	11	2	10	3	1	
	Dungog	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Gosford	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maitland	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muswellbrook	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
	Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paterson	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raymond Terrace	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Scone	21	15	4	2	.....	.....
	Singleton	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
	Stroud	10	5	.....	5	.....	.....
	Tarce	12	7	3	2	.....	.....
	Wollombi	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Moree.....	Bingara	5	5	2
Moree.....		39	23	.....	16	.....	.....
Walgett		20	9	3	8	5	.....
Walgett North		13	16	3	14	.....	.....
Orange	Warialda	6	4	.....	2	1	.....
	Bathurst	14	11	2	1	7	1	
	Carcoar	24	13	9	2	10	1	
	Cowra	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....
	Lithgow	18	3	10	5	2	.....
	Molong	31	19	9	3	10	1	
	Mudgee	24	19	5	.....	.....	4
	Orange	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rylstone	11	3	2	6	2	2	
	Wellington	32	24	7	1	1	.....
Sydney	Campbelltown	1	1	.....	.....	3	1
	Kiama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Metropolitan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parramatta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4
	Penrith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6
	Picton	1	1	.....	.....	23	8
	Windsor	1	1	.....	.....	22	5
	Wollongong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tamworth	Co. nubarabin	15	11	4	4
Gunnedah		19	19	.....	.....	7	1
Murrumbidgee		10	9	1	.....	1	.....
Narrabri		28	19	9	.....	9	1
Tamworth		27	23	4	.....	4	1
Wagga Wagga		7	5	2	.....	77	7
Wagga Wagga	Cootamundra	15	5	6	4	72	7	
	Corowa	2	.....	.....	2	40	5
	Gundagai	4	2	2	.....	74	4
	Narrandera	7	2	.....	5	103	.....
	Tumbarumba	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....
	Tumbarumba North .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tunut	7	1	5	1	58	5	
	Urana	2	.....	.....	2	34	5
	Wagga Wagga	23	15	13	.....	132	12
			1,429	878	194	357	3,450	533

SCHEDULE XXXI.

RETURN of Applications for Exemption from Fencing a Boundary Line.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.	
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.
Armidale	Armidale	105	64	6	35	145	26
	Glen Innes	20	11	1	8	30	7
	Inverell	29	24	2	3	24	9
	Tenterfield	19	17	.....	2	21	3
	Walcha	30	16	4	10	89	14
Bourke	Bourke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brewarrina	1	1	.....	.....	6	2
	Brewarrina East	10	8	.....	2	3	2
	Cobar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cobar East .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Cooma	Wilcannia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Willyama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pega .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	17
	Bombala	7	1	5	1	6	7
Cooma	Braidwood	11	5	6	.....	7	1
	Cooma	33	19	4	10	31	7

SCHEDULE XXXI—continued.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.	
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.
Cooma—continued	Eden	3	1	1	1	5	5
	Milton					8	2
	Moruya	2	2			32	10
Dubbo	Queanbeyan	27	22		5	18	42
	Coocambole	27	17	4	6	64	35
	Dubbo	41	23	13	5	106	66
Forbes	Condobolin	23	16	3	4		
	Forbes	12	8	3	1	3	1
	Grenfell	37	30	2	5	6	2
Goulburn	Parkes	63	48	6	9	18	2
	Burrowa	16	7		9	15	1
	Goulburn	4		1	3	5	1
	Gunning	1			1	8	5
	Moss Vale	2			2	35	13
Grafton	Nowra					17	3
	Yass	9	1	3	5	2	4
	Young	1			1		2
	Bellingen	7			7	8	6
	Casino	107	51	17	39	143	27
	Grafton	17	11	5	1	178	11
	Kempsey	56	32	10	14	75	5
Hay	Lismore	1		1		14	6
	Murwillumbah	2		1	1	2	1
	Port Macquarie	4	3	1		24	11
	Barranald	2		1	1	6	
	Barranald South						
	Deniliquin	43	40	3		26	18
	Hay	27	16	10	1	107	21
Maitland	Hay North						5
	Hillston	6	4	2		41	5
	Hillston North						
	Wentworth	6	3	3		15	5
	Cassilis	4	1	1	2		
	Dungog						
	Gosford	1			1		
	Maitland						
	Muswellbrook						
	Newcastle						
	Puterson						
	Raymond Terrace	1	1				
	Scone	13	11	2			
Moree	Singleton	1			1		
	Stroud	2	2				
	Taree	4	3		1		
	Wollombi	1			1		
	Bingara	11	5		6	1	
	Moree	36	13	1	22		
	Walgett	22	13	3	6	3	
Orange	Walgett North	4	1		3		
	Warralda	22	12	5	5	1	1
	Bathurst	13	5	6	2		4
	Carcoar	4	2	2		2	1
	Cowra	2		2			1
	Lithgow	17	8	7	2		
	Molong	6	3	3		1	
Sydney	Mudgee	11	4	6	1	1	1
	Orange	3	1	1	1		
	Rylstone	4	2	2		1	
	Wellington	4	3		1	2	2
	Campbelltown					2	1
	Kiama						
	Liverpool						
Tamworth	Metropolitan						
	Parramatta	1	1			16	2
	Penrith	1	1			12	2
	Pielton	4	4			26	5
	Windsor	3	3			19	7
	Wollongong						
	Coonabarabran	5	5			3	
Wagga Wagga	Gunnedah	16	13	2	1	1	
	Murrurundi	14	12	2			
	Narrabri	16	10	4	2	5	2
	Tamworth	30	23	7		2	
	Albury	3	1	2		23	25
	Cootamundra	4		2	2	4	15
	Corowa					1	4
Wagga Wagga	Gundagai	2		1	1	6	3
	Narrandera	7	2	3	2	3	6
	Tumbarumba			1	2		
	Tumbarumba North	3					
	Tumut	9	4	2	3	9	5
	Urana					3	2
	Wagga Wagga	11	2	8	1	7	9
		1,126	672	193	261	1,524	605

SCHEDULE XXXIII—continued.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications due prior to 1892.	
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.
Maitland—continued.....	Maitland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muswellbrook .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Paterson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raymond Terrace	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Scone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	Singleton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stroud .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Taree .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wollombi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moree	Bingara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moree .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Walgett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Walgett North .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	Warialda	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bathurst	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
	Carcoar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	Cowra	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lithgow	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Molong	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....
	Mudgee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Orange .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rylstone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wellington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sydney	Campbelltown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kiama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Metropolitan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	Parramatta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
	Penrith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	Picton	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
	Windsor	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wollongong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coonabarabran .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth	Gunnedah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Murrurundi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Narrabri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tamworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Albury	2	1	1	.....	13	6
	Cootamundra	6	4	2	.....	7	4
	Corowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
	Gundagai	4	3	1	.....	15	31
	Narrandera	9	9	.....	.....	5	6
	Tumbarumba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	Tumbarumba North .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tumut	5	1	4	.....	.....	7
	Urana	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....
	Wagga Wagga	11	7	4	.....	18	.....
		124	105	18	1	992	98

SCHEDULE XXXIV.

RETURN of claims in respect of fencing.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.	
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.
Armidale	Armidale	6	5	.....	1	6	1
	Glen Innes	1	1	.....	.....	7	1
	Inverell	4	3	1	.....	1	1
	Tenterfield	1	.....	.....	1	2	2
	Waleha	4	2	1	1	3	.....
Bourke	Bourke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brewarrina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brewarrina East .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cobar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cobar East .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wilcannia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooma	Willyama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Bega .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Bombala	2	.....	2	.....	2	1
	Braidwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cooma	1	.....	.....	1	2	4
Eden	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	

SCHEDULE XXXIV—continued.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.	
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.
Cooma—continued.....	Milton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moruya .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dubbo	Queanbeyan	8	5	.....	3	6	2
	Coonamble	3	.....	.....	3	6	3
Forbes.....	Dubbo	2	1	.....	1	18	16
	Condeboin	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn	Forbes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grenfell	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Parkes	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burrowa.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....
	Goulburn	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gunning	5	1	3	1	1	1
Grafton	Moss Vale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Nowra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Yass	3	.....	2	1	.....	2
	Young	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Bellingen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Casino	3	.....	2	1	2	.....
Hay	Grafton	3	2	.....	1	8	5
	Kempsey	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6
	Lismore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Murwillumbah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Macquarie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Balranald .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Maitland.....	Balranald South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Deniliquin	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	Hay	3	.....	1	2	12	7
	Hay North.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hillston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
	Hillston North.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorce	Wentworth	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
	Casillis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dungog .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gosford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maitland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muswellbrook .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parkersen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raymond Terrace .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Scone	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Singleton	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Stroud .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorce	Taree	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Wollombi	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
	Bingara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moorce.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Orange	Walgett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Walgett North .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Warrilda	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Bathurst	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carcoar	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cowra	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney	Lithgow	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Molong	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	Mudgee	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Orange .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rylstone	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Wellington	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth	Campbelltown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kiama .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Metropolitan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parramatta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Penrith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Wagga Wagga	Picton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
	Windsor	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
	Wollongong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coonabarabran .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Gunnedah	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Murrurundi	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	Narrabri	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Tamworth	7	7	.....	.....	2	.....
	Albury	7	7	.....	.....	9	1
	Cootamundra	6	6	.....	.....	4	3
	Corowa	3	1	2	.....	1	.....
	Gundagai .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Narrandera	17	3	10	4	7	3
	Tumbarumba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tumbarumba North	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tumut	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Uran	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	
Wagga Wagga	14	6	4	4	4	1	
	Total	158	77	45	36	122	82

SCHEDULE XXXVI—continued.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made prior to 1892.	
		No. received.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.	No. outstanding.	No. allowed.	No. disallowed.
Maitland.....	Cassilis	119	69	.....	50	39	.....
	Dungog	42	25	.....	17	5	.....
	Gosford	25	7	.....	18	8	.....
	Maitland	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muswellbrook	54	31	.....	23	11	.....
	Newcastle	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paterson.....	61	57	.....	4	7	.....
	Raymond Terrace	37	34	.....	3	11	.....
	Scone	93	52	.....	41	35	.....
	Singleton	66	32	.....	34	13	.....
	Stroud	77	52	.....	25	3	.....
	Taree	202	122	.....	80	78	.....
	Wollombi	27	13	.....	14	5	.....
	Moree	Bingara	12	10	2
Moree.....		55	42	.....	13	17	.....
Walgett		11	8	.....	3	3	.....
Walgett North .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	Warialda	41	23	.....	13	8	.....
	Bathurst	78	66	4	8	11	.....
	Carcoar	72	62	.....	10	5	.....
	Cowra	70	59	1	10	1	.....
	Lithgow	86	80	1	5	8	.....
	Molong	65	48	1	16	.....	.....
	Mudgee	95	70	.....	25	9	.....
	Orange	30	20	.....	10	.....	.....
	Rylstone	42	31	.....	11	4	.....
	Wellington	117	99	.....	18	19	.....
	Sydney	Campbelltown	3	3	4
Kiama .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta		24	20	.....	4	10	.....
Penrith		17	17	.....	.....	15	.....
Picton		27	20	.....	7	15	.....
Windsor.....		43	39	.....	4	19	.....
Wollongong .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth		Coonabarabran	20	7	13
	Gunnedah	20	10	.....	10	.....	.....
	Murrumbidgee	26	16	.....	10	.....	.....
	Narrabri	24	10	.....	14	.....	.....
	Tamworth	32	20	.....	12	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	Albury	31	31	.....	.....	77	.....
	Cootamundra	65	53	.....	12	72	.....
	Cowra	41	41	.....	.....	51	.....
	Gundagai	12	5	.....	7	28	.....
	Narrandera	37	25	.....	12	64	.....
	Tumberumba	19	14	.....	5	.....	.....
	Tumberumba North.....						
	Tumut	52	49	.....	3	28	.....
	Urana.....	26	23	.....	3	42	.....
	Wagga Wagga	104	92	.....	12	195	.....
		4,987	3,535	12	1,140	2,735	

SCHEDULE XXXVII.

SUMMARY of number and area of Conditional Purchases existing on the 31st December, 1892.

	No.		Area.		No.		Area.	
	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.	a.	r. p.
Number and area of Conditional Purchases selected up to 31st December, 1891, after deducting area cancelled, forfeited, lapsed, and disallowed	161,017		21,325,476	3 16½				
Number and area of Conditional Purchases cancelled and forfeited, and reductions in area during 1892	801	84,621 1 0½						
Less reversals of forfeiture, lapsings, and voidances	60	7,097 1 15						
			741	77,523 3 25½				
Number and area of Conditional Purchases applied for during 1892, less disallowances and withdrawals					160,276	21,247,952 3 31		
					3,180	549,079 3 39		
Total					163,456	21,797,032 3 30		

SCHEDULE XXXVIII.

RETURN showing the number and area of Conditional Leases applied for during 1892, with amount of Deposits and Survey Fees received.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	No.	Area.			Deposit.			Survey Fee.		
			a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armidale	Armidale	119	38,491	3	0	320	15	10	675	7	5
	Glen Innes	22	6,801	1	0	56	13	9	124	14	2
	Inverell	90	33,763	0	0	281	7	3	539	15	9
	Tenterfield	38	12,460	3	26	103	16	11	219	17	7
	Walcha	82	30,285	3	0	252	8	2	494	4	10
Bourke	Brewarrina East	9	14,670	0	0	122	5	0	103	11	11
	Cobar East	11	10,753	1	0	89	12	3	101	10	9
Cooma	Bega	3	340	0	0	2	16	8	12	3	9
	Bombala	35	7,637	2	0	63	13	1	170	9	1
	Braidwood	43	6,988	2	0	78	4	9	191	13	1
	Cooma	74	17,231	1	0	143	12	11	369	14	9
	Eden	11	2,372	0	0	19	15	4	56	3	10
	Milton	6	1,840	0	0	15	6	8	32	16	3
	Moruya	22	3,790	2	0	31	11	9	90	4	0
	Queanbeyan	52	12,193	3	0	101	12	4	258	10	0
	Dubbo	93	51,643	2	0	430	7	7	639	10	0
	Dubbo	65	45,504	1	0	379	4	3	603	16	1
Forbes	Condobolin	44	32,672	0	0	272	5	8	357	5	8
	Forbes	19	5,235	1	0	43	12	1	102	2	4
	Grenfell	13	5,548	2	0	46	4	10	81	9	8
	Parkes	22	21,592	3	0	179	18	10	195	14	6
	Burrowa	42	7,639	3	0	65	13	1	196	19	0
Goulburn	Goulburn	62	11,208	3	0	93	8	4	285	2	6
	Gunning	32	7,696	2	0	64	2	11	162	15	6
	Moss Vale	21	5,547	0	0	46	4	6	107	1	9
	Nowra	4	450	0	0	3	15	0	14	17	6
	Yass	32	6,646	0	0	55	7	8	151	10	6
	Young	13	3,606	0	0	30	1	0	71	16	11
	Bellingon	8	816	0	0	6	16	0	31	12	0
	Casino	37	13,850	2	0	115	8	5	222	0	6
	Grafton	12	1,788	1	0	14	18	1	51	13	3
	Kempsey	10	2,048	0	0	17	1	4	48	15	2
Hay	Lismore	1	240	0	0	2	0	0	5	5	0
	Murwillumbah	10	2,379	0	0	19	16	6	51	0	1
	Port Macquarie	3	2,280	0	0	19	0	0	25	11	11
	Balranald South	22	13,727	0	0	114	8	1	163	18	0
	Deniliquin	43	37,181	2	0	309	17	5	367	19	1
	Hay	4	1,574	0	0	15	12	4	25	19	5
	Hillston										
	Balranald										
	Hay North										
	Hillston North										
Maitland	Wentworth										
	Cassilis	83	23,221	0	0	193	9	8	444	15	10
	Dungog	13	1,263	0	0	10	10	7	50	3	3
	Gosford	1	120	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	6
	Maitland	1	120	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	6
	Mnewellbrook	11	1,570	0	0	13	1	8	46	17	6
	Newcastle										
	Paterson	9	1,845	2	0	15	7	9	44	0	2
	Raymond Terrace	3	650	0	0	5	8	4	14	17	5
	Scone	43	10,410	1	0	161	15	2	277	11	10
Moree	Singleton	20	4,501	2	0	37	10	1	96	4	0
	Stroud	26	8,432	0	0	70	5	10	147	2	1
	Farec	16	2,039	2	0	16	19	11	65	14	6
	Wollombi	6	846	0	0	7	1	0	27	3	2
	Bingara	57	31,685	0	0	263	6	8	390	19	8
	Moree	121	124,474	1	0	1,036	6	2	1,113	7	1
	Walgett	54	85,795	0	0	714	19	2	618	11	6
	Warialda	44	17,616	2	0	146	6	2	261	6	1
	Bathurst	33	19,241	2	0	160	6	11	239	7	2
	Orange	Carecar	57	12,390	3	31	103	5	2	283	17	4
Cowra		19	3,472	3	0	28	19	0	87	7	8
Lithgow		43	11,147	2	0	92	18	0	224	5	6
Molong		76	27,445	3	0	228	14	8	450	1	6
Mudgee		88	28,579	3	20	238	3	8	495	4	7
Orange		10	2,537	2	0	21	2	11	52	2	7
Rylstone		56	18,154	2	0	151	5	10	313	4	1
Wellington		45	14,938	3	0	124	9	11	237	15	7
Pictou		42	11,764	3	0	98	7	11	239	15	2
Metropolitan		Windsor	1	40	0	0	0	6	8	3	0	0
	Penrith	1	150	0	0	1	5	0	4	8	2
	Conabarabran	38	17,589	0	0	144	18	2	240	15	7
Tamworth	Gunnedah	35	20,683	3	0	173	18	1	255	7	0
	Murrumbidgee	33	12,252	2	0	102	2	1	206	4	10
	Narrabri	73	41,847	2	0	348	14	8	502	7	3
	Tamworth	153	60,922	1	0	507	13	11	948	3	1
	Albury	33	9,507	0	0	79	12	4	177	9	2
	Cootamundra	12	3,786	0	0	31	11	1	67	15	9
Wagga Wagga	Corowa										
	Gundagai	23	8,440	3	0	70	7	0	143	13	6
	Narrandera	14	10,076	3	0	83	19	6	115	6	4
	Tumbarumba and Tumbarumba North	5	1,397	0	0	11	12	10	27	0	1
	Tumut	38	14,735	3	0	122	17	2	236	18	1
	Urana	4	226	0	0	1	17	8	13	6	4
	Wagga Wagga	23	16,439	3	20	137	10	2	171	2	3
	Totals	2,692	1,171,971	1	18	9,769	5	1	16,776	11	2

SCHEDULE XXXIX.

RETURN showing the Number of Conditional Lease Applications Confirmed or Disallowed during 1892.

Local Land Board District	Land District	Applications made during 1892.				Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.				Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.				Total.			
		Confirmed		Disallowed.		Confirmed		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.	
		No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.
Armidale	Armidale	40	13,758 2 0	13	2,957 3 0	172	71,556 1 0	32	12,072 1 0	...	...	...	...	212	85,314 3 0	45	15,030 0 0
	Glen Innes	4	698 3 0	...	...	25	8,060 3 0	8	3,795 1 0	...	...	...	...	29	8,759 2 0	8	3,795 1 0
	Inverell	18	6,106 3 0	12	4,326 1 0	125	51,370 2 0	7	2,911 0 0	...	...	...	...	143	57,477 1 0	19	7,237 1 0
	Tenterfield	4	1,086 0 0	1	960 0 0	36	15,664 0 0	4	2,310 0 0	...	...	...	...	40	16,750 0 0	5	3,270 0 0
	Walcha	13	4,057 2 0	8	2,273 0 0	99	45,035 2 0	23	11,496 0 0	...	...	...	...	112	49,093 0 0	31	13,769 0 0
Bourke	Brewarrina	6	10,314 2 0	...	...	8	14,106 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24,420 2 0	...	...
	East.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	Cobar East	8	7,544 0 0	2	2,500 0 0	14	24,767 3 0	4	6,880 0 0	...	...	...	...	22	32,311 3 0	6	9,440 0 0
	Bega	1	120 0 0	2	320 0 0	3	270 0 0	3	2,220 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	390 0 0	5	2,540 0 0
	Bombala	23	4,725 0 0	7	1,600 0 0	18	7,445 2 0	1	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	41	12,170 2 0	8	1,750 0 0
	Braidwood	21	2,850 3 0	9	1,798 2 0	9	3,250 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	6,101 0 0	9	1,798 2 0
	Cooma	32	7,478 1 0	7	1,662 0 0	68	19,165 3 0	9	2,060 0 0	...	...	...	...	100	26,644 0 0	16	3,722 0 0
	Eden	3	900 0 0	3	512 0 0	5	1,440 0 0	2	494 0 0	...	...	...	...	8	2,340 0 0	5	1,006 0 0
	Milton	3	1,307 0 0	2	240 0 0	3	214 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,521 2 0	2	240 0 0
	Moruya	5	765 2 0	5	670 0 0	6	1,064 2 0	1	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	11	1,830 0 0	6	970 0 0
	Queanbeyan	22	5,910 0 0	11	2,500 0 0	25	9,101 0 0	2	313 2 0	...	...	...	...	47	15,014 0 0	13	2,813 2 0
	Coonamble	24	20,126 3 0	5	3,682 2 0	59	43,816 2 0	9	11,920 0 0	...	...	...	...	83	63,943 1 0	14	15,602 2 0
Dubbo	Dubbo	43	23,097 1 0	10	9,345 3 0	91	66,009 0 0	14	9,861 2 0	1	1,920 0 0	...	...	135	91,026 1 0	24	19,207 1 0
	Condobolin	21	17,372 3 0	3	2,314 0 0	59	74,632 0 0	18	21,953 0 0	...	...	...	...	80	92,004 3 0	21	24,267 0 0
Forbes	Forbes	10	2,225 3 0	1	240 0 0	2	312 1 0	3	835 1 0	...	...	...	...	12	2,538 0 0	4	1,075 1 0
	Grenfell	5	2,849 0 0	2	650 0 0	16	6,187 0 0	4	2,354 0 0	...	...	...	...	21	9,036 0 0	6	3,004 0 0
	Parke	0	8,372 2 0	7	9,910 0 0	15	18,533 1 0	2	3,840 0 0	...	...	...	...	24	26,905 3 0	9	13,750 0 0
Goulburn	Burrowa	12	1,729 1 0	12	2,936 0 0	50	16,238 1 0	12	2,399 3 0	...	...	...	...	62	17,967 2 0	24	5,335 3 0
	Goulburn	25	3,648 2 0	5	870 0 0	56	9,374 1 0	13	1,581 0 0	...	...	...	...	81	13,022 3 0	18	2,451 0 0
	Gunning	15	3,372 2 0	7	1,611 2 0	25	5,632 0 0	8	1,768 1 0	...	...	...	...	40	9,004 2 0	15	3,379 3 0
	Moss Vale	4	370 0 0	8	1,690 0 0	11	2,498 3 0	1	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	15	2,868 3 0	9	1,840 0 0
	Nowra	...	...	...	...	3	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	360 0 0	...	...
	Yass	15	1,890 3 0	7	1,864 2 0	38	12,478 3 0	4	490 0 0	...	...	...	...	53	14,369 2 0	11	2,354 2 0
	Young	2	622 3 0	5	1,496 0 0	22	10,148 2 10	3	840 0 0	...	...	...	...	24	10,771 1 10	8	2,336 0 0
Grafton	Bellingen	6	620 1 0	...	...	15	3,486 0 0	4	912 0 0	...	...	...	...	21	4,106 1 0	4	912 0 0
	Casino	7	2,912 3 0	3	810 0 0	17	5,765 0 0	1	160 0 0	1	691 1 0	...	...	25	9,369 0 0	4	970 0 0
	Grafton	4	568 1 0	2	190 0 0	6	1,472 0 0	1	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	10	2,040 1 0	3	340 0 0
	Kempsey	3	544 0 0	2	468 0 0	21	4,912 0 0	4	735 0 0	...	...	...	...	24	5,456 0 0	6	1,293 0 0
	Lismore	...	...	...	...	1	65 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65 0 0	...	...
	Murwillumbah	...	...	...	...	4	468 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	468 0 0	...	...
Hay	Port Macquarie	3	234 0 0	2	400 0 0	16	2,530 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2,764 0 0	3	600 0 0
	Barranald	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deniliquin	5	4,231 1 0	8	5,199 3 0	10	10,857 0 0	5	5,700 0 0	...	...	...	...	15	15,088 1 0	13	10,899 3 0
	Hay	16	12,415 2 0	8	10,473 3 0	41	32,072 0 0	4	2,268 0 0	...	...	...	...	57	44,487 2 0	12	12,741 3
Maitland	Do North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hillston	1	74 0 0	...	...	11	15,178 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15,252 3 0	...	...
	Do North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wentworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cassils	51	14,516 2 0	9	2,990 1 0	38	11,385 1 0	4	1,440 0 0	...	...	...	...	89	25,901 3 0	13	4,430 1 0
Maitland	Dungog	3	340 2 0	1	80 0 0	4	631 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	971 2 0	1	80 0 0
	Gosford	1	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120 0 0	...	...
	Maitland	1	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120 0 0	...	...
	Muswellbrook	7	945 2 0	1	70 0 0	7	785 1 0	2	270 0 0	...	...	...	...	14	1,730 3 0	3	340 0 0

SCHEDULE XXXIX—continued.

Local Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.		Applications made between 1st December, 1889, and 1st January, 1892.				Applications made prior to 1st December, 1889.				Total.						
		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		Confirmed.		Disallowed.		
		No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.	
Maitland—contd.	Newcastle	2	346 2 0	1	100 0 0	6	1,305 0 0	1	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	8	1,651 2 0	2	700 0 0
	Paterson	2	500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	500 0 0	...	...
	Raymond Terrace.	30	14,930 0 0	6	2,316 3 0	28	13,910 1 0	8	3,758 0 0	...	...	...	...	58	28,840 1 0	14	6,074 3 0
	Scone	10	968 3 0	2	385 2 0	10	1,430 2 0	1	47 2 0	...	...	...	...	20	2,399 1 0	3	433 0 0
	Singleton	15	3,581 0 0	4	2,420 0 0	2	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3,831 0 0	4	2,420 0 0
	Stroud	9	1,113 0 0	1	57 0 0	14	2,465 2 0	4	450 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	3,578 2 0	5	537 0 0
	Taree	4	539 3 0	1	141 0 0	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	639 3 0	1	141 0 0
Moree	Wollombi	11	7,388 2 0	13	3,472 0 0	19	13,155 2 0	5	2,710 0 0	...	...	1	80 0 0	30	20,544 0 0	19	6,262 0 0
	Bingara	30	40,104 3 0	11	8,773 3 0	54	70,509 0 0	5	5,870 0 0	...	...	...	...	84	110,613 3 0	16	14,643 3 0
	Moree	18	30,023 2 0	12	14,235 2 0	66	107,308 2 0	12	21,649 2 0	...	...	...	...	84	137,332 0 0	24	35,885 0 0
	Walgett	11	4,138 0 0	4	3,022 3 0	33	22,568 3 0	7	3,370 0 0	...	...	...	...	44	26,706 3 0	11	6,392 3 0
Orange	Warialda	6	984 2 0	1	100 0 0	37	14,933 0 0	9	2,736 0 0	...	...	...	...	43	15,917 2 0	10	2,836 0 0
	Bathurst	23	5,498 1 0	4	580 0 0	47	13,193 1 0	7	2,030 0 0	...	...	...	...	70	18,691 2 0	11	2,610 0 0
	Carcoar	7	1,775 0 0	2	520 0 0	13	5,837 2 0	10	6,768 0 0	...	...	...	...	20	7,612 2 0	12	7,288 0 0
	Cowra	11	1,793 0 0	6	1,687 3 0	45	9,654 0 0	17	4,256 0 0	3	500 0 0	2	162 0 0	59	11,947 0 0	25	6,105 3 0	
	Lithgow	23	7,877 1 0	17	5,707 3 0	135	59,993 3 0	36	19,250 2 0	1	400 0 0	...	...	159	68,271 0 0	53	24,958 1 0
	Molong	13	2,377 3 20	10	2,312 3 0	44	13,926 0 0	4	1,654 0 0	...	...	...	...	57	16,303 3 20	14	3,966 3 0
	Mudgee	3	923 0 0	3	467 2 0	19	7,553 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8,476 2 0	3	467 2 0
	Orange	4	340 0 0	9	2,750 0 0	23	5,215 2 0	3	480 0 0	...	...	...	...	27	5,555 2 0	12	3,230 0 0
	Rylstone	12	2,732 2 0	5	1,985 3 0	32	9,512 2 0	3	320 0 0	...	...	...	...	44	12,245 0 0	8	2,305 3 0
	Wellington	6	2,326 0 0	11	2,343 3 0	5	3,489 0 0	4	880 0 0	...	...	...	...	11	5,815 0 0	15	3,223 3 0
Metropolitan	Pictou	1	48 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48 2 0	...	...
	Windsor	1	150 0 0	1	150 0 0
	Penrith	5	450 1 0	14	5,846 0 0	21	15,780 0 0	3	2,390 0 0	...	...	...	...	26	16,230 1 0	17	8,236 0 0
Tamworth	Coonabarabran.	7	4,524 0 0	6	5,047 0 0	46	28,837 2 0	6	7,210 0 0	...	...	...	...	53	33,361 2 0	12	12,257 0 0
	Gunnedah	8	2,515 1 0	3	835 0 0	18	7,258 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9,773 3 0	3	835 0 0
	Murrumbidgee	13	8,190 3 0	21	7,039 1 0	43	34,625 1 0	7	3,302 0 0	...	...	...	...	56	42,816 0 0	23	10,341 1 0
	Narrabri	39	13,400 2 0	8	2,019 1 0	98	40,484 0 0	19	8,069 0 0	...	...	...	...	137	53,884 2 0	27	10,088 1 0
Wagga Wagga.	Tamworth	8	1,307 2 0	9	4,111 0 0	89	37,495 2 0	19	9,604 2 0	...	...	...	...	97	38,803 0 0	28	13,715 2 0
	Albury	2	435 3 0	...	...	44	18,800 3 0	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	120 0 0	46	19,236 2 0	2	320 0 0
	Cootamundra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corowa	4	614 3 0	3	1,190 3 0	31	10,282 2 0	8	3,585 0 0	...	...	...	...	35	10,597 1 0	11	4,781 3 0
	Gundagai	2	2,013 0 0	1	1,920 0 0	6	6,805 2 0	4	5,240 0 0	...	...	...	...	8	8,818 2 0	5	7,160 0 0
	Narrandera	...	...	...	...	16	9,890 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9,890 0 0	...	...
	Tumbarumba and Tumbarumba North.	4	1,856 1 0	3	362 0 0	42	14,619 3 0	14	8,203 2 0	...	...	...	...	46	16,476 0 0	17	8,565 2 0
	Tumut	1	40 0 0	1	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40 0 0	1	45 0 0
Urana	4	1,951 3 0	1	357 2 0	24	7,150 0 0	3	555 0 0	...	...	1	150 0 0	28	9,101 3 0	5	1,062 2 0	
Wagga Wagga	844	353,552 0 20	384	161,979 3 0	2,365	1,236,683 1 10	432	239,848 1 0	6	3,511 1 0	6	712 0 0	3,215	1,598,746 2 30	822	402,540 0 0		

SCHEDULE XL.

STATEMENT showing Total Number, Area, and Rent of Conditional Leases in each District notified Forfeited during the year 1892.

District.	Total No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.	District.	Total No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.
		Acres.	£ s. d.			Acres.	£ s. d.
Armidale	8	2,269½	33 10 8	Molong	6	3,256	30 17 8
Balranald	5	6,977	51 17 0	Moree	7	6,910½	74 6 6
Bathurst	10	1,729½	29 6 8	Moruya	3	368½	5 0 11
Bega	7	1,859½	9 18 2	Moss Vale	6	658½	15 2 8
Bellingen	8	728	7 10 2	Mudgee	3	321	4 7 0
Bingara	1	300	4 7 6	Murwillumbah	3	1,060	23 8 4
Bombala	4	850	8 1 8	Muswellbrook	1	120	1 15 0
Braidwood	12	1,592½	20 0 10	Narandera	1	40	1 0 0
Burrowa	7	1,432	12 11 3	Narrabri	11	8,846½	91 9 9
Campbelltown	2	780	19 5 0	Orange	2	190	2 18 9
Carcoar	10	1,586½	21 5 1	Parkes	2	2,400	21 10 0
Casino	5	2,512	49 14 6	Pictou	6	2,927½	39 19 9
Cassilis	5	500	5 15 0	Port Macquarie	1	640	10 13 4
Cobar East	1	441	4 11 11	Queanbeyan	250	12,740	113 5 7
Condobolin	1	1,920	16 0 0	Raymond Terrace	3	1,000	12 10 0
Cooma	49	19,782½	204 9 9	Rylstone	8	1,560	19 2 6
Coonabarabran	5	959½	8 17 5	Scone	7	1,316½	17 2 11
Coonamble	4	3,130	31 16 8	Stroud	2	178½	2 4 8
Corowa	1	87½	1 16 4	Tamworth	19	8,692	94 8 2
Cowra	2	746½	12 13 4	Taree	12	2,628½	28 13 5
Dubbo	15	6,150½	88 12 10	Tenterfield	17	10,347½	114 1 1
Dungog	1	40	0 6 8	Tumberumba	2	391½	4 9 6
Eben	11	3,834½	45 13 4	Tumberumba North	1	1,200	10 0 0
Forbes	3	731½	7 10 9	Tumut	33	16,275½	264 8 1
Glen Innes	6	1,039½	14 16 6	Wagga Wagga	7	8,135 Or 20p	95 1 2
Goulburn	88	17,799½	227 4 10	Walcha	3	623½	5 13 6
Grafton	12	3,755½	43 19 5	Walgett	1	1,920	18 0 0
Grenfell	4	2,798	23 15 10	Warialda	4	2,469½	26 12 0
Gundagai	8	5,405	75 6 0	Wellington	9	2,644½	32 3 10
Gunnedah	9	7,182½	71 0 10	Wentworth	8	12,426	107 12 3
Gunning	14	2,821	35 11 10	Wilcannia	2	2,211	19 14 7
Hay	4	3,444	49 16 7	Willyama	4	2,431 1r 38p	20 5 4
Hillston	1	432	3 15 8	Wollombi	2	251	3 5 9
Inverell	14	8,679	86 0 6	Yass	17	7,007½	76 2 2
Kempsey	8	2,020	18 10 0	Young	3	963½	12 11 9
Lismore	2	331½	4 3 7				
Lithgow	33	6,472½	71 1 2	Total	621	217,790 Or 18p	2,844 16 2
Maitland	1	92	1 3 0				

SCHEDULE XLI.

NUMBER of Refund Vouchers issued by the Lease Branch during the Year 1892 :—3.

SCHEDULE XLII.

STATEMENT showing Total Number of Conditional Leases submitted to the Minister for Determination of Rent during the Year 1892.

Total Number, 3,984.

SCHEDULE XLIII.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Conditional Leases gazetted during the Year 1892.

Total Number, 3,950.

SCHEDULE XLIV.

STATEMENT showing Total Number, Area, and Rent of gazetted Conditional Leases (all clauses) in existence on the 31st December, 1892.

Total number of Leases.	Total Area.	Total Rent.
17,753	r. p. 10,713,951 3 10	£ s. d. 131,700 14 10

SCHEDULE XLV.

STATEMENT showing Amounts of Overpaid Rents on Conditional Leases under the provisions of the Crown Rents Act of 1890.

Division.	No. of Cases.	Amount of Overpaid Rent	Interest at 5 per cent.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eastern Division	31	83 2 3	10 13 7	93 15 10
Central Division	15	282 1 5	51 14 0	333 15 5
Western Division .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	26	365 3 8	62 7 7	427 11 3

SCHEDULE XLV—continued.

STATEMENT showing Amounts due to the Crown on Conditional Leases under the Crown Rents Act of 1890, in consequence of Under-payments of Rents.

Division.	No. of Cases.	Amount of Underpaid Rent.
		£ s. d.
Eastern	2	1 11 2
Central		
Western		
Total	2	1 11 2

STATEMENT of Conditional Lease Cases in which no adjustment was necessary, the rate fixed by the Land Court under the Crown Rents Act of 1890 being identical with that determined by the Minister under the Act of 1894.

Division.	No. of Cases.
Eastern	2
Central	6
Western	—
Total	8

SCHEDULE XLVI.

RETURN showing the Number of Conditional Leases Transferred and Transfers passed in each Land District during the year 1892.

District.	No. of Leases Transferred.	No. of Transfers Passed.	Area.	District.	No. of Leases Transferred.	No. of Transfers Passed.	Area.
			Acres.				Acres.
Albury	29	37	11,231½	Moree	56	75	70,651½
Armidale	74	104	36,226	Moruya	1	1	84
Balranald	1	2	120	Moss Vale	5	5	538½
Bathurst	29	33	7,184½	Mudgee	9	10	2,527½
Bega	1	1	41½	Murwillumbah	1	2	300
Bellingen	2	2	375	Murrumbidgee	11	12	8,116
Bingara	3	3	595	Muswellbrook	4	4	397½
Pombala	7	10	1,509	Narrabri	35	41	36,884½
Bourke	7	12	9,032	Narrandera	30	36	27,678½
Braidwood	6	12	1,231	Newcastle	—	—	—
Brewarrina	—	—	—	Nowra	—	—	—
Burrowa	72	92	18,063½	Orange	6	15	1,404½
Campbelltown	—	—	—	Parkes	58	81	55,357½
Carcoar	7	7	2,762	Parramatta	—	—	—
Cassilis	27	32	10,417	Peterborough	6	6	563
Casino	12	15	8,470½	Penrith	—	—	—
Cobar	—	—	—	Picton	—	—	—
Condobolin	18	19	16,786½	Port Macquarie	—	—	—
Cooma	54	82	15,436½	Queanbeyan	27	30	10,659½
Coonabarabran	15	16	7,457½	Raymond Terrace	—	—	—
Coonamble	57	81	67,320½	Rylstone	—	—	—
Cootamundra	24	30	8,553½	Scone	33	41	14,544½
Corowa	2	3	922	Singlton	3	5	1,159½
Cowra	8	11	2,703½	Stroud	5	7	758½
Deniliquin	4	7	1,877½	Three	8	8	2,500
Dubbo	130	173	155,272½	Tamworth	45	68	17,453½
Dungog	1	1	213½	Tenterfield	6	8	1,783½
Eden	1	1	120	Tumut	12	17	4,754½
Forbes	33	44	24,689½	Tumbarumba	6	9	3,543
Glen Innes	17	20	7,102½	Urana	8	12	2,228
Gosford	—	—	—	Wagga Wagga	45	63	30,654½
Goulburn	23	25	4,697	Walaha	24	29	12,186
Grafton	23	32	7,189½	Walgett	6	9	6,849
Grenfell	45	67	26,902	Warialda	20	27	20,041½
Gundagai	9	13	4,601½	Wellington	33	48	13,022
Gunnedah	2½	41	21,445½	Wentworth	1	1	300
Gunning	30	33	5,645	Wilcannia	—	—	—
Hay	77	101	98,196½	Willyama	—	—	—
Hillston	13	16	16,228½	Windsor	—	—	—
Inverell	43	56	17,909½	Wollombi	1	1	380
Kempsey	1	1	85	Wollongong	—	—	—
Lismore	1	1	148	Yass	13	16	3,673
Lithgow	17	23	3,751½	Young	19	28	9,283
Maitland	—	—	—				
Milton	4	7	451				
Molong	34	45	11,902½	Total	1,522	2,028	995,239½

SCHEDULE XLVII.

CONDITIONAL Leases re-appraised under Section 29 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and gazetted.

Rent fixed at same as original rent.	Rent raised above the original rent.	Rent reduced below the original rent.	Total number of cases.
Number of cases. 28	Number of cases. 164	Number of cases. 124	316

SCHEDULE XLVII—continued.

RENTS of Conditional Leases re-appraised under the provisions of Section 29 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and gazetted. (316 cases.)

District.	Conditional Lease No.	Rate per acre as appraised by the Land Board under the Act of 1884.	Rate per acre as determined by the Minister under the Act of 1884.	Rate per acre as appraised by the Land Board under the Act of 1889.	Accepted, Referred, or Appeal.	Rate per acre determined by the Land Court.	District.	Conditional Lease No.	Rate per acre as appraised by the Land Board under the Act of 1884.	Rate per acre as determined by the Minister under the Act of 1884.	Rate per acre as appraised by the Land Board under the Act of 1889.	Accepted, Referred, or Appeal.	Rate per acre determined by the Land Court.
Armidale	2120	d.	d.	d.	Accepted..	d.	Cassilis—continued.	10784	d.	d.	d.	Accepted..	d.
	2153	2	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		10785	4	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	2359	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		10797	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	"	"
	2360	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		11488	4	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	4745	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	"	"		11499	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	"	"
	4998	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	"	"		11516	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	"	"
	6159	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		11317	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	"	"
	7472	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		1811	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	8012	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		12265	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Referred...	2
	10594	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		12396	2	2	2 $\frac{3}{100}$	Accepted..	2
Bingara	116	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Referred...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Coonabarabran	1401	2	3	4	"	"
Bourke	533	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Accepted..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		1402	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	10	2	2	3	"	"		1416	2	2	3	"	"
	11	2	2	3	"	"		1432	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	14	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		1436	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	148	2	2	2	"	"		1605	2	3	3	"	"
	149	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		2270	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	"
	204	2	2	4	"	"		2271	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	"	"
	205	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		2530	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"	"
	207	2	2	4	"	"		2705	2	2	3	"	"
	208	2	2	3 $\frac{3}{100}$	"	"		2726	2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	209	2	2	3 $\frac{2}{100}$	"	"		4818	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	305	2	2	2	"	"		5765	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	307	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		6241	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	"
	308	2	2	3 $\frac{2}{100}$	"	"		8388	2	3	5	"	"
	309	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{100}$	"	"		8440	2	3	4	"	"
	397	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{2}{100}$	"	"		9293	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"
	399	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"	"		9297	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	400	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		9302	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	401	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		11702	2	2	1	"	"
	402	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		11703	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	403	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		13135	2	2	3	"	"
	1127	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		13141	2	2	3	"	"
	1128	2	2	3	"	"		13143	2	2	2	"	"
	1373	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		13150	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	1374	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		13155	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	1375	2	2	2 $\frac{5}{100}$	"	"		2170	2	2	3	"	"
	1376	2	2	3	"	"	Cootamundra	7072	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	1377	2	2	2	"	"		8116	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"	"
	1378	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"	"		9327	6	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	1579	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		9958	6	6	3	"	"
	1580	2	2	2	"	"		9954	4	4	3	"	"
	1581	2	2	3	"	"	Cowra	12577	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
	1582	2	2	3	"	"	Forbes	4988	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	*	Referred...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1807	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		6066	2	3	2 $\frac{6}{100}$	Accepted..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1994	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		10038	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"
	2172	2	2	4	"	"	Grenfell	643	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	2194	2	2	4	"	"		644	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	2536	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{5}{100}$	"	"		821	3	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	2969	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	"	"		841	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	2970	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		1445	2	3	1	"	"
	4191	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		1837	2	2	1	"	"
	4841	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		4678	3	4	3	"	"
	4312	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		5181	2	2	1	"	"
	4999	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"	"		5247	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Brewarrina	25	2	2	3	"	"		6351	4	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	1366	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		6135	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	"	"
	13736	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		6611	2	2	1	"	"
Burrowa	2007	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		12245	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"
	4731	3	5	3	"	"	Gundagai	3091	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Referred...	2
	9689	4	4	4	"	"		3229	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2
Campbelltown	6183	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		3230	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Casino	2850	7	7	6 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		4583	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2861	6	6	5	"	"		5457	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3582	3	4	5	"	"	Gunnedah	719	2	2	2	Accepted..	"
	5652	8	8	6	"	"		725	2	2	2	"	"
	5653	7	7	4 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		732	2	3	2	"	"
	6720	7	7	7 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"		2770	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	6734	7	7	5	"	"		4768	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Appeal..	4
Cassilis	30	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"	"		4833	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Accepted..	"
	41	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		7189	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	152	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		7527	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	212	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"	"		7528	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
	5907	4	4	4	"	"		8144	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"
	8448	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		8451	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	"	"
	9813	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"		11713	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{100}$	"	"
	9814	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	Hay	3948	3 $\frac{1}{100}$	4	3	"	"

* Member of Local Land Board disagreed.

SCHEDULE XLVII—continued.

District.	Conditional Lease No.	Rate per acre as appraised by the Land Board under the Act of 1884.	Rate per acre as determined by the Minister under the Act of 1884.	Rate per acre as appraised by the Land Board under the Act of 1880.	Accepted, Referred, or Appeal.	Rate per acre determined by the Land Court.	District.	Conditional Lease No.	Rate per acre as appraised by the Land Board under the Act of 1884.	Rate per acre as determined by the Minister under the Act of 1884.	Rate per acre as appraised by the Land Board under the Act of 1880.	Accepted, Referred, or Appeal.	Rate per acre determined by the Land Court.	
Hillston	3949	d.	d.	d.	Referred...	d.	Parkes—continued. Score..... Singleton	11294	d.	d.	d.	Accepted..	d.	
	3951	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	3		11301	2	2	2	"	"	
	3952	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{4}{10}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		9019	3	4	3	"	"	
	3953	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	1	"	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		9033	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	
	3957	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		10531	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	
	3967	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		10532	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	
	3972	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		13078	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	
	3985	2 $\frac{3}{10}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		2060	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	"	"	
	3986	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 $\frac{3}{10}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Tamworth	433	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	"
	3987	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		512	3	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	
	3988	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	"	1		518	2	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	
	3997	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	2		517	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	"	
	7719	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		553	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Referred..	2	
	7720	2	2	1	"	1		554	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2	
	7721	2	2	1	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		555	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2	
	7722	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		572	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Accepted..		
	7723	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		573	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
	7724	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		574	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"		
	7725	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		590	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
	7727	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		916	3	3	5	"		
	7728	2	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		1270	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	"		
	7729	2	2	1	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1541	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
	7730	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1542	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
	7732	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{10}$		1768	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		
	9876	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	2		2301	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
12448	2	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2	4553	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"				
12450	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	4554	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"				
14969	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	4817	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"				
Lithgow	1049	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Accepted..		4892	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	"			
	1050	3	3	5	"		7169	3	4	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	"			
	1861	4	4	5	"		7196	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	8175	3	3	5	"		10369	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	"			
	6630	3	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		13200	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
Molong	6630	3	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		3. 01	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
Moree	13997	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Appeal ..	4	Tenterfield	3544	3	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		
Mudgee	1777	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Accepted..		5018	3	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	1779	2	3	3	"		657	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Referred..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	2507	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		658	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	8784	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		1033	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Murrurundi	1240	2	2	3	"		1084	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1241	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		1085	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2		
	4311	2	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		1103	4	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	4312	2	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		1293	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	8969	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		1294	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Narrabri	1260	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	"		1296	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1261	4	3	5	"		1368	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1262	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	"		1650	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1933	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		2308	4	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Accepted..			
	1941	3	3	5	"		4163	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Referred..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1942	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		4164	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1943	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		5627	4	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1944	3	3	5	"		6140	5	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1945	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		9149	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	1954	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		3786	2	3	2	Accepted..			
	2222	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		3789	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"			
	2238	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		3790	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"			
	2944	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		3808	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	3657	3	4	5 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		3809	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	3658	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		3810	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	4139	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	"		4247	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	4140	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	"		4277	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	"			
	6249	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		4927	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	6425	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		5189	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	6426	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		5450	2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	8150	3	4	5	"		7855	5	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	8392	3	4	5	"		8003	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	8456	2	4	5	"		8256	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	"			
	9821	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		9329	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	9631	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		8331	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	11313	3	3	5	"		9933	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	12601	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		9984	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	13167	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	"		5906	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
Narrandera.....	3521	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		10879	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	3522	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		11647	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
Parkes	167	2	2	2-14	"		4710	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	171	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		1773	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	"			
	173	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		4423	3	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	1479	2	2	2-14	"		5613	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	"			
	4704	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	"		9666	5	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	7397	2	2	1-36	"		11689	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"			
	10982	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		5260	3	3	3	"			
	10983	2	2	3	"									
							Young							

SCHEDULE XLVIII.

RETURN showing Number and Area of Conditional Leases applied for during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Year.	Number.	Area.		
		a.	r.	p.
1885	3,816	2,547,045	0	15 ²
1886	2,500	1,207,953	0	8
1887	2,228	1,242,380	0	0
1888	2,023	1,424,753	1	25
1889	3,470	1,569,949	3	33
1890	5,466	3,056,774	2	26
1891	3,952	2,177,810	0	15
1892	2,692	1,171,971	1	18
	26,747	14,398,637	2	17

* This includes 1,904 applications, area 1,193,617a. 0r. 30p, made under section 34 of the Act of 1884.

SCHEDULE XLIX.

RETURN of Auction Sales of Town Lands under the 61st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

Land District.	County.	No. of Lots offered.	Area offered.			No. of Lots sold.	Area sold.			No. of Lots not bid for.	Area not bid for.			Amount realised			Average price per acre.		
			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Albury	Goulburn	22	7	3	22 ¹ / ₂	20	7	0	21 ¹ / ₂	2	0	2	34	260	8	0	36	8	3
Armidale	Sandon	54	35	0	8	60	25	1	33 ¹ / ₂	21	9	2	11 ¹ / ₂	1,792	5	0	70	8	10
Bathurst	Bathurst	2	0	2	9	2	0	2	9	...	...	...	...	75	2	0	135	1	1
	Roxburgh	3	0	2	29 ¹ / ₂	3	0	2	29 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	56	0	0	81	12	9
	Westmoreland	21	10	1	7	6	2	2	0 ¹ / ₂	18	7	3	0 ¹ / ₂	68	0	0	27	3	4
Bega	Auckland	80	37	3	22	33	15	0	27	47	22	2	35	302	5	6	19	18	6
	Dampier	110	39	2	8	88	32	1	16 ¹ / ₂	22	7	0	31 ¹ / ₂	502	13	2	15	19	10
Bellinger	Raleigh	43	14	1	1	35	11	3	19	7	2	1	22	449	4	0	37	17	0
Bingara	Murchison	9	4	2	0	1	0	2	0	8	4	0	0	25	0	0	50	0	0
Bombala	Wellshy	149	66	1	12 ¹ / ₂	81	33	1	6	68	33	0	6 ¹ / ₂	795	2	0	23	17	8
Bourke	Canbelego	25	12	2	0	5	2	2	0	20	10	0	0	102	10	0	41	0	0
	Cowper	103	33	2	39 ¹ / ₂	55	16	1	26 ¹ / ₂	48	17	1	13 ¹ / ₂	5,506	16	0	335	8	9
	Culgoa	7	3	2	0	7	3	2	0	...	...	...	...	95	0	0	27	2	10
	Ularara	8	2	0	13	8	2	0	13	...	...	...	...	147	0	0	70	12	7
Brewarrina	Narran	20	10	0	0	15	7	2	0	6	2	2	0	216	16	0	32	18	2
Campbelltown	Cumberland	109	25	2	12 ¹ / ₂	52	13	0	15 ¹ / ₂	48	12	1	37	936	10	0	69	4	4
Carcoar	Georgiana	21	5	1	0	4	1	0	0	17	4	1	0	14	12	0	14	12	0
Casino	Drake	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	40	0	0
	Richmond	29	9	3	11 ¹ / ₂	20	9	3	11 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	267	9	0	21	2	5
	Rous	13	4	3	18	11	4	1	17	2	0	2	1	219	17	6	50	9	5
Cooma	Beresford	200	94	2	11 ¹ / ₂	23	10	3	12 ¹ / ₂	117	83	2	39	246	10	0	21	16	9
Coonabarabran	Napier	43	15	3	30	12	4	2	15	31	11	1	15	84	5	0	18	6	9
Coonamble	Ewenmar	51	24	2	21	30	14	0	21	21	10	2	0	170	5	0	12	0	11
Cootamundra	Bland	9	2	1	0	8	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	249	3	9	124	1	10
Corowa	Denison	20	10	0	0	10	5	0	0	10	5	0	0	235	10	0	47	2	0
	Hume	99	28	0	34	4	1	1	37	95	26	2	37	18	0	0	12	3	1
Cowra	Bathurst	57	37	0	14 ¹ / ₂	29	11	3	10 ¹ / ₂	58	25	1	4 ¹ / ₂	437	7	6	38	14	4
Deniliquin	Townsend	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	60	0	0
Dubbo	Lincoln	62	31	0	0	31	15	2	0	31	15	2	0	272	11	0	37	11	8
	Narramine	7	3	2	0	7	3	2	0	...	...	...	...	121	6	0	34	13	1
	Orley	154	76	3	8	31	15	2	0	123	61	1	8	1,207	11	0	57	18	2
Dungog	Durham	2	0	2	20	2	0	2	20	...	...	...	...	65	0	0	104	0	0
Eden	Auckland	126	37	1	3 ¹ / ₂	8	2	2	35	118	34	2	8 ¹ / ₂	53	0	0	32	7	4
Forbes	Ashburnham	25	8	3	5 ¹ / ₂	9	2	2	22 ¹ / ₂	16	6	0	22 ¹ / ₂	486	10	0	184	2	6
Glen Innes	Gough	14	6	3	8	2	1	0	0	12	5	3	8	17	0	0	17	0	0
Goulburn	Argyle	2	0	3	36	2	0	3	36	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	14	7	3
	Georgiana	8	4	0	0	8	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	37	8	0	9	7	0
Grafton	Clarence	11	5	1	8	9	4	2	0	2	0	3	8	42	3	0	9	7	4
	Fitzroy	47	17	3	20 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	47	17	3	20 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenfell	Bland	32	8	0	0	32	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	790	5	0	98	15	8
	Monteagle	2	0	2	36	1	0	1	18	1	0	1	18	18	0	0	49	13	2
Gundagai	Harden	38	14	3	6	23	8	3	15	15	5	3	31	110	0	0	12	8	9
Gunning	King	12	5	3	28	11	5	1	31	1	0	1	37	71	5	0	13	1	10
Hay	Sturt	38	16	2	0	11	5	2	0	22	11	0	0	251	0	0	45	12	9
	Waradgery	14	7	0	0	14	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	270	16	0	38	13	9
Hillston	Dowling	38	18	0	37 ¹ / ₂	38	18	0	37 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	761	10	0	41	15	3
	Moesguel	49	20	0	0	16	8	0	0	24	12	0	0	64	0	0	8	0	0
	Nicholson	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	0	64	0	0
	Waljeers	25	12	2	0	7	3	2	0	18	9	0	0	67	6	0	19	4	7
Lismore	Rous	6	2	3	19	2	0	3	26	4	1	3	33	137	0	0	150	2	9
Liverpool	Cumberland	23	9	3	33	7	2	3	28	16	7	0	5	164	0	0	56	1	4
Matfield	Northumberland	161	72	2	4 ¹ / ₂	8	3	2	39 ¹ / ₂	153	68	3	5 ¹ / ₂	73	12	0	19	12	10
Metropolitan	Cumberland	67	25	0	39 ¹ / ₂	29	9	0	26	38	16	0	13 ¹ / ₂	124,333	10	0	13,569	16	5
Milton	St. Vincent	4	1	3	20	4	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	16	0	0	8	10	8
Moree	Courallie	6	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	346	10	0	173	5	0
Moruya	Dampier	49	13	1	32	41	11	2	17	8	1	3	15	115	2	0	9	18	4
	St. Vincent	24	5	0	31	...	...	...	...	24	5	0	34	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE XLIX—continued.

Land District.	County.	No of Lots offered.	Area offered.	No. of Lots sold.	Area sold.	No of Lots not bid for.	Area not bid for.	Amount realised.	Average price per acre.
			a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mudgee	Phillip	2	0 2 7½	2	0 2 7½	...	...	52 0 0	95 1 9
Narrabri	White	43	14 1 30	17	5 1 35	26	8 3 35	525 0 0	96 0 0
Newcastle	Northumberland	38	9 2 0½	...	...	38	9 2 0½	...	...
Nowra	St. Vincent	1	0 2 0	...	...	1	0 2 0	...	...
Parramatta	Cumberland	29	9 3 39	10	2 1 25½	19	7 2 13½	131 5 8	54 9 9
Parkes	Ashburnham	29	7 1 5	9	2 1 5	20	5 0 0	442 0 0	193 15 1
	Kennedy	20	7 1 0	20	7 1 0	...	...	424 5 0	58 10 4
	Narromine	1	0 2 0	1	0 2 0	...	...	10 0 0	20 0 0
Port Macquarie	Macquarie	20	10 0 0	7	3 2 0	13	6 2 0	23 0 0	8 0 0
Queanbeyan	Murray	297	128 3 34	36	16 1 23	261	112 2 11	315 12 0	19 5 0
Rylstone	Roxburgh	8	2 0 0	8	2 0 0	...	...	40 0 0	20 0 0
Scone	Brisbane	68	29 2 11½	66	28 2 3¼	2	0 3 19	742 13 6	25 17 6
Singleton	Durham	4	2 0 0	2	1 0 0	2	1 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
	Hunter	25	12 2 0	13	6 2 0	12	6 0 0	128 0 0	19 13 10
Tamworth	Darling	2	1 0 0	2	1 0 0	...	...	21 5 0	21 5 0
	Parry	83	36 1 17	33	16 2 0	50	19 3 17	132 0 0	8 0 0
Taree	Gloucester	63	29 0 3	16	7 1 1	47	21 3 2	70 0 0	9 12 11
Tenterfield	Buller	10	5 0 0	2	1 0 0	8	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
	Clivo	17	8 1 0	11	5 1 0	6	3 0 0	112 0 0	21 6 8
Tumbarumba	Selwyn	79	33 0 9	10	4 2 27	69	33 1 22	67 10 0	14 9 2
Tumut	Wynyard	10	4 0 29	5	2 1 10	5	1 3 19	51 5 0	22 3 3
Urana	Urana	3	1 2 0	3	1 2 0	...	...	75 0 0	50 0 0
Wagga Wagga	Bourke	19	9 2 0	9	4 2 0	10	5 0 0	36 0 0	8 0 0
	Wynyard	38	17 0 16½	29	13 0 12¼	9	4 0 4¼	219 7 0	16 15 6
Walcha	Vernon	2	1 0 0	2	1 0 0	...	...	69 0 0	69 0 0
Walgett	Clyde	60	30 0 0	60	30 0 0	...	...	429 9 0	14 6 3
Warralda	Stapylton	20	10 0 0	17	8 2 0	3	1 2 0	201 15 0	23 14 8
Windsor	Cumberland	66	17 0 7½	50	13 0 18¼	16	3 3 29	480 10 0	36 12 8
Yass	Murray	4	1 4	4	1 4	...	...	90 0 0	70 11 9
Young	Harden	34	12 1 39¼	34	12 1 39¼	...	...	1,135 15 0	90 17 5
	Monteagle	6	1 1 6	6	1 1 6	...	...	235 11 6	182 19 3
Total		3,488	1,427 0 24½	1,467	590 1 4½	2,021	836 3 20½	149,526 19 11	253 6 4

NOTE.—Percentage sold, 41.44.

SCHEDULE L.

RETURN of Auction Sales of Suburban Lands under the 61st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

Land District.	County.	No. of Lots offered.	Area offered.	No of Lots sold.	Area sold.	No. of Lots not bid for.	Area not bid for.	Amount realised.	Average price per acre.
			a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury	Hume	10	154 1 20	10	154 1 20	...	...	617 12 0	4 0 0
Armidale	Sandon	43	75 2 25	30	62 3 5	13	22 3 20	418 19 6	7 18 9
Bega	Auckland	17	47 3 17	16	45 3 17	1	2 0 0	314 15 0	6 17 3
	Dampier	30	97 3 26½	20	58 3 39	10	38 3 27¼	221 2 6	3 14 11
Bellinger	Releigh	65	141 1 24	2	1 0 0	63	140 1 24	16 0 0	16 0 0
Bombala	Welliesley	14	85 0 17	13	81 0 8	1	4 0 9	431 13 0	5 6 6
Bourke	Gunderbooka	4	77 0 0	2	37 0 0	2	40 0 0	120 10 0	3 5 2
Burrowa	Harden	16	103 2 39	2	6 2 6	14	97 0 33	17 0 0	2 12 0
	King	7	15 2 34	1	2 2 5	6	13 0 29	23 1 0	9 2 1
Campbelltown	Cumberland	41	91 1 29	33	85 3 21½	8	5 2 7½	425 10 0	4 19 1
Carcoar	Georgiana	13	153 3 33	3	11 2 13	10	142 1 20	45 14 0	3 18 11
Condobolin	Cunningham	30	79 3 29	29	69 1 29	1	10 2 0	769 5 0	11 1 7
Cooma	Beresford	93	209 1 3¼	25	41 0 37½	68	168 0 ¼	164 18 0	4 0 0
Coonabarabran	Napier	5	8 0 18	3	4 0 22	2	3 3 36	13 0 0	3 2 10
Cootamundra	Bland	11	106 0 8	3	23 0 87	8	82 3 11	181 0 0	7 15 10
Corowa	Denison	19	20 3 24	19	20 3 24	...	...	254 0 0	12 3 1
	Hume	16	13 1 7	...	...	16	13 1 7	...	...
Cowra	Bathurst	26	92 2 25	24	87 3 25	2	4 3 0	578 6 0	6 11 7
	Forbes	16	146 2 17	1	6 0 6	15	140 2 11	48 11 0	8 0 10
Dubbo	Canbelego	1	10 1 0	1	10 1 0	...	...	83 0 0	8 2 0
	Gordon	5	95 0 30	...	...	5	95 0 30	...	...
	Lincoln	13	90 2 17	2	4 0 38	11	86 1 19	37 10 0	8 17 0
	Narromine	8	28 3 16	8	28 3 16	...	...	345 0 0	11 19 2
	Oxley	14	81 2 33	13	78 1 11	1	3 1 22	553 7 6	7 1 10
Eden	Auckland	8	36 0 30	...	...	8	36 0 30	...	...
Forbes	Ashburnham	35	129 2 12	32	124 1 15	3	5 0 37	562 5 0	6 17 1
Gosford	Northumberland	13	60 1 37	1	3 2 25	12	56 3 12	37 0 0	10 2 5
Goulburn	Argyle	17	97 1 31	...	...	17	97 1 31	...	...
	Georgiana	16	28 0 0	13	22 3 0	3	5 1 0	63 15 0	2 16 1
Grafton	Clarence	29	114 3 2	13	57 0 11	16	57 2 31	309 10 0	5 8 6
	Fitzroy	89	302 3 14¼	...	...	89	302 3 14¼	...	...
Greenfell	Monteagle	2	1 2 39	2	1 2 39	...	...	46 0 0	26 13 3
Gundagai	Harden	13	33 0 0	7	17 0 0	6	16 0 0	87 17 6	5 3 4
	Wynyard	3	10 3 24	1	10 0 10	2	0 3 14	29 10 0	2 18 8

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Land District.	County.	No. of Lots offered	Area offered			No. of Lots sold.	Area sold.			No. of Lots not bid for.	Area not bid for.			Amount realised.			Average price per acre.		
			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gunnedah	Pottinger	4	39	3	35	4	39	3	35	...	...	...	200	10	0	5	0	4	
Gunning	King	26	351	3	9	5	71	1	22	21	277	1	27	206	0	0	2	15	5
Inverell	Gough	1	15	3	20	1	15	3	20	...	...	...	55	0	0	3	9	4	
Kempsey	Macquarie	4	10	1	7	4	10	1	7	...	...	...	349	0	0	33	18	1	
Lismore	Rous	30	157	0	4	3	23	0	16	27	133	3	23	359	0	0	15	10	10
Liverpool	Cumberland	25	70	2	2	6	28	0	35	19	42	1	7	96	0	0	3	8	0
Maitland	Northumberland	22	23	0	12	...	...	...	...	22	23	0	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan	Cumberland	19	24	1	1½	3	2	3	39	16	21	1	2½	45	10	0	15	4	0
Milton	St. Vincent	14	53	3	3	3	8	3	24	11	44	3	19	23	0	0	2	11	8
Moree	Couralle	6	30	0	2	6	30	0	2	...	...	...	362	5	0	12	1	5	
Moruya	Dampier	8	83	2	11	3	13	0	17	5	56	1	34	83	0	0	2	10	2
Moss Vale	St. Vincent	51	429	1	12½	17	98	0	7½	34	311	1	5	271	13	0	3	1	8
Mudgee	Camden	60	397	0	16	5	41	1	22	45	355	2	34	121	0	0	2	18	6
Newcastle	Wellington	2	39	3	30	...	...	...	...	2	39	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	Northumberland	5	24	3	25	...	...	...	...	5	24	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parkes	Bathurst	6	77	0	30	1	2	0	0	5	75	0	30	7	0	0	3	10	0
Picton	Ashburnham	3	2	2	0	3	2	2	0	...	...	...	95	0	0	38	0	0	
Port Macquarie	Camden	23	208	0	13	...	...	...	...	23	208	0	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	Macquarie	12	32	3	24	5	12	2	0	7	20	1	24	51	0	0	4	1	7
Scone	Murray	24	222	0	5	2	36	0	0	22	186	0	5	90	0	0	2	10	0
Singleton	Brisbane	20	59	0	19	20	69	0	19	...	...	...	302	2	0	5	2	2	
Tamworth	Hunter	29	87	2	31	21	65	1	39	8	22	0	32	259	10	0	3	19	3
Taree	Darling	1	2	1	27	1	2	1	27	...	...	...	29	0	0	11	19	9	
Tenterfield	Inglis	4	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	7	0	0	81	0	0	40	10	0
Tumut	Parry	25	219	2	16	22	185	2	16	3	81	0	0	694	0	0	3	4	0
Warralda	Gloucester	30	37	1	21	20	27	3	32	10	9	1	29	234	0	6	8	7	4
Windsor	Clive	10	28	2	38	8	16	2	8	2	12	0	30	89	10	0	5	8	2
Yass	Selwyn	15	185	1	39	...	...	...	...	15	185	1	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	Wynyard	11	19	2	30	7	12	0	13	4	7	2	17	87	10	0	7	4	10
	Stapylton	9	9	2	1	2	2	0	18	7	7	1	23	40	0	0	18	18	8
	Cumberland	2	33	0	0	2	33	0	0	...	...	...	51	10	0	2	15	5	
	Buccleugh	13	63	2	21½	...	...	...	...	13	63	2	21½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murray	14	107	1	29	3	28	3	1	11	78	2	28	72	10	0	2	10	5
	Harden	145	355	3	30	91	240	1	16	54	115	2	14	1,577	15	6	6	11	3
	Monteagle	17	84	3	14	10	54	2	37	7	30	0	17	181	10	0	3	6	4
	Total	1,422	6,446	0	204	608	2,328	0	324	814	4,117	3	274	13,162	8	0	5	13	1

NOTE.—Percentage sold, 36.11.

SCHEDULE LI.

RETURN of Auction Sales of Country Lands under the 61st Section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

Land District.	County.	No. of Lots offered.	Area offered.			No. of Lots sold.	Area sold.			No. of Lots not bid for.	Area not bid for.			Amount realised.			Average price per acre.		
			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aibury	Goulburn	24	1,846	2	0	11	673	0	0	13	1,173	2	0	1,538	14	2	2	5	8
	Hume	5	259	2	0	2	84	0	0	3	175	2	0	234	0	0	2	15	8
	Mitchell	1	52	1	0	1	52	1	0	...	...	...	183	4	11	3	10	1	
Armidale	Hardinge	11	1,907	2	0	8	1,730	0	0	3	177	2	0	2,335	7	8	1	7	0
	Inglis	9	827	2	0	6	499	1	0	3	323	1	0	624	3	1	1	5	0
	Sandon	23	1,704	2	17½	10	587	2	10	13	1,117	0	7½	1,686	17	10	2	17	5
Balranald	Caera	26	7,092	1	0	7	1,626	1	0	19	5,466	0	0	2,037	6	3	1	5	0
	Wakool	1	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	Bathurst	8	815	1	0	4	423	3	0	4	386	2	0	535	18	9	1	5	0
	Georgiana	1	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roxburgh	10	268	0	0	2	4	0	0	8	264	0	0	28	10	0	7	2	6
	Westmoreland	12	760	2	0	1	98	0	0	11	662	2	0	147	0	0	1	10	0
Bega	Auckland	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dampier	1	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellinger	Fitzroy	10	1,048	3	0	1	2	3	0	9	1,046	0	0	7	14	0	2	16	0
	Raleigh	5	295	3	0	1	3	1	0	4	292	2	0	25	0	0	7	13	10
Bingara	Murchison	3	365	2	0	3	365	2	0	...	...	...	479	12	0	1	6	3	
Bombala	Wellesley	39	3,090	2	36	24	1,618	2	36	15	1,472	0	0	2,536	14	3	1	11	4
Braidwood	Murray	3	340	0	0	...	...	...	...	3	340	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	St. Vincent	5	130	0	19	3	50	0	19	2	80	0	0	139	15	8	2	15	9
Burrowa	Harden	9	854	2	0	6	655	0	0	3	199	2	0	1,458	5	3	2	4	6
	King	17	1,404	1	0	...	...	...	...	17	1,404	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monteagle	2	151	3	0	...	...	...	...	2	151	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown	Cumberland	2	320	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	320	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carcoar	Bathurst	2	11	0	0	2	11	0	0	...	...	...	51	0	0	4	12	8	
Casino	Buller	1	37	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	37	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drake	32	2,837	1	0	15	1,312	2	0	17	1,524	3	0	1,640	12	6	1	5	0
	Rous	20	1,450	3	33	9	913	0	0	11	537	3	33	1,325	17	6	1	9	0
Cassilis	Bligh	31	3,148	1	10	8	669	2	10	23	2,478	3	0	950	14	6	1	8	5
	Brisbane	18	1,349	0	0	1	41	3	0	17	1,307	1	0	52	3	9	1	5	0

SCHEDULE LI—continued.

Land District.	County.	No. of Lots offered.	Area offered.			No of Lots sold.	Area sol.			No of Lots not bid for.	Area not bid for.			Amount realised.			Average price per acre.		
			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Condobolin.....	Cunningham.....	5	491	3	0	3	244	0	0	2	247	3	0	366	0	0	1	10	0
	Gipps.....	2	21	3	0	2	21	3	0	...	...	...	...	64	5	0	2	19	1
Cooma.....	Beresford.....	56	4,370	2	12	7	479	0	0	49	3,821	2	12	694	16	0	1	9	0
	Wallace.....	33	2,059	3	0	8	394	2	0	25	1,665	1	0	539	6	9	1	7	4
Coonabarabran.....	Wellesley.....	21	1,233	1	20	6	549	0	0	15	684	1	20	724	0	0	1	6	4
	Baradine.....	1	320	0	0	1	320	0	0	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	1	5	0
Coonamble.....	Gowon.....	8	590	0	0	2	326	0	0	6	264	0	0	489	0	0	1	10	0
	Napier.....	4	451	0	0	2	325	0	0	2	126	0	0	406	5	0	1	5	0
Cootamundra.....	Evenmar.....	9	1,833	0	0	5	1,080	0	0	4	753	0	0	1,593	2	6	1	9	6
	Gowen.....	3	633	0	0	1	128	0	0	2	505	0	0	160	0	0	1	5	0
Corowa.....	Gregory.....	20	6,698	1	20	11	2,650	3	20	9	4,047	2	0	3,543	17	6	1	6	8
	Leichhardt.....	49	8,166	0	0	21	4,303	1	0	28	3,862	3	0	5,869	4	5	1	7	3
Cowra.....	Bland.....	55	8,451	1	34	10	44	2	34	45	8,406	3	0	368	9	8	8	4	10
	Clarendon.....	3	212	6	0	1	12	0	0	2	200	0	0	38	0	0	2	15	0
Deniliquin.....	Harden.....	27	525	3	36	4	104	0	20	23	421	3	16	243	6	0	2	6	9
	Denison.....	9	1,132	1	0	3	150	3	0	6	981	2	0	488	0	0	2	18	1
Dungog.....	Hume.....	4	542	0	24	1	85	0	24	3	457	0	0	212	17	6	2	10	0
	Bathurst.....	26	454	2	27	1	11	3	27	25	442	3	0	35	15	2	3	0	0
Dubbo.....	Forbes.....	4	577	2	0	3	509	2	0	1	63	0	0	1,038	19	11	2	0	9
	Monteagle.....	2	83	1	0	2	83	1	0	...	...	...	...	406	5	0	4	17	7
Gosford.....	Deniliquin.....	3	30	0	0	3	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	87	10	0	2	18	4
	Townsend.....	38	6,764	3	20	23	4,664	1	0	15	2,103	2	20	12,363	9	9	2	13	0
Goulburn.....	Wakool.....	34	7,689	3	20	17	2,875	0	20	17	4,805	3	0	4,446	0	11	1	10	11
	Evenmar.....	12	2,770	3	0	6	346	0	0	6	2,424	3	0	449	15	0	1	6	0
Grafton.....	Gordon.....	6	240	0	10	1	1	0	0	4	239	0	10	6	0	0	6	0	0
	Gregory.....	28	4,815	1	0	1	140	2	0	27	4,674	3	0	175	12	6	1	5	0
Grenfell.....	Lincoln.....	21	2,141	1	26	4	187	1	26	17	1,954	0	0	242	16	2	1	5	11
	Narromine.....	5	1,968	1	0	...	...	...	...	5	1,968	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunnedah.....	Oxley.....	14	1,796	3	0	4	614	0	0	10	1,182	3	0	1,076	6	7	1	15	0
	Durham.....	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hay.....	Gloucester.....	6	256	0	0	...	...	...	...	6	256	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Auckland.....	5	377	0	0	1	40	0	0	4	337	0	0	60	0	0	1	10	0
Hillston.....	Eden.....	5	19	2	7	1	19	2	7	...	...	...	...	332	5	0	17	0	0
	Forbes.....	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	4	0	0
Liverpool.....	Forbes.....	5	499	1	0	5	499	1	0	...	...	...	...	840	7	0	1	13	8
	Gipps.....	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	62	10	0	1	5	0
Maitland.....	Glen Innes.....	1	8	2	0	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gough.....	14	918	2	0	3	236	3	0	11	681	3	0	339	18	9	1	8	9
Metropolitan.....	Gosford.....	28	1,032	1	33	...	...	...	...	28	1,032	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northumberland.....	93	4,585	3	12	13	521	0	30	80	4,054	2	22	795	15	5	1	10	6
Molong.....	Goulburn.....	26	2,084	2	0	...	...	...	...	26	2,080	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Georgiana.....	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moruya.....	Westmoreland.....	9	450	3	0	4	169	3	0	5	281	0	0	240	3	9	1	8	4
	Clarence.....	18	3,134	2	0	5	932	2	0	13	2,152	0	0	1,343	8	3	1	7	5
Mudgee.....	Drake.....	9	694	0	0	1	609	0	0	8	688	0	0	9	0	0	1	10	0
	Fitzroy.....	14	578	3	0	4	287	0	0	10	691	3	0	358	15	0	1	5	0
Murrumbidgee.....	Gresham.....	5	277	0	0	2	129	1	0	3	147	3	0	202	17	6	1	11	5
	Bland.....	36	270	2	34	18	122	0	27	18	148	2	7	576	6	1	4	14	4
Murrumbidgee.....	Monteagle.....	6	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	6	240	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buccleugh.....	2	29	2	0	2	29	2	0	...	...	...	...	94	12	6	3	4	2
Murrumbidgee.....	Clarendon.....	2	49	3	37	2	49	3	37	...	...	...	...	129	17	0	2	12	0
	Wynyard.....	5	197	1	0	2	77	1	0	3	120	0	0	96	11	3	1	5	0
Murrumbidgee.....	Gunnedah.....	3	270	0	0	3	270	0	0	...	...	...	...	472	10	6	1	15	0
	Buckland.....	18	1,580	2	0	8	947	3	0	10	632	3	0	1,291	10	0	1	7	3
Murrumbidgee.....	Nandewar.....	18	2,006	0	0	5	434	0	0	13	1,572	0	0	598	12	0	1	7	7
	Pottinger.....	17	1,283	1	0	2	70	0	0	15	1,213	1	0	149	6	0	2	2	8
Murrumbidgee.....	Gunning.....	18	4,998	0	0	6	1,705	1	0	12	3,292	3	0	2,161	3	3	1	5	4
	Hay.....	1	157	0	0	1	157	0	0	...	...	...	...	359	2	9	2	5	9
Murrumbidgee.....	Boyd.....	1	320	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	320	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nicholson.....	2	1,038	1	19	1	393	1	19	1	640	0	0	597	11	1	1	10	0
Murrumbidgee.....	Sturt.....	16	4,001	0	0	14	3,576	2	0	2	424	2	0	6,419	2	7	1	15	11
	Townsend.....	6	2,513	0	0	...	...	...	...	6	2,513	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee.....	Wakool.....	17	4,762	3	0	5	1,576	2	0	12	3,186	1	0	2,050	12	6	1	6	0
	Waradgery.....	10	2,261	1	0	1	60	0	0	9	2,201	1	0	79	15	0	1	6	7
Murrumbidgee.....	Hillston.....	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nicholson.....	11	1,116	0	0	5	404	2	0	6	711	2	0	717	7	0	1	15	6
Murrumbidgee.....	Inverell.....	4	98	2	36	1	40	0	0	3	58	2	36	50	0	0	1	5	0
	Arrawatta.....	2	160	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	160	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee.....	Gough.....	2	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dudley.....	2	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee.....	Kempsey.....	22	2,007	3	30	3	116	0	30	19	891	3	0	174	5	8	1	10	0
	Lismore.....	6	251	1	0	3	131	1	0	3	120	0	0	164	1	3	1	5	0
Murrumbidgee.....	Richmond.....	1	497	2	0	...	...	...	...	1	497	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rous.....	23	1,449	2	0	2	147	2	0	21	1,352	0	0	190	4	6	1	5	10
Murrumbidgee.....	Lithgow.....	1	1	0	8 1/2	1	1	0	8 1/2	...	...	...	...	26	6	7	25	0	0
	Cumberland.....	11	640	2	14	3	99	2	14	8	541	0	0	139	7	8	1	8	0
Murrumbidgee.....	Maitland.....	139	523	0	21	86	352	1	32	53									

SCHEDULE LI—continued.

Land District.	County.	No. of Lots offered.	Area offered.			No. of Lots sold.	Area sold.			No. of Lots not bid for.	Area not bid for.			Amount realised.			Average price per acre.		
			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Murrumbidgee	Brisbane	5	581	0	0	3	293	1	0	2	247	3	0	458	12	1	1	11	3
	Buckland	17	866	3	0	11	582	1	0	6	234	2	0	782	16	3	1	6	11
Muswellbrook	Pottinger	3	150	0	0	1	50	0	0	2	100	0	0	75	0	0	1	10	0
	Brisbane	1	36	0	0	1	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	54	0	0	1	10	0
	Durham	4	99	1	0	2	25	3	0	2	73	2	0	76	16	11	2	19	8
Murwillumbah	Hunter	7	263	2	0	1	23	2	0	6	240	0	0	47	0	0	2	0	0
	Rous	19	1,400	0	0	...	...	...	...	19	1,400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabri	De Han	10	5,570	0	0	7	3,849	1	0	3	1,720	3	0	5,075	18	9	1	6	4
	Jamison	38	6,181	2	10	19	4,465	3	30	17	1,715	2	20	8,035	15	9	1	16	0
	Nandewar	1	51	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	51	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrandera	Boyd	1	320	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	320	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooper	21	7,303	2	0	4	560	1	0	20	6,443	1	0	1,335	18	6	1	12	3
Newcastle	Mitchell	1	40	0	0	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	3	0	0
	Northumberland	118	34	1	38	44	12	3	14	74	21	2	234	2,919	10	0	227	6	9
Nowra	Camden	4	216	1	14	2	69	0	14	2	147	1	0	103	9	4	1	10	0
	St. Vincent	16	438	3	29	1	40	0	0	15	393	3	20	210	0	0	6	0	0
Orange	Bathurst	1	16	2	31	1	15	2	30	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	1	14	9
	Wellington	6	2,053	2	0	4	1,932	2	0	2	121	0	0	2,408	12	2	1	5	10
Parkes	Ashburnham	17	314	1	25	16	278	3	25	1	105	2	0	508	16	5	2	8	8
	Kennedy	2	422	2	33	1	3	2	33	1	419	0	0	26	0	0	7	0	4
Parramatta	Cumberland	98	84	2	15	18	13	0	21	80	71	1	344	673	14	5	51	6	2
	Durham	6	693	1	0	1	295	2	0	5	397	3	0	376	15	3	1	5	6
Penrith	Cumberland	47	1,349	1	30	2	61	1	0	45	1,288	0	30	122	10	0	2	0	0
Picton	Camden	32	982	0	16	1	40	0	0	31	942	0	16	50	0	0	1	5	0
Port Macquarie	Macquarie	50	1,453	2	0	2	33	0	21	57	1,417	1	19	95	6	7	2	10	0
Queerbeyan	Cowley	9	437	3	0	1	53	2	0	8	429	1	0	73	2	6	1	5	0
	Murray	23	1,112	2	10	6	218	0	0	17	864	2	10	319	10	0	1	8	2
Raymond Terrace	Gloucester	1	241	0	0	1	241	0	0	...	...	...	421	15	0	1	15	0	
Rylstone	Cook	2	66	3	0	1	40	0	0	1	26	3	0	60	0	0	1	10	0
	Phillip	6	266	0	0	1	40	0	0	5	226	0	0	54	0	0	1	7	0
Scone	Roxburgh	4	213	2	0	1	20	3	0	3	183	3	0	40	18	2	1	7	6
	Brisbane	41	2,762	2	6	27	1,851	2	6	14	911	0	0	2,450	0	4	1	6	6
Singleton	Durham	7	808	1	0	5	741	0	0	2	67	1	0	946	9	9	1	5	7
	"	6	282	0	0	2	66	0	0	4	216	0	0	95	0	0	1	8	9
Stroud	Hunter	2	77	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	27	0	0	75	0	0	1	10	0
	Northumberland	5	210	0	0	...	...	...	...	5	210	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	Gloucester	5	384	0	0	...	...	...	...	5	386	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buckland	10	787	1	0	4	395	3	0	6	391	2	0	692	13	9	1	15	0
Taree	Darling	29	3,440	2	19	7	432	3	23	22	3,007	2	36	743	0	7	1	14	4
	Inglis	14	2,024	2	0	...	...	...	...	14	2,024	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	Parry	19	335	2	32	5	97	2	32	14	233	0	0	126	10	0	1	5	11
	Pottinger	1	254	3	0	1	254	3	0	...	...	...	...	510	9	7	2	0	1
Tenterfield	Gloucester	21	1,032	0	34	2	48	0	14	19	934	0	20	73	7	6	1	10	7
	Macquarie	121	5,577	1	38	21	551	1	30	100	5,026	0	8	819	8	4	1	10	9
Tumbarumba	Ararat	5	160	0	0	5	160	0	0	...	...	...	...	280	0	0	1	15	0
	Buller	3	310	0	0	...	...	...	...	3	310	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumut	Clive	6	193	0	23	1	27	0	0	5	166	0	28	37	2	6	1	7	6
	Goulburn	5	1,091	3	0	1	65	0	0	4	1,026	3	0	420	1	3	6	9	3
Tumut	Selwyn	8	965	1	0	...	...	...	...	8	965	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bucclough	33	3,544	3	0	...	...	...	...	33	3,544	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumut	Selwyn	3	780	0	0	...	...	...	...	3	780	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wynyard and Selwyn	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urana	Wynyard	39	4,169	0	17	8	50	2	15	31	4,118	2	2	164	4	1	3	4	10
	Urana	36	7,917	0	28	17	4,219	2	0	19	3,697	2	28	11,375	10	6	2	13	11
Wagga Wagga	Bourke	56	10,930	0	0	1	93	3	0	55	10,831	1	0	148	8	5	1	10	1
	Clarendon	4	212	3	0	2	128	0	0	2	84	3	0	176	12	8	1	7	7
Walcha	Mitchell	1	90	0	0	1	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	112	10	0	1	5	0
	Wynyard	5	831	0	0	1	38	0	0	4	826	0	0	219	0	0	5	10	0
Walgett	Hawes	14	891	3	0	9	460	3	0	5	341	0	0	661	6	3	1	8	8
	Vernon	23	1,580	0	0	8	604	0	0	15	976	0	0	1,322	13	0	2	3	9
Warralda	Clyde	8	2,277	0	0	4	1,157	0	0	4	1,120	0	0	1,735	10	0	1	10	6
	Denham	5	1,963	3	0	5	1,963	3	0	...	...	...	...	2,576	8	9	1	6	3
Wellington	Leichhardt	2	481	0	0	2	491	0	0	...	...	...	...	576	5	0	1	5	0
	Burnett	7	1,128	3	0	5	738	3	0	2	390	0	0	927	4	0	1	5	1
Wellington	Stapylton	3	569	0	0	1	237	0	0	2	832	0	0	474	0	0	2	0	0
	Bligh	1	68	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	68	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth	Gordon	2	80	0	0	1	40	0	0	1	40	0	0	50	0	0	1	5	0
	Wellington	2	65	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	65	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth	Wentworth	1	2	3	26	1	2	3	26	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	10	6	3
Windsor	Cook	5	328	3	0	1	49	0	0	4	279	3	0	93	0	0	2	0	0
	Cumberland	3	160	0	0	1	80	0	0	2	80	0	0	100	0	0	1	5	0
Wollombi	Hunter	2	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	6	431	3	0	1	40	0	0	5	393	3	0	50	0	0	1	5	0
Yass	Northumberland	17	876	3	30	...	...	...	...	17	876	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bucclough	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	Cowley	3	199	0	0	1	25	0	0	2	174	0	0	31	5	0	1	5	0
	Harden	44	2,448	1	0	1	58	2	0	43	2,389	3	0	87	15	0	1	10	0
Young	King	10	414	1	34	2	86	2	0	8	357	3	36	108	2	6	1	5	0

SCHEDULE LII.

RETURN showing the situation of, and amount realised for, Town and Suburban Lands sold at Auction during 1892

Town or Village of	Town.			Suburban.		
	Lots.	Area.	Total amount realised.	Lots.	Area.	Total amount realised.
	No.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	No.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Adelong	5	2 1 10	51 5 0	3	12 3 19	42 0 0
Albiry	1	0 2 0	44 0 0			
Alectown	20	7 1 0	424 5 0			
Armidale	60	25 1 33½	1,792 5 0	29	61 3 5	413 19 6
Arthur	1	0 1 0	4 0 0			
Barmedwan	32	8 0 0	790 5 0			
Ballina	2	0 3 26	137 0 0			
Bateman				5	13 2 0½	37 15 0
Bathurst	2	0 2 9	75 2 0			
Bective	33	16 2 0	132 0 0	22	185 2 16	594 0 0
Bellinger	1	0 1 35	37 0 0			
Bermagui	59	18 2 25½	215 11 6	1	4 2 30	12 0 0
Bibbenluke	6	3 0 0	36 0 0	2	10 0 17	49 0 0
Bigg	3	0 3 0	10 12 0	3	11 2 13	45 14 0
Binda	8	4 0 0	37 8 0	13	22 3 0	63 15 0
Bingera	1	0 2 0	25 0 0			
Boggabri				2	24 3 20	162 10 0
Boggabilla	17	8 2 0	201 15 0	2	2 0 18	40 0 0
Bokhara	15	7 2 0	246 16 0			
Bookham				2	6 2 6	17 0 0
Booroowa				1	2 2 5	23 1 0
Bourke	44	10 3 26½	5,204 1 0			
Bowra	7	2 1 22	166 1 0	2	1 0 0	16 0 0
Bredbo	1	0 2 0	8 0 0	6	13 2 2½	45 3 0
Bulla				1	7 0 20	40 0 0
Bungendore	5	2 0 22½	55 0 0			
Bunyan	1	0 1 28	3 10 0	17	24 3 7½	112 5 0
Burbong	13	6 0 0	62 12 0			
Byrock	11	5 2 0	302 15 0			
Camberwell	2	1 0 0	24 0 0			
Camden Haven	7	3 2 0	29 0 0	4	10 0 0	26 0 0
Candelo	1	0 1 35	25 0 0			
Canowindra	1	0 2 0	7 0 0	18	57 2 33	380 6 0
Capertee	8	2 0 0	40 0 0			
Captain's Flat	2	0 1 3	10 0 0			
Cargilligo	38	18 0 37½	761 10 0			
Carinda	60	30 0 0	429 9 0			
Casino	11	4 1 17	219 17 6			
Cathcart	13	6 2 0	107 7 0			
Codrington	20	9 3 11½	207 9 0			
Collector	2	0 3 36	14 0 0			
Colombo	32	14 2 32	277 5 6	16	45 3 17	314 15 0
Condobolin				29	69 1 29	769 5 0
Coolbah	5	2 2 0	102 10 0			
Coolah	12	4 2 15	84 5 0	3	4 0 22	13 0 0
Cooma	8	3 3 2½	173 5 0			
Corowa	4	1 1 37	18 0 0			
Cowra				1	6 0 6	48 11 0
Craigie	26	6 0 5	72 17 0			
Currathool West	11	5 2 0	251 0 0			
Currwanana	9	4 2 0	36 0 0			
Dalton	7	3 1 31	37 0 0			
Delegate	36	17 3 1	573 18 0	11	70 3 31	383 13 0
Drake	2	0 2 0	20 0 0			
Dungog	2	0 2 20	65 0 0			
East Macquarie				1	2 2 0	25 0 0
East Maitland	1	0 1 33½	38 0 0			
Knngonia	7	3 2 0	95 0 0			
Forbes	9	2 2 22½	486 10 0	32	124 1 15	852 5 0
Germanton	19	6 2 24½	216 8 0			
Glandra	30	14 0 21	170 5 0			
Gladstone				4	10 1 7	349 0 0
Glencoe	2	1 0 0	17 0 0			
Gooloogoolook	6	2 1 25	30 0 0			
Gosforth	7	3 1 6	35 12 0			
Grabben Gullen				2	33 1 20	91 0 0
Grenfell	1	0 1 18	13 0 0	2	1 2 39	46 0 0
Gulgong	2	0 2 7½	52 0 0			
Gulligal				2	15 0 15	38 0 0
Gundaroo	5	2 1 37½	106 0 0			
Gunning	4	2 0 0	34 5 0	3	41 0 2	115 0 0
Guyong				1	2 0 0	7 0 0
Guyra				1	1 0 0	5 0 0
Hall	5	2 2 0	36 0 0	2	36 0 0	90 0 0
Hay South	14	7 0 0	270 16 0			
Hearthcote	7	2 3 28	164 0 0	6	28 0 35	96 0 0
Helensburgh West	62	13 0 15½	906 10 0	33	85 3 21½	425 10 0

SCHEDULE LII—continued.

Town or Village of	Town.			Suburban.		
	Lots	Area.	Total amount realised.	Lots.	Area.	Total amount realised.
Hillston North	No. 1	a. r. p. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 16 0 0	No. ....	.....	.....
Inverell	.....	.....	.....	1	15 3 20	55 0 0
Ivanhoe	16	8 0 0	64 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Jerilderie	3	1 2 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Jorry's Plains	13	6 2 0	128 0 0	21	65 1 39	259 10 0
Jugiong	23	8 3 15	110 0 0	7	17 0 0	87 17 6
Kenthurst	5	1 1 0	22 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Lake Albert	27	12 0 12½	194 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Lismore	.....	.....	.....	3	23 0 16	359 0 0
Maclean	.....	.....	.....	13	57 0 11	309 10 0
Manilla	2	1 0 0	21 5 0	1	2 1 27	29 0 0
Maryland	2	1 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Mingello	1	0 2 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Mogo	.....	.....	.....	7	15 0 20	61 10 0
Moree	4	2 0 0	346 10 0	6	30 0 2	362 5 0
Morisset	.....	.....	.....	1	3 2 25	37 0 0
Moosgiel	7	3 2 0	67 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Murrumbateman	.....	.....	.....	3	23 3 1	72 10 0
Murringo	.....	.....	.....	7	44 1 8	119 10 0
Murrumbidgee	16	8 0 0	187 4 0	2	4 0 38	37 10 0
Murrumburrah	32	11 1 39½	1,127 15 0	78	175 0 30	1,282 4 6
Nambucca	27	9 0 2	246 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri West	17	5 1 35	525 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Nelligen	.....	.....	.....	5	59 1 27	172 8 0
Nerarie	10	4 3 16	49 0 0	1	1 0 0	2 10 0
Noorooma	41	11 2 17	115 2 0	3	33 0 17	83 0 0
North Bourke	.....	.....	.....	2	37 0 0	120 10 0
Nyngan	30	15 0 0	971 1 0	2	13 2 22	164 0 0
Oberon	6	2 2 0½	68 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Pambula	4	0 3 36	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Parkes	9	2 1 5	442 0 0	3	2 2 0	95 0 0
Parkville	45	18 3 13½	259 7 0	1	2 1 38	12 10 0
Parramatta	5	1 0 25½	109 3 8	.....	.....	.....
Ponto	15	7 2 0	85 7 0	.....	.....	.....
Quaama	38	13 2 31	297 1 6	19	54 1 9	209 2 6
Queanbeyan	6	3 0 0	56 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rock Flat	13	6 0 22	51 15 0	2	2 3 1	7 10 0
Rosewood	9	4 1 27	59 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Scone	8	3 3 19½	328 2 6	.....	.....	.....
South Deniliquin	1	0 2 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sunny Corner	3	0 2 29½	56 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sydney	9	0 1 28½	124,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth	.....	.....	.....	1	2 0 0	81 0 0
Tareutta	2	1 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Temora	8	2 0 0	243 3 9	3	23 0 37	181 0 0
Tenterfield	11	5 1 0	112 0 0	8	16 2 8	89 10 0
Tinonee	.....	.....	.....	19	26 3 32	231 19 6
Trangie	7	3 2 0	121 6 0	8	28 3 16	345 0 0
Tumbarumba	1	0 1 0	8 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Tumut	.....	.....	.....	5	9 1 4	75 0 0
Turimetta	20	8 2 36½	333 10 0	3	2 3 39	45 10 0
Ulladulla	4	1 3 20	16 0 0	3	8 3 24	23 0 0
Ulupna	10	5 0 0	235 10 0	19	20 3 24	254 0 0
Walbundrie	.....	.....	.....	10	154 1 20	617 12 0
Walcha	2	1 0 0	69 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Wallendbeen	2	1 0 0	8 0 0	13	65 0 26	295 11 0
Wanaaring	8	2 0 13	147 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Warren	1	0 2 0	236 10 0	12	74 3 29	474 7 6
Wingello	.....	.....	.....	5	41 1 22	121 0 0
Wingon	13	5 3 39½	155 4 0	19	56 2 21	289 12 0
Windsor	50	13 0 18½	480 10 0	2	33 0 0	91 10 0
Woodstock	28	11 1 10½	450 7 6	6	30 0 32	198 0 0
Wyndham	4	1 2 39	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Yamba	9	4 2 0	42 3 0	.....	.....	.....
Yass	4	1 1 4	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Young	6	1 1 6	235 11 6	2	3 1 9	22 0 0
	1,467	593 1 4½	149,526 19 11	608	2,328 0 32½	13,162 8 0

SCHEDULE LIII.

RETURN of deposits and instalments forfeited, during 1892, under the 62nd section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and 1st section of the Crown Lands (Auction Sales Balances) Act of 1887, on account of non-payment of balance of purchase-money within the required time.

Description of land.	Land District	County.	No. of lots	Area.			Amount of deposit forfeited.
				a.	r.	p.	
Town	Albury	Gaulburn	5	2	0	13½	£ s. d. 11 13 3
"	Bourke	Canbelego	2	1	0	0	8 15 0
"	"	Ularura	6	1	2	0	48 2 6
"	Corowa	Denison	8	4	0	0	12 5 0
"	Dubbo	Lincoln	4	2	0	0	4 5 0
"	Eden	Auckland	1	0	2	0	2 8 3
"	Gosford	Northumberland	43	11	0	31	140 13 9
"	Grafton	Clarence	6	2	1	11	17 6 0
"	"	Fitzroy	1	0	2	0	3 15 0
"	Molong	Cargo	2	0	3	20	4 5 0
"	Narrabri	White	1	0	1	5	3 15 0
"	Parkes	Narromine	2	1	0	0	2 5 6
"	Tenterfield	Gough	3	1	2	0	9 1 3
"	"	Clive	1	0	2	0	1 5 0
Suburban	Cowra	Bathurst	2	10	0	0	18 8 3
"	Inverell	Ararat	4	11	3	28	9 2 6
"	Liverpool	Cumberland	1	6	1	20	8 0 0
"	Moss Vale	Camden	1	3	3	39	12 0 0
"	Tenterfield	Gough	2	0	3	18½	1 15 0
Country	Berrima	Camden	7	88	1	29	54 4 0
"	Metropolitan	Cumberland	28	131	0	2	862 14 3
"	Parramatta	"	24	12	3	27	352 5 0
Total			154	294	3	4½	1,568 4 6

SCHEDULE LIV.

RETURN showing miscellaneous amounts authorised for refund in connection with Auction Sales, &c., during the year 1892.

Number of refunds.	Nature of refund.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1	Purchase money paid in excess or after auction selection	12 0 0
3	Subdivision and survey fees paid in connection with volunteer land order selections	12 15 0
27	Value of improvements added to upset price of land	2,550 19 2
3	Deposits on sales held to be invalid	141 5 9
2	Guarantee deposits upon applications for the sale of land	120 17 6
1	Purchase money with interest, upon sale cancelled with purchaser's consent, land being required for public purposes	26 3 0
1	Fine upon late payment of balance of purchase money	10 9 7
4	Balances and deed fees paid in excess	350 6 1
42		3,254 16 1

SCHEDULE LV.

RETURN of applications to purchase land in virtue of improvements under the 2nd clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875 upon which the purchase money was paid during 1892.

County.	Land District.	Total number of portions purchased in each county, area purchased, and amount paid, exclusive of penalties, during 1892.			Class of land.	Total number of portions, area, and amount paid, exclusive of penalties, for land contained within each Land District.			Penalties.	Total amount paid.								
		No.	a.	r. p.		£ s. d.	No.	a.			r. p.	£ s. d.						
Ashburnham	Parkes	1	100	0 0	125	0 0	Country	1	100	0 0	125	0 0	12	10	0	137	10	0
Townsend	Deniliquin	1	89	8 0	213	3 1	"	1	89	3 0	213	3 1	.....	.....	.....	213	3	1
Wellington	Wellington	1	0	1 14½	5	0 0	Suburban	1	0	1 14½	5	0 0	.....	.....	.....	6	0	0
Totals.....		3	100	0 14½	343	3 1		3	100	0 14½	343	3 1	12	10	0	355	13	1

SCHEDULE LVI.

RETURN showing Number and Area of Improvement Purchases applied for during 1892, under the 46th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and action taken thereon, to 31st December, 1892.

County.	Land District.	Number of applications and area applied for.			Total number of applications and area applied for in each county.			Number disallowed.	Number of applications approved, and area.			Class of Land.	Amount realised, inclusive of fines	Number of applications approved, and amount paid, to 31 Dec., 1892.	Land Board District.				
		No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.		r.	p.	No.					a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.
Ashburnham	Forbes	10	2	1	34	...	...	2	4	1	0	0	Town	102	18	0	4	Forbes.
"	"	5	4	1	0	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	1	"
"	Parkes	11	2	3	0	...	...	1	4	1	0	0	Town	119	2	0	6	"
"	"	25	24	0	14½	52	33	2	8½	6	1	1	0	0	23	0	0	19	"
Auckland	Eden	6	5	0	34½	6	5	0	34½	5	...	...	"	...	...	...	1	Cooma.
Bathurst	Carcoar	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	"	...	...	...	...	Orange.
Buller	Casino	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	1	1	0	0	"	8	0	0	...	Grafton.
"	Tenterfield	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	1	"
Bland	Cootamundra	9	2	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Town	...	...	...	9	Wagga Wagga
"	"	2	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	2	"
"	Grenfell	2	0	3	2½	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	"	6	10	0	1	Forbes.
"	"	4	1	0	0	17	6	0	2½	...	...	...	Town	...	...	...	4	"
Clarke	Armidale	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	2	Armidale.
Drake	Casino	1	0	1	0	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	"	6	0	0	...	Grafton.
"	"	2	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	...	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	2	"
Dowling	Hillston	9	2	1	0	9	2	1	0	4	...	...	Town	...	...	...	5	Hay.
Evelyn	Willyama	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	1	Bourke.
Farnell	"	1	0	0	39	1	0	0	39	...	...	...	Town	...	...	...	1	"
Gloucester	Stroud	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	1	Maitland.
Kennedy	Parkes	7	1	2	26½	7	1	2	26½	1	...	...	"	...	...	...	6	Forbes.
Montesagle	Grenfell	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	...	"
"	Young	1	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Town	...	...	...	1	Goulburn.
"	"	6	5	3	0	8	7	0	0	1	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	5	"
Murray	Queanbeyan	3	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	1	Cooma.
"	"	3	0	2	18	6	2	1	18	...	...	...	Town	...	...	...	3	"
Narromine	Dubbo	22	5	2	0	...	...	3	2	0	2	0	"	45	0	0	17	Dubbo.
"	"	6	4	1	20	...	...	...	1	1	0	0	Suburban	10	0	0	57	"
"	Parkes	2	0	2	0	30	10	1	20	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	...	Forbes.
Perry	Tamworth	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	1	Tamworth.
"	"	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	...	...	...	Town	...	...	...	1	"
Phillip	Mudgee	2	0	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	2	Orange.
"	"	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	...	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	1	"
Roxburgh	Bathurst	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	...	...	Town	...	...	...	1	"
Sandon	Armidale	5	1	1	0	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	3	Armidale.
"	"	6	2	1	0	11	3	2	0	1	3	0	3	0	32	0	0	2	"
St. Vincent	Braidwood	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	Cooma.
"	Nowra	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	...	...	...	Town	...	...	...	1	Goulburn.
Tongowoko	Wilcannia	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	1	Bourke.
"	Willyama	13	2	3	22	...	...	1	1	0	1	0	Town	13	2	0	11	"
"	"	2	2	0	0	16	5	3	22	1	...	...	Suburban	...	...	...	1	"
Wellington	Mudgee	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	1	Orange.
Yancowinna	Willyama	100	85	0	18	...	...	5	15	11	3	38	"	224	10	0	80	Bourke.
"	"	31	7	0	10	131	92	0	28	3	4	1	0	0	64	16	0	24	"
Yurgungra	Wilcannia	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	2	"
Totals		318	184	1	39½	318	184	1	39½	47	30	20	0	38	658	18	0	232	

SCHEDULE LVII.

RETURN showing Number of Improvement Purchase Applications applied for prior to 1892, under the 46th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and for which the Purchase Money was paid during 1892.

County.	Land District.	Number of applications and area alienated.		Total number of applications and area alienated in each county.		Class of land.	Penalties.	Amount realised (inclusive of penalties).
		No.	a. r. p.	No.	a. r. p.			
Ashburnham	Forbes	5	1 1 0	...	...	Town	3 10 0	94 6 0
"	"	1	0 2 11	...	...	Suburban	...	19 0 0
"	Parkes	9	2 0 38	...	...	Town	3 8 0	379 8 0
"	"	17	16 1 16½	32	20 1 25½	Suburban	13 13 0	409 13 0
Bathurst	Carcoar	1	0 1 0	1	0 1 0	Town	...	5 10 0
Bland	Cootamundra	15	3 2 20	...	...	"	5 6 0	544 6 0
"	"	1	1 0 0	...	...	Suburban	...	49 0 0
"	"	2	0 2 0	18	5 0 20	Town	0 18 0	18 18 0
Clarke	Armidale	1	0 1 0	1	0 1 0	"	...	4 0 0
Clarendon	Wagga Wagga	1	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	Suburban	...	4 0 0
Drako	Casino	1	0 0 39	1	0 0 39	Town	...	4 0 0
Dowling	Hillston	3	0 3 0	3	0 3 0	"	...	125 0 0
Evelyn	Willyama	1	0 1 0	1	0 1 0	"	...	7 0 0
Farnell	"	1	0 1 0	...	...	"	...	9 0 0
"	"	1	1 0 0	2	1 1 0	Suburban	2 8 0	26 8 0
Hardinge	Inverell	1	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	"	...	4 0 0
Kennedy	Parkes	15	3 2 28	15	3 2 28	Town	9 8 0	155 0 0
Monteagle	Grenfell	3	3 0 0	3	3 0 0	Suburban	1 4 0	17 4 0
Murray	Queanbeyan	1	0 1 0	...	...	Town	...	8 0 0
"	"	3	1 2 11½	4	1 3 11½	Suburban	...	27 0 0
Narromine	Dubbo	9	2 1 0	...	...	Town	12 8 0	210 18 0
"	Parkes	4	1 0 0	13	3 1 0	"	0 8 0	14 8 0
Perry	Tamworth	1	1 0 0	1	1 0 0	Suburban	...	7 0 0
Roxburgh	Bathurst	1	0 1 0	1	0 1 0	Town	...	26 10 0
Raleigh	Bellingen	1	0 3 8	1	0 3 8	Suburban	...	14 0 0
Selwyn	Albury	1	0 1 0	1	0 1 0	Town	0 8 0	4 8 0
Sandou	Armidale	6	1 1 0½	6	1 1 0½	"	...	134 0 0
St. Vincent	Braidwood	1	1 0 0	...	...	Suburban	...	2 0 0
"	Moruya	2	1 1 0	...	...	"	...	5 10 0
"	Nowra	4	0 3 21½	...	...	Town	0 8 0	10 18 0
"	"	1	0 2 0	8	3 2 21½	Suburban	0 8 0	4 8 0
Pongowoko	Willyama	4	0 3 26½	4	0 3 26½	Town	2 2 0	51 2 0
Wellington	Mudgee	1	1 0 0	...	...	Suburban	...	3 10 0
"	Wellington	1	0 1 0	2	1 1 0	Town	0 4 0	2 4 0
Yancowinna	Willyama	70	16 1 12½	...	...	"	41 0 0	2,304 0 0
"	"	221	176 0 4	291	192 1 16½	Suburban	157 14 6	4,074 19 6
Totals		411	243 3 37	411	243 3 37		255 1 6	8,780 8 6

SCHEDULE LVIII.

RETURN showing the number of Special Purchase Applications received within the various Land Districts during the year 1892.

Land Board District and Land District.	Clause				Total.	Land Board District and Land District.	Clause				Total.
	63	64	66	67			63	64	66	67	
Armidale—						Maitland (East) (continued)—					
Armidale				1	...	Singleton				1	...
Glen Innes			1	...	...	Taree	1		1	...	7
Inverell				14	...	Moree—					
Tenterfield				2	18	Bingera				5	...
Cooma—						Moree			1	...	6
Bega				1	...	Orange—					
Braidwood				1	...	Carcoar				4	...
Queanbeyan			2	...	4	Lithgow				1	...
Dubbo—						Molong				2	...
Coonamble				3	...	Mudgee				2	...
Dubbo				3	6	Orange				1	...
Forbes—						Wellington				2	12
Forbes				3	...	Sydney—					
Grenfell				4	7	Liverpool		3			...
Goulburn—						Richmond			1		...
Goulburn			1	...	1	Sydney	9	13	2	3	...
Grafton—						Wollongong			1	...	32
Murwillumbah				1	1	Tamworth—					
Hay—						Gunnedah				1	...
Deniliquin				1	...	Tamworth				3	4
Hay				4	...	Wagga Wagga—					
Hillston				1	6	Albury			2	3	...
Maitland (East)—						Cootamundra				1	...
Gosford	1			...	...	Corowa				1	3
Newcastle	1		1	1	...	Urana				4	14
Grand Totals						12 16 14 76 118					

SCHEDULE LIX.

RETURN of Lands alienated during the year 1892 in satisfaction of Special Purchase Applications made under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

County.	Area alienated under the Act of 1884.					Area alienated under Sec. 42, C.L. Act, 1889.	Area alienated under Sec. 9, C.L.A. Act, 1861.	Purchase money paid.	Penalties.	Local Land Board District
	Section 63.	Section 64.	Section 66.	Section 67.	Section 69.					
Ashburnham	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bathurst				8 0 27				20 6 9	2 1 0	Forbes.
Cook				4 0 0				16 1 6		Orange.
Clarendon				0 0 28½				11 5 6		Sydney.
Cumberland	0 0 29½					4 0 16				Wagga Wagga.
"		1 3 1½						315 6 0		Sydney.
"			0 0 10				0 0 36	1,133 4 0	14 12 2	"
"				0 0 13				0 18 9		"
Forbes				13 2 24				19 2 0		"
Gough			27 0 20					48 1 3		Orange.
Goulburn				1 2 0				52 10 5		Armidale.
Harden				0 0 22½				18 19 2		Wagga Wagga.
Hume				24 1 8				93 0 0		Goulburn.
King				15 0 25				48 12 0		Wagga Wagga.
Macquarie				4 3 39				62 12 6	5 14 4	Goulburn.
Monteagle				7 0 37				49 7 6	4 16 0	Grafton.
"			32 2 10					22 10 5		Forbes.
Murray				6 1 0				52 16 11		Goulburn
Northumberland	0 0 13			1 2 33		3 0 30		16 10 0		"
Parry				1 2 7				111 8 11		East Maitland
Pottinger				5 0 39				15 8 9		Tamworth.
Rous						7 0 20		10 11 1		"
Sandon				4 0 23				6 2 14		Grafton.
Urana						54 2 37		16 19 2		Armidale.
Waradery						15 2 25				Hay.
Wellington				15 0 24				44 7 6		Orange.
										Wagga Wagga.
Totals	0 1 2½	1 3 1½	59 3 0	113 1 29½		91 1 22 0	0 36	2,199 12 1	27 3 6	

SCHEDULE LX.

RETURN showing the number of Volunteer Land Order Applications received, and the number refused, during 1892.

Land District.	County.	Number of applications received.	Area applied for.	Number of applications refused.	Area refused.
Molong	Ashburnham	1	a. r. p.		
Tamworth	Buckland	1	50 0 0		
Kempsey	Dudley	1	50 0 0		
Coonabarrabran	Napier	3	50 0 0		
Hay	Sturt	3	150 0 0		
Gundagai	Wynyard	1	50 0 0		
	Totals	10	500 0 0		

SCHEDULE LXI.

RETURN showing the number of applications in virtue of Volunteer Land Orders refused in 1892, the number satisfied in 1892, and the number remaining undisposed of or unsatisfied on 31st December, 1892.

Refused.		Satisfied.		Unsatisfied or undisposed of.		Remarks.
Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	
	a. r. p.	10	a. r. p.	11	a. r. p.	
			500 0 0		550 0 0	

SCHEDULE LXII.

RETURN showing reason of refusal of Volunteer Land Order Applications during the year 1892.

Nil.

SCHEDULE LXIII.

Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Act, 53 Vic. No. 1.

RETURN up to 31st December, 1892, showing state of applications to purchase by pre-emption.

Total number of applications received.	Number of applications reported on by the Board.			Number of applications in which sale has been gazetted.			Total area of applications gazetted for sale.	Total amount of purchase money.	Number of applications disallowed.	Applications declared forfeit.*		Applications in which purchase money has been paid in full.		Applications now current.	
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.				No.	Amount of purchase money.	No.	Amount of purchase money.	No.	Amount of purchase money.
1,169	1,154	15	1	860	91	1	a. r. p. 226 1 17½	£ s. d. 61,314 0 0	213	56	£ s. d. 3,339 7 0	169	£ s. d. 11,729 16 0	739	£ s. d. 46,248 0 0

* For non-payment of deposit money, i.e., first instalment.

SCHEDULE LXIV.

RETURN of Lands resumed under the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, during 1892.

Originally dedicated or reserved for	Place.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Why resumed.
Public road	White Bay, Balmah.	Cumberland	Petersham	a. r. p. 0 0 6	..	..	..	Sale under section 60 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.
Town Hall site	West Ballina	Rous	Ballina	0 2 0	..	1	22	Reservation for public buildings.
School of Arts site	Wellington	Wellington	Wellington	0 0 11	..	21	77	With a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.
Hospital site	Hay	Waradgery	Hay	7 0 0	..	..	..	" " "
" (extension)	"	"	"	6 0 36	..	..	..	" " "
General cemetery	Kingsgate (Red Range).	Gough	Rusden	13 0 0	..	..	..	Reservation for village purposes.
National School site	Boggabri	Pottinger	Boggabri	2 0 0	..	4 to 7	17	Reservation for public buildings.
School of Arts site	Caravello	Dowling	Guranguilly	0 2 0	..	3	3	Reservation for Post and Telegraph office.
Church of England School site	Demiquan South	Townsend	S. Demiquan	0 2 0	..	1	7	To be sold by auction.
Public School site	Milong	Bland	Milong	2 0 0	159	..	..	Rededicated for racecourse.
Public recreation	Balranald	Caira	Balranald	300 0 0	120	..	..	Rededicated for Roman Catholic cemetery.
Roman Catholic Presbytery and School sites	Bowenfels	Cook	Letts	1 0 0	..	5 & 6	3	Rededicated for racecourse.
Public recreation	Arakoon	Macquarie	Arakoon	60 0 0	161	..	..	Rededicated for public recreation.
Market site	Dubbo	Lincoln	Dubbo	3 0 0	..	..	..	Rededicated in an amended form.
Church of England Church and Parsonage site	Lambton	Northumberland	Newcastle	1 2 0	317 & 318	..	..	Rededicated in an amended form.
Church of England Parsonage site	Arthur (Trunkey)	Georgiana	Mulgunnia	0 2 0	..	10	8	Reservation for public buildings.
Hospital site	Walcha	Vernon	Walcha	10 0 0	..	..	48	To be sold by auction.
General cemetery	Brisford (Coff's Harbour).	Fitzroy	Coff	9 1 38	..	..	..	To be set apart for village extension.
"	West Ballina	Rous	Ballina	7 2 23	..	..	..	Rededication of 5 acres 3 roods 9 perches for show ground, and sale or other appropriation of the remainder.
Public recreation	Gundurimba S'th. Attunga	"	S. Gundurimba Burdekin	8 2 4 3 0 0	300	..	..	Reservation for public recreation. Rededication of 2 roods for site for Mechanic's Institute, and sale or other appropriation of the remainder.
General cemetery	Tambar Springs	Pottinger	Tamba	7 3 34	..	..	..	Made available for conditional purchase.
Cattle sale yards	Tamworth	Inghis	Tamworth	4 3 37	..	..	..	Rededicated, exclusive of Pound site of 1 rood 32 perches.
General cemetery	Frederickton	Dudley	Yarrabandi	7 2 1	..	..	..	Rededicated in an amended form.
Public recreation	East Maitland	Northumberland	Maitland	42 0 22	..	..	..	Rededicated, exclusive of Pound site of 3 acres
Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery sites	Cannonbar	Gregory	Cannonbar	1 0 32	..	1 & 2	18a	Rededicated in an amended form.
Mechanic's Institute site	Nyngan	Oxley	Nyngan	0 2 0	..	3	31	Rededicated as 1 rood.
Public School purposes	Quirindi	Buckland	Quirindi	0 1 35	..	15	19	Dedicated for public school site
Show ground	Walcha	Vernon	Walcha	9 2 30	..	..	20	Reservation for show ground.
Public recreation	Raymond Terrace	Gloucester	Elden	62 0 0	..	..	..	Rededicated, exclusive of Town Hall site of 1 acre 2 roods 16 perches.
Permanent Common	Liverpool	Cumberland	St. Luke	296 3 5	..	..	..	Rededication of parts for show ground, public recreation, and cemetery, and sale or other appropriation of the remainder.
General cemetery	"	"	"	19 0 35	..	..	..	Rededication of 14 acres 0 roods 29 perches, for general cemetery, and reservation for access of the remainder.
Camping, Public Buildings, and other public purposes	Riverstone	"	St. Matthew	25 3 0	..	..	..	Reservation for public buildings.
Town Hall site	Kiama	Camden	Kiama	0 0 24	..	18	5	Rededicated in two areas.
Public recreation	Shellharbour	"	Terragong	39 0 0	..	..	..	Rededication of 25½ perches for site for Council Chambers, and reservation for recreation of the remainder
"	Kiama	"	Kiama	1 2 0	..	..	..	With a view to sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.
General cemetery	Helensburgh	Cumberland	Heathcote	11 3 0	..	..	..	Rededicated, exclusive of show ground of 10 acres.
Public recreation	Moama	Cadell	Moama and Taitah	108 0 0	..	..	..	Rededicated in an amended form.
General cemetery	Telegraph Point	Macquarie	Cairncross	7 3 33	..	..	..	Reservation of parts for access to water, and for roadway, and sale by auction of the remainder.
Show ground	Hay	Waradgery	Hay	5 1 12	..	..	..	Rededicated in an amended form.
" (extension)	"	"	"	4 0 0	..	..	..	To be set apart as a special area.
Public recreation	Dungowan	Parry	Pillarone	10 9 0	65	..	..	Dedication of 2 acres for school site, and rededication of the remainder, exclusive of reserve of 21 acres 1 rood 29 perches.
Public School site	Turi	"	Turi	2 0 0	173	..	..	Reservation for racecourse and show ground.
Public recreation	Multunbimby	Rous	Brunswick	100 0 0	..	..	..	Dedication of 9 acres 2 roods 5 perches for cricket ground, and rededication of the remainder for recreation.
"	Warialda	Burnett	Warialda	134 8 39	..	..	..	Rededication of 73½ acres for racecourse, and sale or other appropriation of the remainder.
"	Moira	Courallie	Moira	19 0 5	..	..	..	Rededicated in an amended form.
Racecourse	Tenterfield	Clive	Tenterfield	116 0 0	..	..	..	Rededicated, exclusive of Galena-street.
Church of England cemetery	Hargraves (Louisa Creek).	Wellington	Hargraves	0 1 32½	..	..	4	Rededicated for public school site
Gool site	Wilyama	Yancowinna	Picton	18 2 17	..	..	..	Rededicated, exclusive of Town Hall site of 1 rood 33 perches.
Racecourse	Home Rule (Mobbah).	Phillip	Wyaldra	2 0 0	..	..	..	Reservation for wharf site, exclusive of 1 rood 29 perches.
Public recreation	East Maitland	Northumberland	Maitland	6 2 12	..	..	..	Reservation of 3 roods 2 perches for market site, and reservation of the remainder for water supply.
Wharf site	Coorumbung	"	Coorumbung	6 2 17	..	..	..	Rededicated, exclusive of police reserve of 100 acres, and racecourse of 48 acres.
Water Supply	Cootamundra	Harden	Cootamundra	18 8 24	..	..	..
Permanent Common	Wee Waa	White	Wee Waa	614 0 0	..	..	..
			Total	2,128 3 4½				

SCHEDULE LXV.

RETURN showing Numbers and Areas of Lots offered at Auction, and Number, Area, and Rental of Annual Leases purchased at or selected after Auction, under section 85 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, during 1892.

Land District.	No. of Lots offered.	Area of Lots offered.	No. of Leases purchased at or selected after auction.	Area Leased.	Rent.
		acres.		acres.	£ s. d.
Bega	1	319			
Bourke	12	4,601	3	515	33 0 0
Cootamundra	6	1,254	2	710	9 15 4
Hay	4	1,371½			
Inverell	1	1,800			
Narrandera	12	10,255	3	2,132½	102 3 6
Tumut	1	800			
Wagga Wagga	1	100			
Wellington	2	710			
Total	40	21,210½	8	3,357½	144 18 10

SCHEDULE LXVI.

RETURN showing Number and Area of Lots offered, and Number, Area, and Rental of Annual Leases granted by Tender, Section 85, Act of 1884, during 1892.

Land District.	No. of Lots offered.	Area of Lots offered.	No. of Leases granted.	Area Leased.	Rent.	Land District.	No. of Lots offered.	Area of Lots offered.	No. of Leases granted.	Area Leased.	Rent.
		acres.		acres.	£ s. d.			acres.		acres.	£ s. d.
Albury	10	7,780	2	690	11 14 8	Mudgee	3	1,442	2	862	7 5 0
Armidale	1	640	1	640	9 0 0	Muswellbrook	1	49½			
Burrowa	6	2,975	3	1,615	22 8 0	Nowra	48	29,160			
Carcoar	3	1,920				Parkes	11	12,612	1	750	6 5 0
Cassilis	20	11,600	2	1,280	6 7 0	Paterson	1	61			
Cobar	7	6,437				Pictou	2	340			
Condobolin	9	11,990				Queanbeyan	18	13,300	1	600	2 10 0
Cooma	12	2,123				Rylstone	1	180	1	180	4 17 6
Coonamble	17	19,670				Scone	7	5,113½	2	1,650	9 0 0
Cootamundra	22	9,892½	5	2,570	41 15 5	Singleton	8	2,107½	2	1,490	6 4 2
Cowra	4	3,620	4	3,620	34 13 4	Stroud	7	13,440			
Dubbo	112	190,360	3	5,760	33 5 6	Tamworth	22	38,660			
Forbes	1	630	1	630	2 12 6	Taree	1	1,200	1	1,200	7 10 0
Glen Innes	1	900				Tumut	67	18,620½	5	1,278	27 12 6
Goulburn	30	18,640				Wagga Wagga	2	1,060			
Grenfell	2	1,380	1	640	8 0 0	Walralda	2	1,280			
Gundagai	46	11,453	2	651½	9 5 0	Wellington	2	710	4	1,740	100 10 6
Hay	3	4,492				Wentworth	1	1,372			
Lismore	3	710				Yass	38	31,320	16	19,540	31 0 0
Moruya	3	3,330				Young	22	11,365	1	780	1 15 0
Molong	29	26,300	6	5,890	36 14 0	Totals	643	540,791½	67	54,626½	430 18 1
Moss Vale	38	20,526	1	570	2 3 0						

SCHEDULE LXVII.

RETURN showing Number, Area, and Rental of Annual Leases current on 31st December, 1892.

Land District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Land District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.			a. r. p.	£ s. d.
EASTERN DIVISION.				EASTERN DIVISION—			
Albury	6	1,919 2 0	80 4 6	<i>continued.</i>			
Armidale	71	52,307 0 0	505 2 3	Lismore	2	115 0 0	26 0 0
Bathurst	733	452,501 0 33	3,522 5 7	Lathgow	261	166,894 1 0	860 2 11
Bega	6	2,810 0 0	37 3 4	Liverpool	4	2,560 0 0	8 0 0
Bellinger	18	15,100 0 0	103 5 10	Maitland	3	476 0 0	23 6 0
Bombala	70	42,525 3 0	314 12 9	Metropolitan			
Braidwood	118	77,838 0 0	392 17 1	Milton	11	4,957 0 0	39 16 0
Burrowa	151	86,346 3 0	750 8 0	Molong	115	80,892 1 20	618 14 2
Campbelltown	1	314 0 0	2 10 0	Moruya	30	16,294 2 0	93 9 2
Carcoar	543	357,183 0 30	2,339 4 6	Moss Vale	35	27,819 0 0	124 13 4
Casino	129	109,495 3 17	1,413 0 11	Mudgee	469	303,224 1 16	1,686 14 0
Cassilis	439	279,509 2 30	1,506 0 7	Murrurundi	52	31,370 1 0	208 2 5
Cooma	120	76,963 3 0	617 1 1	Murwillumbah	1	100 0 0	1 0 0
Cootamundra	45	26,739 0 0	381 13 4	Muswellbrook	41	20,037 2 0	127 10 4
Cowra	83	38,327 1 10	509 0 4	Newcastle			
Dungog	4	1,390 0 0	9 19 0	Nowra	52	29,524 0 0	174 15 5
Eden	8	3,980 0 0	41 2 1	Orange	194	118,721 1 21	729 5 5
Glen Innes	44	21,115 0 0	223 7 5	Parramatta			
Gosford	3	770 0 0	6 7 6	Peairith	27	14,746 0 0	95 17 10
Goulburn	228	138,285 1 0	852 6 7	Peairith	12	6,840 0 0	36 0 0
Grafton	306	207,923 3 30	1,059 16 9	Pictou	97	67,927 0 0	335 0 0
Gundagai	22	9,837 2 0	427 16 5	Port Macquarie	28	22,409 0 0	91 8 10
Gunning	141	77,453 3 33	498 8 11	Queanbeyan	50	37,300 2 12	252 5 6
Inverell	40	44,115 0 0	352 9 3	Raymond Terrace	4	2,547 0 0	16 0 0
Kempsey	9	8,601 1 0	33 9 7	Rylstone	347	193,208 0 0	1,128 16 11
Kiama				Scone	270	196,356 1 0	1,191 16 4
				Singleton	24	11,715 3 0	75 18 0

SCHEDULE LXVII—continued.

Land District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Land District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.
EASTERN DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>				CENTRAL DIVISION— <i>continued.</i>			
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.			a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Stroud	109	80,882 0 0	448 4 1	Moree	19	19,773 2 0	292 7 4
Tamworth	71	78,725 8 27	458 8 8	Narrabri	13	12,177 0 0	41 3 2
Taree	39	25,450 0 0	175 9 8	Narrandera	28	5,000 3 0	201 16 2
Tumbarumba	13	8,811 0 0	87 17 11	Parke	11	9,542 2 0	63 15 9
Tenterfield	28	29,270 0 0	308 7 8	Tumbarumba North .....	.....	.....	.....
Tumut	24	12,574 0 0	100 7 10	Urana	5	1,331 2 0	97 16 6
Walcha	63	58,991 1 0	331 13 3	Wagga Wagga .....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	417	319,528 0 0	2,226 13 7	Walgett	3	1,635 0 0	44 0 0
Windsor	2	530 0 0	8 16 3	Wyallda	24	18,608 0 0	119 11 8
Wollombi	14	9,123 0 0	41 0 6	Totals	600	983,276 3 3	4,804 18 0
Wollongong .....	.....	.....	.....	WESTERN DIVISION.			
Yass	102	68,666 3 0	353 6 3	Balranald .....	.....	.....	.....
Young	27	13,674 1 0	102 3 1	Bourke	3	515 0 0	33 0 0
Totals	6,411	4,195,014 1 4	28,656 14 11	Brewarrina	4	9,590 0 0	46 7 6
CENTRAL DIVISION.				Cobar .....	.....	.....	.....
Balranald South .....	.....	.....	.....	Hay North	1	1,000 0 0	26 0 0
Bingera .....	.....	.....	.....	Hillston North .....	.....	.....	.....
Brewarrina East .....	.....	.....	.....	Walgett North	5	5,200 0 0	39 0 0
Cobar, East .....	.....	.....	.....	Wentworth .....	.....	.....	.....
Condobolin	12	7,977 0 0	200 14 3	Wilcannia	2	1,133 0 0	21 9 2
Coonabarrabran	38	30,041 0 0	173 14 9	Willyama .....	.....	.....	.....
Coonamble	19	19,850 0 0	143 17 11	Totals	15	11,438 0 0	165 16 8
Corowa	2	388 0 7	19 8 0	Eastern Division	6,411	4,195,014 1 4	28,656 14 11
Deniliquin	43	25,893 1 0	1,039 1 9	Central Division	500	383,276 3 3	4,804 18 0
Dubbo	161	153,265 3 0	1,579 4 7	Western Division	15	11,438 0 0	165 16 8
Forbes	15	8,755 1 36	67 10 7	GRAND TOTALS	6,926	4,589,729 0 7	33,627 9 7
Grenfell	36	24,117 3 0	224 0 5				
Gunnedah	16	7,441 1 0	77 13 4				
Hav	33	22,801 0 0	256 13 3				
Hillston	22	14,578 0 0	162 8 7				

SCHEDULE LXVIII.

RETURN showing Number, Area, and Rental of Annual Leases notified as lapsed during the year 1892.

Land District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Land District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.			a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Albany	6	3,260 0 0	22 1 5	Maitland	1	506 0 0	14 0 0
Armidale	6	7,230 0 0	54 6 8	Milton	3	1,870 0 0	10 0 0
Bathurst	80	44,081 2 0	323 2 2	Molong	14	8,265 0 0	152 1 7
Bega	2	357 0 0	8 10 0	Moree	2	285 0 0	21 5 0
Bellinger	1	1,280 0 0	8 0 0	Moruya	3	1,496 0 0	16 0 8
Bombala	12	10,980 0 0	91 10 0	Moss Vale	8	5,565 0 0	22 0 0
Bourke	1	440 0 0	3 13 4	Mudgee	46	25,407 1 0	186 2 2
Braidwood	20	13,680 0 0	70 18 0	Murrumbidgee	4	1,814 2 0	10 16 3
Burrowa	29	18,190 2 0	123 6 7	Muswellbrook	1	640 0 0	2 16 3
Campbelltown	1	330 0 0	2 10 0	Narrandera	1	770 0 0	96 5 0
Carcoar	84	59,221 0 0	347 7 10	Nowra	2	1,600 0 0	8 13 4
Casino	6	3,323 0 0	33 3 3	Orange	15	6,610 0 0	48 15 10
Cassilis	36	13,403 2 0	106 16 6	Parkes	4	3,299 2 0	23 0 0
Condobolin	1	750 0 0	5 0 0	Paterson	7	5,424 0 0	16 7 6
Coonamble	1	300 0 0	2 5 0	Penrith	1	500 0 0	3 10 0
Cooma	37	26,888 0 0	179 10 1	Pietermaritzburg	8	5,400 0 0	23 12 6
Corowa	1	40 0 0	14 0 0	Port Macquarie	2	2,560 0 0	8 13 4
Cootamundra	2	2,119 0 0	63 7 4	Queanbeyan	18	12,308 0 0	63 12 11
Cowra	13	5,747 3 0	96 15 9	Rylstone	18	12,960 0 0	67 17 7
Deniliquin	17	7,171 3 0	261 18 0	Scone	39	27,803 1 0	302 2 5
Dubbo	7	7,675 0 0	68 6 3	Singleton	9	5,369 3 0	35 2 11
Glen Innes	7	4,317 0 0	11 5 0	Stroud	9	7,740 0 0	30 16 10
Goulburn	52	29,518 0 0	167 1 8	Tamworth	9	8,720 0 0	62 15 4
Grafton	38	23,057 2 0	116 2 1	Taree	9	4,560 0 0	38 15 0
Grenfell	5	3,292 1 27	50 13 7	Tenterfield	5	5,760 0 0	49 6 8
Gundagai	1	600 0 0	15 0 0	Tumut	3	1,731 0 0	70 6 3
Gunnedah	1	750 0 0	5 0 0	Wyallda	4	4,220 0 0	40 15 0
Gunning	39	22,525 0 0	114 13 3	Wellington	35	20,582 0 0	222 15 0
Hay	1	732 0 0	11 8 9	Wilcannia	1	480 0 0	18 0 0
Hay North	1	1,115 0 0	30 0 0	Yass	9	5,405 0 0	28 8 9
Inverell	8	10,920 0 0	95 14 2	Young	5	2,215 0 0	16 0 0
Kempsey	5	2,547 2 0	21 12 4	Totals	838	532,244 2 27	4,315 19 1
Lithgow	22	13,636 0 0	75 6 0				

SCHEDULE LXIX.

RETURN showing Number, Area, and Rent of Annual Leases cancelled during the year 1892, under the 38th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.			a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Bathurst	1	800 0 0	10 0 0	Orange	3	159 2 37	16 16 8
Carcoar	4	2,179 0 0	15 8 3	Parkes	1	570 0 0	5 18 9
Cooma	1	445 0 0	9 5 5	Queanbeyan	2	736 0 0	52 0 0
Cowra	2	1,435 0 0	28 15 0	Tenterfield	1	640 0 0	8 0 0
Dubbo	1	920 0 0	8 0 0	Urana	1	500 0 0	56 5 0
Grafton	3	1,845 0 0	11 7 10	Totals	22	11,252 2 37	237 10 11
Molong	1	665 0 0	9 14 0				
Mudgee	1	358 0 0	6 0 0				

SCHEDULE LXX.

RETURN showing Number and Area of Annual Leases applied for under section 33 of Crown Lands Act of 1889, and how they have been disposed of, for 1892.

Land District.	Number of Applications.		Total to be dealt with.	Area of Applications.		Area to be acted upon during 1892.	No. of Applications disallowed and withdrawn during 1892.	No. of Applications approved during 1892.	No. of Applications not finally dealt with on 31st December, 1892.	No. of leases granted under 33rd clause during the year.	Area of leases granted.	Rent.
	Out-standing from 1891.	Received during 1892.		Out-standing from 1891.	Received during 1892.							
Aibury	3	36	39	a. r. p. 810 0 0	acres. 14,542	14,352	9	1	29	1	a. r. p. 102 0 0	£ s. d. 5 2 0
Armidale	37	114	151	33,243 0 0	87,840½	121,083½	34	55	62	55	45,431 0 0	411 11 5
Balranald	23	70	102	12,989 0 0	44,333	57,322	8	51	43	51	30,939 0 33	182 1 0
Bathurst	29	32	61	14,695 0 0	20,021	34,716	7	38	16	35	22,734 3 0	173 15 8
Bellinger	10	8	18	11,020 0 0	5,120	16,140	5	5	8	5	4,080 0 0	29 15 10
Bega	4	9	13	2,560 0 0	1,944	4,504	2	5	8	5	2,750 0 0	29 13 4
Bingera	2	12	14	3,200 0 0	18,209	21,409	2	12	12	12	16,515 0 0	88 9 7
Braidwood	10	38	48	7,270 0 0	24,874	32,144	3	23	22	23	440 0 0	3 13 4
Bourke	5	5	10	7,100	7,100	7,100	1	1	4	1	11,000 3 0	84 14 7
Brewarrina	2	2	4	2,560 0 0	2,560	2,560	2	2	2	2	2,560 0 0	2 0 0
Burrowa	15	35	50	6,324 0 0	13,830	19,704	4	27	19	27	11,000 3 0	84 14 7
Campbelltown	60	54	114	32,138 0 0	55,200	87,438	25	52	66	52	25,143 2 0	190 19 4
Casino	52	76	128	57,794 0 0	62,235	117,029	20	104	34	104	79,879 3 17	1,063 7 8
Cassilis	9	94	103	3,230 0 0	60,341	63,571	9	50	44	60	36,607 1 30	170 10 11
Corowa	2	1	3	68 0 0	30	98	1	2	2	2	68 0 0	15 8 0
Coonamble	22	22	44	10,470	10,470	10,470	2	4	10	4	3,300 0 0	47 2 1
Condobolin	1	1	2	840	840	840	1	1	1	1	840 0 0	8 0 0
Coonabarabran	21	43	64	12,757 0 0	51,670	64,427	1	25	43	25	19,443 0 0	80 8 9
Coona	44	35	79	34,062 0 0	56,199	91,161	8	74	47	74	41,186 0 0	303 13 6
Cootamundra	30	41	71	45,464 0 0	26,681	72,345	17	26	37	26	16,036 0 0	180 9 9
Cowra	46	35	81	22,763 0 0	8,170	30,933	12	38	31	38	14,779 1 10	215 0 10
Deniliquin	3	26	29	994 0 0	16,650	17,644	6	4	19	4	3,224 0 0	63 13 2
Dubbo	31	105	136	41,363 0 0	86,035	127,400	21	93	32	93	47,843 0 0	780 0 2
Dungog	1	3	4	640 0 0	645	1,285	1	3	1	3	1,020 0 0	8 8 0
Eden	10	10	20	5,655	5,655	5,655	2	6	2	6	3,630 0 0	36 2 1
Forbes	4	4	8	2,641	2,641	2,641	4	4	4	4	2,708 0 6	17 12 8
Glen Innes	23	15	38	15,620 0 0	17,190	32,810	7	15	10	15	9,300 0 0	69 18 10
Gostford	3	3	6	340	340	340	3	3	3	3	770 0 0	6 7 3
Goulburn	13	47	60	9,570 0 0	26,870	36,440	2	38	20	38	23,500 1 0	148 5 2
Grafton	118	91	209	81,084 0 0	53,303	134,387	20	148	41	148	102,230 0 20	445 9 0
Grenfell	2	6	8	73 1 0	3,330	3,404	2	4	4	4	235 3 14	14 19 7
Gundagai	44	37	81	20,050 0 0	13,334	33,380	63	8	20	8	4,638 0 0	113 13 5
Gunnedah	26	27	53	19,432 1 0	17,870	37,352½	8	10	20	10	7,441 1 0	77 13 4
Gunungah	7	32	39	3,240 0 0	12,006	15,246	3	25	11	25	7,684 3 38	62 10 11
Hay	5	11	16	2,950 0 0	13,712	16,671	7	7	2	7	8,250 0 0	89 8 7
Hillston	10	18	28	10,149 0 0	20,470	30,619	3	10	10	10	10,000 0 0	69 2 7
Hillston North	1	1	2	331	331	331	1	1	1	1	331 0 0	3 3 1
Inverell	35	103	138	50,263 0 0	106,194	156,457	48	37	53	37	44,630 0 0	313 12 4
Kempsey	10	5	15	8,960 0 0	2,563	11,523	7	8	7	7	7,750 0 0	20 16 3
Lismore	1	3	4	30 0 0	123	153	1	2	1	2	115 0 0	26 0 0
Lithgow	32	38	70	14,301 0 0	21,363	35,667	2	39	29	39	13,389 0 0	105 11 7
Maitland	1	1	2	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	15 0 0	1 0 0
Milton	3	3	6	555	555	555	1	1	1	1	107 0 0	2 0 0
Molong	59	71	130	38,370 0 0	32,679	71,049	34	56	40	56	41,520 1 20	273 14 3
Moree	5	30	35	6,275 0 0	30,565	36,840	4	15	25	15	15,574 2 0	207 7 4
Moss Vale	2	2	4	1,230 0 0	1,230	1,230	2	2	2	2	1,230 0 0	4 13 4
Mudgee	33	155	188	18,374 0 0	80,095	98,469	14	66	103	66	34,418 3 0	292 18 5
Murwillumbah	7	7	14	3,010	3,010	3,010	6	1	1	1	160 0 0	1 0 0
Moruya	5	16	21	3,940 0 0	8,231	12,171	1	14	6	14	6,740 2 0	47 12 4
Murrumbidgee	9	7	16	5,270 0 0	11,127	16,397	13	14	9	14	8,271 0 0	56 5 0
Muswellbrook	4	77	81	4,520 0 0	30,414	34,934	9	30	42	30	13,553 2 0	94 3 2
Narrabri	2	40	42	1,250 0 0	62,337	63,617	2	13	27	13	12,177 0 0	41 3 2
Narrandera	7	11	18	4,880 0 0	14,292	19,172	8	4	6	4	2,408 3 0	27 2 11
Newcastle	1	1	2	70	70	70	1	1	1	1	70 0 0	0 0 0
Nowra	12	16	28	7,901 1 0	6,100	14,001½	13	7	8	7	3,460 0 0	13 16 8
Orange	6	41	47	4,512 0 0	9,300	14,312	14	18	15	18	9,592 0 23	78 3 7
Picton	4	4	8	2,560	2,560	2,560	2	2	2	2	1,030 0 0	4 10 0
Parkes	4	4	8	3,003	3,003	3,003	1	2	1	2	2,403 0 0	6 5 0
Paterson	3	8	11	1,933 0 0	346	2,279	2	2	2	2	1,300 0 0	9 1 8
Pearth	1	1	2	200	200	200	1	1	1	1	200 0 0	0 0 0
Port Macquarie	19	8	27	17,924 0 0	6,020	23,944	6	12	9	12	11,934 0 0	42 2 1
Queanbeyan	1	23	24	1,920 0 0	20,037	21,957	2	9	13	9	7,761 3 0	37 10 3
Raymond Terrace	29	72	101	11,219 0 0	61,033	62,257	4	52	45	52	27,035 0 0	142 11 6
Rylstone	9	42	51	6,150 0 0	22,466	28,616	6	22	23	22	11,213 1 0	68 1 3
Singleton	1	27	28	116 0 0	16,219	16,335	3	12	13	12	4,902 0 0	34 7 6
Stroud	4	6	10	3,200 0 0	3,355	6,555	1	5	4	5	3,380 0 0	17 0 0
Tamworth	68	118	186	85,934 0 0	114,072	200,006	26	46	114	46	51,966 3 27	306 13 2
Taree	8	10	18	1,055 0 0	6,862	7,917	9	4	9	4	4,831 0 0	29 8 4
Tenterfield	30	59	89	43,520 0 0	61,190	104,710	4	34	51	34	42,270 0 0	365 18 4
Tumut	10	31	41	10,661 1 0	15,520	26,181½	12	16	13	16	11,089 0 0	63 11 7
Tumbarumba	5	5	10	8,780	8,780	8,780	5	5	5	5	8,780 0 0	8 7 8
Tumbarumba N.	3	3	6	1,920	1,920	1,920	3	3	3	3	1,920 0 0	1 0 0
Urana	3	3	6	5,957	5,957	5,957	3	3	3	3	5,957 0 0	5 9 5
Wagga Wagga	3	7	10	3,840 0 0	6,933	10,773	5	5	5	5	3,840 0 0	3 8 0
Walcha	51	56	107	65,010 0 0	44,454	110,064	16	55	36	55	53,871 1 0	310 6 7
Walgett	1	6	7	1,340 0 0	5,009	6,349	1	6	1	6	1,340 0 0	10 0 0
Walgett North	16	50	66	16,351 0 0	47,593	63,744	10	23	28	23	22,823 0 0	290 6 8
Warialda	21	38	59	14,410 0 0	17,531	31,941	11	32	16	32	18,136 0 0	210 14 11
Wellington	1	1	2	1,372	1,372	1,372	1	1	1	1	1,372 0 0	1 3 7
Wentworth	2	2	4	2,530	2,530	2,530	2	2	2	2	2,530 0 0	2 5 3
Wilcannia	1	10	11	640 0 0	3,549	4,189	4	7	4	7	2,101 0 0	11 8 0
Windsor	15	36	51	3,751 0 0	16,903	20,659	11	22	18	22	8,622 3 0	77 4 4
Wollombi	3	13	16	820 0 0	4,903	5,723	4	9	3	9	2,340 0 0	31 10 0
Young	3	13	16	820 0 0	4,903	5,723	4	9	3	9	2,340 0 0	31 10 0
Totals	1,231	2,573	3,809	909,545 0 0	1,768,807½	2,738,652½	605	1,036	1,548	1,036	1,115,248 3 2	8,833 12 3

SCHEDULE LXXI.

LXXI.

Sale notified during 1892.

Preservation and growth of Timber.		Public Buildings.		Post and Telegraph Offices.		Quarry.		Racecourse.		Railway.		Recreation.		Refuge in time of Flood.		Rifle Range.		Roads and Traffic.		School.		Show Ground.		Temporary Common.		Travelling Stock.		Triangometrical.		Village and Suburban Settlement.		Water Supply.		Sundries. (For purpose see note at foot.)		Totals.				
No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.					
2	910	6	2	1	8	2	159	2	1,172	2	272									3	15			11	1,152		2	205	5	53	1	2,700	48	7,224						
		2	1			1	80	2	120	2	3									3	9			8	2,260		1	24	1	2			23	73,044						
		1	6			1		1	4,555	1	1									1	8			9	4,347								15	9,096						
								1	13												2	4,100			9	4,000		1	380	3	289			19	8,779					
																								4	1,170		1	60					10	2,124						
							2	160																8	33,206									17	34,154					
								1	461	1	40												1	2,000										8	27,706					
1	50	2	10					2	9														1	3,200										6	12,191					
1	160	1	5					4	37																										16	54,581				
																																				27	60,130			
		2	2						150																										4	161				
		3	7						7																											21	750			
1	960	6	11					6	45																											23	1,097			
																																					56	96,191		
									63																												6	1,413		
									63																												7	119		
																																					12	172		
																																					13	1,343		
								2	810																													25	15,340	
		1	10			1	63		6,240,52																												43	42,212		
5	5,998	1	1																																		19	19,515		
1	233																																				13	7,447		
1	6,500																																				11	6,811		
3	9,840	1	4			1	40	2	228																												30	24,621		
1	660																																				10	5,165		
																																						11	1,380	
																																						4	111	
																																						5	2,111	
1	660																																					4	23	
																																						3	377	
																																						10	1,704	
																																							6	266
		4	7			1	1		2,825	3	31																											28	3,343	
									115																													17	1,600	
		1	2	1	1	1	20																															11	732	
		5	3																																			19	2,323	
		1	1			4	79																															8	368	
3	10,710																																					8	11,256	
																																							9	10,244
1	96																																					22	8,729	
1	1,100																																					10	6,801	
10	22,116					1	5	1	100																														26	58,022
1	1,920					1	9																															3	1,931	
2	1,400																																					8	1,572	
1	40,000																																					3	40,044	
2	586																																					17	768	
																																						2	5	
																																							1	2
																																							1	2
																																							16	48
																																							1	35
																																							6	289
																																							6	1,724
1	40,000	4	1																																					

Purpose:—	Access.		Camp- ing.		Condi- tional Sale.		Ceme- tery.		Eradica- tion of Prickly Pear.		Mining.		Other than auction sale only.		Public Purposes.		Public Buildings.		Preserva- tion and Growth of Timber.		Police.		Quarry.		Recrea- tion.		Railway.		Refuge in time of Flood.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Land Board and Land District.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Cooma—		ac.		ac.		ac.		a.		ac.		ac.		ac.		u.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.
Bega																				2	55									
Bombala																														
Braidwood			1	215																										
Cooma			3	179														4	2,367											
Eden																1	1			1	4			1	2	1		2		
Milton																								1	106					
Moruya	2	21																1	5	3	214									
Queanbeyan			1	4								1	3,620										1	2						
Dubbo—																														
Coonamble	2	587																2	4,300											
Dubbo	1	150	2	2,440										6	6,192			3	1,650			2	28	1	119	3	4,086			
Forbes—																														
Condobolin	4	1,070	2	848										1	860			1	980											
Forbes	1	592	4	1,006	2	1,820								1	500			1	50			1	830	1	2	4	1,924			
Grenfell	2	576	1	320										1	4			1	450					1	126	1	54			
Parkes	2	792	10	3,569										1	640	5	2	1	5,263					4	255	4	1,207			
Goulburn—																														
Boorowa	1	26	1	40										1	2															
Goulburn	1	2																					1	74						
Gunning																											2	831		
Yass																														
Young												1	1,790	1	9															
Grafton—																														
Bellinger														1	2	1	1													
Casino			2	351	2	3,350	1	112																	1	5	1	1		
Grafton			2	150										1	1	1	1													
Kempsey			1	110																										
Lismore			1	160			1	7						3	1,065	1	1					1	2	1	2				1	101
Murwillumbah			1	22														2	3,329			1	20	3	39	5	2,374			
Port Macquarie																		3	1,750											
Hay—																														
Balranald																														
Deniliquin			2	250										9	2,205		14	8,995												
Hay	3	2,420	2	766										6	4,512			1	1,420					1	1					
Hillston														1	1,247								1	2		2	161			
Wentworth	1	2																												
Maitland—																														
Cassilis																														
Dungog																														
Goferd																														
Maitland																														
Muswellbrook																														
Newcastle																														
Paterson			1	95																										
Raymond Terrace	1	51	1	50																										
Seone																														
Singleton			1	1																										
Stroud																														
Taree																														
Wollombi			1	6																										
Moree—																														
Bingera			1	250																										
Moree	2	360	7	1,636										2	1,111															
Walgett			2	1,122										1	25															
Warnalda	3	445																												
Orange—																														
Bathurst			2	4	3	5,500	1	119						3	24											1	318	1	26	
Carcoar			1	45	1	65								10	42															
Cowra																														
Lithgow	1	14	4	435				1	110																					
Molong	2	120	2	1,974																										
Mudgee																														
Orange																														
Rylstone																														
Wellington																														

LXXII—continued.

Roads and Crossing		Sub-division		School		Special Lease		Travelling Stock		Temporary Common		Trigonometrical Purposes		Under General Notice, 24/12/61		Village Towns and Suburban Settlement		Water Supply		Sundries		Total		
No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Purposes.		No.	Area.	
ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	ac.	
1	12							2	80									3	755	Pound	1	16	5	82
								1	710									3	723				5	835
								1	640			1	146					18	4,005	Plantation	1	4	29	7,353
																							4	9
		4	2,603															1	24				1	106
																		3	1,284				11	2,867
																							7	4,912
				1	6			5	24,900									10	11,505					
						3	17	8	3,497	6	114	1	153			2	1,370	15	9,597	Tramway	2	976	20	41,278
																							55	66,389
								10	28,420			1	640					10	7,667				29	40,494
1	400	1	7,800					1	2,340	5	3,103							6	5,593				28	25,625
								7	6,927									2	800				17	8,657
								12	7,075	7	438							13	7,695	Ballast	1	10	61	26,977
																		9	3,118				12	3,186
								1	10									1	34	(Completion Census	1	40	6	440
																				(Racecourse	1	280		
																		1	178				4	1,017
																		2	311				2	311
				1	38			2	84					1	3			5	5,131				11	7,055
		2	1,600					1	460							1	640	1	1	(Hospital	1	10	9	2,814
								1	1	1	16	1	40	11	47			6	12,487	(Racecourse	1	100		
								6	284							1	870	7	376				27	16,310
		2	1,000													2	490	2	131				18	1,682
		1	2,277	4	15													2	720	Pound	1	2	8	1,821
																		1	12	Wharf	1	4	17	4,352
																		1	18				15	5,818
																		2	644				7	3,884
								1	5,500														1	5,500
		3	2,236			1	10	4	1,706	1	3					1	140	22	20,971	Canal	2	149	59	36,715
																				(Canal	4	1602		
																				(Tank	1	243	43	37,575
		1	1,600			1	10	9	21,927	1	6					1	560	7	18,428				24	43,941
																				Wharf	1	1	2	3
																		2	498				4	2,078
																		1	20				1	20
																		2	275				11	14,998
																		1	2				1	2
																		2	50				7	2,745
																							5	628
																							1	95
																		3	251	Pound	1	1	7	383
		1	120					1	539									3	450				11	2,117
		2	335	1	2													2	624				6	1,388
																		1	970	2	7,000	1	7	8,314
																		4	987	2	1,402	2	62	6,936
																		3	13				4	19
								1	10									4	2,051				7	2,316
1	120	1	72,000					16	24,676	1	3							81	68,244	To Protect Crown Lands	1	1652	119	173,723
		1	2,300					3	6,760	2	34							18	19,824				27	30,065
		1	480					10	13,400									33	16,054	Pound	1	2	48	30,381
								1	400	1	6,600							2	14				15	12,905
								2	184									1	100				19	1,886
								3	278									7	3,953				16	15,082
		1	10,300	1	6			1	1,550									22	1				12	2,134
								5	1,703									14	6,205				37	39,386
		6	11,872					2	2,312	1	12							2	66	Aborigines	2	24	10	3,430
		1	40																				2	30
								3	3,136									2	42				13	26,185
																		2	362				7	7,370

SCHEDULE

Purpose :-	Access.		Camping.		Condi- tional Sale.		Ceme- tery.		Eradica- tion of Prickly Pear.		Mining.		Other than auction sale only.		Public Purposes.		Public Buildings.		Preserva- tion and Growth of Timber.		Police.		Quarry.		Recrea- tion.		Railway.		Refuge in time of Flood.		
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
Land Board and Land District.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
Sydney--		ac.		ac.		ac.		a.		ac.		ac.		ac.		a.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.	
Campbelltown																		1	285												
Liverpool	1	1																													
Metropolitan																							1	104							
Parramatta																						1	7	1	21			1	3,685		
Penrith																															
Picton																															
Windsor																															
Tamworth--																															
Coonabarrabran			1	1,500																				1	80						
Gunnedah	1	101									2	177			1	340		1	6,500												
Murrurundi			1	25																							1	2			
Narrabri	2	1,680																									1	80			
Tamworth	2	172	2	980	1	10							1	398	3	1,500						1	14								
Wagga Wagga--																															
Albury	1	510	1	100									3	830	1	157							1	164	1	3					
Cootamundra	1	292									1	30	2	601	1	23												4	84		
Corowa			1	57											2	439															
Gundagai											2	2028														2	7				
Narrandera																															
Tumut			1	90							4	2950														1	14				
Urana																															
Wagga Wagga																											1	300	1	25	
Totals	37	9,964	84	21,772	16	1,6314	5	49	14	4,466	13	9,396	8	3,969	79	58,895	17	46	67	88,229	10	229	10	1,227	31	2,115	50	8,647	5	1,653	

SCHEDULE

RETURN of Reserves from Lease and License,

Purpose :-	Abori- gines.		Access.		Camping.		Cemetery.		Other than Special Lease.		Planta- tion.		Police.		Public Buildings.		Quarry.		Railway.		Recrea- tion.		Roads.		Refuge in time of Flood.		School.			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		
Armidale--		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.
Armidale																													3	14
Glen Innes							1	24																				1	8	
Inverell							1	28			1	9																1	8	
Tenterfield																														
Bourke--																														
Bourke			1	520					2	222													1	60						
Brewarrina																														
Cobar																				3	915			1	17					
Wilcannia																														
Willyama			2	4,314					2	25																		1	2	
Cooma--																														
Bega																														
Bombala																														
Braidwood																													1	2
Cooma																							1	6				2	22	
Eben																												1	2	
Moruya																												1	4	
Queanbeyan																														
Dubbo--																														
Coonamble			14	3,060																			1	7						
Dubbo			3	320									1	100								1	36							
Forbes--																														
Condobolin			1	41										1	1														1	8
Forbes																														
Gronfell																													2	224
Parke													1	40									1	114					2	12

Purpose :-	Aborigines.		Access.		Camping.		Cemetery		Other than Special Lease.		Plantation.		Police.		Public Buildings.		Quarry.		Railway.		Recreation.		Roads.		Refuge in time of Flood.		School.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Land Board and Land District.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.
Goulburn—																												
Boorowa																												
Goulburn																										2	18	
Gunning																										1	8	
Nowra																										2	14	
Yass					2	48																						
Young																										1	8	
Grafton—																												
Bellinger																												
Casino										1	5															1	2	
Grafton					1	20					1	33													1	360		
Kempsey										1	4																	
Murwillumbah															4	79												
Lismore																												
Port Macquarie										1	13																	
Hay—																												
Balranald	1	140																										
Deniliquin			1	153	1	67			1	95																		
Hay									3	632																		
Hillston																												
Wentworth																												
Maitland—																												
Casilis																												
Gosford																												
Maitland																												
Raymond Terrace																												
Scone																												
Stroud					1	450																						
Taree																												
Moree—																												
Bingera			1	170																								
Moree																												
Walgett			1	60										2	300												1	8
Orange—																												
Bathurst			1	35																								
Carcoar																												
Cowra																												
Lithgow																												
Molong																												
Mudgee																												
Orange																												
Rylstone																												
Wellington																											1	6
Sydney—																												
Windsor																												
Tamworth—																												
Gunnedah																												
Murrumbidgee																												
Narrabri			3	1,715																								
Wagga Wagga—																												
Albury																											3	9
Cootamundra																												
Corowa										1	3																	
Gundagai			1	640	1	176																						
Narrandera																												
Tumut																											1	10
Urana																												
Wagga Wagga			1	58																							1	2
Totals	1	140	30	11086	6	791	2	52	11	1,002	4	31	5	473	1	1	4	79	3	915	2	150	9	383	1	360	30	182

All Temporary Commons were reserved from Annual Lease and

LXXIII—continued.

Special Lease.		Traveling Stock		Water.		Annual Lease.		Annual Lease for Access.		Annual Lease for School.		Annual Lease for Travelling Stock.		Annual Lease for Water Supply.		Pastoral Lease.		Other than Annual Lease.		Annual Lease or Occupation License for Temporary Common.		Sundries.		Totals.				
No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	Purposes.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.		
	ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.		ac.			
				1	40																	(All forms of lease	1	210	1	40		
										2	20											Pending survey	1	1,680	6	1,928		
																										8		
				1	168																					14		
				4	1,010	7	1,600							1	350											3		
																										8		
																										2,968		
														1	320											1		
																										320		
																										7		
		2	1,410			1	10			3	33			2	1,853											11		
										1	10															2		
											8															14		
																										79		
																										8		
																										13		
		1	49																							2		
		1	430																							189		
		1	178											1	111061											5		
		4	2,560											1	111061											11911		
																										113621		
																										338010		
																										4		
																										38010		
																										4		
																										3		
																										40		
																										18		
																										5		
																										8		
																										1,920		
																										486		
																										10		
																										3		
																										3,770		
																										14		
																										5,096		
																										4		
																										1,048		
																										10,485		
																										10		
																										14,851		
																										8		
																										2,903		
																										3		
																										1,574		
																										14		
																										1,037		
																										3		
																										353		
																										506		
																										6		
																										7,430		
																										2		
																										16,845		
																										2		
																										520		
																										92		
																										1,715		
																										3		
																										79		
																										30,825		
																										3		
																										816		
																										112210		
																										10		
																										530		
																										717		
																										9		
1	40	1688	15	499	12	18	32866	1	120	20	167	10	5,525	10	33650	4	21	4,666	5	321550	16	23	126	14	17185	280	824	477

Occupation License by general notice of 13th April, 1892.

SCHEDULE LXXV.

RETURN of Special Areas proclaimed during 1892.

Land Board and Land District.	Number.	Area.	Land Board and Land District.	Number.	Area.
Armidale—		Acres.	Maitland—		Acres.
Armidale	12	2,316	Gosford	2	248
Glen Innes	1	610	Raymond Terrace	2	150
Inverell	8	2,248	Scone	2	216
Tenterfield	5	1,999	Singleton	2	140
Walcha	4	1,709	Stroud	3	3,428
			Taree	1	268
Bourke—			Morae—		
Bourke	1	490	Bingira	1	931
			Moroe	7	3,814
Cooma—			Walgett	2	2,677
Bombala	1	42	Warialda	8	4,931
Cooma	13	3,426			
Milton	2	1,178	Orange—		
Moruya	4	731	Bathurst	1	837
			Cowra	9	7,992
Dubbo—			Lithgow	1	50
Coonamble	5	100	Molong	8	11,202
Dubbo	13	8,457	Wellington	1	2,678
Forbes—			Sydney—		
Condobolin	6	6,372	Campbelltown	1	431
Forbes	17	12,534	Parramatta	8	653
Grenfell	2	185	Pictou	1	50
Purkes	9	816			
			Tamworth—		
Goulburn—			Gunnedah	6	1,743
Boorowa	5	1,569	Murrurundi	5	2,140
Gunning	5	1,197	Narrabri	5	2,541
Yass	1	112	Tamworth	26	7,667
Young	7	7,053			
			Wagga Wagga—		
Grafton—			Albury	5	3,395
Bellingen	1	509	Cootamundra	11	7,058
Grafton	3	312	Gundagai	2	1,223
Kempsey	1	115	Narrandera	1	308
Lismore	4	3,001	Tumut	1	120
Murwillumbah	1	3,064	Urana	1	427
			Wagga Wagga	5	6,370
Hay—					
Deniliquin	24	22,338	Totals	289	159,502
Hay	3	3,735			
Hillston	3	536			

SCHEDULE LXXVI.

RETURN of Dedications for Religious and Public Purposes during the year 1892.

Purpose of Dedication.	No. of Dedication.	Area dedicated.	Religious Purposes.	No. of Dedication.	Area dedicated.
Agricultural School Sites	2	a. r. p. 5,189 0 0	Presbyterian Church Purposes	1	a. r. p. 4 0 19
Permanent Commons	3	1,323 1 37	Church of England Church and Parsonage Sites	1	1 2 0
Public Recreation	19	663 0 12½	Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery Sites	1	1 0 32
Racecourses	4	537 0 0	Roman Catholic Cemetery	1	1 0 0
General Cemeteries	42	442 1 6	Church of England Cemetery	1	0 1 32½
Defence Purposes	4	324 1 11	Church of England Church Purposes	1	0 1 0
Public School Sites	62	123 3 25			
Show Grounds	4	47 0 0			
Hospital Sites	3	22 1 17			
Gaol Sites	1	16 2 22			
Show Ground and Public Recreation	1	12 0 20			
Cricket Ground	1	9 2 5			
Town Hall Sites	10	4 3 33½			
Cattle Sale-yards	1	4 2 5			
Mechanics' Institute Sites	12	3 3 8½			
Court-house Site	1	1 2 1½			
Free Public Library Site	1	0 2 9			
Public Landing Place	1	0 0 38½			
Fire Brigade Station Site	1	0 0 7½			
Approach to Sydney University	1	0 0 7			
	174	8,726 1 23½	Total for Religious Purposes	6	8 2 3½
			Total for General Purposes	174	8,726 1 23½
			General Totals	180	8,734 3 27

100

SCHEDULE LXXVII.

RETURN showing the Number of Refunds granted during the year 1892 on account of land withdrawn from Pastoral Lease and Occupation License in the several Divisions of the Colony, together with the area withdrawn and amount authorised to be refunded.

Pastoral Leases.				Occupation Licenses.			
Division.	Number of Pastoral Leases.	Area withdrawn.	Amount of refund granted.	Division.	Number of Occupation Licenses.	Area withdrawn.	Amount of refund granted.
		Acres.	£ s. d.			Acres.	£ s. d.
Eastern	23	26,894	554 13 6	Eastern	163	198,595	1,807 19 2
Western	7	7,959	121 19 5	Eastern (Preferential) ..	242	368,839	5,130 11 5
Central	73	70,228	1,763 10 10	Western	99	1,687,282	7,721 18 11
				Central	427	1,476,776	12,416 1 0
Totals	103	105,081	2,440 3 9	Totals	931	3,731,492	27,076 10 6

Grand Totals.

Cases	1,034
Area withdrawn	3,836,573 acres.
Amount refunded	£29,516 14s. 3d.

SCHEDULE LXXVIII.

RETURN showing Pastoral Leases current during 1892.

No. of Leases.	Division of Colony.	Area.	Annual Rent.
		Acres.	£ s. d.
5	Eastern.....	99,737	382 17 8
722	Central.....	18,571,821	198,856 0 10
315	Western.....	39,383,266	180,779 18 10
1,042		58,054,824	380,018 17 4

SCHEDULE LXXIX.

RETURN showing the number of Pastoral Leases in Eastern Division existing on 1st January, 1893, area, and rent represented.

Leases.	Area.	Rent.
2.....	90,737 acres.....	£382 17s 8d.

SCHEDULE LXXX.

NUMBER of Pastoral Leases in Eastern Division which expired during 1892, and area and rent represented by them.

No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.
3.....	67,635 acres.....	£281 16s 3d.

SCHEDULE LXXXI.

RETURN showing the number of applications for the subdivisions of Pastoral Leases received during the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Number received.	Number and Name of Holding.	Division.	Action taken.
1	185, Bomera	Central	Completed.
1	650, Cubbo and Dunwerian	Central	Completed.
1	263, Canally	Western.....	Completed.

SCHEDULE LXXXII.

RETURN showing Occupation Licenses current during 1892.

No. of Licenses.	Division of Colony.	Area.	Annual License Fee.
		Acres.	£ s. d.
318	Eastern.....	3,782,473	14,869 10 0
606	Central.....	8,150,937	44,050 9 10
228	Western	25,679,908	52,806 14 7
1,152		37,613,318	111,726 14 5

SCHEDULE LXXXIII.

RETURN showing Preferential Occupation Licenses current during 1892.

Number.	Area.	Annual License Fee.
411.....	5,449,489 acres.....	£33,506 11s. 8d.

SCHEDULE LXXXIV.

RETURN showing the number of transfers of Pastoral Leases, Preferential Occupation Licenses, Occupation Licenses, completed from the 1st January, 1892, to the 31st December, 1892, under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889.

Division.	Pastoral Leases.	Preferential Occupation Licenses.	Occupation Licenses
Eastern .....	.....	36	38
Central	63	.....	46
Western	21	.....	12

SCHEDULE LXXXV.

RETURN showing the number of applications tendered (during the year 1892), under section 33, and accepted, for Preferential Occupation License of the former Leasehold in the Eastern Division, the area and amount represented.

No of Applications.	Area.	Estimated amount of Annual Rental.
1.....	24,000 acres.....	£23 2s. 6d.

SCHEDULE LXXXVI.

RETURN showing the number of Pastoral Leases, Preferential Occupation Licenses, and Occupation Licenses declared forfeited during the year 1892.

Pastoral Leases.	Preferential Occupation Licenses.	Occupation Licenses.
Central 1	Eastern 13	Eastern 48
Western 4	.....	Central 34
.....	.....	Western 16

The Occupation Licenses not renewed for the year 1892 are included in this return.

SCHEDULE LXXXVII.

RETURN showing the number of Occupation Licenses, the non-renewals of which have been reversed for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Division.	Number.
Eastern	17
Central	12
Western	2

SCHEDULE LXXXVIII.

RETURN showing the number of Pastoral Leases and Occupation Licenses, the forfeiture of which were reversed during the year 1892.

Pastoral Leases.	Occupation Licenses.
Western Division 1	Central Division 1

SCHEDULE LXXXIX.

RETURN showing the number of Occupation Licenses offered at Auction and by Tender during 1892.

Division.	No.	Area.
Eastern	177	Acres. 3,209,695
Central	10	192,414
Western	10	728,820
Total	197	4,130,929

NOTE.—Seven lots in the Eastern Division were offered by tender; one lot in the Western Division was offered by tender.

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SCHEDULE XC.

RETURN showing the number and area of Occupation Licenses sold by Auction or by Tender during 1892.

Division.	No.	Area in Acres.
Eastern	20	309,717
Central	1	64,000
Western		
Total	21	373,717

NOTE.—The lot in the Western Division was let by tender.

SCHEDULE XCI.

SCHEDULE showing the number of Preferential Occupation Licenses that have been abandoned or surrendered during the year 1892.

Abandoned	5
Surrendered	1
Total	6

SCHEDULE XCII.

NUMBER of Pastoral Leases, Preferential Occupation Licenses, and Occupation Licenses sold by auction during the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Pastoral Leases.	Preferential Occupation Licenses.	Occupation Licenses
Western Division	Eastern Division	Eastern Division
1	5	3
		New Occupation Licenses
		13

SCHEDULE XCIII.

RETURN showing the number of Preferential Occupation Licenses of Resumed Areas in the Eastern Division appraised under the Crown Lands Act of 1889, the rates of which were notified in the *Government Gazette* during 1892.

Number.	Area.	Annual License Fee.
214	Acres. 3,295,417	£ s. d. 18,391 14 9

SCHEDULE XCIV.

RETURN showing the number of Pastoral Leases appraised under the Crown Lands Act of 1889, the rates of which were notified in the *Government Gazette* during 1892. (Balance.)

Division.	Number of Pastoral Leases.	Area.	Annual Rental.
Central	259	Acres. 7,783,871	£ s. d. 77,762 4 0
Western	165	2,547,052	103,896 5 0
Totals	424	30,330,923	£181,658 9 0

SCHEDULE XCV.

RENTS determined under the Crown Lands Act of 1889 and gazetted.

Pastoral Leases—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Leasehold Areas.		Original rate as determined by Minister, or as altered by Land Court.		Original rate, with the increase of 25% provided by section 78, Crown Lands Act of 1884.	Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.	Leasehold Areas.		Original rate as determined by Minister, or as altered by Land Court.		Original rate, with the increase of 25% provided by section 78, Crown Lands Act of 1884.	Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.
No.	Name.	Minister.	Land Court.			No.	Name.	Minister.	Land Court.		
		Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.			Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
1	Urombong	800	.....	1 000	1 400	163	North Yathong	4 000	.....	5 000	4 500
2	Botheroe	750	.....	938	1 100	165	Cockatigdong	6 500	.....	8 125	4 000
4	Poon Boon	800	.....	1 000	700	167	Tala	2 000	.....	2 500	1 400
5	Binnia	3 000	.....	3 750	2 500	169	Haddon Riggs	1 250	.....	1 563	1 900
8	Wcetaliba	750	.....	938	1 300	170	Gorman's Hill West	2 000	.....	2 500	1 750
9	Gournama	3 000	2 750	3 438	3 250	172	Drildool	3 000	3 500	4 375	3 600
17	Womboiu	2 000	2 000	2 500	2 750	180	Milby West	1 125	.....	1 406	1 000
18	Belaringar	3 500	.....	4 375	4 250	181	Warroo	2 500	.....	3 125	2 520
19	Coonabarrabran	1 000	.....	1 250	2 000	183	Yallara	3 500	3 750	4 637	3 500
21	Wandary	4 350	5 220 plus 1 350	5 712	3 250	187	The Overflow	1 183	.....	1 458	2 000
24	South Condoublin	2 750	.....	3 438	3 250	191	Malaraway and Millie North	3 250	.....	4 063	4 000
25	Campbell's Island	6 000	.....	7 500	3 250	200	Widgiewa	6 000	.....	7 500	6 000
27	Dennykymine	800	.....	1 000	1 000	201	Cadimurra	2 250	2 250	2 812	2 250
28	Cadow	2 125	.....	2 656	1 750	203	Gibbian	500	.....	625	500
30	Oregon	2 500	2 000	2 500	2 250	209	Nariah	1 500	.....	1 875	900
33	Kiacatoo	2 125	2 100	2 625	1 750	210	Jerilderie	5 000	5 000	6 250	4 250
35	Bandulla	2 750	.....	3 438	3 400	214	Bando	6 125	.....	7 656	6 200
35	Caigan	1 750	1 500	1 875	2 200	215	Yamma	2 500	.....	3 125	2 270
39	Puckawidgee	4 000	4 000	5 000	4 000	216	Gulgo South	3 000	.....	3 750	3 000
41	Balgay	1 625	.....	2 031	2 000	221	Bundalla	3 000	.....	3 750	2 500
45	Yongee Plain	2 000	.....	2 500	1 730	219	Gorah	2 000	.....	2 500	1 400
47	Ballaree	2 000	2 000	2 500	3 000	235	Beremegad	3 500	.....	4 375	3 600
50	Gundarc	3 000	.....	3 750	3 400	233	North Goomanbil	6 000	.....	7 500	5 750
52	Tyrrel	3 250	3 500	4 375	4 500	243	Colatai	3 000	3 500	4 375	3 750
53	Yarragin	2 071	1 750	2 188	2 400	247	Melrose, Block D.	2 000	1 750	2 188	1 180
55	East Hillabong	600	.....	750	1 500	257	Carconboon	2 500	.....	3 125	3 000
60	Bone and Premier	2 625	.....	3 281	2 100	260	Tubratong	4 000	3 500	4 375	4 250
63	Four Bob Camp	1 750	.....	2 188	1 700	264	Binya	3 500	.....	4 375	2 250
65	Weolong	1 583	.....	1 979	1 960	266	Mowabla	1 000	.....	1 250	940
66	Blue Nobby	3 000	3 250	4 063	3 750	267	Yaddra	3 000	3 000	3 750	2 250
73	Uabba	1 600	.....	2 000	900	269	Wardry	2 500	1 870	2 337	1 520
75	Tregalarna	2 250	.....	2 813	2 219	275	Butheraah	2 250	.....	2 812	2 750
76	Yanga	1 500	.....	1 875	1 000	277	Cobbadah	2 000	2 000	2 500	2 750
77	Chah Sing	3 000	.....	3 750	3 400	280	Moulmain	2 000	1 250	1 563	950
81	Wondoobar	2 000	.....	2 500	2 500	292	Wera	4 000	.....	5 000	3 250
83	Wollongough	1 600	.....	2 000	1 750	285	Trialgara	2 250	2 250	2 812	3 000
89	Mooloomoon	3 000	.....	3 750	3 100	286	Upper Daroobalgie	3 000	.....	3 750	3 420
91	Burdenda	1 750	.....	2 188	2 000	288	Emu Plains	4 000	.....	5 000	6 000
95	Garravilla	3 000	3 000	3 750	4 000	290	Kiambir	500	.....	625	500
97	Therribri	1 500	.....	1 875	2 000	293	Coolah	2 000	.....	2 500	2 400
99	Mungatby and Bourbeen	1 500	.....	1 875	1 800	294	Margah	4 100	.....	5 125	3 750
100	Esperance	2 000	2 000	2 500	3 000	293	Ballandry	2 000	1 500	1 875	750
103	Merri Merrigal	1 500	.....	1 875	666	299	Murray Downs	4 125	.....	5 156	4 000
108	Nyang	3 700	.....	4 625	3 750	301	Wirrah	2 250	2 250	2 812	2 750
111	Wargumbegal	1 000	.....	1 250	710	302	Crown Camp	1 750	.....	2 188	1 530
115	Milby	1 750	.....	2 188	1 750	307	Coobang	1 750	.....	2 188	2 470
116	Tonderburine	2 585	2 700	3 375	3 500	310	Burrel or Gunnible	2 750	.....	3 438	2 600
118	Killarney	1 000	.....	1 250	2 600	311	Muckygunnegal	1 000	.....	1 250	2 000
123	Moolpa	1 900	.....	2 375	750	312	Queensborough	1 605	.....	2 031	2 100
124	Booabalah	3 125	.....	4 000	.....	313	Boona West	1 750	1 900 plus	2 375 plus	1 210
126	Bolagamy	1 750	1 860	2 325	1 660	314	Calimo	5 000	£1 0 7½	£1 5 8½	4 750
127	Bulgandramine	2 250	1 750	2 188	2 750	317	Welbon	3 000	3 000	3 750	3 500
130	Flagstone Creek	2 000	1 500	1 875	1 710	326	Gunningbar	3 250	.....	4 063	5 000
131	Moroco	3 500	.....	4 375	4 000	328	Pine Ridge	2 000	.....	2 500	4 500
133	Ungaree	1 400	.....	1 750	1 600	331	Yarrowah	2 500	2 500	3 125	3 400
134	Boramibil	2 500	.....	3 125	2 400	332	Carlisle	1 000	.....	1 250	1 250
139	Haddon Rigg	3 500	3 750	4 688	4 500	334	Pullaming	2 125	.....	2 653	4 200
143	Back Esperance	2 250	2 250	2 813	3 000	335	Burrongong	6 000	.....	7 500	6 500
144	Liewah	3 000	3 000	3 750	3 400	333	Myall Plains	3 000	.....	3 750	3 750
149	Geeron or Derangibal	3 000	.....	3 750	3 110	340	Wowingungong	2 666	.....	3 333	2 160
154	Colombo Creek	5 000	.....	6 250	5 750	342	Coonong	6 000	.....	7 500	5 250
157	Tregalana East	2 500	.....	3 125	3 100	313	Perriecota	7 500	7 500	8 375	5 500
158	South Yathong	6 000	.....	7 500	6 000	344	Collymongool	2 250	2 250	2 812	3 000
159	The Brigulows	2 000	.....	2 500	3 000	349	Bulgandra	3 500	.....	4 375	8 750
160	Tuppall	6 000	.....	7 500	6 750	350	Aratula	4 000	4 000	5 000	4 300
162	Lake Cowal	2 666	.....	3 333	2 953	354	North Wakool	3 500	.....	4 375	5 250

SCHEDULE XCV—continued.
Pastoral Leases—CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.

Leaschold Areas.		Original rate as determined by Minister, or as altered by Land Court.		Original rate with the increase of 25% provided by section 78, Crown Lands Act of 1884.	Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.	Leaschold Areas.		Original rate as determined by Minister, or as altered by Land Court.		Original rate with the increase of 25% provided by section 78, Crown Lands Act of 1884.	Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.
No.	Name.	Minister.	Land Court			No.	Name.	Minister.	Land Court.		
		Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.			Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
355	South Merrowie	750	.....	937	400	549	Bocabigal	3 000	2 500	3 125	2 470
358	South Urana	3 000	.....	3 750	4 000	550	Bianbil	1 500	.....	1 875	2 500
360	Malonga	2 250	1 750	2 188	1 600	552	Lower Willie East ..	2 000	.....	2 500	3 461
365	Euglo	2 063	2 250	2 812	2 000	554	Walla Walla	2 000	.....	2 500	2 470
371	Warbreccan	6 500	.....	8 125	4 000	560	Tucka Tucka	2 000	.....	2 500	2 000
376	Coree	7 500	7 000	8 750	6 750	563	Edgeroi	3 250	.....	4 063	3 850
383	Narrowmine	3 000	.....	3 750	3 250	565	Carmerney	5 000	.....	6 250	4 000
393	Zara	4 000	.....	5 000	4 000	568	Lower Droubalgie ..	2 000	.....	2 500	2 350
396	Wongagong	4 400	.....	5 500	3 700	569	Trinkev	2 500	.....	3 125	3 300
397	Bearbong	800	.....	1 000	700	570	Walla Walla and Carangattell	3 000	.....	3 750	3 000
398	Bartley's Creek	2 500	.....	3 125	3 550	573	Bald Ridge	750	.....	937	1 400
401	Cornalla	3 500	3 500	4 375	3 750	580	Belar	875	.....	1 094	1 500
405	Huntawong	750	.....	937	500	584	Dinby	600	.....	750	600
406	Barratta	3 500	3 500	4 375	3 500	586	Gulgo	1 125	.....	1 406	1 300
407	Bunna Bunna	3 250	.....	4 063	4 250	591	Towyal	3 500	.....	4 375	2 310
409	Hartwood	4 500	.....	5 625	4 666	593	Nanima	2 250	.....	2 812	3 110
414	Tulloona	3 000	2 750	3 438	3 750	597	Bygalorec	2 000	.....	2 375	1 660
418	Yamma	4 000	.....	5 000	4 250	599	Wonbobbie	3 000	.....	3 250 plus £1	4 063 plus £1 5s.
420	Cow Cowl	1 000	.....	1 250	500	600	Wambangalang	2 500	2 000	2 500	2 000
421	Yanko	6 500	.....	8 125	6 000	603	Mathoura	3 000	.....	3 750	2 250
431	Kulki	7 000	.....	8 750	6 250	604	Bundure	7 500	.....	9 375	6 250
437	Cannonbar	2 000	1 800	2 250	2 650	606	Buddabudah	1 750	.....	2 188	2 500
439	Back Run	750	.....	937	700	609	Boolcarrel	4 000	4 000	5 000	4 350
443	Greenbar Creek	750	.....	937	1 000	612	Wybray	2 000	.....	2 500	3 000
446	Bundaburrah	3 000	.....	3 750	4 080	615	Mellool	4 000	3 900	4 875	4 500
454	Goree	8 000	.....	10 000	7 250	616	Boonal	3 000	3 000	3 750	2 500
458	Midkin	3 500	3 500	4 375	2 250	619	Moir	3 750	3 750	4 087	4 250
459	Nangerybone	2 000	2 000	2 500	1 710	620	Tubbo	6 000	6 000	7 500	3 500
463	Gunambil	3 000	3 250	4 063	4 500	625	Ecnawecna	3 000	3 100	3 875	3 600
465	Deniliquin	5 700	.....	7 125	3 250	629	Myall Downs	2 000	.....	2 500	750
467	Barburgate	1 800	1 600 plus £20	2 000 plus £25	2 300	632	Back Daronbalgie ..	2 000	.....	2 500	1 740
469	Albert Waterhole ..	1 500	.....	1 875	1 000	637	Ghoolendasdi	2 250	.....	2 812 plus £12 10s.	2 500
470	Bundylumbiah	4 000	3 500	4 375	2 700	640	Breeza	3 250	3 000	3 750	2 200
473	Brookong	5 500	5 500	6 875	4 500	646	Bengalla	1 750	800	1 000	1 000
474	East Breclong	500	.....	625	800	647	Bandon	2 000	.....	2 500	1 600
476	Upper Bugaldi	750	.....	937	800	648	Condobolin	1 750	1 800	2 250	1 120
480	Tabratong West	1 750	.....	2 188	1 370	651	Barham	4 250	4 000	5 000	3 000
493	Micabil	2 500	2 100	2 625	1 750	653	Tomambil	4 028	4 028	5 035	3 750
485	Borellan	2 250	2 000	2 500	2 500	654	Wooyeo	1 750	1 540	1 925	1 250
486	Gunning East	1 000	.....	1 250	1 580	656	Engoura	1 500	.....	1 875	1 750
487	Back Wardry	1 750	.....	2 188	500	663	Tulcumbah	2 000	1 360	1 700	2 500
480	Ooma	2 083	.....	2 604	2 400	666	Mereyula	1 000	.....	1 250	2 700
490	The Meadows	2 500	.....	3 125	2 500	672	Cobran	4 750	4 600	5 750	3 470
493	Boooloa	3 500	.....	4 375	3 000	673	Noweronie	5 000	.....	6 250	5 250
494	Morago	3 500	.....	4 375	3 000	679	Trigamon	2 500	1 700	2 125	1 500
496	Burrandoon	2 250	2 000	2 500	2 750	681	Gamgen and Graman..	3 000	2 750	3 438	2 750
498	Burrawang	2 028	.....	2 535	2 010	683	Mahonga	6 250	.....	7 812	5 750
499	Palisthon	2 000	1 800	2 325	1 110	684	Yalgogoring North..	1 500	.....	1 875	1 000
508	Kookaburragong	1 750	.....	2 188	1 000	687	Yerrinan	500	.....	625	600
513	Genanagic	1 750	1 750	2 188	1 560	689	Melroee	2 000	2 650	2 562	1 600
514	Bimble	750	.....	937	1 500	691	Wallangra	3 000	3 000	3 750	3 000
521	Back Yamma	2 000	.....	2 500	1 320	692	Wallandoon	4 000	.....	5 000	7 500
522	Old Biamble	1 750	.....	2 188	2 000	693	Goolhi	2 000	1 540	1 925	1 600
525	Goolgumbia	6 000	.....	7 500	2 250	695	Wanganella	3 500	.....	4 375	4 000
526	Quiamong	4 500	.....	5 625	5 000	696	Gowang	2 000	.....	2 500	2 600
527	The Springs	2 000	.....	2 500	2 500	706	Myall Creek	2 000	.....	2 500	2 000
532	More Devil	3 500	3 125	3 906	2 100	709	Obella	2 000	2 000	2 500	2 000
537	Carroll	2 250	2 250	2 812	3 250	722	Piedmont	2 000	2 000	2 500	3 000
538	Ginghet	1 750	.....	2 188	2 000	728	Conn	4 000	4 000	5 000	4 000
539	Naradhan	1 000	.....	1 250	800	729	Noorong	3 000	.....	3 875	3 000
540	Gunyerwarildi	3 000	3 000	3 750	3 000	730	Tannabar	750	.....	937	1 500
542	Moonbi or Bogan- dillon	2 100	.....	2 625	2 080	731	Bungebar	1 500	.....	1 875	1 000
543	Youngara Creek	2 000	1 900	2 375	1 940						
544	Tarriaro	1 750	1 250	1 563	1 800						
548	Boree Creek	2 000	.....	2 500	3 250						

SCHEDULE XCVI.
Pastoral Leases—WESTERN DIVISION.

No.	Leasehold Areas. Name.	Original rate as determined by Minister, or as altered by Land Appeal Court.		Original rate with the increase of 25% provided by section 78, Crown Lands Act of 1884.	Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.	No.	Leasehold Areas. Name.	Original rate as determined by Minister, or as altered by Land Appeal Court.		Original rate with the increase of 25% provided by section 78, Crown Lands Act of 1884.	Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.
		Minister.	Land Court					Minister.	Land Court		
1	Wangaroo	Pence 1.100	Pence .750	Pence .937	Pence .500	156	Yancanna	Pence 1.000	Pence .750	Pence .937	Pence .700
3	Weilmoringale	1.333		1.666	2.000	159	Mount Wood	.666		.833	.600
4	Innesowen	.900		1.125	.750	161	Packsaddle	.750		.937	.750
6	Beemery	1.600		2.000	2.100	163	Coombie	.750		.937	.400
8	Fort Grey	.500	.500	.625	.400	164	Yandama	.500		.625	.500
10	Moolah	.400		.500	.320	165	North Abbotsford	1.500		1.875	1.250
11	Ticehurst	1.000		1.250	.800	168	Outer Notallie	1.000		1.250	.900
12	Meadows	.900		1.125	.750	169	Kajuligah	1.000		1.250	.500
17	Dumble	2.000		2.500	2.750	170	Lake Victoria	.800		1.000	.750
20	Mount Gipps	.750	.750	.937	.700	173	Poolanacca	.500		.625	.460
21	Cobham Lake	.750		.937	.750	174	Avoca	1.310	.900	1.125	.720
22	Kallara	1.200		1.500	1.300	177	Gundabooka	1.250		1.563	1.900
23	Mallara	.500	.500	.625	.750	179	Booberoi	1.250	1.500	1.875	.900
24	Coan Downs	1.125	.900	1.125	.750	184	Curranalpa	1.375		1.719	1.500
29	Teryawunia	1.050		1.313	1.000	186	Gnalta	.750		.937	.750
30	Nymagee	.600		.750	.900	188	Palawanta	2.000		2.500	3.000
32	Corella	1.250		1.563	1.700	190	Thackaringa	1.000		1.250	.860
33	Compton Downs	1.000		1.250	1.400	191	Toyer	.800		1.000	.700
34	Langawirra	1.000		1.250	.830	192	Fulnam	.750		.937	.600
35	Wapwella	1.000		1.250	1.500	193	Amphitheatre	.888		1.111	1.100
37	Restdown	.500		.625	.750	195	Corona	.750	.650	.812	.600
38	Gurrera	1.125	1.125	1.406	1.333	198	Lower Lila	1.000		1.250	1.360
40	Frome's Creek	.663		.833	.550	201	Tendayrey	1.000		1.250	1.150
44	Quantambone	2.000		2.500	.272	202	Moorna	.800		1.000	.700
45	Mootwingee	.750		.937	.600	205	Meryula	.800		1.000	1.100
46	Fort Bourke	1.350		1.687	1.900	206	Belalie	1.250		1.563	1.700
50	Bogera East	2.000		2.500	3.000	209	Curraweena	1.000		1.250	1.444
52	Tarcoon	1.375	1.375	1.718	1.600	210	Coronga Peak	1.000		1.250	1.300
53	Piville (1891)	1.000		1.250	1.333	212	Conoble	1.500	1.250	1.563	1.000
54	Irida	.800		1.000	.650	214	Cuthro	1.016	.750	.937	.750
55	Momba	1.350	1.250	1.562	1.120	215	Byerook	1.000		1.250	1.400
63	Redan	1.000		1.250	.850	217	Menamurtce	1.000		1.250	.950
66	Gnomery	2.000		2.500	3.272	218	Mulgha	1.100		1.375	.600
67	Buckalow	.750		.937	.750	219	Moolbung	2.250		2.812	1.500
68	Neckarboo	.750		.937	.600	220	Olive Downs	.500		.625	.600
70	Nullawa	1.500		1.875	2.769	223	Onepar	.666	.666	.833	.500
73	Wilgha Downs	1.000		1.250	1.400	224	North Merrowie	2.000		2.500	1.200
74	The Priory	.750		.937	1.100	227	Tintindlogy	1.250		1.563	1.250
75	East Bogan No. 15	2.000		2.500	2.750	228	Multagoona	1.000		1.250	1.530
76	Collywarry	1.666		2.083	2.769	231	Boolegal	2.800		3.500	2.500
79	Kcewong	.750		.937	.200	236	Charlton	2.000	2.250	2.812	2.600
81	Springfield	.900		1.125	.900	239	Mount Poole	.500		.625	.600
82	Bulla	.600		.750	.500	240	Dunlop	1.286		1.607	1.600
83	Yarrawin	2.000		2.500	2.750	241	Paika	1.000		1.250	1.440
87	Mokely	.500		.625	.500	241	Kinolega	1.000	1.000	1.250	.950
89	Wcinteriga	1.083		1.354	1.000	245	Willandra	2.000	1.750	2.187	1.100
90	Lissington	1.000		1.250	1.300	246	Mossiel	2.000	1.750	2.187	1.250
91	Mallee Cliffs	.500		.625	.180	247	Lala Springs	1.000		1.250	1.333
93	Yantara	.666		.833	.660	249	Boulka Lake	.750		.937	.570
96	Paddington	.800		1.000	.750	252	Albamarle & Victoria Lake	1.050		1.312	1.100
97	Burtundy	1.031		1.289	.750	253	Murrawombie	2.250	2.250	2.812	2.900
99	Wallandra	2.000	1.750	2.187	1.200	256	Tara	1.125	1.000	1.250	.800
100	Wyadra	2.000	1.850	2.312	1.400	257	Toorale	1.150		1.437	1.650
101	Bundabulla	2.000		2.500	3.272	259	Waratta	.750		.937	.550
102	Tapio	.500		.625	.500	260	Winbar	1.250		1.563	1.500
106	Tapafin	.500		.625	.150	261	Para	1.100		1.375	.950
108	Marrooba	.750		.937	.500	262	Whittabranah	.500		.625	.500
109	Bogera Back	1.500		1.875	2.666	265	Tambua	.800	.800	1.000	.800
110	Bangheet	2.000		2.500	3.272	266	Billybingbone	1.500		1.875	3.000
111	Sussex	1.100		1.375	1.100	267	East Bogan No. 17	2.125		2.656	2.769
112	Boondarra	2.000	1.750	2.188	1.330	272	Willowillingbah	2.000		2.500	3.600
113	Glenlyon	.900		1.125	.840	273	Denman	2.000		2.500	3.600
115	Roto	.750		.937	.420	277	Wirra Warra	2.000		2.500	3.600
116	Murrin	1.125		1.406	.700	279	Ophara	1.000		1.250	.750
117	Mondadoo	2.000		2.500	3.600	280	Murruman and Dural	2.000		2.500	2.100
119	Brenda	2.000		2.500	2.569	281	Lower Weeli West	2.000		2.500	3.000
121	Muckewerawa	2.000		2.500	3.272	282	East Bogan No. 16	2.125		2.656	2.500
122	Warraweena	1.550		1.937	2.000	283	Mount Stuart	.750	.510	.937	.500
124	Bunninggea	1.031	.950	1.187	.500	286	Huaba	1.400	1.100	1.375	.660
125	Milroy	2.000		2.500	3.000	289	Newfoundland No. 1	2.000		2.500	2.569
128	Quarvambi	.750		.937	.600	290	Nardoo	1.000		1.250	1.300
128	Toulby	1.250		1.563	1.800	292	Coobung	2.000		2.500	3.000
129	Wilgaroon	1.000		1.250	1.444	294	Willybingbone	2.250		2.812	3.214
130	Burra	.300		1.000	.800	300	Waverley No. 1	1.000	.950	1.187	.830
140	Wirehilleba	1.125	1.000	1.250	.750	301	Yandambah	2.000		2.500	2.100
141	Sturt's Meadows	.800		1.000	.800	304	East Bogan No. 14	2.250		2.812	3.000
142	Wangaron	.500		.625	.500	306	Upper Bundabulla East	2.000		2.500	3.000
144	Uranaway	1.000		1.250	.500	309	Mount Sturt	.500	.400	.600	.500
145	Yallock	.250		.312	.250	310	Mulurnin	.200		.250	.500
147	Booroomugga	1.020		1.275	1.100	311	Euabaloug	1.750		2.188	1.000
150	Tibora	.250		.312	.700	315	Mooculta	1.500		1.875	2.500
151	Mount Arrowsmith	.750		.937	.650	316	Boundary	1.000		1.250	.250
154	Marfield	1.000	.800	1.000	.750						

SCHEDULE XCVII.

RENTS determined under the Crown Lands Act of 1889 and gazetted.

Occupation Licenses—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Resumed Area.		Original rate as determined by the Minister or as altered by the Land Appeal Court.		Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.	Resumed Area.		Original rate as determined by the Minister or as altered by the Land Appeal Court.		Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.
No.	Name.	Minister.	Land Court.	£ s. d.	No.	Name.	Minister.	Land Court.	£ s. d.
5	Binnia	2 13 4		3 4 0	406	Barratta	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 6 8
17	Womboin	4 0 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	421	Yanko	14 13 4		12 0 0
25	Campbell's Island	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	459	Nangrybone	3 0 0	2 16 8	1 15 0
27	Dennykymine	1 0 0		1 6 8	463	Gunambil	6 13 4	6 0 0	8 13 4
36	Caigan	2 13 4	2 13 4	3 4 0	465	Deniliquin	6 2 8		6 0 0
50	Gundare	4 0 0		5 6 8	469	Albert Waterhole	2 13 4	2 0 0	1 0 0
55	East Billabong	0 16 0		1 17 6	473	Brookong	9 6 8	7 0 0	7 6 8
61	Billabong	2 13 4	2 11 7	1 0 0	474	East Breealong	1 0 0		1 1 4
76	Yanga	2 13 4		0 13 4	490	The Meadows	3 0 0		2 13 4
77	Chah Sing	6 13 4		5 6 8	493	Boooloola	2 13 4		1 6 8
95	Garrawilla	5 6 8	4 5 0	5 6 8	494	Morago	6 13 4		5 6 8
108	Nyang	8 0 0		5 6 8	512	Monument Flats	2 6 8		1 6 8
115	Milby	2 13 4		1 15 0	521	Back Yamma	2 13 4		1 10 0
123	Moolpa	6 4 0		1 6 8	522	Old Brimble	3 0 0		2 13 4
130	Flagstone Creek	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 4	527	The Springs	3 0 0		2 13 4
133	Ungaree	2 13 4	2 8 9	1 5 0	532	Mare Devil	6 13 4		2 13 4
134	Borambil	2 13 4		2 6 8	537	Carroll	3 6 8		2 0 0
138	Warragan	4 0 0		6 0 0	543	Youngara Creek	2 13 4	2 17 6	1 18 4
139	Haddon Rigg	5 6 8	5 15 0	5 6 8	548	Boree Creek	2 13 4		4 0 0
144	Liewah	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	552	Lower Willie East	4 0 0		4 0 0
169	The Brigalows	4 0 0		4 14 10	565	Carnerney	13 6 8		8 17 9
162	Lake Cowal	2 13 4		2 7 6	569	Trinkeby	3 0 0		2 13 4
163	North Yathong	5 6 8		10 13 4	573	Bald Ridge	2 13 4		2 0 0
167	Tala	4 6 9		2 8 0	597	Bygaloree	2 13 4	2 13 4	1 5 0
170	Gorman's Hill West	2 13 4		1 0 0	599	Woubobbie	4 13 4	5 5 0	4 0 0
187	The Overflow	2 16 8	2 15 0	1 17 0	603	Mathoura	6 0 0		4 13 4
201	Caidmurra	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	601	Bundure	16 13 4		15 6 8
229	Gorah	2 13 4		1 12 0	619	Moir	6 13 4	6 0 0	4 13 4
235	Beremegad	7 0 0		5 6 8	625	Eenaweena	4 13 4	5 0 0	3 6 8
238	North Goonambil	9 6 8		12 13 4	651	Barham	9 6 8	8 5 0	5 6 8
243	Coolatai	2 13 4	2 13 4	2 15 0	653	Tomanbil	5 6 8	4 14 0	2 17 6
247	Melrose Block D.	2 13 4	2 13 4	1 5 0				2 16 8	
260	Tabratong	6 0 0	6 5 0	6 0 0	654	Wooyco	2 18 2	plus 57 10 1	1 10 10
275	Butherwah	2 13 4		4 0 0					
299	Murray Downs	5 6 8		6 0 0	672	Cobran	8 0 0	7 0 0	5 6 8
335	Burrongong	10 13 4		13 6 8	673	Noweronie	10 13 4		8 13 4
343	Perricoota	10 13 4	6 0 0	4 13 4	683	Mahonga	8 0 0		4 0 0
350	Aratula	9 0 0	9 0 0	6 8 0				2 17 6	
354	North Wakool	7 0 0		9 6 8	689	Melrose	2 13 9	plus 8 0 1	1 6 8
358	South Urana	6 0 0		6 0 0					
365	Euglo	3 0 0	3 6 8	1 15 0	692	Wallandoon	6 13 4		12 0 0
401	Cornalla	5 6 8	5 6 8	4 0 0	728	Gonn	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0

SCHEDULE XCVIII.

Occupation Licenses—WESTERN DIVISION.

Resumed Area.		Original rate as determined by the Minister or as altered by the Land Appeal Court.		Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.	Resumed Area.		Original rate as determined by the Minister or as altered by the Land Appeal Court.		Rate as determined under Crown Lands Act of 1889.
No.	Name.	Minister.	Land Court.	£ s. d.	No.	Name.	Minister.	Land Court.	£ s. d.
3	Weilmoringle	2 0 0		2 0 0	141	Sturt's Meadows	1 13 4	1 10 0	1 2 6
11	Ticehurst	2 3 4		0 17 6	151	Mount Arrowsmith	1 6 8		1 3 0
17	Dumble	3 6 8		6 11 3	159	Mount Wood	1 1 0		0 16 0
20	Mount Gipps	1 6 8		0 16 0	165	North Abbotsford	3 0 0		2 2 8
21	Cobham Lake	2 0 0		1 6 8	173	Poolamacca	1 6 8		1 0 0
29	Teryawynia	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	184	Curranyulpa	2 6 8		2 0 0
35	Wapwella	2 0 0		2 0 0	186	Gnalta	1 12 0		1 6 8
44	Quantambone	3 6 8		4 0 0	195	Corona	1 2 6	1 2 6	0 16 0
46	Fort Bourke	2 0 0		2 0 0	205	Meryula	1 7 6		1 10 0
51	Clare	0 13 4		0 12 3 1/2	218	Mulgah	2 3 4		1 1 4
53	Pirillie	2 0 0		2 0 0	222	Eremeran	2 13 4	1 17 6	0 16 0
64	Trida	2 13 4	1 2 6	0 16 0	227	Tintinallogy	2 0 0		1 17 6
55	Momba	2 4 9 1/2	2 0 0	2 0 0	228	Mullagoona	2 0 0		2 0 0
76	Collywarry	3 0 0		3 0 0	233	Yathong	2 3 4	1 10 0	0 5 4
82	Bulla	1 0 0		0 15 0	211	Kinchga	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 12 0
89	Wemterga	2 0 0	6 1/2	1 17 6	247	Lila Springs	2 0 0		2 0 0
90	Lissington	1 6 8		1 6 8	249	Bouika Lake	1 6 8		0 15 0
93	Yantara	1 6 8		1 0 0	256	Tura	2 13 4	1 15 0	0 16 0
110	Bangheet	3 6 8		5 6 8	257	Teorale	2 0 0		1 12 0
117	Mondadoo	3 6 8		1 0 0	260	Winbar	2 5 0		2 13 4
130	Burra	1 13 4		1 6 8	310	Muhurulu			0 5 0
140	Wirchilleba	2 13 4	1 15 0	0 16 0					

SCHEDULE XCIX.

STATEMENT showing amounts due to Crown under the Crown Rents Act of 1890, in consequence of underpayments of rents.

Nil.

STATEMENT of cases in which no adjustment was necessary, the rate fixed by Land Appeal Court under Crown Rents Act of 1890 being identical with that determined by the Minister under the Act of 1884.

	No. of Cases.
Leasehold Areas, Central Division	2
" " Western " 	1
Total	3

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT showing amounts of overpaid Rents and License Fees under the provisions of the Crown Rents Act of 1890.

	Number of Cases.	Amount of Overpaid Rent.	Interest at 5 per cent.	Total.
EASTERN DIVISION—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leasehold Areas	1	93 15 0	20 13 3	114 8 3
Resumed Areas				
CENTRAL DIVISION—				
Leasehold Areas	1	127 5 0	26 2 7	153 7 7
Resumed Areas				
WESTERN DIVISION—				
Leasehold Areas				
Resumed Areas				

SCHEDULE CI.

STATEMENT showing cases dealt with by the Land Appeal Court under Crown Rents Act of 1890.

	Increases.	Decreases.	Concurrences.	Totals in Divisions.	Grand Totals.
OCCUPATION LICENSES—					
Central Division			1	1	1
PASTORAL LEASES—					
Eastern Division		1		1	} 5
Central " 		1	2	3	
Western " 			1	1	
					6

CROWN Rents cases determined by the Land Appeal Court during 1892.

No.	Name of Area.	Rate per acre recommended by Board.	Rate per acre fixed by Minister.	Name of Minister.	Rate determined by Land Court under Crown Rents Act of 1890.
EASTERN DIVISION—Leasehold Area.					
425	Marengo	pence. $\frac{9}{10}$	pence. $\frac{8}{10}$	Mr. Garrett	pence. $\frac{1}{10}$
CENTRAL DIVISION—Leasehold Areas.					
296	Yagaba	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Mr. Garrett	2
419	Houlaghan's Creek North.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	"	3
597	Bygaloree	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
WESTERN DIVISION—Leasehold Area.					
223	Onepar	$\frac{5}{100}$	$\frac{3}{100}$	Mr. Garrett	$\frac{3}{100}$

CROWN Rents case determined by the Land Appeal Court during 1892.

No.	Name of Area.	Rate per section recommended by Board.	Rate per section fixed by Minister.	Name of Minister.	Rate determined by Land Court under Crown Rents Act of 1890.
CENTRAL DIVISION—Occupation License.					
419	Houlaghan's Creek North.....	£ s. d. 5 12 0	£ s. d. 6 0 0	Mr. Garrett	£ s. d. 6 0 0

SCHEDULE CII.

RETURN showing the number of Occupation Licenses appraised under the Crown Lands Act of 1889, the rates of which were notified in the *Government Gazette* during 1892. (Balance.)

Division.	Number of Occupation Licenses.	Area.	Annual License Fees.
Central	60	acres. 1,428,692	£ s. d. 7,324 18 6
Western	43	7,160,763	9,704 12 7
Totals	103	8,589,455	17,029 11 1

SCHEDULE CIII.

RETURN of Applications to Surrender Land within Leasehold Areas, in exchange for land within Leasehold Areas, for the year 1892—Section 46.

No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.	No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.
			acres.				acres.
1	Central	Coonamble	224	1	Central	Hillston	200
1	"	Condobolin	240	1	"	Narrabri	450
1	"	Corowa	560	1	"	Narrandera	640
1	"	Deniliquin	943	1	"	Parke, Condobolin, and Forbes	11,248
2	"	Dubbo and Coonamble	8,673	1	"	Urana	5,212
2	"	Forbes	742	4	"	Wagga Wagga	1,385
1	"	Forbes and Condobolin	516	1	"	Walgett	980
1	"	Grenfell	1,162				
1	"	Gunnedah	803	21			33,978

SCHEDULE CIV.

RETURN showing the number of Applications to Surrender Lands situated within a Leasehold Area, in exchange for other land within the Leasehold Area, outstanding on 31st December, 1891, and the number disposed of during 1892.

No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.	Remarks.	No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.	Remarks.
1	Western	Balranald & Hay North	Acres. 120	Outstanding	1	Central	Hillston	Acres. 1,000	Refused
1	Central	Bingera	473	Refused	7	Central	Narrandera	15,591	{ 4 Outstanding 3 Refused
1	Western	Bourke & Wilcannia	40	Outstanding	1	Central	Urana	317	Outstanding
1	Western	Brewarrina	496	Outstanding	2	Western	Wentworth	1,843	Refused
1	Central	Coonamble	860	Outstanding			Wilcannia	40	Outstanding
1	Central	Corowa	4,053	Withdrawn	1	Western			
1	Central	Dubbo	2,568	Outstanding				56,390	
1	Central	Forbes & Condobolin	320	Withdrawn			Less	719	
1	Central	Grenfell	2,084	Outstanding	29				
8	Central	Hay	25,866	{ 5 Outstanding 2 Refused 1 Withdrawn				55,671	

SCHEDULE CV.

RETURN of Applications to Surrender Land situated within a Resumed Area, in exchange for land within the Leasehold Area, for the year 1892—Section 46.

No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.	No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.
2	Central....	Balranald South and Deniliquin.....	acres. 9,463	6	Central....	Wagga Wagga	acres. 4,490
1	"	Condobolin.....	1,124	2	"	Wagga Wagga and Narrandera.....	3,874
4	"	Deniliquin	5,834	2	"	Walget	2,776
1	"	Forbes	875	1	Western...	Bourke	40
4	"	Hay	11,725	1	"	Wentworth and Balranald	345
1	"	Hay and Deniliquin	14,092				
7	"	Morree	10,566	37			84,543
5	"	Narrandera.....	19,399				

SCHEDULE CVI.

RETURN showing the number of Applications to Surrender Land situated within a Resumed Area, in exchange for other land within the Leasehold Area, outstanding on 31st December, 1891, and the number disposed of during 1892.

No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.	Remarks.	No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.	Remarks.
			Acres.					Acres.	
3	Western..	Balranald	8,360	Outstanding.	1	Western..	Hillston	270	Outstanding.
4	"	Bourke	3,820	"	2	"	Hillston North	6,105	"
1	"	Bourke and Brewarrina	1,453	"	1	Central..	Moree	276	"
4	"	Brewarrina	3,846	1 refused, 3 outstanding.	1	"	Narrabri	200	"
1	Central..	Condoumlin	180	Outstanding.	1	"	Narrandera	5,881	Refused.
2	"	Condoumlin and Hillston..	1,739	1 refused, 1 outstanding.	2	"	Narrandera and Urana..	14,006	Outstanding.
1	"	Coonabarabran and Gunnedah.	50	Outstanding.	10	"	Parkes	176	"
2	"	Deniliquin	5,818	1 refused, 1 outstanding.	5	"	Urana	7,075	2 refused, 8 outstanding.
1	"	Dubbo.....	100	Refused.	2	"	Wagga Wagga	6,004	Outstanding.
4	"	Forbes	2,614	2 withdrawn, 2 outstanding.	1	"	Warialda	6,386	1 refused, 1 outstanding.
7	"	Hay.....	14,538	2 refused, 5 outstanding.	1	Western..	Warialda and Moree	740	Outstanding.
1	"	Hay and Balranald South..	209	Withdrawn.	1	Western..	Wentworth	511	Refused.
1	"	Hay and Deniliquin	358	Outstanding.			Less	40	
					60			90,755	
								40	
								90,715	

SCHEDULE CVII.

RETURN of Applications to Surrender Land situated within Leasehold and Resumed Areas, in exchange for other lands within Leasehold Areas, for the year 1892—Section 46.

No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.	No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.
			acres.				acres.
2	Central.....	Coonabarabran	3,831	1	Central.....	Narrabri and Walgett	2,074
1	"	Coonamble	10,526	1	"	Narrabri, Gunnedah, and Tamworth.	4,147
1	"	Coonamble and Dubbo	2,120	2	"	Narrandera	6,974
4	"	Deniliquin	14,878	2	"	Urana	7,268
1	"	Forbes and Greifell	1,520	1	Western.....	Brewarrina and Walgett North	27,604
1	"	Gunnedah	490				
1	"	Gunnedah and Narrabri	9,696				
2	"	Hay	53,459				
1	"	Moree	7,939				
2	"	Narrabri	27,751	23			180,177

SCHEDULE CVIII.

RETURN showing the number of Applications to Surrender Land situated within Leasehold and Resumed Areas, in exchange for other land within the Leasehold Area, outstanding on the 31st December, 1891, and the number disposed of during 1892.

No.	Division.	Land District.	Area proposed to be surrendered.	Remarks.
			acres.	
1	Western	Bourke and Cobar	800	Withdrawn.
2	"	Brewarrina	4,620	Refused.
1	"	Cobar	280	Outstanding.
1	"	Cobar and Hillston North	1,380	Withdrawn.
1	Central	Condoumlin	3,592	Outstanding.
2	"	Condoumlin and Forbes	760	"
1	"	Coonamble	1,265	"
1	"	Forbes	3,347	"
1	"	Gunnedah and Coonabarabran	799	"
1	"	Gunnedah and Narrabri	5,566	"
3	"	Hay	15,427	1 refused, 2 outstanding.
1	"	Hay and Balranald South	1,846	Outstanding.
1	"	Hay and Hillston	5,705	Refused.
1	"	Hillston	6,781	Outstanding.
9	Western	Hillston North	33,934	1 withdrawn, 8 outstanding.
2	Central	Narrandera	5,979	1 refused, 1 outstanding.
1	"	Narrandera and Wagga Wagga	2,065	Outstanding.
1	"	Parkes, Dubbo, and Cobar East	3,714	"
2	"	Wagga Wagga	11,189	"
33			109,049	

SCHEDULE CIX.

RETURN showing the number of Applications to surrender lands situated within a Leasehold or Resumed Area, in exchange for other land within the Leasehold Area, accepted from 1st January to 31st December, 1892.

No.	Division.	Land District.	Leasehold Area.	Resumed Area.	Area Surrendered to the Crown.	Remarks.
1	Central	Forbes	Leasehold Area		Acres. 540	Accepted.
1	"	Parkes	" "		179	"
1	"	"		Resumed Area	40	"
3					759	

SCHEDULE CX.

RETURN showing the number of Applications to surrender lands situated within Resumed Areas in exchange for other lands within the Leasehold Area, under Section 75 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, accepted from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1892.

No.	Division.	Land District.	Area surrendered to the Crown.	Remarks.	No.	Division.	Land District.	Area surrendered to the Crown.	Remarks.
1	Eastern	Casino	Acres. 6,830	Accepted.	18	Central..	Gunnedah and Coonabarabran	Acres. 1,340	Accepted.
1	"	Inverell	80	"	7	"	Narrabri	1,584	"
3	"	Young and Cowra	119	"	2	"	Narrandera	960	"
2	Central	Bingara	502	"	2	"	Parkes	100	"
2	"	Coonabarabran	1,032	"	5	Western	Balranald	400	"
1	"	Deniliquin	80	"					"
1	"	Grenfell	40	"	45			13,067	"

SCHEDULE CXI.

Exchanges in the Eastern Division.

THE Leases having expired, the Exchanges cannot be granted, under the opinion of the Crown Law officers. The cases, however, are held in abeyance pending legislation on the subject.

No.	Land District.	Area.	No.	Land District.	Area.
8	Albury	Acres. 4,451	1	Gunnedah, Murrurundi, and Tamworth	Acres. 5,033
11	Armidale	4,779	4	Inverell	1,444
1	Bombala	544	2	Inverell and Glen Innes	3,906
1	Bombala and Cooma	1,291	1	Inverell and Wyallda	1,510
1	Boorowa	280	5	Molong	3,757
1	Boorowa, Cowra, and Young	562	1	Moruya	720
5	Casino	14,953	1	Murrurundi	250
1	Casino and Grafton	1,235	5	Tamworth	2,029
8	Cooma	3,265	1	Tamworth and Gunnedah	2,180
3	Cootamundry	2,422	2	Tamworth and Walcha	870
1	Cootamundry and Wagga Wagga	40	1	Tenterfield	1,855
2	Cootamundry and Young	1,295	10	Walcha	10,670
1	Corowa	1,099	1	Walcha and Armidale	691
1	Cowra	640	1	Yass	420
2	Glen Innes	2,703	4	Young	2,840
1	Glen Innes and Armidale	138			
3	Gundagai	2,202	91		80,074

SCHEDULE CXII.

RETURN showing the number and area embraced in Applications for Homestead Leases made in 1892, and the action thereon.

Land Board District.	Land District.	No. of Applications received and the area embraced by such Applications.		Deposits lodged with Applications for Homestead Leases.	No. granted.	No. refused.	No. outstanding.
		No.	Area.				
Bourke	Bourke	25	Acres. 191,124	£ s. d. 796 7 0	10	1	14
	Brewarrina	24	205,914	857 19 6	3	1	20
	Cobar	10	59,840	249 6 8			10
	Wilcannia	19	156,880	653 13 4	1		18
	Willyama	18	111,210	463 19 2	2		16
Hay	Balranald	16	85,951	358 3 6	1	2	13
	Hay North						
	Hillston North	6	23,061	95 11 9			6
Moree	Wentworth	18	100,890	420 7 6		2	16
	Walgett North	40	279,577	1,153 8 1	3	6	31
		176	1,214,447	5,048 16 6	20	12	144

SCHEDULE CXIII.

RETURN showing the number and area of Applications for Homestead Leases granted during 1892, applied for during that and previous years.

Land Board District.	Land District.	No. of applications approved of and area embraced in such applications.		Annual Rent.	
		No.	Acres.	£	s. d.
Bourke.....	Bourke	90	786,653	3,928	0 4
	Brewarrina	14	118,202	1,342	19 1
	Cobar	9	81,401	392	3 5
	Wilcannia	16	149,354	893	8 9
Hay	Willyama	21	115,758	449	9 9
	Balranald.....	12	99,203	510	13 10
	Hay North	5	33,946	258	14 9
	Hillston North	8	29,923	173	17 8
Moree.....	Wentworth	7	43,733	197	0 5
	Walgett North	27	210,094	1,911	5 6
	Totals	209	1,668,272	10,057	13 6

SCHEDULE CXIV.

RETURN showing the number of Applications for Homestead Leases refused and permitted to be withdrawn during the year 1892 in the several Land Districts, with those outstanding at the close of 1892.

Land Board District.	Land District.	No. of Applications refused and permitted to be withdrawn.	No. of Applications outstanding at the end of 1892.
Bourke...	Bourke	2	18
	Brewarrina	2	24
	Cobar	2	12
	Wilcannia.....	6	27
Hay	Willyama	1	27
	Balranald	8	15
	Hay North .....	.....	.....
	Hillston North	1	10
Moree	Wentworth	4	20
	Walgett North.....	12	36
		38	189

SCHEDULE CXV.

RETURN showing the number, area, and rent determined of Homestead Leases in existence at the end of 1892 in the several Land Districts.

Land Board District.	Land District.	No. of Leases.	Area embraced in such Leases.	Rent determined.	
				£	s. d.
Bourke	Bourke	367	3,396,086	20,939	2 11
	Brewarrina	163	1,483,525½	14,431	14 5
	Cobar	60	512,068	2,034	4 8
	Wilcannia	71	630,680	3,895	6 8
Hay	Willyama	66	416,655	1,837	11 10
	Balranald	74	632,961	3,659	16 11
	Hay North	61	570,555	4,702	16 11
	Hillston North	79	624,305	3,721	15 4
Moree	Wentworth	54	413,387	1,886	10 0
	Walgett North	121	1,053,800	8,493	12 4
		1,116	9,743,022½	65,652	12 0

SCHEDULE CXVI.

RETURN showing the number of applications received during the year 1892, also those dealt with irrespective of year of receipt, for refund of value of improvements situated within Homestead Leases.

Number received, 18. Number dealt with, 18. Number outstanding, 4.

SCHEDULE CXVII.

RETURN showing the number of Transfers of Homestead Leases completed during the year 1892, and number outstanding at end of same year.

Number completed, 21. Number outstanding, 128.

SCHEDULE CXVIII.

RETURN showing the number of Homestead Leases appraised under the Crown Lands Act of 1889, the rates of which were notified in the *Government Gazette* during 1892 (balance).

Number of Homestead Leases.	Area.	Annual Rental.
199	Acres. 1,928,736	£ s. d. 17,172 5 0

SCHEDULE CXIX.

HOMESTEAD Lease Rents determined under the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and gazetted.

No. of Homestead Lease.	Land District.	Date of commencement of Homestead Lease.	Original rate per acre per annum, as determined by Minister, or as altered by the Land Appeal Court.		Period which would elapse before such increase took effect.	Rate as determined under the Crown Lands Act of 1889.	No. of Homestead Lease.	Land District.	Date of commencement of Homestead Lease.	Original rate per acre per annum, as determined by Minister, or as altered by the Land Appeal Court.		Period which would elapse before such increase took effect.	Rate as determined under the Crown Lands Act of 1889.	
			Minister.	Land Appeal Court.						Minister.	Land Appeal Court.			
555	Balranald	1 July, 1889	Pence. 1 800	...	Pence. 2 250	4	530	Brewarrina, c'd	1 Apr., 1889	Pence. 1 750	...	Pence. 2 187	4	3 000
							550		1 July, 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	3 273
5	Brewarrina	1 Feb., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	570		1 Sept., 1889	1 750	...	2 187	4	2 000
6	"	1 Feb., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	571		1 Sept., 1889	1 750	...	2 187	4	2 000
11	"	1 Feb., 1886	1 500	...	1 865	1	573		1 Sept., 1889	1 750	...	2 187	4	2 500
32	"	1 Mar., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	594		1 Nov., 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	2 286
33	"	1 Mar., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	595		1 Nov., 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	2 769
36	"	1 Apr., 1886	1 600	...	2 000	1	596		1 Nov., 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	2 539
37	"	1 Apr., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1					...			
39	"	1 Apr., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	7	Bourke	1 Feb., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	1 684
40	"	1 Apr., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	12	"	1 Feb., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	2 500
50	"	1 May, 1886	1 600	...	2 000	1	13	"	1 Feb., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	2 500
59	"	1 June, 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	20	"	1 Mar., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	2 900
70	"	1 June, 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	21	"	1 Mar., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	3 000
71	"	1 June, 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	22	"	1 Mar., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	3 000
76	"	1 June, 1886	1 600	...	2 000	1	24	"	1 Mar., 1886	1 250	...	1 562	1	1 500
89	"	1 Aug., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	26	"	1 Mar., 1886	1 250	...	1 562	1	1 750
91	"	1 Aug., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	27	"	1 Mar., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	1 750
97	"	1 Aug., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	29	"	1 Mar., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	2 750
98	"	1 Aug., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	34	"	1 Apr., 1886	1 500	...	1 875	1	2 154
99	"	1 Aug., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	35	"	1 Apr., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	3 000
102	"	1 Aug., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	43	"	1 Apr., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	3 000
127	"	1 Sept., 1886	1 600	...	2 000	1	44	"	1 Apr., 1886	1 250	...	1 562	1	2 333
128	"	1 Sept., 1886	1 600	...	2 000	1	45	"	1 Apr., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	2 571
158	"	1 Sept., 1886	1 125	...	1 406	1	46	"	1 Apr., 1886	1 250	...	1 562	1	2 333
160	"	1 Sept., 1886	1 000	...	2 000	1	47	"	1 Apr., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	2 250
169	"	1 Sept., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	52	"	1 May, 1886	1 143	...	1 429	1	1 860
170	"	1 Sept., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	53	"	1 May, 1886	1 250	...	1 562	1	2 143
173	"	1 Sept., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	54	"	1 May, 1886	1 000	...	1 250	1	1 733
189	"	1 Sept., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	56	"	1 June, 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	2 570
191	"	1 Oct., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	80	"	1 June, 1886	1 250	...	1 562	1	1 777
232	"	1 Nov., 1886	2 000	...	2 500	1	81	"	1 June, 1886	1 500	...	1 875	1	2 000
234	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 500	...	1 875	1	291	"	1 Apr., 1887	1 000	...	1 250	2	1 100
235	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	335	"	1 July, 1887	2 000	...	2 500	2	3 000
243	"	1 Jan., 1887	1 625	...	2 031	2	350	"	1 Aug., 1887	1 500	...	1 875	2	1 400
246	"	1 Jan., 1887	1 250	...	1 562	2	361	"	1 Oct., 1887	2 000	...	2 500	2	2 333
258	"	1 Apr., 1887	1 750	...	2 187	2	365	"	1 Oct., 1887	2 000	...	2 500	2	3 000
259	"	1 Apr., 1887	1 750	...	2 187	2	381	"	1 Dec., 1887	1 400	...	1 750	2	1 500
288	"	1 Apr., 1887	1 750	...	2 187	2	431	"	1 May, 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3	3 000
289	"	1 Apr., 1887	1 750	...	2 187	2	460	"	1 July, 1888	1 000	...	1 250	3	1 500
306	"	1 May, 1887	1 750	...	2 187	2	465	"	1 July, 1888	1 500	...	1 875	3	2 000
317	"	1 May, 1887	1 750	...	2 187	2	506	"	1 Dec., 1888	1 000	...	1 250	3	1 444
319	"	1 May, 1887	1 600	...	2 000	2	513	"	1 Jan., 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	2 000
336	"	1 Aug., 1887	2 000	...	2 500	2	514	"	1 Jan., 1889	1 750	...	2 187	4	2 000
345	"	1 Aug., 1887	2 000	...	2 500	2	520	"	1 Feb., 1889	1 000	...	1 250	4	1 300
348	"	1 Aug., 1887	2 000	...	2 500	2	521	"	1 Feb., 1889	1 750	...	2 187	4	1 750
349	"	1 Aug., 1887	1 500	...	1 875	2	527	"	1 Apr., 1889	1 500	...	1 875	4	2 000
360	"	1 Oct., 1887	2 000	...	2 500	2	528	"	1 Apr., 1889	1 750	...	2 187	4	1 870
367	"	1 Oct., 1887	1 750	...	2 187	2	535	"	1 May, 1889	1 750	...	2 187	4	1 750
370	"	1 Nov., 1887	1 750	...	2 187	2	541	"	1 June, 1889	1 400	...	1 750	4	1 555
371	"	1 Nov., 1887	1 600	...	2 000	2	545	"	1 June, 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	2 286
372	"	1 Nov., 1887	1 500	...	1 875	2	554	"	1 July, 1889	1 000	...	1 250	4	1 555
373	"	1 Nov., 1887	2 000	...	2 500	2	566	"	1 Sept., 1889	1 250	...	1 562	4	1 765
385	"	1 Jan., 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3	580	"	1 Oct., 1889	1 125	...	1 406	4	1 555
401	"	1 Feb., 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3	591	"	1 Oct., 1889	1 400	...	1 750	4	2 000
407	"	1 Feb., 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3	582	"	1 Oct., 1889	1 400	...	1 750	4	1 800
408	"	1 Feb., 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	585	"	1 Oct., 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	2 000
412	"	1 Mar., 1888	1 500	...	1 875	3	596	"	1 Oct., 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	2 250
422	"	1 Apr., 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	587	"	1 Oct., 1889	2 000	...	2 500	4	2 572
426	"	1 May, 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3	374	Cobar	1 Nov., 1887	1 000	...	1 250	2	1 500
432	"	1 May, 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3	510	"	1 Jan., 1889	1 000	...	1 250	4	1 400
433	"	1 May, 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3	511	"	1 Jan., 1889	1 000	...	1 250	4	1 200
435	"	1 May, 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	561	"	1 Aug., 1889	1 000	...	1 250	4	1 500
436	"	1 May, 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3					...			
458	"	1 July, 1888	2 000	...	2 500	3	139	Hay North	1 Sept., 1886	1 750	...	2 187	1	2 300
459	"	1 July, 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	453	"	1 June, 1888	1 300	...	1 625	3	1 500
462	"	1 July, 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3					...			
467	"	1 July, 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	197	Hillston North	1 Nov., 1886	1 625	...	2 031	1	1 200
472	"	1 Aug., 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	198	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 375	...	1 718	1	1 500
477	"	1 Sept., 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	201	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 375	...	1 718	1	1 500
478	"	1 Sept., 1888	1 500	...	1 875	3	202	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 625	...	2 031	1	1 450
479	"	1 Sept., 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	203	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 625	...	2 031	1	1 750
480	"	1 Sept., 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	204	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 625	...	2 031	1	1 500
481	"	1 Sept., 1888	1 600	...	2 000	3	208	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 625	...	2 031	1	2 000
489	"	1 Oct., 1888	1 750	...	2 187	3	209	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 000	...	1 250	1	1 500
490	"	1 Oct., 1888	1 500	...	1 875	3	212	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 375	...	1 718	1	1 600
491	"	1 Oct., 1888	1 500	...	1 875	3	214	"	1 Nov., 1886	1 625	...	2 031	1	1 500
492	"	1 Oct., 1888	1 500	...	1 875	3					...			

SCHEDULE CXIX—continued.

No of Homestead Lease.	Land District.	Date of commencement of Homestead Lease.	Original rate per acre per annum, as determined by Minister, or as altered by the Land Appeal Court.		Original rate with the increase of 25% provided by Section 76 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	Period which would elapse before such increase took effect.	Rate as determined under the Crown Lands Act of 1889.	No. of Homestead Lease.	Land District.	Date of commencement of Homestead Lease.	Original rate per acre per annum, as determined by Minister, or as altered by the Land Appeal Court.		Original rate with the increase of 25% provided by Section 76 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	Period which would elapse before such increase took effect.	Rate as determined under the Crown Lands Act of 1889.
			Minister.	Land Appeal Court.							Minister.	Land Appeal Court.			
215	Hillston North	1 Nov., 1886	Pence. 1.125	...	Pence. 1.406	Years 1	Pence. 2.000	413	Hillston North	1 Mar., 1888	Pence. 2.000	...	Pence. 2.500	Years 3	Pence. 1.000
221	"	1 Nov., 1886	1.000	...	1.250	1	1.100	414	"	1 Mar., 1888	1.500	...	1.875	3	1.100
222	"	1 Nov., 1886	1.100	...	1.375	1	1.750	420	"	1 Mar., 1888	2.000	...	2.500	3	1.500
223	"	1 Nov., 1886	1.400	...	1.750	1	1.500	424	"	1 Apr., 1888	1.600	...	2.000	3	1.500
226	"	1 Nov., 1886	1.625	...	2.031	1	1.500	460	"	1 July, 1888	1.600	...	2.000	3	1.500
228	"	1 Nov., 1886	1.625	...	2.031	1	1.750	493	"	1 Oct., 1888	2.000	...	2.500	3	1.100
238	"	1 Dec., 1886	2.000	...	2.500	1	1.500	507	"	1 Jan., 1889	1.500	...	1.875	4	.660
239	"	1 Dec., 1886	1.750	...	2.187	1	1.400	559	"	1 Aug., 1889	1.000	...	1.250	4	1.500
240	"	1 Dec., 1886	1.500	...	1.875	1	1.100								
250	"	1 Jan., 1887	1.200	...	1.500	2	1.250	175	Wentworth	1 Sept., 1886	1.125	...	1.406	1	.900
297	"	1 Apr., 1887	2.000	...	2.500	2	1.400	177	"	1 Sept., 1886	1.500	...	1.875	1	1.333
298	"	1 Apr., 1887	2.000	...	2.500	2	1.800	178	"	1 Sept., 1886	1.000	...	1.250	1	.600
301	"	1 Apr., 1887	2.000	...	2.500	2	1.550	179	"	1 Sept., 1886	1.125	...	1.406	1	.900
307	"	1 May, 1887	2.000	...	2.500	2	1.750	281	"	1 Apr., 1887	1.000	...	1.250	2	.333
326	"	1 June, 1887	2.000	...	2.500	2	1.700	427	"	1 May, 1888	2.000	...	2.500	3	1.750
354	"	1 Sept., 1887	2.000	...	2.500	2	1.500	428	"	1 May, 1888	1.000	...	1.250	3	.300
356	"	1 Sept., 1887	2.000	...	2.500	2	1.400	447	"	1 June, 1888	1.500	...	1.875	3	.500
357	"	1 Oct., 1887	2.000	...	2.500	2	2.000	484	"	1 Sept., 1888	2.500	...	3.125	3	1.400
359	"	1 Oct., 1887	1.500	...	1.875	2	.900	485	"	1 Sept., 1888	1.000	...	1.250	3	.300
383	"	1 Dec., 1887	1.500	...	1.875	2	1.800	536	"	1 May, 1889	1.000	...	1.250	4	.500
389	"	1 Jan., 1888	1.400	...	1.750	3	1.500	590	"	1 Oct., 1889	1.200	...	1.500	4	.500
391	"	1 Jan., 1888	2.000	...	2.500	3	1.400								
392	"	1 Jan., 1888	2.000	...	2.500	3	1.500	Nil.	Wilcannia						
393	"	1 Jan., 1888	2.000	...	2.500	3	1.300								
394	"	1 Jan., 1888	2.000	...	2.500	3	1.400	Nil.	Willyama						
395	"	1 Jan., 1888	1.600	...	2.000	3	1.500								
396	"	1 Jan., 1888	1.400	...	1.750	3	1.200	Nil.	Walgett North						
403	"	1 Feb., 1888	1.300	...	1.625	3	1.333								

SCHEDULE CXX.

RETURN for 1892, Artesian Wells, section 45, Crown Lands Act of 1889.

No. of applications tendered for permission to bore and search for water.		Area.	Land Board District.	Area temporarily exempted from sale and lease.		No. and Name of Pastoral Holding.	No. of Leases issued.	Number Withdrawn or Refused.
No.	Reserve.			Area set apart.	Date of Gazette.			
1	15,153	Acres. 10,240	Bourke	Acres. 10,240	16 Jan., 1892	250 Wanaaring	Nil	Nil.
1	15,269	10,240	do	10,240	30 " "	160 Urisino	"	"
1	15,948	10,240	do	10,240	22 June, "	43 Elsinora	"	"
1	16,458	10,240	do	10,240	17 Sept., "	64 Tinpagee	"	"
1	16,767	10,236	do	10,236	5 Nov., "	53 Pirillie	"	"
1	16,768	10,240	Wilcannia	10,240	5 " "	178 Cultowa	"	"

SCHEDULE CXXI.

SCHEDULE of Artesian Well Leases approved by the Executive Council but not yet gazetted, up to the 31st December, 1892.

No.	Name of Resumed Area.	Area.	County.	Land District.	Term of Lease.	
					From.	To.
189	Kerribree	Acres. 10,240	Barrona	Bourke	11 July, 1890	10 July, 1911
257	Toorale	10,240	Barrona, Landsborough, and Gunderbooka.	Bourke	5 Aug., 1892	4 Aug., 1911
185	Nocoloche	10,240	Barrona	Bourke	11 July, 1892	10 July, 1911
189	Kerribree	10,240	Barrona	Bourke	11 July, 1892	10 July, 1911
247	Lila Springs	10,240	Culgoa and Gunderbooka.	Bourke & Brewarrina	5 Aug., 1892	4 Aug., 1911
240	Dunlop	10,240	Barrona & Landsborough.	Bourke	31 July, 1892	30 July, 1911
32	Corolla	10,240	Culgoa and Gunderbooka.	Bourke & Brewarrina.	11 July, 1892	10 July, 1911
206	Belalie	10,240	Culgoa and Irrara.	Bourke & Brewarrina.	51 July, 1892	30 July, 1911
206	Belalie	10,240	Culgoa and Irrara.	Bourke & Brewarrina.	31 July, 1892	30 July, 1911
90	Lissington	10,240	Culgoa	Brewarrina	11 July, 1892	10 July, 1911
250	Wanaaring	10,240	Irrara and Barrona	Wilcannia & Bourke	5 Aug., 1892	4 Aug., 1911
90	Lissington	10,240	Culgoa.	Brewarrina	11 July, 1892	10 July, 1911

SCHEDULE CXXII.

RETURN of Applications for Scrub Leases under section 35 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, for the year 1892.

Land Board District.	Land District.	No. of Applications.			Area of those outstanding from 1891.	Area of those made during 1892.	Total Area.	Applications disallowed and withdrawn.			No. of Leases granted during year.	No. of Applications not finally dealt with
		Outstanding from 1891.	Made during 1892.	Total.				Of those outstanding from 1891.	Of those made during 1892.	Total.		
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					
Forbes.....	Grenfell		1	1	.....	400	400	.....	1	1	...	.....
Goulburn	Nowra	1	.....	1	2,520	.....	2,520	.....	.....	.....	...	1
Hay	Deniliquin	1	.....	1	2,560	.....	2,560	1	.....	1	...	.....
	Hay	1	.....	1	10,240	.....	10,240	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Hillston	1	.....	1	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	...	1
	Hillston North	1	.....	1	7,240	.....	7,240	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Maitland	Singleton	1	.....	1	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Moree	Bingara .....	.....	1	1	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	..	1
	Moree	2	5	7	43,240	63,852½	107,092½	.....	1	1	...	6
	Warialda	5	1	6	12,800	7,300	20,100	4	.....	4	..	2
Tamworth	Coonabarabran	1	.....	1	640	.....	640	.....	.....	.....	...	1
	Narrabri .....	.....	1	1	.....	1,280	1,280	.....	.....	.....	..	1
	Totals	14	9	23	90,240	77,832½	168,072½	5	2	7	3	13

SCHEDULE CXXIII.

RETURN showing number, area, and rental of Scrub Leases granted during 1892.

and District.	No. granted.	Area.	Annual Rent.
		Acres.	£ s. d.
Hay	1	10,240	8 10 8
Hillston North	1	5,800	24 3 4
Singleton	1	1,000	25 0 0
Total	3	17,040	57 14 0

SCHEDULE CXXIV.

RETURN showing number, area, and rental of Scrub Leases current on 31st December, 1892.

Land District.	No.	Area.	Rental.
		Acres.	£ s. d.
Deniliquin	1	640	0 9 1
Hay	1	10,240	8 10 8
Hillston North	2	16,040	88 3 4
Moree	10	74,957	16 7 6
Scone	1	560	1 0 0
Singleton	1	1,000	25 0 0
Total	16	103,437	139 10 7

SCHEDULE CXXV.

RETURNS showing number, area, and rent of Special Leases which expired on 31st December, 1891.

Land District.	No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.	Land District.	No. of Leases.	Area.	[Rent
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.			a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Albury	2	4 0 0	20 0 0	Metropolitan	11	0 3 3	256 0 0
Casino	1	0 0 12½	10 0 0	Milton	1	.....	10 0 0
Cooma	1	10 0 0	1 0 0	Moruya	2	175 0 0	35 0 0
Coonamble	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	Muswellbrook	1	0 2 0	12 0 0
Corowa	1	3 1 0	10 0 0	Newcastle	1	0 0 11	5 0 0
Deniliquin	1	257 0 0	18 0 0	Parramatta	2	7 0 28½	40 0 0
Forbes	1	276 0 0	25 0 0	Stroud	1	10 0 0	10 0 0
Grafton	2	0 0 3½	15 0 0	Taree	4	13 3 0	55 0 0
Kempsey	1	15 0 0	12 0 0	Urana	4	11 0 12½	45 0 0
Lismore	3	0 1 8	25 0 0				
Lithgow	1	48 0 0	15 0 0	Total	42	841 3 38½	620 0 0

SCHEDULE CXXVI.

RETURN showing number, area, and rent of Special Leases which expired on 31st December, 1892.

Land District.	No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.	Land District.	No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.			a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Balranald	2	4 2 24	30 0 0	Milton	1	.....	10 0 0
Cootamundra	1	100 0 0	14 0 0	Molong	1	5 2 21	10 0 0
Corowa	1	1 0 0	10 0 0	Moruya	2	4 2 0	20 0 0
Deniliquin	3	13 0 0	32 0 0	Narrandera	4	15 1 9	40 0 0
Gosford	4	5 0 27½	42 0 0	Newcastle	2	0 0 34	7 0 0
Grafton	1	0 0 6	10 0 0	Parkes	1	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gunnedah	1	1 2 12	10 0 0	Parramatta	4	0 0 12½	18 0 0
Hay	1	50 0 0	10 0 0	Taree	3	14 0 0	65 0 0
Kempsey	3	9 2 23	30 0 0	Urana	1	2 3 0	15 0 0
Lismore	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	Willyama	1	2 2 0	10 0 0
Lithgow	1	10 0 0	10 0 0				
Metropolitan	29	4 3 24	745 0 0	Total	68	264 3 11	1,158 0 0

SCHEDULE CXXVII.

RETURN showing number and area of Special Leases forfeited during 1892.

Land District.	No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.	Land District.	No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.			a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Bourke	1	5 0 0	30 0 0	Mudgee	1	77 3 0	21 0 0
Cooma	1	2 0 0	10 0 0	Narrabri	1	5 0 0	10 0 0
Corowa	1	0 3 23	12 0 0	Newcastle	1	1 1 2	12 0 0
Dubbo	1	4 2 0	10 0 0	Parramatta	3	0 0 8	12 0 0
Goulburn	1	5 0 30	10 0 0	Rylstone	1	40 0 0	15 0 0
Grafton	1	0 2 0	10 0 0	Taree	1	2 0 0	10 0 0
Grenfell	1	20 0 0	10 0 0	Tumut	1	2 0 0	5 0 0
Hillston	1	2 2 16	10 0 0	Walgett	1	3 0 0	15 0 0
Lithgow	2	145 0 0	45 0 0	Warialda	1	30 0 0	20 0 0
Liverpool	1	0 0 0½	1 0 0	Wilcannia	1	2 0 0	10 0 0
Maitland	1	8 0 0	15 0 0	Willyama	3	345 0 0	50 0 0
Metropolitan	19	0 3 25½	115 0 0				
Molong	1	5 0 0	12 10 0	Totals	48	707 2 34	475 10 0
Moruya	1	0 0 8½	5 0 0				

SCHEDULE CXXIXA.

RETURN of Applications for Special Leases under Crown Lands Act of 1884, and action taken thereon during the year 1892.

and Board District.	Land District.	Number of Applications.			Applications granted.			Declined, with- drawn, and lapsed.		Pending.		Purposes for which such leases were require
		Outstanding in 1891.	Received during 1892	Total.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	
Armidale	Armidale	2	1	3	...	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	...	a. r. p.	3	4 0 0	Mail-stables, 2 pending; weir, 1 pending. Mail-station, 1 pending. Brickmaking, 1 pending. Store, 1 granted; sawmill, 1 declined.
	Glen Innes	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	5 0 0
	Inverell	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	8 0 0
	Tenterfield	1	1	2	1	1 0 0	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	...	.....
	Walcha .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Bourke	Bourke	5	14	19	3	491 0 0	30 0 0	5	127 2 0	11	1,284 3 18	Accommodation house, 1 granted, 1 pending; accommodation paddock, 2 granted, 1 declined; woolwashing, 1 declined; access to water, 1 declined, 1 pending; smithy, 1 declined; wharfage, 1 declined; slaughtering, 1 pending; stores, 2 pending; stables, 1 pending; s. p., purpose not stated. Store, 1 granted; dam, 1 granted; stables and accommodation paddock, 1 declined; vegetable garden, 1 pending; 3 pending, purpose not stated. Inns, 2 pending; brickmaking, 1 pending. Sawmill, 1 declined. Irrigation, 1 declined; grazing, 1 declined; slaughtering, 1 pending; 1 pending, purpose not stated. Storage of explosives, 1 granted; pipe line, 1 granted; woolscouring, 1 granted; tanks or dams, 5 granted, 1 declined; quarry, 1 granted, 1 declined; tramways, 1 granted, 2 pending; store and accommodation paddock, 1 granted; erection of machinery, 1 declined, 1 pending; slaughtering, 1 pending; dams, 2 pending; smelting works, 1 pending; skin-drying and packing, 1 pending.
	Brewarrina	5	2	...	2	320 0 0	20 0 0	1	320 0 0	4	672 0 0	
	Cobar	2	1	3	...	.....	.....	...	.....	3	326 0 0
	Cobar East	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	1	3 0 0	...	.....
	Wilcannia	3	1	4	...	.....	.....	2	380 0 0	2	330 0 0
	Willyama	18	4	22	11	927 2 37	141 9 0	3	331 0 0	8	1,005 0 0	
Cooms	Bega	1	2	3	3	29 0 0	Vegetable gardens, 2 pending; quarry, 1 pending. Obtaining limestone, 1 granted. Timber yard, 1 declined. Store, 1 granted; tramway, 1 granted; sawmills, 1 granted, 1 declined. Mail-station, 1 granted; sawmills, 1 granted, 1 pending; tramway, 1 granted; landing place, 1 granted; wharf, 1 declined; shed on piles, 1 pending.
	Bombala .....	...	1	1	1	4 0 0	10 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
	Cooma .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Eden .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Kiama .....	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	1	0 0 14	...	.....
	Milton	3	1	4	3	31 0 0	80 0 0	1	90 0 0	...	.....
	Moruya	3	4	...	4	174 2 0	45 0 0	1	0 0 11	2	3 0 0	
Dubbo	Coonamble	1	3	4	2	322 0 0	2	22 0 0	Inn, 1 declined; store and smithy, 1 declined; 2 pending, purpose not stated. Limekiln, 1 granted; inns, 2 declined; brewery, 1 declined; brickmaking, 1 declined; sawmills, 2 declined; vegetable garden, 1 declined; erection of house, 1 declined.
	Dubbo	5	4	9	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	8	293 1 20	...	.....
Forbes	Condobolin	1	1	1	40 0 0	Store, 1 declined. Brick-kiln, 1 granted. Slaughtering, 1 declined. Inns, 2 granted, 1 pending; slaughter-house, 1 granted; brick-kilns, 2 declined.
	Forbes .....	...	1	1	1	3 0 0	10 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
	Grenfell .....	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	1	20 0 0	...	.....
	Parkes	5	1	...	3	35 0 0	30 0 0	2	15 0 0	1	5 0 0	

SCHEDULE CXXIXA—continued.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Number of Applications.			Applications granted.			Declined, with- drawn, and lapsed.		Pending.		Purposes for which such leases were required.	
		Outstanding in 1891.	Received during 1892.	Total.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
					a. r. p.	£ s. d.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.			
Goulburn	Burrows	3	...	3	1	80 0 0	11 0 0	2	420 0 0	...	...	Quarry, 1 granted; slaughtering, 1 declined; punt, 1 declined.
	Berrima	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	68 0 0	Tramway, 1 pending.
	Goulburn	2	...	2	1	2 0 0	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	...	...	Quarry, 1 granted, 1 declined.
	Moss Vale	...	1	1	1	40 0 0	Erection of machinery, 1 declined.
	Nowra	2	...	2	2	10 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	Jetty, &c., 1 granted; vegetable garden, 1 granted.
	Young	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	56 1 23	1	4 0 0	Vegetable garden, 1 declined; brickmaking, 2 declined, 1 pending; limekiln, 1 declined.
Grafton	Bellingen	1	5	6	...	...	...	3	7 2 0	3	16 2 11	Sawmill, 1 declined; store, 1 declined; wharf, 1 declined, 2 pending; shipbuilding, 1 pending.
	Casino	1	1	2	1	...	10 0 0	...	...	1	0 0 12½	Wharf on piles, 1 granted; wharf, 1 pending.
	Grafton	7	15	22	2	0 0 12½	20 0 0	12	253 2 24	8	205 2 9	Jetty on piles, 1 granted, 1 declined; wharves, 1 granted, 4 pending; sawmills, 2 declined; vegetable gardens, 8 declined, 2 pending; cultivation, 1 declined; mail-station, 1 pending; cultivation of coffee, &c., 1 pending.	
	Kempsey	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5 0 0	Sawmill, 1 pending.
	Lismore	11	4	15	3	0 2 30	30 0 0	3	0 3 34	9	12 1 37	Wharf, 1 granted; slip, 1 granted, 1 declined; baths, 1 granted; fishery, 1 declined, 1 pending; tramway, 1 declined; wharves and jetties, 4 pending; stores, 3 pending; patent slip, 1 pending.	
	Murwillumbah	2	7	9	1	0 0 16	20 0 0	2	8 0 0	6	9 3 8	Store, 1 granted; hotel, 1 declined; restaurant, 1 declined; jetty, 1 pending, wharfage, 1 pending; shipyard, 1 pending; stables, 1 pending; inn, 1 pending, tramway, 1 pending.	
	Port Macquarie	2	3	5	2	6 0 19	32 0 0	...	...	3	3 2 2	Store, 1 granted, 1 pending; sawmill, 1 granted; tramway, 1 pending; slip, 1 pending.
Hay	Balranald	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 1 24	Vegetable garden, 1 pending.
	Denihquin	2	8	10	4	312 2 0	78 0 0	1	20 0 0	5	527 0 0	Railway station and depot, 2 granted; procuring gravel, 1 granted; mail-station, 1 granted, 1 pending; store and inn, 1 declined; 4 pending, purpose not stated.	
	Hay	10	5	15	2	520 0 0	40 0 0	9	1,875 0 0	4	710 0 0	Accommodation paddock, 1 granted, 2 declined; inn and accommodation paddock, 1 granted; irrigation, 2 declined; mail-stations, 3 declined; brickmaking, 1 declined; tannery, 1 declined; 4 pending, purpose not stated.	
	Hillston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wentworth	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	342 0 0	...	...	Punts, 2 declined; vegetable garden, 1 declined; obtaining limestone, 1 declined.
Maitland	Gosford	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	50 0 0	4	5 1 38½	Obtaining guano, 1 declined; erection of machinery, 1 pending; 3 pending, purpose not stated.
	Muswellbrook	...	2	2	1	0 2 0	12 0 0	1	1 0 0	...	...	Brickmaking, 1 granted, 1 declined.
	Newcastle	4	4	8	2	0 1 32	30 0 0	2	1 2 0	4	1 0 35	Floating dock, 1 granted; jetty, 1 granted, 1 declined; store, 1 declined; 4 pending, purpose not stated.	
	Paterson	...	2	2	2	5 1 38½	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	Store, 1 granted; quarry, 1 granted.
	Raymond Terrace	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	100 0 0	...	...	Obtaining loam, 1 declined.
	Seone	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10 0 0	1 pending, purpose not stated.
	Singleton	...	2	2	2	33 1 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	Dam, 1 granted; tramway, 1 granted.
	Stroud	2	1	3	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	1	1 0 5	1	...	Wharfage, 1 granted; wharf, 1 declined; 1 pending, purpose not stated.	
	Taree	5	3	8	1	54 0 0	10 0 0	2	2 0 32	5	19 3 0	Bridge and approaches thereto, 1 granted; fishery, 1 declined; vegetable garden, 1 declined; wharfage, 3 pending; 2 pending, purpose not stated.	

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SCHEDULE CXXIXA—continued.

Land Board District.	Land District	Number of Applications.			Applications granted.		Declined, with- drawn, and lapsed.		Pending.		Purposes for which such leases were required.	
		Outstanding in 1891.	Received during 1892.	Total.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Number.	Area.	Number.		Area.
Moree	Bingara	1	...	1	...	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	1	a. r. p.	...	a. r. p.	Sawmill, &c., 1 declined. Vegetable garden, 1 granted; drainage, 1 declined; accommodation paddock, 2 de- clined, 1 pending; mail station, 1 pending; 1 pending, purpose not stated.
	Moree	3	4	7	1	25 0 0	15 0 0	3	530 0 0	3	350 0 0	
	Warialda .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Walgett	2	2	4	...	.....	.....	2	8 0 0	2	5 0 0
Orange	Walgett North	1	1	1	6 0 0	Store, 1 declined; vegetable garden, 1 declined, 1 pending; slaughtering, 1 pending. Vegetable garden, 1 pending.
	Carcoar .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Corra	2	...	2	1	0 3 33	10 0 0	...	.....	1	63 0 0
	Lithgow	4	1	5	2	11 3 30	45 0 0	1	40 0 0	2	72 0 0	
	Mudgee .....	...	1	1	1	80 0 0	21 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
	Molong .....	...	2	2	1	5 0 0	10 0 0	...	.....	1	200 0 0
	Rylstone .....	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	1	40 0 0	...	.....
Sydney	Wellington	Tramway, 1 pending. Boatshed, 1 declined; boatsheds or slips, 2 pending. Wharves and jetties, 32 granted, 4 declined, 57 pending; boatsheds, 1 granted, 2 de- clined, 4 pending; floating dock, 1 granted; baths, 1 granted; patent slip, 1 de- clined; baths or bathing places, 4 pending; dock, 1 pending; quarry, 1 pending; landing stage, 1 pending. Wharves and jetties, 6 granted, 5 pending; quarries, 1 granted, 2 declined; jetties, 2 declined; fishery, 1 declined; baths, 3 pending; boathouse, 1 pending; accommo- dation house, 1 pending. Removing ballast and gravel, 3 granted; inn, 1 declined; quarrying, 1 pending. Pipe line, &c., for development of motive power, 7 pending. Dams and erection of machinery for development of motive power, 7 pending. Quarry, 1 declined; jetty, 1 pending.
	Campbelltown	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	113 0 0
	Liverpool	1	2	3	...	.....	.....	1	0 0 33	2	0 0 29
	Metropolitan	57	53	110	35	3 1 4	669 0 0	7	0 0 24	68	4 2 36	
	Parramatta	10	12	22	7	5 2 27	60 0 0	5	39 1 16	10	4 1 25	
	Penrith	1	4	5	3	169 0 0	55 0 0	1	4 0 0	1	20 0 0	
	Pietermaritzburg .....	...	7	7	...	.....	.....	...	.....	7	59 0 0
	Windsor	1	6	7	...	.....	.....	...	.....	7	64 0 0
	Wollongong	1	1	2	...	.....	.....	1	20 0 0	1	0 2 0
	Tamworth	Coonabarrabran	
Narrabri		3	1	4	1	40 0 0	10 0 0	1	40 0 0	2	42 0 0	
Wagga Wagga	Tamworth	1	2	3	...	.....	.....	3	100 0 0	...	.....
	Albury	5	1	6	1	2 0 0	10 0 0	3	32 2 0	2	12 0 0	
	Cootamundri	2	4	6	...	.....	.....	2	129 3 13	4	152 0 0
	Corowa	4	1	5	1	3 1 0	10 0 0	...	.....	4	50 3 18
	Gundagai	1	3	4	...	.....	.....	3	455 0 0	1	5 0 0
	Narrandera	1	4	5	1	1 1 12	10 0 0	...	.....	4	15 0 9
	Urana	2	...	2	2	7 3 0	25 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Wagga Wagga	3	2	5	...	.....	.....	2	4 2 0	3	2 1 1	
Totals		226	232	438	115	3,407 2 11	1,651 9 0	117	6,634 2 20	226	6,531 2 33	Brickmaking, 1 declined; store and smithy, 1 declined; brickmaking, 1 pending; smithy, 1 pending; stables and accommodation paddock, 1 pending.

SCHEDULE CXXX.

RETURN showing number and area of Residential Leases applied for under section 48 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and action taken thereon.

Land District.	No. of Applications			Area applied for.	No. of Applications disallowed and withdrawn.	No. of Applications in course of action on 31st Dec., 1892.	Leases granted during 1892.		
	Outstanding on the 31st Dec., 1891.	Received during 1892.	*Total to be dealt with.				Number.	Area.	Annual Rent.
Albury	6	0	6	a. r. p. 42 0 0	4	1	1	a. r. p. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0
Armidale	3	5	8	67 0 0	1	6	1	4 0 0	4 0 0
Bathurst	7	1	8	80 0 0	5	1	2	20 0 0	2 5 0
Bega	1	.....	1	0 2 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bingara	2	2	4	30 0 0	1	1	2	10 0 0	2 5 0
Braidwood	2	.....	2	12 0 10	1	.....	1	2 0 10	2 0 0
Burrowa	3	2	5	50 0 0	2	2	1	10 0 0	2 0 0
Carcoar	5	3	8	80 0 0	.....	5	3	30 0 0	3 0 0
Cootamundra .....	.....	3	3	30 0 0	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Cowra	1	3	4	40 0 0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubbo	1	3	4	40 0 0	1	2	1	10 0 0	2 10 0
Forbes	2	4	6	60 0 0	2	.....	4	40 0 0	9 10 0
Goulburn	2	.....	2	17 0 0	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Grenfell	1	1	2	20 0 0	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai	2	4	6	44 0 0	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Hillston	1	.....	1	5 2 31	.....	.....	1	5 2 31	5 13 10
Inverell	3	1	4	40 0 0	.....	3	1	6 0 0	2 10 0
Molong	3	1	4	23 0 27	.....	1	3	21 1 27	4 1 6
Moruya	1	1	2	20 0 0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudgee	5	11	16	141 0 0	4	8	4	40 0 0	4 15 0
Orange	1	1	2	20 0 0	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Parkes	2	3	5	49 0 7	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Scone	1	.....	1	10 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth	4	2	6	52 0 0	2	1	3	30 0 0	6 0 0
Tenterfield	6	6	12	102 0 0	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Tumbarumba .....	.....	1	1	10 0 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	1	.....	1	5 0 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walcha .....	.....	1	1	10 0 0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Willyama	6	6	12	120 0 0	3	3	6	60 0 0	15 0 0
Young	10	5	15	138 3 38	7	4	4	32 3 38	10 0 0
Totals	82	70	152	1,370 0 33	50	64	38	336 0 26	77 10 4

SCHEDULE CXXXI.

RETURN of Residential Leases current on 31st December, 1892.

Land District.	Number of Leases.	Area.	Rent.
Albury	1	a. r. p. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 1 0 0
Armidale	1	4 0 0	4 0 0
Bathurst	3	30 0 0	3 5 0
Bingara	3	20 0 0	4 15 0
Braidwood	1	2 0 10	2 0 0
Burrowa	1	10 0 0	2 0 0
Carcoar	6	60 0 0	6 15 0
Dubbo	1	10 0 0	2 10 0
Forbes	5	50 0 0	11 15 0
Grenfell	1	10 0 0	2 10 0
Hillston	1	5 2 31	5 13 10
Inverell	1	10 0 0	2 10 0
Molong	3	21 1 27	4 1 6
Mudgee	5	50 0 0	5 15 0
Parkes	4	28 1 27	9 12 0
Tamworth	3	30 0 0	6 0 0
Wellington	2	20 0 0	2 0 0
Willyama	13	123 0 0	30 10 0
Young	10	92 3 38	23 15 0
Total	65	587 2 13	130 17 4

SCHEDULE CXXXII.

RETURN showing number, area, and rent of Residential Leases forfeited during 1892.

Land District.	Number of Leases.	Area.	Rent.
Dubbo	2	a. r. p. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0
Forbes	1	6 0 10	1 10 4
Grenfell	1	10 0 0	2 10 0
Gundagai	1	10 0 0	1 10 0
Parkes	1	9 3 7	3 0 0
Total	6	55 3 17	13 10 4

SCHEDULE CXXXIII.

RETURN showing Number and Area of lots offered at auction, and Number, Area, and Rental of Snow Leases purchased at auction under Section 36, Act of 1889, during 1892.

District.	No. of Lots offered at Auction.	Area offered acres.	No. of Leases granted.	Area leased Acres.	Annual Rent.
Albury	1	8,530	.....	.....	£ s. d.
Cooma	6	22,720	.....	.....	.....
Tumut	8	45,709	4	28,675	59 14 10
Totals	15	76,959	4	28,675	59 14 10

SCHEDULE CXXXIV.

RETURN showing number, area, and rent of Snow Leases standing good on 31st December, 1892.

District.	Number.	Area.	Rent.
Cooma	14	Acres. 43,300	£ s. d. 735 3 5
* Tumbarumba	4	18,750	115 2 11
Tumut	4	28,675	59 14 10
Totals	22	90,785	910 1 2

* Includes Lease formerly in Albury Land District.

SCHEDULE CXXXV.

RETURN showing number, area, and rent of Snow Leases forfeited during the Year 1892.

District.	Number.	Area.	Rent
Cooma	1	Acres. 2,440	£ s. d. 43 0 0

SCHEDULE CXXXVI.

RETURN of Applications for Leases of Inferior Crown Lands under the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and action taken thereon during the year 1892.

Number of Applications, including those outstanding from 1891.	Number refused.	Number outstanding on 31st December, 1892.	Number of Applications approved of.	Area offered by Tenant as an Inferior Lease
11	8	3	Nil.	Acres. 64,000

SCHEDULE CXXXVII.

RETURN showing number, area, and rent of Leases of Inferior Crown Lands standing good on 31st December, 1892. (Sec. 37 Crown Lands Act of 1889.)

Land District.	No.	Area.	Rent.
Nowra	1	Acres. 4,000	£ s. d. 16 13 4

SCHEDULE CXL—continued.

Land Board District.	Land District.	Applications made during 1892.					Applications made prior to 1892.			
		No. received.	Area applied for.	Fees lodged.	No. allowed.	Area allowed.	No. dis-allowed.	No. allowed.	Area allowed.	No. dis-allowed.
Dubbo.....	Coonamble	1	Acres. 1,280	£ 3	...	Acres. ...	...	Acres. 6,430	...
Forbes.....	Dubbo	3	4,120	9	1	1,200	...	...	...
	Condobolin.....	1	1,402	3	1	1,402	...	29,500	...	
	Forbes.....	1	1,920	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Grenfell.....	4	8,680	18	...	...	...	...	...
	Parkes.....	5	9,920	17	4	8,320	2	5,800	...	
Goulburn	Burrowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goulburn	1	640	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Gunning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moss Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowra.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yass.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton	Young.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellingen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Casino.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grafton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kempsey.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lismore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murwillumbah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port Macquarrie.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hay	Balranald .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,760	...
	Balranald South.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deniliquin.....	1	960	3	1	740	...	...	...
	Hay.....	1	1,280	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Hay North.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hillston.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hillston North.....	2	24,500	30	...	...	2	15,785	...
	Wentworth.....	2	3,820	6	...	...	1	1,920	...
Maitland	Cassilis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dungog.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gosford.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maitland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muswellbrook.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Newcastle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paterson.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	640	...
	Raymond Terrace.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scone.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singleton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stroud.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollombi.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moree.....	Bingera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moree.....	8	22,560	36	...	...	...	...	...
	Walgett.....	2	10,800	14	2	10,800	2	3,400	...	
	Walgett North.....	18	65,900	88	15	56,300	3	9,600	...	
	Warialda.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orange	Bathurst.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carcuar.....	2	980	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Cowra.....	2	667½	6	1	171½	1	...	...
	Lithgow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Molong.....	1	2,213½	5	...	...	1	...	...
	Mudgee.....	3	2,540	9	2	2,240	1	505	...	
	Orange.....	1	1,920	3	1	1,920	1	96	...	
	Rylstone.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wellington.....	2	3,284	6	...	...	1	400	...
Sydney	Campbelltown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kiama.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liverpool.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metropolitan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parramatta.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Penrith.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Picton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Windsor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollongong.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	Coonabarrabran.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,840	...
	Gunnedah.....	1	220	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Murrurundi.....	3	4,170	9	3	3,530	...	...	...
	Narrabri.....	3	14,000	18	...	...	2	...	...
	Tamworth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	Albury.....	3	1,840	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Cootamundra.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,836	...
	Corowa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gundagai.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	640	...
	Narrandera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumbarumba.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumbarumba North.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumut.....	1	1,280	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Urana.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,920	1
	Wagga Wagga.....	1	1,760	3	...	...	3	11,702	...
	Total.....	77	200,477½	329	34	94,243½	6	40	251,830	5

SCHEDULE CXLI.

RETURN showing number of trespasses on Crown lands reported during 1892, and action taken thereon under the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts.

Number of cases not disposed of at end of 1891	148
Number of cases of trespass reported by Crown Lands Bailiffs during 1892	546
	694
Number of prosecutions in which convictions were obtained*	27
Trespasses abated after notice, without legal proceedings by the Department.....	241
Cases of reported trespass in which, after investigation, it was found that no proceedings were necessary	40
Number of cases referred to other Departments for action	15
Cases in which action was suspended by the Department pending investigation of applications to be placed in legal occupation	26
Cases not disposed of at end of year	345
	694

* Fines inflicted, £16 10s. 0d.

SCHEDULE CXLII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manuscript Letters, Formal Documents, and Parcels despatched from Head Office during the years 1891 and 1892.

Year.	Manuscript Letters.	Formal Documents, including Printed Letters, Schedules, Ex. Co. Minutes, Gazette Notices, Books of Reference to Benches of Magistrates, and Plans of Roads to same.		Parcels.	Total.
		Printed Letters, Ex. Co. Minutes, &c.	Schedules.		
1891.....	22,791	102,397	1,235	13,223	139,616
1892.....	22,312	106,234	1,043	15,474	145,063
Decrease	479	.....	192	.....	.....
Increase .....	.....	3,837	.....	2,251	Net increase. 5,417
Telegrams sent during 1891.....					1,866
Telegrams sent during 1892.....					1,826
Decrease					40
Circulars sent during 1891					225
Circulars sent during 1892					145
Decrease					80

SCHEDULE CXLIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Letters Registered during the years 1891 and 1892 at Head Office.

Branch.	Documents Registered.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
Ministerial.....	14,392	13,824	.....	568
Miscellaneous	15,149	16,257	1,108	.....
Alienation	11,979	13,009	1,120	.....
Leases	12,671	17,121	4,450	.....
Conditional Sales	32,066	37,327	5,261	.....
Occupation	14,563	14,585	22	.....
Miscellaneous Leases	8,885	10,326	1,441	.....
Total	109,705	122,539	13,402	568

SCHEDULE CXLIV.

RETURN showing Number of Letters and Documents received at and despatched from the Head Offices of the Local Land Boards during the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Land Board District.	Received. No. of Letters and Circulars	Despatched.			Total No. Despatched.
		Manuscript Letters.	Formal Documents (partly printed and partly manuscript).	Parcels (including Maps, &c.)	
Armidale	14,845	2,006	8,956	733	11,695
Bourke	5,827	337	4,501	228	5,066
Cooma	10,552	1,889	9,567	443	11,999
Dubbo	9,287	816	4,181	45	5,874
Forbes	10,024	920	8,862	427	10,209
Goulburn	8,737	553	11,704	587	12,844
Grafton	11,948	1,421	7,715	553	9,689
Hay	7,944	2,252	5,403	452	8,112
Maitland	13,265	1,703	13,664	649	16,016
Moree	8,378	739	15,861	314	6,914
Orange	19,358	1,913	19,248	131	21,292
Sydney	3,227	259	1,790	22	2,079
Tamworth.....	12,733	1,303	10,908	397	12,608
Wagga Wagga	13,000	1,794	14,148	171	16,113
Total	149,134	17,934	126,924	5,152	160,010

SCHEDULE CXLV.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of Area of Land Alienated and Unalienated in the Colony on the 31st December, 1892.

1. Area alienated in all forms prior to 1861	Acres. 7,338,539
2. Area alienated by Auction and, after Auction, Selection from 1861 to 31st December, 1892	13,152,726
3. Area alienated by Improvement Purchase during same period	2,777,732
4. Area alienated by Conditional Purchase during same period, for which deeds have issued	2,246,094
5. Area alienated by all other forms during same period, including lands dedicated	1,223,924
Area alienated up to 31st December, 1892	
6. Estimated area of unalienated land in the Colony on 31st December, 1892	169,137,135
Estimated area of Colony	
195,882,150	
Area under incomplete Conditional Purchase up to 31st December, 1892, exclusive of forfeitures, lapsings, cancellations, and voidances	
21,797,032	

SCHEDULE CXLVI.

RETURN of Special Areas from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1892.

Board District.	Land District.	Total Acreage in Special Areas when proclaimed.			Area thereof since included in Reserves or otherwise rendered unavailable for Conditional Purchase.			Area available for Selection.			Area Selected.			Area Unselected on 31 Dec., 1891.			Total Price represented by Land Selected.			Total received for Deposit Money.			Percentage of Area Selected to Area available for Selection.
		a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		percent.
Armidale	Armidale	9,313	3	0	4,578	1	0	4,715	2	0	3,171	1	0	1,544	1	0	6,203	10	0	631	2	3	67
	Glen Innes	8,350	0	0	918	2	0	7,431	2	0	4,201	2	0	8,230	0	0	7,821	12	6	767	7	3	50
	Inverell	3,056	1	0	264	2	0	2,791	3	0	2,029	0	0	762	3	0	4,169	10	0	417	7	0	73
	Tenterfield	8,430	3	0	240	1	0	3,190	2	0	799	3	0	2,390	3	0	1,893	2	6	206	13	4	25
	Walcha	5,963	2	0	1,160	3	0	4,092	3	0	4,268	1	0	424	2	0	8,157	9	6	803	14	0	91
	Total	30,004	1	0	7,182	1	0	22,822	0	0	14,409	3	0	8,352	1	0	28,245	4	6	2,326	3	10	63
Bourke	Bourke	10,767	1	0	1,573	3	0	9,193	2	0	2,167	3	0	7,005	3	0	4,207	13	6	425	2	0	23.8
	Colar	7,243	3	0	Nil.		7,243	3	0	Nil.		7,243	3	0	Nil.		Nil.			Nil.			Nil.
	Brewarrina	1,967	0	0	Nil.		1,967	0	0	160	0	0	1,807	0	0	240	0	0	24	0	0	8.1	
Total	19,983	0	0	1,573	3	0	13,409	1	0	2,347	3	0	16,061	2	0	4,447	13	6	449	2	0	12.7	
Cooma	Bega	1,045	0	17	Nil.		1,045	0	17	1,045	0	17	Nil.		8,457	10	8	845	15	0			100
	Bombala	2,483	1	0	351	0	2,132	1	0	1,648	3	0	583	2	0	2,325	12	6	282	11	3	73	
	Cooma	8,853	2	20	35	2	0	8,818	0	20	6,242	0	0	2,576	0	20	9,928	5	0	992	10	6	71
	Eden	770	1	0	413	0	0	363	1	0	363	1	0	Nil.		998	2	6	90	16	3	100	
	Milton	3,383	2	21	1,670	0	0	1,813	2	21	640	0	0	1,173	2	21	1,035	0	0	103	10	0	35
	Moruya	1,005	0	20	Nil.		1,005	0	20	622	1	0	382	3	20	1,103	2	6	110	10	3	62	
	Queanbeyan	1,184	3	20	239	3	0	945	0	20	657	1	0	237	3	20	1,529	0	0	162	13	0	69
	Total	19,336	3	18	2,609	1	0	16,727	2	18	11,718	2	17	5,000	0	1	25,788	13	2	2,678	17	3	70
Dubbo	Dubbo	33,760	3	0	11,566	3	0	22,194	0	0	14,836	0	0	7,808	0	0	28,896	2	0	2,839	12	5	64.8
	Coonamble	7,994	2	0	2,840	0	0	5,154	2	0	3,063	1	0	2,091	1	0	5,538	17	6	553	17	9	59.4
	Total	41,755	1	0	14,406	3	0	27,348	2	0	17,449	1	0	9,899	1	0	34,435	0	0	3,443	10	2	63.6
Forbes	Condonbolin	15,070	3	0	667	0	0	15,003	3	0	10,835	1	24	4,163	1	6	17,844	0	0	1,734	3	0	72
	Forbes	21,713	3	12	653	0	2	21,060	3	10	19,740	3	36	1,319	3	14	40,888	3	1	4,020	14	0	93
	Greenfell	21,384	2	35	1,255	2	10	20,099	0	25	19,452	3	33	646	0	35	33,567	14	3	3,550	15	5	97
	Parkes	25,471	2	20	73	3	10	25,397	3	10	24,886	1	30	511	1	14	40,088	0	0	4,020	12	0	98
	Total	84,240	3	27	2,670	1	22	81,561	2	6	74,915	3	16	6,046	2	29	134,438	2	4	13,402	0	11	91
Goulburn	Boorowa	10,170	0	0	683	0	0	9,487	0	0	8,665	1	0	821	3	0	17,761	0	1	1,775	5	64	91.3
	Goulburn	622	3	0	Nil.		622	3	0	479	1	0	143	2	0	1,038	10	0	103	17	0	76.9	
	Gunning	3,032	0	0	1,920	0	0	2,012	0	0	966	0	0	1,046	0	0	2,450	7	6	244	18	0	49.0
	Moss Vale	1,020	0	0	Nil.		1,020	0	0	242	0	0	778	0	0	434	0	0	43	8	0	23.7	
	Yass	2,226	0	0	26	0	0	2,200	0	0	1,923	0	0	277	0	0	3,405	3	9	349	10	9	87.4
	Young	20,049	2	13	933	3	15	19,115	2	38	16,502	1	29	2,613	1	9	33,226	8	24	3,822	13	4	86.3
	Nowna	520	3	10	41	1	0	479	2	10	87	3	0	391	3	10	168	11	3	15	14	0	18.1
	Total	38,541	0	23	3,004	0	15	34,937	0	3	33,365	2	29	6,071	1	10	63,559	0	94	6,355	7	43	82.6
Grafton	Bellingen	22,704	2	0	0,218	2	0	13,546	0	0	8,083	1	0	5,462	3	0	14,162	7	6	1,660	16	0	59
	Casino	5,839	3	33	404	2	0	5,435	1	33	1,665	2	0	3,819	3	33	4,034	0	0	405	8	0	30
	Grafton	6,314	3	13	590	0	0	5,724	3	13	2,589	1	8	2,885	2	10	5,675	15	0	549	11	9	49
	Kempsey	6,448	3	0	103	3	0	6,350	0	0	5,105	1	0	1,233	3	0	7,060	17	6	778	1	0	80
	Lismore	47,046	3	0	1,514	0	0	46,432	3	0	10,116	2	0	36,316	1	0	26,190	0	0	2,674	5	0	21
	Merwallumbah	14,907	3	0	1,119	0	0	13,797	3	0	3,403	3	0	10,394	0	0	6,214	17	6	629	0	3	25
	Port Macquarie	Nil.			Nil.			Nil.			Nil.			Nil.			Nil.			Nil.			Nil.
Total	104,272	2	11	12,946	3	0	91,325	3	11	81,273	2	8	60,052	1	3	63,957	17	6	6,706	2	6	34	
Hay	Denitquin	123,831	0	0	12,620	0	0	111,211	0	0	76,711	1	0	34,499	3	0	141,059	14	7	14,106	0	7	63
	Hay	68,336	2	0	41,113	0	0	27,223	2	0	21,729	0	0	5,494	2	0	35,557	5	0	3,558	14	6	70
	Hillston	6,701	2	0	Nil.		6,701	2	0	2,112	2	0	4,589	0	0	3,586	0	0	353	12	0	31	
	Total	198,869	0	0	53,733	0	0	145,126	0	0	100,552	3	0	44,583	1	0	180,182	19	7	18,018	7	1	63

SCHEDULE CXLVI—continued.

Board District.	Land District.	Total Acreage in Special Areas when proclaimed.			Area thereof since included in Reserves or otherwise rendered unavailable for Conditional Purchase.			Area available for Selection.			Area Selected.			Area Unselected on 31 Dec., 1891.			Total Price represented by Land Selected.			Total received for Deposit Money.			Per centage of Area Selected to Area available for Selection.
		a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		percent.
Maitland	Cassilis	1,273	3	0	286	0	0	987	3	0	987	3	0	Nil	1,546	15	0	154	13	0	100		
	Dungog	2,422	2	0	Nil	0	0	2,422	2	0	1,280	1	0	1,142	1	0	2,188	15	0	222	3	0	53
	Gosford	1,191	1	30	Nil	0	0	1,191	1	30	802	1	20	389	0	10	3,048	10	0	226	3	8	67
	Maitland	1,815	3	0	75 ¹	1	0	1,063	2	0	095	0	0	368	2	0	423	15	0	42	7	0	65
	Muswellbrook	2,629	3	0	1,041	3	0	1,488	0	0	1,438	1	0	40	3	0	2,991	10	0	299	3	0	96
	Newcastle	379	1	25	Nil	0	0	379	1	25	40	0	0	339	1	25	120	0	0	12	0	0	10
	Paterson	732	2	0	Nil	0	0	732	2	0	732	2	0	Nil	1,211	6	0	121	2	0	100		
	Raymond Terrace	2,391	3	0	Nil	0	0	2,391	3	0	Nil	0	0	2,391	3	0	Nil	0	0	Nil	0	0	Nil
	Scone	468	6	38	Nil	0	0	468	6	38	468	6	38	Nil	909	10	0	90	7	0	100		
	Singleton	1,100	0	0	Nil	0	0	1,100	0	0	0 ⁶	3	0	452	1	0	1,920	11	3	162	1	2	50
	Stroud	3,474	2	0	46	0	0	3,428	2	0	200	0	0	3,228	2	0	300	0	0	30	0	0	0
Taree	2,982	1	20	1,028	2	0	1,954	3	20	951	1	0	952	2	20	1,450	0	0	148	2	3	49	
Wollombi	125	3	0	Nil	0	0	125	3	0	81	0	0	44	3	0	162	0	0	10	4	0	64	
Total		20,846	2	33	3,164	2	0	17,682	0	33	8,393	1	18	0,253	3	15	15,901	11	9	1,594	8	1	47
Moree	Bingara	1,479	2	0	Nil	0	0	1,479	2	0	740	1	0	739	1	0	16,187	12	0	1,095	11	0	24
	Moree	15,561	1	0	2,757	0	0	12,804	1	0	9,984	3	0	2,819	2	0	1,420	15	0	177	0	0	50
	Warialda	10,244	3	13	950	0	0	9,294	3	13	2,304	1	13	6,990	2	0	3,773	10	10	387	8	0	78
	Walgett	4,504	0	0	823	3	0	3,681	1	0	126	1	0	3,854	0	0	378	15	0	37	17	6	3
	Total	32,089	2	13	4,530	3	0	27,558	3	13	13,155	2	13	14,403	1	0	21,700	13	4	2,207	17	3	47
Orange	Bathurst	2,500	3	10	Nil	0	0	2,500	3	10	1,524	0	0	1,006	3	10	2,280	7	0	250	12	0	58
	Carecar	45	0	30	Nil	0	0	45	0	30	45	0	30	Nil	67	15	3	6	15	7	100		
	Cowra	20,048	1	0	303	1	0	20,045	0	0	17,834	1	0	2,210	3	0	35,559	8	9	4,689	17	9	36
	Lithgow	1,203	0	0	10	2	0	1,197	2	0	767	1	0	430	1	0	2,449	2	0	245	10	3	64
	Molong	20,836	3	22	2,352	1	0	18,484	2	22	16,069	3	0	1,876	3	22	28,320	15	0	3,070	7	0	39
	Mudgee	3,075	1	0	Nil	0	0	3,075	1	0	2,274	2	0	1,700	3	0	3,401	15	0	348	17	0	57
	Orange	145	2	0	Nil	0	0	145	2	0	Nil	0	0	145	2	0	Nil	0	0	Nil	0	0	Nil
	Wellington	3,058	0	0	1	3	0	3,056	1	0	1,066	2	0	1,089	8	0	1,944	0	0	194	8	0	34
	Total	62,809	3	22	2,667	3	0	50,142	0	22	40,121	1	30	10,020	2	32	74,128	4	5	8,806	9	1	80
Sydney	Campbelltown	9,371	0	0	2,020	3	0	7,350	1	0	1,713	3	0	5,636	2	0	3,045	10	0	351	11	0	23.3
	Liverpool	96	2	0	Nil	0	0	96	2	0	96	2	0	Nil	193	0	0	19	6	0	100.0		
	Metropolitan	93	2	0	53	2	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	Nil	320	0	0	32	0	0	100.0		
	Parramatta	6,814	3	32	42	0	0	772	3	32	251	1	30	621	2	0	680	1	3	84	1	14	32.5
	Pictou	1,885	1	0	Nil	0	0	1,885	1	0	1,385	1	0	500	0	0	3,888	10	0	423	17	0	73.4
	Ponrith	140	3	0	Nil	0	0	140	3	0	61	2	0	79	1	0	2,993	20	0	230	7	0	43.6
	Windsor	1,008	3	0	Nil	0	0	1,008	3	0	665	0	0	403	3	0	128	10	0	12	0	0	62.2
Total	13,470	2	32	2,116	1	0	11,854	1	32	4,213	1	32	7,141	0	0	11,203	1	3	1,165	8	14	37.1	
Tamworth	Coonabarrabran	1,961	0	0	1,537	0	0	424	0	0	160	0	0	284	0	0	240	0	0	24	0	0	37
	Gunnedah	18,982	2	10	746	2	0	(a) 13,236	0	10	7,215	0	0	6,021	0	10	14,379	0	0	1,487	18	0	64
	Murrumbidgee	9,310	2	0	1,154	0	10	(b) 8,156	1	30	6,860	1	10	1,305	0	20	18,123	4	2	1,312	6	5	83
	Narrabri	34,440	0	0	14,331	0	0	20,118	0	0	5,787	3	0	14,330	0	0	9,374	10	0	937	0	0	28
	Tamworth	44,399	1	20	1,301	2	0	(c) 43,137	3	20	24,628	3	0	18,509	0	20	62,163	9	9	5,216	18	1	67
Total	104,111	1	30	19,030	0	10	85,081	1	20	44,651	3	10	40,429	2	10	80,285	8	11	8,923	11	6	52	
Wagga Wagga	Albury	21,002	3	33	3,825	2	0	17,177	1	33	15,446	2	33	2,630	3	0	48,059	7	5	4,865	18	0	85
	Cootamundra	39,777	0	30	5,399	0	0	34,378	0	30	58,702	2	30	25,705	2	0	118,843	18	0	11,384	7	11	60
	Corowa	33,023	0	31	10,618	1	0	22,405	3	31	21,686	2	31	1,420	1	0	62,049	13	2	6,294	19	4	93
	Gundagai	12,518	2	10	280	0	0	12,238	2	10	11,644	2	15	608	3	35	33,700	9	5	3,370	18	11	95
	Narrandera	32,944	3	0	11,290	2	0	21,554	1	0	12,694	3	0	8,859	2	0	31,245	11	3	3,124	11	2	58
	Tumbarumba	12,905	3	0	1,671	2	0	11,334	1	0	9,026	3	0	1,707	2	0	16,873	10	0	1,637	7	0	85
	Tumbarumba North	Nil	0	0	Nil	0	0	Nil	0	0	Nil	0	0	Nil	0	0	Nil	0	0	Nil	0	0	Nil
	Tumut	7,376	3	0	4,257	0	0	3,119	3	0	2,390	2	0	319	1	0	4,763	7	6	470	16	9	89
	Urana	50,466	0	18	14,216	1	0	36,250	3	18	24,270	1	30	11,979	1	28	54,405	0	7	5,440	10	1	66
	Wagga Wagga	85,181	3	30	7,780	2	0	77,391	1	30	68,768	1	2	13,627	0	28	136,715	17	6	18,071	11	9	82
	Total	343,957	0	32	59,512	2	0	287,444	2	32	220,541	1	21	66,903	1	11	507,609	15	7	50,767	1	8	76
Totals and Percentages for the whole Colony.																							
Armidale	30,004	1	0	7,182	1	0	22,822	0	0	14,460	3	0	8,352	1	0	28,245	4	0	2,820	3	10	69	
Bourke	19,983	0	0	1,573	3	0	18,400	1	0	2,347	3	0	16,052	2	0	4,447	13	0	449	2	0	12	
Coonina	19,386	3	18	2,009	1	0	17,377	2	18	11,713	2	17	5,664	1	0	25,783	13	2	2,578	17	3	70	
Dubbo	41,765	1	0	14,400	3	0	27,365	2	0	17,449	1	0	9,916	1	0	34,435	0	0	3,443	10	0	63	
Forbes	84,240	3	27	2,079	1	22	81,661	2	5	74,915	3	16	6,645	2	29	134,488	2	4	13,462	9	11	61	
Goulburn	38,541	0	23	3,004	0	15	34,937	0	8	28,865	2	29	6,071	1	19	63,550	0	0	6,355	7	44	82	
Grafton	104,272	2	11	12,946	3	0	91,325	3	11	31,273	2	8	60,052	1	3	9,957	17	0	6,700	2	0	34	
Hill	188,860	0	0	53,733	0	0	145,126	0															

SCHEDULE CXLVII.

AREA of land measured, the plans of which were transmitted, during 1892, and cost thereof.

Class of survey.	Licensed Surveyors.			Salaried Surveyors.			Aggregate Area.	Aggregate cost.	Average cost per acre.
	Area.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.	Area.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.			
	acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Conditional purchases	520,040	23,212 5 0	0 0 10½	15,792	709 12 10	0 1 0	542,732	24,011 17 10	0 0 10½
Conditional leases	1,145,081	26,993 5 0	0 0 5½	6,852	240 15 7	0 0 8¼	1,151,933	27,234 0 7	0 0 5½
Special areas	51,397	2,237 5 0	0 0 10½	114	16 12 6	0 2 11	51,511	2,253 17 6	0 0 10½
Homestead leases	1,044,149	2,809 0 0	0 0 0½	33,792	221 10 10	0 0 1½	1,077,941	3,030 10 10	0 0 0½
Special leases	1,257	143 0 0	0 2 3½	328	220 14 9	0 0 10½	2,086	363 14 9	0 3 5½
Measured in anticipation	150,298	6,566 5 0	0 0 10½	223	9 16 5	0 0 10½	150,521	6,576 1 5	0 0 10½
Auction, country	49,481	2,708 0 0	0 1 1	10,404	510 16 3	0 0 11½	59,885	3,218 16 3	0 1 0½
Do suburban	2,391	1,191 5 0	0 8 2½	253	251 2 3	0 19 6¼	3,144	1,442 7 3	0 9 2½
Do town	853	1,695 0 0	1 19 3½	87	276 2 7	3 3 5½	946	1,962 2 7	2 1 6¼
Improvement purchase	11	27 15 0	2 10 5½	9½	18 10 0	2 0 0	20½	46 5 0	2 5 8¼
Special purchases, rescissions, and reservations	7	10 15 0	1 10 3½	17	273 0 0	16 1 2	24	283 15 0	11 10 6¼
Reserves	43,147	913 5 0	0 0 6	3,111	508 8 3	0 3 7½	46,258	1,421 13 3	0 0 7½
Public School sites	622	531 0 0	0 17 1½	122	181 5 10	1 9 8¼	744	712 5 10	0 19 1½
Cemeteries	250	209 0 0	0 16 8½	33	68 10 10	2 1 6¼	283	277 10 10	0 19 7½
Parks				09	81 0 0	1 3 5½	69	81 0 0	1 8 5½
Miscellaneous	151,300	860 10 0	0 0 1½	20,299	914 18 8	0 0 10½	172,099	1,784 8 8	0 0 2½
Amendments				38,870	1,480 19 4	0 0 0	38,870	1,480 19 4	0 0 0
	3,168,189	70,107 10 0	0 0 5½	130,875½	6,133 16 11	0 0 11	3,299,064½	70,241 0 11	0 0 5½
	Chains.	Cost.	Average per chain.	Chains.	Cost.	Average per chain.	Total length (chains.)	Total cost.	Average per chain.
Roads (4 Wm. IV, No. 11)	35,776	2,022 0 0	0 1 1½	44,536	5,148 5 7	0 2 3½	80,312	7,170 6 7	0 1 9½
Boundaries of pastoral areas	19,198	461 5 0	0 0 5½	1,910	86 17 10	0 0 10½	21,108	548 2 10	0 0 6¼
Feature and geographical surveys	22,714	929 10 0	0 0 9½	23,786	2,935 5 0	0 2 5½	46,500	3,864 15 0	0 1 7½
Miscellaneous lengths	41,444	1,630 0 0	0 0 9½	60,023	2,800 15 0	0 0 11½	101,467	4,520 15 0	0 0 10½
Alignments				6,164	1,568 17 10	0 4 10½	6,164	1,568 17 10	0 4 10½
Check surveys				62,260	1,952 5 0	0 0 7½	62,260	1,952 5 0	0 0 7½
	119,132	5,042 15 0	0 0 10½	198,619	14,517 6 3	0 1 5½	317,551	19,560 1 3	0 1 2½

Report of the Chief Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Lands, Survey Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1893.

I do myself the honor of submitting for your information the report of the services performed in this branch of the Department during the year 1892.

The permanent field staff comprised fifty-one officers, who were classified as follows, viz., fourteen Staff district surveyors, and thirty-seven other salaried surveyors.

Mr. D. H. Murray, third-class surveyor, died on 9th July, 1892.

Deaths.

Mr. W. H. Foster, third-class surveyor, resigned on 31st January, 1892.

Resignation.

Mr. S. R. Beatty, fourth-class surveyor, was promoted to the third class, caused by the resignation of Mr. Foster.

Promotion.

Thirteen licensed surveyors were employed temporarily on salary; the services of two of them were dispensed with.

Surveyors temporarily on salary.

Fifteen of the junior licensed surveyors were employed as assistant surveyors attached to the parties of the salaried surveyors; there were three resignations and six new appointments to this staff.

Assistant Surveyors.

One hundred and thirty licensed surveyors were employed on contract surveys during the year.

Licensed Surveyors on fees.

Licenses under the Real Property Act were issued to 159 surveyors; the requisite fee of £1 1s. having been paid in each case.

Licenses under the Real Property Act.

One examination of candidates for licenses to survey Crown lands was held, viz., from 27th January to 5th February. The constitution of the Board was, at this examination different from former occasions, as two of the members were nominated by the Institution of Surveyors, which was for the first time officially represented.

Nineteen candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom ten were successful, viz. :—

T. W. Fowler.

W. U. Nowland.

H. Moorhouse.

J. S. M. Benson.

E. W. Ellis.

H. J. R. Jagd.

P. S. Hunt.

P. C. Riches.

W. L. Cooke.

J. H. Wood.

The proposal to hold a conference to consider and report upon several matters which come within cognisance of this Department had been brought under notice of the Minister in the early part of the year, and the proposal had been entertained, but was awaiting further consideration; action was expedited by the Surveyor-General of Queensland, who, after correspondence with other colonies, was duly authorised to convene a meeting at Melbourne. Upon further reference to the Minister he approved of the conference, and appointed Mr. R. McDonald, District Surveyor at Armidale, and the Chief Surveyor, as delegates on behalf of this Department; two other gentlemen, viz., Mr. Knibbs, the President, and Mr. Furber, the Honorary Secretary, having been appointed by, and on behalf of, the Institution of Surveyors of New South Wales.

Survey Conference.

The Conference, which comprised representatives from all the Australian Colonies excepting Tasmania, assembled at Melbourne on 31st October, 1892; and it is proper to record the fact that the delegates were met in the most courteous manner, and received a hospitable welcome by the representatives appointed on behalf of the Government and the Institute of Surveyors in Victoria, and that convenient arrangements had been made for business.

The delegates being all of them professional men of status, and mostly officers of long experience in conduct of Government Departments, the business was inaugurated in a practical manner and proceeded rapidly. A report was adopted containing in concise form the recommendations of the Conference, which report the Conference desired should be specially brought under notice of the several Governments who had sent representatives. A printed copy of this report was duly submitted to the Minister, under a minute by the delegates appointed by him, copies of both being hereunto annexed as an appendix.

The principal subjects dealt with by the Conference were: A common qualification for surveyors in Australasia, as a means to attain reciprocity in respect of professional service; this proposal is of public importance, and involves the constitution of a board having judicial functions in respect of granting license to practise, and suspension or cancellation thereof, for sufficient cause; which, it will be perceived, can only be attained by legislative enactment. Another matter which received much deliberation was the Hour Zone system of recording time, which will be of use mostly in arrangements for railway travelling and in telegraphy, and which has been adopted in the United States of America and some European countries, with much satisfaction to the public. The third most important matter discussed was the question of survey boundaries, viz., whether the boundaries of areas alienated by the Crown and marked on the ground, shall, as so marked, be preferred to such boundaries projected according to description in deed of grant, in cases where by these several methods they may not coincide. It is a matter largely affecting public interests, especially so if legislation thereon is retrospective in effect; in Victoria it is the subject of a special Act of Parliament, viz., "The Survey Boundaries Act, No. 855" and also in Tasmania, whilst in other colonies the matter has been left to the Law Courts to decide as to errors under the conditions mentioned, and is to some extent governed indirectly by Acts of Parliament bearing on titles to land.

There are several minor matters which are touched upon in the report of the Conference, which are all of them important as affecting the practice of survey, and as ensuring accuracy and good service to the public, and it is to be hoped that the report of the Conference may receive attention on the part of the Minister at an early date, inasmuch as the matter is of public interest, and it is felt that action taken by this Colony will be regarded as of weight.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY.

Field operations in this important survey proceeded in a satisfactory manner under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. Brooks, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.

The field staff comprised Mr. Brooks, who is the surveyor in charge, two observing surveyors, two overseers in charge of piling parties, and an additional overseer during the last quarter. Mr.

Mr. Brooks using the 18-inch altazimuth completed the observations at six stations of the south meridian series, viz.:—Wambook, Kosciusko, Numbla, Tingi Ringi, Substitute, and Bukalong; in the course of which work 2,752 horizontal angles and 379 vertical angles were measured, representing 14,134 micrometer readings, the stations observed to, number 108.

This work includes the requisite observations to combine the triangulation of New South Wales with that of Victoria.

The latitude and azimuth were observed at stations Wambook, Numbla, Substitute, and Bukalong.

In the counties of Hunter, Brisbane and Durham observations were completed at seven stations, viz.—Woodlands, Dangar, Balkau, Arthur, Skeletar, Dyrning, and Richardson; the observing surveyor measuring 3,326 horizontal angles with the 10-inch theodolite, and 50 with the 5-inch theodolite, and also 1,724 vertical angles.

In counties King, Murray, Camden, and Argyle, the requisite observations were completed at sixteen stations, viz., Bowning, Mundoonen, Chaton, Dixon, Cullarin, Martin, Jervisfield, Razorback, Ditton, Burragorang, Collong, Nattai, Gibraltar, Jellore, Gingenbullen, and Nundialla; the observing surveyor, using a 10-inch theodolite, measured 4,344 horizontal angles, and 1,435 vertical angles, in addition to which 1,399 angles were measured with a 5-inch theodolite.

In all cases where connections to trigonometrical stations did not already exist, the observing surveyor whilst at the trigonometrical station traversed the requisite connections to previous measurements, thus obviating the necessity for sending another surveyor for that purpose.

The piling overseers were engaged in clearing and forming stations in counties Wallace, Wellesley, Beresford, Auckland, St. Vincent, and Camden, and during the year completed sixty-two stations ready for observing.

In the latter part of the year the third piling overseer was appointed, and being a licensed surveyor his services were utilised in a satisfactory manner in carrying out connection surveys where requisite.

TRIGONOMETRICAL COMPUTING BRANCH.

Field-books of angle observations at the following stations have been received, namely:—Townsend Wambook, Kosciusko, Numbla, Tingi Ringi, Substitute, and Bukalong, on the south meridian series; Canemumbola, Bowning, Mundoonen, Chaton, Dixon, Cullarin, and Martin, on the series between Bathurst and the Lake George base: Jervisfield, Razorback, Ditton, Burragorang, Collong, Nattai, Gibraltar, and Jellore, in the county of Camden; Wambo West, Woodlands, Dangar, Overton, Balkau, Arthur, Skeletar, Dyrning, and Richardson, which are stations in the Hunter River District.

The observations at all these stations have been examined, and the results entered in the books of record; and also, in the duplicate books which are kept for safety in another building.

Computations of the positions of stations of the South Meridian series, which now extends to and connects with the trigonometrical survey of the Colony of Victoria, has been proceeded with as far as could be done in the absence of observations at stations Umaralla and the Peak.

It may here be mentioned that connection has been made with four stations of the Victorian triangulation. Also, particulars have been obtained respecting the Victorian survey, which will enable the series along the 150th meridian from latitude 33° S. to latitude 38° S., to be fully considered.

The completion of this part of the triangulation will be of much interest, as it will afford a convenient opportunity of entering upon consideration of the figure of the earth. This will be a matter of more than ordinary interest, on account of its being the first occasion on which satisfactory data will be available for determination of earth dimensions in this quarter of the globe.

The positions of all stations (113) of the recently observed system in the Western District, south from Bathurst, have been computed, and the co-ordinates are now available for the use of surveyors, and for map compilation.

Provisional co-ordinates of a number of stations in the Hunter River District, have been calculated. The final computation of this part of the triangulation, is, however, still delayed for the reason mentioned in my last annual report, namely, the want of observations at two important stations, Sugarloaf and Brokenback.

Notes of observations to determine the azimuth and astronomical latitude at stations Wambook, Numbla, Substitute, and Bukalong have been received. The places of stars observed at Wambook have been reduced, and the computations for that station, and the others named, are now being proceeded with.

The register of descriptions of stations Sydney and environs mentioned in last report as having been revised, has been printed during the year, and is now published. Copies of the descriptions of stations in and around Newcastle, Bathurst, and Albury, with their co-ordinate positions, have been prepared for publication.

Copies of the co-ordinates of stations have been supplied to other branches of the Department, and also, to other Departments of the Public Service. Reference bearings have, in the absence of a published register of stations, been supplied, as usual, for the information of surveyors and others.

It is, I think, desirable to mention, that "compilation of maps on the basis of the trigonometrical survey has been continued throughout the year." The advantages presented by maps so constructed will probably not be distinguished by many using them, but the greater facility of construction is fully appreciated by those engaged in the work of compilation, and such maps are found to be additionally economical by reason of the greater accuracy afforded which renders unnecessary the frequent recompilation otherwise required.

That other departments of the service avail themselves of the advantages offered by the trigonometrical survey, is shown by our being called upon during the year to supply information as to the triangulation of Newcastle and the Lower Hunter, to the Mines Department for use in preparing a map of that district; similar information respecting the same locality to the Department of Public Works, which had in contemplation an extensive survey of Port Hunter, and the lower part of the Hunter River; similar information about Sydney and Newcastle for the use of the Defence Department. It may also be mentioned, that heights of trigonometrical stations in the Shoalhaven District, have been supplied for use in the geological survey of the Colony.

INSTRUMENTS.

The large stock of surveying, astronomical, and other instruments belonging to the Department, has been kept in serviceable order during the year, and the needs of different branches have been met by the issue of such instruments as theodolites, standard tapes, arithmometers, &c. Arithmometers afford so much assistance in the somewhat laborious computations required to be made in the various District Survey Offices and elsewhere, that it was deemed advisable to replenish the stock by the purchase of three of Tate's improved arithmometers, and at the same time four worn-out instruments were sent to England to have recently-devised improvements added to them. The former have been found to work satisfactorily, and the latter are working so well that six other instruments out of repair have now been sent to Messrs. C. and E. Layton, of London, to be renovated in the same manner.

The large photographic camera belonging to this Department, which has for some time been kept at the Government Printing Office, was during the year placed in stock with the other instruments, in anticipation of its being utilised by this office as an additional means of map-production after completion of the new building where the necessary accommodation in the shape of a photographic gallery is provided.

CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.

Four officers were employed in this branch, and their services were fully utilized in carrying out the duties, a statement of which is given hereunder:—

Papers received from other branches	...	...	...	17,221
Papers, plans, tracings, &c., received by post	...	...	...	5,734
Instructions issued to surveyors	...	...	...	1,578
Memoranda sent to surveyors	...	...	...	10,541
Letters written and despatched	...	...	...	925
Lithos., tracings, and plans sent to surveyors	...	...	...	1,959
Minutes written to the Under Secretary	...	...	...	1,010
Decisions by the Minister noted	...	...	...	603
Telegrams despatched	...	...	...	153

A "Register of Leave" is kept in this branch, in which all leaves of absence granted to the permanent and temporary staff of the Survey Branch (field and office) are recorded.

DETAIL SURVEY.

During the past year the Detail Survey of the city and suburbs has been steadily progressing under the immediate supervision of the Surveyor-in-charge. Eight surveyors were engaged on this work until the beginning of September, when one was transferred to other duty.

The report forwarding the plan of an alignment survey of a number of streets at Redfern, the field work of which was carried out in 1891, has been received in connection therewith. It is satisfactory to note that the practice of conducting the detail and alignment surveys at one and the same time proved economical. Owing to the unsatisfactory character of some of the private subdivisions, more particularly with regard to the definition of street frontages, the dense population, and vested interest involved, their alignment was more than ordinarily troublesome, the short lengths of the building lines necessitating the use and fixation of an unusual number of alignment posts, rendering tedious the progress of the work. Notwithstanding those difficulties, the survey of 3 miles 73 chains, involving the fixation of 554 houses, locating and erecting 197 posts, was completed at a cost of 4s. per chain.

As the Detail Survey advances into the outlying suburban areas, the population becomes more scattered, and the tenements, consisting chiefly of gentlemen's residences standing in the midst of ornamental grounds, are individually more costly to fix than in the more densely built-over areas. In the course of the year's operations a large number of structures have been detailed to which the term "tenement" is not applicable; for instance, the railway stations at Ashfield, Croydon, Strathfield, and Parramatta, the Industrial School buildings, Lunatic Asylum and Gaol at Parramatta, Fort Macquarie, Public Baths (Cook's River), wharfs, &c., all of which occupied a considerable amount of time, demanded carefulness, and considerably increased the cost of the survey calculated on that basis. Experience goes to prove that as this class of survey advances into the less populous area its cost per tenement increases, whilst computed on an "area" basis it decreases.

The cost per tenement for new work in 1892 has been 16s. 9d., as compared with 15s. 6d. for 1891; 15s. 11d. for 1890; 15s. 8d. for 1889; 11s. 6d. for 1888; 17s. for 1887; and 23s. 8d. for 1886.

In consequence of alterations and the erection of new buildings occupied as business premises situated on some of the oldest detailed parts of the city, a mass of fresh surveys has been effected to enable the plans to be brought up to the requirements of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. These buildings cannot be fairly described as tenements, and, as a rule, take more time in survey than entirely new work; consequently there is a marked increase in the cost of this class of work computed on the "tenement" basis, viz., 25s. 10d. as against 13s. in the previous year. The cost of survey in connection with suburban areas is 14s. 10d. per tenement. The alterations and additions fixed this year are 6,208 against 3,294 in 1891.

As the field staff was smaller than in any preceding year, the area surveyed as well as the number of tenements fixed has decreased. The year's new surveys cover an area of 2,401 acres as against 3,772; acres in 1891, while the area resurveyed to bring existing maps up to date has been 453 acres in 1892, and in 1891 it was 777 acres; 113 sheets of new work, showing the full details of 2,477 tenements, have been received, in addition to which surveys for second editions of 32 sheets, showing 732 new tenements, and revisional surveys, prior to publication, of 160 sheets with 737 tenements erected since the date of original survey have also been completed.

The number of tenements fixed during the year has been—new work 2,477, in surveys for second edition 732, and in revision prior to publication 737, making a total of 3,946.

Incidental to the Detail Survey proper was the fixation of about 58 miles of streets, 3 miles of the banks of Cook's River and Parramatta River, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of coast, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of tram lines, 3 miles of railway, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water-courses.

The

The distribution of the Detail Survey is shown in the following tabular statement, which does not include revisional surveys:—

New Surveys.			Surveys for 2nd Edition.		
Municipalities.	No. of Sheets.	Area.	Municipalities.	No. of Sheets.	Area.
		Acres.			Acres.
Alexandria	9	227	Sydney	1	9
Ashfield	5	114	Waterloo	8	139
Marrickville	9	176	Waverley	1	21
North Botany	24	640	Camperdown	1	15
North Sydney	6	91	Glebe	1	24
Parramatta	36	655	Paddington	4	53
Randwick	10	256	Sydney	24	335
Strathfield	4	73	Woollahra	2	25
	103	2,232		42	621

During the year skeleton or standard surveys of Southern Alexandria and parts of Waterloo and North Botany, comprising a traversed length of 16 miles, have been carried out at an extremely low cost.

In addition to the detail and standard surveys enumerated above, a few other matters have been attended to by the officers of the Branch, as they could be carried out with special economy by the Detail Survey staff; amongst them may be mentioned the course of Shea's Creek Canal and Cook's River, as recently altered by the fascining of the banks by the Works Department; connections between the existing boundary stones at Parramatta and the detail and trigonometrical surveys, so as to obtain the absolute bearings and distances for the purposes of a reclamation of the borough; connections from the Strathfield and Concord surveys to trigonometrical stations X22, Y22, and W15; the course of extension of tram-lines from Leichhardt to Five Dock; redefinition and remarking of road of access to Rushcutter's Bay Park; inspection of and report upon proposed fencing of cemetery at Thirlmere, &c.

During the year there have been various changes in the personnel of the Drafting Branch, and an increase to its strength, with satisfactory results.

Altogether 87 plans or sheets of Detail Survey have been plotted and drawn, and the plans of two skeleton or standard traverses, in addition to which extra details have been placed on 51 plans of which second editions have to be published, and further information has been drawn on 146 plans prior to first publication.

With regard to the preparation of tracings, the increase on last year is marked; 104 sheets have been completed, and 63, the bare outline of which had been done by contract, have been perfected. In consequence of alterations effected to plans, of which the surveys have been revised, 187 tracings have been brought up to date by the addition of fresh work. Seventy-seven sheets, comprising 51 for first and 26 for second editions, have been forwarded to the Lithographic Branch, and there was in the branch a further number of 137 tracings ready for transmission. Forty detail sheets, comprising 28 first and 12 second editions, were published, making a total of 479 now published.

The information in the branch continues to be largely used by the public, especially by the surveyors in private practice, for the purposes of the Real Property Act, as 745 plans and 327 field-books have been referred to throughout the year; the number of plans of the Detail Survey used by the other branches of the head office, being 299.

Herewith is a tabular statement showing the comparative amount and cost of Detail Surveys from 1886 to 1889, inclusively:—

TABLE showing comparative amount and cost of Detail Surveys from 1886 to 1892.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of sheets surveyed and transmitted.....	49	91	104	178	311	172	113
Number of original sheets revised for second edition of lithographs.....	.....	.....	.....	19	3	48	32
Number of sheets revised and brought up to date prior to first publication .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	87	160
Area surveyed (ex-surveys for second editions)	649 ac.	1,095 ac.	1,583 ac.	3,924 ac.	6,574 ac.	3,772 ac.	2,401 ac.
Area covered by surveys for second editions .....	.....	.....	.....	256 ac.	39 ac.	777 ac.	453 ac.
Length of streets fixed	28 m.	47 m.	57 m. 41 ch.	111 m. 30 ch.	176 m. 22 ch.	77 m. 40 ch.	57 m. 70 ch.
Number of tenements fixed (ex second edition and revision surveys).....	5,094	8,309	8,125	8,464	9,929	3,454	2,477
Number of tenements fixed in surveys for second editions.....	.....	.....	.....	511	84	1,930	732
Number of tenements fixed in revision surveys prior to first publication .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	810	737
Number of alterations and additions to original surveys, exclusive of new tenements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,294	6,208
Average cost per tenement in the suburbs.....	£1 3 8	17s. 0d.	11s. 6d.	15s. 8d.	15s. 11d.	15s. 6d. 0½d.	16s. 9d.
Average cost per tenement of revision and second edition surveys.....	.....	.....	.....	11s. 11d.	7s. 11d.	13s.	£1 5 10
Average cost per acre throughout....	£8 12 8	£6 4 7	£3 1 6	£1 13 11	£1 4 1	14s. 3d.	12s. 9d.

Two maps are annexed showing in blue tint the area surveyed for water supply and sewerage purposes during 1892, and in red tint the area surveyed prior to that year.

DRAFTING

DRAFTING BRANCHES.

During the first three months of the year, 1892, six draftsmen had to be taken from their ordinary duties in the Occupation and other branches in order to compute the amounts due by and to the Crown under the operation of the Crown Rents Act. Full particulars of this work may be found in the introductory part of the Annual Report for 1891.

The parish maps completed and published are appreciably in excess of last year's numbers.

Fewer County and Town maps were however published, partly owing to the preparation of some special maps for the Chicago Exposition and the revision of the Trigonometrical Register.

A new feature this year was the preparation of a number of special auction sale plans and posters, in order to better advertise the sale of lands of a more than ordinarily valuable character.

The six-sheet map of the city and environs was duly completed and printed by the close of the year and a vigorous canvas resulted in the receipt of 200 orders for the map at the price of £5 5s. per copy. Further sales will probably take place from time to time, and a number of copies will be required by other departments.

The miscellaneous business transacted in the Charting Branch exhibits a substantial increase upon last year's return, but fewer plans were received from district offices for charting.

The Roads Branch shows an increase in both the administrative and charting work.

The prompt disposal of the Crown Rents cases and the annual refund schedules has enabled the work of cataloguing and indexing field-books to be taken up by the Occupation Branch, and fair progress has been made with the older books.

The decrease in the work performed by the Lithographic Branch is more apparent than real, and is to be found in the smaller number of forms and circulars printed; apart from this unimportant item an increase of work has been in reality performed.

One candidate for temporary draftsmanship was examined and passed satisfactorily, but it is not probable that any further examinations of this kind will be held, as it has been decided to recruit the staff in the future from probationers.

Detailed statements of the work performed in the different branches follow; and maps are attached showing progress of the Colony map compilation, Land Districts and Land Board Districts to date, and a new map showing rabbit-proof fences so far as known to the Department.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARTING BRANCH.

No changes of importance in the personnel of the staff occurred during 1892.

A considerable number of applications for exchanges of land under section 46 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, were received for preliminary investigation, several of them being referred to the branch more than once to work out alternate proposals and deal with other questions connected therewith.

Altogether 279 cases were received, representing a number of applications in their various stages, and of these 243 were disposed of during the year.

The new system of reserve posting, brought into operation at the beginning of 1891, has been found to work satisfactorily; but, though it was intended to commence the adaptation of the system to back years, the current work of the branch prevented this from being given effect to during 1892.

The notation on plans and office maps of confirmations of conditional purchases and conditional leases, and of the consecutive numbers gazetted in connection with conditional leases has received careful attention, and, although on the 18th of January, there were considerable arrears (745 schedules being then on hand), at the close of the year these had been reduced to forty, which included current work.

During the months of June, July, and August, the current work generally was interfered with, by the influx of cases to be scheduled for auction sale. Owing to the large number of papers of this class for gazetting, and in many instances, for additional information and sketches, and the rate at which it was necessary to dispose of them, the reserve charting, and other work of the branch in these months accumulated considerably, but the arrears were overtaken before the year closed.

During 1891, 125,030 acres were gazetted for auction, but for 1892, the total reached was 327,934 acres.

A considerable reduction has to be recorded in connection with the charting of new surveys, as compared with the previous year. In 1891, 11,300 plans were received representing 13,546 portions; the numbers for 1892 are 8,837 plans showing 12,814 portions. The cost under this head for the year was £480.

The preparation of Parliamentary and other returns occupied less time during 1892, than in previous years.

Among matters of a miscellaneous character which occupied the time of draftsmen, were:— Posting up resumption registers from 1881 to 1889 inclusively, and examining maps as to charting; Returns for the Public Works Department, of land alienated; projecting the outlines of a scheme for determining, more accurately than hitherto done, the area of alienated land within each county for publication in the Statistical Register.

It might also be added, that a considerable number of cases involving a large amount of noting on maps and plans, were dealt with during the year.

The following statement sets forth the classification and quantity of service performed during this and the previous year:—

	1891.	1892.
Miscellaneous papers in branch on 31st December...	679	617
Auction	180	175
Cases dealt with during the year, inclusive of auction ...	9,087	11,307
Cases dealt with during the year, exclusive of auction ...	7,462	8,276
Confirmations noted	10,644	9,100
Consecutive numbers of Conditional Leases noted ...	2,767	16,000
Plans and tracings charted	11,300	8,837
Area gazetted for auction during the year	125,030 acres.	327,934 acres.

COMPILING

COMPILING BRANCH.

Miscellaneous Division.—This division is charged with the compilation and drawing of town, county, colony, and miscellaneous maps, and the charting of feature surveys, connection surveys, and new railway lines.

Sixteen new town and village maps have been compiled and drawn, including Carrington, Orange, St. Leonards, &c., and one map charted up for new edition.

Six county maps have been completed, viz., Argyle, Fitzroy, Raleigh, Clarence, Manara, Farnell, and the standard map of Yancowinna charted up for new edition.

The map of the County of Cumberland has been compiled, and is now being drawn for photo-lithography.

The progress made on the new Colony map compilation is shown on the appended sketch map.

Ninety-four plans of feature surveys and connections, comprising 605 miles of survey, have been charted. Four proclaimed railway lines and one railway trial line have also been charted.

Maps of the Land Board Districts of Armidale and Grafton have been completed. A number of miscellaneous maps have also been prepared, including a map of Australia, and eleven miscellaneous maps for the Chicago Exposition, a chart of part of the coast line to accompany a pamphlet on our fisheries, railway maps, rainfall maps, auction sale plans, maps for Parliamentary Committees, and others of minor importance.

The whole of one officer's time and portions of others' have also been devoted to the charting of plans of connections to trigonometrical and astronomical stations on the general maps of the office, and the revision of the Trigonometrical Register.

Parish Map Division.—This division is exclusively engaged upon the compilation and charting-up of parish maps for publication.

The total number of maps completed during the year is in excess of the previous year's return, the numbers being—

	1891.	1892.
Parish maps compiled... ..	192	210
Parish maps prepared for new edition	121	107
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	313	317

The above comprise maps in all the Board Districts except Bourke, but the greater number are in the more settled districts, and are, consequently, of an intricate nature. The standard parish maps now number 2,136.

Fewer heliographs were prepared than during 1891, 2,330 copies having been printed at an average cost of 1s. 8d. per copy. The prints, are, however, nearly all of large size, the majority being detail sheets, road plans, and alignment plans.

The schedule of county, town, parish, and miscellaneous maps printed during the year will be found under the head of Lithographic Branch.

LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

The business of this branch shows a slight decrease below that of 1891, in the number of maps, plans, and documents printed for issue and publication. The following returns in tabular form show the published results of compilations, at the head office, of county, town, parish, and miscellaneous maps, together with the printing of work for other departments, official forms for departmental use, and of plans drawn by surveyors for reproduction.

These maps and plans are either lithographed in the branch, or by the aid of photo-lithography at the Government Printing Office, they are completed here, and printed from stone or zinc plates.

For convenience of official record lithographs are classified thus:—1. Counties; 2. Towns; 3. Parishes; 4. Auction sale plans; 5. Miscellaneous; 6. Other Departments; and 7. Official forms.

1. Counties.

County lithographs show measured areas, roads, reserves, features, and all other information which is capable of delineation on a scale of 2 miles to an inch. They are published at five shillings per copy. Copies are also printed on a reduced scale of 8 miles to an inch, which are used for office purposes only.

Six county maps were completed during the year, comprising 1,100 printed copies.

Clyde*	Clyde	Kennedy.*
Northumberland*	Sandon*	Sandon.

Of these maps, those indicated by the asterisk are on the scale of 8 miles to an inch.

2 Towns.

Town lithographs show the general design, measured lands, and names of purchasers, reserves and dedications within town and suburban limits; they are usually photo-lithographed from compilations made at this office or from the surveyors' original plans, to the scales of 4 or 8 chains to an inch and sold at one shilling per copy.

Thirty-three towns were completed during the year, comprising 4,050 printed copies.

Alma	Coonabarabran	Helensburgh West	Tinonee
Appin	Coraki	Ivanhoe	Tarrowangee
Barnedman	Cordillera	Maroota	Trundle
Bethungra	Craigie	Merriwa	Turimetta
Bigga	Drake	Monga	Wellington
Broulee	Euston	Picton	Wombat
Buri	Gol Gol	Raymond Terrace	
Camberwell	Gooloongolah	Richmond	
Canowindra	Helensburgh West	Tambaroora	

Names repeated show that two editions have been printed during the year.

3. *Parishes.*

Parish maps are compiled to a scale of 20 chains to an inch, for office use, and then, with few exceptions, reduced to 40-chain scale for publication and sale at 1s. per copy.

Three hundred and eighteen parishes were completed during the year, comprising 27,497 printed copies.

8 in Argyle	6 in Cumberland	3 in Hawes	12 in Northumberland
1 „ Arawatta	1 „ Cunningham	3 „ Hume	3 „ Phillip
4 „ Ashburnham	4 „ Darling	2 „ Hunter	4 „ Pottinger
2 „ Auckland	1 „ Denham	3 „ Inglis	3 „ Raleigh
12 „ Baradine	1 „ Drake	1 „ Jamieson	3 „ Richmond
2 „ Beresford	1 „ Dudley	2 „ King	8 „ Rous
12 „ Bland	14 „ Durham	2 „ Leichhardt	2 „ Roxburgh
1 „ Bligh	2 „ Ewenmar	3 „ Lincoln	3 „ Sandon
4 „ Bourke	4 „ Fitzroy	9 „ Macquarie	5 „ St. Vincent
13 „ Brisbane	10 „ Forbes	1 „ Mitchell	1 „ Townsend
1 „ Cadell	1 „ Gipps	1 „ Monteagle	2 „ Urana
4 „ Camden	21 „ Gloucester	8 „ Murchison	1 „ Vernon
7 „ Clarendon	6 „ Gough	5 „ Murray	2 „ Wallace
1 „ Clarke	28 „ Goulburn	2 „ Nandewar	1 „ Wellesley
2 „ Clive	8 „ Gordon	2 „ Napier	1 „ Wellington
13 „ Cook	2 „ Gowen	1 „ Narromine	5 „ Westmoreland
1 „ Cooper	3 „ Gregory	2 „ Nicholson	1 „ Wynyard.
1 „ Cowley	9 „ Harden		

4. *Auction Sale Plans.*

Lithographs of all lands measured for auction are printed for use at auction sales, and are sold at 1s. per copy.

One hundred and ninety-five auction sale plans were completed during the year, comprising 15,415 printed copies.

5. *Miscellaneous.*

In this class, during the year, the principal maps printed have been:—6-sheet map, in colours, of Sydney and environs; 62 sheets of the detail survey of the city and suburbs; 6-sheet trigonometrical map of New South Wales; index map to sheets of the detail survey of Sydney and suburbs; county plans of occupation licenses; Newcastle Pasturage Reserve; drawings of rabbit-proof gates; 2-sheet map of country between George's River and Broken Bay, showing trigonometrical stations; map of New South Wales, showing stock routes, &c.; maps of snow leases; and maps to illustrate Annual Report of Department of Lands for 1891.

One hundred and five miscellaneous maps, &c., were completed during the year, comprising 20,484 printed copies.

6. *Other Departments.*

Maps, plans, and diagrams have been printed for the departments of Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Mines, Public Works, Water Supply and Sewerage, Government Statistician, Postmaster-General, Commissioners for World's Columbian Exposition, and the Railway Commissioners, embracing principally compilations of sheets of the detail survey of suburbs of Sydney, on 2-chain scale for sewerage purposes; plan of National Park; New South Wales, showing artesian wells; postal map of New South Wales; orchid drawings; maps and diagrams connected with census report; maps and plans for distribution at the Chicago Exposition; railway diagrams of grades; railway maps, showing coaching routes of New South Wales, and railway systems of Australasia; working drawings of bridges and map of New South Wales, showing timber areas.

Fifty maps, plans, and diagrams were completed during the year, comprising 56,743 printed copies, for other Departments.

The approximate value of the work, including drawing, printing, paper, and supervision, amounted to £625 10s. 8d.

7. *Official Forms.*

These forms comprise circulars, decisions, forms, and memoranda required for use at head-quarters and at country offices.

One hundred and seventeen official forms were completed during the year, comprising 66,665 printed copies.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1891 AND 1892.

Map, Plan, or Document.	1891.		1892.	
	Number of Separate Maps.	Number of Copies Printed.	Number of Separate Maps.	Number of Copies Printed.
Counties	15	2,650	6	1,100
Towns	39	4,430	33	4,050
Parishes	277	21,615	318	27,497
Auction Sale Plans	189	13,940	195	15,415
Miscellaneous	81	24,000	105	20,484
Other Departments	61	36,190	50	56,743
Official Forms	196	107,365	117	66,665
Totals	858	210,190	823	191,954

A greater degree of economy and efficiency is attained by the employment of contract draftsmen on certain classes of miscellaneous work, principally comprising the sheets of the detail survey of the city and suburbs, which are usually drawn on zinc by private persons or firms outside the office, and the copies printed here.

Contracts are rarely made for printing work, the modern machinery now in stock being ample for all purposes.

Contractors for lithographic work received the sum of £1,306 19s. 5d., of which sum the drawing contracts amounted to £1,303 9s. 11d., and the printing to £3 9s. 6d.

ROADS BRANCH.

This branch deals with applications for survey and opening of roads through alienated lands, and after survey, takes necessary action towards the establishment of such roads under the Acts 4 William IV. No. 11., and 53 Victoria No. 21. It has also to consider all objections, &c., which may be made with regard to the resumption and opening of such roads, and applications for land in lieu of the area so resumed. It deals with applications for the survey and alignment of streets under Act 2 Victoria No. 2; with applications for the purchase of unnecessary roads under 67th section of Act 48 Victoria No. 18; with applications for permission to erect public gates under Act 39 Victoria No. 10, and with various other matters having reference to roads and streets, &c.

The number of applications for surveys of roads and streets received during the year was 300; the number of surveyor's reports received and dealt with (exclusive of reports transmitting plans of surveys) was 475; 335 plans showing 836 miles of road survey, and 35 plans showing 313 streets as aligned for carriage and foot-ways, were received; 72 applications for public gates and 90 applications for the purchase of unnecessary roads were dealt with; also 296 objections and claims had to be considered; and numerous applications and letters, which were sent in asking for information with regard to road and street matters, had to be answered.

Papers having reference to roads, streets, and gates, in number about 6,926, have been registered in this branch during the year; which, together with 537 papers registered in other branches, make a total of 7,413 papers received and dealt with, being an increase of about 1,000 on the number received during the year 1891.

OCCUPATION DRAFTING BRANCH.

The general work of this branch has been similar to that of previous years.

The indexing and cataloguing of the old field-books, some of which date back to the year 1794, have been proceeded with.

During the first quarter of the year four officers from this branch (one being in charge), together with six other officers, were engaged as a special staff in making the necessary computations for determining the amounts due under the Crown rents' Act to or from the pastoral lessees. In carrying out this work the greatest care and accuracy were necessary owing to the intricate nature of the accounts; and it is therefore satisfactory to note that in the few instances where the lessees challenged the accuracy of the official calculations no difficulty was experienced in proving their correctness.

Interest tables for the use of Crown lands agents were computed, showing the interest payable at 5 or 4 per cent. on any amount from one penny to £2,000, for any number of days up to one year. These tables, the printing of which in book form is now almost completed, represent a very considerable amount of careful work, and will, no doubt, prove very useful.

About 1,700 calculations of refunds due have been made; this number being considerably in excess of previous years.

Two hundred and six miles of pastoral holding boundaries have been surveyed, at a cost of £599, of which, the sum of £207 5s. 6d. was recouped from the lessees; also, sums were recovered from the pastoral lessees, viz., £146 for the survey of 145 miles of pastoral holding boundaries common to homestead leases, and £164 7s. 9d. on account of surveys made by salaried surveyors.

Plans of ninety abandoned resumed and leasehold areas were prepared and forwarded to the District Surveyors for report as to the best means of disposal.

A map has also been prepared showing the rabbit-proof fences in existence (about 10,000 miles), and will shortly be ready for issue.

The following schedule shows the principal items of business dealt with during the year:—

Cases under section 143, Act of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	49
County maps charted with pastoral holdings	...	...	...	...	...	13
Parish maps charted with pastoral holdings	...	...	...	...	...	321
Homestead leases charted and noted	...	...	...	...	...	493
Appraised rents charted and noted on Minister's map	...	...	...	...	...	998
Surveys of pastoral holdings charted	...	...	...	...	...	54
Tracings and lithographs prepared	...	...	...	...	...	244
Refund schedules dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	1,680
Questions as to leasehold and resumed areas replied to	...	...	...	...	...	926
Abandoned holdings prepared for disposal at auction, or otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	90
Field-books indexed and catalogued	...	...	...	...	...	500
Miles of rabbit-proof fencing charted on map from the inspectors' reports	...	...	...	...	...	4,000

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACT BRANCH.

The number of drawings prepared is somewhat greater than the number prepared in the preceding year, while the number of applications dealt with exceeds the number dealt with in 1891 by 591.

During the year the practice was initiated of making standard tracings of plans of roads and of alignments of streets, in order that heliographic copies of such plans might be obtainable at any time at little cost. Two hundred and fifteen of these carefully-prepared tracings were made, some of them being very large.

A considerable portion of the time of the officers on salary was spent in making various illustrative drawings to accompany cases to be submitted to the Minister, and cases to be referred to other departments. Altogether 878 drawings were made by officers on salary.

At the close of 1892 there were no applications undealt with, except such as had been received in the branch during the last week of the year.

RETURN OF SERVICES PERFORMED.

	Tracings.	Lithos.	Plans.	Sundries.	Totals.
Tracings, charted-up lithographs, &c., supplied to District Surveyors, including 273 standard tracings	449	41	.....	3	493
Tracings and charted-up lithographs supplied to surveyors in the field.....	179	13	.....	.....	192
Tracings of plans of roads and alignments of streets, including 215 standard tracings.....	321	.....	.....	.....	321
Tracings and charted-up lithographs prepared for auction sale purposes	1,644	95	.....	.....	1,739
Tracings, charted-up lithographs, &c., prepared for Parliamentary Returns	37	6	.....	7	50
Tracings and charted-up lithographs prepared for other departments	191	104	.....	.....	295
Tracings of surveys of holding boundaries, &c., prepared for lessees.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Standard tracings of parish maps	34	.....	.....	.....	34
Tracings of plans of detailed survey of city and suburbs prepared in connection with the publication of city and suburban maps	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Tracings and charted-up lithographs showing special, annual, and residential leases, prepared for lessees, Chairmen of Land Boards, Land Agents, Cumberland ranger, and others	345	11	.....	.....	356
Tracings, charted-up lithographs, &c., prepared for illustrative purposes for the use of the Miscellaneous Branch	176	264	.....	8	448
Small "sectional" plans of town and suburban lands, prepared for general use in place of original large plans .....	.....	.....	58	.....	58
Certified tracings of "sectional" plans prepared for use in the Head Office	105	.....	.....	.....	105
Tracings prepared for use of inspectors in the field	73	.....	.....	.....	73
Tracings, charted-up lithographs, &c., prepared for sundry purposes.....	336	142	2	65	545
Totals	3,972	676	60	83	4,791
Total number of applications					1,666

PLAN RECORD BRANCH.

Approximate number of plans entered in books at end of year	258,300
Approximate number issued and returned to and from officers in Head Office, Metropolitan and Mines Department	180,000
Cancelled maps in Branch	660
Plans and tracings sent to plan-mounter	4,984
Issued to Inquiry Branch	1,500
Exhibited at counter	4,000
Surveyors' field-books	2,800
Auction sale plans	171
Despatched to D.S.O's.	19,765
Returned from D.S.O's.	18,313
Applications from D.S.O's. for plans and registered... ..	3,524
Memoranda returning plans from D.S.O's. and registered	1,386
Draftsmen's memoranda to D.S.O's. for plans	1,782
Certified copies received	8,050

MAP SALES BRANCH.

The number of maps received in 1892 is considerably greater than during 1891, but the number issued is not so large as during that year.

Cash sales, exclusive of orders received for the new city and environs map, show a decrease of about 25 per cent. on 1891 returns.

RETURN of Lithographs received for the years 1891 and 1892.—Lithographs received from the Lithographic Branch.

	Number.		Copies.		Value.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
County maps	8	3	1,246	346	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cities, towns, and village maps	39	42	3,990	7,744	373 16 0	103 16 0
Parish maps	279	340	17,414	21,610	249 7 6	4,515 5 0
Auction sale maps	177	185	13,348	13,073	870 14 0	1,080 10 0
Colony maps	5	3	1,450	1,020	667 8 0	653 13 0
Detail surveys	62	61	3,549	3,537	671 17 6	282 10 0
Miscellaneous maps	6	5	1,308	1,586	532 7 0	530 11 0
Totals	576	630	42,305	48,916	3,445 7 0	7,384 6 6

Lithographs sold in 1891—3,915; price realised, £399 11s. 2d.

Lithographs sold in 1892—3,520; price realised, £297 9s. 8d.

Letters replied to:—1891, 1,084; 1892, 1,008.

COPIES issued, inclusive of those sent to Land Agents for sale, District Survey Offices, Railway, Roads, and other Departments.

	Copies.		Value.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Counties.....	1,755	936	£ s. d. 526 13 0	£ s. d. 280 16 0
Towns, cities, and villages.....	3,126	3,483	195 7 6	281 12 6
Parishes.....	23,060	19,040	1,153 0 0	952 9 0
Auction.....	6,858	9,157	342 18 0	457 17 0
Detail surveys.....	3,329	2,491	499 7 0	373 13 0
Geographical divisions.....	69	74	8 12 6	9 5 0
Large Colony.....	352	251	264 3 9	188 5 0
Small Colony.....	411	148	25 13 9	9 5 0
Calculation books.....	130	53	11 18 4	4 17 2
Land Board district maps.....	317	46	39 12 6	5 15 0
Miscellaneous.....	899	433	123 12 3	59 10 9
Totals.....	40,300	36,121	3,190 18 7	2,623 5 5

PLAN-MOUNTING BRANCH.

The return of this branch shows that 18,206 pieces of work were performed during the year, being a fair increase on last year's return. All current requisitions have been disposed of.

J. WITTER ALLWORTH,
Acting Chief Surveyor.

APPENDIX.

INTERCOLONIAL SURVEY CONFERENCE.

Min. 92,9110.

On the 11th August last the Minister for Lands was pleased to appoint us as delegates, representing the Lands Department of New South Wales, to the Intercolonial Conference of Surveyors, which was convened at Melbourne during the month of November last, and at which other Australasian Colonies were represented, viz., Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand. We have the honor to enclose herewith two copies of the report of that Conference, and respectfully submit for consideration the several recommendations contained therein; and would urge the desirableness of taking such steps as shall be requisite to carry them into effect.

We would beg to offer a few remarks touching the matters discussed, which may be regarded as of the most importance to this Department.

Land Surveyors' Act. Recommendations 1 to 12.

The Conference adopted a memorandum or draft of provisions to be embodied in legislative enactment, with the object of attaining reciprocity in respect of practice for land surveyors in the several Australasian Colonies, and of ensuring efficiency by constituting a Board of Control for each Colony having judicial functions, viz., to examine and grant certificates of competency, *i.e.*, license to practise, and to deal with cases of professional misconduct, thus to secure to the public trustworthy and efficient service. This may perhaps be regarded as the most important result of the deliberations of the Conference, and it may be pointed out that when carried into effect such a measure will relieve the Lands Department of embarrassment in dealing with incapable or unworthy practitioners, and also that the proposed enactment will not interfere with the prerogative of the Minister to grant the license to survey Crown lands.

Survey Boundaries Act. Recommendation No. 13.

It will be observed that it is proposed that authority to practise under the 100th section of the Real Property Act shall be conveyed by the license hereafter to be granted. It is felt that there will be no risk to the public incurred by this alteration as the powers to be conferred on the Board of Control will be of such character as to ensure competency as far as it is possible to do so.

Another matter of special interest to this Department is recommendation No. 15, which is founded upon the Survey Boundaries Act of Victoria (No. 855) which has previously been under your notice. This Act was intended to provide the means of settling the frequently recurring disputes concerning boundaries of grants. The Conference attached much weight to this matter, and it may be deemed of such importance as to merit further notice.

It may be premised that in all measurement of land there is some imperfection, that error of more or less extent may be expected, that the more exact the survey the greater will be the cost; therefore it is requisite to meet requirements of settlement by prescribing certain reasonable limits or allowance for error, *i.e.*, to define the meaning of the phrase commonly used "be the same admeasurement a little more or less" within which for the future, measurement may be regarded as practically correct for purposes of alienation, and also to prevent litigation, and, as far as possible, to assure proper protection of boundary marks by proprietors, by enacting that such boundary marks, where proven, shall be accepted in preference to those projected from the description of metes and bounds in the deed of grant, in cases where the boundaries, under these different circumstances, may not coincide. It may be remarked that on account of more exact means and improved mode of survey, and in view of the safeguards to be provided under the proposed Surveyors' Act before mentioned, there was general expression of confidence in the probable useful effect of the proposal.

It

It may be pointed out that an express enactment will be requisite to attain what is desired, for the reason that the decisions of the Law Courts in this Colony, and the practice established, is to give the preference to the rectilinear metes and bounds described in the deed rather than to survey marks; and inasmuch as the laws and practice of the various colonies affecting this matter are diverse, and careful investigation would be requisite to indicate any amendment of existing laws or new legislation, the Conference felt it could not do more than recommend, in general terms, the object to be attained.

Regina v. Cooper.
N.S.W. Law
Reports, Vol. vii,
fo. 15 (1888.)

It is to be borne in mind that, in this Colony, there is a law which enables corrections of manifest errors in deeds of grant, viz., the Titles to Lands Act, 22 Victoria No. 1, to which recourse has been had frequently of late years; also, there is provision in the Real Property Act, 26 Victoria No. 9, which enables the correction of minor mistakes; and also, there is an Act, 3 and 4 William IV., c. 27, which limits action in respect of recovery of real estate to a term of twenty years. Consequently, there may not be as weighty arguments to support such legislation in this Colony, as elsewhere; and should such enactment as that contemplated by the Conference be entered on, it should be a subject for very careful consideration whether it should be retrospective in its action.

As to grants based upon surveys effected of late years or hereafter to be effected under the mode of license to practise now proposed, little or no risk or difficulty need be apprehended, for the reason that there will be a means of punishing surveyors for erroneous or faulty work, which hitherto has been wanting.

It is scarcely requisite to state, that for the successful carrying out of legislation such as that proposed, it will be necessary to maintain regular and systematic inspection of every surveyor's work, even as now is the practice of this Department; and it is to be borne in mind that it will become the more imperative in the public interest.

The recommendation for inserting permanent marks, so as to enable recovery of the alignment of a town, is based upon a necessity which becomes daily more apparent. With respect to the subdivision of alienated lands, it will, it is thought, be necessary to obtain an amendment of the Real Property Act; and, with respect to Government towns and other subdivisions of Crown lands, the insertion of the requisite permanent marks may be attained by instructing the District Surveyors who are in a position to provide for such in any contract for survey to be let; and in respect of survey generally, the requisite directions may be conveyed by a circular. At present, under the regulations of this Department, such permanent marks as are intended are provided only in the measurement of homestead leases and feature survey. The immense advantage to be thus secured to the public becomes of national importance, viewed in its aspect of enabling the identification or recovery of boundaries, when in the process of settlement and occupation the original marking of the same (as now prescribed by Departmental survey regulations) becomes destroyed.

Permanent
reference marks
for surveys, and
protection of the
same. Recon-
mendations Nos.
14, 15, 16.

The desirableness of laying down in suitable places and in a proper manner a standard measure of length for adjustment of surveyors' apparatus is so patent and so necessary for the public protection, that it needs no further comment on our part to emphasize the importance of action being taken, and the matter should receive immediate attention on the part of the Chief Surveyor, by a separate report as to the most advisable course to pursue in this Colony.

Standard
measure for
reference.
Recommendation
No. 17.

The intention of the Conference was also to bring under notice the desirableness of legalising, as a standard of length, the copies of the 10-foot ordnance survey bar of Great Britain in places where they may have been obtained, *e.g.*, Sydney and Melbourne. This measure of length has been determined with extreme care, and it is held by many that it should by law be adopted as a standard of reference for land survey, so as to prevent possible contention. At present, in New South Wales, the standard measure of length is the "yard," deposited at the Treasury under authority of the Act 16 Victoria No. 34, which is sufficient for ordinary commercial purposes, and even for ordinary land measure, but which would be useless for trigonometrical survey, and, in fact, was never intended for such a purpose. The reasons for adoption of a common standard for geodetic survey purposes are strengthened by the probable federation of the Australasian Colonies.

The Conference has drawn attention to the desirableness of completion of the topographical, geological, and trigonometrical surveys. In respect of topographical survey much has to be done in this Colony, as our maps are but diagrams showing the boundaries of alienated lands, and are deficient in important information, viz., altitudes above sea-level and proper representation of the mountain ranges and hills. It is felt that this information should be introduced, and it is pointed out that much of it may now be available, and needs only collection and revision in order to be utilised. This may be supplemented from time to time as surveys for public works proceed, and will be then ready for, and will become the basis of proper representation of the features of the country, when the staff of this Department is in a position to take up this branch of the business.

Extension of
trigonometrical
survey, &c.

The geological survey is conducted under the Mines Department, and no doubt such steps are taken as are practicable to incorporate on the maps the latest information; that Department might be apprised of the recommendation of the Conference.

The trigonometrical survey is now proceeding in this Colony and Queensland, and when the results are obtained in connection with the survey of Victoria, there will be the means of treating of several geodetic problems of world-wide interest, besides meanwhile affording the data for accurate construction of maps to meet immediate requirements of settlement.

The Conference deprecates the system of competitive tender for survey, which has obtained in certain colonies and has led to disastrous results. Of course, this recommendation has to be accepted with discrimination, and must be modified to suit the circumstances of survey prevailing in a colony; it is a system which has not been pursued beyond proper bounds in this Colony, and it cannot be abolished where there are local increases to the contract scale ranging up to 100 per cent. It is the system of indiscriminate competitive public tender which meets with condemnation of the Conference. Moreover, it is not to be overlooked that the precautionary check to be introduced under the Surveyor's Act, which is proposed by providing the means of protecting the public and the Government, will prevent bad work and thus neutralize any evil which may be incidental to competitive tender.

Competitive
tender for
survey.

The hour zone system of recording time met with the support of the Conference, and three zones are recommended for adoption for Australasia, as it was urged, that the adoption of universal time for the continent would be too sudden a departure from preconceived ideas and habits of the people to meet with public approval. It is a matter specially affecting the arrangements for railway travelling and

Hour zone
system.

telegraphy,

telegraphy, and it will need legislative enactment for the reasons that local time and Sydney mean time have been prescribed under certain duly authorised regulations, Acts of Parliament or practice of the Courts of Law. It may be specially pointed out that the principle of common or universal time has already been recognised under the Crown Lands Acts of this Colony, whereby Sydney mean time is directed to be recorded in all matters of business by the Crown Lands Agents.

It is submitted that the report of the Conference be communicated through the Government to the executive officers of other Departments of the Public Service which are concerned, who might be moved to report in respect of the several matters which may come under their cognizance respectively, viz.:—the Registrar-General, as to survey under the Real Property Act; the Secretary to Department of Justice; the Secretary to the Post Office; the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs; and the Chief Commissioner for Railways as to hour zone system of recording time; the Government Astronomer as to the hour zone system; and the adoption by law of a standard of length for survey purposes, other than the "yard" at the Treasury; the Astronomer being the custodian of the copy of the Ordnance survey bar.

E. TWYNAM,

ROBERT McDONALD,

The Under Secretary, Department of Lands, New South Wales.

Sydney, 21st December, 1892

REPORT of the Intercolonial Conference of Surveyors to deal with questions of reciprocity in the issue of Certificates to Surveyors—Surveys of Land—and the adoption of the hour zone system of time.

The Conference met at the CUSTOM HOUSE, MELBOURNE, on the 31st October, 1892, when there were present the following representatives of the Australasian Colonies:—

NEW SOUTH WALES—

Government—E. Twynam, Chief Surveyor; R. McDonald, District Surveyor.

Institution—G. H. Knibbs, President, Institution of Surveyors, N.S.W., and Lecturer on Surveying, Sydney University; T. F. Furber, Secretary, Institution of Surveyors, N.S.W.

NEW ZEALAND—

Government and Institute—A. O'N. O'Donahoo, Wellington.

QUEENSLAND—

Government—Hon. A. C. Gregory, C.M.G., M.L.C., &c.; A. McDowall, Surveyor-General.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—

Government—G. W. Goyder, C.M.G., &c., Surveyor-General; C. Todd, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S., Government Astronomer and Postmaster-General.

Institute—William Cumming, Vice-President, South Australian Institute of Surveyors; John H. Packard, Secretary, South Australian Institute of Surveyors.

VICTORIA—

Government—R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G., F.R.S., &c., Government Astronomer and Chairman, Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors; J. M. Coane, C.E., Member of Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors.

Institute—Thomas Walker Fowler, M.C.E., President of Victorian Institute of Surveyors and Lecturer on Surveying Melbourne University; Stuart Murray, C.E., Chief Engineer, Victorian Water Supply Department.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—

Government and Institute—J. S. Brooking, Deputy Surveyor-General, President, Board of Examiners, and Vice-President, West Australian Institute of Surveyors.

Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G., was unanimously elected President.

The Conference after full and careful consideration of the subjects placed before them unanimously recommend as follows:—

1. That reciprocal recognition by each colony of certificates of competency to survey issued by the other colonies is desirable.
2. That the Board of Examiners for each colony should be a corporate body constituted by Act of Parliament, and empowered
 - (a) To conduct examinations and otherwise inquire into the competency of gentlemen seeking the right to practise as surveyors, and to certify as to the results of such examinations and inquiries.
 - (b) To issue licenses authorising the holders thereof to practise as surveyors, in the colony for which the Board is authorised to act, to gentlemen holding any of the following qualifications:—
 - I. A certificate of competency issued under subsection (a) by any of the Australasian Boards of Examiners.
 - II. Any qualification which in the opinion of the Board of Examiners is equivalent to a certificate of competency issued by the Board.
 - (c) To enter the names of all gentlemen to whom licences under subsection (b) have been issued in a book, to be called the "Surveyor's Register."
 - (d) To suspend or cancel any surveyor's licence, and to remove the surveyor's name from the "Surveyor's Register" during the suspension of his licence (or permanently in case such licence has been cancelled) where, after due inquiry, it is shown that—
 - I. The surveyor has wilfully and improperly certified to the accuracy of any survey or plan knowing the same to be incorrect or without taking reasonable precautions to verify its accuracy, or,
 - II. Surveys effected by or under the direction of the surveyor are inaccurate and untrustworthy, or
 - III. The surveyor has been registered and obtained his licence by fraud or has been convicted of felony, or
 - IV. His name has been removed from the "Surveyor's Register" of any of the Australasian Colonies and his licence suspended or cancelled.

3. That the Board for each colony (consisting of not less than five qualified persons) should be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Of these not less than one-half should be nominated by the Council of the Institution of Surveyors, or other recognised body representing the practising surveyors of the colony, and the remainder should be nominated by the professional head of the Survey Department.
4. That the regulations for examination for surveyors, the subjects for examination, and the standard of efficiency required throughout the Australasian Colonies, should be identical. The draft regulations attached to this report are recommended for adoption,
5. That no alteration should be made in the regulations or subjects for examination, without the consent of a majority of the Board of Examiners.
6. That simultaneous general examinations for land surveyors should be held in the various colonies, the papers for such examinations being prepared by a committee consisting of one representative from the Board of Examiners of each colony.
7. That the examinations should begin on the first Tuesday in the month of September of each year, and, in case additional examinations be found necessary, that such additional examinations should begin on the first Tuesday in the month of March following. Provided, however, that should either of the days named be a public holiday in any one colony, the examination should begin on the first day thereafter which is not a public holiday.
8. That the Board of Examiners for each colony may, at its discretion, issue a certificate of competency, under the regulations adopted by the Australasian Boards, to any applicant now holding a certificate as a qualified surveyor in such colony either with or without examination or upon passing such portions of the examination prescribed in the regulations as the Board may in his case require. Provided that the certificate shall be conferred without examination, only when there is no reason to doubt that the qualifications required by the regulations are possessed by the applicant.
9. That any surveyor, holding a certificate prior to the reconstitution of the Boards, who does not obtain a certificate under the provisions of the preceding recommendation, should be entitled to continue to practise in, and to have his name enrolled on the Survey Register of the colony only for which his certificate was issued.
10. That only surveyors licensed and registered by the Board of Examiners for any colony should be permitted to practise under the Real Property and Transfer of Lands Acts in such colony.
11. That the license to practise as a surveyor in any colony should include the right to practise both as a surveyor of Crown lands, and as a surveyor under the Real Property and Transfer of Lands Acts.
12. That no future surveys by unlicensed persons affecting titles to land should be recognised.
13. That Crown survey boundaries as marked on the ground (except in cases of fraud) should be unalterable and accepted, and that, where necessary, deeds should be corrected to agree with such boundaries.
14. That before plans of any township are received into the Lands Titles Office or General Registry Offices for deposit, at least four permanent marks should be laid down in the township, referred to on the plans; and, where found necessary, Acts of Parliament should be amended so as to allow this recommendation to be carried out.
15. That the Surveyors-General for the various colonies be requested to have at least four permanent marks, wherever possible, consisting of hard stone or cement or other suitable material, laid down in every newly surveyed Government town at the time of survey, and referred to upon the original plan; and that when Crown lands are being cut up for suburban or country sections occasional permanent marks be laid down and also referred to upon the original survey plans.
16. That, where original survey marks now exist upon alienated lands, the public bodies under whose control the said lands are placed should take immediate steps to either preserve such marks or have their positions fixed by means of permanent marks.
17. That the legal measure of length used in all Australasian surveys being the English measure of length, as provided by English Statute law, standards 66 feet and 100 feet in length, in terms of such legal standard, should be established in the principal Australasian cities and adopted as the standard of surveys in all the colonies.

The Conference would urge on the Governments of the various Australasian colonies the necessity of completing, as far as possible, the topographical and geological surveys of their respective territories, seeing that the information obtained from such surveys would frequently enable engineers to save large sums of money in carrying out important national works, and, in addition, would provide valuable information in connection with the development of the mining resources of the country.

The Conference would further urge the desirableness of extending and connecting the trigonometrical surveys of the colonies, as by this means the measured bases could be utilised as bases of verification, and the results applied to statutory surveys when such may be decided upon, as well as the elucidation of many points in connection with the figure of the earth.

The Conference views with disapproval the system in vogue in many of the colonies by which Government surveys are tendered for competitively, and recommends that this practice be abolished.

The Conference is of opinion that a standard of time should be established throughout the Australasian Colonies on the basis of the hour zone system of time computed from the meridian of Greenwich. The adoption of such a standard would not only facilitate the internal business of each province, but would be a great convenience in connection with railway and telegraphic communication between the colonies.

That for this purpose the true mean time on the 150th meridian east of Greenwich should be adopted as the standard of time for all railway, telegraphic and other purposes, and that it should be made the legal standard of time within the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland. Also that South Australia should adopt the same time, or the mean time of the 135th meridian, which is exactly one hour later, and that West Australia should adopt the mean time of the 120th meridian, which is two hours later.

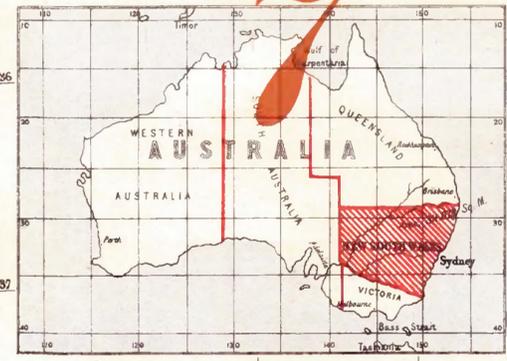
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The Conference considers it desirable to submit, with other papers accompanying this report, a draft memorandum for a Bill including recommendations with reference to the issue of survey licenses, and which, it would recommend, should be given effect to by the various Colonies at the earliest convenient date.

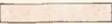
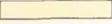
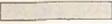
The members of this Conference wish to urge on their respective Governments the importance of uniformity in the issue of certificates to surveyors, of uniformity in the trigonometrical, topographical and geological surveys of Australasia, and of the adoption of the hour zone system of time, on the basis of the foregoing recommendations, and submit that it is important that there be early legislation, where requisite, for securing these objects.

R. L. J. ELLERY (PRESIDENT),	JOHN H. PACKARD,
A. C. GREGORY,	G. H. KNIBBS,
G. W. GOYDER,	A. McDOWALL,
E. TWYNAM,	J. M. COANE,
J. S. BROOKING,	T. F. FURBER,
STUART MURRAY,	R. McDONALD,
THOMAS WALKER FOWLER,	C. TODD,
A. O'N. O'DONAHOO,	WILLIAM CUMMING.

GEO. ROBERTS, *Secretary*.
Melbourne, November 7th, 1892.



NOTE

Work completed prior to 1892	tinted thus	
Do do during 1892	do do	
Do compiled and ready for drawing	do do	
Astronomical Stations	shewn thus	
Sections numbered 1 to 9 represent sheets of map when completed.		

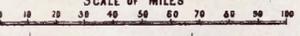
ANNUAL REPORT 1892

MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Illustrating progress of the New Colony Map Compilation

NOTE Existing Railways and those in course of construction shewn thus
 Chief Postal Roads do do
 Territorial Division Boundaries under Land Law of 1884 do
 County Boundaries and Names shewn thus

SCALE OF MILES

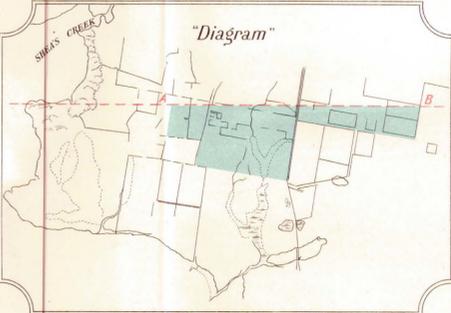
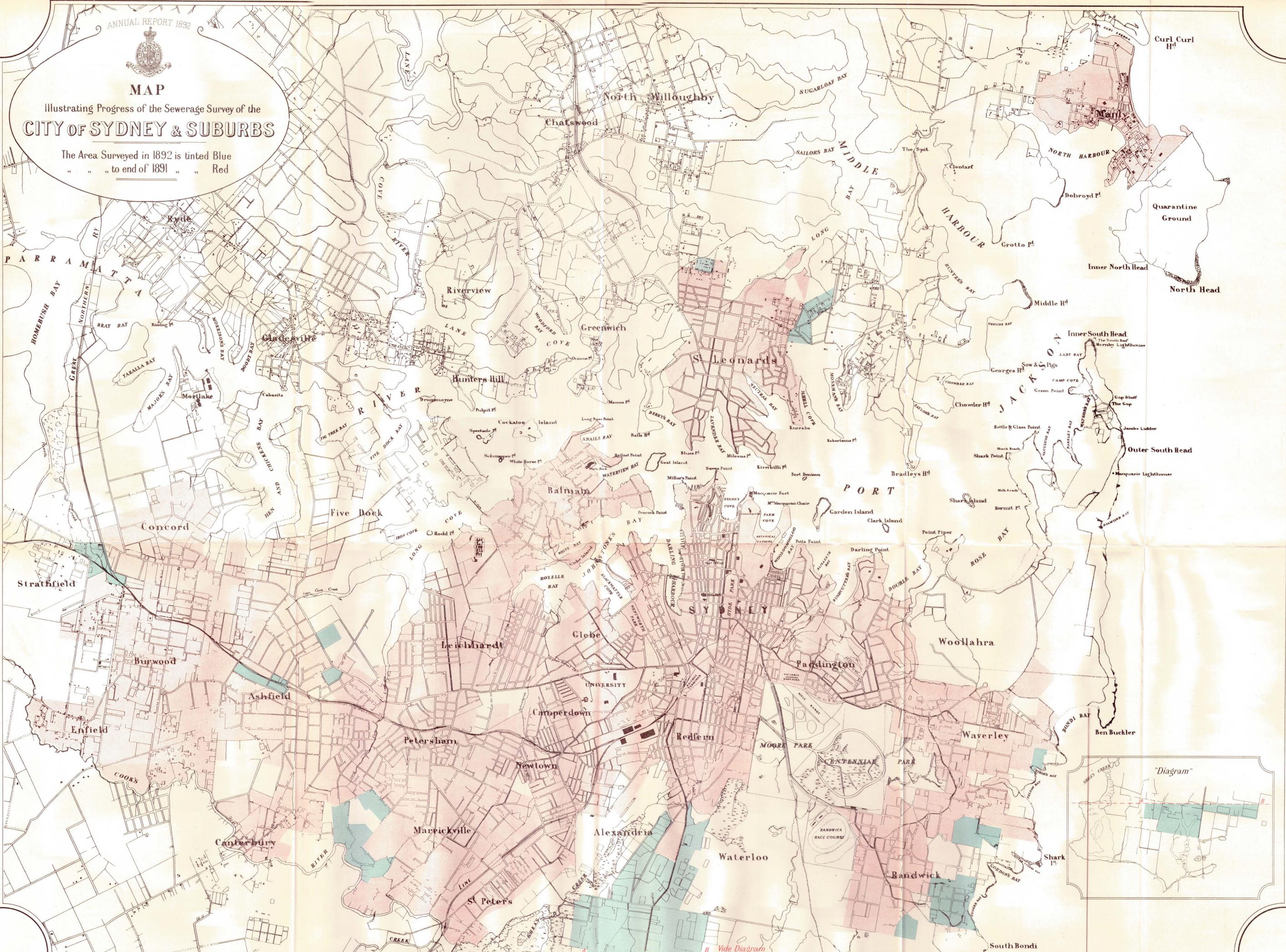




MAP

Illustrating Progress of the Sewerage Survey of the CITY OF SYDNEY & SUBURBS

The Area Surveyed in 1892 is tinted Blue
" " " to end of 1891 " " Red





LIST OF LAND DISTRICTS AND HEAD OFFICES OF LOCAL LAND BOARDS Within each Division of the Colony

Head Office of Land Board	Land Districts Land Board Districts	Head Office of Land Board	Land Districts Land Board Districts	Head Office of Land Board	Land Districts Land Board Districts
1 Armidale	2 Armidale	7 Crafton	96 Bellingen	11 Orange	5 Bathurst
	34 Oberon		18 Cabonne		17 Corang
	46 Inverell		37 Crafton		28 Cowra
	80 Tenterfield		47 Kempsey		50 Lithgow
2 Bourke	11 Bourke	8 Hay	49 Lisman	12 Sydney	16 Campbelltown
	13 Brewarrina		3 Balranald		48 Kama
	14 Brewarrina E.		4 Balranald Sth		51 Liverpool
	20 Cabra		29 Bennington		33 Metropolitan
3 Cooma	21 Wilcannia	9 Maitland	60 Murrumbidgee	13 Tamworth	68 Parramatta
	30 Wilcannia		42 Hay		70 Penrith
	97 Wilcannia		43 Hay North		15 Pictou
	6 Bega		44 Hillston		91 Windsor
4 Dubbo	9 Bega	10 Moree	45 Hillston North	14 Wagga Wagga	93 Wollangong
	12 Braidwood		89 Wentworth		24 Castlereagh
	23 Cooma		59 Newcastle		40 Berendish
	31 Dunoon		64 Newcastle		59 Narrandera
5 Forbes	32 Murrumbidgee	10 Moree	65 Hillston South	14 Wagga Wagga	62 Narrandera
	33 Murrumbidgee		73 Raymond terrace		63 Narrandera
	38 Grenfell		75 Scone		81 Tumut
	67 Parkes		76 Singleton		82 Urana
6 Cootburn	7 Moss Vale	10 Moree	77 Singleton	14 Wagga Wagga	83 Wagga Wagga
	36 Cootburn		85 Walgett		84 Urana
	41 Banning		86 Walgett North		85 Walgett
	65 Nowra		87 Warialda		86 Walgett North
	94 Tazewell				87 Warialda
	95 Young				88 Tumbarumba

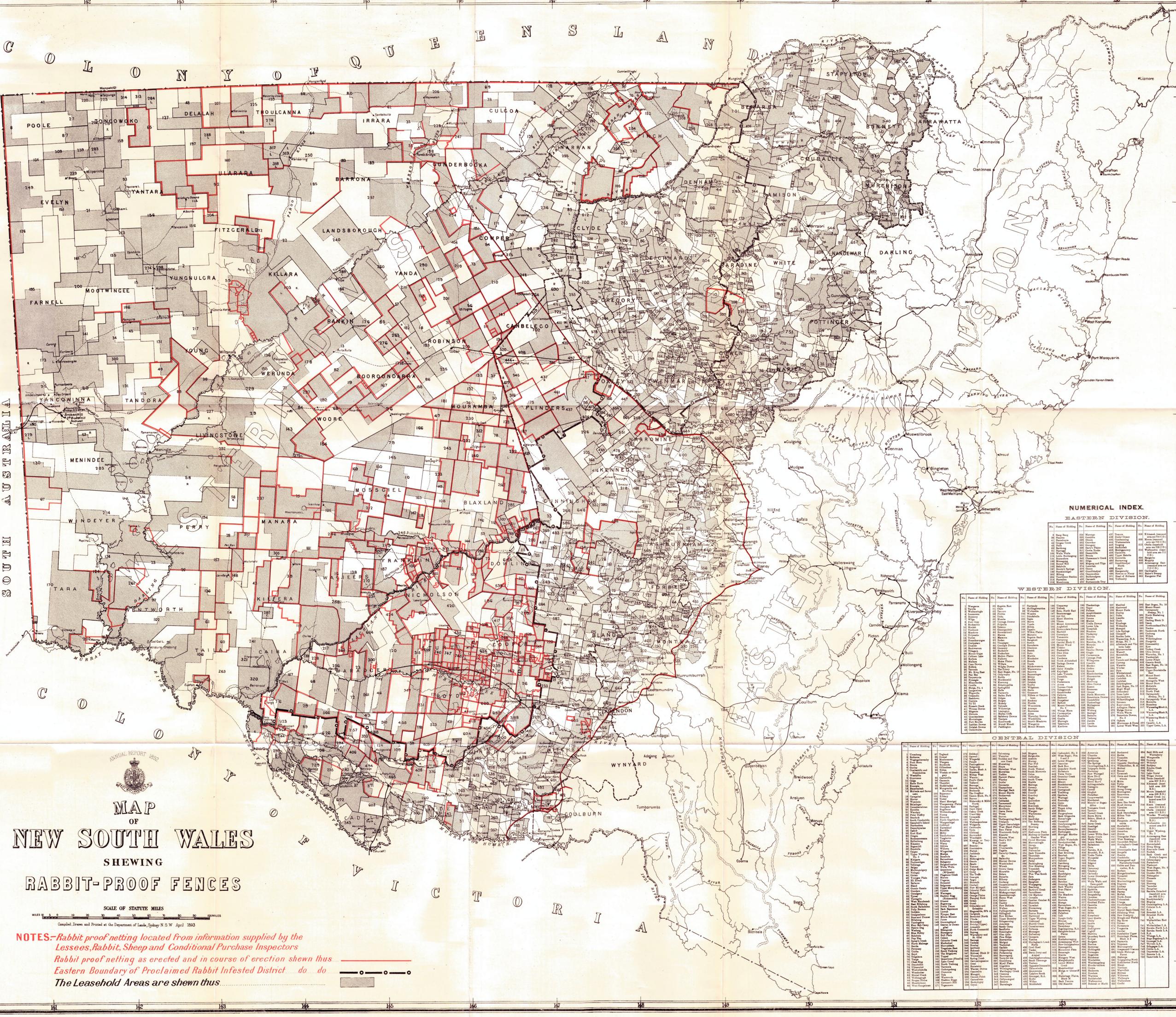
NEW SOUTH WALES

SHOWING ALL DIVISIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE CROWN LANDS ACTS.

Scale 32 Miles to 1 Inch

NOTES

- Land District Boundaries shown in green thus
- Land Board District Boundaries shown in blue thus
- Head Offices of Local Land Boards shown in blue thus
- Territorial Divisions are shown in red thus
- County Names and Boundaries shown in red thus
- Railways shown thus



MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES SHEWING RABBIT-PROOF FENCES



MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES SHEWING RABBIT-PROOF FENCES

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES

NOTES: Rabbit proof netting located from information supplied by the Lessees, Rabbit, Sheep and Conditional Purchase Inspectors Rabbit proof netting as erected and in course of erection shewn thus Eastern Boundary of Proclaimed Rabbit Infested District do do The Leasehold Areas are shewn thus

NUMERICAL INDEX

Table with 7 columns: No. Name of Holding No. Name of Holding. The table lists various land holdings across different divisions: EASTERN DIVISION, WESTERN DIVISION, and CENTRAL DIVISION.

Table with 7 columns: No. Name of Holding No. Name of Holding. This table continues the numerical index for the CENTRAL DIVISION, listing numerous land holdings.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VILLAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS.

(REPORT ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 May, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th May, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“The report of Mr. Lewis on Village and Industrial Settlements as conducted in New Zealand and Victoria.”

(*Mr. Alfred Allen.*)

The District Government Officer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Local Government Office, 22 July, 1892.

In accordance with instructions, I made inquiries with reference to the village homestead special settlements of New Zealand, but regret that owing to other duties the time at my disposal did not enable me to visit all the centres of this peculiarly interesting class of settlement, though I was very fortunate in obtaining information from most reliable sources and observing some of them in various stages of development. The Premier, John Ballance, afforded me every facility in my researches.

The system of village settlement was brought into active operation in the year 1886, and was designed to relieve the crowded and congested state of the unemployed in the cities and large towns of New Zealand by setting apart various areas of land in different portions of the Colony, for the purpose of giving those for whom no employment was obtainable an opportunity of providing means of sustenance for themselves and families.

The following are the regulations:—

- (1.) The land to be held under these regulations shall be held on perpetual lease for the first term of thirty years, and for subsequent terms of twenty-one years, without any right of acquiring the freehold.
- (2.) The rental shall be based on the capital value of the land, which shall in no case be less than £1 per acre.
- (3.) No charge will be made for the lease, which shall be in the form of the schedule hereto, beyond the sum of 10s., for registering the same in the Land Transfer Department.
- (4.) No lease shall be issued until after the payment of the first year's rent. No transfer of the interest of a settler shall be allowed until the consent of the Commissioner of the Crown Lands has been first obtained.
- (5.) Renewals of lease shall be subjected in all respects to the provisions of sections 151 to 155 of part IV of the Land Act of 1885.
- (6.) Married men will have preference as selectors under these regulations.
- (7.) No allotment shall exceed in area 50 acres.
- (8.) An advance of a sum not exceeding £10 will be made to assist a selector in the erection of a house on his selection.
- (a) The erection of a dwelling-house must be completed within six months of the date of selection, and each settler must reside on his section within that time. In bush lands this may be deferred until one month after the first burn, but no longer.
- (b) In bush lands each settler must begin bush-felling immediately, but in any case where this is not done the steward shall report the circumstance to the Commissioner for Crown Lands for the district.
- (c) Those settlers who may desire an advance of £10 under this clause will obtain payment from the steward on his certificate that a dwelling-house of at least that value has been erected on the land.

950—A

(9.)

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £9 3s. 1d.]

(9.) The annual rent shall be 5 per cent. on the capital value of the land, together with 5 per cent. on such sum as may be advanced in terms of clause 8, payable half-yearly, on the first day of January or July next ensuing after the lapse of six months from the date of the selection and advances respectively. Provided that it shall not be necessary for any settler to pay any rent for the first two years from the date on which the rent is due as aforesaid. The unpaid two years' rent shall be added to the capital value of the land, and thereafter the rent will be payable on such increased capital value, or the settler may pay off the arrears of rent at any time.

(10.) All applications for land under these regulations shall be made to the Commissioner for Crown lands for the district. When more applications than one are made on the same day for the same land, the right to occupy the land applied for shall, subject to clause 6, be determined by lot among the applicants.

(11.) Each settler or transferee will be required to occupy his selection as his home, and to make substantial improvements, as required by clauses 12 and 13.

(12.) Each settler shall within two years cultivate 1 acre, and within four years the half of the remainder of his selection.

(13.) Substantial improvements shall mean:—

- (a) Fencing the land with timber or other durable materials, not being a brush fence, or be
- (b) Breaking up and laying down the same in English or other cultivated grass; or
- (c) Breaking up and planting or sowing root or other crops therein, and in case of bush lands, the felling and clearing of timber and sowing of grass.

(14.) Settlers shall not subdivide or sublet their holdings, but, with the consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the District, they may transfer them, provided that all the conditions of these regulations have been fulfilled to date of application to transfer, and the two years' arrears of rent paid in full. No person who has an interest in any land of more than an acre in extent in the Colony shall be eligible as a selector under these regulations.

(15.) No settler shall hold more than one allotment, which shall be held for his sole use and benefit, and not for the use or benefit of any other person whomsoever. No married woman shall be eligible as a selector except as heir-at-law.

(16.) Any settler who shall fail to comply with these regulations in any respect shall, upon sufficient proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, forfeit his interest in the land selected.

(17.) In case any doubt shall arise as to the construction of these terms and conditions with reference to the selection and occupation or clearing of any land, or otherwise arising thereunder, the same shall be settled by the Commissioner.

The scheme of Village Settlement was actively promoted when the present Premier, John Ballance, was Minister for Lands in a former administration, and he has never ceased to take a most intimate interest in its progress, and still exercises an ardent parental interest, coupled with a sound judgment, the result of six years' observation of the working of the Act, and as this period has elapsed it is not too early to ascertain the results which have attended placing the unemployed and people of the cities upon the soil, and, if successful, to see if the conditions are consonant with those which prevail in Australia.

In obtaining information upon this subject outside the official circle, it is singular to observe how diverse the opinions are that are expressed. Some informants will tell you that Village Settlements are universal successes, and others hold the very converse, but the ascertained facts are more natural, and do not touch either extreme.

At the inception of such a scheme there is always a danger of partial failure by persons plunging into it who are unused and utterly unacquainted with a settler's life, not possessing the experience that under ordinary circumstances would lead to success. It is also feared that in the early stages of a scheme such as this the attractive power of money, apparently so easily obtained, induced many to enter the lists, the necessity for patient, persevering industry being overlooked. And, again, many persons who failed in almost every other calling in the city migrated into districts at too great a distance from a market and settlement (without rail or even road communication), and from that encouragement and sympathetic help, needed in such cases to establish confidence, and to nourish that spirit of self-reliance essential for the complete success of a settler.

I was informed that Artisans and Shopmen, as well as Labourers (many of them having their passages paid to the settlements) found their way back to the town, while in other cases road construction was started, and also digging of Kauri gum, which is an article of commercial value. Considerable sums of money were also spent for road-making in the district, in order to afford the settler relief. The above experience will show conclusively that those who have failed in the city cannot be hurriedly placed upon the land where the conditions which lead to a successful rural occupation are lessened owing to the want of necessary experience. It is essentially necessary, therefore, that, to obtain success, judicious care should be exercised, not only in selecting the land, but the men, and this is also the opinion of those who have observed the system in active operation, otherwise temporary pressure may drive a number of men on to the land, only for the temporary relief that may be afforded. Such settlers must inevitably fail.

Several years ago a number of foreigners and other persons unfamiliar with rural life were conveyed to Jackson's Bay, Westland, South Island, and were placed in possession of holdings of from 10 to 70 acres, but were charged nominal rents only for the land. The Government built houses at the cost of £25 each, wholly relying for repayment upon public works which had to be started in order to support the men and their families, but there was such an error of judgment in selecting a site far removed from the railway, or a ready communication with the market, that there was no practicable outlet for the produce, and as the settlers were utterly ignorant of the work in their new condition, the experiment proved a costly failure.

At the Auckland or Northern end of North Island a large number of persons were seized with the desire to obtain land under the regulations of village settlement, and many of them plunged on to holdings that proved unsuitable both in quantity and position, the result being that out of 652 persons or families resident of Auckland who selected land at the village homestead settlement, only 433 remained, some of these, too, under the most trying circumstances.

But illustrations of the successful settlers are found. At Hawke's Bay, North Island, thirty-four families selected, and the same number are still in occupation, without any diminution of the holdings. At Mangahro, Hunterville, Pakentua, Hastwells, Mangatinoko, at the Wellington end of the Island, 130 persons selected, and the same number remain in possession. There

There were those who in the period of commercial depression which prevailed in New Zealand a few years ago, rushed out of towns like Auckland, where labour was far in excess of the demand, only to find that the battle for bread was severe, yet have realised that plodding industry has gained success, even under great trials and natural difficulties.

It has also been found that where the first crop of settlers has been defeated, either from want of knowledge, inexperience, or by some overwhelming difficulty, a better class of settler, of a sturdier, more temperate, more provident, and more capable character has taken their place, and I met several who had been resident in the towns, but whose entire interest had been transplanted to the homestead or district where they were dwelling; others who were clearing and orchard-planting their land in process of being transplanted to their country home. Moreover I was informed of very many cases of men who, in their former life as town workmen, found it exceedingly difficult to obtain work sufficient to keep their families, and are now in possession of land, growing all and more than they can consume, living in peace and comparative comfort.

When moving the second reading of the New Zealand Land Bill of 1879, Mr. Ralston, then Minister for Lands, and now leader of the Opposition, said, when submitting the special settlements section of the Bill:—"It was thought better to embody its provisions in this Bill, and that was, he believed, originally the intention of the late Government. The present Government and he (as Minister for Lands), believed most thoroughly that nothing was more important in a new land than settlement on the land by industrious farmers and small settlers. He would like to read a report which he knew from personal experience was a faithful picture of what had been the result of small farm settlements in the South Canterbury District under his own supervision."

The following were extracts from a report by the Immigration officer at Christchurch:—

"Neither the season of the year nor the number would have been of so much importance if the plan of settling the people in the country districts had been continued.

"In 1874-75 the system of forming village settlements was commenced, certainly on a small scale, but it worked admirably. The plan, shortly, was this: On the line of railway, or adjacent thereto, as at Tenuka, a reserve was laid off with sections, varying in size from one-half to 2 acres, allotted to each family after the cottage was built.

"In building these cottages or huts (as the walls are chiefly of sods) the plan adopted was this: The women and children remained on rations at the main depôt. The men were taken to the locality and built the huts under the direction and superintendence of a competent ganger, who was paid from 9s. to 10s. per day. The men had rations allowed them during the time they were building their huts, but nothing further."

"The average cost of the huts was £10 each, and the terms of occupation as follows:—First year, rent free; second and third years, a rental of 2s. per week. The rents paid into the Treasury exceed £500."

The report went on to say:—"Although at the present time there is a great deal of distress, and a large number of unemployed, I venture to assert that there is not one who is located in the manner I have stated amongst the unemployed."

When speaking in reference to the Village Homestead Special Settlement Association, Mr. Ralston said:—"One of these was to give a power of association to Working Men's Clubs and others to avail themselves of facilities for settlement together. There was no doubt that there was a very great advantage in people settling together, and being able to help each other in their various avocations. For the purposes of schools, police, roads, and all other purposes that affected the well being of the people as a community, it was very desirable that they should be brought together and have facilities for living together and in comfort, and with the power of taking advantage of those institutions which the State provided for the people as a whole. That, to his mind, was the advantage of bringing people together in village settlements." Further, he stated:—"There had been some instances of failure among special settlements, but he believed that was in consequence of insufficient caution in the selection of localities."

The most reliable persons that I interviewed upon this subject, were of opinion that considerable care is necessary in the first instance in selecting land for subdivision, and where it is desired for the unemployed, or those unaccustomed to the culture of crops, it should be selected in districts where bush and other work is obtainable, and where a market for produce is possible—with such conditions and with persevering industry success is almost a certainty. Experience has demonstrated where these conditions are wanting, and that to place a number of inexperienced men, or those unacquainted with the ordinary bushman's life and methods under adverse conditions is but to handicap them and increase the special difficulties which have to be fought, and which surround all new settlements in the initial stage; and further, the losses incurred at the very time when experience is being gained, are very often too heavy for the inexperienced settler, and he fails, defeated in an enterprise that should, without the disadvantage of a bad position or site for the settlement, have been the means of leading to a permanent establishment upon the land and an employer of labour.

In establishing districts for the inexperienced or unemployed, the value of placing one or two men sterling, practical, and experienced as a teaching power or help to those less experienced cannot, I am sure, be over-estimated, even if this help could only be obtained at the cost of some additional inducement or extra privilege such as by the establishment of State farms, where the youth might be instructed in agricultural pursuits, or by allowing these leaders some additional area, &c. An example of a well-kept, well managed farm would prove an important factor in the achievement of success in a settlement.

I was informed by the Premier, that the social change in the condition of those who availed themselves of the settlements, is most remarkable, from a spirit of dependence, that everywhere becomes more pronounced in the struggling populations of cities and larger towns. A new independent spirit is evoked, the demoralising, and too often the degraded influences of city life are left behind, a work of social amelioration is helped and largely assisted by the new, bright, and healthy condition of rural life. Promises of help, or social crutches, are no longer needed; self-respect, habits of thrift, and a bold spirit of self-reliance take their place. In other words, they desire no longer to be treated as children, but as strong free men, who are prepared to take their part in the social welfare of the community.

The Premier also informed me that it was the intention of the Government to resume blocks of land near the railway and sub-divide these for Village Settlement.

Settlements of this character have been made in the districts of Otago, Canterbury, Westland, Nelson, Taranaki, Auckland, and Wellington.

This is an advance report only. I purpose forwarding statistical information upon the subject at an early date.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LEWIS.

Attention is invited to Appendix A, from which it will be seen that in twenty-two settlements within the province of Canterbury alone there are 166 settlers or families, each holding areas from 1 to 50 acres, totalling 5,217 acres 2 roods 11 perches. Towards these settlements Government have advanced £2,260, but it will be observed that the total value of improvements on these holdings amount to £10,665 7s. 6d.; and as the improvements are made on leased land, the security, it will be seen, is of a most excellent character.

APPENDIX A.

The following tabulated statement was obtained from the annual report of the Lands Department of New Zealand for the year ending 31st March, 1891, and furnishes a sketch of the village-homestead special settlement in twenty-two settlements within the province of Canterbury only.

From the return it will be seen that a total of 166 settlers or families have obtained land in areas ranging from 4 to 50 acres each. It will be observed that the total area taken up by the settlers is 5,217 acres 2 rood and 11 perches, and that the area under cultivation is 3,613 acres 3 roods and 2 perches.

It will also be seen that the total amount advanced by the Government is £2,260, and that the improvements effected amounted to £10,665 7s. 6d. Table also furnishes the rent, interest, arrears of rent, and interest, and the live stock existing on the holdings.

It should also be observed that the settlements, twenty-two in number, were formed in the years 1886 and 1887.

Canterbury.
RETURN of Village Homestead Special Settlements on Perpetual-lease Conditions.

Settlements.	Date when formed.	Number of Settlers.	Areas held by each.	Total area taken up.			Total area cultivated.			Amounts advanced by Government.		
				a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.
Ashburton	August, 1886	6	20	120	0	0	118	0	0	120	0	0
Arundel	" 1886	7	14 to 20	142	1	1	70	2	0	80	0	0
Alford Forest	October, 1886	10	20	216	2	14	165	3	24	180	0	0
Alford	April, 1887	2	14 to 20	33	1	16	26	1	10	40	0	0
Arowhenua	" 1887	4	1	4	1	37	4	1	37	80	0	0
Chertsey	July, 1886	16	7 to 20	245	3	33	245	3	33	280	0	0
Dromore	Dec., 1885	8	20 to 25	184	0	36	164	2	36	60	0	0
Fairlie Creek	January, 1887	2	4	7	3	20	7	3	20	...		
Glenavy	October, 1886	4	13 to 23	95	1	11	79	0	9	20	0	0
Geraldine	Feb., 1887	3	2 to 9	16	2	3	16	2	3	60	0	0
Hakateramea	October, 1886	2	41 to 46	87	2	3	76	2	3	...		
Hinds	May, 1887	15	50	740	0	0	510	0	0	260	0	0
Hurunui	July, 1887	16	40 to 50	736	2	0	495	1	13	240	0	0
Medbury	Feb., 1887	12	50	600	0	0	455	2	0	140	0	0
Oxford	Sept., 1886	14	50	700	0	0	335	0	0	80	0	0
Orari	Feb., 1887	8	5	40	3	14	40	3	14	120	0	0
Rakaia	Dec., 1886	8	14 to 20	134	1	35	134	1	35	120	0	0
Rangitota	" 1886	1	41	41	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0
Winslow	" 1886	1	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0
Waitaki	October, 1886	10	38 to 50	480	1	39	372	0	4	120	0	0
Waimati	January, 1887	5	4 to 9	32	2	35	32	2	35	...		
Waitaki	May, 1887	12	28 to 50	547	0	34	230	0	0	220	0	0
		166	..	5,217	2	11	3,613	3	2	2,260	0	0

Settlements.	Value of Improvements.	Paid to 31st March, 1891.			Total rent and interest paid.
		Rent.	Interest.		
Ashburton	£ s. d. 509 15 0	£ s. d. 102 10 0	£ s. d. 18 0 0	£ s. d. 120 10 0	
Arundel	393 19 0	68 0 3	9 0 0	77 0 3	
Alford Forest	598 16 0	107 1 8	30 0 0	137 1 8	
Alford	135 0 0	12 14 0	5 0 0	17 14 0	
Arowhenua	261 10 0	22 1 0	11 0 0	33 1 0	
Chertsey	1,038 5 0	144 8 2	38 10 0	182 18 2	
Dromore	296 6 0	53 5 0	8 10 0	61 15 0	
Fairlie Creek	201 11 0	8 8 0	.....	8 8 0
Glenavy	339 0 0	53 6 7	3 0 0	56 6 7	
Geraldine	206 10 0	23 19 9	7 0 0	30 19 9	
Hakateramea	98 0 0	28 17 0	.....	28 17 0
Hinds	1,102 15 0	120 16 6	28 0 0	148 16 6	
Hurunui	1,240 12 0	216 8 6	26 10 0	242 18 6	
Medbury	773 6 0	243 15 0	16 10 0	260 5 0	
Oxford	737 0 0	83 15 0	13 10 0	97 5 0	
Orari	390 15 0	45 18 0	14 10 0	60 8 0	
Rakaia	510 15 0	204 6 4	16 0 0	220 6 4	
Rangitota	65 0 0	17 18 9	3 0 0	20 18 9	
Winslow	62 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	
Waitaki	632 7 6	161 9 0	16 10 0	177 19 0	
Waimate	227 15 0	43 16 0	.....	43 16 0
Waitaki	843 18 0	87 1 3	28 0 0	115 1 3	
	10,665 7 6	1,853 15 9	295 10 0	2,149 5 9	

Settlements.	Arrears.		Live Stock.				
	On 31st December, 1890.	On 31st March, 1891.	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Sheep.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Ashburton		9 0 0	9	10	10	57	.....
Arundel	1 19 11	6 15 0	9	11	5	24	.....
Alford Forest.....			14	58	8	77	30
Alford		3 2 0	1	7	2	65	.....
Arowhenua.....	1 5 0	2 10 0	2	3	7	34	.....
Chertsey	2 2 1	14 9 5	9	16	11	128	.....
Dromore		3 10 0	13	12	13	108	.....
Fairlie Creek			7	4	3	94	.....
Glenavy	1 15 8	6 9 8	8	13	3	16	.....
Geraldine	3 13 0	4 9 6	4	8	19	11	.....
Hakateramca						10	50
Hinds	23 3 9	51 6 6	21	47	5	375	.....
Hurunui	14 2 6	46 10 0	43	37	37	124	.....
Medbury	12 5 0	44 5 0	42	68	45	130	.....
Oxford		3 15 0	17	8	8	147	.....
Orari.....		2 12 6	11	21	34	180	.....
Rakaia.....	17 5 0	53 8 5	2	13	12	206	.....
Rangitata		3 1 3	1	3	5	20	.....
Winslow			2	4		40	.....
Waitaki	3 0 0	18 10 3	10	15	17	107	.....
Waimate.....		1 0 0	1	16	4	73	.....
Waitaki	5 15 0	12 15 0	29	79	47	202	.....
	91 6 11	286 19 6	255	453	295	2,223	80

The District Government Officer to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Local Government Office, Sydney, 13 August, 1892.

I have now the honor to forward herewith, as promised in my advance report, the latest procurable official information in reference to village settlements in New Zealand, together with that part of the Land Bill now before the New Zealand Legislature referring thereto.

The Secretary for Lands and Surveyor-General writes as follows:—

"Special Settlement Associations and Village Homestead Lands."

"Allusion has already been made to the large number of applications received for blocks of land under the first of the above headings, which total 342,000 acres, representing 1,741 applicants, but the completed transactions for the year only number one block of 1,922 acres, selected by thirteen holders, making an average area of 147 acres to each. This is the Medbury Association in Canterbury, and the tenure is perpetual lease. The number of associations who have applied for land is forty-eight.

"The area proclaimed since the 31st March is nearly 100,000 acres, leaving a balance of about 142,000 acres to be proclaimed as soon as the law permits. The total number of such settlements in actual existence is twenty, with a total area of 82,465 acres, held 833 selectors. All of these (excepting Medbury), are held under the deferred payment system, and are most of them in the Wellington district.

"In company with the Commissioner for Crown Lands, I had an opportunity of seeing some of these settlements in March last, and observed with pleasure the amount of forest clearing that had been done, and the wisdom of some of the associations in taking advantage of the provisions of the loans to Local Bodies Act, by which means they had secured a considerable length of metalled roads.

"The applications for blocks of land for associations already referred to, have been so many in the Wellington district that there is a dearth of land left for further associations or for ordinary settlement, for which latter purpose, however, a considerable area was withheld from selection by the association. Indeed, it may be said that, with the exception of the Waimarino country, there is little land left in that district to deal with.

"Of village homestead special settlements, 140 selectors took up 2,213 acres on perpetual lease, all of whom are entitled under the regulations to advances of £10 towards the construction of a house. At the same time, thirty-three selections, containing an area of 1,081 acres, were forfeited for non-compliance with the condition.

"Altogether, the books of the Department now show 895 selectors under this system, holding 23,535 acres, on which has been advanced by the Government a sum of £22,383 5s. 8d."

The Superintendent of Village Settlements reports:—

Special Settlements.

Auckland.

Waimamaku Village-homestead Special Settlement and the Canterbury Association on Settlement Hokianga.

The number of original selectors there was 34, and the number now remaining is 17. Of the original 34 selectors, only 27 came to the district, and of these, 22 only were in actual occupation. Two of the original selectors took up land on other conditions. One was killed (a married man, whose widow returned to Auckland, and there died), the others obtained employment on the gum-fields, the 17 who are now in occupation are doing well, and will become permanent settlers; many of them have already acquired other lands in addition to their original holdings. Substantial school buildings have been erected, and 30 children are on the roll. I interviewed nearly all the settlers on their sections, and met a number of them in the school-room in the evening. All were contented with their land. The only complaint

complaint made was the want of roads, on which subject I will report later. I also inspected the Canterbury settlement, and saw several of the settlers, who appeared perfectly satisfied with their holdings; and willing to struggle on in the hope of something being done to the roads in the near future, as at present they are precluded from taking any of their produce to a market owing to the bad state the roads are in. School-buildings have also been erected in this settlement, and at the time of my visit 35 children were on the roll, namely:—17 boys and 18 girls. From what I saw I am convinced that the settlers in both the Auckland and Canterbury settlements have had a very hard time of it, and have had to rough it in a way quite unknown in the South. They appear to have manfully overcome many difficulties, and it is satisfactory to note that many of them in both settlements are now building more substantial dwellings than at the first, and making other improvements. The land generally is good, and these settlements would, in my opinion, be in a fair and prosperous condition, provided good roads were constructed. I learn that inquiries respecting this land are now being made by a large number of intending selectors, principally from the south. The road known as the Pakanae-Waimamaku Road requires to be opened out as cart road, a distance of about 6 miles from Lett's store (section 18, Auckland settlement). This road would be a link to the main line through the Bay of Islands. A road is also very much needed in the Auckland Village Settlement, commencing from the school reserve, section 34, and thence to section 46.

Punakitere Settlement.

Number of original selectors, seventy-two. It should be observed that only forty-six actually went on the land; now remaining, twenty-two. Of the forty-six settlers who were in occupation, seventeen found employment in the surrounding districts, three were sent back to Auckland as being unsuitable, and four left the district. Of the twenty-two now in occupation twenty at least are likely to be good and permanent settlers.

Motukaraka and Kohukohu Settlements.

Number of original selectors, 63; now in occupation, 39; abandoned their holdings, 24. Of the 24 who abandoned their holdings 10 were natives who failed to comply with the conditions; 8 are unknown altogether, never having occupied the land; six abandoned their sections, but 4 of these, together with the natives are still in the district. Of the 39 in occupation, 5 have leave of absence for various periods, but they are working in the district. I have every reason to believe that fully 35 of the 32 present occupiers will become permanent settlers. A neat and substantial school-room has been erected, and also rooms for the teacher. At the time of my visit 22 children were on the roll, viz., 11 boys and 11 girls.

Swanson and Whitakeroi Settlements.

Number of original selectors, 23; number who actually went on the land, 20; now in occupation, 16. Of the 20 settlers who took up land and occupied it 3 sections have been abandoned, mainly on the ground that the land was very poor; and one has received notice to occupy the section or it will be declared forfeited. As this settlement is near Auckland, the sections now occupied are likely to remain so.

The two Te Aroha Settlements.

Number of original selectors, 39; number who actually went on the land, 29; now in occupation, 20; improved but not occupied, 7; forfeited, 2. The selectors of the 7 sections improved but not occupied, have had notice sent them that they must comply with the conditions, or the land will be forfeited. The rent is paid promptly. In some cases the improvements are considerable, but no advance has been made unless the selector was in occupation. The land selected for this settlement was a partly-drained swamp, and the settlers have laboured under great disadvantage to cultivate and improve their holdings. The outfall drain still requires further deepening. As my time was limited I obtained from Kavanagh the following particulars respecting certain settlements I was unable to inspect:—

Herekino Settlement.

Number of original selectors, 125. Of this number only 84 were in actual occupation, and the position of this settlement is as follows:—Number of original settlers, 94; now remaining 25; taken up land on other conditions, 7; abandoned their holdings, 62. The reasons assigned why so large a number left this settlement are as follows:—The locality for a special settlement was badly chosen, the district being quite isolated and offering no employment to outside labour. A large proportion of the people who applied for land in this settlement were quite unsuitable for settlers, and 31 never occupied the land at all.

From inquiries made, however, I gather that very few of the 62 settlers who abandoned their holdings returned to Auckland;—a large number of them finding employment on the gum-fields, which are about 40 miles distant from the settlement. Of the 25 settlers now remaining nearly the whole are likely to become permanent settlers; they have made substantial improvements to their holdings, and have formed a good opinion of the future prospects of the district, which will be realised as soon as the good land adjoining the settlement is opened up by roads.

Takahue Settlement.

Number of original selectors (who applied in Auckland for sections), 47; but of this number only 21 came to the district, and of these, 12 only are in occupation. The remaining 9 are accounted for as under:—

One settler, a single man, went to England, 1 to an engagement near Wellington, 1 to employment at Auckland, 3 obtained work in the district, 1 resides with her father in the settlement, and relinquished her section; 2 went to Sydney. Ten out of the 12 settlers now in occupation are doing well, and are perfectly satisfied with their future prospects.

Fern Flat Settlement.

Number of original selectors, 15; number who actually went on the land, 11; now remaining, 9. Of the 11 settlers originally in occupation, one relinquished his section through ill-health; the other settler was accidentally drowned. The 9 now remaining are likely to become permanent settlers, although the land is very broken and not of first-class quality.

Akatea and Firewood Creek Settlements.

Number of original selectors, 27 ; number who actually went on the land, 18 ; now in occupation, 13. Of the 18 settlers who took up sections, 3 did so in order that they might participate in the road work, they made very little improvements to their holdings, and no advance was made.

Two others did certain improvements, for which advances were made to the amount of £17 10s., but both these sections have been since taken up under the Act of 1887, and the money advanced more than recovered.

Komakorau Settlement.

Number of original selectors, 5 ; number who went on the land, 5 ; now in occupation, 4. Of the 5 who took up land in this settlement, 4 are in occupation, and the other has been called on to occupy his section, or the land may be forfeited: I should add that this settler lost his wife ; he was left with two children, and was obliged to seek employment elsewhere to pay for their maintenance. Under these circumstances, every facility will be granted to allow the settler to comply.

Drury Settlement.

Number of original selectors, 7 ; number who actually went on the land, 5 ; now in occupation, 4. Of the 5 who went on the land, 4 remain in actual occupation ; the other section is improved, the selector lives in a Government cottage on the railway line. The two unoccupied sections have been taken up by the present settlers, who are likely to remain there. The land is poor open fern, but the settlers find occasional employment in the district.

Hukerenui Settlement.

Number of original selectors, who applied at the Land Office, Auckland, 82 ; but of this number, only 38 occupied sections. Many of the others applied for land to give them the right to dig gum in Puhipuhi. Of the 38 selectors, 3 surrendered their holdings, but have again acquired them under other conditions. No advances were made on these sections. One improved section was abandoned, but it will be taken up as soon as it is opened for selection, and most of the money advanced will be recovered.

Motatau Settlement.

Number of original selectors, 11 ; number who went on the land, 7. Of the original 11 selectors, 3 have acquired land in the district on other conditions. The 7 now in occupation are likely to remain there and become permanent settlers.

Whananaki Settlement.

Number of original selectors, 36 ; but of this number only 21 came on the land, and 18 now remain in occupation, and are likely to continue. Of the 3 forfeited sections, 2 have been acquired under other conditions by persons in the district ; no advance was made on these sections. The amount advanced on the other is expected to be recovered as soon as the land is open for selection. The original selector has acquired a larger area of land in the district.

Omaha Settlement.

Number of original selectors, 38 ; number who went on the land, 32 ; now in occupation, 26. Of the 32 settlers who were in occupation, 6 have abandoned their holdings. Advances have been made on all the abandoned sections ; 4 of these have been re-selected under other conditions, and the greater part of the advance recovered. The settlers now in occupation are doing fairly well, although the land is very poor.

Parua Bay and Pataua Settlements.

Number of original selectors, 23 ; number who went on the land, 16 ; now in occupation, 10 ; of the 6 forfeited sections, 3 have been taken up and the advances recovered ; there will be a loss on two of the others. The land in this district is very poor and broken ; but the settlers now in occupation are likely to remain, as they can obtain gum digging and other occasional employment.

The total number of sections occupied under village homestead special settlement conditions is 282, but this does not include certain sections about to be forfeited at Hertkino, Takahue, and Fern Flat.

A very pleasing feature in connection with the settlements is the public schools established therein. Substantial school buildings have been erected ; the attendance is good ; the children neat, clean, and attentive, and looking the picture of health. The want of fairly good roads is, and has been, a great drawback to the success of the settlements, and this, no doubt, has been the main cause why so many sections have been given up. The settlers are now anxiously looking forward to some immediate steps being taken to improve the roads, in order that they may be able to bring their produce to market. Taking into consideration the great difficulties the settlers in the north have had to contend with, owing to the isolated position in which many of the settlements were placed, the delay in bringing bush lands under cultivation, and the want of roads, I think it may fairly be said that the progress made up to the present is very satisfactory.

Hawke's Bay District.

In this district the total number of settlers is 31, and the area allotted, 203 acres, or an average of nearly 7 acres each. The sum advanced for houses, bush felling, &c., was £318 ; rent and interest has been paid to the amount of £397 4s., and the arrears are only £3 5s. 6d. ; all the settlers are doing fairly well.

Wellington District.

The number of village-homestead special settlers in this district is 207, the area they occupy 2,678 acres, or an average of about 13 acres each ; the amount paid for rent and interest was £1,816 ; and the arrears on the 31st March, £264. The settlers generally are doing well, and I have no doubt the arrears will shortly be paid.

Canterbury District.

Twenty-four village-homestead special settlements have been established in this district ; the number of settlers is 172 ; the area allotted 5,532 acres ; the amount advanced for houses, £2,280. Rent and interest have been paid to the amount of £2,808 ; and the arrears on the 31st March were £362. The settlers generally are doing well.

Otago District.

The village-homestead special settlers in Otago number 107, and hold an area of 1,706 acres, or an average of nearly 16 acres each. The amount advanced for houses, bush-felling, &c., was £1,383. Payments to the amount of £184 have been made for rent and interest; and the arrears amount to £44. The settlers generally are doing very well.

Southland District.

In this district, 65 settlers hold 673 acres under village-homestead special settlement conditions. £1,074 was advanced for houses, fencing, bush-felling, &c. Rent and interest to the amount of £604 has been paid. The arrears on the 31st March were £19 14s. 1d., which will shortly be paid. The settlements would be far more prosperous than they are if a little attention could be given to the formation of roads; especially is this the case at Seaward Bush, where some of the settlers have not access to their sections, and are thus unable to dispose of the timber on the land. The settlers generally, however, are doing well. I was interested in a case of a selector who is over sixty years of age, single, and holds 14 acres of land. He told me that he was advised not to take up any land, but to apply for admission to the Old Men's Home. He, however, had courage, and was determined to try and do his best, with the result that he is able to maintain himself, and is doing fairly well. Under the village-homestead system others may go and do likewise.

J. E. MARCH,
Superintendent of Village Settlements.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands reports:—

Auckland.

Fourteen sections, containing 670 acres, have been relinquished or abandoned during the past year. Twelve village settlers have added 1,543 acres to their present holdings, and 4 past village settlers have selected 302 acres under ordinary settlement conditions, and one of them has taken up 270 acres under the homestead system, making a total of 602 acres, whilst 8 abandoned village sections containing 379 acres have been selected by 6 outsiders on ordinary settlement conditions. Two sections, each 50 acres, in the Parnell endowment, Punakitere, were selected under the amended village settlement regulation by the sons of a village settler. Stock has increased in all the settlements, the numbers now being 318 horses, 605 cows, 535 calves, 62 working bullocks, 963 sheep, 440 pigs, and 2,462 head of poultry. The amount advanced for the nine months was £388 13s. 9d. This sum does not equal the amount of improvements, as many settlers have not drawn advances, although they have improved their holdings considerably. At Te Aroha, for instance, no advance was made or solicited beyond £20 for a dwelling-house. During the period considerable progress has been made, especially in fencing, ditching, and outbuildings, the weak point being cultivation. This, with the majority of village settlers, is effected by spade work, and is consequently slow and limited. A noticeable characteristic of the village settler is his eagerness to acquire more land. All the unallotted and forfeited sections worth having have been taken up in most of the settlements, especially in those south of the Bay of Islands. There is less demand for sections in the northern settlement, owing to the almost entire absence of roads, the want of which is deeply felt in winter. In conclusion, I may say the progress made is very satisfactory.

For return of women, children, and stock within the Auckland district of New Zealand see *Appendix A.*

Hawke's Bay.

Woodville Village, homestead special settlement (perpetual lease), block IV, Woodville Survey District.

This settlement was formed in June, 1837, and is situate on the main road, about 1 mile south of the town of Woodville. Its extent was 112 acres, divided into lots varying from 1 acre near the road to 8 acres at the back. At the time of selection nearly the whole was covered with forest, the acre sections fronting the main road being the exception. In 1887 the settlers numbered 29, 2 of whom have since forfeited their selections, which have been disposed of under other systems, leaving 27 as the present number of holdings, with a total of 102 acres. Of these 12 are held by the original selectors, the balance by transferees. Rather over four years has elapsed since the land was taken up, and a flourishing settlement, with good houses, gardens, orchards, and grass paddocks, has taken the place of unproductive forest. It needs but a visit to become convinced of its success, and that it is in many respects a model settlement, fulfilling its intended purposes. Its proximity to Woodville, with its mills and other industries, has been greatly in its favour, although in several instances the head of the family works at bush-felling or road work some distance away, only coming home at the end of the week. As a proof of the industry of these people, the value of the improvements that have been put on the land during four years is between £3,000 and £4,000, of which only £793 15s. 9d. has been advanced by the Government. Whilst the whole of the twenty-seven settlers have done well, the following are, I think, the most noticeable:— On section 5, good substantial house, out-houses, shelter trees, garden, &c., of a value of about £250. Section 9, with a pretty little cottage and well-kept garden; improvements about £100. Section 29, a holding of 5 acres, laid down in good grass, orchard, garden, and a good house; value of improvements, £200. Section 30, orchard, garden, and substantial house, with 7 acres fenced in and in grass; value of improvements, £200. After the foregoing it is needless to say that all and more than the required improvements have been effected. The rents and interest on advances are very regularly paid, and at the present time only two are a half-year's payment in arrears. There appeared to be a great desire on the part of some of the settlers to acquire the freehold, but I gave them no encouragement. I think such a concession would be a mistake, at any rate, for some years to come.

Waipawa Small-farm Association (deferred payment), Block 13, Norsewood Survey District.

This association, composed of thirty-three members, was formed in November, 1885, and selected on deferred payment 3,221 acres of the Umutooroa Block, in the vicinity of Danvirke. Its location is most favourable, stretching as it does from the railway station at Mangateroa back to the foot of the Ruahine ranges. The land is more suitable for dairying and sheep than agriculture, being mainly a light soil, but carrying good grass. It was at the time of selection covered with forest. Six years have elapsed since the selection, and the present holdings number twenty-eight, two selectors having, by means of transfer,

transfer, acquired a second section, and another a third, the largest holding in the settlement being 255 acres. Of the twenty-eight now in possession, nine are original selectors; the other nineteen are transferees. Six of the former and one of the latter have acquired the freehold. The weak point in the settlement is the number of non-residents, there being no less than seventeen out of the twenty-eight holders. Six out of the seven who have acquired the freehold are on the ground, so that six only of the twenty-four still holding on deferred payment are resident. Those living on their selections complain to me of absenteeism, one of the reasons being that owing to the population being so sparse they are unable to get a school, and the children in some cases at the back are growing up untaught.

Considerable improvements have been effected on the block. One-third is in grass, besides an additional 700 acres felled. Unfortunately, the last two seasons have been very bad for burns, which has been a great drawback to the settlers not only in this locality but throughout the district. There are fourteen dwellings of all shapes and sizes, ranging in value from £3 to £100, and a good deal of fencing. The total value of all the improvements made during the six years is £5,889—about £1 16s. 6d. an acre. Only one of the residents is in arrears with the improvements, but sixteen out of seventeen absentees are so, mainly on account of the double improvement requirements, which I am insisting upon. There is not nearly the amount of stock that one would expect to find, but on inquiries I learnt that this is likely to be remedied during the coming year, as a number are going to put on sheep. The main road is gravelled. Altogether, of the 13 miles of road which practically serves both this and the Danevirke Settlement, 7 miles are formed and gravelled, 1 mile is being formed, the remainder is felled, with road track cleared, and in fair condition for bush roads. On the whole, the settlement may be considered a success. The residents are, apparently, hard-working and industrious, and the non-residents have made extensive improvements, far beyond what would have been required had they lived on their selections, and none are in arrears with their payments.

Danevirke Small-farm Association (deferred payment), Block XIII, Norsewood Survey District.

This settlement was formed in November, 1885, and is located near the township of the same name. Its situation was favourable on account of its proximity to the railway line, its nearest point being about half-a-mile from Mangatera station. It is level country, well watered, and was, at the time of selection, covered with forest. The association at the outset consisted of twenty-five members, who selected as many sections, comprising in all 1,900 acres. The results at the end of six years are very satisfactory, and the settlement must be considered an undoubted success. Five of the original twenty-five have acquired the freehold, four of whom are permanent residents, with good substantial residences. In a few cases settlers have acquired additional sections by transfer, so that the actual holdings at the present time are nineteen in number, twelve of whom are personally resident, and two others by substitutes. The houses, of which there are fourteen, are of a good class, with many excellent gardens and young orchards, the whole surroundings suggestive of comfort and prosperity. Of the 1,900 acres in the settlement, more than half is in cultivation, and a further area felled, but not burnt, owing to the bad burning season. The value of improvements effected is £4,350, an average of £2 5s. an acre on the total area of the settlement, including the unimproved land. Only two of the selectors are in arrear with their payments, one of them having suffered lately through the burning down of his house. This settlement is unquestionably a success, and has, I judge, fulfilled, if not exceeded, the most sanguine expectations, proving that under ordinary favourable conditions moderate-sized areas can be advantageously and profitably occupied. It is gratifying to find that up to the present there is no tendency, either in this or the Waipawa settlement, to the land being absorbed by a few. Where the freehold has been acquired, the settlers are resident, and with every appearance of continuing to do so. Anyway, after an interval of six years, the two are practically as much small-farm settlements, and, in fact, more so, than at their initiation.

THOMAS HUMPHRIES,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

There are various schemes of Village Settlement in Victoria, but I have not reported on them, not having been instructed to do so. My report of the 14th July concerning the Department of Industry refers to that class of Village Settlement which has been promoted for the employment of labour under the co-operative system.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE LEWIS.

APPENDIX A.

NUMBER of horses, cows, calves, pigs, poultry, sheep, and working bullocks, with chains of fencing, in various village settlements; also, number of women, children, acres in grass, and approximate area in gardens, orchards, &c., to 31st March, 1892.

	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Calves.	Chains of Fencing.	Working Bullocks.	Number of Women.	Number of Children.	Acres in Grass.	Acres in Garden Orchard.
Whananaki	25	49	31	34	175	49	422	...	10	41	112	8
Motukaraka	11	66	6	25	166	45	603	7	27	34	675	10
Omaha	10	49	360	13	229	31	492	8	16	33	242	5
To Aroha	32	87	...	50	428	54	736	...	19	62	174	14½
Komokooua	3	6	...	3	50	5	78	...	1	4	17	1
Firewood Creek	16	37	...	1	53	21	140	...	4	17	102	3
Karaka	2	9	...	1	30	6	115	...	3	13	24	2
Swanson and Waitakerei	5	11	...	3	176	7	142	...	11	43	30	7½
Waimamaku	18	28	...	8	240	26	70	5	13	35	162	2½
Fern Flat	11	6	115	9	53	6	71	...	6	14	149	2½
Hukerenui	64	103	...	59	272	81	618	...	25	88	285	7
Motatau	21	19	...	9	79	20	125	...	5	15	50	1½
Pataua	13	24	16	4	21	33	236	...	7	21	101	2
Herekino	46	57	...	161	361	77	306	41	15	49	283	6
Takahue	18	18	294	24	22	13	114	1	7	21	156	2
Punakitore	23	60	141	31	107	61	383	...	15	43	198	4½
	318	605	963	440	2,402	535	4,651	62	184	583	2,660	70

APPENDIX B.

From Land Bill now before the New Zealand Legislature.

Part 4.

Special Settlement Associations.

Governor may set apart blocks of rural land for special settlement. And may fix terms and conditions of occupation.

161. The Governor, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, may from time to time set apart such blocks of rural land as he shall think fit, and declare the same open for special settlement, and may from time to time alter, amend, or revoke any such proclamation.

162. The Governor-in-Council may from time to time make, alter, and repeal regulations fixing the terms and conditions upon which the lands in any special settlement shall be disposed of on perpetual lease, but subject in every case to the following rules:—

- (1.) The price of land in a special settlement shall be fixed by valuation, not being less than ten shillings per acre.
- (2.) The rental thereof on perpetual lease shall not be less than four per centum on such price, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations.
- (3.) Residents, occupation, and permanent improvements of the land shall be in accordance with Part 3 of this Act.
- (4.) Neither the whole nor any part of any block of land shall continue set aside as a special settlement for a period of more than three years from the date of the proclamation setting aside the same; but every contract made with respect to any such block, or any part thereof, whilst the same remains so set aside, shall be performed, notwithstanding that the block has ceased to be so set aside.

The provisions of this section shall apply and be deemed to have applied to all lands disposed of as special settlements under the regulations contained in two Orders in Council, dated respectively the 27th day of February and the 15th day of December, 1891, as if the said provisions had been specially incorporated in such regulations respectively at the date thereof.

Block of rural land may be set apart for occupation on co-operative system.

163. A block of 5,000 acres may be set apart to be owned and worked on co-operative principles. The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, make, alter, and repeal, regulations for fixing terms and conditions upon which this land shall be occupied.

Settlements formed under the "Land Act, 1885" by regulations of 5th December, 1885, deemed subject to that Act.

164. It is hereby declared that the provisions relating to the deferred payment and perpetual lease systems respectively contained in parts 3 and 4 of the "Land Act, 1885," shall apply and be deemed to have applied to all lands disposed of as special settlements under the regulations contained in an Order in Council, dated the 5th day of December, 1885, or any amendment of the said regulations made before the 27th day of February, 1891, as if the said provisions had been specially incorporated in such regulations respectively at the date thereof.

Unoccupied lands in former settlements may be disposed of otherwise.

165. All lands within any special settlement block formed before the commencement of this Act which, at the expiration of two years from the same being set aside, have not been taken up on the conditions of such settlement, may be notified as open for application under Part 3 of this Act.

Village Settlements.

Governor may set apart Crown lands for village settlements.

166. The Governor, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, may, from time to time, set apart and declare open for sale as village settlements, such blocks or allotments of Crown Lands as he shall think fit.

And may fix terms and conditions of occupation.

167. The Governor in Council may fix the terms and conditions upon which any village settlement lands shall be disposed of, and the mode of payment for the same, subject to the rules following:—

- (1.) Every village settlement shall be surveyed and divided into village allotments not exceeding 1 acre each, and village homesteads allotments not exceeding 50 acres each; or if the Governor so direct a village settlement may be divided into village allotments only, or into village-homestead allotments only.
- (2.) The Governor may fix a day on which allotments within a village settlement shall be open for application, and may appoint the manner in which any of such allotments shall respectively be disposed of.
- (3.) Village allotments may be disposed of at public auction amongst the applicants at an upset price of not less than £3 for each allotment, or may be notified as open for application under part 3 of this Act.
- (4.) Village-homestead allotments shall only be offered for lease on such conditions as the Governor shall appoint, for any term not exceeding fifty years, with perpetual right of renewal for terms of twenty-one years' each.
 - (a.) Applications for leases shall be made in manner, as provided in part 1 of this Act.
 - (b.) Improvements and residence on the land comprised in the lease shall be as provided in part 3 of this Act.
 - (c.) The rental to be paid in respect of every such lease shall be a sum equivalent to 4 per centum on the cash price of the land comprised in the lease, which shall be not less than 10s. per acre.
 - (d.) No such lease shall be liable to be seized or sold by legal process for debt or in bankruptcy.

Advance of money for improvements

168. The Colonial Treasurer may, from time to time, appropriate from any sums voted for the purpose by Parliament, and in accordance with any regulations which the Governor-in-Council is hereby authorised to make, amend, or revoke in part or in whole, make advances of money to occupiers of land under the last preceding section of this Act, for the purpose of enabling them to profitably occupy their respective allotments.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT, 1884.

(SUBSTITUTION OF REGULATIONS NOS. 203 AND 204 FOR THOSE AT PRESENT IN FORCE BEARING THE SAME NUMBER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 5 August, 1892.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to substitute the following Regulations, Nos. 203 and 204, for those at present in force bearing the same numbers under the Crown Lands Acts:—

203. On notification in the *Gazette* of any intended sale of Crown land by auction, the Land Agent shall post up, in a conspicuous place at his office, a copy of such notification, together with a plan showing the position of the land.

204. In each case where an upset price has been advertised, the bidding shall start at an amount not less than such upset price, which shall include the value of the improvements, if any. In every case a deposit of not less than one-quarter of the amount bid shall be paid at the time of sale. If the sale is not upon special terms, payment of the balance of the amount bid shall be made within three months from the date of sale, or within such further period as the Minister may allow, subject to a fine of 10 per cent. If the sale is upon special terms, payment of such balance, and of interest thereon, shall be made in accordance therewith.

HENRY COPELAND.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS OF 1884 AND 1889.

(SUBSTITUTION OF REGULATIONS NOS. 91, 92, 93, AND 262 FOR THOSE AT PRESENT IN FORCE BEARING THE SAME NUMBERS; ALSO ADDITIONAL REGULATION NO. 285, TOGETHER WITH FORMS NOS. 76 AND 77 IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17th June, 1892.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to substitute the following Regulations Nos. 91, 92, 93, and 262 for those at present in force bearing the same numbers, under the Crown Lands Acts, and has also approved of an additional Regulation No. 285, together with Forms 76 and 77 in connection therewith.

[Ml. 92-6,508]

HENRY COPELAND.

REGULATION No. 91.

At the expiration of the prescribed term of residence attaching to a conditional purchase, notice of the time and place fixed for holding the prescribed inquiry—whether all conditions except that of payment of balance of instalments have been duly complied with—shall be conspicuously posted on the outside of the Head Office of the Board and of the Office of the Land Agent for not less than fourteen days before the time so fixed, and due notice thereof shall also be given to the conditional purchaser (or if the conditional purchase shall have been transferred, to all transferors and transferees thereof), and to every person who has duly lodged a caveat against the issue of a certificate of conformity.

REGULATION No. 92.

If the Board shall decide that the conditions as aforesaid have been duly complied with in respect of the conditional purchase, it shall, on application, issue a certificate of conformity in the Form 24 to the then holder of the conditional purchase. If the Board shall be of opinion that any condition has not been duly complied with as aforesaid, it shall draw up a report to the Minister to that effect, and, unless an appeal against such decision is duly lodged, shall forward such report to the Under Secretary.

REGULATION No. 93.

An application by the holder of a conditional purchase for the issue of a certificate of conformity in respect thereof shall be made to the Chairman in the Form 25, and may be lodged as soon as the final declaration thereon has been made.

REGULATION No. 262.

All certificates of confirmation or conformity which have been ordered to be issued to the transferor shall, at the time of making the transfer, be handed by him to the transferee; and such certificates shall not pass by delivery otherwise than by delivery to a person taking by a duly executed transfer or by operation of law.

REGULATION No. 285.

When an original conditional purchase has been or shall be transferred before the issue of a certificate of conformity in respect thereof, and after such transfer or transfers the said certificate has been or shall be duly issued to the then holder

of such conditional purchase, any former holder thereof may make application to the Chairman in Form 76 for a certificate under section 22 of the Act of 1884, that all the required conditions applicable to such conditional purchase (except that of payment of balance of purchase money) have been fulfilled; and the Board shall thereafter deal with such application, and if a proper case be established, shall issue to such former holder a certificate in Form 77. Every such certificate shall show on the face thereof that the conditional purchase in respect of which it is issued has been transferred.

FORM 76.

Crown Lands Acts.—Regulation No. 285.

Application for a Certificate under section 22 of the Act of 1884, of fulfilment of conditions in respect of a transferred conditional purchase.

WHEREAS I, [name in full] applied at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 189____, for an original conditional purchase of _____ acres _____ roods and _____ perches, No. _____ of 189____, situated in the Land District of _____, county of _____, parish of _____, and my application for the same was confirmed by the Local Land Board, on the _____ day of _____, 189____.

And whereas on the _____ day of _____, 189____, the said conditional purchase was transferred to _____, of _____.

And whereas on the _____ day of _____, 189____, the Local Land Board issued to the then holder of the said conditional purchase a certificate of fulfilment of all conditions applicable thereto, except that of payment of balance of instalments. I hereby apply for a certificate under section 22 of the Act of 1884, that all the required conditions (except that of payment of balance of purchase money) have been fulfilled in respect of the said conditional purchase.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 189____.

[Signature of Applicant.]

[Address and nearest Post Town.]

The Chairman of the Local Land Board at

FORM 77.

Crown Lands Acts.—Regulation No. 285.

Certificate under section 22 of the Act of 1884, of fulfilment of conditions in respect of a transferred conditional purchase.

WHEREAS [*name in full*] applied at _____, on the _____ day of _____, 189____, for an original conditional purchase of _____ acres _____ roods _____ perches, situated in the Land District of _____, county of _____, parish of _____, being portion No. _____ and conditional purchase No. _____ of 189____.

And whereas on the _____ day of _____, 189____, the said conditional purchase was transferred to _____ of _____,

And whereas on the _____ day of _____, 189____, the Local Land Board issued to _____ of _____, the then holder of the said conditional purchase, a certificate of fulfilment of all conditions applicable thereto, except that of payment of balance of instalments.

These are therefore to certify, in accordance with section 22 of the Act of 1884, that all the required conditions (except that of payment of balance of purchase money) have been fulfilled in respect of the said conditional purchase, and that the said _____ of _____, is no longer the holder thereof.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____ 189____.
Chairman of the Local Land Board at _____

[3d.]

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS OF 1884 AND 1889.

(SUBSTITUTION OF FORMS Nos. 8, 9, AND 38, FOR THOSE AT PRESENT IN FORCE UNDER THE CROWN LANDS ACTS BEARING THE SAME NUMBERS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 August, 1892.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to substitute the following Forms, Nos. 8, 9, and 38, for those at present in force under the Crown Lands Acts bearing the same numbers.

HENRY COPELAND.

Form 8.

C.P. No. of 18 .

Crown Lands Acts: Regulation No. 45.

Declaration by Applicant for an Original Conditional Purchase to accompany Application.

I (a) of (b) (c) do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the applicant for the conditional purchase as described in the application hereto annexed and marked A, and that the statements contained in such application are true in substance and effect: And I also solemnly declare and affirm that the several answers to the questions in the schedule hereto are true and correct. And I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

(Signature of Declarant.)

Made before me, at
this day of

(d) (d) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

SCHEDULE.

C.P. No. of 18

What is your name?

What is your age?

State day and year of birth?

Are you single, married, widower, or widow?

If the applicant is a married woman, the following questions must be answered:—

- What is your husband's name?
- When and where were you married?
- When and by what Court were you judicially separated from your husband?
- What separate estate are you possessed of?

Do you now hold any conditional purchase or homestead lease as to which the condition of residence is not completely fulfilled? If so, give particulars.

Have you at any time made any original or additional conditional purchase, either under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 or any of the Acts thereby repealed, or the Crown Lands Act of 1889? If so, give particulars of them.

Do you intend to use the land now applied for solely for your own use and benefit?

Is there any agreement or arrangement by which any person other than yourself can acquire any interest in, or obtain the use of, the land now applied for?

Is there any understanding between you and any person that will tend to defeat or evade the provisions of law as to conditional purchases?

Do you intend and promise to use all due diligence in proceeding with your application?

Crown Lands Acts : Regulation No. 46.

Declaration to accompany Application for an Additional Conditional Purchase.

(a) Name in full. I (a) of (b) (c) do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that (d)
 (b) Residence. is the applicant for the conditional purchase as described in the application hereto annexed and marked
 (c) Occupation. A, and that the statements contained in such application are true in substance and effect: And I also
 (d) Insert name of the applicant, solemnly declare and affirm that the several answers to the questions in the schedule hereto are true and
 whether an individual or a company, corporation, correct. And I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid according to the law in
 or partnership, or such declaration. and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any
 such declaration.

(Signature of the declarant.)

Made before me, at
 this day of 18

(e)

(e) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

SCHEDULE.

The answers to the following questions must be fully and accurately given. The word "applicant," for the purpose of the following questions and the answers thereto, means the person, corporation, company, or partnership in whose name the additional conditional purchase is to stand.

What is the applicant's name, style, or title?

If the applicant is a corporation, company, or partnership, these questions are to be omitted.

What is the applicant's age?
 Is the applicant single, married, widower, or widow?
 If the applicant is a married woman, the following questions must be answered:—
 What is the name of the applicant's husband?
 When and where was the applicant married?
 Is the applicant judicially separated from her husband? If so, state when and by what Court the decree for separation was made?
 What separate estate is the applicant possessed of?

If the applicant is not a corporation, company, or partnership, these questions are to be omitted.

Is the applicant incorporated or registered? If so, give particulars.
 Is the applicant entitled to acquire and hold land in New South Wales?
 If the applicant is a partnership, how many members are there in such partnership?

How did the applicant acquire the conditional purchase in virtue of which the present application is made?

Has the applicant ever made any original or additional conditional purchase under section 47 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884? If so, give particulars.

If the original conditional purchase is subject to any mortgage or security, the following questions are to be omitted:—

Is the land now applied for to be used solely for the applicant's own use and benefit?
 Is there any agreement or arrangement by which any person other than the applicant can acquire any interest in, or obtain the use of, the land now applied for?
 Is there any understanding between the applicant and any person that will tend to defeat or evade the provisions of law as to conditional purchases?

If the original conditional purchase is subject to any mortgage or security, the following questions are to be answered:—

Is the land now applied for to be used solely for the benefit of the applicant and the mortgagor?
 Is there any agreement or arrangement between the applicant and the mortgagor as to the land now applied for other than the mortgage?
 Has any agreement or arrangement been made either by the applicant or the mortgagor by which any third person can acquire any interest in, or obtain the use of, the land now applied for?
 Is there any understanding between the applicant and the mortgagor, or between the applicant or mortgagor and any third person, that will tend to defeat or evade the provisions of law as to conditional purchases?

Do you intend and promise to use all due diligence in proceeding with your application?

Form 38.

Crown Lands Acts : Regulation No. 109.

Declaration by an Applicant for an Original Homestead Lease to accompany application.

(a) Name in full. I (a) of (b) do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the applicant for
 (b) Residence and occupation. the homestead lease described in the application annexed hereto, and that the several answers to the
 questions in the schedule hereto marked A are true and correct: And I further declare and affirm that
 (c) If not applicable to the case, strike out the words included in brackets. (except as *bonâ fide* mortgagee for value of the homestead and pastoral leases specified in the schedule
 hereto marked B) (c) I do not, nor does any person on my behalf or in my interest, hold either wholly or
 in part any homestead lease or any pastoral lease. And I make this solemn declaration as to the several
 matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by the law
 provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

(Signature of the declarant.)

Made before me, at
 day of 18 . . . this

(d).

(d) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

Crown

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNCLAIMED DEEDS OF LAND, LAND TITLES OFFICE.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th December, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing all unclaimed deeds of land, names of grantees, dates, areas, and situation of such grants of land to end of the year 1891, now lying in the Lands Titles Office, Sydney.”

(Mr. Hutchinson.)

UNCLAIMED DEEDS OF LAND, LAND TITLES OFFICE.

RETURN showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, names of Grantees, dates, areas, and situation of lands included in such Grants, to the end of the year 1891, now lying in the Land Titles Office, Sydney.

Date of Grant.	Name	Reference.		Portion.	Lot	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
15 Sept., 1864	Adams David	10	126	.....	3	2	Vil. Kahibah, Psh. Kahibah, Co. Northumberland	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 Oct., 1864	Arnott Robert	11	40	.....	2	2	Vil. Ashfort, Psh. Ashfort, Co. Arrawatta	0 1 14	0 0 6	.....
5 Jan., 1865	Abercrombie James	14	239	.....	5	9	Vil. and P-h. Poonevira, Co. Perry	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
11 July, 1865	Adams Thomas	17	238	16	.....	.....	Psh. Avisford, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 6	.....
11 " 1865	"	17	239	11	.....	.....	Psh. Windeyer, Co. Wellington	1 3 36	0 0 6	.....
4 June, 1867	Australian Mineral Oil Co.	49	59	.....	.....	.....	At Ball's Head Bay, Psh. Willoughby, Co. Cumberland	0 3 0	.....	.....
7 Jan., 1869	Arnell James, junior	80	211	95	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Wellington	50 0 0	0 2 1	.....
9 June, 1871	Angove Richard	121	206	.....	4	6	Vil. Warburton, Psh. Biranganbil, Co. Wellington	0 1 3 ³ / ₄	0 0 1	.....
9 " 1871	"	121	207	.....	9	5	"	0 1 0	0 0 1	.....
17 Mar., 1871	Adams Alfred Augustus and ors.	125	147	.....	3	27	Psh. and Town Bingara, Co. Murchison	0 2 0	.....	.....
16 F.b., 1872	Adam Eleonard	134	64	.....	10	19	Town and Psh. Yamba, County Clarence	0 1 31	.....	.....
9 Oct., 1872	Andrews Sabina	149	60	.....	2	9	Town and Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0 5 5 ¹ / ₂	0 0 3	.....
2 Dec., 1873	Addie Thomas	174	27	31	.....	.....	Psh. Seymour, Co. St. Vincent	1 3 39	0 0 2	.....
9 Mar., 1874	Ashton Rowland	180	40	197	.....	.....	Psh. Wilkie, Co. Harden	2 0 0	0 0 2	.....
1 Dec., 1874	Aarons Joseph	215	150	31	.....	.....	Psh. Geurie, Co. Lincoln	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
10 Feb., 1875	Atkins John Charles, a minor.	219	125	43	.....	.....	Psh. St. Aubins, Co. Durham	40 0 9	0 1 8	.....
25 Mar., 1875	Atkinson Charles H.	222	26	101	.....	.....	Psh. Bettowya, Co. St. Vincent	50 0 0	.....	.....	Volunteer Grant.
30 Sept., 1875	Allen Wm.	241	2	126	.....	.....	Psh. Narrina, Co. Dampier	15 0 0	0 0 8	.....
30 " 1876	Ackerman Michael	277	145	.....	8	19	Vil. Hellenia, Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂	0 0 4	.....
4 Jan., 1877	Addie Thomas	299	74	32	.....	.....	Psh. Seymour, Co. St. Vincent	1 3 39	0 0 2	.....
5 Mar., 1877	Alderson Anne	303	7	.....	1	34	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang	0 1 6	0 0 2	.....
1 Feb., 1878	Adams Philip F. and anor.	347	221	.....	11	129	City and Psh. Goulburn, Co. Argyle	0 0 30 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
1 " 1878	"	347	222	.....	12	129	"	0 0 29 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
1 " 1878	"	347	223	.....	13	129	"	0 0 25 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
1 " 1878	"	347	224	.....	14	129	"	0 0 25 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
1 " 1878	"	347	225	.....	15	129	"	0 0 25 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
1 " 1878	"	347	226	.....	16	129	"	0 0 25 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
1 " 1878	"	347	227	.....	17	129	"	0 0 25 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
1 " 1878	"	347	228	.....	18	129	"	0 0 25 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
9 Mar., 1878	Abbott William E.	383	199	.....	4	13	Town and Psh. Boggabri, Co. Pottinger	0 2 0	0 0 6	.....
9 " 1878	"	383	200	.....	8	13	"	0 2 0	0 0 6	.....
9 " 1878	"	383	201	.....	4	28	"	0 2 0	0 0 4	.....
9 " 1878	"	383	202	.....	7	39	"	1 0 0	0 0 6	.....
12 Dec., 1878	Alford James C.	401	128	.....	7	18	Vil. Corea, Psh. Currabunganong	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
1 Nov., 1878	Allan Henry and ors.	457	228	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Willoughby, Co. Cumberland	0 3 2	.....	.....
10 Sept., 1878	Allen George and ors.	457	249	.....	.....	.....	At Wolumba, Psh. Wolumba	0 1 10	.....	.....
11 Aug., 1874	Anderson Andrew and ors.	457	250	.....	1 and 2	2	Vil. Coila, Psh. Congo, Co. Dampier	1 0 0	.....	.....
11 " 1874	"	459	1	.....	3	2	"	0 2 0	.....	.....
1 Feb., 1878	Anderson Joseph and ors.	459	2	160	.....	.....	Psh. Narira, Co. Dampier	0 2 10	.....	.....
10 Sept., 1878	Adams Alfred A. and ors.	459	131	.....	5 and 6	54	Psh. of and at Warialda, Co. Burnett	0 2 34	.....	.....
10 Aug., 1874	Alcorn James	459	133	244	.....	.....	Psh. Kangaloon, Co. Camden	0 1 0	.....	.....
1 Nov., 1878	Allison James M.	459	134	.....	1	37	Town and Psh. Coonabarabran, Co. Gowen	0 2 0	.....	.....
25 Mar., 1875	Armstrong William W. and ors.	459	138	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	1 0 0	.....	.....
22 Jan., 1874	Atkinson Charles and ors.	459	139	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Maitland, at East Maitland	4 0 0	.....	.....
22 " 1874	Allman John J.	460	193	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Goulburn, Co. Argyle	2 2 0	.....	.....
2 Oct., 1879	Armstrong Robert B. and ors.	469	170	.....	.....	63	Town and Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle	6 0 0	.....	.....
7 " 1879	Avery William	472	89	.....	6	3	Psh. and Vil. Mulbring, Co. Northumberland	0 2 0	.....	.....	Paid.
7 " 1879	"	472	90	.....	7	3	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
3 Dec., 1879	Arndell Thomas and ors.	480	161	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Pitt Town, Co. Cumberland	0 1 0	.....	.....
5 Jan., 1880	Aarons Joseph	487	87	135	.....	.....	Psh. Micketymulga, Co. Lincoln	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
27 " 1880	Atkinson Charles	487	237	3	.....	.....	Psh. Baloo, Co. Buccleuch	100 0 0	0 4 2	.....
27 " 1880	"	487	238	4	.....	.....	"	200 0 0	0 8 4	.....
1 Mar., 1880	Aspinall Rev. Arthur Ashworth and ors.	496	228	.....	8 and 9	8	Town and Psh. Condoulin, Co. Cunningham	1 0 0	.....	.....

1 Mar., 1880	Aspinall Rev. Arthur Ashworth and ors.	496	229	.....	10	8	Town and Psh. Condoublin, Co. Cunningham.....	0	2	0	.....	.....		
17 May, 1880	Avery William.....	502	49	.....	8	3	Psh. and Vil. Mulbring, Co. Northumberland	0	2	0	.....	.....	Paid.			
1 Mar., 1881	Allen Joseph and ors.....	527	171	.....	.....	.....	Psh. and Town Candelo, Co. Auckland	0	2	10	.....	.....		
16 May, 1881	Adams Florence Evelin	541	247	.....	4	52	Psh. and Town Narrandera, Co. Cooper	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
16 " 1881	Adams (a minor) James William	541	248	.....	5	52	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
12 Sept., 1881	Allen (a minor) Patrick	566	2	88	.....	.....	Psh. Jinglemoney, Co. Murray	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
14 Nov., 1881	Adams Thomas	571	61	27a	.....	.....	Psh. Windeyer, Co. Wellington	1	2	20 1/2	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 Dec., 1881	Anderson Robert and ors.	573	142	.....	1	3	Psh. and Town Moruya, Co. Dampier	1	0	0	.....	.....		
23 Jan., 1882	Armour Matthew	583	79	13	.....	.....	Psh. Talmo, Co. Harren	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
24 Feb., 1882	Adams Emily Rose	585	9	.....	5	62	Psh. and Town Narrandera, Co. Cooper	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	5	0
23 Jan., 1882	Alcorn Robert	589	67	37	.....	.....	Psh. Kangaloon, Co. Cundon	200	0	0	0	8	4	.....	Free.	
12 June, 1882	Acres Edward Harte and ors....	601	135	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Castle Hill, Co. Cumberland	6	3	33	.....	.....		
24 April, 1882	Anderson Robert and ors.	601	137	.....	1	4	Psh. Bateman, at Bateman's Bay, Co. St. Vincent.....	0	2	0	.....	.....		
24 " 1882	"	601	138	.....	2	4	"	1	0	0	.....	.....		
12 June, 1882	Armstrong Alexander and ors.	601	139	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Mooney Mooney, at Muttama, Co. Harden	2	2	0	.....	.....		
3 July, 1882	Appleyard John Marshall	609	135	.....	4	76	Psh. Guntawang, at Gulgong, Co. Phillip	1	3	21	0	0	4	0	5	0
2 Oct., 1882	Allen William John	623	192	.....	5	Y	Psh. St. Matthew, Town Windsor, Co. Cumberland	0	0	38	0	0	4	0	5	0
27 Nov., 1882	Alford Abraham, jun.....	639	190	23	.....	.....	Psh. Black Jack, Co. Pottinger	44	1	0	0	1	10	0	5	0
27 " 1882	"	639	191	24	.....	.....	" .....	44	0	0	0	1	10	0	5	0
27 " 1882	"	639	192	25	.....	.....	" .....	43	3	0	0	1	10	0	5	0
21 Aug., 1882	Armstrong Isabella	641	63	.....	4	30	Psh. Hayden, Vil. Delegate, Co. Wellesley.....	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
29 Jan., 1883	Atkinson Thomas	645	18	.....	23	23	Psh. and Vil. Binda, Co. Georgiana.....	0	1	25	0	0	2	0	5	0
29 " 1883	"	645	19	.....	24	23	"	0	1	35	0	0	2	0	5	0
14 May, 1883	Archer William, senior, and ors	659	124	.....	1	10	Psh. Woodford, Vil. Brushgrove, Co. Clarence	0	2	0	.....	.....		
9 Jan., 1882	Australasian Mtge. and Agency Co. (Limited.)	663	140	8	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Bourke	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
12 Dec., 1881	"	671	246	9	.....	.....	" .....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
13 Aug., 1883	Alexander Adolph and ors	673	140	54	.....	.....	Psh. Warren, Co. Oxley.....	10	0	0	.....	.....		
23 Jan., 1883	Allen James	683	71	103	.....	.....	Psh. Jinglemoney, Co. Murray	40	0	0	.....	0	5	0	Ass. paid	
13 Mar., 1883	Armstrong Mary	683	72	99	.....	.....	Psh. Morimbatesman, Co. Murray	40	0	0	.....	0	5	0	"	
18 April, 1884	Archer John and anor.	703	69	.....	4	4	Psh. and Vil. Hunnula, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
9 Sept., 1884	Adams George	721	81	76	.....	.....	Psh. Adderley, Co. Westmoreland	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
6 Oct., 1884	Andrews Joseph	723	25	117	.....	.....	Psh. Wingham, Co. Macquarie	25	0	0	.....	Free.				
26 Nov., 1884	Allen David T. and ors.	723	228	.....	2	32	At Bullock Island, Psh. Newcastle, Co. Northumberland	0	1	0	.....	"			
29 " 1884	Armstrong William and ors....	723	229	.....	.....	.....	The Little Lagoon, Psh. Falconer, Co. Sandon	2	2	0	.....	"			
1 Oct., 1884	Allen Henry E. A.	727	161	.....	1	57	Town and Psh. Jewnee, Co. Clarendon	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
1 " 1884	"	727	162	.....	2	57	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
1 " 1884	"	727	163	.....	3	57	"	0	1	20	0	0	2	0	5	0
1 " 1884	"	727	164	.....	6	57	"	0	1	20	0	0	2	0	5	0
1 " 1884	"	727	165	.....	7	57	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
1 " 1884	"	727	166	.....	8	57	"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
11 Nov., 1884	Arndell James A. and anor.	727	172	116	.....	.....	Psh. Crawney, Co. Brisbane	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
30 Jan., 1885	Agnew Matilda	735	74	172	.....	.....	Psh. Cooma, Co. Beresford	1	2	24	0	0	8	0	5	0
20 " 1885	Australasian Investment Co (Limited.)	743	74	35	.....	.....	Psh. Warra Warrama, Co. Stappylton	390	0	0	1	0	4	2	10	0
22 April, 1885	Anderson James F. and ors.	747	6	204	.....	.....	Psh. Urana, Co. Urana	466	3	0	.....	Free.	Public Recreation.			
16 May, 1885	Australasian Investment Co (Limited.)	747	172	55	.....	.....	Psh. Limebon, Co. Stappylton.....	120	1	0	0	6	3	1	0	0
16 " 1885	"	749	34	49	.....	.....	" .....	180	0	0	0	9	5	1	10	0
14 July, 1885	Allen Thomas	757	188	1	.....	.....	Psh. Belalie, Co. Culgoa.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
11 Aug., 1885	Alcock Arthur.....	761	32	25	.....	.....	Psh. Kydra, Co. Beresford	60	0	0	0	3	2	0	10	0
18 " 1885	Australasian Investment Co (Limited.)	761	35	18	.....	.....	Psh. Mount Pleasant, Co. Stappylton	320	0	0	0	16	8	2	0	0
30 Sept., 1885	Alford John, jun.	763	206	76	.....	.....	Psh. Ravensworth, Co. Durham	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30 " 1885	"	763	207	77	.....	.....	" .....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30 " 1885	"	763	208	79	.....	.....	" .....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30 " 1885	"	763	209	80	.....	.....	" .....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30 " 1885	"	763	210	81	.....	.....	" .....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30 " 1885	"	763	211	148	.....	.....	" .....	50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
30 " 1885	"	763	212	157	.....	.....	" .....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30 " 1885	"	765	8	158	.....	.....	" .....	67	0	0	0	2	10	0	10	0
30 " 1885	"	765	9	159	.....	.....	" .....	80	0	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
18 Nov., 1885	"	767	65	160	.....	.....	" .....	160	0	0	0	6	8	1	0	0
18 " 1885	"	767	66	161	.....	.....	" .....	159	3	0	0	6	8	1	0	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
4 Jan., 1886	Aberfeld Joseph	773	234	79	Psh. Dowe, Co. Darling	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Volunteer Ground.
15 Feb., 1886	Avery George	779	52	2	.....	.....	Psh. Darling, Co. Culgoa	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
15 " 1886	" "	779	53	3	.....	.....	" " .....	50 0 0	.....	Free.
15 " 1886	" "	779	54	4	.....	.....	" " .....	50 0 0	.....	"
13 Jan., 1886	Alford John jun.	779	77	153	.....	.....	Psh. Ravensworth, Co. Durham	360 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0
13 " 1886	" "	779	78	154	.....	.....	" " .....	280 0 0	0 11 8	1 10 0
4 " 1886	Australasian Investment Co. (Limited).	779	79	28	.....	.....	Psh. Yooloobil, Co. Stapylton	120 0 0	0 6 3	1 0 0
4 " 1886	" " "	779	80	32	.....	.....	" " " .....	107 0 0	0 5 7	1 0 0
30 " 1886	" " "	779	216	26	.....	.....	Psh. Illingrammindi, Co. Stapylton	50 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0
19 Feb., 1886	" " "	781	84	70	.....	.....	Psh. Paine, Co. Stapylton	180 0 0	0 9 5	1 10 0
29 Jan., 1886	Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co. (Limited).	781	86	1	.....	.....	Psh. Merrita West, Co. Barrona	200 0 0	0 10 5	1 10 0
29 " 1886	" " "	781	136	6	.....	.....	Psh. Merrita, Co. Irrara	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0
1 Mar., 1886	" " "	783	52	1	.....	.....	Psh. Merrita South, Co. Barrona	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0
1 " 1886	" " "	783	53	2	.....	.....	Psh. Merrita West, Co. Barrona	440 0 0	1 2 11	3 0 0
19 " 1886	" " "	783	69	2	.....	.....	Psh. Lismore South, Co. Irrara	640 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
16 " 1886	" " "	783	70	8	.....	.....	Psh. Merrita, Co. Irrara	170 0 0	0 10 8	1 10 0
31 " 1886	Archer John	787	15	.....	3	4	Vil. and Psh. Humuļa, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
6 May, 1886	Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co. (Limited).	793	62	1	.....	.....	Psh. Lismore South, Co. Irrara	640 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
12 June, 1886	Alford Stephen G.	795	67	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Coota, Co. Bathurst	4 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0
25 " 1886	Allen Patrick	799	152	91	.....	.....	Psh. Coghill, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
13 July, 1886	Abbott John	803	105	40	.....	.....	Psh. Bingara, Co. Murchison	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
15 Oct., 1886	Anderson and ors. Alarie	813	24	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Nyngan, Co. Oxley	2 2 0	.....	Free.
3 Dec., 1886	Asheroft Edward Jas.	819	112	.....	1	20	Town Liverpool, Psh. St. Luke, Co. Cumberland	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
3 " 1886	" "	819	113	.....	3	20	" " "	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
8 " 1886	Arthur George and ors.	819	144	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Wandera, Co. Arrawatta	1 3 0	.....	Free.
30 Nov., 1886	Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co. (Limited).	821	50	2	.....	.....	Psh. Kerribree, Co. Irrara	640 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
8 Dec., 1886	Australasian Investment Co. (Limited).	821	121	3	.....	.....	Psh. Careunga North, Co. Stapylton	50 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0
8 " 1886	Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Co. (Limited).	821	129	5	.....	.....	Psh. Kerribree, Co. Irrara	640 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
21 Mar., 1887	Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Co. (Limited).	835	38	74	.....	.....	Psh. Beelban, Co. Oxley	340 0 0	0 17 9	2 10 0
5 May, 1887	Abbott William Edward	837	247	LXXVI	.....	.....	Psh. Page, Co. Brisbane	43 1 0	0 2 3	0 10 0
5 " 1887	" "	837	248	XC	.....	.....	" " " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0
15 June, 1887	Armstrong Thomas	843	131	81	.....	.....	Psh. Beremegad, Co. Wakool	119 0 0	0 6 2	1 0 0
1 Oct., 1887	Alway William	853	39	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Wang Wauk, Co. Gloucester	2 3 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
13 Aug., 1888	Amesa John B.	895	243	.....	.....	.....	At Greenwich, Psh. Willoughby, Co. Cumberland	0 1 12	0 12 6	1 10 0
18 April, 1889	Antill William R.	923	201	.....	21	1	Vil and Psh. Couridjah, Co. Camden	0 1 30	0 0 4	0 5 0
18 " 1889	" "	923	202	.....	22	1	" " "	0 1 37	0 0 4	0 5 0
24 " 1889	Ayres Aaron	927	91	151	.....	.....	At Jerry's Plains, Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0
15 June, 1889	Appleby Richard	931	234	.....	6	2	Vil. and Psh. Bermagnee, Co. Dampier	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0
12 July, 1889	" "	935	207	.....	8	11	At and Psh. Bermagnee, Co. Dampier	0 1 31	0 0 3	0 5 0
27 Aug., 1889	Alterator Thomas	941	56	.....	1	1	Vil. Bunnan, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	0 1 14	0 0 2	0 5 0
27 " 1889	Aurisch Bernard R. R.	941	57	.....	5	1	" " "	0 0 38	0 0 1	0 5 0
27 " 1889	" "	941	58	.....	6	1	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
2 Sept., 1889	Auchant John	941	105	61	.....	.....	Psh. Cooper, Co. Wellington	1 0 0	0 0 2	0 5 0
19 Oct., 1889	Alway William	945	179	11	.....	.....	Psh. Wang Wauk, Co. Gloucester	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
13 Dec., 1889	Adams George	955	9	{ 412 to 428 447 to 453 }	.....	.....	Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	42 0 33	0 14 6	2 0 0
11 Feb., 1890	Austin Sidney	957	111	1	.....	.....	Psh. The Oaks, Co. Narromine	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
11 " 1890	Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Co. of Sydney	957	112	5	.....	.....	Psh. Jeralgambeth, Co. Charendon	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
12 " 1890	Adams Rosanna V.	963	4	.....	8	3	Vil. Rosewood, Psh. Craven, Co. Selwyn	0 1 20	0 0 3	0 5 0
26 " 1890	Ainsworth James	963	187	.....	v. to viii.	6	Vil. Raglan, Psh. Kelso, Co. Roxburgh	2 0 0	0 1 5	0 5 0

5 Mar., 1890	Archer John W.	963	229	14	28	At and Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
11 April, 1890	Aurisch Bernard R. R.	967	202	4	1	Vil. Bunnou, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	0	1	25	0	0	2	0	5	0
11 " 1890	"	967	203	7	1	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
12 May, 1890	Austin James	971	20	98	...	Psh. West Nell gen, Co. St. Vincent	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
31 " 1890	Adams Phillip F.	971	80	...	...	Near Liverpool, Psh. St. Luke, Co. Cumberland	2	0	19	0	0	7	0	5	0
19 July, 1890	Anderson Thomas S.	979	120	1	...	Psh. Hillgrove, Co. Sandon	216	0	0	0	9	0	1	10	0
22 Sept., 1890	Allworth Ethel T.	987	180	10	5	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	10	0
22 " 1890	" Joseph W. and anor.	987	181	18	5	"	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	0
13 Oct., 1890	Andrew Hugh and anor.	991	15	10 and 11	27	Vil. Grong Grong, Psh. Berrembed, Co. Bourke	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
25 " 1890	Adams Phillip F.	991	195	...	...	City and Psh. Goulburn, Co. Argyle	0	1	18	0	0	4	0	5	0
11 Nov., 1890	Amos Robert	995	1	2	62	Town and Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
17 " 1890	Austin Albert and anor.	995	114	15	...	Psh. Maude, Co. Wadgery	224	0	0	0	11	8	1	10	0
8 Dec., 1890	Allen Marian and ors.	997	24	12	...	Psh. Warraba East, Co. Leichhardt	50	0	0	...	...	...	Free	...	...
27 Nov., 1890	Armstrong Watson	997	37	2	...	Town Willyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
4 Dec., 1890	Australia Mortgage Land and Finance Co.	997	169	32	39	Psh. Stanley, Co. Cooper	207	0	0	0	10	9	1	10	0
5 Jan., 1891	Ah Gua	1003	17	40	...	Psh. Baring, Co. Westmoreland	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
27 " 1891	Agnew Leo. P.	1003	165	44	...	At Umaralla, Psh. Undoo, Co. Beresford	5	3	15	0	0	9	0	5	0
27 " 1891	"	1003	166	45	...	"	6	1	30	0	0	10	0	5	0
27 " 1891	Atkins William	1003	175	116	...	At Arthur, Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgiana	0	1	33½	0	0	2	0	5	0
10 Feb., 1891	Australian Agricultural Co.	1004	93	128	...	Psh. Towarri, Co. Buckland	52	3	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
18 " 1891	Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Co.	1005	111	41	...	Psh. Stanley, Co. Cooper	478	0	0	2	9	10	6	0	0
10 April, 1891	Allan Joseph	1009	99	5	9	At Butler's Falls, Psh. Warrie, Co. Lincoln	6	1	20	0	1	4	0	5	0
10 " 1891	"	1009	100	6	9	"	6	0	20	0	1	4	0	5	0
20 " 1891	Archdall Mervyn	1013	43	11	21	Vil. and Psh. Blackheath, Co. Cook	0	1	17	0	2	1	0	5	0
20 " 1891	"	1013	44	3	22	"	0	1	32½	0	2	2	0	10	0
29 " 1891	Astall William	1013	166	176	...	Near and Psh. Orange, Co. Wellington	0	3	37	0	1	7	0	5	0
14 May, 1891	Auchinleck John J.	1015	103	52	...	At Wadell Psh. Bingul, Co. Rous	1	1	6	0	0	7	0	5	0
3 June, 1891	Anderson William G.	1017	157	90	...	Psh. Donald, Co. Sandon	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
11 " 1891	Anderson Thomas S.	1017	241	17	...	Psh. Hillgrove, Co. Sandon	140	2	0	0	5	10	1	0	0
11 " 1891	"	1017	242	37	...	"	52	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	0
11 " 1891	"	1017	243	38	...	"	52	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	0
11 " 1891	"	1017	244	40 and 41	...	"	133	1	0	0	5	7	1	0	0
11 " 1891	"	1017	245	73	...	Psh. Metz, Co. Sandon	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
11 " 1891	"	1017	246	126	...	"	151	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	0
11 " 1891	"	1017	247	127	...	"	56	0	0	0	2	4	0	10	0
11 " 1891	"	1017	248	146	...	"	145	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	0
11 " 1891	Anderson William G.	1017	249	111	...	Psh. Donald, Co. Sandon	78	1	0	0	3	3	0	10	0
11 " 1891	"	1017	250	112	...	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
22 " 1891	Anderson Martha H.	1019	142	30	...	Psh. Hillgrove, Co. Sandon	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
22 " 1891	"	1019	143	31	...	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
22 " 1891	"	1019	144	32	...	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
22 " 1891	"	1019	145	33	...	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
22 " 1891	"	1019	146	34	...	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
10 Aug., 1891	Apps James E.	1027	31	1	28	Vil. Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
12 Dec., 1863	Beard John	3	11	7	4	Town Tambaroora, Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0	1	16½	0	0	4	...	...	...
12 " 1863	"	3	12	13	5	"	0	0	11½	0	0	1	...	...	...
12 " 1863	"	3	13	14	3	"	0	0	19½	0	0	1	...	...	...
4 " 1863	Boardman John	3	234	1	7	Vil. Mount Pleasant, Psh. Mount Pleasant, Co. Bathurst	0	2	0	0	0	3	...	...	...
9 " 1863	Bushel William	5	129	4	2	Vil. Boggabilla, P. Boggabilla, Co. Stapylton	0	2	0	0	0	2	...	...	...
9 " 1863	"	5	130	5	2	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	...	...	...
26 Aug., 1864	Bale John	8	62	2	1	Vil. Blayney, Psh. Lindsay, Co. Bathurst	0	1	31½	0	0	2	...	...	...
20 Oct., 1864	Brady James	9	112	4	17	Town Elrington, Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	0	1	24	0	0	2	...	...	...
4 April, 1865	Boyne George and anor.	17	1	56	...	Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	0	1	10½	0	0	2	...	...	...
23 May, 1865	Berry Margaret	17	27	1	9	Town Turrawan, Psh. Turrawan, Co. White	0	2	0	0	0	2	...	...	...
23 " 1865	"	17	28	2	9	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	...	...	...
26 " 1865	Bourke Catherine	17	184	2	14	Town and Psh. Kiandra, Co. Wallace	0	0	34	...	...	...	Paid.	...	...
10 July, 1865	Brodie Margaret	17	240	...	...	On Wangrah or Ryan's Creek, Psh. Wangrah, Co. Beresford	46	0	0	0	1	11	...	...	...
20 Sept., 1865	Bowie Elizabeth	19	241	7	10	Town and Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	...	...
20 " 1865	"	19	242	8	10	"	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	...	...
1 Nov., 1865	Bourke William	21	116	9	13	Town and Psh. Kiandra, Co. Wallace	0	0	22½	0	0	1	...	...	...
7 April, 1866	Byrne Charles Wm. F.	30	79	6	...	At Belourie, Psh. unnamed, Co. Dampier	40	0	0	0	1	8	...	...	...
10 " 1866	Beveridge Peter	30	228	1	7	Vil. and Psh. Euston, Co. Taila	0	2	0	0	0	2	...	...	...

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
11 April, 1866	Bargin Moses	34	44	.....	17	17	Town and Psh. Glen Innes, Co. Gough	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 Jan., 1867	Burnett William	38	181	.....	.....	.....	On Tarban Creek, Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	1 1 17	0 0 11	.....
10 Feb., 1867	Barrett William	42	167	2	.....	.....	Psh. Coddigat, Co. Wallace	50 0 0	0 2 1	.....
19 " 1867	Butler, Barbara	42	230	.....	.....	.....	At Cullenbullen, Psh. Falmash, Co. Cook	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
29 Mar., 1867	Bulli Coal Mining Co.	45	81	.....	.....	.....	At Bulli, Psh. unnamed, Co. Camden	0 0 26½	0 0 3	.....
14 Nov., 1867	Bradbury William	57	176	.....	2	19	Town and Psh. Tooleybuc, Co. Wakool	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
14 " 1867	" "	57	177	.....	4	23	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
22 Oct., 1867	Byrne Charles	59	104	4	.....	.....	Psh. Cadgee, Co. Dampier	120 0 0	0 5 0	.....
17 Dec., 1867	Boland George, jun.	62	73	29	.....	.....	Psh. Durrundurra, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
7 Mar., 1868	Bateman Benjamin	63	226	10	.....	.....	Psh. Wear, Co. Wellington	1 0 0	0 0 2	.....
27 " 1868	Bollard William A.	66	43	108	.....	.....	Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	9 0 12	0 1 2	.....
27 " 1868	" "	66	44	109	.....	.....	" " " "	9 0 12	0 1 2	.....
27 " 1868	" "	66	45	110	.....	.....	" " " "	9 0 12	0 1 2	.....
9 May, 1868	Boon Thomas	67	23	.....	2	25	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
21 July, 1868	Bones William, jun.	72	9	24	.....	.....	Psh. Wilbertree, Co. Phillip	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
14 Aug., 1868	Beresford Charles Hy. and anor.	72	134	.....	1	18	Town and Psh. Bourke, Co. Cowper	1 0 0	0 0 2	.....
8 Sept., 1868	Bird Richard	72	231	92	.....	.....	Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
2 July, 1867	Byrne Charles Jos.	73	228	11	.....	.....	Psh. Urobodalla, Co. Dampier	160 0 0	0 6 8	.....
9 Dec., 1868	Bailey William, sen.	78	151	14 and 15	.....	.....	On the Broad Arm of Wallambine Creek, Psh. unnamed, Co. Northumberland.	82 0 0	0 3 5	.....
1 Mar., 1869	Batten James and anor.	82	110	.....	8	6	Town and Psh. West Bourke, Co. Gunderbooks	0 2 0	0 0 7	.....
1 " 1869	" " "	82	111	.....	3	6	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 9	.....
3 " 1869	Byrne Charles Jos.	82	216	20	.....	.....	Psh. Urobodalla, Co. Dampier	200 0 0	0 8 4	.....
26 April, 1869	Braggett William	84	207	.....	5	11	Vil. Bow, Psh. Boggabri, Co. Brisbane	0 2 0	0 0 5	.....
25 June, 1869	Bennett William	87	124	506	.....	.....	Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
7 July, 1869	Brodie Alexander	88	29	.....	16	13	Vil. Murrurundi, Psh. unnamed, Co. Brisbane	0 1 35	0 0 2	.....
7 " 1869	" "	88	30	.....	17	13	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 2	.....
7 " 1869	" "	88	31	.....	18	13	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 2	.....
7 " 1869	" "	88	32	.....	19	13	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 2	.....
7 " 1869	" "	88	33	.....	20	13	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 3	.....
20 Dec., 1869	Bell Frederick A. and anor.	95	57	153	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Macquarie	20 1 22	0 2 7	.....
10 June, 1870	Barnes John	100	204	.....	10	9	Vil. and Psh. Cunjcong, Co. Harden	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1870	" "	100	205	.....	3	15	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1870	" "	100	206	.....	4	15	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1870	" "	100	207	.....	5	15	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1870	" "	100	208	.....	6	15	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1870	" "	100	209	.....	7	15	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1870	" "	100	210	.....	8	15	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
20 July, 1870	Butler James	103	41	.....	15	6	Vil. Warburton, Psh. Biranganbil, Co. Wellington	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
22 " 1870	Byrne Charles Wm. E.	103	161	13	.....	.....	Psh. Beloura, Co. Dampier	100 0 0	0 4 2	.....
1 Sept., 1870	Bloomfield George	106	235	.....	.....	.....	On Dingo Creek, Psh. unnamed, Co. Macquarie	41 0 0	0 1 9	.....
5 " 1870	Byrne John	107	163	35	.....	.....	Psh. Lyndhurst, Co. Bathurst	39 2 11	0 1 8	.....
14 Nov., 1870	Beck Ferdinand	110	178	.....	4	51	Town and Psh. Bega, Co. Auckland	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
21 April, 1871	Baker Saml. Thompson	119	58	.....	12	39	Psh. and Town Glen Innes, Co. Gough	0 1 24	0 0 2	.....
2 June, 1871	Beck Ferdinand	121	69	.....	18	57	Town and Parish Bega, Co. Auckland	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
28 July, 1871	Bessingthwaite George	124	57	5	.....	.....	Psh. Larbert, Co. Murray	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
16 Feb., 1872	Bolster William	135	164	.....	19	9	Town and Psh. Murrurundi, Co. Brisbane	0 2 0	0 0 5	.....
16 " 1872	Brodie Alexander	135	168	.....	14	10	" " " "	2 0 0	0 0 2	.....
16 " 1872	" "	135	169	.....	19	10	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 4	.....
16 " 1872	" "	135	170	.....	20	10	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 5	.....
16 " 1872	Brown John	135	245	10	.....	.....	Psh. Moorowarra, Co. Parry	60 0 0	0 2 6	.....
16 " 1872	" "	135	246	11	.....	.....	" " " "	260 0 0	0 10 10	.....
1 June, 1872	Broadhurst Margaret	141	98	5	.....	.....	Psh. King, Co. Selwyn	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
28 Nov., 1872	Brown John	151	27	17	.....	.....	Psh. Somerton, Co. Parry	50 0 0	.....	.....	Volunteer Grant.
1 Mar., 1873	" "	158	26	18	.....	.....	" " " "	50 0 0	.....	.....	Paid. "
26 June, 1873	Beveridge James	163	31	51	.....	.....	Psh. Tennandra, Co. Clarendon	80 0 0	.....	.....
29 Aug., 1873	Bannerman Arthur	168	145	2	.....	.....	Psh. Kullatine, Co. Dudley	117 0 0	0 4 11	.....
24 Oct., 1873	Bell James	170	137	.....	4	57	Town and Psh. West Molong, Co. Ashburnham	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....

24 Oct., 1873	Bell James	170	38	5	57	Town and Psh. West Molong, Co. Ashburnham	0	2	0	0	0	2
24 " 1873	" "	170	139	6	57	" "	0	2	0	0	0	2
24 " 1873	" "	170	140	7	57	" "	0	2	0	0	0	2
24 " 1873	Barlow James	171	108	154	1	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0	2	0	0	0	2
13 Jan., 1874	Bruggett William	175	227	5	1	Psh. and Vil. Borambol, Co. Bligh	0	2	0	0	0	2
18 Mar., 1874	Brown John, sen.	179	139	96	...	Psh. Somerton, Co. Parry	100	0	0	0	4	2
18 " 1874	" "	179	140	97	...	" "	180	0	0	0	7	6
30 May, 1874	Byrne John	182	234	176	...	Psh. Lucan, Co. Bathurst	41	0	0	0	1	9
28 Aug., 1874	Bell William	200	44	2	8	Psh. Darby, Town Kimberley, Co. Hardinge	0	2	13	0	0	2
28 " 1874	Black John	200	45	6	5	" "	0	2	7	0	0	2
1 Dec., 1874	Barty William	202	105	13	4	Town and Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	0	1	0	0	0	2
1 " 1874	Butler Edward	202	108	...	...	Psh. Berrima, Co. Camden	5	1	0	0	0	3
1 " 1874	" "	202	109	...	...	" "	5	2	0	0	0	3
1 " 1874	" "	202	110	...	...	" "	2	0	0	0	0	1
10 Feb., 1875	Barnes Henry	206	61	...	...	Psh. Great Marlow, Co. Clarence	3	0	0	0	1	3
1 Dec., 1874	Berry William	214	143	69	...	Psh. Wollumboola, Co. St. Vincent	50	0	0	0	2	1
1 " 1874	" "	214	144	70	...	" "	40	0	0	0	1	8
1 " 1874	" "	214	145	71	...	" "	40	0	0	0	1	8
1 " 1874	Byrnes Timothy	216	27	67	...	Psh. Waldergrave, Co. Bathurst	40	0	0	0	1	8
1 " 1871	Beyers Louis	217	94	11	18	Vil. Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0	1	10	0	0	9
8 June, 1875	Bardwell Charles D.	228	90	25	18	Psh. Euraderu, Co. Wynyard	50	0	0	0	2	1
25 Mar., 1875	Bryant George Hy.	232	211	9	18	Vil. Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0	0	13	0	0	2
30 Sept., 1875	Brown John	239	3	35	...	Psh. Brogheda, Co. Brisbane	40	0	0	0	1	8
1 Nov., 1875	" "	242	1	80	...	Psh. Brown, Co. Staphyton	320	0	0	0	13	4
31 Dec., 1875	Boyce Bernard	245	241	20	...	Psh. Uarby, Co. Bligh	40	0	0	0	1	8
29 Feb., 1876	Beil William	252	85	3	8	Town Kimberley, Psh. Darby	0	2	14	0	0	2
29 " 1876	Bonnyman Alexander	254	100	15	24	Town Muruya, Psh. Muruya	0	2	0	0	0	2
31 Mar., 1876	Button Henry	256	106	5	29	Town and Psh. Mathoura, Co. Cadell	0	2	0	0	0	5
31 " 1876	" "	256	107	6	29	" "	0	2	0	0	0	3
31 " 1876	Batchelor James	257	70	1	...	Psh. unnamed, Co. Gloucester	40	0	0	0	1	8
30 Sept., 1876	Byrne John J.	272	134	...	...	Town Adaminty, Psh. Seymour	0	2	17	0	0	2
17 Oct., 1876	Berry John C. W.	278	37	2	4	Town and Psh. Warren, Co. Oxley	0	3	8	0	0	4
17 June, 1873	Briese Johann L.	285	139	141	...	Psh. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	24	1	0	0	1	5
4 Dec., 1876	Blair James	290	152	3	57	Town Port Macquarie East, Psh. and Co. Macquarie	0	2	0	0	0	2
17 June, 1876	Blunt George, jun.	290	153	2	...	Psh. Piney Range, Co. Hume	28	0	0	0	1	2
14 Dec., 1876	Broughton, Thomas	306	119	49	...	Psh. Mattama, Co. Harden	201	2	0	1	5	7
9 June, 1877	Baker John	313	142	37	...	Psh. Toolamanang, Co. Wellington	2	0	0	0	0	3
10 May, 1877	Baldock John	321	116	9	...	Psh. Wallabadah, Co. Buckland	32	0	0	0	1	4
10 April, 1877	Brown John	325	210	1	3	Vil. Lyonsville, Psh. Churchhill, Co. Drake	0	0	37	0	0	1
20 Mar., 1877	Byrne Charles W. E.	326	114	36	...	Psh. Urobodalla, Co. Dampier	40	0	0	0	1	8
9 June, 1877	" Daniel	355	123	...	...	Town and Psh. Bombala, Co. Wellesley	0	2	0	0	0	2
9 " 1877	Broughton Robert K.	366	180	80	...	Psh. Gadara, Co. Wynyard	44	0	0	0	2	0
10 Nov., 1877	Bigg Henry E.	372	74	20	...	Psh. Hillgrove, Co. Sandon	41	1	0	0	1	9
10 " 1877	" "	372	75	27	...	" "	95	2	0	0	4	0
10 " 1877	" "	372	76	29	...	" "	86	0	0	0	3	7
10 " 1877	" "	372	77	36	...	" "	46	2	0	0	1	11
10 Oct., 1877	Bettington James B.	381	29	74	...	Psh. Boggabri, Co. Brisbane	80	0	0	0	3	4
10 " 1877	" "	381	30	75	...	" "	80	0	0	0	3	4
1 Feb., 1878	Bigg Henry E.	383	209	119	...	Psh. Donald, Co. Sandon	49	2	0	0	2	1
10 Jan., 1878	Burton Henry	388	128	3	40	Town and Psh. Mathoura, Co. Cadell	0	2	0	0	0	2
10 " 1878	" "	388	129	4	40	" "	0	2	0	0	0	3
10 " 1878	" "	388	130	5	40	" "	0	2	0	0	0	5
10 " 1878	" "	388	131	6	40	" "	0	2	0	0	0	8
10 " 1878	" "	388	132	7	40	" "	0	2	0	0	0	7
10 " 1878	" "	388	133	9	40	" "	0	2	0	0	0	5
29 Nov., 1878	Bucknell Arthur	390	72	76	...	Psh. Fingal, Co. Durham	40	0	0	0	1	8
1 July, 1878	Boxhall William H.	394	231	6	47	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah	0	1	22	...	...	...
10 Jan., 1879	Bettington James B.	410	67	149	...	Psh. Howard, Co. Brisbane	50	0	0	...	...	...
1 Oct., 1879	Barton Georgina L. W.	421	16	184	...	Psh. Wolgan, Co. Cook	47	0	0	0	2	0
1 " 1878	" "	421	17	185	...	" "	85	2	0	0	3	7
1 " 1878	" "	421	18	186	...	" "	80	0	0	0	3	4
2 Dec., 1878	Beyers Lewis	421	62	204	...	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	2	0	0	0	0	4
10 Feb., 1879	Blacker Elizabeth	430	221	215	...	Psh. Yarraman, Co. Pottinger	12	2	0	0	0	6
31 Mar., 1879	Bowen Robert J.	434	30	7	38	Town, Psh., and Co. Urana	0	2	0	0	0	2
6 May, 1879	Bettington James B.	438	211	125	...	Psh. Boggabri, Co. Brisbane	50	0	0	...	...	...

Assurance paid.
Volunteer Grant.

Volunteer Grant.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
2 May, 1879	Bettington James B.	441	97	130	.....	...	Psh. Howard, Co. Brisbane	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2 " 1879	" "	441	98	131	.....	...	" " .....	45 2 0	0 1 11	.....
2 " 1879	" "	441	99	132	.....	...	" " .....	41 0 0	0 1 9	.....
25 April, 1879	Benson Samuel G.	441	250	.....	5	15	Town and Psh. Ryestone, Co. Roxburgh	50 1 0	0 2 1	.....	Paid.
12 May, 1879	Brown Edward G. and ors.	442	5	.....	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Tumut, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0	Free.	.....
10 June, 1879	Bishop Alexander	447	204	322	.....	.....	Psh. Tamborora, Co. Wellington	0 1 35	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1879	Bielefeld J. William	450	173	37	.....	.....	Psh. Turi, Co. Parry	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
10 " 1879	Bigg Henry B.	450	174	144	.....	.....	Psh. Donald, Co. Sandon	42 3 0	0 2 3	.....
10 " 1879	Benson Alexander and ors.	459	8	{ 21 to 180 22 to 186 25 to 187 }	.....	.....	Psh. Moree, Co. Courallie	84 0 15	.....	.....	Recreation Ground.
10 Nov., 1870	Brodie Alexander and ors.	459	9	.....	.....	.....	Near and Psh. Murrurundi, Co. Brisbane	0 2 10	.....	.....	Church Grant.
16 Feb., 1872	" " "	459	10	.....	2	15	Town and Psh. Murrurundi, Co. Brisbane	0 1 32	.....	.....	" "
16 " 1872	" " "	459	11	.....	3	15	" " "	0 3 26	.....	.....	" "
2 Jan., 1879	Borough Council of Deniliquin	459	31	.....	.....	52	Town and Psh. South Deniliquin, Co. Townsend	10 0 0	.....	.....	Grant for Sale-yard.
17 June, 1876	Barnes John F. and ors.	459	140	.....	.....	47	Cootamundra, Psh. Cootamundra, Co. Harden	13 3 26	.....	.....	Recreation.
22 Jan., 1874	" " "	459	141	.....	.....	.....	" " " .....	2 2 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
11 Aug., 1874	Barnett George and ors.	459	142	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Wallabadah, Co. Buckland	2 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 Dec., 1874	Bayliss Edward W. and ors.	459	148	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	2 2 0	.....	.....	"
10 " 1878	Breckenridge John W. and ors.	459	152	.....	1, 2, and 3	12	Vil. and Psh. Forster, Co. Gloucester	1 0 4	.....	.....	School of Arts.
13 Mar., 1874	Borough Council of Darlington	459	170	.....	.....	.....	Darlington, Psh. Petersham, Co. Cumberland	0 1 7	.....	.....	Council Chambers.
9 " 1878	" " "	459	171	.....	.....	.....	" " " .....	0 1 6	.....	.....	Town Hall.
25 " 1875	Borough Council of Woollahra	460	7	.....	.....	.....	At Double Bay, Psh. Alexandria, Co. Cumberland	3 0 35	.....	.....	Recreation.
26 Jan., 1874	Birmingham William and ors.	460	22	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Cootamundra, Co. Harden	1 2 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
30 " 1879	Bawden Thomas and ors.	460	194	.....	10	9	Town Grafton, Psh. Great Marlow, Co. Clarence	0 2 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
25 Mar., 1875	Bray James W. and ors.	460	200	.....	24 and 25	32	Vil. and Psh. Binda, Co. Georgiana	1 0 0	.....	.....	" "
20 Aug., 1879	Barnett William and anor.	463	240	.....	.....	.....	Near Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0 0 20	.....	.....	Cemetery.
20 " 1879	Bowers James and ors.	463	245	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tuncurry, Co. Gloucester	1 2 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
18 " 1879	Bryne Charles J.	468	179	33	.....	.....	Psh. Beloura, Co. Dampier	80 0 0	0 3 4	.....
7 Oct., 1879	Brown Thomas and ors.	469	126	.....	.....	.....	Psh. unnamed, Co. Cook	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
7 " 1879	Budden Arthur and ors.	469	127	.....	.....	.....	Near and Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	0 1 15	.....	.....	Cemetery.
20 Aug., 1879	Bergin Randolph	471	123	120	.....	.....	Psh. Currajong at Parkes, Co. Ashburnham	1 1 9	0 0 7	.....
31 Oct., 1879	Badham Charles	473	219	13	.....	.....	Psh. Magdala, Co. Cook	1 2 20	0 0 2	.....
4 Nov., 1879	Bowman Henry James (a minor)	474	24	.....	6	26	Town and Psh. Bingara, Co. Murchison	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
4 " 1879	" " "	474	25	.....	7	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
4 " 1879	Bowman Lucy Ellen (a minor)	474	27	.....	8	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
4 " 1879	" " "	474	28	.....	9	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 5	.....
4 " 1879	Bowman William Thomas (a minor).	474	30	.....	4	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
4 " 1879	Bowman William Thomas (a minor).	474	31	.....	5	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
31 Oct., 1879	Bligh Maria Isabella	477	212	75	.....	.....	Psh. Southampton, Co. Clarence	71 0 0	0 3 0	.....
21 Nov., 1879	Bloomfield Arthur and ors.	479	141	16	.....	.....	Psh. Wilson, Co. Wallace	2 2 0	.....	.....
21 " 1879	Bishop of Goulburn	479	173	22	.....	.....	" " " .....	2 2 0	.....	.....
1 Dec., 1879	Bulgin Samuel George	479	228	.....	4	25	Psh. of and at Burnabil, Co. Bligh	1 0 9	0 0 2	.....
1 " 1879	Byrne Charles Joseph	479	229	44	.....	.....	Psh. Beloura, Co. Dampier	44 3 0	0 2 4	.....
7 Jan., 1880	Bettington James Brindley, and ors.)	486	143	.....	5	6	Vil. Bow, Psh. Boggabri, Co. Brisbane	0 2 0	.....	.....
7 " 1880	Bettington James Brindley, and ors.)	486	144	.....	6 and 7	6	" " "	1 0 0	.....	.....
7 " 1880	Borthwick William and ors.	486	146	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Somerton, Co. Parry	0 2 10	.....	.....
15 Dec., 1879	Brighton John	487	112	61	5	6	Psh. and Town Gol Gol, Co. Wentworth	0 1 30	0 0 2	.....
5 Jan., 1880	Brown John, sen.	487	113	8	.....	.....	Psh. Somerton, Co. Parry	39 2 18	0 1 8	.....
19 " 1880	Basingthwaight George	487	239	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Lambert, Co. Murray	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
21 " 1880	Birch Patrick and ors.	488	116	.....	4	4	Psh. and Vil. Blackheath, Co. Cook	0 2 0	.....	.....
21 " 1880	" " "	488	187	.....	3	4	" " "	1 0 0	.....	.....
23 Feb., 1880	Bridge George Henry	488	201	.....	13	1	Town Jerry's Plains, Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
13 " 1880	Bundock Wellington C.	489	179	.....	.....	.....	Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	2 2 0	.....	.....

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
13 Mar., 1882	Bullock William Daniel	598	23	137			Psh. Guntawang, at Gulgong, Co. Phillip	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
13 " 1882	Byrne Charles Joseph	598	28	21			Psh. Wadbilliga, Co. Dampier	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
3 Jan., 1882	Battorworth George	599	206		9	19	Psh. and Vil. Currathool, Co. Sturt	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
5 June, 1882	Borough Council of Randwick	601	154		4	10	Psh. Alexandria, at Randwick, Co. Cumberland	1 8 0			
3 April, 1882	Bettington James Brundley	603	33	153			Psh. Howard, Co. Brisbane	49 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
8 May, 1882	Banks Walter Percy	603	243		6	6	Psh. Bobundera, Vil. Dalgety, Co. Wallace	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
12 June, 1882	Brown Thomas Brisbane	606	82	3			Psh. Buddabadah, Co. Oxley	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
12 " 1882	"	606	83	5			"	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
12 " 1882	"	606	84	6			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
12 " 1882	"	606	85	7			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
22 May, 1882	Baird Thomas	606	146	40			Psh. Whylandra, Co. Gordon	60 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
1 " 1882	Barnes Thomas Alfred and anr.	606	148		8	33	Psh. and Vil. Murrumbidgee, Co. Harden	0 2 0			Ass. paid.
24 July, 1882	Brown Thomas and ors.	606	181				Psh. of and near Vil. Tocumwal, Co. Denison	0 2 10			
22 May, 1882	Baird Thomas	606	205	163			Pshs. Dubbo and Whylandra, Co. Gordon	126 0 0	0 6 7	1 0 0	
3 July, 1882	Brown Thomas Brisbane	609	18	2			Psh. Buddabadah, Co. Oxley	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
17 " 1882	Booth John and ors.	613	99	3			Psh. Werlong, Co. Mouramba	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
12 June, 1882	"	613	100	4			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
14 Aug., 1882	Bayly Nicholas Paget	614	16	92			Psh. Bayly, Co. Phillip	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
17 July, 1882	Booth John and ors.	614	33	2			Psh. Blairland, Co. Mouramba	160 9 9	0 6 8	1 0 0	
22 May, 1882	"	615	82	5			Psh. Booth, Co. Mouramba	160 0 0	0 6 8	1 0 0	
29 " 1882	Byrne Charles Joseph	615	85	32			Psh. Belowra, Co. Dampier	50 0 0	0 5 8	1 0 0	
7 Aug., 1882	Byrne Sylvester Tarlington	619	36	31			"	200 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
11 Sept., 1882	Budd Henry Francis Hastings and ors.	619	124				Psh. Tuckombil, Co. Rous	2 2 0			
4 " 1882	Brady Margaret	623	231		4	26a	Psh. Yarravel, Town West Kempsey, Co. Dudley	0 2 3	0 1 6	0 5 0	
16 Oct., 1882	Burton Eliza Jane	626	246		2	13	Psh. Boree Cabonne, Vil. Cudal, Co. Ashburham	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
30 " 1882	Beacom John	627	143	67			Psh. Burrawang, Co. Camden	42 0 0	0 1 9	0 5 0	
21 Aug., 1882	Bray Joshua	627	148	9			Psh. Murwillumbah, Co. Rous	122 0 0	0 5 1	1 0 0	
21 " 1882	"	627	149	12			"	70 0 0	0 2 11	0 10 0	
28 Aug., 1882	Brice Mary	641	69	123			Psh. Budawang, Co. St. Vincent	0 0 39	0 0 1	0 5 0	
5 Feb., 1883	Baldwin Joseph	642	214				Psh. North Wagga Wagga, Co. Clarendon	1 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 Jan., 1883	Booth John and ors.	642	225	2			Psh. McGregor, Co. Mouramba	90 0 0	0 3 9	0 10 0	
29 " 1883	Burrows Henry	645	27		3	30	Psh. and Vil. Warialda, Co. Burnett	0 1 37	0 0 3	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	"	645	28		4	30	"	0 1 37	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	"	645	29		5	30	"	0 1 37	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	"	645	30		6	30	"	0 1 37	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	Bishop Samuel	645	118	102			Psh. Barongilly, Co. Clarendon	160 0 0	0 6 8	1 0 0	
12 Feb., 1883	Booth John and ors.	646	12	1			Psh. Brigstocke, Co. Mouramba	70 0 0	0 2 11	0 10 0	
26 " 1883	Bowman Edward and anr.	647	61	60			Psh. Bulga, Co. Bligh	76 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
26 " 1883	Booth John and ors.	651	63	3			Psh. Albyn, Co. Mouramba	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
2 April, 1883	Boxwell John Garrett	654	168		16	24	Psh. and Vil. Warialda, Co. Burnett	0 1 19	0 0 1	0 5 0	
2 " 1883	"	654	169		17	24	"	0 1 19	0 0 1	0 5 0	
7 May, 1883	Bartley John	657	71	78			Psh. The Brothers, Co. Beresford	36 0 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
30 April, 1883	Barton Russell and ors.	657	139			12	Psh. and Town Cobar, Co. Robinson	5 1 8			
14 May, 1883	Borough Council of Wagga Wagga.	659	128				Psh. South Wagga Wagga, Town Wagga Wagga, Co. Wynyard.	3 0 39			
14 " 1883	Barnes Thomas	659	177		2	5	Psh. Bundawarrah, Town Temora, Co. Bland	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 10 0	
2 July, 1883	Boyd Charles	665	169		10	14	Psh. and Vil. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	0 1 30	0 0 2	0 5 0	
2 July, 1883	"	665	170		11	14	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
18 June, 1883	Byrnes Timothy	671	11	68			Psh. Waldegrave, Co. Bathurst	40 0 0		0 5 0	Ass. paid.
16 July, 1883	Brown Andrew	671	90		15	16	Psh. and Vil. Pambula, Co. Auckland	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 " 1883	Barker Thomas	671	250	125			Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	58 0 0	2 5 0	0 10 0	
13 Aug., 1883	Brownlow John and ors.	673	142		Part of	6	Psh. and Vil. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	0 1 0			
3 Sept., 1883	Brown Thomas Brisbane	673	178	4			Psh. Bngabada, Co. Oxley	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 Aug., 1883	Butler Henry	677	77	776			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
15 Oct., 1883	Black Ann	679	67	188			Psh. Wynn, Co. Durham	60 2 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
15 " 1883	Booth John and ors.	681	97	3			Psh. McGregor, Co. Mouramba	500 0 0	1 0 10	2 10 0	
24 July, 1883	Benison Francis and anr.	683	75		7	19	Psh. Wallendoon, Vil. Wallendbeen, Co. Harden	0 1 38	0 0 7	0 5 0	

22 Oct., 1883	Black Ann	683	76	284			Psh. Wynn, Co. Durham	194	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	
22 May, 1883	Booth John and ors.	685	93	6			Psh. Booth, Co. Mouramba	160	0	0	0	6	8	1	0	0	
22 " 1883	"	685	94	1			Psh. Werlong, Co. Mouramba	160	0	0	0	6	8	1	0	0	
22 " 1883	Baird Thomas	689	39	47			Pshs. Whylandra and Dubbo, Co. Gordon	123	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	
27 Dec., 1883	Bonnetie Albert James	689	182		4	82	Psh. and Town Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	27	0	0	7	0	5	0	
3 " 1883	Booth John and ors.	689	183	1			Psh. Albyn, Co. Mouramba	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
17 " 1883	"	689	184	1			Psh. McGregor, Co. Mouramba	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
11 Feb., 1884	Barry Arthur	691	235	74			Psh. Parkes, Co. Ashburnham	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	
3 Dec., 1883	Brown John Lawrence	693	91	9			Psh. Cuttabulloo, Co. Gowen	160	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0	
28 Jan., 1884	Barker Thomas	693	143	124			Psh Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
25 Feb., 1884	Bray Thomas, senr.	693	149	6, 33, and 41			Psh. Yuglamah, Co. Auckland	120	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	
3 Mar., 1884	Banks John Alfred	697	215		2	15	Psh. and Vil. Brunswick, Co. Rous	0	1	9							Fees paid.
18 Feb., 1884	Beckwith James	699	161	205			Psh. Brogeo, at Bega, Co. Auckland	22	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	
18 " 1884	"	699	162	206			" " "	27	0	0	0	6	8	1	0	0	
18 " 1884	"	699	163	207			" " "	29	0	20	0	8	10	1	10	0	
25 Mar., 1884	Brown John Lawrence	701	26	66			Psh. Yarrgrin, Co. Gowen	200	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0	
15 April, 1884	Brislan Patrick	701	149		1		Psh. Bourke, Vil. Kingston, Co. Mitchell	0	1	24	0	0	2	0	5	0	
15 " 1884	"	701	150		2	5	" " "	0	1	24	0	0	2	0	5	0	
15 " 1884	"	701	151		3	6	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	
15 " 1884	"	701	152		5	6	" " "	0	1	30	0	0	4	0	5	0	
22 " 1884	Brennan Edward	703	74		3	2	Psh. and Vil. Minjary, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	
22 " 1884	"	703	75		1	15	Psh. of and at Minjary, Co. Wynyard	6	3	8	0	0	7	0	5	0	
22 " 1884	Brennan James	703	76		2	16	" " "	4	0	12	0	0	6	0	5	0	
22 " 1884	"	703	77		3	16	" " "	4	0	12	0	0	6	0	5	0	
22 " 1884	"	703	78		4	16	" " "	4	0	12	0	0	6	0	5	0	
22 " 1884	Brennan Lawrence	703	79		2	2	Psh. and Vil. Minjary, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	
22 " 1884	"	703	80		1	16	Psh. of and at Minjary, Co. Wynyard	4	0	12	0	0	6	0	5	0	
22 " 1884	Brown Edward George	703	81		8	1	Psh. and Vil. Minjary, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	
26 May, 1884	Bowen Maurice Bebb	709	2	130			Psh. Colville, Co. Bathurst	40	0	0				0	5	0	Ass. paid.
23 June, 1884	Barton William	709	246		1	21	Psh. and Vil. Wantabadgery, Co. Clarendon	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	
23 " 1884	Barry Bartholomew	711	215	17			Psh. Myall, Co. Gloucester	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
15 July, 1884	Byrne John	713	141	236			Psh. Lucan, Co. Bathurst	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
30 Aug., 1884	Beard Harriett	715	231	63			Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	2	0	0	0	0	2			Free.	
30 " 1884	"	715	234	64			" " "	2	0	0	0	0	1				
9 Sept., 1884	Borough Council of Tamworth	717	81	48			Psh. of and at Tamworth, Co. Inglis	4	3	37							
25 " 1884	Brown John L. and anor.	721	50	31			Psh. Yarragrinn, Co. Gowen	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0	
10 " 1884	Bowman William	721	94	233			Psh. Herschell, Co. Durham	120	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	
10 " 1884	"	721	95	234			" " "	201	0	0	0	8	5	1	10	0	
6 Oct., 1884	Blackman Samuel and ors.	723	27		1	10	Town and Psh. Wyaldra, Co. Phillip	1	0	0							Site for Church.
6 " 1884	"	723	28		3	10	" " "	0	2	0							Site for Clergyman's Dwelling.
15 Nov., 1884	Boland James	723	66	232			Psh. Molong, Co. Ashburnham	14	2	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	
18 " 1884	Bryant James Hy. and ors.	723	77	74			Psh. Bindogandri, Co. Ashburnham	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	
10 Oct., 1884	Bartlett Felix Paul	723	233	240			Psh. Mulyan, Co. Forbes	8	3	20	0	4	2	1	0	0	
29 " 1884	Battle William	725	119	11			Psh. Kullatine, Co. Dudley	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
10 Nov., 1884	Best Matthew Wm.	725	166				Psh. Castlehill, Co. Cumberland	2	0	11	0	1	9	0	5	0	
6 " 1884	Boland Archibald	725	245		10	46	Vil. Murrumburrah, Psh. Murrumboola, Co. Harden	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	
26 " 1884	Bray Thos., senr.	727	90	52 and 53			Psh. Yuglamah, Co. Auckland	80	0	0	0	3	4	0	10	0	
10 Dec., 1884	Bruce James and ors.	729	206	186			Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	7	0	38							Free.
19 " 1884	Button Richard	729	207	7			Psh. Dealwarraldi, Co. Jamieson	50	0	0							Volunteer Grant.
14 Mar., 1885	Booth Octavius A. C.	741	94		11	4	Vil. Glenbrook, Psh. Strathdon, Co. Cook	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	0	
14 " 1885	"	741	95		12	4	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	0	
5 Feb., 1885	Badgery Maria	741	194	72			Psh. Burrumbucco, Co. Wellesley	48	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	
9 May, 1885	Buchanan Agnes M.	745	182		2	39	Vil. Grong Grong, Psh. Lupton, Co. Bourke	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	
9 April, 1885	Bennett Christopher	747	43	2-1			Psh. Cambewarra, Co. Camden	312	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	
24 " 1885	Blomfield Edwin C. and ors.	749	1		1	10	Vil. Guyra, Psh. Falconer, Co. Sandon	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	
2 May, 1885	Booth Octavius A. C.	749	2		7	2	Vil. and Psh. Forster, Co. Gloucester	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	
2 " 1885	"	749	3		8	2	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	
16 April, 1885	Basetti John B.	749	128		11	2	Vil. Lionsville, Psh. Churchill, Co. Drake	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	5	0	
27 May, 1885	Brown John L.	751	6	42			Psh. Cuttabulloo, Co. Gowen	250	0	0	0	11	9	1	10	0	
12 June, 1885	"	751	7	120			Psh. Galargambone, Co. Gowen	250	0	0	0	13	0	2	0	0	
12 " 1885	"	751	8	121			" " "	230	0	0	0	12	0	1	10	0	
30 " 1885	Borough Council of North Willoughby.	751	209				At Middle Harbour, Psh. Willoughby, Co. Cumberland	5	3	36							Free.
20 July, 1885	Byrne Right Revd. Patrick Joe. and ors.	751	210		4	5a	Town and Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	0	2	0							Clergyman's Dwelling.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
20 July, 1885	Byrne Right Rev. Patrick Jos. and ors.	751	211	.....	6	5a	Town and Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	a. r. p. 1 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. Free.	Site for Church.
15 Aug., 1885	Baker William and ors.	751	228	.....	.....	.....	Vil. and Psh. Cathcart, Co. Wollseley.....	2 2 0	.....	.....	Burial Ground.
31 July, 1885	Brown Elijah	757	31	209	.....	.....	Psh. Bodalla, Co. Dampier	23 0 0	0 2 11	0 10 0	.....
14 " 1885	Brown John and anor.	757	111	XXXVIII	.....	.....	Psh. Ovingham, Co. Northumberland	16 0 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	.....
24 Aug., 1885	Baker William	763	86	IV	.....	.....	Psh. Cudgen, Co. Rous	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
24 " 1885	" "	763	87	13	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
21 Sept., 1885	Bain Duncan and ors.	763	130	.....	.....	.....	Near "Koree Island," Psh. unnamed, Co. Macquarie	2 2 0	.....	Free	Burial Ground.
21 " 1885	Borough Council of Randwick	763	135	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Alexandria, Co. Cumberland.....	4 2 1	.....	.....	Public Recreation.
30 Dec., 1885	Bullard Thomas L. and ors.	779	2	.....	6	7	Vil. Kingsgate, Psh. Rusden, Co. Gough.....	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	.....
30 Jan., 1886	Bloom Louis	779	228	.....	1	18	Town Silvertown, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	.....
19 Feb., 1886	Bank of Australasia	781	135	4	.....	.....	Psh. Woolloombye, Co. Waradgery	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0	.....
26 Mar., 1886	Beech Josiah	783	147	.....	1	26	Town Silvertown, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	.....
30 " 1886	" "	783	148	.....	7	16	" "	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	.....
26 " 1886	" "	783	149	.....	8	26	" "	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	.....
2 April, 1886	Bowditch Edwin	787	132	311	.....	.....	Psh. North Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	Bank of Australasia	787	166	17	.....	.....	Psh. Woolloombye, Co. Waradgery	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0	.....
9 " 1886	Baird Donald D.	787	184	3	.....	.....	Psh. Gilgal, Co. Gordon	500 0 0	1 6 1	3 10 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	787	185	23	.....	.....	Psh. Roche, Co. Gordon	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	.....
30 " 1886	Blundell Philip	791	180	508	.....	.....	Psh. Milo, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	.....
29 May, 1886	Byfield Robert, senr.	795	84	73	.....	.....	Psh. Tomimbil, Co. Bligh	55 0 0	0 2 4	0 10 0	.....
19 " 1886	Broadribb William A.	795	205	1	.....	.....	Psh. Hamm, Co. Woore	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	.....
20 " 1886	Broughton George A.	797	8	1	.....	.....	Psh. Boona, Co. Kennedy	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	.....
7 June, 1886	Brown John L.	797	81	15	.....	.....	Psh. Baronne, Co. Leichhardt	347 0 0	0 18 1	2 10 0	.....
19 " 1886	Bransgrove William	799	46	579	.....	.....	Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	2 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	.....
9 April, 1886	Bennett Christopher	799	160	10	.....	.....	Psh. Bugong, Co. Camden	126 0 0	0 5 3	1 0 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	161	17	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	162	42	.....	.....	" "	46 3 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	163	83	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	164	84	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	165	85	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	166	130	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	167	131	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	168	189	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
9 " 1886	" "	799	169	190	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
1 July, 1886	Buchanan Alexander, senr.	799	172	228	.....	.....	Psh. Illaroo, Co. Camden	62 1 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	.....
6 Aug, 1886	Black Ann	803	180	120	.....	.....	Psh. Brougham, Co. Durham	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
6 " 1886	" "	803	181	121	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
6 " 1886	" "	103	222	191	.....	.....	Psh. Wynn, Co. Durham	160 0 0	0 6 8	1 0 0	.....
6 " 1886	" "	803	234	122	.....	.....	Psh. Brougham, Co. Durham	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	.....
13 " 1886	Byrne Right Rev. Joseph P. and ors.	803	238	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Milparinka, Co. Evelyn	1 2 0	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
13 " 1886	" " " "	803	239	275	.....	.....	Psh. Bayley, Co. Phillip	0 2 0	.....	.....	Clergyman's dwelling.
13 " 1886	" " " "	803	240	276	.....	.....	" "	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church.
13 " 1886	" " " "	803	241	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Tiboooburra, Co. Tongowoko	1 2 0	.....	.....	Burial Ground.
13 " 1886	" " " "	803	243	.....	4 and 5	9	Vil. Warburton, Psh. Birrangambil, Co. Wellington.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church.
13 " 1886	" " " "	803	244	.....	6	9	" "	0 2 0	.....	.....	Clergyman's dwelling.
23 July, 1886	Baird David D.	805	97	22	.....	.....	Psh. Roche, Co. Gordon	50 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	.....
23 Aug., 1886	Bradley Joseph S.	809	41	57-0	.....	.....	Psh. Barton, Co. Ashburnham	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	.....
31 " 1886	Baird David D.	809	225	2	.....	.....	Psh. Gilgal, Co. Gordon.....	60 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	.....
14 Sept., 1886	Byrne Right Rev. Joseph P. and ors.	811	31	.....	.....	.....	At Bourke, Psh. East Bourke, Co. Cowper.....	4 0 0	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
21 " 1886	Brancher George Thos.	811	226	.....	7	2	Town Silvertown, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna.....	0 0 27	0 0 6	0 5 0	.....
15 Oct., 1886	Byrne Right Rev. Joseph P. and ors.	813	25	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Nyngan, Co. Oxley	1 2 0	.....	Free	Burial Ground.
6 " 1886	Bowman Wm. and ors.	813	94	57	.....	.....	Psh. Gyan, Co. Courallie	160 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	.....
22 Nov., 1886	Byrne Right Rev. Joseph P. and ors.	815	188	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Merinda, Co. Wellington	0 3 1	.....	Free	Burial Ground.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
16 May, 1888	Blaxland Charles R.	885	88	53			Psh. and Co. Sandon	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
17 July, 1888	Bourke Roderick	893	164	26			Psh. Coba, Co. Monteaule	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
23 " 1888	Brown William, jun.	893	165	10			Psh. Waltham, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
9 Aug., 1888	Barron Jemima S.	895	143		14	20	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 5 2	0 5 0	
29 Sept., 1888	Barry John	899	235	63			Psh. Abbingdon, Co. Wallace	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
3 Oct., 1888	Bartlett James	899	236	1410 to 1414			Psh. Manly Cove, Co. Cumberland	2 2 19	0 9 11	1 10 0	
3 " 1888	"	899	237	1466 to 1469			"	1 3 35	0 14 2	2 0 0	
25 " 1888	Bailey John T.	903	167	175			Psh. Woolomol, Co. Inglis	7 2 28	0 1 1	0 5 0	
17 Nov., 1888	Brown Alfred Jno.	907	127	59 to 64			Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane	17 1 28	0 3 8	0 10 0	
17 " 1888	"	907	128	65 to 68			"	10 0 21	0 2 2	0 10 0	
30 " 1888	Bloomer Arthur	937	226	22			Psh. Arakoon, Co. Macquarie	9 2 0	0 11 11	1 10 0	
22 Dec., 1888	Bodalla Company (Limited)	909	173	48			Psh. Nerrigundah, Co. Dampier	100 0 0	0 5 3	1 0 0	
11 " 1888	Bowman Edward and anor	909	177	104			Psh. Balmoral, Co. Durham	40 2 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
22 " 1888	Byrne Charles J.	909	184	29			Psh. Bellowra, Co. Dampier	60 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
17 Jan., 1889	Barwick Thomas	911	218	XXXV			Psh. Willis, Co. Brisbane	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
17 " 1889	"	911	219	XLII			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
17 " 1889	"	911	220	LI			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
19 " 1889	Braine William N.	911	222	72			At Quaama, Psh. Cadjanguary	2 2 24	0 0 10	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Barry John	913	37	61			Psh. Moamba, Co. Wallace	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
28 Feb., 1889	Bartlett James	913	250	763, 764			Psh. Manly Cove, Co. Cumberland	10 0 0	0 18 2	2 10 0	
28 " 1889	"	915	1	771 to 774			"	20 0 0	2 9 0	6 0 0	
28 " 1889	"	915	2	741			"	5 0 3	0 10 3	1 10 0	
7 Mar., 1889	Boehne Henry	919	166		1	22	For Stuart, Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0 1 31	0 0 5	0 5 0	
10 April, 1889	Burnes William	925	149		8	84	At Gundagai, Parish North Gundagai	1 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
16 " 1889	Bevon Thomas	925	208	25			Psh. Preston, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
3 May, 1889	Benson Samuel G.	927	124		7	2	Vil. Tawinbang, Psh. Coolcalwin	0 1 19 3/4	0 0 2	0 5 0	
10 " 1889	Brazier Edward	929	37		7	149	City and Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	0 1 36	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Bathgate Alexander B.	931	32		2	96	Town and Psh. Laurence, Co. Clarence	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Bathgate Donald G.	931	33		4	96	"	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Bathgate Gilbert C.	931	34		3	96	"	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Bathgate Hannah A.	931	35		2	96	"	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Bathgate Marion R.	931	37		6	96	"	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Bathgate Rosabel D.	931	38		5	96	"	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
1 June, 1889	Bremner David	931	42		9 and 10	16	Town and Psh. Tuena, Co. Georgiana	0 3 4 1/2	0 0 4	0 5 0	
7 " 1889	Blaxland Charles R.	931	236	285			Psh. and Co. Sandon	92 0 0	0 4 10	1 0 0	
21 " 1889	Byrnes Annie	933	178		8	25	Vil. Gooloogong, Psh. Binda, Co. Forbes	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
21 " 1889	Byrnes Edmund	933	179		1	25	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
21 " 1889	Byrnes Thomas	933	181		6	21	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
21 " 1889	"	933	182		9	25	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
21 " 1889	"	933	183		10	25	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
26 " 1889	Beacroft James H.	935	2		19	1	Vil. Clive, Psh. Bolivia, Co. Clive	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
26 " 1889	"	935	3		20	1	"	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
26 " 1889	"	935	8		15	6	"	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
26 " 1889	Brown Samuel	935	9		16	6	"	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
26 " 1889	"	935	10		17	6	"	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
26 " 1889	"	935	13		7	84	At and Psh. North Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	1 0 3	0 0 2	0 5 0	
15 July, 1889	Bensley George	937	46	1,363			At and Psh. Young, Co. Monteaule	1 0 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
2 Aug., 1889	Bloomer Arthur	939	78	38 & XLIII			Psh. Clybucca, Co. Dudley	218 0 0	0 9 1	1 10 0	
2 Sept., 1889	Barr William	941	147	61			Psh. Congarinni, Co. Raleigh	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
5 " 1889	Bingle John R.	941	245	118			Psh. Jellore, Co. Camden	40 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
18 " 1889	Briggs Henry	943	87	119			At and Psh. Bowning, Co. Harden	0 3 30	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	"	943	88	122			"	1 0 3	0 0 3	0 5 0	
28 " 1889	Budden George	945	10		11 and 12	10	Vil. Gundy, Psh. Alma, Co. Brisbane	0 3 6 1/2	0 0 6	0 5 0	
25 " 1889	Boot Octavius A. C.	945	188		5	5	Town Iluka, Psh. Nangai, Co. Clarence	0 1 36 1/2	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1889	"	945	189		6	5	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1889	Borill John	945	190				Psh. Broughton, Co. Camden	0 3 16		1 0 0	Premises.
29 Oct., 1889	Buckley Daniel	951	115	48			Psh. Byron, Co. Rous	640 0 0	1 6 8	3 10 0	
21 " 1889	Beveridge James	951	210	242			Psh. Tenandra, Co. Clarendon	205 2 0	0 12 10	2 0 0	

20 Nov., 1889	Boet William	953	124	6			Psh. Ettrema, Co. St. Vincent	0	1	15	0	0	3	0	5	0
26 " 1889	Burke Edward	953	127	519			Psh. Araluco, Co. St. Vincent	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
14 Dec., 1889	Brown John K. and ors.	955	2				At Upper Mangrove, Psh. Mangrove	1	0	0				Free.		Church Grant.
14 " 1889	"	955	3				"	0	2	0				"		"
10 Feb., 1890	Best Benjamin P.	957	116	182			At Glenrouth, Psh. Eranquintry, Co. Mitchell	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
11 " 1890	Bolton George F.	963	10	776			Psh. Young, Co. Monteaigle	1	2	20	0	0	2	0	5	0
12 " 1890	Bruce George	963	11		9	2	Vil. Rosewood, Psh. Craven, Co. Selwyn	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
7 Mar., 1890	Boot Octavius A. C. and anor.	965	17	209			At Port Macquarie, Psh. and Co. Macquarie	13	1	0	0	2	9	0	10	0
7 " 1890	"	965	18	213			"	7	2	25	0	1	7	0	5	0
7 " 1890	"	965	19	218			"	6	1	20	0	1	4	0	5	0
7 " 1890	"	965	20	219			"	7	0	19	0	1	6	0	5	0
7 " 1890	"	965	21	220			"	7	2	37	0	1	8	0	5	0
7 " 1890	"	965	22	225			"	8	2	5	0	1	10	0	5	0
17 " 1890	Butt George	965	117		5 and 6	22	Vil. and Psh. Gunning, Co. King	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
29 " 1890	Brown Edward G.	965	215		3	30	At and Psh. Tumut, Co. Wynyard	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
29 " 1890	"	965	216		6	30	"	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
24 " 1890	Baker James C.	967	9		5	3	Vil. Glenrouth, Psh. Uranquinty, Co. Mitchell	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
24 " 1890	"	967	10	166			"	6	2	20	0	0	10	0	5	0
24 " 1890	"	967	11	163			"	9	1	31	0	1	2	0	5	0
24 " 1890	"	967	12	173			"	8	3	1	0	1	1	0	5	0
24 " 1890	"	967	13	176			"	6	0	30	0	0	10	0	5	0
21 " 1890	Bibb Samuel R.	967	17		6	3	Vil. Gilgandra, Psh. Bobarah, Co. Ewenmar	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
21 " 1890	Burton Arthur W.	967	19		6 and 7	2	"	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
21 " 1890	"	967	20		10	5	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
31 " 1890	Byrnes Edmund	967	126		7	11	Town Koorowatah, Psh. Illunie, Co. Monteaigle	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
31 " 1890	"	967	127		1	12	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
31 " 1890	Byrnes Thomas	967	129		3	14	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
31 " 1890	"	967	130		8	14	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
11 April, 1890	Blayden William	967	204		4 and 5	4	Vil. Bunnen, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
17 " 1890	Bauwell William H.	967	236		1	4	Vil. Yeoval, Psh. Buckinbah, Co. Gordon	0	1	20	0	0	3	0	5	0
14 May, 1890	Brownrigg Samuel C.	969	202	261			Psh. Clybucca, Co. Dudley	40	0	0				Free.		Volunteer Grant.
2 " 1890	Bulley Charles	969	203	8-1			Psh. Wingham, Co. Macquarie	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
23 " 1890	Best Benjamin P. and anor.	971	113	87			At Glenrouth, Psh. Pearson, Co. Mitchell	18	0	20	0	1	11	0	5	0
23 " 1890	"	971	114	88			"	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
23 " 1890	"	971	115	89			"	15	3	30	0	1	8	0	5	0
23 " 1890	"	971	116	91			"	18	1	30	0	1	11	0	5	0
22 " 1890	Board Charles T.	971	117	200			At and Psh. Blackheath, Co. Cook	3	0	30	0	4	0	0	10	0
22 " 1890	"	971	118	240 and 241			"	12	0	20	0	11	8	1	10	0
31 " 1890	Boyle Robert	971	119	128			At and Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	6	0	5	0	0	11	0	5	0
31 " 1890	"	971	120	129			"	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
31 " 1890	"	971	121	130			"	5	1	5	0	0	7	0	5	0
31 " 1890	"	971	122		8	87	"	3	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
9 July, 1890	Bolton James	975	247	739			Psh. Bundawarrah, Co. Bland	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
23 " 1890	Barry Thomas	979	226	235			Psh. Strathaird, Co. Argyle	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
30 " 1890	Brown William	981	106a	94			Psh. Waltham, Co. Roxburgh	61	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
16 Aug., 1890	Brown Edward G.	983	170		2	1	Vil. and Psh. Brungle, Co. Buccleuch	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
16 " 1890	"	983	171		11	1	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
22 " 1890	Burnes Thomas	983	172		5	84	At and Psh. North Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
22 " 1890	Burnes William	983	173		4	84	"	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	0
4 Sept., 1890	Badgery John	985	138	67			Psh. Burra, Co. Murray	40	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
4 " 1890	"	985	139	68			"	40	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
4 " 1890	"	985	140	69			"	40	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
8 " 1890	Bailey Thomas	985	141		6	16	Town and Psh. Young, Co. Monteaigle	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	5	0
8 " 1890	Byron Jeremiah A.	985	151	92			Psh. Tillegra, Co. Durham	56	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0
11 " 1890	Butler Richard	987	24		2	15	Vil. and Psh. Bothungra, Co. Clarendon	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
19 " 1890	Blomfield Edwin C.	987	189	7			Psh. Williams, Co. Hardinge	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
19 " 1890	"	987	190	171			"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
24 " 1890	"	987	191	221			Psh. Salisbury, Co. Sandon	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
30 " 1890	Brophy John	989	56	51			Psh. Parkes, Co. Ashburnham	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
3 Oct., 1890	Bates William	989	188		2	5	At and Psh. Glenn Innes, Co. Gough	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
7 " 1890	Beatty John	989	189		9	16	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0	0	33	0	4	4	1	0	0
20 " 1890	Bates Margaret	991	26		13	74	At and Psh. Glen Innes, Co. Gough	0	2	32	0	1	3	0	5	0
13 " 1890	Bell Henry J. and anor.	991	27		9 to 11	9	Vil. M'Alister, Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	5	0
13 " 1890	"	991	28		4 and 5	15	"	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
13 " 1890	"	991	29		7	15	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0

1 Nov., 1866	Carr Patrick	39	248	15
17 April, 1867	Crown Chas. Alfd.	47	101	2
23 " 1867	Cullaghan James	47	175	34
4 July, 1867	Crossing Richard	51	88	
15 Aug., 1867	Cameron John	51	190	1
5 July, 1867	Cullen John	52	164	20
17 Oct., 1867	Campbell Archibald	55	204	72
17 " 1867	Carter Edward	55	205	16
20 Nov., 1867	Corlis Margaret	58	211	12
20 " 1867	"	58	212	11
7 " 1867	Gain Martin	59	35	24
7 " 1867	Cook James	60	85	9
9 May, 1867	Cuff William	67	32	18
11 " 1868	"	67	97	3
23 " 1868	Chew Elizabeth	68	67	I-VI
1 Sept., 1868	Cronin James	74	171	5
16 " 1868	Connal John and anor.	74	242	2
7 Dec., 1868	Callaway John	77	220	2
23 Feb., 1869	Campbell Alexander, senior, and ors.	82	28	I-VII
1 June, 1869	Clarke John	86	172	3
29 Nov., 1869	Crowley Maria	94	191	28
25 Feb., 1870	Campbell James	97	201	339
25 " 1870	Carriage Christopher	97	202	333
18 Mar., 1870	Carrol Michael	98	189	8
16 June, 1870	Craig Robert	102	15	358
5 Dec., 1870	Chappell Thomas	112	74	12
14 " 1870	Cowan Norman	112	24	8
14 " 1870	"	112	216	9
14 " 1870	"	112	216	10
20 Jan., 1871	Callaway Thomas	115	41	21
20 " 1871	"	115	42	22
24 Feb., 1871	Connal John	116	175	3
12 May, 1871	Callaway Thomas	120	187	1
18 Aug., 1871	Costello John	125	76	10
4 Nov., 1871	Council of Education	128	168	4
16 " 1871	Connal John	129	112	7
16 Feb., 1872	Connor Thomas	135	174	109
10 April, 1872	Chapman James	137	154	23
1 June, 1872	Connal John and anor.	140	222	6
16 Feb., 1872	Council of Education	136	186	298
23 April, 1873	Cottee Jemima	160	24	3
21 July, 1873	Chappell Thomas	164	87	181
6 Aug., 1873	Clarke John	165	117	1
27 Sept., 1873	Christie James	169	103	196
24 Oct., 1873	Chuppel James	171	117	356
9 Mar., 1874	Clements William	179	150	111-1
2 May, 1874	Campbell William	181	184	123
3 June, 1874	Cole Thomas Allan	184	16	89
2 July, 1874	Cafe Henry	186	132	10
16 Jan., 1874	Cochran William John and ors.	206	13	1
1 Dec., 1874	Chisholm James	206	76	7
1 " 1874	Coulton Charles	207	65	6
2 " 1874	Connal Agnes Dalgleish	211	194	5
1 " 1874	Clarke John	214	233	53
1 " 1874	Cafe George	216	29	34
2 " 1874	Clendenning George, sen.	217	150	29 and 30
25 Mar., 1875	Campbell William	218	188	14
25 " 1875	"	218	189	15
25 " 1875	Chard Ernest	222	31	2
25 " 1875	Creasy Edward	228	141	8
10 Aug., 1874	Cameron Donald and ors.	235	168	
29 Feb., 1876	Cowdroy Henry O. T.	252	94	7
29 " 1876	"	252	95	1
29 " 1876	Constable J. James	254	103	12

60	Town and Psh. Bundarra, Co. Hardinge	0	0	35	0	0	1
6	Town and Psh. Kiandra, Co. Wallace	0	1	13	0	0	1
	Psh. Ponto, Co. Gordon	80	0	0	0	3	4
	Near Munna, Psh. unnamed, Co. Wellington	10	0	4	0	1	0
44	Town, Psh., and Co. Wentworth	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Psh. Wallaya, Co. Camden	48	0	0	0	2	0
	Psh. Melrose, Co. Roxburgh	43	0	0	0	1	8
	Psh. Bangadilly, Co. Camden	40	0	0	0	1	8
	Psh. Bandamora, Co. Roxburgh	2	0	0	0	0	3
	"	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0	3	4	0	0	3
	Psh. Nambucca, Co. Raleigh	39	0	0			
14	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young	0	1	0	0	0	4
24	"	1	0	9	0	0	4
	On Barrangong Gold-field, Psh. unnamed, Co. Montague	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Psh. Dulabrec, Co. Roxburgh	0	2	31	0	0	1
	Psh. Ingaba, Co. Vernon	60	0	0	0	2	6
	Psh. Datlow, Co. Wynyard	0	3	0	0	0	1
	On Toggalo Creek, Psh. unnamed, Co. Hawes	40	0	0	0	1	10
	Psh. Mandarra, Co. Wynyard	320	0	0	0	13	4
	Psh. Warratra, Co. Wellington	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	0	0	34	0	0	1
	"	0	1	25	0	0	1
	Psh. Muckerwa, Co. Wellington	1	1	17	0	0	2
	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	2
3	Town and Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	0	1	20	0	0	2
28	Town South Grafton, Psh. Southampton, Co. Clarence	0	2	0	0	0	3
	"	0	2	0	0	0	3
28	"	0	2	0	0	0	3
	Psh. Hindmarsh, Co. Wynyard	2	0	0	0	0	2
	"	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Psh. Glen Monson, Co. Vernon	40	0	0	0	1	8
	Psh. Hindmarsh, Co. Wynyard	1	1	24	0	0	2
3	Psh. Walbundrie, Co. Dumme	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Psh. Rooty Hill, Co. Cumberland	2	0	0	0	0	5
	Psh. Glen Morrison, Co. Vernon	41	0	0	0	1	9
	Psh. Arding, Co. Sandon	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Psh. Warratra, Co. Wellington	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Psh. Aberaldie, Co. Vernon	49	0	0	0	2	1
	Psh. Bruce, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	1
5	Psh. Bingle, Town Wardell, Co. Rous	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	1	2	24	0	0	3
4	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0	0	15	0	0	2
	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0	1	4	0	0	1
	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	0	1	38	0	0	1
	Psh. Gillindiel, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0			
	Psh. Wiagden, Co. Roxburgh	1	2	0	0	0	2
	Psh. Budawang, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0			
	Psh. Warrangunia, Co. Roxburgh	4	1	56	0	0	3
25	Psh. Taloombi, Co. Clarence	1	0	38			
	Psh. Burrongagil, Co. Bland	150	0	0	0	6	3
27	Psh. and Town Manilla, Co. Darling	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Psh. Cobrabald, Co. Vernon	125	0	0	0	5	3
	Psh. Percy, Co. St. Vincent	9	0	22	0	0	11
	Psh. Warrangunia, Co. Roxburgh	5	1	35			
	Psh. Bahmorel, Co. Durham	80	0	0	0	3	4
1	Vil. Coldstream, Psh. Ulmarra, Co. Clarence	0	2	39	0	0	5
1	"	0	2	24	0	0	6
5	Vil. Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0	1	0	0	0	4
13	"	0	0	25	0	0	5
	Psh. Rouchell, Co. Durham	2	2	0			
3	Vil. Nerrigundah, Psh. Cadgee	0	1	23	0	0	2
4	"	0	0	35	0	0	2
24	Town and Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	0	2	20	0	0	5

Paid.

Paid.

Paid.

Paid.

General Cemetery.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
29 Feb., 1876	Constable J. James	254	105	.....	13	24	Town and Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
31 May, 1876	Cowdroy Henry O. T.	263	177	.....	2	2	Vil. Nerrigundah, Psh. Cadgee	0 2 20	0 0 1	.....
31 " 1876	" " "	263	178	.....	3	2	" " " "	0 0 39	0 0 1	.....
10 Oct., 1876	Cox John H.	277	172	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	1 1 5	0 0 2	.....
1 May, 1877	Chapman George	285	83	90	.....	.....	Psh. Darby, Co. Hardinge	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
28 Dec., 1876	Connors John	290	20	.....	5	12	Vil. and Psh. Bundarra, Co. Hardinge	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
4 Oct., 1876	Codrington Charles and anor.	296	205	15	.....	.....	Psh. Mandoc. Co. Burnett	192 0 0	0 8 0	.....
20 Feb., 1877	Catt George	298	238	14 and 61	.....	.....	Psh. Duckmaloi, Co. Westmoreland	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
4 Jan., 1877	Corcoran John	299	100	.....	.....	.....	Pshs. Elton and Butler, Co. Sandon	4 0 0	0 0 2	.....
4 " 1877	Crowe James	299	120	76	.....	.....	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	50 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
28 Dec., 1876	Carter Josiah	303	51	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Southgate, Co. Clarence	0 2 0	0 0 4	.....
17 June, 1876	Cafe John	309	18	7 and 1	.....	.....	District of Bliih, Psh. Unnamed, Co. Gowen	200 0 0	0 8 4	.....
10 April, 1877	Carter John and anor.	314	59	43	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Harden	100 0 0	0 4 2	.....
13 Mar., 1877	Chapman George	319	188	30	.....	.....	Psh. Wareng, Co. Hunter	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
4 Jan., 1877	Coxon Edward	327	212	.....	.....	.....	At Moruya, Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	18 2 0	0 1 7	.....
9 June, 1877	Chisholm James	333	167	11	.....	.....	Psh. Boonbah, Co. Bland	100 0 0	0 4 2	.....
10 July, 1877	Costigan James	338	141	3 and 3	.....	.....	Psh. Lampton, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
9 June, 1877	Cox Harriet M.	346	218	.....	14	39	Town and Psh. Mudgee, Co. Wellington	0 1 0	0 0 5	.....
10 Dec., 1877	Carrigg William N.	355	126	.....	12	69	At and Psh. North Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	1 1 9	0 0 3	.....
10 " 1877	" " "	355	127	.....	13	69	" " " "	2 0 0	0 0 4	.....
10 " 1877	" " "	355	128	.....	14	69	" " " "	2 0 0	0 0 4	.....
10 Nov., 1877	Cunningham James	356	111	.....	6	25	Town and Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 Mar., 1877	Crown Charles	367	87	.....	10	2	Town and Psh. Kiandra, Co. Wallace	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1877	" " "	367	88	.....	1	3	" " " "	0 1 20	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1877	" " "	367	89	.....	2	3	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1877	" " "	367	90	.....	3	3	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1877	" " "	367	91	.....	4	3	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
1 May, 1878	Crook Thomas	368	98	.....	15	15	Town and Psh. Narrabri, Co. Nandewar	0 1 0	0 0 1	.....
1 April, 1878	Cook Joseph	371	185	124	.....	.....	Psh. Lett, Co. Cook	5 2 0	0 0 3	.....
1 Feb., 1878	Carter Samuel	383	19	19	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Harden	50 0 0	0 2 1	.....
9 Mar., 1878	Clack Mary A.	383	222	.....	10	39	Town and Psh. Boggabri, Co. Pottinger	1 0 0	0 0 8	.....
1 Feb., 1878	Connal John	383	233	22	.....	.....	Psh. Glen Morrison, Co. Vernon	63 3 0	0 2 8	.....
1 July, 1878	Colless Arthur	392	23	.....	9	8	Town and Psh. Geangra, Co. Baradine	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
1 " 1878	Cross Robert	392	25	.....	3	13	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
9 Mar., 1878	Chapman Benjamin and ors.	393	107	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tooleybuc, Co. Wakool	0 1 28	.....	.....	Burial Ground.
1 Jan., 1879	Campbell Archibald J.	410	117	36	.....	.....	Psh. Belltrees, Co. Durham	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
1 " 1879	Campbell Mary	410	119	119	.....	.....	Psh. Rouchel, Co. Durham	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
1 " 1879	Campbell George M.	416	57	113	.....	.....	" " " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
30 " 1879	Campbell Henrietta	421	219	122	.....	.....	" " " "	60 0 0	0 2 6	.....
30 " 1879	Campbell Jane E.	421	221	35	.....	.....	Psh. Belltrees, Co. Durham	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
31 " 1879	Carberry Bridget A.	421	239	46	.....	.....	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	40 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
1 Oct., 1878	Clarke Henry	422	25	.....	2	1	Vil. Marsden, Psh. Berrigan, Co. Bland	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
1 Feb., 1879	Callaghan James	433	109	55	.....	.....	Psh. Widgieva, Co. Urana	320 0 0	0 13 4	.....
1 " 1879	Campbell Mary	433	113	118	.....	.....	Psh. Rouchel, Co. Durham	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
10 July, 1879	Cohen Samuel L.	451	104	.....	4	3	Town and Psh. Walgett, Co. Baradine	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 Aug., 1874	Cameron Donald and ors.	459	13	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Rouchel, Co. Durham	0 2 10	.....	.....	Church Grant.
1 July, 1878	Cameron Duncan F. and ors.	459	14	82	.....	.....	Psh. Burrumunda, Co. Montegale	1 0 0	.....	.....	" "
1 " 1878	" " "	459	15	83	.....	.....	" " " "	0 2 0	.....	.....	" "
10 Jan., 1878	" " "	459	16	210	.....	.....	Psh. Brundab, Co. Montegale	1 0 0	.....	.....	" "
10 " 1878	" " "	459	17	211	.....	.....	" " " "	0 2 0	.....	.....	" "
1 Feb., 1879	Cameron Ewan and ors.	459	18	.....	1 and 20	25	Town and Psh. Queanbeyan, Co. Murray	1 0 0	.....	.....	" "
1 " 1879	" " "	459	19	.....	2	25	" " " "	0 2 0	.....	.....	" "
9 Mar., 1878	Campbell William D. and ors.	459	20	.....	6	13	Town and Psh. Boorowa, Co. King	1 0 0	.....	.....	" "
9 " 1878	" " "	459	21	.....	7	13	" " " "	0 2 0	.....	.....	" "
7 Feb., 1872	Clarke Henry and ors.	459	22	.....	11	25	Town and Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	0 1 38	.....	.....	" "
7 " 1872	" " "	459	23	.....	12	26	" " " "	0 1 38	.....	.....	" "
7 " 1872	" " "	459	24	.....	13 and 14	26	" " " "	0 3 36	.....	.....	" "
1 " 1879	Colmer William and ors.	459	26	.....	.....	.....	Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	1 0 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
1 " 1879	" " "	459	27	.....	.....	.....	" " " "	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.

25 Mar., 1875	Cameron Alexander and ors.	459	159	.....	.....	.....	Vil. Maclean, Psh. Taloumbi, Co. Clarence.	0	1	0	.....	School of Arts.
2 Dec., 1873	"	459	160	.....	.....	.....	Psh unnamed, Co. Macquarie	1	2	0	.....	Cemetery.
17 June, 1876	Clerk Edward G. and ors.	459	162	.....	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Bundarra, Co. Hardinge	2	0	0	.....	"
16 Feb., 1872	Cobley George and ors.	459	163	59 and 60	.....	.....	Psh. Glen Innes, Co. Gough	11	0	0	.....	Recreation.
30 May, 1876	Crichton David R. and ors.	459	163	63	.....	.....	Psh. Mulgunnis, Co. Georgiana	90	0	0	.....	"
16 Feb., 1871	Caswell William S. and ors.	460	8	.....	1	19	Vil. and Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	1	0	0	.....	Market Site.
16 " 1872	"	460	9	.....	8 and 9	20	"	1	0	0	.....	"
2 Dec., 1873	Colletti Angelo and ors.	450	23	.....	.....	.....	Near Taree and "Woollo Woollo, Psh. unnamed, Co. Macquarie.	0	3	0	.....	Cemetery.
16 Feb., 1872	Curry Phillip and ors.	460	24	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	2	2	0	.....	"
1 July, 1878	Carr Jabez and ors.	460	140	5	.....	.....	At and Psh. Dubbo, Co. Lincoln	0	1	15	.....	"
11 Aug., 1875	Carrington William and ors.	460	209	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	2	2	0	.....	Church Grant.
19 " 1879	Clark William G.	462	223	10	.....	.....	Psh. Tolarno, Co. Perry	40	0	0	0 1 8	.....
19 " 1879	Chapman Thomas	473	95	5	.....	.....	Psh. Egelabra, Co. Oxley	60	3	0	0 3 2	.....
20 " 1879	Cowen Henry E.	465	8	.....	.....	.....	Near Taralgar, Psh. Guinecor, Co. Argyle	0	0	3	.....	Cemetery.
20 " 1879	Campbell Alexander	465	238	145	.....	.....	Psh. Rouchel, Co. Durham	40	0	0	0 1 8	.....
20 " 1879	Crozier David	466	31	196	.....	.....	Psh. Irene, Co. Westmoreland	2	0	0	0 0 3	.....
28 " 1879	Clarke Samuel G.	468	3	561	.....	.....	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2	0	0	0 0 4	.....
28 " 1879	Carty Patrick	469	73	116	.....	.....	Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	2	0	0	0 0 3	.....
28 " 1879	"	469	74	117	.....	.....	"	2	0	0	0 0 3	.....
28 " 1879	Cox James C.	469	76	64	.....	.....	"	47	0	0	0 2 0	.....
19 Sept., 1879	Campbell Alexander and ors.	469	187	19	.....	.....	Psh. Hawkis, Co. Phillip	80	0	0	0 4 2	.....
19 " 1879	"	469	188	20	.....	.....	Psh. Touralla, Co. Hawes	80	0	0	0 4 2	.....
19 " 1879	"	469	189	21	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0 2 1	.....
19 " 1879	"	469	190	22	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0 2 1	.....
19 " 1879	"	469	191	23	.....	.....	"	40	1	0	0 2 1	.....
19 " 1879	"	469	192	24	.....	.....	"	80	0	0	0 4 2	.....
19 " 1879	"	469	193	25	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0 2 1	.....
2 Oct., 1879	Cameron Patrick	469	194	334	.....	.....	Psh. Inverell, Co. Gough	92	2	0	0 3 10	.....
20 " 1879	Chalker Edward	469	195	IV	.....	.....	Psh. Bourverie, Co. Westmoreland	40	0	0	.....	Paid.
2 " 1879	Cairnes Wm. Bellingham and others.	474	48	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Moama, Co. Cadell	1	0	0	.....	"
3 Nov., 1879	Carter Samuel	474	81	53	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Harden	50	0	0	0 2 1	.....
2 Oct., 1879	Cohen Henry Emanuel and ors	474	120	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Bunburns, Co. Camden	0	0	3 1/2	.....	.....
2 " 1879	Cromie Thomas and ors.	474	142	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	0	2	10	.....	.....
7 Nov., 1879	Capper William Stephenson and ors.	477	138	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tannabatta, Co. Wellington	2	2	0	.....	.....
18 " 1879	Carter Samuel	477	237	36	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Harden	320	0	0	0 13 4	.....
21 " 1879	Cohen Henry Emanuel and ors	479	148	20	.....	.....	Psh. Wilson, Co. Wallace	0	0	5	.....	.....
1 Dec., 1879	Cassell James Bulgin	479	233	5	.....	25	Psh. of and at Berambil, Co. Bligh	1	0	9	0 0 2	.....
18 " 1879	Creer Edward and ors.	480	93	Part of	.....	135	At Grafton, Psh. Great Marlow, Co. Clarence	1	0	0	.....	.....
10 " 1879	Carter Samuel	480	181	42	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Harden	320	0	0	0 13 4	.....
10 " 1879	Chandler George	480	182	15	.....	.....	Psh. Redbank, Co. Gordon	320	0	0	0 13 4	Paid
9 " 1879	Carrigg Michael	482	219	.....	.....	24	Psh. Perry, Town and Co. Menindie	0	2	0	.....	"
9 " 1879	"	482	220	8	.....	25	"	0	2	0	.....	"
2 Feb., 1880	Chesney Robert Alexr.	488	217	7	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Boyd	320	0	0	0 16 8	.....
2 " 1880	"	488	218	8	.....	.....	"	320	0	0	0 16 8	.....
2 " 1880	Chesney Charles Alfred	488	219	26	.....	.....	"	320	0	0	0 16 8	.....
2 " 1880	"	488	220	29	.....	.....	"	320	0	0	0 16 8	.....
13 " 1880	Cumming Alexander and ors	489	200	.....	.....	.....	Psh. North Casino, near Casino, Co. Ross	0	2	10	.....	.....
15 Dec., 1879	Chapman Thomas	491	192	6	.....	.....	Psh. Egelabra, Co. Oxley	640	0	0	1 6 8	.....
15 Mar., 1880	Coventry Charles James	491	234	57	.....	.....	Psh. Coventry, Co. Clarke	49	0	0	0 2 7	.....
23 Feb., 1880	Cohen Henry Emanuel and ors	495	58	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Moree, Co. Courallie	0	0	5	.....	.....
17 May, 1880	Campbell Alexander	499	127	CXX	.....	.....	Psh. Rouchel, Co. Durham	40	0	0	0 1 8	.....
17 " 1880	"	499	128	CXXI	.....	.....	"	44	0	0	0 1 10	.....
25 " 1880	Carr Henry	499	133	3 and 1	.....	.....	Psh. Markdale, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0 1 8	.....
10 " 1880	"	501	56	77	.....	.....	Psh. Bunda, Co. Georgiana	136	0	0	0 7 1	.....
25 " 1880	Coonan Walter Thomas and ors	501	59	70	.....	.....	Psh. Cendoublin, Co. Cunningham	160	0	0	.....	.....
3 " 1880	Carr Henry	501	165	110	.....	.....	Psh. Julong, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0 2 1	.....
8 " 1880	"	501	166	111	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0 2 1	.....
3 " 1880	"	501	167	112	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0 2 1	.....
3 " 1880	"	501	168	114	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0 2 1	.....
3 " 1880	"	501	169	115	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0 2 1	.....
30 June, 1880	Collins Charles and ors.	507	6	.....	.....	.....	Psh. and Town Narrabri, Co. Nandewar	36	0	34	.....	.....
30 " 1880	Carter Arthur Benjamin, a minor.	509	135	113	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Hurden	50	0	0	0 2 1	.....

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
30 June, 1880	Cunynghame Albert Samuel..	510	161	.....	5	24	Psh. and Vil. Oberon, Co. Westmoreland	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30 " 1880	Cunynghame Alexandria Maud	510	162	.....	6	24	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
50 " 1880	Cunynghame Arthur Robert Dryborough.	510	163	.....	1	24	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1880	Cunynghame Charles Whalan	510	164	.....	4	25	" " " "	0 2 0	.....	.....
30 " 1880	Campbell Alexander	510	225	XVIII	.....	...	Psh. Tunstall, Co. Rous	127 0 0	0 5 4	.....
13 Oct., 1880	Colwell Edward	511	226	7 and 11	.....	...	Psh. Gumin, Co. Gowen	80 0 0	0 3 4	.....
13 " 1880	Corey John	511	228	21	.....	...	Psh. Milford, Co. Beresford	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
13 " 1880	Corey William	511	229	22	.....	...	Psh. Sherlock, Co. Beresford	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
7 Dec., 1880	Clancy Patrick	522	161	.....	8	5	Psh. and Town Dalton, Co. King	0 1 35	0 0 2	.....
7 " 1880	" " " "	522	165	.....	7	6	" " " "	0 2 10	0 0 3	.....
14 " 1880	Cooper James Voloev and anor.	523	166	55	.....	...	Psh. Willaroo, Co. Argyll	40 0 0	0 2 1	.....
10 Jan., 1881	Carr Henry	523	32	130	.....	...	Psh. Mulgowrie, Co. Georgiana	90 0 0	0 3 9	0 10 0	
14 " 1881	Cunningham William	525	130	.....	4	2	Psh. and Vil. Euston, Co. Taita	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
1 Mar., 1881	Cohen Henry Emanuel and ors.	527	188	.....	.....	...	Psh. and Town Candello, Co. Auckland	0 0 5	.....	.....
1 " 1881	" " " "	527	189	.....	.....	...	Psh. St. John, near Parramatta, Co. Cumberland	0 0 21	.....	.....
10 Jan., 1881	Cosgrove Thomas	528	148	20	.....	...	Psh. Collemburrawang, Co. Ewcomar	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
14 Feb., 1881	Costigan James	529	150	42	.....	...	Psh. Thompson, Co. Georgiana	40 0 0	.....	0 5 0	Ass. paid.
7 Mar., 1881	Corey Simon	531	135	23	.....	...	Psh. Shortock, Co. Beresford	40 0 0	.....	.....	"
7 " 1881	Coventry Andrew Oban, a minor	531	136	20	.....	...	Psh. Howell, Co. Clarke	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
4 April, 1881	Clarke John and ors.	535	136	.....	3	24	Vil. and Psh. Waddai, Co. Boyd	0 2 0	.....	.....
4 " 1881	" " " "	535	137	.....	4 and 5	24	" " " "	1 0 0	.....	.....
25 " 1881	Carr Henry	543	50	175	.....	...	Psh. Julong, Co. Georgiana	70 2 0	0 3 8	0 10 0	
25 " 1881	" " " "	543	51	176	.....	...	" " " " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1881	" " " "	543	52	177	.....	...	" " " " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1881	" " " "	543	53	178	.....	...	" " " " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1886	" " " "	543	54	179	.....	...	" " " " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1886	" " " "	543	55	180	.....	...	" " " " .....	66 3 0	0 3 6	0 10 0	
18 July, 1881	Cohen Henry Emanuel and ors.	543	142	.....	.....	...	Psh. of and at Bingara, Co. Murchison	0 0 5	.....	.....
25 " 1881	" " " "	543	143	.....	.....	...	Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	0 0 5	.....	.....
18 " 1881	Connolly Moses and ors.	543	144	.....	.....	...	Psh. of and at Bingara, Co. Murchison	0 2 10	.....	.....
13 June, 1881	Campbell David Henry and ors.	543	169	.....	5	61	Psh. and Town Murrumbidgee, Co. Harden	0 0 37	.....	.....
9 May, 1881	Campbell Sarah, a minor	548	49	77	.....	...	Psh. Belltrees, Co. Durham	101 0 0	0 4 3	.....
30 " 1881	Chalker Edward	548	54	15	.....	...	Psh. Bouverie, Co. Westmoreland	150 0 0	.....	Free.	Paid.
4 July, 1881	Callaghan Matthew Nicholas...	549	228	13	.....	...	Psh. Bolagany, Co. Gipps	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
4 " 1881	Conway Catherine	550	165	731	.....	...	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
1 Aug., 1881	Carr Henry	557	20	161	.....	...	Psh. Julong, Co. Georgiana	100 0 0	0 5 3	1 0 0	
1 " 1881	" " " "	557	21	160	.....	...	" " " " .....	52 2 0	0 2 9	0 10 0	
18 July, 1881	Callaghan Matthew Nicholas...	559	48	14	.....	...	Psh. Bolagany, Co. Gipps	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
1 Aug., 1881	Campbell Alexander, senior, and others.	559	49	26	.....	...	Psh. Curricabrok, Co. Hawes	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
22 " 1881	Campbell Lackland and ors.	559	184	.....	.....	...	Psh. Lowtner, Co. Westmoreland	1 0 0	.....	.....
22 " 1881	Conway William and ors.	559	185	.....	.....	...	Psh. unnamed at Bogabri, Co. Pottinger	2 2 0	.....	.....
5 Sept., 1881	Caroy James and ors.	559	243	.....	.....	...	Psh. Burdekin at Atunga, Co. Inglis	1 1 25	.....	.....
17 Oct., 1881	Church John George and ors.	561	78	.....	.....	...	Psh. of and at Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	2 2 0	.....	.....
19 Sept., 1881	Cole William	563	65	.....	1	24	Psh. and Vil. Wuddi, Co. Boyd	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
19 " 1881	Coleman George	563	66	.....	2	25	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
28 Nov., 1881	Conlan Edward	569	178	32	.....	...	Psh. Keepit, Co. Darling	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
5 Dec., 1881	Crowe James	569	181	42	.....	...	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
28 Nov., 1881	Carr Henry	571	5	59	.....	...	Psh. Binda, Co. Georgiana	60 0 0	.....	.....
5 Dec., 1881	Chippendall John and ors.	573	154	.....	.....	...	Psh. and Vil. Peel, Co. Roxburgh	2 2 0	.....	.....
30 " 1881	Cox Richard William and ors. ...	573	155	112	.....	...	Psh. Dungerec, Co. Phillip	1 0 0	.....	.....
30 " 1881	" " " "	573	156	113	.....	...	" " " " .....	0 2 0	.....	.....
7 Nov., 1881	Cheriton Richard Haydon and others.	575	218	.....	10	20	Psh. and Town Dahwilly, Co. Townsend	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
31 Oct., 1881	Clifford John	575	219	17	.....	...	Psh. Bredbo, Co. Beresford	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
21 Nov., 1881	Cox James Henry Jamieson ...	577	223	.....	15	26	Psh. North Casino, Town Casino, Co. Rous	0 1 35	0 0 3	0 5 0	
21 " 1881	Cox John Thomas	577	224	.....	14	26	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 3	0 5 0	

9 Jan., 1882	Casey Patrick	581	69	.....	1	12	Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgunia, Co. Georgiana	6	1	92	0	0	3	0	5	0
2 " 1882	Clifford Patrick	581	76	69	.....	.....	Psh. Bransby, Co. Beresford.....	50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
14 Nov., 1881	Crowe James	581	240	23	.....	.....	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
9 Jan., 1882	Cartwright William	583	97	114	.....	.....	Psh. Burridge, Co. Georgiana	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
1 Mar., 1882	Campbell Hon. Charles & ors.	585	129	50	.....	.....	Psh. Oberne, Co. Wynyard	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 " 1882	" " " "	585	130	51	.....	.....	" " " " .....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 " 1882	Cohen George and ors.	587	102	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and near Gunnedah, Co. Pottinger.....	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Feb., 1882	Crowe James	587	180	103	.....	.....	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
6 Mar., 1882	Couch William Henry	593	86	.....	4	20	Psh. and Vil. Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
6 " 1882	" " " "	593	87	.....	4	28	" " " "	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
6 " 1882	Couch Caroline Graco	593	88	.....	1	29	" " " "	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
6 " 1882	" " " "	593	89	.....	2	29	" " " "	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
6 " 1882	Couch William Henry	593	90	.....	5	29	" " " "	0	1	36	0	0	3	0	5	0
12 Sept., 1881	Correy John, jun.	597	13	40	.....	.....	Psh. Walberton, Co. Roxburgh	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
13 Mar., 1882	Crowe James, sen.	598	244	22	.....	.....	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	160	0	0	0	6	8	1	0	0
3 July, 1882	Campbell Hon. Charles & ors.	601	160	.....	Part of	42	Psh. of and at Binda, Co. Georgiana	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 June, 1882	" " " "	601	161	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Moorwatha, Co. Hume	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 " 1882	" " " "	601	162	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Mooney Mooney, at Muttama, Co. Harden	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 " 1882	" " " "	601	163	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Bundawarrm, at Temora, Co. Bland	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 May, 1882	" " " "	601	164	.....	.....	.....	Psh. and Vil. Wyndham, at Auckland	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 " 1882	Campbell Rev. Thos. Robt. Curwin and ors.	601	165	65	.....	.....	Psh. Talbragar, Co. Bligh	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Mar., 1882	Cohen Harris and ors.	601	168	34 and 35	.....	.....	Psh. Brewarrina, Co. Clyde	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 July, 1882	Cohen Henry Emanuel and ors.	601	169	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Boorook, Co. Bulter	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 May, 1882	Croxford Joel and ors.	601	171	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 " 1882	Crowe James	604	245	41	.....	.....	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
15 " 1882	" " " "	604	246	44	.....	.....	" " " " .....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
15 " 1892	" " " "	604	247	48	.....	.....	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	62	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
15 " 1882	" " " "	604	248	96	.....	.....	" " " " .....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
15 " 1882	" " " "	604	249	97	.....	.....	" " " " .....	58	0	0	0	2	5	0	10	0
5 June, 1882	Cooper James Volney	607	105	.....	3	15	Psh. and Town Collector, Co. Argyle	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	105	.....	4	15	" " " "	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	107	.....	5	15	" " " "	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	108	105	.....	.....	" " " " .....	4	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
5 " 1882	Cooper William Oscar.....	607	109	106	.....	.....	" " " " .....	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
5 " 1882	Cooper James Volney.....	607	110	107	.....	.....	" " " " .....	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	111	108	.....	.....	" " " " .....	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	112	109	.....	.....	" " " " .....	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	113	110	.....	.....	" " " " .....	3	3	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	114	111	.....	.....	" " " " .....	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	115	112	.....	.....	" " " " .....	3	0	28	0	0	8	5	5	0
5 " 1882	" " " "	607	116	113	.....	.....	" " " " .....	5	2	1	0	0	8	0	5	0
4 Sept., 1882	Cooper Tacophilus	607	217	.....	1	12	Psh. of and at Gosforth, Co. Northumberland	2	2	25	0	1	2	0	5	0
4 " 1882	" " " "	607	218	.....	2	12	" " " "	2	2	25	0	0	11	0	5	0
15 May, 1882	Crowe James	609	26	43	.....	.....	Psh. Gobarralong, Co. Harden	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
3 July, 1882	Crain Andrew	617	31	197	.....	.....	Psh. Calafat, Co. Wynyard	35	2	0	0	1	10	0	5	0
15 May, 1882	Campbell Rev. Thos. Robt. Curwen and ors.	619	127	64	.....	.....	Psh. Talbragar, Co. Bligh	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Aug., 1882	Coventry William	627	15	42	.....	.....	Psh. Avondale, Co. Clarke	80	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
21 " 1882	" " " "	627	16	43	.....	.....	" " " " .....	80	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
21 " 1882	" " " "	627	17	46	.....	.....	" " " " .....	80	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
20 Jan., 1883	Campbell Hon. Charles and ors.	631	148	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Jerra Jerra, Co. Goulburn.....	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Nov., 1882	Campbell James	635	80	.....	2	3	Psh. and Town Cobar, Co. Robinson	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
30 Oct., 1882	Cox Samuel Lorenzo	635	98	.....	6	1	Psh. and Vil. Grabben Gullen, Co. King.....	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
30 " 1882	" " " "	635	99	227	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Grabben Gullen, Co. King.....	8	0	1	0	0	8	0	5	0
20 Jan., 1883	Cust John and ors.	640	238	4	.....	.....	Psh. Colimo, Co. Townsend	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
5 Feb., 1883	Campbell Hon. Charles and ors.	642	174	114	.....	.....	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 " 1883	" " " "	642	175	115	.....	.....	" " " " .....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Jan., 1883	Cavanagh Stephen	645	31	.....	9	30	Psh. and Vil. Warialda, Co. Burnett	0	1	37	0	0	4	0	5	0
29 " 1883	" " " "	645	32	.....	10	30	" " " "	0	1	37	0	0	3	0	5	0
29 " 1883	Connell William	645	128	5	.....	.....	Psh. Cumborona, Co. Goulburn	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0
29 " 1883	" " " "	645	129	6	.....	.....	" " " " .....	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0
29 " 1883	Clark John Kerr	646	20	216	.....	.....	Psh. Bogabri, Co. Pottinger	165	3	10	0	6	11	1	0	0
29 " 1883	" " " "	646	21	217	.....	.....	" " " " .....	165	2	37	0	6	11	1	0	0

Ass. paid.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
26 Feb., 1883	Cox John	649	63	25	.....	...	Psh. Burke, Co. Mitchell	153 2 0	0 6 5	1 0 0	
19 " 1883	Cochren James	651	230	65	.....	...	Psh. Langdale, Co. Westmoreland	37 3 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
19 Mar. 1883	Clift William	655	101	24	.....	...	Psh. Clift, Co. Pottinger	170 0 0	0 8 10	1 10 0	
2 April, 1883	Collins John.....	657	80	.....	1	20	Psh. and Vil. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
2 " 1883	"	657	81	.....	2	20	"	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1883	Campbell Hon. Charles & ors..	657	140	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Mathowra, Co. Cadell.....	2 2 0	.....	.....
9 " 1883	"	657	178	.....	4	17	Psh. Wallendoon, Vil. Wallerdbcen, Co. Harden.....	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 " 1883	"	657	179	.....	5	17	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 " 1883	Campbell James	657	180	20	.....	.....	Psh. Campbell, Co. Hawes.....	200 0 0	0 15 8	2 0 0	
9 " 1883	Campbell Peter Colin.....	657	181	426	.....	.....	Psh. Inverell, County Gough	26 0 0	.....	0 10 0	Ass. paid.
30 " 1883	Capps Samuel	659	52	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Huntley, Co. Bathurst	1 3 11	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1883	Carr Henry	659	191	172	.....	.....	Psh. Mulgowic, Co. Georgiana	42 1 0	0 2 2	0 10 0	
9 Jan., 1882	Cartwrite William	663	151	111	.....	.....	Psh. Burrigee, Co. Georgiana	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 " 1882	"	663	152	112	.....	.....	" .....	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
9 " 1882	"	663	153	113	.....	.....	" .....	1 3 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 " 1882	"	663	154	115	.....	.....	" .....	1 3 25	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 " 1882	"	663	155	117	.....	.....	" .....	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
2 July, 1883	Cameron Charles Stewart	665	180	.....	9	20	Psh. Kindra, Vil. Coolamon, Co. Bourke	0 2 24	0 0 3	0 5 0	
9 " 1883	Cochrane Joseph	673	126	57	.....	.....	Psh. Dowe, Co. Darling	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
13 Aug., 1883	Campbell Hon. Charles & ors..	673	144	.....	4 and 5	8	Psh. and Vil. Umaralia, Co. Beresford.....	1 0 0	.....	.....
13 " 1883	"	673	145	.....	7	8	"	0 2 0	.....	.....
24 Sept., 1873	"	675	212	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Ginninderra at Hall, Co. Murray.....	2 2 0	.....	.....
17 " 1883	"	675	213	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Bringan, at Whitton, Co. Cooper	2 2 0	.....	.....
10 " 1883	"	675	214	.....	1 to 4	37	Psh. and Vil. Murringo, Co. Monteagle	1 0 0	.....	.....
10 " 1883	"	675	215	.....	14	37	"	0 2 0	.....	.....
3 " 1883	"	675	216	.....	9	14	Psh. and Town Taena, Co. Georgiana	0 2 5	.....	.....
3 " 1883	"	675	217	.....	10	14	"	0 2 0	.....	.....
20 Aug., 1883	Carter Miles Nicholson	677	81	.....	6	14	Psh. Berrigan, Vil. Marsden, Co. Bland	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	"	677	82	.....	7	14	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	"	677	83	.....	8	14	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	Cook Charles	677	95	.....	8	12	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
3 Sept., 1883	Curran Thomas	677	98	64	.....	.....	Psh. Welaregang, Co. Selwyn	8 0 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
20 Aug., 1883	Curry Michael	677	101	.....	8	10	Psh. Berrigan, Vil. Marsden, Co. Bland	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	"	677	102	.....	9	10	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	"	677	103	.....	9	13	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
10 Sept., 1883	Cruikshank George Alexander	679	136	.....	4	39	Psh. and Town Inverell, Co. Gough	0 2 0	0 3 10	0 10 0	
5 Mar., 1883	Crozier John Lennox	681	190	132	.....	.....	Psh. Mount Lawson, Co. Georgiana	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
14 Jan., 1884	Curtis William	691	76	46	.....	.....	Psh. Mumbulla, Co. Auckland	40 0 0	.....	0 5 0	Ass. paid.
6 Mar., 1884	Crawley Christopher William..	693	19	.....	12	1	Psh. South Jewnee, Vil. Loftus, Co. Clarendon	0 1 0	0 10 2	1 10 0	
10 " 1884	Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney	693	96	37	.....	.....	Psh. Moombooldool, Co. Cooper	120 0 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
25 Feb., 1884	Cosgrove William and ors.....	693	158	76	.....	.....	Psh. Callaghan, Co. Beresford	104 0 0	0 4 4	1 0 0	
21 Jan., 1884	Campbell John Archibald and others.	697	170	.....	7	64	Psh. Inverell, Town Inverell, Co. Gough	6 0 8	.....	.....
21 " 1884	Cohen George and ors.	697	171	.....	.....	.....	Psh. and Town Gunnedah, Co. Pottinger	10 0 0	.....	.....
21 " 1884	Collins Charles and ors.	697	173	153 & 172	.....	.....	Psh. Narrabri, Co. Nandewar	108 3 14	.....	.....
28 " 1884	Carding Frederick	697	229	.....	2	47	Psh. Guntawang, Vil. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
4 Feb., 1884	Chambers Margaret.....	697	239	.....	9	17	Psh. and Vil. Paramellowa, Co. Courallie	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
28 April, 1884	Casey John and anor.....	701	196	.....	1	6	Psh. West Coraki, Vil. Coraki, Co. Richmond	0 2 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
28 " 1884	"	701	197	.....	2	6	"	0 2 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
28 " 1884	"	701	198	.....	4	8	"	1 0 9½	0 0 10	0 5 0	
28 " 1884	"	701	199	.....	5	8	"	1 0 9½	0 0 11	0 5 0	
28 " 1884	"	701	200	.....	1	13	"	1 0 9½	0 0 10	0 5 0	
28 " 1884	"	701	201	.....	1	22	"	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
28 " 1884	"	701	202	.....	1	64	"	0 2 26½	0 1 5	0 5 0	
28 " 1884	"	701	203	.....	2	64	"	0 2 26½	0 1 2	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	Cork Alfred	703	92	.....	2	3	Psh. Hartwood, Vil. Nymager, Co. Mouramba	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	"	703	93	.....	9	18	"	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	"	703	94	.....	1	20	"	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	

22 April, 1884	Cassen Bartholomew	703	95	9	6	Psh. and Vil. Minjary, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
16 June, 1884	Carter Edward	709	3	107	...	Psh. Nundialla, Co. Camden	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
1 July, 1884	Carter Ernest	711	6	...	10	Psh. Ballina, Town West Ballina, Co. Rous	0	1	39	0	1	3	0	5	0
1 " 1884	"	711	7	...	10	"	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	5	0
1 " 1884	Crompton John Samuel	711	23	720	...	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
23 June, 1884	Colley James	713	143	...	...	Psh. Southgate, Co. Clarence	0	2	2	0	0	8	0	5	0
20 Aug., 1884	Chapman William	717	77	114	...	Psh. Wareng, Co. Eunter	8	2	17	0	0	4	0	5	0
5 Sept., 1884	Campbell Rev. Joseph and ors.	717	220	8	14	Psh. and Vil. Severn, Co. Gough	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
25 July, 1884	Carter John and anor.	717	222	44	...	Psh. and Co. Harden	144	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
17 Sept., 1884	Carter Edward	720	141	108	...	Psh. Nundialla, Co. Camden	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
1 Oct., 1884	Carpenter William	720	203	4	18	Parish and Town Cooma, Co. Beresford	0	1	21	0	2	8	0	10	0
5 " 1884	Campbell David Hy. and ors.	721	187	...	...	Near and Psh. Murrumboola, Co. Harden	1	0	10	...	...	...	Free.	Grant for cemetery.	
5 " 1884	"	721	188	...	...	"	2	2	0	...	...	...	"	"
20 " 1884	Coonan Walter Thos. and ors.	723	32	...	5 & 6	Town and Psh. Condoulin, Co. Cunningham	20	0	0	...	...	...	"	Public recreation.	
1 " 1884	Carter Miles N.	723	95	6	8	Vil. Marsden, Psh. Berrigan, Co. Bland	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
1 " 1884	"	723	96	8	8	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
26 Nov., 1884	Campbell Hon. Charles and ors.	723	238	...	...	At Temora, Psh. Bundawarrab, Co. Bland	0	3	24	...	...	...	Free.	Burial Ground.	
16 " 1884	Cardew William C. and ors.	723	241	401	...	Psh. Byron, Co. Arrawatta	0	2	0	...	...	...	"	Clergyman's dwelling.	
16 " 1884	"	723	240	400	...	"	1	0	0	...	...	...	"	Site for church.	
1 " 1884	Collins Rebecca E.	727	6	10	27	Town and Psh. Moree, Co. Courallie	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
4 Dec., 1884	Colwell Charles D.	727	218	5	12	Town, Psh., and Co. Baradine	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
1 Oct., 1884	Cooney Owen	727	225	4	55	Town and Psh. Jewnee, Co. Clarendon	0	1	20	0	0	2	0	5	0
30 Dec., 1884	Collins Daniel	731	38	2	2a	Town Eugowra, Psh. Wangan, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1884	Capp Charles S.	733	19	16	...	Psh. Milrea, Co. Finch	140	0	0	0	7	4	1	0	0
18 Mar., 1885	Crothers Henry A.	741	128	10	11	Vil. Bokhara, Psh. Cowga, Co. Narran	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
18 " 1885	"	741	129	6	17	"	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
18 " 1885	"	741	130	10	17	"	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
6 " 1885	Carter Edward	741	197	109	...	Psh. Mundialla, Co. Camden	120	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
18 Feb., 1885	Cruickshank Anna T. and ors.	741	243	17	...	Psh. Byron, Co. Arrawatta	16	3	20	0	2	1	0	10	0
25 Mar., 1885	Crothers Thomas and ors.	743	100	...	...	At Bokhara, Psh. Cowga, Co. Narran	2	0	0	...	...	...	Free.	Burial Ground.	
19 " 1885	Cook Thomas, jun.	747	52	VI	...	Psh. Nambucca, Co. Raleigh	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	5	0
23 " 1885	Cramsie John and ors.	747	55	8	2	Town and Psh. Milparinka, Co. Evelyn	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	Fees paid.	
2 May, 1885	Casmer Thomas Hy.	749	6	1	3	Vil. and Psh. Forster, Co. Gloucester	0	1	24	...	...	...	0	5	0
30 June, 1885	CConnell William M. and ors.	751	212	...	...	At and Psh. Galargumbono, Co. Gowen	2	2	0	...	...	...	Free.	Burial Ground.	
31 July, 1885	Cohen Samuel	757	112	56	...	Psh. Lavadia, Co. Clarence	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	Fees paid.	
5 Sept., 1885	Campbell Archibald and ors.	757	164	...	...	At and Psh. Wollongong, Co. Camden	53	0	0	...	...	...	Free.	Show-ground.	
14 Aug., 1885	Cox John	757	165	15	...	Psh. Maclean, Co. Mitchell	122	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	0
12 " 1885	Calliano John	757	195	7	...	Psh. Aberfoil, Co. Bathurst	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
29 June, 1885	Crozier David	761	140	279	...	Psh. Irene, Co. Westmorland	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
20 Oct., 1885	Clarke Thomas and ors.	763	137	...	...	Psh. Maffra, Co. Wellesley	2	2	0	...	...	...	Free.	Burial Ground.	
30 " 1885	Cheers James and ors.	763	175	191	...	Psh. Yarrabandi, Co. Dudley	25	0	0	...	...	...	"	Public recreation.	
30 " 1885	Cowden George	765	92	62	...	Psh. Derringullin, Co. King	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
19 " 1885	Campbell George	765	158	25	...	Psh. Wattamondara, Co. Forbes	80	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
30 Dec., 1885	Coggan James W.	773	32	5	45	Town and Psh. Jugiong, Co. Harden	0	1	22	0	0	3	0	5	0
30 " 1885	Cooney Owen	773	33	257	...	At and Psh. Jugiong, Co. Harden	6	2	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
4 Jan., 1886	Campbell James	773	161	x	...	Psh. Macqucen, Co. Brisbane	40	0	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
4 " 1886	Caton Martha	773	186	7	...	Psh. Embic, Co. Gregory	100	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0
4 " 1886	Cox Jemima C.	777	49	34	...	Psh. Gobram, Co. Townsend	320	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0
23 " 1886	Cox John	779	95	112	...	Psh. Mangoplah, Co. Mitchell	320	0	0	0	16	8	2	0	0
23 " 1886	"	779	94	6	...	"	158	1	0	0	8	3	1	0	0
12 Feb., 1886	Clark Moses	779	234	92	...	Psh. Melrose, Co. Roxburgh	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
19 " 1886	Corlis William	779	236	33	...	Psh. Bandamora, Co. Roxburgh	50	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
10 " 1886	Cox John	779	238	75	...	Psh. Grubben, Co. Mitchell	128	0	0	0	6	8	1	0	0
26 Mar., 1886	Conway Catherine	785	245	927	...	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	1	2	14	0	0	4	0	5	0
15 April, 1886	Conway John	787	78	7	65	Town and Psh. Howlong, Co. Hume	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	5	0
6 " 1886	Cook Thomas	787	209	30	...	Psh. Cubbaroo, Co. Jamison	456	0	0	1	2	9	3	0	0
20 May, 1886	Craig William	793	84	11	13	Town and Psh. Quirindi, Co. Buckland	0	1	13	0	0	3	0	5	0
20 " 1886	"	793	85	6	51	"	0	0	36	0	0	4	0	5	0
20 " 1886	Crothers William J.	793	86	4	54	Town Quirindi, Psh. Cooyolly, Co. Buckland	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
4 June, 1886	Costigan James	797	86	257	...	Psh. Tuena, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
25 " 1886	Conway Catherine	797	230	928	...	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	1	0	36	0	0	3	0	5	0
16 " 1886	Cox John	799	49	70	...	Psh. Maclean, Co. Mitchell	320	0	0	0	16	8	2	0	0
6 July, 1886	Cosgrove James	803	5	52	...	Psh. Billitingra, Co. Beresford	14	2	20	0	0	11	0	5	0
5 " 1886	Curnow John Hy.	803	6	4	9	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	5	0
6 " 1886	Cooper Stephen	803	55	185	...	Psh. Wallaya, Co. Camden	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
23 July, 1886	Carr Henry	805	102	134	.....	...	Psh. Keverstone, Co. Georgiana	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30 " 1886	Carter John	805	103	275	.....	...	Psh. Irene, Co. Westmorland	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
30 Aug., 1886	Cross George Jno. and ors.	805	234	.....	.....	...	At and Psh. Lansdowne, Co. Macquarie	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	Burial Ground.
31 " 1886	Conners David	809	69	56	.....	...	Psh. Coorumbung, Co. Northumberland	1 1 0	0 0 0	Free.	
10 Sept., 1886	Cowden George	809	155	91	.....	...	Psh. Derringullen, Co. King	103 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
10 " 1886	Cruikshank Anna T. and ors.	809	235	22	.....	...	Psh. Derringullen, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
10 " 1886	"	809	236	3	.....	...	Psh. Champagne, Co. Arrawatta	161 0 0	0 6 9	1 0 0	
15 " 1886	Campbell William A. E. and ors.	811	32	.....	.....	...	" .....	98 0 0	0 4 1	0 10 0	
1 Oct., 1886	Craugh Jasper A.	811	139	.....	4	20	At Tucubia, Psh. Coldstream, Co. Clarence	1 0 8	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
" 1886	"	811	140	.....	5	20	Town and Psh. Tinonee, Co. Gloucester	0 1 35	0 0 4	0 5 0	
" 1886	"	811	141	.....	6	20	"	0 1 35	0 0 4	0 5 0	
27 " 1886	Campbell Duncan	815	102	118	.....	...	" .....	0 1 35	0 0 4	0 5 0	
30 Nov., 1886	Campbell Charles and ors.	815	244	.....	.....	...	Psh. Hay, Co. Northumberland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1886	Chapman Thomas	821	53	43	.....	...	At and Psh. Yarraman, Co. Pottinger	0 2 16	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
11 Dec., 1886	Cooper Stephen	821	134	186	.....	...	Psh. Lawson, Co. Oxley	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0	
10 Jan., 1887	Cree Sarah Jane	823	164	85	.....	...	Psh. Wallaya, Co. Camden	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
31 " 1887	Campbell John and ors.	823	213	.....	.....	...	Psh. Strathaird, Co. Argyle	75 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
31 " 1887	Cox Arthur Chas.	827	206	.....	4	12	At and Psh. Trangie, Co. Narramine	2 0 0	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
25 Mar., 1887	Carmichael Gavin T. and ors.	831	38	.....	.....	...	Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous.	0 2 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	Cross Thomas M.	835	56	5	.....	...	At and Psh. Seaham, Co. Durham	1 1 26	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
21 April, 1887	Cripps Charles W.	839	36	.....	7	8	Psh. Hammond, Co. Narran	154 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	
10 June, 1887	Capp Joseph Ivory	839	162	.....	1	1	Vil. Rock Flat, Psh. Gladstone, Co. Buresford	0 1 25	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 May, 1887	Carmichael Gavin T. and ors.	839	163	.....	.....	...	Town Pilliga, Psh. Tallaba, Co. Baradine	0 2 1	.....	Free.	School of Arts.
13 " 1887	Crawley Christopher Wm.	841	81	116	.....	...	At and Psh. Seaham, Co. Durham	0 2 16	.....	"	Burial Ground.
11 June, 1887	Caldwell James Alexr.	843	141	37	.....	...	Psh. Wantiool, Co. Clarendon	40 1 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
11 " 1887	"	843	142	54	.....	...	Psh. Balabla, Co. Bland	175 0 0	0 10 11	1 10 0	
15 " 1887	Costigan John Jos.	843	147	257	.....	...	" .....	193 2 0	0 12 5	1 10 0	
23 " 1887	Campbell Hon. William	845	76	97	.....	...	Psh. Tucna, Co. Georgiana	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	Cook Thomas	845	158	CLV	.....	...	Psh. Moodarnong, Co. Waljeers	60 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
15 July, 1887	Carter Edward	849	128	3-19	.....	...	Psh. Strathearn, Co. Brisbane	118 1 0	0 7 5	1 0 0	
15 " 1887	"	849	129	3-20	.....	...	Psh. Bangadilly, Co. Camden	105 0 0	0 6 7	1 0 0	
26 Sept., 1887	Carter Thomas	859	55	117	.....	...	" .....	42 0 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
12 " 1887	Cameron Donald	859	214	.....	5	4	Psh. Bonobin, Co. Cunningham	2 0 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	"	859	215	.....	6	4	Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
30 Oct., 1887	Clark John	859	218	I-VII	.....	...	" .....	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
22 Aug., 1887	Cameron Lachlan	861	219	.....	.....	...	Psh. Vant, Co. Hawes	40 0 0	0 1 8	Free.	
19 " 1887	Carter Edward	861	221	51	.....	...	Psh. Eden Forest, Co. Argyle	160 0 0	0 6 8	1 0 0	
19 " 1887	"	861	222	64	.....	...	Psh. Bangadilly, Co. Camden	110 0 0	0 4 7	1 0 0	
25 Nov., 1887	Cantrill Joseph	863	203	.....	.....	...	" .....	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
7 Oct., 1887	Cook Thomas	863	216	42	.....	...	Psh. Orange, Co. Wellington	3 0 0	0 1 6	0 5 0	
7 " 1887	"	863	217	43	.....	...	Psh. Warrnambool, Co. Jamison	250 0 0	0 13 0	2 0 0	
7 " 1887	"	863	218	45	.....	...	" .....	298 0 0	0 15 6	2 0 0	
17 Nov., 1887	Cross William	865	140	291	.....	...	" .....	216 1 0	0 11 3	1 10 0	
26 " 1887	Cruikshank, George Alexr.	865	141	246	.....	...	Psh. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	1 0 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
26 " 1887	"	865	142	247	.....	...	Psh. Inverell, Co. Gough	50 2 0	0 7 7	1 0 0	
5 Dec., 1887	Capper William Hy.	869	59	.....	5	6	"	52 0 0	0 8 2	1 0 0	
5 " 1887	"	869	60	.....	6	6	Vil. Barowra, Psh. South Colah, Co. Cumberland	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
29 Oct., 1887	Clarters George W.	871	45	20	.....	...	" .....	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
26 " 1887	Cook Thomas	871	51	31	.....	...	Psh. Lake, Co. Urana	160 0 0	0 6 8	1 0 0	
13 Feb., 1888	Carter Samuel	875	143	180	.....	...	Psh. Cubbaroo, Co. Jamieson	130 2 0	0 6 10	1 0 0	
29 Mar., 1888	Cox William	879	23	199	.....	...	At and Co. Harden	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
29 " 1888	"	879	24	265	.....	...	Psh. Tunnabutta, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
29 " 1888	Crawford Matthew	879	25	8a	.....	...	" .....	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
3 May, 1888	Cochrane Joseph	885	46	80	.....	...	Psh. Avisford, Co. Wellington	0 3 25	0 0 1	0 5 0	
16 " 1888	Campbell Alexander and ors.	885	118	41	.....	...	Psh. Dove, Co. Darling	400 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
31 " 1888	Caldwell William	885	244	17	.....	...	Psh. Campbell, Co. Hawes	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0	
19 June, 1888	Campbell George	889	78	.....	.....	...	Psh. Weedallion, Co. Bland	51 3 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
22 " 1888	Conway Catherine	889	84	{ 930, 932, and 933 }	.....	...	On Doughboy Creek, Psh. Pilliga, Co. Murray	2 0 28	.....	1 0 0	Premises.
							Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	5 0 12	0 1 0	0 5 0	

893-11

22	"	1888	"	889	85	934		
29	"	1888	Crowe Robert J.	893	62	96		
5	July,	1888	Cruickshank Alexander	893	63	81		
17	"	1888	Calluane John	893	167	16		
17	"	1888	"	893	168	19		
24	"	1888	Cook Thomas	893	175	36		
23	"	1888	Coward Henry	893	176	3-2		
15	Aug.,	1888	Coughlan Henry	895	68	250		
7	Sept.,	1888	Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.	899	103	10		
11	"	1888	Connors Philip	899	106	40		
11	"	1888	"	899	107	44		
11	"	1888	"	899	108	45		
3	Oct.,	1888	Coventry William	903	2	71		
30	"	1888	Cook Thomas	903	196	37		
30	"	1888	"	903	197	39		
30	"	1888	"	903	198	40		
30	"	1888	"	903	199	41		
30	"	1888	"	903	200	42		
30	"	1888	"	903	201	43		
10	Dec.,	1888	Carpenter John	907	228	116		
5	Jan.,	1889	Campbell William	911	110	16		
15	"	1889	"	911	111	113		
17	"	1889	Cook Thomas	911	224	37		
25	"	1889	Cary William	913	40	113		
15	Feb.,	1889	Cameron Donald	915	42		11	18
14	"	1889	Campbell William	915	143	73		
23	"	1889	"	915	144	144		
12	April,	1889	Cook Thomas	925	230	14		
12	"	1889	"	925	231	15		
12	"	1889	"	925	232	16		
12	"	1889	"	925	233	17		
12	"	1889	"	925	234	20		
12	"	1889	"	925	235	21		
12	"	1889	"	925	236	22		
12	"	1889	"	925	237	24		
12	"	1889	"	925	238	26		
12	"	1889	"	925	239	32		
12	"	1889	"	925	240	33		
12	"	1889	"	925	241	34		
24	"	1889	Chalker Mary E.	927	94	137		
24	"	1889	Chalker Emma	927	96	145		
3	May,	1889	Cooney Denis	927	134	7		32
7	June,	1889	Crowe Francis C. and ors.	933	19	161, 162		
29	"	1889	Clift Joshua	933	159	II-VII		
21	"	1889	Collitts Elizabeth	933	184	7		25
17	July,	1889	Carey John	937	64	305		
17	"	1889	"	937	65	306		
2	Aug.,	1889	Caspersonn Edward	939	90		1	30
2	"	1889	"	939	91		8	30
27	"	1889	Cullon Alfred	941	66	548		
3	Sept.,	1889	Chatfield Charles	941	150		17	11
12	Oct.,	1889	Calen Michael	945	14		7	23
11	"	1889	Clifton Robert	945	25	985		
24	Sept.,	1889	Cummins Thomas	945	28	148		
25	"	1889	Cridland Henry	945	244		5	38
31	Oct.,	1889	Cusick Thomas	951	123	92		
2	Nov.,	1889	Clarke Joseph	951	216		3	26
15	"	1889	Carter Edward	953	69	1		
15	"	1889	"	953	70	2		
15	"	1889	Carter Samuel	953	71	4		
11	Jan.,	1890	"	955	201	159		
15	"	1890	Clarke Joseph	955	203			
28	Dec.,	1889	Colley William	957	56	XLIV		
28	"	1889	"	957	57	XLIX		

Psh. Waapourigong, Co. Forbes	1	1	20	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Davidson, Co. Sandon	81	3	28	0	0	10	0	5	0
Psh. Aberfoil, Co. Bathurst	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Cubbaroo, Co. Jamison	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Corolla, Co. Culgoon	500	0	0	1	6	1	3	10	0
Psh. Ellerslie, Co. Wynyard	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Palisthan, Co. Cunningham	13	2	7	0	1	2	0	5	0
Psh. Kanoonah, Co. Auckland	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
"	71	1	0	0	3	0	0	10	0
"	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Avondale, Co. Clarke	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0
Psh. Cubbaroo North, Co. Jamison	160	2	0	0	8	4	1	10	0
"	183	0	0	0	9	6	1	10	0
"	85	1	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
"	157	0	0	0	8	2	1	0	0
"	117	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0
"	136	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	0
Psh. Ooranoonah, Co. Auckland	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Moodamong, Co. Waljeers	240	0	0	1	7	11	3	10	0
Psh. Willurah, Co. Townsend	313	0	0	0	16	4	2	0	0
Psh. Cubbaroo, Co. Jamison	500	0	0	1	6	1	3	10	0
Psh. Lett, Co. Cook	43	2	0	0	2	3	0	10	0
Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	0	1	17	0	0	4	0	5	0
Psh. Edgar, Co. Townsend	200	0	0	0	10	5	1	10	0
Psh. Powheep, Co. Townsend	200	0	0	0	10	10	1	10	0
Psh. Cubbaroo, Co. Jamison	189	0	0	0	9	10	1	10	0
"	106	3	0	0	5	7	1	0	0
"	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
"	80	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
"	138	0	0	0	7	2	1	0	0
"	160	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
"	160	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0
"	320	0	0	1	0	0	2	10	0
"	160	0	0	0	10	0	1	10	0
Psh. Warrambool, Co. Jamison	160	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
"	160	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
"	50	0	0	0	3	2	0	10	0
At Jerry's Plains, Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	1
"	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Wongajong, Co. Forbes	284	2	0	0	17	9	2	10	0
Psh. Burrangong, Co. Monteagle	2	0	0	0	0	2	Free.		
Vil. Gooloogong, Psh. Binda, Co. Forbes	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
At and Psh. Tumut, Co. Wynyard	1	1	4	0	0	9	0	5	0
"	1	1	4	0	1	8	0	5	0
At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0	1	6	0	8	4	1	0	0
"	0	1	0	0	6	6	1	0	0
Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	7	0	22	0	0	11	0	5	0
Psh. Willawong, Co. Monteagle	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	30	0	0	5	0	5	0
Psh. Darlington, Co. Durham	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
At and Psh. Broke, Co. Northumberland	2	1	16	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Nundialla, Co. Camden	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
"	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
Psh. and Co. Harden	70	0	0	0	2	11	0	10	0
"	150	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0
Psh. Kullatine, Co. Dudley	2	1	32	0	1	0	0	5	0
Psh. Wallaya, Co. Camden	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
"	53	0	0	0	2	3	0	10	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
10 Feb., 1890	Christie James	957	125	.....	13, 14	5	Town Jennings, Psh. Ballandean, Co. Clive	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10 " 1890	" "	957	126	.....	1	12	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
10 " 1890	" "	957	127	.....	13	12	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
10 " 1890	" "	957	128	.....	1	20	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
12 " 1890	Clegg James	963	21	.....	10	3	Vil. Rosewood, Psh. Craven, Co. Sellwyn	0 0 39	0 0 3	0 5 0	
12 " 1890	Clegg John	963	22	.....	1	3	" " " "	0 0 29	0 0 3	0 5 0	
12 " 1890	" "	963	23	.....	1	6	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
20 " 1890	Contes William	963	96	.....	4	37	Town and Psh. Coonabarrabran, Co. Gowen	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
18 " 1890	Cranfield William J.	953	97	.....	14	16	Town and Psh. Young, Co. Monteglo	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	Cosgrove William and ors.	963	234	28	.....	.....	Psh. York, Co. Beresford	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
10 Mar., 1890	City Bank, The	965	27	22	.....	.....	Psh. Gingie, Co. Clyde	40 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	
11 " 1890	Cullen Thomas H.	965	123	85	.....	.....	Psh. Currawananna, Co. Bourke	10 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	Cadden James R.	967	27	.....	2	5	Vil. Gilgandra, Psh. Bobarrub, Co. Ewenmar	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	" "	967	28	.....	3	5	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
11 April, 1890	Chalkly Edward	967	131	240, 241	.....	.....	At and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	6 3 1	0 1 4	0 5 0	
3 " 1890	Connell Cornelius J.	967	132	.....	7	62	Town and Psh. Cooma, Co. Beresford	0 0 37½	0 1 1	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	Campbell William	969	19	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Ronald, Co. Townsend	7 3 34	0 0 7	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	" "	969	20	.....	.....	.....	" " " "	8 0 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	" "	969	21	.....	.....	.....	" " " "	15 0 1	0 1 0	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	" "	969	22	.....	.....	.....	" " " "	13 0 2	0 0 10	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	" "	969	23	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Booroorban, Co. Townsend	25 3 16	0 1 9	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	" "	969	24	.....	.....	.....	" " " "	16 0 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	Comerford Eliza	969	25	.....	20	29	At Wilyanna, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 2 4	0 5 0	
22 " 1890	Clements William	969	87	.....	7	8	Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
2 May, 1890	Chalker Edward	969	204	67	.....	.....	Psh. Bouverie, Co. Westmoreland	50 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	
20 " 1890	Croaker Oswald	971	60	.....	4	37	Town and Psh. Oberon, Co. Westmoreland	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
20 " 1890	" "	971	61	.....	6	37	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
13 June, 1890	Collins James H.	975	154	.....	1	4	Vil. and Psh. Currawananna, Co. Bourke	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	" "	975	155	.....	2	4	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 July, 1890	Costello John	979	242	273	.....	.....	Psh. Winduella, Co. King	51 3 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
28 " 1890	Casey Michael	981	68	.....	8	17	Vil. Kynga, Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	0 1 38	0 0 3	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	" "	981	69	194, 197, 198, 209, 222, 223, 225, 227, 228, 243, 244	.....	.....	At " " "	11 2 38½	0 2 4	0 10 0	
28 " 1890	Cusey John J.	981	70	.....	.....	.....	" " " "	10 0 0	0 3 3	0 10 0	
28 " 1890	Claydon Charles	981	71	.....	4	19	Vil. " " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	" "	981	72	.....	6, 7	19	" " " "	0 3 36	0 0 6	0 5 0	
30 " 1890	Chalker Edward	981	107	16	.....	.....	Psh. Bouverie, Co. Westmoreland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1890	" "	981	108	17	.....	.....	" " " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1890	" "	981	109	36	.....	.....	" " " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1890	" "	981	110	42	.....	.....	" " " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1890	" "	981	111	51	.....	.....	" " " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
18 Aug., 1890	Cameron Donald	983	175	165	.....	.....	Psh. Lewis, Co. Macquarie	11 1 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	Cook Thomas	983	188	18	.....	.....	Psh. Cubbaroo, Co. Jamison	320 0 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	
25 " 1890	" "	983	189	23	.....	.....	" " " "	80 0 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
15 " 1890	Cridland Alfred	983	193	.....	11, 111	11	Vil. and Psh. Murrumbidgee, Co. Lincoln	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
13 Sept., 1890	Cartwright Anna T. and ors.	987	25	1	.....	.....	Psh. Myalla, Co. Burnett	240 0 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	
13 " 1890	" "	987	26	2	.....	.....	" " " "	240 0 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	
13 " 1890	" "	987	27	3	.....	.....	" " " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	" "	987	28	4	.....	.....	" " " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	" "	987	29	5	.....	.....	" " " "	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
22 " 1890	Capper Edward P.	987	210	.....	14, 17, 18, 21	18	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	1 0 0	0 18 3	2 10 0	
22 " 1890	" "	987	211	.....	16	20	" " " "	0 1 0	0 5 1	1 0 0	
22 " 1890	" "	987	212	.....	4, 5	23	" " " "	0 2 0	0 11 4	1 10 0	
29 " 1890	Cooper Thomas	989	62	.....	11, 12	18	Town Gundurimba, Psh. South Gundurimba, Co. Rous	0 2 3½	0 0 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1890	Costello Michael	989	63	100	.....	.....	Psh. Bindogandri, Co. Ashburnham	18 0 28	0 1 2	0 5 0	
20 Oct., 1890	Carmody John	991	42	.....	3	2	Vil. Overton, Psh. Gunambil, Co. Urana	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
20 " 1890	" "	991	43	.....	4	2	" " " "	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	

20 Oct., 1890	Carmody John	991	44	5	2	Vil. Overton, Psh. Gunambil, Co. Urana	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	
20 " 1890	"	991	45	6	2	"	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	
20 " 1890	"	991	46	8	2	"	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	
20 " 1890	"	991	47	11	3	"	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	
20 " 1890	"	991	48	12	3	"	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	
20 " 1890	"	991	49	15	3	"	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	
13 " 1890	Cook Thomas	991	54	25	...	Psh. Warrambool, Co. Jamieson	155	0	0	0	8	1	1	1	0	0	
13 " 1890	"	991	55	27	...	"	155	0	0	0	8	1	1	1	0	0	
13 " 1890	Cooper George W.	991	56	78	...	Psh. Broombee, Co. Wellington	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	10	0	0	
21 " 1890	Clifford Richard	991	234	48	...	Psh. Leitch, Co. Mitchell	500	0	0	1	0	10	2	10	0	0	
27 " 1890	Conroy Thomas	991	237	161	...	Psh. Keepit, Co. Darling	200	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0	0	
27 " 1890	Cartwright William J.	993	84	124	...	At Temora, Psh. Bundawarra, Co. Bland	3	0	32	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	
27 " 1890	"	993	85	226	...	"	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	
27 " 1890	Clifton Charles T.	993	86	105	...	Psh. Mulbring, Co. Northumberland	68	2	0	0	4	3	1	0	5	0	
24 " 1890	Cranston Charles	993	90	9	...	Vil. Kenhurst, Psh. Nelson, Co. Cumberland	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	
24 " 1890	"	993	91	10	...	"	0	1	28	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	
24 " 1890	"	993	92	11	...	"	0	1	35	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	
22 " 1890	Cullen Dominick	993	93	14	22	Town and Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	
22 " 1890	"	993	94	15	22	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	
24 Nov., 1890	Cullen Leslie H.	995	152	6	29	Town and Psh. Quirindi, Co. Buckland	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	
24 " 1890	Croaker Frederick J.	997	4	196	...	At and Psh. Currabubula, Co. Buckland	18	0	0	0	2	3	0	10	0	0	
27 " 1890	Campbell Peter C. and mor.	997	82	217	...	Psh. Elmsmore, Co. Gough	56	0	0	0	2	4	0	10	0	0	
8 Dec., 1890	Campbell James	997	193	XXXIX	...	Psh. Rouchel, Co. Durham	120	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	
8 " 1890	Carter John	997	204	2	41	Town and Psh. Binalong, Co. Harden	0	0	34	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	
8 " 1890	Cleverdon John J.	997	206	105	...	Psh. Tubbul, Co. Bland	60	0	0	0	4	1	0	10	0	0	
8 " 1890	Crozier John L., senior	997	208	28	...	Psh. Irene, Co. Westmoreland	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	
11 " 1890	Copeland Henry	999	41	67	...	Psh. Castleton, Co. Roxburgh	59	3	0	0	5	0	1	0	5	0	
11 " 1890	Curry Harris A. G.	999	42	1	6	Vil. Geenbrook, Psh. Strathdon, Co. Cook	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	
11 " 1890	"	999	43	2	6	"	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	
11 " 1890	"	999	44	3	6	"	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	
11 " 1890	"	999	45	10	6	"	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	
2 Jan., 1891	Carpenter John	999	115	Psh. Coranook, Co. Auckland	8	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	Premises.
16 Dec., 1890	Carroll Henry	999	116	1772	...	At Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	
13 " 1890	Casey Edward	999	117	1, 2	1	At Kynga, Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	3	1	18	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	
2 Jan., 1891	Crace Edward K.	999	123	Psh. Canberra, Co. Murray	15	2	32	1	0	0	0	0	Premises.
7 " 1891	Conley Charles A.	1,001	76	18	109	Town and Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	0	1	34	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	
21 " 1891	Oridland Alfred	1,003	95	VI	31	Vil. and Psh. Murrumbidgee, Co. Lincoln	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	
27 " 1891	Crackshank John	1,003	201	11	...	Psh. Cambalong, Co. Wallealey	13	2	20	0	0	11	0	5	0	0	
16 Feb., 1891	Cree Sarah	1,005	19	126	...	Psh. Strathaird, Co. Argyle	50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	
3 Mar., 1891	Casement Brabazon W.	1,007	58	7	24	Town Port Macquarie West, Psh. Macquarie	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	
3 " 1891	"	1,007	59	8	24	"	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	
17 " 1891	Chadburne William	1,007	165	11	8	Town Jennings, Psh. Ballendean, Co. Clive	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	
11 " 1891	Craig William	1,007	169	2	56	Town and Psh. Quirindi, Co. Buckland	0	1	1	0	4	9	1	0	0	0	
11 " 1891	"	1,007	170	3	56	"	0	1	10	0	6	9	1	0	0	0	
10 April, 1891	Colmer John	1,009	120	20	18	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	
10 " 1891	Cross Frederick	1,009	122	1	9	At Butler's Falls, Psh. Warrie, Co. Lincoln	11	2	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	
21 " 1891	Cox Millicent A.	1,009	181	Psh. Irvine, Co. Cook	0	2	15	1	0	0	0	0	Premises.
20 " 1891	Campin Richard	1,013	54	1	...	Town Musclebrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	0	0	36	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	
20 " 1891	"	1,013	55	2	20	"	0	0	38	0	2	9	0	10	0	0	
20 " 1891	Campin Richard	1,013	56	3	20	At Musclebrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	10	0	0	
29 " 1891	Crouch Henry A.	1,013	172	165	...	Near and Psh. Orange, Co. Wellington	1	1	23	0	2	4	0	10	0	0	
29 " 1891	"	1,013	173	166	...	"	1	2	20	0	3	1	0	10	0	0	
30 " 1891	Carroll William J.	1,015	6	9	29	Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	
4 May, 1891	Considine John	1,015	13	9	20	"	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	
11 " 1891	Carr James R.	1,015	121	262	...	At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	3	19	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	
27 " 1891	Crossing George	1,017	27	25	...	Psh. Umberumberka, Co. Yancowinna	0	3	10	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	
3 June, 1891	Carr Henry	1,017	166	4	...	Psh. Markdale, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	0	
12 " 1891	Carpenter James	1,019	69	106	...	At and Psh. Colombo, Co. Auckland	2	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	
7 July, 1891	Canning William	1,021	68	1,394	...	Psh. Newcastle, Co. Northumberland	0	0	36	0	1	11	0	5	0	0	
29 " 1891	Cooper William	1,023	79	151	...	At Parkes, Psh. Currajong, Co. Ashburnham	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	
31 Aug., 1891	Courtney James	1,027	152	3 to 6	33	At and Psh. Carroll, Co. Buckland	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	
28 Sept., 1891	Correll Joseph	1,029	138	1,529	...	At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	
1 Oct., 1891	Casey Michael	1,029	191	248	...	At Kynga, Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	6	0	36	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	
1 " 1891	"	1,029	192	249	...	"	4	3	19	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	
1 " 1891	Church of England, P.T.D. of Bathurst.	1,029	194	167	...	Psh. Burrawong, Co. Gordon	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
1 Oct., 1891	Church of England P.T.D. of Bathurst.	1,029	195	90	.....	...	Psh. Warne, Co. Wellington.....	2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 0 5	£ s. d. 0 5 0	
27 " 1891	Connell Michael	1,033	96	.....	5, 6	24	Vil. and Psh. Wanaaring, Co. Ularara	0 2 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
23 Nov., 1891	Cundy Jacob J.	1,033	211	.....	7	47	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Montegle	0 1 22	0 0 8	0 5 0	
3 Dec., 1891	Cary William	1,041	90	.....	1	18	Vil. and Psh. Blackheath, Co. Cook	0 1 17	0 0 7	0 5 0	
3 " 1891	"	1,041	91	.....	8	20	"	0 2 0	0 2 10	0 10 0	
20 Nov., 1891	Clements Toms.	1,041	94	.....	16	8	Town Alma, Psh. "Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
20 " 1891	Curran Thomas	1,041	105	.....	4	9	"	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
24 Dec., 1863	Douglas James Geo.	4	107	.....	1	5	Town Young, Psh. Young, Co. Montegle	0 0 17	0 0 2	.....
5 Jan., 1865	Doolan Michael	14	242	.....	8	9	Vil. Pooncaira, Psh. Pooncaira, Co. Perry	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
31 May, 1865	Dunleavy John	19	160	2	.....	.....	At Thompson's Point, Psh. Walberton, Co. Roxburgh	0 1 33	0 0 2	.....
17 " 1866	Daston Thomas	31	116	54	.....	.....	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	2 0 0	0 0 6	.....
9 April, 1867	Dransfield Charles Edwd.	45	35	165	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	0 1 16	0 0 2	.....
16 " 1867	Dunne Thomas	47	177	4-11	.....	.....	Psh. Burra, Co. Murray	0 1 32	0 0 2	.....
9 Aug., 1867	Dengate Frederick	51	196	54	.....	.....	Psh. Wyndever, Co. Wellington	1 1 4	0 0 11	.....
10 " 1867	Dean Thomas	52	37	.....	3	6	Vil. and Psh. Ferrabee, Co. Gowen	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
3 Sept., 1867	Dunn Andrew	53	46	.....	.....	.....	On Gill Gill Creek, Psh. unnamed, Co. Benarba	46 0 0	0 1 11	.....
19 Aug., 1867	D'Arey John	54	191	63	.....	.....	Psh. Meringo, Co. Auckland	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
13 Dec., 1867	Dyson James	62	78	28	.....	.....	Psh. Dulabrec, Co. Roxburgh	0 3 34	0 0 2	.....
28 Feb., 1868	Donahoe Thomas	63	146	2	.....	.....	Psh. Bulgandry, Co. Hume	40 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
27 " 1868	Daley John	64	89	.....	1	8	Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	0 1 0	.....	.....	"
27 " 1868	"	64	90	.....	2	8	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
21 July, 1868	Doovan Timothy	71	9	6-IV	.....	.....	Near Dena River, Psh. unnamed, Co. Dampier	1 3 36	0 0 3	.....
21 " 1868	"	71	10	6-III	.....	.....	"	1 3 38	0 0 3	.....
29 " 1868	Dickson John	71	184	.....	9	4	Town and Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	0 0 35	0 0 4	.....
1 Feb., 1869	Donohoe Thomas	81	21	1	.....	.....	Psh. Bulgandry, Co. Hume	80 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
4 " 1870	Driscoll Cornelius	96	246	45	.....	.....	Psh. Barrandong, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
17 Nov., 1870	Dowlan Thomas	111	23	.....	3	7	Vil. Bowna, Psh. Bowna, Co. Goulburn	0 2 0	.....	.....	Paid.
17 " 1870	"	111	24	.....	4	7	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
17 " 1870	"	111	25	.....	5	7	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
17 " 1870	"	111	26	.....	6	7	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
17 " 1870	"	111	27	.....	8	7	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
13 Jan., 1871	Doyle Edward James	114	50	.....	8	14	Vil. Bow, Psh. Boggabri, Co. Brisbane	0 2 16	0 0 2	.....
24 Feb., 1871	Dunn George	116	189	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tumut, Co. Wynyard	2 0 32	0 0 3	.....
1 Nov., 1871	Dillon John Thomas	128	52	.....	6	5	Psh. Bingal, Town Wardel, Co. Rous	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
18 Jan., 1872	Daly Thomas	132	244	25	.....	.....	Psh. Boyle, Co. St. Vincent	0 2 25½	0 0 3	.....
3 May, 1872	Donley Edward	139	126	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Baring, Co. Westmoreland	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
23 Jan., 1872	Davis William and ors.	142	124	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Lindsay, near Blayney, Co. Bathurst	2 2 0	.....	.....
6 Dec., 1872	Denison Alfred	151	216	43	.....	.....	Psh. Nagora, Co. Bligh	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
6 June, 1873	Dawson William James	162	223	22	.....	.....	Psh. Wear, Co. Wellington	1 0 32	0 0 1	.....
16 Aug., 1873	Deane William	166	98	57	.....	.....	Psh. Collicblue, Co. Bligh	41 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
24 Mar., 1874	De Ottway Louis Arthur	183	73	707	.....	.....	Psh. Young, Co. Montegle	2 0 0	0 0 2	.....
23 " 1874	Davison George	187	220	.....	7	14	Vil. Raglan, Psh. Kelso, Co. Roxburgh	0 2 0	0 0 6	.....
25 July, 1874	Dornan John, junior	189	56	300	.....	.....	Psh. Howlong, Co. Hume	50 0 0	0 2 1	.....
3 Aug., 1874	Davis Edwin	190	88	.....	1	8	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0 0 20	0 0 1	.....
25 Mar., 1875	De Lauret Augustus G.	222	209	12	.....	.....	Psh. Juttama, Co. Harden	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
7 June, 1875	Desmond Jeremiah E.	229	37	361	.....	.....	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 1 0	0 0 3	.....
30 Nov., 1875	Dawson Thomas J.	244	112	33	.....	.....	Psh. Wear, Co. Wellington	1 0 0	0 0 2	.....
30 Sep., 1876	Didlick Richard	272	143	.....	1	78	Bendemeer, Psh. Bendemeer	5 0 0	0 0 6	.....
30 " 1876	"	272	144	.....	2	78	"	5 0 0	0 0 6	.....
10 Oct., 1876	Devins William	277	174	184	.....	.....	Psh. Tamboraora, Co. Wellington	0 3 0	0 0 3	.....
4 Jan., 1877	Dowling Henry	299	130	245	.....	.....	Psh. Arding, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
10 April, 1877	Davies Thomas	311	57	.....	10	37	Vil. and Psh. Eunalong, Co. Blaxland	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
3 Mar., 1877	Donnelley John and anor.	311	178	116	.....	.....	Psh. Jeunee, Co. Clarendon	102 1 0	0 4 3	.....
3 " 1877	"	311	179	117	.....	.....	"	28 1 0	0 3 3	.....
13 " 1877	Dobie Lewis W.	319	216	85	.....	.....	Psh. Thornshope, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
10 May, 1877	Doyle John F.	321	152	89	.....	.....	Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	20 0 0	0 0 10	.....
5 Feb., 1877	Devereux James J.	324	29	23	.....	.....	Psh. Gladstone, Co. Beresford	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
26 June, 1882	Daley John	609	32	276			Psh. Wilkie, Co. Harden	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
26 " 1882	Dwyer Thomas	609	173	2			Psh. Hollaud, Co. Beresford	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 July, 1882	Dunn Charles and ors.	617	152	46			Psh. Vulcan, Co. Westmoreland	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 " 1882	"	617	153	47			"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
29 Jan., 1883	Dean William	645	135	2-XII			Psh. Booyamurnay, Co. Bligh	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
7 May, 1883	Dunn Charles and anor.	657	95		7	11	Psh. and Vil. Couridjah, Co. Camden	0 2 0		0 5 0	Assurance paid.
30 April, 1883	D'Elboux Louis Wm. and ors.	657	174	73			Psh. Blackwood, Co. Townsend	0 2 0			
14 May, 1883	Davies Thomas Philip and anor.	661	81		9	6	Psh. Arakoon, Town Arakoon, Co. Macquarie	0 2 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
9 April, 1883	Denny James	663	100		9	12	Psh. Mars, Vil. Womboota, Co. Cadell	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 July, 1883	Deakin Francis John	675	16		2	9	Psh. and Vil. Tocumwal, Co. Denison	0 1 17	0 1 7	0 5 0	
23 " 1883	"	675	17		4	9	"	0 1 20	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1883	"	675	18		6	9	"	0 1 20	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1883	"	675	19		2	14	"	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
23 " 1883	"	675	20		8	14	"	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
29 Oct., 1883	Davidson William and ors.	675	222				Psh. of and at Albury, Co. Goulburn	1 0 0			
15 " 1883	Donaldson Rev. William Scott and ors.	675	226		17	2	Psh. Uffington, Town Clarencetown, Co. Durham	0 2 4			
15 " 1883	"	675	227		18	2	"	0 2 0			
24 Sept., 1883	Douglas James Henry and ors.	675	228		1	64	Town and Psh. Narrandera, Co. Cooper	2 2 0			
10 Dec., 1883	Doyle Louis Patrick and ors.	687	138				Psh. Coeypolly, Co. Buckland	2 2 0			
26 Nov., 1883	Deniffe John	687	246		5	15	Psh. and Vil. Nyngan, Co. Oxley	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
3 Dec., 1883	Davis Irvine	691	78	174			Psh. Lismore, Co. Rous	500 0 0	1 0 10	2 10 0	
25 Feb., 1884	Denny Mary Ann	697	31		2	8	Psh. and Vil. Cathcart, Co. Wallesley	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
25 " 1884	"	697	32		3	8	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 Jan., 1884	Dangar Thomas Gordon Gibbons and ors.	697	174	18			Psh. Tallaba, at Pilliga, Co. Baradine	2 3 1			
28 " 1884	D'Arcy John and ors.	697	175	128			Psh. Boga, Co. Auckland	173 2 0			
21 Mar., 1884	Devoy James and ors.	699	216	67			Psh. Bowman, Co. Bligh	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
15 April, 1884	Doig George	701	155		3	5	Psh. Burke, Vil. Kingston, Co. Mitchell	0 1 24	0 0 3	0 5 0	
15 " 1884	"	701	156		10	6	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	Donohoe Michael	703	98		4	2	Psh. and Vil. Minjary, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	"	703	99		3	7	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	"	703	100		3	15	Psh. of and at Minjary, Co. Wynyard	6 3 8	0 3 9	0 10 0	
22 " 1884	"	703	101		4	15	"	6 3 8	0 0 11	0 5 0	
23 June, 1884	Deighton William	711	30		6	20	Psh. and Vil. Wantabadgery, Co. Clarendon	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
4 Aug., 1884	Davis Irvine	717	64	240			Psh. Lismore, Co. Rous	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
25 July, 1884	Dean William	717	250	2-XIII			Psh. Booyamurnay, Co. Bligh	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
6 Nov., 1884	Dowling Vincent	723	35	102			Psh. Wambelong, Co. Leichhardt	50 0 0		Free.	Volunteer Grant. Cemetery
11 Dec., 1884	Doyle John and ors.	723	222				Psh. Cogo, Co. Macquarie	2 2 0			
20 Oct., 1884	Doyle John Fredk. and anor.	725	56	14			Psh. Terabold, Co. Narran	100 0 0	0 5 3	1 0 0	
4 Dec., 1884	Davis Alfred Hy.	727	237		1	11	Town, Psh., and Co. Baradine	0 2 1	0 0 2	0 5 0	
4 " 1884	"	727	238		2	11	"	0 2 1	0 0 2	0 5 0	
4 " 1884	Davis Sydney W.	727	240		6	12	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
19 " 1884	Dugdals Thomas W. and ors.	729	211				At Old Bar, Psh. Bobnoek, Co. Gloucester	342 3 6		Free.	Public Recreation.
19 " 1884	Dobbie James T.	733	30	78			Psh. Thornhope, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
24 " 1884	Douglas Edward	735	180	6			Psh. Perry, Co. Inglis	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
24 " 1884	"	735	181	7			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
24 " 1884	"	735	182	52			"	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
23 Mar., 1885	Dunshea William	747	58	131			Psh. Budawang, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
26 Oct., 1885	Dixon John S. M.	765	93	111			Psh. Southgate, Co. Clarence	57 0 0	0 2 5	0 10 0	
26 " 1885	"	765	94	183			"	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
18 Nov., 1885	Dummett William	767	71	282			Psh. Murrabrine, Co. Dampier	87 0 0	0 3 8	0 10 0	
30 " 1885	Dunn Charles and ors.	767	72	80			Psh. Bimlow, Co. Westmoreland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1885	"	767	73	81			"	47 2 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	
28 Jan., 1886	Dalton James	777	98		14	23	Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	1 1 3	0 8 6	1 10 0	
28 " 1886	"	777	99		15	23	"	1 2 20	0 10 11	1 10 0	
1 Mar., 1886	Douglas Edward	781	199	59			Psh. Perry, Co. Inglis	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
1 " 1886	"	781	200	61			"	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	

26 Mar., 1886	De Baun John	783	156	2	29	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	10	0
26 " 1886	" "	783	157	4	29	" "	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	10	0
26 " 1886	" "	783	158	5	29	" "	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	10	0
26 " 1886	" "	783	159	8	28	" "	0	1	0	0	1	11	0	5	0
26 " 1886	" "	783	160	18	28	" "	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
5 July, 1886	Dalton James	803	81	242	...	Psh. Boreenore, Co. Wellington	102	0	0	0	8	6	1	10	0
9 Aug., 1886	Dean Joseph	805	119	59 to 61	...	Psh. Booyamurna, Co. Bligh	174	0	0	0	7	3	1	0	0
27 July, 1886	Davis Frederick	805	236	4	8	Vil. and Psh. Cathcart, Co. Wellesley	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
6 Sept., 1886	Dowling Vincent Jas.	809	73	21	1	Psh. Gunnin, Co. Gowen	50	0	0	0	0	0	Free.	Volunteer Grant.	
9 Aug., 1887	Davidson Thomas	851	102	10	1	Vil. and Psh. Berawinnia, Co. Irrara	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
9 " 1887	" "	851	103	11	1	" "	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
9 " 1887	" "	851	104	12	1	" "	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
16 " 1887	Dunn Charles	851	109	36	...	Psh. Speedwell, Co. Westmoreland	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
19 Oct., 1887	Donohoe Joseph S.	861	118	1	47	Vil. and Psh. Goombalie, Co. Barrona	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
19 " 1887	" "	861	119	6	47	" "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
19 " 1887	" "	861	120	9	47	" "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
19 " 1887	" "	861	121	10	47	" "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
10 Nov., 1887	Druitt Francis	863	41	111	...	Psh. Cuddyong, Co. Georgiana	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
22 Mar., 1888	Dickson David P. and anor.	877	149	...	...	Psh. Petersham, Co. Cumberland	1	0	13	1	0	10	2	10	0
30 April, 1888	Davis Richard	883	168	445	...	Psh. Currajong, Co. Ashburnham	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
22 June, 1888	Dowdell Michael	889	93	{ 920, 921, and 925 }	...	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	4	2	39	0	1	0	0	5	0
22 " 1888	Dowling Edward	889	94	8	30	Town and Psh. Balranald, Co. Caira	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
29 " 1888	Derwin Martin	889	165	5	24	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
20 Aug., 1888	Deeves John	893	2	15	...	Psh. Terramungamine, Co. Lincoln	120	0	0	0	5	0	Free.		
20 " 1888	" "	893	3	16	...	" "	40	0	0	0	1	8	"		
10 July, 1888	Doohan John	893	180	16	11	Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	0	1	35	0	0	6	0	5	0
10 " 1888	" "	893	181	17	11	" "	0	1	35	0	0	6	0	5	0
7 Sept., 1888	Davis Ebenezer B.	899	109	140	...	Psh. Torrens, Co. Bathurst	1	3	20	0	0	4	0	5	0
15 " 1888	Dwyer Richard	899	113	92	...	Psh. Rossi, Co. Montecagle	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
30 Nov., 1888	Doggett Charles	909	55	5	15	Vil. Rydal, Pshs. Thornshope and Lidsdale, Cos. Roxburgh and Cook	0	1	11	0	0	4	0	5	0
30 " 1888	" "	909	56	6	14	" "	0	1	9	0	0	4	0	5	0
22 Mar., 1889	Deane William	923	237	45	...	Psh. Booyamurna, Co. Bligh	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
3 May, 1889	Diversi Ferdinand and ors.	927	157	16	29	Vil. and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	0	1	35	0	0	3	0	5	0
24 April, 1889	Downey James	927	139	13	7	Town Temora, Psh. Bundawarrarah, Co. Bland	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	5	0
7 May, 1889	Dean William	929	50	3-XVIII	...	Psh. Booyamurna, Co. Bligh	48	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
10 " 1889	Dunkin Charles	929	54	12	152	City and Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
10 " 1889	Dunkin John, jun.	929	55	13	152	" "	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
1 June, 1889	Donnell William	931	54	2	15	Town and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
29 " 1889	Donaldson Richard H.	935	32	3	17	Town and Parish Tumberumba, Co. Selwyn	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
15 July, 1889	Donnelly John and anor.	935	220	23	...	Psh. Ivor, Co. Clarendon	75	2	0	0	3	2	0	16	0
19 " 1889	Death William	937	78	207	...	At and Psh. Mudgee, Co. Wellington	2	0	20	0	0	4	0	5	0
22 " 1889	Dight James G. and ors.	937	228	3	34	At and Psh. Carroll, Co. Buckland	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
5 Sept., 1889	Donovan Michael	941	140	4-4	...	Psh. Wangenderry, Co. Camden	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30 " 1889	Duggan Hugh	945	31	116, 117	...	Psh. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	80	0	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
26 Oct., 1889	Dale Lawrence and anor.	951	219	1	...	Psh. Twynham, Co. Selwyn	160	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0
21 Dec., 1889	Druitt Thomas	955	115	9, 10	11	Vil. Bredbo, Psh. Bransby, Co. Beresford	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
9 Jan., 1890	Davey Charles	955	216	398	...	Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	20	0	0	0	2	11	0	10	0
22 Feb., 1890	Douglas James	963	101	8	18	Vil. Ponto, Psh. Geurie, Co. Lincoln	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
22 " 1890	Duncan Donald	963	102	1	32	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Montecagle	0	1	12	0	0	3	0	5	0
7 Mar., 1890	Davidson James H.	965	40	1 to 7	48	Town Jennings, Psh. Ballandean, Co. Clive	3	1	3	0	1	3	0	5	0
7 " 1890	" "	965	41	8, 9	48	" "	0	3	33	0	0	6	0	5	0
7 " 1890	" "	965	42	10, 11, 12	48	" "	1	1	25	0	0	9	0	5	0
28 Feb., 1890	Delander Roger T. B.	965	44	7	19	Vil. Mungindi, Psh. Yarouah, Co. Benarba	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
21 Mar., 1890	Deans Alexander	967	35	5	5	Vil. Gilgandra, Psh. Bobarah, Co. Ewenmar	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
21 " 1890	Drew James	967	36	8	3	" "	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
24 April, 1890	Druitt Thomas	969	92	1, 2, 3	7	Vil. Dalgety, Psh. Bobundara, Co. Wallace	1	0	30	0	0	7	0	5	0
28 " 1890	Dunne John and anor.	969	94	6	9	Town Byrock, Psh. Bye, Co. Cowper	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
28 " 1890	" "	969	95	7	9	" "	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
2 May, 1890	Dean William	969	211	44	...	Psh. Booyamurna, Co. Bligh	50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
20 " 1890	Durack Thomas	971	62	4, 5	26	Town and Psh. Oberon, Co. Westmoreland	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
20 " 1890	" "	971	63	1, 2	37	" "	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
18 June, 1890	Dargan Richard	971	229	4	60	Town and Psh. Binalong, Co. Harden	0	0	34	0	0	5	0	5	0
18 Sept., 1890	Davis Leslie H.	987	126	9	3	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
18 Sept., 1890	Deaton Sarah	987	127		5	20	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	a. r. p. 0 1 6	£ s. d. 0 12 9	£ s. d. 2 0 0	
22 " 1890	Davies George	987	222		4	7	Psh. Gilmour, Co. Narronine	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 5 0	
3 Oct., 1890	Dight William G. and anor.	989	214	17			Town Muscledbrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	400 0 0	1 5 0	3 0 0	
27 " 1890	Davison Henrietta	993	100		7	20	Vil. Coolabah, Psh. Vega, Co. Camblego	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
17 Nov., 1890	Dalley Denis	995	84		9	21	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
17 " 1890	Donnelly James	995	85		3	21	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
17 " 1890	Donnelly Patrick	995	86		8	21	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
24 Nov., 1890	Daly Michael	997	5	293 to 295			At and Psh. Currabubula, Co. Buckland	4 1 6	0 0 7	0 5 0	
24 " 1890	Daly Patrick	997	6	201			" " "	1 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
19 Dec., 1890	Dalton James and anor.	1,001	32				Psh. Willoughby, Co. Cumberland	0 1 38	0 8 4	1 0 0	
8 Jan., 1891	Daniel Mary	1,001	80		2	18	Vil. Cavvanba, Psh. Byron, Co. Rous	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 5 0	
8 " 1891	" "	1,001	81		5	18	" " "	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 10 0	
27 " 1891	Davis Edward and anor.	1,003	204	308			At and Psh. Currabubula, Co. Buckland	16 3 30	0 2 2	0 10 0	
27 " 1891	" "	1,003	205	311, 313			" " "	35 3 10	0 4 6	1 0 0	
10 Feb., 1891	Dowe Sarah and ors.	1,004	119				Psh. Woolamol, Co. Inglis	5 1 12	0 0 7	0 5 0	
15 April, 1891	Duggan Thomas	1,009	197	28			Psh. Broombee, Co. Wellington	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
15 " 1891	" "	1,009	198	108			" " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1891	Dunne John and ors.	1,013	25		1	45	Town and Psh. Bourke, Co. Cowper	1 0 0		Free.	Church Grant.
30 " 1891	" "	1,013	26		2	44	" " "	0 2 0		"	"
9 May, 1891	Dunkin George B.	1,015	130		10	152	City and Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 " 1891	Dunkin Thomas J.	1,015	131		11	152	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
3 June, 1891	Daly John	1,017	175		1	6	Town and Psh. Currabubula, Co. Buckland	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
3 " 1891	Daly Patrick	1,017	176		3	6	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
3 " 1891	Devine Joseph	1,017	178		2	6	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
11 " 1891	Denn John	1,019	8	266			Psh. Tunnabutta, Co. Wellington	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
19 " 1891	Doering August	1,019	78	1,187			At and Psh. Young, Co. Montegale	0 2 6	0 0 2	0 5 0	
6 July, 1891	Dunn Andrew	1,021	75	7			Psh. Geongal, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1891	Dobbie James T.	1,023	80	80			Psh. Thornshope, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
24 Oct., 1891	Dowling Edward	1,033	43		4	5	Town and Psh. Balramuld, Co. Cairns	0 1 20	0 0 10	0 5 0	
26 " 1891	Delbridge Anthony T.	1,033	99	1,611			At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1 0 0	0 0 9	0 5 0	
2 Nov., 1891	Bring Robert	1,033	104		7	9	Town and Psh. Gol Gol, Co. Wentworth	0 2 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
23 " 1891	Dargan Laurence J.	1,033	212	168 to 171			At and Psh. Binalong, Co. Harden	51 1 4	0 6 11	1 0 0	
23 " 1891	Dillworth James J.	1,033	213	6, 7, 8			At and Psh. Gulligal, Co. Pottinger	14 1 21	0 1 6	0 5 0	
23 " 1891	" "	1,033	214	XIII			" " "	5 2 34	0 0 7	0 5 0	
23 " 1891	" "	1,033	215	XV			" " "	8 2 32	0 0 11	0 5 0	
23 " 1891	Dowe Thomas	1,033	216		1, 2	41	Town and Psh. Tamworth, Co. Inglis	0 3 38	0 4 0	0 10 0	
23 " 1891	" "	1,033	217		4 to 6	41	" " "	1 1 37	0 5 11	1 0 0	
23 " 1891	Dowe Richard A.	1,033	218		11, 12	42	" " "	0 3 30	0 6 0	1 0 0	
20 " 1891	Dunstan Richard	1,041	109		9	4	Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
15 Oct., 1863	Eyre William	2	62		12		Town Sofala, Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 0 11 1/2	0 0 5		
15 Dec., 1863	Easton Robert	3	106				On Whoombee Creek, at Belbora, Co. Gloucester	42 0 0	0 1 9		
27 Aug., 1864	Emmott John	9	176		8	3	Town Coila, Psh. Congo, Co. Dampier	0 2 0	0 0 2		
27 " 1864	Emmott Thomas	9	177		9	3	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2		
27 " 1864	Emmott William	9	178		10	3	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2		
6 Nov., 1865	Elliott Edith G.	22	159		8	20	Vil. and Psh. Ashford, Co. Arrawatta	0 2 0	0 0 2		
24 Jan., 1866	Egan Philip	28	18	91			Psh. Conjola, Co. St. Vincent	18 2 15	0 1 2		
12 Sept., 1865	Emmott Abraham	30	95		3	39	Town and Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	2 2 0	0 0 5		
28 Feb., 1868	Elliott William	63	153		1	72	Town and Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	0 2 0	0 0 2		
28 " 1868	" "	63	154		2	72	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2		
19 June, 1868	Emery James	69	65	279			Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3		
13 Jan., 1869	Edge Mary	80	218		1	10	Town Golgol, Psh. unnamed, Co. Wentworth	0 2 0	0 0 2		
1 Feb., 1869	Eblers John Fredk. Geo.	81	152	209			Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	0 3 11	0 0 1		
16 " 1872	Ettinger Phipp and anor.	135	181		5	19	Town Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0 1 29	0 0 3		
1 Mar., 1873	Enright Cornelius	158	64	56			Psh. Tabrabucca, Co. Roxburgh	2 0 0			Paid.
2 May, 1873	Everett Richard	160	108	144			Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 5		
2 Sept., 1873	Ellis Thomas	167	14	44			Psh. Carroll, Co. Wellington	1 0 0	0 0 3		
18 Mar., 1874	Everett Thomas	179	159		6	8	Psh. Tambaroora, Vil. Hill End, Co. Wellington	0 1 0 1/2	0 0 4		
25 " 1875	Evans Alexander	233	31	51			Psh. Thalaba, Co. Georgiana	40 0 0	0 1 8		

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area	Assurance.	Stamp Duty	Remarks
		Vol.	Fol.								
30 April, 1887	Emmott Abraham F.	839	47	.....	6	6	Vil. Nooroona, Psh. Nooroona, Co. Dampier	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30 " 1887	" "	839	48	.....	7	6	" "	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" "	839	49	.....	8	6	" "	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	Emmott John	839	50	.....	8	4	" "	0 1 24	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" "	839	51	.....	1	6	" "	0 1 2	0 0 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" "	839	52	.....	2	6	" "	0 0 36	0 0 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" "	839	53	.....	1	15	" "	0 0 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" "	839	54	.....	2	15	" "	0 0 33	0 0 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" "	839	55	.....	3	15	" "	0 1 2	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" "	839	55	.....	3	15	" "	0 1 2	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" "	839	56	.....	4	15	" "	0 0 34	0 0 1	0 5 0	
27 May, 1887	Elder Sir Thomas and ors.	843	43	1	.....	.....	Psh. Bathing, Co. Killara	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
22 June, 1887	" " "	845	87	2	.....	.....	Psh. Goorpooka, "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
22 " 1887	" " "	845	88	4	.....	.....	" " "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
12 July, 1887	" " "	849	34	5	.....	.....	Psh. Yentabangee, Co. Fitzgerald	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	" " "	849	35	6	.....	.....	" " "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
29 " 1887	Edmonds Elizabeth	851	110	.....	8	7	Vil. Junee, Psh. South Junee, Co. Clarendon	0 1 304	0 1 2	0 5 0	
13 Oct., 1887	Eaton David	859	69	60	.....	.....	Psh. Blenheim, Co. Westmoreland	83 0 0	0 3 6	0 10 0	
7 " 1887	Emmott John	863	227	.....	16	4	Vil. and Psh. Bateman, Co. St. Vincent	0 1 2	0 0 2	0 5 0	
31 Jan., 1888	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	875	72	8	.....	.....	Psh. Lake, Co. Urana	218 0 0	0 11 4	1 10 0	
17 Sept., 1888	England William	899	116	2	.....	.....	Psh. Narragal, Co. Gordon	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
29 " 1888	Eaton Robert	903	8	34	.....	.....	Psh. Norway, Co. Westmoreland	92 2 0	0 3 10	0 10 0	
29 " 1888	Ellicott James	903	9	.....	2	3	Vil. and Psh. Curlewis, Co. Pottinger	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
29 " 1888	Ellicott John	903	10	.....	2	5	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	Emanuel Solomon	903	11	66	.....	.....	Psh. Gundry, Co. Argyle	37 3 33	0 1 7	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	12	73	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	13	74 and 75	.....	.....	" "	90 0 0	0 3 9	0 10 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	14	79	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	15	80	.....	.....	" "	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	16	81	.....	.....	" "	64 0 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	17	82	.....	.....	" "	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	18	84	.....	.....	" "	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	19	88	.....	.....	" "	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	20	90	.....	.....	" "	75 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	21	92	.....	.....	" "	90 0 0	0 3 9	0 10 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	22	94	.....	.....	" "	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	23	95	.....	.....	" "	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	" "	903	24	102	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 Nov., 1888	" "	907	73	97	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 " 1888	" "	907	74	98	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 " 1888	" "	907	75	99	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 " 1888	" "	907	76	100	.....	.....	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
11 Feb., 1889	Edwards Henry T.	915	49	168	.....	.....	Psh. Nelson, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
22 Mar., 1889	Eastmure Jane	923	241	.....	10	23	Town and Psh. Molong, Co. Ashburnham	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
18 April, 1889	Egan Patrick	927	6	60	.....	.....	Psh. Bolare, Co. St. Vincent	10 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	Elburn George E.	927	7	42	.....	.....	Psh. Albert, Co. Yancowinna	40 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
1 June, 1889	Hipper Francis R.	931	56	.....	5, 6	18	Town and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	1 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
5 July, 1889	Edwards Elizabeth	935	36	284	.....	.....	At and Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	3 2 37	0 3 6	0 10 0	
5 " 1889	" "	935	37	285	.....	.....	" "	3 2 27	0 4 1	0 10 0	
11 Mar., 1890	Eulenstein Albert	965	124	.....	20	6	Vil. and Psh. Henty, Co. Hume	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	Edgell George	967	38	.....	1	4	Vil. Gilgandra, Psh. Bolarah, Co. Ewenmar	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	Edgell Llewellyn	967	39	.....	2	3	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	Edgell Walter	967	40	.....	10	8	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
19 April, 1890	Etherington James	969	32	.....	7	5	Vil. Bermagoe South, Psh. Bermagoe	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
7 June, 1890	Egan John	975	173	127	.....	.....	Psh. Wilbefree, Co. Phillip	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	Ewen Mark, junior	975	176	.....	5	2	Vil. and Psh. Currawanana, Co. Bourke	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	" "	975	177	.....	7	2	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	

11 July, 1890	Edwards Janet	979	25	.....	5	18	Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	0	1	17	0	0	3	0	5	0
7 Nov., 1890	Elliott James	995	31	333	.....	.....	Near Temora, Psh. Bundawarrah, Co. Bland	23	3	30	0	4	8	1	0	0
19 Dec., 1890	Edwards Henry T.	999	137	3-X	.....	.....	Psh. Wellsmore, Co. Wellesley	313	0	0	0	13	1	2	0	0
13 " 1890	Ellis George	999	138	57	.....	.....	Psh. Southampton, Co. Clarence	45	0	0	0	3	9	0	10	0
7 April, 1891	Elliott Mary S.	1,009	127	.....	11, 12	25	Vil. Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
3 June, 1891	Easbey John	1,017	181	.....	3	56	Town Lawrence, Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	0	1	21	0	0	3	0	5	0
3 " 1891	" "	1,017	182	.....	4	56	" "	0	1	16	0	0	3	0	5	0
3 " 1891	" "	1,017	183	.....	3	58	" "	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
3 " 1891	" "	1,017	184	.....	4	58	" "	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
3 " 1891	" "	1,017	185	.....	10 to 13	58	" "	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	3	0
12 June, 1891	Eccleston Napoleon C.	1,019	81	73	.....	.....	Psh. Arable, Co. Wallace	13	3	0	0	1	9	0	0	0
25 Nov., 1891	Easton Robert	1,033	220	.....	5	7	Vil. Krambach, Psh. Kundibakh, Co. Gloucester	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
25 " 1891	Emmott John	1,033	221	272, 275	.....	.....	Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	31	1	31	0	4	11	1	0	0
27 Aug., 1864	Footy James	7	248	XVII	.....	.....	Near Gunterman's Creek, Psh. Spencer, Co. Northumberland	10	0	0	0	0	6	.....	.....	.....
5 Jan., 1865	Fraser Duncan	14	245	.....	7	9	Vil. Poonceira, Psh. Poonceira, Co. Perry	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
16 June, 1866	Flintoff Sarah	34	194	.....	12	6	Town and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0	0	20	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....
11 Sept., 1866	Foley John Hy.	39	143	49	.....	.....	Psh. Wingdon, Co. Roxburgh	0	3	18	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
26 Oct., 1866	Falkner Benjamin	40	148	.....	10	25	Vil. and Psh. Maude, Co. Waradgery	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
29 June, 1867	Fulton Arthur Robt.	51	95	24	.....	.....	Psh. Gihmandy, Co. Georgina	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
5 Sept., 1867	Farrer John	55	113	9	.....	.....	Psh. Mead, Co. Roxburgh	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
11 Nov., 1867	Franks John	58	35	.....	2	11	Vil. and Psh. Wallabadah, Co. Buckland	2	2	0	0	0	4	.....	.....	.....
20 " 1867	Farrer Thomas	61	134	.....	8	2	Within Brushgrove Reserve, Clarence River, Psh. Woodford, Co. Clarence	0	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid.
1 July, 1868	Fawcett Charles Hugh	71	16	.....	3	4	Vil. Uralba, Psh. Tuckombil, Co. Rous	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 " 1868	Flinn John Thos.	71	18	.....	2	42	Town Parramatta South, Psh. St. John, Co. Cumberland	0	2	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Sept., 1868	Fitzgerald Catherine	74	59	.....	10	26	Town Menindee, Psh. Perry, Co. Menindee	0	2	0	0	0	8	.....	.....	.....
20 Oct., 1868	Foster James	76	61	.....	1	58	Town and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0	0	15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Dec., 1868	Fletcher John	77	239	3	.....	.....	Psh. Batlow, Co. Wynyard	1	0	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Oct., 1869	Flanagan Owen	92	193	54	.....	.....	Psh. Mongarlow, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
3 Nov., 1868	Fenwick Christopher D.	93	91	4	.....	.....	Psh. Emu, Co. Vernon	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
10 Aug., 1870	Fisher Susan	105	191	.....	1	1	Vil. and Psh. Wombat, Co. Harden	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
16 Sept., 1870	Foster Thomas	108	21	386	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	0	0	24½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 " 1870	Fulford John	108	22	21	.....	.....	Psh. Tyngah, Co. Rous	37	0	0	0	1	7	.....	.....	.....
12 April, 1872	Fenwick Christopher Dawson	138	197	9	.....	.....	Psh. Europambela, Co. Vernon	90	0	0	0	3	9	.....	.....	.....
10 July, 1872	Fletcher Thomas	142	206	.....	6	7	Psh. and Town Euston, Co. Taila	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
7 Aug., 1872	Foley James	144	141	108	.....	.....	Psh. Nundlo, Co. Parry	1	0	29	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
3 Oct., 1872	Field William	148	46	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Yass, Co. King	1	2	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
21 July, 1873	Fischer Heinrich Christian	164	92	138	.....	.....	Psh. Tumbaroora, Co. Wellington	1	3	0	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....
6 Sept., 1873	Fox James	168	177	.....	7	8	Vil. Hill End, Psh. Tumbaroora, Co. Wellington	0	0	36½	0	0	4	.....	.....	.....
1 Oct., 1873	Finn Patrick Eugene (a minor)	170	59	.....	14	10	Town and Psh. Hartley, Co. Cook	0	2	0	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....
1 " 1873	Finn Michael Galvin (a minor)	170	60	.....	15	.....	" "	0	2	0	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....
23 Jan., 1872	Fisher Thomas John and ors.	178	20	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Alexandria, Co. Cumberland	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Mar., 1874	Ferguson Samuel	179	74	.....	2a	.....	Psh. Guntawang, Vil. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	0	0	20½	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
2 May, 1874	Ferguson Samuel	181	207	16	.....	.....	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0	0	7½	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
3 June, 1874	Fegan John	184	27	14	.....	.....	Psh. Yarrow, Co. Murray	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
8 " 1874	Frape John	185	18	148	.....	.....	Psh. Colville at Guyong, Co. Bathurst	39	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 " 1874	" "	185	19	149	.....	.....	" "	43	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 " 1874	" "	185	20	150	.....	.....	" "	31	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 " 1874	" "	185	21	151	.....	.....	" "	34	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 " 1874	" "	185	22	155	.....	.....	" "	18	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 " 1874	" "	185	23	156	.....	.....	Psh. Colville, Co. Bathurst	20	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Dec., 1874	" "	201	144	157	.....	.....	" "	19	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 " 1874	Franks Riebard	214	78	5	.....	.....	Psh. Coppabella, Co. Harden	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
1 " 1874	Frape John	214	79	170	.....	.....	Psh. Colville, Co. Bathurst	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
10 Feb., 1875	Fletcher David	219	144	310 to 314	.....	.....	Psh. Walcha, Co. Vernon	95	0	0	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....
10 " 1875	Franks Richard	219	145	4	.....	.....	Psh. Coppabella, Co. Harden	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
31 Mar., 1876	Fernance Charles	257	83	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Wallambine, Co. Northumberland	101	0	0	0	4	3	.....	.....	.....
31 " 1876	Flood Edward	263	240	24	.....	.....	Psh. Watti, Co. Cooper	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 May, 1876	" "	270	238	4	.....	.....	Psh. Mejum, Co. Cooper	160	0	0	0	6	8	.....	.....	.....
9 Oct., 1876	Fitzpatrick Bernard	278	92	.....	7	5	Vil. Wollar, Psh. Wollar, Co. Phillip	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid.
11 Aug., 1874	Forsyth George and ors.	281	45	.....	5	41	Town and Psh. Wagga Wagga, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Dec., 1874	" "	281	46	.....	6	41	Town and Psh. South Wagga Wagga, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 June, 1876	Flanagan Hugh	290	163	91	.....	.....	Psh. Ganbenand, Co. Westmoreland	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
4 Jan., 1877	Foley Thomas	299	1	65	.....	.....	Psh. Southampton, Co. Clarence	50	0	0	0	2	1	.....	.....	.....

Paid.

"

"

Volunteer Grant.

Church Grant.

"

20 Aug., 1883	Forster Ralph	677	126	5	2	Psh. and Vil. Bermagoe, Co. Dampier	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
19 Feb., 1883	Frost Robert	681	28	164	...	Psh. Murch, Co. Wellington	68	3	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
11 Jan., 1884	Foley Thomas	689	57	16	25	Psh. Southampton, Town South Grafton, Co. Clarence	0	2	16	0	1	0	0	5	0
5 Mar., 1883	Feehan Richard	691	53	8	...	Psh. Evelyn, Co. Thoulcanna	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
27 Dec., 1883	French Richard	691	81	24	...	Psh. Jinero, Co. Murray	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
21 Feb., 1884	Formby Thomas	691	243	337	...	Psh. Wilkie, Co. Harden	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
4 " 1884	Foley John	693	101	38	...	Psh. Vulcan, Co. Westmoreland	47	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
22 Mar., 1884	Foster William	693	165	92	...	Psh. Meangora, Co. St. Vincent	47	2	14	...	...	...	0	5	0
22 " 1884	"	693	166	93	...	"	40	0	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
18 " 1884	Frost Robert	693	167	122	...	"	40	0	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
3 April, 1884	Flanagan Hugh and ors.	699	219	39 and 40	...	Psh. Boreenore, Co. Wellington	40	0	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
1 July, 1884	Fraser John Wilberforce and ors.	709	170	...	...	Psh. Ganbenang, Co. Westmoreland	62	3	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
1 " 1884	"	709	171	...	...	Psh. Laverell, Co. Gough	0	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 " 1884	Furner George Frederick	711	42	4	21	"	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 " 1884	Furner George James	711	43	8	4	Psh. Kindra, Vil. Coolamon, Co. Bourke	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
1 " 1884	"	711	44	2	21	"	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
2 May, 1884	Farrell Christopher	715	88	3	21	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
3 Sept., 1884	Fisher John	717	27	59	12	Psh. and Vil. Colombo, Co. Auckland	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	5	0
16 Oct., 1884	Farthing William and ors.	721	191	...	...	Psh. Mongarlowe, Co. St. Vincent	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
6 " 1884	Fisher Thomas E. and ors.	723	45	...	...	Vil. Greta, Psh. Branxton, Co. Northumberland	3	0	18	...	...	...	Free.	...	...
1 " 1884	Fitzhardinge Grantley F. B.	729	4	16	23	Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	2	2	0	...	...	...	"	...	...
30 Dec., 1884	Fletcher Alexander	731	41	9	11	Vil. Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
10 " 1884	Ford James	733	125	165	...	Town and Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 " 1884	"	733	126	168	...	Psh. Wangalo, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
27 Jan., 1885	Foley Denis	741	155	273	...	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
27 Feb., 1885	Fredericks Francis	743	4	232	...	Psh. Howlong, Co. Hume	40	0	0	0	9	2	1	10	0
20 Jan., 1885	Falconer Catherine M.	743	114	37	...	Psh. South Gunduramba, Co. Rous	15	1	20	0	1	0	0	5	0
2 " 1885	Fraser Flora	747	192	75	...	Psh. Dapper, Co. Lincoln	40	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
2 " 1885	"	747	193	77	...	Psh. Talagandra, Co. Murray	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
16 June, 1885	Ferrier Robert and anor.	749	154	5	65	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
29 " 1885	Fletcher Jane	757	119	110	...	Town and Psh. Narrandera, Co. Cooper	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
30 " 1885	Feltham William	757	209	136	...	Psh. Coonamble, Co. Leichhardt	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
18 Sept., 1885	Fletcher John	765	65	1	...	Psh. Marulan, Co. Argyle	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
19 Oct., 1885	Fraser Margaret E. L.	765	200	1	...	Psh. Devon, Co. Sandon	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
28 Jan., 1886	Fraser Donald	777	228	6	34	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
21 April, 1886	Formby George	791	77	340	25	Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	3	0	2	1	1	4	3	0	0
30 " 1886	Flynn Patrick	791	192	64	...	Psh. Wilkie, Co. Harden	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
20 May, 1886	Ferguson David A. and ors.	793	19	2	4	Psh. Buckenbowra, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
20 " 1886	Fogarty William	793	103	13	53	Town and Psh. Newren, Co. Gordon	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
16 July, 1885	Flynn Bernard	803	132	144	...	Town Quirindi, Psh. Cooypolla, Co. Buckland	0	1	35	0	0	8	0	5	0
23 Aug., 18-6	Ferguson Samuel J.	809	182	10	4	Psh. Merriumbene, Co. Dampier	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
30 Sept., 1886	Folbigg James	813	49	XLIX	...	Town Silverton, Psh. Bryn, Co. Yancowinna	0	0	23	0	0	10	0	5	0
30 " 1886	Fletcher John	813	99	59	...	Psh. Woombah, Co. Clarence	58	0	0	0	2	5	0	10	0
8 Dec., 1886	Fitzgerald Patrick and ors.	819	158	...	...	Psh. Kentucky, Co. Sandon	120	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0
31 Jan., 1887	Flynn Patrick	827	212	135	...	At and Psh. Barrington, Co. Culgoa	3	0	0	...	...	...	Free.	...	...
8 Feb., 1887	Farrell James	829	40	8	41	Psh. Merriumbene, Co. Dampier	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
8 " 1887	"	829	41	9	41	Town Burrows, Psh. Boroowa, Co. King	0	1	25	0	0	5	0	5	0
15 April, 1887	Farrell Christopher and ors.	835	236	5	5	"	0	1	25	0	0	6	0	5	0
10 May, 1887	Fraser Andrew D. and ors.	837	181	...	...	Vil. and Psh. Colombo, Co. Auckland	0	1	14	...	...	...	Free.	...	...
29 July, 1887	Fitzpatrick Thomas	851	123	11	6	Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	0	2	10	...	...	...	"	...	...
29 " 1887	"	851	124	12	6	Vil. Junee, Psh. South Jewace, Co. Charendon	0	0	35	0	1	7	0	5	0
12 Sept., 1887	Flanagan Patrick	859	230	83	...	"	0	0	35	0	2	6	0	10	0
12 " 1887	"	859	231	84	...	Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	2	1	39	0	0	4	0	5	0
12 " 1887	"	859	232	85	...	Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	2	3	13	0	0	4	0	5	0
29 Nov., 1887	Finn Honora	863	230	366	...	"	2	1	12	0	0	5	0	5	0
21 Oct., 1887	Foster Thomas G. and ors.	869	197	6	...	Psh. Tenterfield, Co. Clive	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
21 " 1887	"	869	198	10	...	Psh. Berawiania, Co. Irrara	318	2	0	0	13	3	2	0	0
16 May, 1888	Fisher Annie	883	137	...	...	"	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
25 July, 1888	French James	893	4	4	12	Psh. South Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	1	1	36	...	...	...	1	0	0
30 Oct., 1888	Formby John	903	210	342	...	Vil. and Psh. Mendooran, Co. Napier	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
10 Dec., 1888	Fletcher Jane	907	234	46	...	Psh. Wilkie, Co. Harden	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
30 Nov., 1888	Freel Kate	907	237	5	149	Psh. Yocce, Co. Leichhardt	640	0	0	1	13	4	4	0	0
30 " 1888	"	907	235	3	149	City and Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	0	1	36	0	0	3	0	5	0
30 " 1888	"	907	236	4	149	"	0	1	36	0	0	3	0	5	0
22 Dec., 1888	Flynn Patrick	909	207	134	...	"	0	1	36	0	0	3	0	5	0
					...	Psh. Merriumbene, Co. Dampier	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0

Assurance paid.
Assurance paid.
Assurance paid.
"
Recreation Ground.
Burial-ground.
Assurance paid.
Burial-ground.
School of Arts.
Burial-ground.
Premises.

Return showing all Unclaimed Decds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
15 Feb., 1889	Fletcher Elizabeth	915	52		7	15	Vil. Rydal, Psh. Lydsdale and Thornshope, Cos. Cook and Roxburgh.	n. r. p. 0 1 2	£ s. d. 0 0 7	£ s. d. 0 5 0	
28 Feb., 1889	Fitzhardinge Craven H.	919	33		IV	13	At and Psh. Dubbo, Co. Gordon	0 3 14½	0 1 5	0 5 0	
28 " 1889	"	919	34		V	13	"	0 2 0	0 0 7	0 0 0	
18 April, 1889	Faulks James	923	245		I	1	Vil. Couridjah, Psh. Couridjah	0 1 25	0 1 5	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	"	923	246		2	1	"	0 1 20	0 1 5	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	"	923	247		12	1	"	0 1 30	0 0 5	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	"	923	248		13	1	"	0 1 30	0 0 4	0 5 0	
9 " 1889	"	925	158	3-1			At Barren Grounds, Psh. Yarrungali, Co. Camden	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
16 " 1889	Faulks William	927	16	78			Psh. Woodburn, Co. St. Vincent	40 1 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 May, 1889	Finch Charles E.	927	245				At Greenwich, Psh. Willoughby	0 0 13	0 1 2	0 5 0	
7 " 1889	Furrell Michael	929	60	250			Psh. Boorowa, Co. King	5 0 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
11 " 1889	Ferguson Thomas	929	62		1 to 4	1	Vil. and Psh. Wingello, Co. Camden	1 2 4	0 0 9	0 5 0	
1 June, 1889	Fued William	931	59	6			Psh. Widgiewa, Co. Urana	76 0 0	0 6 4	1 0 0	
1 " 1889	"	931	60	7			"	160 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
1 " 1889	"	931	61	8			"	84 0 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	
1 " 1889	"	931	62	9			"	160 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
1 " 1889	"	931	63	30			"	49 3 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
1 " 1889	Friedman Joseph	931	70		1, 2	7	Vil. and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	0 3 31	0 0 4	0 5 0	
1 " 1889	"	931	71		7	7	"	0 1 37	0 0 2	0 5 0	
1 " 1889	"	931	72		8, 9	7	"	0 3 34	0 0 4	0 5 0	
1 " 1889	"	931	73		11	7	"	0 1 37	0 0 2	0 5 0	
26 " 1889	Ferguson William J.	933	161		10	23	Vil. Mungindi, Psh. Yarouah, Co. Bonarba	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
19 July, 1889	Fehan Matthew	937	87	418			At Jembaucumbene, Psh. Boyle, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
15 Aug., 1889	Fisher Bridget T.	939	186	49			Psh. Mongarlowe, Co. St. Vincent	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
27 " 1889	Flanagan John	941	69	129			At Bunnan, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	7 0 7	0 0 9	0 5 0	
27 " 1889	Flanagan John, jun.	941	70	137, 138			"	4 1 37	0 0 6	0 5 0	
5 Sept., 1889	Fields Bartholomew	943	27	{ 37, 41, 54, 55, 59, 61, 70, 104 }			Psh. Blakebrook, Co. Rous	376 1 0	0 15 8	2 0 0	
26 " 1889	Fenton John	945	60	48-254			Psh. Kangaloolah, Co. Georgiana	98 2 0	0 4 1	0 10 0	
2 Oct., 1889	Fields Bartholomew	945	250	30, 56			Psh. Blakebrook, Co. Rous	120 0 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
4 " 1889	Fletcher John	951	14				Psh. Kentucky, Co. Sandon	3 1 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
4 " 1889	"	951	15				"	3 2 11	0 0 2	0 5 0	
26 Sept., 1889	Fraser Duncan	951	16		5	8	Vil. and Psh. Wandera, Co. Arrawatta	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 Oct., 1889	Field George	951	222	16			At and Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyrd	1 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
26 Nov., 1889	Falkiner Franc S.	953	133	69			Psh. North Conargo, Co. Townsend	51 0 0	0 4 3	1 0 0	
23 Dec., 1889	Friedman Joseph	957	71		15	1	Vil. Wingen, Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	0 1 19	0 0 2	0 5 0	
11 Feb., 1890	Fanning Edmund	957	147	9			Psh. Glenken, Co. Selwyn	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
19 Mar., 1890	Ford Mary	964	231		10	3	Vil. Mossiel, Psh. Boondara, Co. Waljeers	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 " 1890	"	965	232		1	12	"	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
19 " 1890	"	965	233		5	12	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	Firth Henry C.	967	43		9	8	Vil. Gilgandra, Psh. Bobarah, Co. Ewenmar	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	"	967	44		4	9	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
3 April, 1890	Fitzhardinge Craven H.	967	140		11	23	Vil. Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
3 " 1890	"	967	141		12	23	"	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
3 " 1890	Fitzhardinge Grantley F. B.	967	142		15	23	"	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	Flanagan John, jun.	967	209		8 and 9	1	Vil. Bunnan, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	"	967	210	139			At Bunnan, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	3 1 20	0 0 7	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	"	967	211	149			"	3 0 4	0 0 7	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	"	967	212	120			"	8 1 31	0 0 11	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	"	967	213	124			"	8 0 6	0 0 10	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	Friedman Joseph	967	214	250			At and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	2 2 29	0 0 6	0 5 0	
22 " 1890	Fallon Edward J.	969	96	6			Psh. Cullulla, Co. Argyle	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
26 " 1890	Faulks James	969	97		1	5	Vil. Yarrunga, Psh. Burrawang, Co. Camden	0 1 32	0 0 5	0 5 0	
23 May, 1890	Farrow Walter R.	971	137		1	4	Vil. and Psh. Wingello, Co. Camden	0 0 32	0 0 3	0 5 0	
31 " 1890	Fenton John	971	138	44			Psh. Kangaloolah, Co. Georgiana	45 3 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
7 July, 1890	Foster Thomas	979	52	327			Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyrd	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	

24 July, 1890	Fealy Patrick	981	9	19	3	Vil. Overton, Psh. Gunambil, Co. Urana	0 0 36	0 0 3	0 5 0
23 " 1890	Folbigg James	981	16	{ XLIV, XLV, XLVI }	...	Near Vil. Wombah, Psh. Wombah, Co. Clarence	153 0 0	0 6 5	1 0 0
30 " 1890	Fitzhardinge Craven H.	981	135	Y	14	Vil. Ponto, Psh. Genrie, Co. Lincoln	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
30 " 1890	" "	981	136	I	16	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0
30 " 1890	" "	981	137	I	18	" "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
31 " 1890	Fraser John and anor.	981	138	20	..	Psh. Wadera, Co. Arawatta	24 1 0	0 1 6	0 5 0
29 Aug, 1890	Farr Hugh	983	113	8	2	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0 1 0	0 1 11	0 5 0
29 " 1890	Fraser William	983	114	14	3	" "	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 5 0
16 " 1890	French Robert D.	983	234	4	1	Vil. and Psh. Brungle, Co. Buecleuch	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0
16 " 1890	" "	983	235	10	3	" "	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0
16 " 1890	French Stephen	983	236	3	2	" "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
16 " 1890	" "	983	237	4	11	" "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
16 " 1890	French William W.	983	238	1	4	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0
16 " 1890	" "	983	239	2	4	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0
16 " 1890	" "	983	240	3	4	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0
16 " 1890	" "	983	241	9	4	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0
16 " 1890	" "	983	242	10	4	" "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
27 Jan., 1891	Freer Ellen	1,003	228	2	45	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0
27 " 1891	Furber Thomas F.	1,003	229	6 and 7	2	Vil. Berowra, Psh. Cowan, Co. Cumberland	1 0 0	0 0 7	0 5 0
25 Feb., 1891	Flood Constantine	1,005	144	864	...	At Wilyama, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	1 0 0	0 0 9	0 5 0
11 Mar., 1891	Forbes James L.	1,007	194	69	...	Psh. Coolangubra, Co. Anckland	1 1 23	0 0 3	0 5 0
1 April, 1891	Freeman Charles and anor.	1,009	70	119	...	At and Psh. Morrisset, Co. Northumberland	7 0 5	0 2 1	0 5 0
1 " 1891	Fry John J.	1,009	72	9, 10	11	Town and Psh. Morrisset, Co. Northumberland	0 2 16	0 0 6	0 5 0
7 " 1891	Frohmuller John	1,009	130	5	6	Town Gundurimba, Psh. South Gundurimba, Co. Rous	0 3 8	0 0 4	0 5 0
7 " 1891	" "	1,009	131	6	6	" "	0 1 39 1/2	0 0 8	0 5 0
30 " 1891	Frechorn William S.	1,015	24	252	...	Psh. Bute, Co. Clarendon	80 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0
14 May, 1891	Foster Francis W.	1,015	141	6, 7	15	Town Jennings, Psh. Ballendean, Co. Clive	1 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0
14 " 1891	Foster John S.	1,015	142	172	...	Near and Parish Orange, Co. Wellington	1 3 38 1/2	0 1 7	0 5 0
3 June, 1891	Foy Mark	1,017	192	183	...	At and Psh. Blackheath, Co. Cook	3 2 11	0 4 7	1 0 0
11 " 1891	Freeman Joseph	1,019	13	173	...	At Wilyama, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0 0 30 1/2	0 0 10	0 5 0
12 " 1891	Fagan Edward B.	1,019	85	5	3	Vil. Wattle Flat, Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 0 31 1/2	0 0 3	0 5 0
27 July, 1891	Fish Helen	1,023	82	2	28	Vil. Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
12 Nov., 1891	Flanery Angus	1,033	109	37	...	Psh. Demondrille, Co. Harden	2 0 0	0 0 7	0 5 0
12 " 1891	Fletcher Edwin T.	1,033	111	15, 16	24	Vil. Wannaring, Psh. Wannaring, Co. Urana	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 5 0
13 " 1891	Foot George A.	1,033	113	1	5	Town Alma, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 5 0
31 Dec., 1863	Gollan John	7	103	...	...	Near Tinonee, Parish Tinonee, Co. Gloucester	42 1 0	0 1 9	...
14 Sept., 1864	Gardner Thomas	11	130	6	1	Vil. Obley, Psh. Obley, Co. Gordon	0 2 0	0 0 2	...
8 Feb., 1865	Gilmore John	16	112	6	19	Town Yamba, Psh. Yamba, Co. Clarence	0 2 3	0 0 2	...
10 April, 1866	Gibbs John	31	11	4	7	Vil. and Psh. Euston, Co. Taila	0 2 0	0 0 2	...
4 Jan., 1867	Grant Charles	38	97	154	...	Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	0 0 3	...
10 Sept., 1866	Geake Llewellyn F. H.	38	237	7	5	Town, Psh., and Co. Wentworth	0 1 0	...	Paid.
23 Aug., 1866	Grimson Robert	38	240	12	78	" "	0 1 8	0 0 4	...
20 May, 1867	Gallagher Mary	48	81	84	...	Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	0 2 35 1/2	0 0 3	...
16 July, 1867	Gard John	50	128	49	...	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	1 2 16	0 0 7	...
13 " 1867	Grant Donald	52	181	54	...	Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	0 0 2	...
26 Oct., 1867	Girvin John	63	30	77	...	Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	Paid.
26 " 1867	Gorham Jane A.	63	31	44	...	Psh. Wane, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8	...
29 July, 1869	Gaynor Patrick	89	32	30	...	Psh. Carroll, Co. Wellington	1 3 19	0 0 4	...
16 Nov., 1869	Gordon James	93	239	264	...	Psh. Butler, Co. Sandon	28 1 0	0 1 2	...
24 Dec., 1869	Gurey John	95	119	4	10	Vil. and Psh. Araluen West, Co. St. Vincent	0 0 26	0 0 2	...
10 June, 1870	Gavin Patrick	101	70	115	...	Psh. Jugiong, Co. Harden	6 1 13	...	Paid.
16 " 1870	" "	102	26	99	...	" "	9 2 0	...	"
16 " 1870	" "	102	27	112	...	" "	13 1 0	...	"
22 Aug., 1870	" "	106	139	114	...	" "	5 1 37	...	"
1 Nov., 1871	Garnock George, jun.	128	65	9	2	Psh. Burnima, Vil. Bibbenluka, Co. Wellesly	0 2 0	0 0 2	...
23 Jan., 1872	Gorrie Thomas	133	1	11	...	Psh. Airstford, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3	...
16 Feb., 1872	Gavin Patrick	134	97	113	...	Psh. Jugiong, Co. Harden	5 3 30	0 0 3	...
26 April, 1872	Gimbert Sarah Ruth Elizabeth	138	207	13	53	Psh. and Town Tamworth, Co. Inglis	0 1 35	0 0 2	...
1 May, 1872	Goodfellow James	139	197	4	1	Psh. of and at Bowna, Co. Goulburn	6 0 0	0 0 8	...
15 " 1872	Graham Ellen	140	60	107	...	Psh. Arding, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	0 0 1	...
26 June, 1873	Granger Jonas	163	32	I-XI	...	Psh. Dalton, Co. King	37 3 0	...	Paid.
6 Aug., 1873	Garnock George	165	123	43	...	Psh. Pickering, Co. Wellesly	40 0 0	0 1 8	...
5 " 1873	" "	165	240	51	...	Psh. Gecar, Co. Wellesly	40 0 0	0 1 8	...
16 " 1873	" "	166	103	53	...	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	...

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
16 Aug., 1873	Garnock George	166	103	50			Psh. Gecar, Co. Wellesley	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 Sept., 1873	Gilmour John Nepean	167	125	20, 21, 23			Psh. Vittoria, Co. Bathurst	40 0 0	0 1 8		
29 Aug., 1873	Graham Samuel Arthur	168	186		18	24	Town and Psh. Nundle, Co. Parry	99 0 0	0 4 2		
27 Sept., 1873	Gollard George	169	117	149			Psh. Tambourora, Co. Wellington	0 2 0	0 0 2		
20 Nov., 1873	Garnock George	171	68	35			Psh. Gecar, Co. Wellesley	1 0 8 ³	0 0 3		Paid.
28 " 1873	Goodfellow William (a minor)	174	125	64			Psh. Cole, Co. Bathurst	40 0 0	0 1 11		
11 Feb., 1874	Gowing Daniel	177	130				Psh. Murrab, Co. Dampier	46 0 0	0 1 11		Paid.
7 Aug., 1874	Garnock George	191	171	60			Psh. Gecar, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 1 1		
1 Dec., 1874	Gardner William Wolfrey	201	38	35			Psh. Benbullen, Co. Roxburgh	25 3 27	0 1 1		
1 " 1874	Gibson Thos. Jamieson	206	118	11			Psh. Burrumbutlock, Co. Hume	40 0 0	0 1 8		
10 Feb., 1875	Green James	211	215	Part of	11	17	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	60 1 0	0 2 6		
25 Mar., 1875	Gullagher Patrick	221	227	83			Psh. Bettowyn, Co. St. Vincent	0 0 17 ⁴	0 0 3		
29 Feb., 1876	Guest Martha	252	96		8	3	Vil. Merrigundah, Psh. Cadzoo	50 0 0	0 2 1		
17 June, 1876	Grovenor Richard	261	95		12	17	Vil. and Psh. Gunning, Co. King	0 0 23	0 0 1		Paid.
9 Oct., 1876	Gleeson James	278	94		10	2	Vil. and Psh. Wollar, Co. Phillip	0 2 0	0 0 2		
9 " 1876	Gleeson John	278	95		3	1	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2		
9 " 1876	Gleeson Roger	278	96		5	14	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2		
9 " 1876	"	278	97		6	14	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2		
4 Oct., 1876	Grant Alexander	285	247	14			Psh. Anderson, Co. Gough	0 2 0	0 0 2		
10 Mar., 1877	Greaves William A. B.	311	231	55			Psh. Copmanhurst, Co. Clarence	160 0 0	0 6 8		
10 " 1877	"	311	232	56			" " " "	34 0 0	0 1 5		
10 " 1877	"	311	232	85			" " " "	41 0 0	0 1 9		
9 June, 1877	Gillard George	319	80		2	28	Town and Psh. Carrol, Co. Buckland	40 0 0	0 1 8		Paid.
10 Aug., 1877	Garner Francis	338	93	76			Psh. Nanima, Co. Murray	1 0 0			
10 July, 1877	"	338	145	79			" " " "	40 0 0	0 1 8		"
12 Dec., 1878	Graham James	402	202		5	15	Vil. Corce, Psh. Currabunganong	40 0 0	0 1 8		
1 Oct., 1878	Gunther James and ors.	406	91		2, 3, 4	64	Town and Psh. Mudge, Co. Wellington	0 2 0	0 1 8		Public Hospital.
10 Feb., 1879	Garlick William	417	116	198			Psh. Graham, Co. Bathurst	48 0 0	0 2 0		
30 Jan., 1879	Grant George	424	14	162			Psh. Anderson, Co. Gough	50 0 0	0 2 1		
6 May, 1879	Gormon William	440	177		8	26	Vil. and Psh. Bulladchub, Co. Gloucester	0 2 0	0 0 4		
10 June, 1879	Graham Anne	448	130	396			Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 2 37 ²	0 0 1		
1 July, 1878	Gardner William and ors.	459	40		1	40	Town and Psh. Binalong, Co. Harden	1 0 0			Church Grant.
1 " 1878	"	459	41		2	40	" " " "	0 2 0			" "
10 Jan., 1878	Grimm George and ors.	459	46		4	7	Vil. Wombat, Psh. Wilkie, Co. Harden	0 2 0			" "
10 " 1878	"	459	47		5	7	" " " "	0 2 0			" "
13 Mar., 1874	Gollagher John A. and ors.	460	28				At and Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	1 2 0			Cemetery.
1 Dec., 1874	Gordon Charles E. and ors.	460	231				At and Psh. Moama, Co. Cadell	2 0 0			Church Grant.
20 Aug., 1879	Gibson John and ors.	465	44				Psh. Tuncurry, Co. Gloucester	0 1 25			" "
2 Oct., 1879	Garner Mary A.	469	232	112			Psh. Manton, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8		
21 Oct., 1879	Granville Joseph and ors.	473	9	94			Psh. Bunlawang, Co. St. Vincent	1 0 0			
15 Sept., 1879	Garrard George, a minor	475	62	62			Psh. Burgonie, Co. Argyle	40 0 0	0 1 8		
31 Oct., 1879	Ginn William	479	14	81			Psh. Canberra, Co. Murray	40 0 0			Paid.
3 Dec., 1879	Grimm George and ors.	482	15		2	5	Vil. and Psh. Wallendbeen, Co. Harden	1 0 0			
3 Dec., 1879	"	482	16		3	5	" " " "	0 2 0			
22 Mar., 1880	Greedy Peter	496	50	77			Psh. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	2 0 0	0 0 3		
25 May, 1880	Grant Charles	499	174	305			Psh. Uralia, Co. Sandon	1 3 16	0 0 3		
25 " 1880	"	502	21	305			" " " "	2 0 0	0 0 3		
25 " 1880	"	502	22	307			" " " "	2 0 0	0 0 3		
31 " 1880	Gill George Henry	507	49	99			Psh. Mulbring, Co. Northumberland	54 3 0			Paid.
13 Oct., 1880	Griffiths Alexander	515	28	66			Psh. March, Co. Wellington	40 0 0			"
10 Jan., 1881	Cluson Richards and ors.	528	39		1	15	Vil. Guyong, Psh. Colville, Co. Bathurst	2 0 0			
10 " 1881	Greer Isaac and ors.	528	41		4	7	Vil. Bellingen, Psh. South Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	0 1 37			
1 Feb., 1881	Graham Jas. Brisbane and ors.	528	100	Part of			Psh. Tenterfield, Co. Clive	9 2 25			Paid.
7 " 1881	Green Richard and ors.	528	102	41			Psh. of and at Bourke, Co. Cowper	20 0 0			"
7 " 1881	Grant John Dennis	528	154	316			Psh. Neville, Co. Bathurst	40 0 0	0 1 8		
4 April, 1881	Green William Curran	541	102		3	11	Psh. Gordon, Vil. Corcen, Co. Hume	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
4 " 1881	"	541	103		4	11	" " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
25 July, 1881	Gaud Rev. Hry. Honey and ors.	543	151				Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	0 1 15			

29 Aug., 1881	Henry Henry and ors.	551	226	104		
15 " 1881	Gunning Alfd. Phillip and ors.	559	200			
5 Sept., 1881	Garry John Joseph	563	83	147		
10 Oct., 1881	"	567	248	72		
6 Feb., 1882	Gaud Henry Honey and ors.	569	168			
21 Nov., 1881	Gordon John and ors.	577	235	3		
27 Mar., 1882	Glasson William	587	135	106		
27 " 1882	"	587	136	117		
24 April, 1882	Gardener James (a minor)	599	1	17		
31 July, 1882	Gaud Rev. Hry. Honey and ors.	606	187			
26 June, 1882	Gill Henry Barker	617	35	1	20	
24 July, 1882	Grim Rev. George and ors.	621	183		5	
24 " 1882	"	621	184		4	5
24 " 1882	"	621	185		5	5
9 Oct., 1822	Gardiner William Wolf	627	171	50		
9 " 1882	"	627	172	51		
29 Jan., 1883	Gosper John Thomas	645	149	25		
2 July, 1883	Galagher James	667	6		4	16
2 " 1883	"	667	7		5	16
10 Dec., 1883	Gillespie Samuel	683	156	115		
10 " 1883	"	683	157	116		
26 Nov., 1883	Green John Joseph	687	248		6	15
19 Jan., 1884	Garrick Alfred Christian	691	84			
27 Dec., 1883	Grieve Thomas	691	87	39		
21 Jan., 1884	Gardner Christopher	691	143	60		
28 " 1884	Gollan William and ors.	697	176	125		
9 April, 1884	Gillespie James and ors.	699	108			
22 " 1884	Groves Spencer	703	126		8	7
9 May, 1884	Gill Isaac	703	214		16	2
9 " 1884	"	703	215		6	7
20 " 1884	Gleeson James Matthew	707	72	152		
20 " 1884	Gleeson Margaret Theresa	707	76	154		
30 " 1884	Grace Frank	713	99		2	12
30 " 1884	"	713	100		6	15
29 Aug., 1884	Garrett Robert Charles and ors	715	179			
6 Sept., 1884	Gowing John	717	30	32		
20 Aug., 1884	Gow Alexander	720	97		9	14
20 " 1884	Grant Gilbert William	720	98		7	14
12 Sept., 1884	Garvan Calaghan F.	721	118		14	9
16 Nov., 1884	Gannon Samuel Hy. and ors.	725	2			
14 Jan., 1885	Gavin Patrick, junior	733	178	193		
14 " 1885	Gavin Patrick	733	179	194		
13 Feb., 1885	Grealy William N.	735	93		2	7
13 " 1885	"	735	94		3	7
13 " 1885	"	735	95		4	7
13 " 1885	"	735	96		8	12
2 April, 1885	Grimes George	747	69	91		
25 July, 1885	George Peter	757	48	47		
15 Aug., 1885	Girdler William	757	168	339		
9 Oct., 1885	Grovenor William	765	69			
9 " 1885	"	765	70			
28 Jan., 1886	Guiliani Antonio	777	108		1	4
29 " 1886	Gill William H.	779	250		5	9
26 Mar., 1886	Greaves John	783	175		15	28
26 " 1886	Gilbert William	783	170		3	26
26 " 1886	Greaves John	783	176		15	23
4 June, 1886	Gronlund John	797	105		4	4
13 July, 1886	George Peter	803	134	60		
30 Sept., 1886	Gordon Frederick P. and ors.	811	150			
21 " 1886	Grubnan Rudolph	811	151		6	17
11 Nov., 1886	Goodsir John	813	135	55		
25 Jan., 1887	Goddard William C.	827	122		4, 5	6
9 Feb., 1887	Gibbins Francis	829	46		6	5
9 " 1887	"	829	47		7	5
9 " 1887	Gibbins Hannah	829	48		4	5

Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	8	0	3			
Psh. Gongolgon, Co. Cowper	1	0	20			
Psh. Bookham, Co. Harden	40	0	0	0	2	1
"	40	0	0	0	1	8
Psh. of and at Moruya, Co. Dampier	1	0	0			
Psh. Deripas, Co. Finch	40	0	0	0	2	1
Psh. Galbraith, Co. Bathurst	54	0	0	0	2	10
"	66	0	0	0	3	5
Psh. Dowe, Co. Darling	40	0	0	0	1	8
Psh. Tuekombil, Co. Rous	0	1	15			
Psh. and Vil. Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	8		0	1
Psh. Wallendoon, Vil. Wallendbeen, Co. Harden	0	2	0	0	0	2
"	0	2	0	0	0	6
"	0	2	0	0	0	2
Psh. Ben Bullen, Co. Roxburgh	40	0	0	0	1	8
"	40	0	0	0	1	8
Psh. Colo, Co. Hunter	40	0	0	0	1	8
Psh. Taloumbi, Vil. M'Lean, Co. Clarence	0	2	0	0	0	5
"	0	2	0	0	0	5
Psh. Stowell, Co. Gloucester	120	0	0	0	5	0
"	81	0	0	0	3	5
Psh. and Vil. Nyngan, Co. Oxley	0	2	0	0	2	0
Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	0	3	11	0	5	5
Psh. Numbaa, Co. St. Vincent	40	2	0	0	1	8
Psh. Dowe, Co. Darling	160	0	0	0	6	8
Psh. Riley, at Woodburn, Co. Richmond	95	0	0			
Psh. Gimunderra, at Hall, Co. Murray	0	2	10			
Psh. and Vil. Minjary, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	0	0	2
Psh. and Town Milparinka, Co. Evelyn	0	1	0	0	0	5
"	0	1	0	0	0	5
Psh of and at Bombala, Co. Wellesley	2	0	0	0	0	3
"	4	1	29	0	0	7
Psh. and Vil. Bowra, Co. Raleigh	0	3	25	0	0	6
Psh. of and at Bowra, Co. Raleigh	1	1	36	0	0	8
Psh. and Vil. Woombah, Co. Clarence	2	2	0			
Psh. Murrumbidgee, Co. Dampier	40	0	0	0	1	8
Psh. and Town North Bourke, Co. Gunderbooka	0	2	0	0	0	4
"	0	2	0			
Town and Psh. Lismore, Co. Rous	0	1	13	0	1	7
At Bowenfels, Psh. Lett, Co. Cook	1	0	0			
Psh. Jugiong, Co. Harden	30	2	10	0	2	7
"	69	1	0	0	5	9
Town and Psh. Candelo, Co. Auckland	0	2	28	0	0	10
"	0	3	1	0	0	10
"	0	2	34	0	0	10
"	0	2	0	0	1	3
Psh. Galambine, Co. Phillip	2	0	0	0	0	3
Psh. Quarrybylone, Co. Northumberland	60	0	0	0	2	6
Psh. Brundah, Co. Montegale	2	3	34			
Psh. Gunning, Co. King	0	2	21	0	0	1
"	5	2	32			
Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	0	3	9	0	11	1
Vil. Copeland, Psh. Bindera, Co. Gloucester	0	1	1	0	0	2
Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	6
"	0	1	0	0	0	6
"	0	1	0	0	0	8
"	0	1	0	0	0	5
Psh. Quarrybylong, Co. Northumberland	44	0	0	0	1	10
Psh. Garule, Co. Oxley	1	2	16			
Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	9
Psh. Awaba, Co. Northumberland	40	0	0	0	1	8
Vil. and Psh. Heathcote, Co. Cumberland	0	3	38	0	6	1
Vil. and Psh. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	0	2	0	0	0	4
"	0	2	0	0	0	4
"	0	2	0	0	0	4

Ass. paid.
 Burial-ground.
 Free.
 Ass. paid.
 Free.
 Burial-ground.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remark.
		Vol.	Fol.								
9 Feb., 1887	Gibbins Hannah	829	49		5	5	Vil. and Psh. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	a. r. p. 0 2 0	£ s. d. 0 0 4	£ s. d. 0 5 0	
28 Mar., 1887	Goodsir John	831	212	56			Psh. Awaba, Co. Northumberland	45 1 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
16 " 1887	Gruer William	835	140		18	9	Town and Psh. Ulladulla, Co. St. Vincent	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
16 " 1887	"	835	141		19	9	"	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
16 " 1887	"	835	142		20	9	"	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
19 May, 1887	Grant Jessie	841	6	200			Psh. Yaglamah, Co. Auckland	24 0 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
13 " 1887	Guy Thomas Fras.	841	7		3	9	At Kyuga, Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
22 June, 1887	Gallagher Edward and ors.	843	247		2	3	Vil. Currathool West, Psh. Currathool, Co. Sturt	0 2 0		Free.	School of Arts.
23 " 1887	Gosper Robert	845	31	1			Psh. Ines, Co. Hunter	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
30 July, 1887	Gorham Jane A.	845	175	177			Psh. Wave, Co. King	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
16 Aug., 1887	Greaves William A. B.	851	132	241			Psh. Copmanhurst, Co. Clarence	50 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
9 Sept., 1887	Goodfellow James Thos.	859	76	26			Psh. Wanganderry, Co. Camden	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	Gibbens Charles	859	234		2	3	Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	0 1 27	0 0 3	0 5 0	
9 " 1887	Gillespie Anne	859	235	244			Psh. Goulburn, Co. Argyle	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
9 " 1887	"	859	236	266			"	2 0 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
9 " 1887	"	859	237	267			"	1 1 24	0 0 8	0 5 0	
9 " 1887	Gillespie John	859	238	253			"	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
15 Oct., 1887	Grant Bernard	861	126	184			At and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	2 1 10	0 0 8	0 5 0	
15 " 1887	"	861	127	185			"	2 1 39	0 0 8	0 5 0	
15 " 1887	Grant Henry	861	128		14	41	"	0 1 39	0 0 4	0 5 0	
25 Nov., 1887	Greaves William A. B.	863	234				At Grafton, Psh. Clarence, Co. Clarence	10 2 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
31 Dec., 1887	Gleeson Mary Ann	869	71		4	5	Town Narrabri West, Psh. Cooma, Co. White	0 1 6	0 0 4	0 5 0	
31 " 1887	"	869	72		5	5	"	0 1 20	0 0 4	0 5 0	
11 Feb., 1888	Gerker Conrad	871	148		2	16	Vil. and Psh. Deepwater, Co. Gough	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
20 Jan., 1888	Godfrey Henry	875	76	105			Psh. Geraldery, Co. Denison	80 0 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
29 Mar., 1888	Gore William	879	55	295			Psh. Bundawarral, Co. Bland	2 0 0	0 1 9	0 5 0	
29 " 1888	Gerilambone Copper Mining Company (Ltd.)	879	165	11			Psh. Gerilambone, Co. Cambodgeo	40 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
30 April, 1888	Gonn Eliza F.	883	51		4	11	Vil. and Psh. Bunyan, Co. Beresford	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	"	883	52		5	11	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	"	883	53		10	11	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
17 July, 1888	Gales John	893	183	27			Psh. Coba, Co. Montegale	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
17 " 1888	Grant James	893	185	102			Psh. Somers, Co. Bathurst	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
31 " 1888	Garlick Isaac	899	27		10	2	Vil. and Psh. Trangie, Co. Narramine	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
19 Jan., 1889	Gilbert James	911	232		2	1	Town Quaanua, Psh. Cadjagarry, Co. Dampier	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
15 Feb., 1889	Gill George H.	915	169	45			Psh. Mulbring, Co. Northumberland	50 0 0		0 5 0	Ass. paid.
6 " 1889	Graham William	915	175	149			Psh. Rowan, Co. Wynyard	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
21 Mar., 1889	Gorman John A.	925	5	1			Psh. Warmatta, Co. Denison	42 0 0	0 2 2	0 10 0	
21 June, 1889	Gould William	933	201	344			At and Psh. Young, Co. Montegale	0 1 5	0 0 3	0 5 0	
12 July, 1889	Gilbert Margaret	935	227	32			At Bermagoe South, Psh. Bermagoe	1 1 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
22 " 1889	Grant Thomas R.	937	237	1-7			Psh. Anderson, Co. Gough	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
22 " 1889	"	937	238	37			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
27 Aug., 1889	Giles Richard A.	941	71	133, 134			At Bunyan, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	3 2 25	0 0 5	0 5 0	
19 Oct., 1889	Graham William	951	18	100			Psh. Rowan, Co. Wynyard	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
19 " 1889	"	951	19	148			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
24 Dec., 1889	Grigg Edward	957	72	18			Psh. Sassafras, Co. St. Vincent	61 3 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
24 " 1889	"	957	73	21			"	48 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
11 Feb., 1890	Grieve Hannah	957	152		1	45	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	Great Cobar Copper Mining Co	963	243	49			Psh. Buckwarwar, Co. Robinson	40 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
24 Mar., 1890	Gugie William	957	45		2	6	Vil. and Psh. Heenty, Co. Hume	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
24 " 1890	"	957	46		4	6	"	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
24 " 1890	"	967	47		13	6	"	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
24 " 1890	Gaynon Patrick	967	49		8	5	Vil. Gilgandra, Psh. Bobarah, Co. Ewenwar	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
24 " 1890	"	967	50		3	9	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
11 April, 1890	Grace Barbara	967	143	237, 238			At and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	6 1 27	0 1 6	0 5 0	
26 " 1890	Goodin George	969	104	141			Psh. Broombee, Co. Wellington	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
12 May, 1890	Goldsbrough R. and Co. (Ltd.)	971	28	5			Psh. Woore, Co. Rankin	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
11 July, 1890	Gorman William	979	34		2	20	Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	0 1 25 1/2	0 0 3	0 5 0	

28 July, 1890	Gorman John	981	20	142	.....	...
28 " 1890	"	981	21	143	.....	...
31 " 1890	Gosper Edwin	981	139	80	.....	...
4 Aug., 1890	Grant Alexander	981	231	163, 164	.....	...
25 " 1890	Gorman John	983	244	10	16	16
16 " 1890	Groves Spencer	983	246	8	11	11
1 Sept., 1890	Guy Henry	985	200	7 to 10	20	20
1 " 1890	Guy Thomas	985	201	1 to 4	20	20
1 " 1890	Guy Thomas F.	985	202	1 to 3	12	12
15 " 1890	Greener John	987	52	9	8	8
22 " 1890	Gibson George H.	987	234	7	20	20
22 " 1890	Giles Richard A.	987	235	126	.....	.....
8 Oct., 1890	Glendinning John	989	218	10	18	18
13 " 1890	Graham William	991	71	156	.....	.....
20 " 1890	Goodfellow William	993	2	14 to 17	.....	.....
18 " 1890	Glen Smelting Company	993	122	95	.....	.....
8 Dec., 1890	Green Ellen M.	997	221	21	.....	.....
21 Jan., 1891	Golding George	1,003	99	588 to 590	.....	.....
27 " 1891	Grunnant John D.	1,003	232	311	.....	.....
24 Feb., 1891	Garrett Thomas	1,005	146	5	1	1
24 " 1891	"	1,005	147	15 to 17	1	1
24 " 1891	"	1,005	148	8, 9	8	8
24 " 1891	"	1,005	149	16 to 20	8	8
24 " 1891	"	1,005	150	10	10	10
24 " 1891	"	1,005	151	16 to 18	10	10
3 Mar., 1891	Graff Rudolph	1,007	63	1, 2	18	18
23 " 1891	Goldberg Morris	1,009	48	20	30	30
7 May, 1891	Guthrie Thomas and anon.	1,015	154	47	.....	.....
7 " 1891	"	1,015	155	48	.....	.....
7 " 1891	"	1,015	156	95	.....	.....
7 " 1891	"	1,015	157	119	.....	.....
23 " 1891	"	1,017	70	113	.....	.....
23 " 1891	"	1,017	71	121	.....	.....
3 June, 1891	Glover Thomas	1,017	193	55	.....	.....
3 " 1891	Gooch Mary A.	1,017	194	7 to 9	30	30
3 " 1891	Grace Patrick M.	1,017	195	7 to 10	18	18
5 " 1891	Gunter James	1,017	196	928	.....	.....
19 " 1891	Gibson William G.	1,019	95	1,715	.....	.....
24 " 1891	Grimley Frank	1,019	175	1,429, 1,430	.....	.....
24 " 1891	"	1,019	176	1,356, 1,359	.....	.....
29 " 1891	Griffin Jeremiah	1,019	244	833	.....	.....
16 July, 1891	Grant Henry	1,021	134	5	41	41
16 " 1891	"	1,021	135	6	41	41
16 " 1891	"	1,021	136	7	41	41
13 " 1891	Graham Ellison M.	1,021	195	1,819	.....	.....
3 Aug., 1891	Graham William	1,023	189	50	.....	.....
3 " 1891	"	1,023	190	51	.....	.....
3 " 1891	"	1,023	191	54	.....	.....
24 " 1891	Goodacre Charles	1,027	119	149	.....	.....
15 Oct., 1891	Gollan Hector	1,033	18	138	.....	.....
15 " 1891	"	1,033	19	139	.....	.....
15 " 1891	"	1,033	20	140	.....	.....
15 " 1891	"	1,033	21	141	.....	.....
23 Nov., 1891	Gannon Francis	1,033	224	2 to 4	22	22
24 Dec., 1863	Hicks Jacob	4	116	4	4	4
7 " 1863	Hogan William	4	169	5	.....	.....
4 April, 1865	Hannon Michael	17	3	90	.....	.....
1 " 1865	Hickey William	19	82	91	.....	.....
20 Sept., 1865	Hourigan Thomas	20	13	2	10	10
14 Aug., 1865	Hogg Thomas	25	235	11	.....	.....
29 May, 1866	Hewitt Cornelius	31	121	99	.....	.....
19 " 1866	Hogan John	33	135	54	.....	.....
17 " 1866	Hall James	35	78	136	.....	.....
24 Aug., 1866	Hogan William	38	177	.....	.....	.....
1 Nov., 1866	Huxham Frances Emily	40	21	11	60	60

At Mulwalla, Psh. Mulwalla, Co. Denison	7	2	17	0	3	10	0	10	0
"	7	2	17	0	3	10	0	10	0
At Forbes, Psh. Wollcumi, Co. Hunter	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Anderson, Co. Gough	110	3	0	0	4	7	1	0	0
Vil. and Psh. Savernake, Co. Denison	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Vil. and Psh. Brungle, Co. Buecleuch	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Vil. Kygah, Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
"	1	3	32	0	0	8	0	5	0
"	2	3	23	0	0	11	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
"	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	0	0
At Bunnen, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	2	1	17	0	0	4	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0	1	0	0	3	10	0	10	0
Psh. Rowan, Co. Wynyard	152	3	0	0	6	4	1	0	0
Psh. Bullo, Co. Camden	405	0	0	0	16	11	2	10	0
At and Psh. Tenthill, Co. Gough	1	3	9	0	0	3	0	5	0
At and Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
At and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
At and Psh. Blackheath, Co. Cook	4	1	11	0	1	4	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Morriston, Co. Northumberland	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
"	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	5
"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
"	1	1	0	0	1	7	0	5	0
"	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
"	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
Vil. Brelsford, Psh. Coff, Co. Fitzroy	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
Vil. and Psh. Wyncham, Co. Auckland	0	1	23	0	1	1	0	5	0
Psh. Walbandrie, Co. Hume	80	0	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
"	80	0	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
"	320	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0
"	160	0	0	0	6	8	1	0	0
"	150	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0
"	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
Psh. Bowring, Co. Harden	36	3	37	0	1	6	0	5	0
Vil. Glenbrook, Psh. Strathdon, Co. Cook	1	1	16	0	1	3	0	5	0
Vil. and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
"	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
At Dobroyd, Psh. Manly Cove, Co. Cumberland	1	0	0	0	2	9	0	10	0
"	0	3	37	0	3	7	0	10	0
At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
Vil. and Psh. Wyncham, Co. Auckland	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Psh. Newcastle, Co. Northumberland	0	0	26	0	2	2	0	10	0
Psh. Rowan, Co. Wynyard	80	1	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
"	80	2	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
"	80	2	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
At Arbur, Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgiana	4	2	25	0	0	7	0	5	0
Psh. Tinonee, Co. Gloucester	24	2	0	0	1	6	0	5	0
"	34	0	30	0	2	2	0	10	0
"	40	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
"	41	3	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
Town and Psh. Binalong, Co. Harden	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
Town Hargraves, Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	0	0	71	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
Psh. Benerec, Co. Bathurst	38	3	0	0	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	1	0	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....
At Moruya, Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	21	0	0	0	0	11	.....	.....	.....
Town and Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	0	0	37	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
Psh. Yalama, Co. Townsend	36	1	0	0	1	6	.....	.....	.....
On road Whee to Goulburn, Psh. unnamed, Co. King	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Psh. Mozart, Co. Westmoreland	30	0	0	0	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0	1	14	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....
Near Benerec Lagoon, Psh. Benerec, Co. Bathurst	41	0	0	0	1	9	.....	.....	.....
Town and Psh. Bundarra, Co. Hardinge	0	0	35	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
1 Nov., 1866	Huxham Francis John	40	22	.....	12	60	Town and Psh. Bundarra, Co. Hardinge	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1 " 1866	Huxham Mary Alice	40	23	.....	13	60	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 0 35	0 0 1	.....
28 Sept., 1866	Hughes John, junr.	40	216	.....	4	8	Vil. Oberon, Psh. Oberon, Co. Westmoreland	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
28 " 1866	Hughes John, sonr.	40	217	.....	10	7	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
3 Nov., 1866	Hughes John, junr.	42	69	.....	1	12	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
3 Oct., 1866	Hammond Thomas	42	117	46	.....	.....	Psh. Castleton, Co. Roxburgh	1 0 8	0 0 1	.....
3 " 1866	Harris Joseph	42	118	45	.....	.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 0 0	0 0 1	.....
21 Feb., 1867	Hogan John	42	246	50	.....	.....	Psh. Mozart, Co. Westmoreland	82 0 0	0 3 5	.....
15 Mar., 1867	Huggart Hamilton	44	48	41	.....	.....	Psh. Wologorong, Co. Argyle	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
1 " 1867	Hughes Edward	46	54	.....	.....	.....	At Black Springs, Psh. Lidsdale, Co. Cook	37 2 0	0 1 7	.....
7 June, 1867	Hunrahan James	48	205	12	.....	.....	Psh. Beemarang, Co. Georgiana	28 0 0	0 1 2	.....
7 " 1867	" " "	48	206	13	.....	.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	25 0 0	0 1 1	.....
22 Aug., 1867	Haynes John	52	42	14	.....	.....	Psh. Blakeney, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
26 Oct., 1867	Holt Winifred	57	156	108	.....	.....	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	3 0 0	0 0 5	.....
15 Nov., 1867	Hennessy Patrick	57	243	130	.....	.....	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 1 34	0 0 6	.....
4 Oct., 1867	Hogan Sarah	58	108	102	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 4	.....
4 " 1867	Hogan Mary	58	109	103	.....	.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 2 36½	0 0 3	.....
7 Nov., 1867	Hicks Jacob	59	60	66	.....	.....	Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 4	.....
30 Oct., 1867	Haines John	60	36	31	.....	.....	Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0 3 23	0 0 3	.....
9 May, 1868	Harris Henry	67	39	.....	6	27	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
6 Nov., 1868	Hearn George	76	183	.....	3	3	Town and Psh. Warren, Co. Oxley	0 3 8	.....	.....	Paid.
1 Feb., 1869	Hammond Frederick Hy.	81	155	203	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	.....	.....	"
22 Sept., 1869	Hoare Charles	91	161	140	.....	.....	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
25 " 1869	Hilson Stephen	92	13	141	.....	.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
25 " 1869	" " "	92	14	142	.....	.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 3 36	0 0 3	.....
28 April, 1870	Holt Winifred	99	193	173	.....	.....	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 2	.....
27 May, 1870	Hawkes Edward	100	223	.....	6	29	Town and Psh. Balmoral, Co. Cairn	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
5 Sept., 1870	Heritage Ingram	107	181	.....	2	3	Vil. and Psh. Toogong, Co. Ashburnham	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
5 " 1870	" " "	107	182	.....	3	18	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 1 9½	0 0 1	.....
5 " 1870	" " "	107	183	.....	4	18	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 1 7½	0 0 1	.....
24 Oct., 1870	Harrison Henry	110	87	385	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
24 Feb., 1871	Hickey Andrew	116	208	97	.....	.....	Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 Aug., 1871	Herr Martin	125	11	38	.....	.....	Psh. Warrotra, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 2	.....
20 Jan., 1872	Hogan Denis James	132	136	.....	18	17	Psh. and Vil. Wallabadah, Co. Buckland	0 2 0	.....	.....	Paid.
30 " 1872	Howard Hiram	133	236	.....	6	10	Town and Psh. Howlong, Co. Hume	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1872	" " "	133	238	.....	8	10	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1872	" " "	133	239	.....	9	10	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1872	" " "	134	2	.....	1	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1872	" " "	134	3	.....	2	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1872	" " "	134	4	.....	10	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1872	" " "	134	6	.....	14	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1872	" " "	134	7	.....	15	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1872	" " "	134	8	.....	18	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 Feb., 1872	Higley John	134	248	113	.....	.....	Psh. Balmoral, Co. Durham	50 0 0	.....	.....	Volunteer Grant.
9 " 1872	Hynes Edward, senr.	135	3	159	.....	.....	Psh. Dalton, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
1 May, 1872	Hobson Edward	139	215	.....	4	37	Psh. unnamed at Tooleybrie, Co. Wakool	1 1 12	0 0 3	.....
17 Aug., 1872	Holmes William	144	157	.....	10	22	Psh. West Bullina, Town Bullina, Co. Rous	0 2 0	.....	.....	Paid.
26 Sept., 1872	Huin Sarah, a minor	147	168	25	.....	.....	Psh. Coolringdon, Co. Beresford	40 0 0	.....	.....	"
26 " 1872	Hay Robert	147	174	125	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 4	.....
26 " 1872	Hutton Robert	147	180	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Glen Innes, Co. Gough	1 2 0	0 0 2	.....
3 Oct., 1872	Harris Charles	148	53	29	.....	.....	Psh. Currawong, Co. Harden	320 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
9 " 1872	Hughson Richard Robert	149	92	.....	7	1	Vil. Warburton, Psh. Biranganbil, Co. Wellington	0 0 20½	.....	.....	"
9 " 1872	" " "	149	93	.....	7	3	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 1 0	.....	.....	"
14 Nov., 1872	Hyams Abraham	150	201	.....	2	6	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0 0 14	0 0 1	.....
26 Feb., 1872	Hinder Mary	156	123	.....	8	230	Psh. Yarravel, Town West Kempsey, Co. Dudley	1 2 0	0 0 3	.....
16 June, 1873	Holborow Kate	162	109	2	.....	.....	Psh. Ham Common, at Richmond, Co. Cumberland	2 1 35	0 1 3	.....
21 July, 1873	Heinz John	164	102	148	.....	.....	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0 2 0	0 0 4	.....
16 Aug., 1873	Hoare Charles	166	115	197	.....	.....	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....

20 Oct., 1873	Henley Richard	170	69	53	.....	.....	Psh. Carroll, Co. Wellington	0	3	37 ¹	0	0	3	
5 Dec., 1873	Heffernan Catherine	173	25	.....	22	8	Town Moruya, Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	0	2	0	0	0	2	
5 " 1873	Hore Thomas	173	32	106	.....	.....	Psh. Bowna, Co. Goulburn	320	0	0	0	13	4	
13 Jan., 1874	Head Thomas	175	236	.....	1	3	Vil. and Psh. Borambil, Co. Bligh	0	2	0	0	0	3	
3 Feb., 1874	Hall Henry	177	32	.....	3 ⁶	8	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0	0	32 ¹	0	0	2	
27 Mar., 1874	Hillas John William	182	38	140	.....	.....	Psh. Korraway, Co. Argyle	40	0	0	0	0	0	
17 July, 1874	Hyam Michael	186	165	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Nowra, Co. St. Vincent	5	2	0	0	0	3	Paid.
17 " 1874	"	186	166	.....	.....	.....	"	7	3	0	0	0	4	
8 Aug., 1874	Hill William	192	70	.....	3	11	Town and Psh. Brewarrina, Co. Clyde	0	2	0	0	0	2	
30 Oct., 1874	Heins John	196	12	.....	6	22	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0	1	0	0	0	3	
25 Mar., 1875	Habereck Gottleb	209	191	.....	1	9	Vil. and Psh. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	0	2	0	0	0	2	
1 Dec., 1874	Haywood John, junr., a minor	210	138	41	.....	.....	Psh. Bolaira, Co. Wallace	42	0	0	0	1	9	
1 " 1874	"	210	139	42	.....	.....	"	42	0	0	0	1	9	
1 " 1874	"	210	140	43	.....	.....	"	42	0	0	0	1	9	
1 " 1874	"	210	141	44	.....	.....	"	42	0	0	0	1	9	
1 " 1874	"	210	142	45	.....	.....	"	42	0	0	0	1	9	
1 " 1874	Hain Thomas, junr.	213	215	116	.....	.....	Psh. Narrabri, Co. Nandewar	40	0	0	0	0	0	Paid.
25 Mar., 1875	Head Ann	219	189	.....	10	10	Vil. and Psh. Borambil, Co. Bligh	0	2	0	0	0	2	
25 " 1875	Hearne John	223	18	.....	6	12	Vil. Numby, Psh. Numby, Co. King	0	4	0	0	0	2	
25 " 1875	Holmes Richard and ors.	224	160	.....	.....	.....	Psh. unnamed, Co. Arawatta	3	0	0	0	0	2	
25 " 1875	"	229	49	.....	.....	.....	"	2	1	8	0	0	1	
8 Sept., 1875	Harper William	234	145	.....	5	39	Town Coonabarrabran, Co. Gowen	0	1	37	0	0	2	
28 Nov., 1872	Hardwicke John Wm. and ors.	235	234	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Wesleyan Cemetery.
31 Jan., 1876	Hallinan James	252	186	.....	2	20	Town and Psh. Urana, Co. Urana	0	2	0	0	0	3	
31 Mar., 1876	Ham James	256	85	138	.....	.....	Psh. Narrabri, Co. Nandewar	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Paid.
31 May, 1876	Humphrey Thomas	263	186	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Lucan, Co. Bathurst	3	2	0	0	0	2	
31 " 1876	Hurst Thomas	263	244	328	.....	.....	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0	1	26	0	0	2	
13 Sept., 1876	Hill John	269	125	195	.....	.....	Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora	0	1	28 ¹	0	0	2	
4 Dec., 1876	Hume Francis R., senior	286	191	204	.....	.....	Psh. Tanton, Co. King	60	2	0	0	2	6	
4 " 1876	"	286	192	205	.....	.....	"	85	0	0	0	3	7	
4 " 1876	"	286	193	206	.....	.....	"	104	0	0	0	4	4	
4 " 1876	"	286	194	207	.....	.....	"	106	0	0	0	4	5	
14 Feb., 1877	Henry Lewis	299	21	.....	8	3	Psh. Shaw, Co. Bathurst	1	2	0	0	0	1	
10 April, 1877	Herriott Catherine	311	93	.....	7	34	Vil. and Psh. Euabalong, Co. Blaxland	0	2	0	0	0	2	
10 " 1877	Herriott Elizabeth	311	94	.....	9	37	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	
10 " 1877	Herriott Jane	311	95	.....	6	34	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	
20 Feb., 1877	Harvey Edmund	328	30	68	.....	.....	Psh. Crete, Co. Westmoreland	40	0	0	0	1	8	
20 " 1877	Henry Lewis	328	35	.....	1	3	Psh. Shaw, Co. Bathurst	1	2	0	0	0	1	
20 " 1877	"	328	36	.....	2	3	"	1	2	0	0	0	1	
10 May, 1877	Hughes John	329	226	51	.....	.....	Psh. Bullcarres, Co. Westmoreland	30	0	0	0	1	3	
10 Dec., 1877	Hansen Hans A.	355	160	.....	5	9	Town and Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	0	1	32	0	0	2	
10 Jan., 1878	Hear Charles	368	206	388	.....	.....	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	2	0	0	0	0	4	
10 " 1878	Hickey George	377	100	467	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	3	
4 Dec., 1878	Henry William	402	231	.....	3	19	Vil. Coree, Psh. Currabunganong	0	2	0	0	0	2	
10 " 1878	Hogan John	402	234	35	.....	.....	Psh. Duckmaloy, Co. Westmoreland	40	0	0	0	1	8	
2 Nov., 1878	Hansford John	408	147	56	.....	.....	Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0	1	37	0	0	1	
3 Feb., 1879	Hegarty Nicholas	424	26	72-1	.....	.....	Psh. unnamed, Co. Clyde	40	0	0	0	1	8	
31 Jan., 1879	Hobden Richard E.	424	180	64	.....	.....	Psh. Lemington, Co. Hunter	40	0	0	0	1	8	
2 Dec., 1878	Hooper William	424	185	50	.....	.....	Psh. Warratah, Co. Wellington	1	3	21	0	0	2	
7 April, 1879	Hammat William	435	114	.....	5	13	Vil. and Psh. Pooncarie, Co. Perry	0	2	0	0	1	11	
7 " 1879	"	435	115	.....	6	13	"	0	2	0	0	0	6	
7 " 1879	"	435	116	.....	8	13	"	0	2	0	0	0	7	
4 Jan., 1877	Hume Francis R. and ors.	457	245	.....	5	20	Vil. and Psh. Gunning, Co. King	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	School of Arts.
16 Feb., 1872	Harper Neil and ors.	459	48	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Cambewarra, Co. Camden	0	1	16	.....	.....	.....	Church Grant.
23 Jan., 1872	Harvey James and ors.	459	49	.....	8	17	Vil. Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora	0	1	31 ¹	.....	.....	.....	"
1 Dec., 1874	"	459	50	.....	9	6	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	"
20 Jan., 1874	Hopkirk Robert and ors.	459	54	.....	2	14	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	"
20 " 1874	"	459	55	.....	4	14	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	"
28 Nov., 1872	Hardwick John W. and ors.	459	195	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....	Cemetery.
1 June, 1872	"	459	196	.....	11 to 15	4	Town and Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	Market Site.
25 April, 1872	"	459	197	.....	1, 2	15	Town Rylstone, Psh. Cowra, Co. Roxburgh	1	0	9	.....	.....	.....	School of Arts.
25 Mar., 1875	Heron John and ors.	459	198	1	.....	.....	Emu Plains, Psh. Strathdon, Co. Cook	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Church Grant.
25 " 1875	"	459	199	3	.....	.....	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	"
10 Sept., 1878	Hodson Thomas and ors.	459	201	90, 91, 92, 103	.....	.....	Psh. South Wagga Wagga, Co. Wynyard	273	3	8	.....	.....	.....	Recreation Ground.
1 Nov., 1878	Hurley Patrick B. and ors.	459	202	.....	.....	.....	At Campbelltown, Psh. St. Peter	2	2	25	.....	.....	.....	"

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
20 Jan., 1872	Harris Henry and ors.	460	11				At Bulli, Psh. Woonona, Co. Camden	a. r. p. 1 2 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cemetery.
9 Mar., 1878	Hawlett George and ors.	460	12			Part of 39	At and Psh. Wollongong, Co. Camden	0 2 0	.....	.....	Church Grant
1 Dec., 1874	Hynds Owen and ors.	460	30		4	1	Town Jerry's Plains, Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 " 1874	" " "	460	31		5. 6	1	Near Taree and Woolla Woolla, Psh. " "	1 0 0	.....	.....	"
2 " 1873	Hawkins William C.	460	237				Macquarie. At Crookwell, Psh. Kiamma, Co. Georgiana	11 3 33	0 1 0	.....	"
18 Aug., 1879	Hay Guildford D. and anor.	463	117	483				10 0 39	0 0 10	.....
18 " 1879	" " "	463	118	189				0 3 28	0 0 1	.....
23 Sept., 1879	Halpin Timothy	466	159	54			Psh. Waterbeach, Co. Roxburgh	20 0 0	0 1 1	.....
19 " 1879	Hooke Augustus	471	1	11			Psh. unnamed, Co. Hawes	0 1 18 1/2	.....	.....
2 Oct., 1879	Harper Neil and ors.	475	100				Psh. Bumberra, Co. Camden	50 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
13 " 1879	Harrington James	475	101	47			Psh. Belanglo, Co. Camden	40 0 0	.....	.....	"
31 " 1879	Harding James	479	18	113			Psh. Gooroyaroo, Co. Murray	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
16 Feb., 1880	Hayter John Thomas and ors.	489	243				Psh. Yarrunga, Co. Camden	40 0 0	.....	.....	"
22 Mar., 1880	Heffernan Edmund	493	175	57			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	0 1 35	0 0 9	.....
1 " 1880	Hoy John	496	55		2	7	Psh. Kinchela, Town Gladstone, Co. Macquarie	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
5 April, 1880	Harper William	496	167		12	36	Town and Psh. Coonabarrabran, Co. Gowan	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
5 " 1880	" " "	496	168		13	36	" " "	2 2 0	0 0 2	.....
14 June, 1880	Heffernan John and ors.	505	42				Psh. Anderson, Co. Gough	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
28 " 1880	Hammond Joseph	507	66		4	8	Psh. Cowga, Vil. Bokhara, Co. Narran	50 0 0	.....	.....	Volunteer Grant.
3 May, 1880	Hume John Hume Kennedy	510	183	79			Psh. Merrill, Co. King	1 0 0	.....	.....
14 June, 1880	Healy Rev. Patrick and ors.	511	1	118			Psh. Tanja, Co. Dampier	0 2 0	.....	.....
14 " 1880	" " "	511	2	119			" " "	50 0 0	0 2 1	.....
13 Oct., 1880	Hallam Edward	515	33	36			Psh. Garway, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
6 June, 1881	Harris Richard, jun.	548	104	61 and 62			Psh. Bulga, Co. Hunter	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
4 April, 1881	Heffernan Edmund	548	106	58			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
1 Aug., 1881	Holley William	548	218	12			Psh. Glenlyon, Co. Clive	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
20 June, 1881	Heffernan Roger	550	192	50			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	0 2 1	0 0 11	0 5 0	
25 July, 1881	Hood Margaret	557	125		5	26	Psh. and Vil. Cowra, Co. Bathurst	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
1 Aug., 1881	Hooker Lillian Eva	557	126		14	5	Psh. Wambo, Town Jerry's Plains, Co. Hunter	2 0 0	.....	.....
12 Sept., 1881	Hawkins William and ors.	559	201	150			Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	0 0 22 1/2	.....	.....
15 Aug., 1881	Hickson Robert and ors.	559	210				Psh. Moorambilla, Town Coonamble, Co. Leichhardt	37 0 0	0 3 10	0 10 0	
14 Nov., 1881	Hassall Roland and ors.	577	12	152			Psh. Bettownd, Co. St. Vincent	0 1 32	0 0 8	0 5 0	
21 " 1881	Hurley John Byrne	577	245		10	48	Parish and Town Cootamundry, Co. Harden	72 0 0	0 3 0	.....
3 Jun., 1882	Hore John, senr.	582	5	12			Psh. Cumberoona, Co. Goulburn	2 2 0	.....	.....
7 Mar., 1882	Hillson Edward and ors.	585	139				Psh. Tocumwal near Vil. Tocumwal, Co. Denison	2 2 0	.....	.....
1 " 1882	Howard John and ors.	585	140				Psh. Richmond, Co. Hume	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
1 " 1882	Heffernan Edmond	589	88	61			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	0 2 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
21 Nov., 1881	Henderson Joseph	591	3		16	19	Town Hillston North, Psh. Redbank, Co. Nicholson	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
3 Jun., 1882	Herriott William	595	231		4	27	Psh. and Vil. Carrathool, Co. Start	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
3 " 1882	" " "	595	232		5	27	" " "	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
20 Feb., 1882	Howard William	597	125	10			Psh. Macquarie, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
24 April, 1882	Higham Thomas	599	6	55			Psh. Rushforth, Co. Clarence	26 2 0	0 1 5	0 5 0	
16 Jan., 1882	Harcott Mary	601	93	158			Psh. Seymour, Co. Wallace	21 2 0	.....	.....
15 May, 1882	Hay Guildford Dudley and ors.	601	189	114			Psh. Crookwell, Co. King	2 2 0	.....	.....
29 " 1882	Haydon Thomas and ors.	601	190		1	14	Psh. Lawson at Bundella, Co. Pottinger	2 2 0	.....	.....
3 July, 1882	Hill Edward and ors.	601	191				Psh. Veness, Co. Darling	1 1 11	0 0 3	0 5 0	
17 April, 1882	Hilder Gertrude Frances	603	92	535			Psh. Brundah at Grenfell, Co. Monteagle	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
8 May, 1882	Haining Mary Janet	604	48		7	2	Psh. Bobundera, Vil. Dalgety, Co. Wallace	0 2 0	.....	.....	Assurance paid.
15 May, 1882	Hawkins William Henry	604	185		5	2	Psh. and Town Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
12 June, 1882	Hall Matthew Henry	606	97	42			Psh. Hall, Co. Bussanac	200 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
3 July, 1882	Hope Robert and ors.	609	184	27			Psh. Maana, Co. Gipps	59 0 0	0 3 1	0 10 0	
19 June, 1882	Hill George, junior	613	65	195			Psh. Telford, Co. Buckland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
12 " 1882	Hamilton Edward	613	128	158			Psh. Collaroy, Co. Bligh	50 0 0	.....	.....	Volunteer Grant.
21 Aug., 1882	Hassall Rowland and ors.	619	139	3			Psh. Bigbadja, Co. Beresford	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
24 July, 1882	Haynes Margaret	621	197		7	22	Psh. Wallendoon, Vil. Wallendoon, Co. Harden	0 1 27	0 0 7	0 5 0	
2 Oct., 1882	Hambly John Paul	626	125		2	81	Psh. and Town Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	42 0 0	0 1 9	0 5 0	
16 " 1882	Harrington James	627	183	48			Psh. Belanglo, Co. Camden				

23 July, 1882	Heffernan John	631	9	79			Psh. Jeremy, Co. Georgiana	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
20 Jan., 1883	Hepburn William Robert	640	67	79			Psh. Bulganda, Co. Wallace	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
20 Nov., 1882	Hately John Henry	641	174		23	8	Psh. Nanima, Vil. Morumbatemam, Co. Murray	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
12 Mar., 1883	Hall Matthew Henry	651	97	51			Psh. Myrabluon, Co. Brisbane	264	0	0	0	11	0	1	10	0
23 April, 1883	Hood William and ors.	657	152				Psh. of and at Mathoura, Co. Cadell	2	2	0						
23 " 1883	Hardy Samuel	659	207	4			Psh. Bolderogery, Co. Gordon	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
14 May, 1883	Harrington James	659	208	73			Psh. Bundoowitidie, Co. Courallie	40	0	0	0	1	9	0	5	0
21 " 1883	Hall Matthew Henry	661	34	CVI			Psh. Strathearn, Co. Brisbane	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
14 " 1883	Hawker Hon. George Charles	661	243	20			Psh. Para, Co. We. tworth	86	0	0	0	4	6	1	0	0
18 June, 1883	Hunt Jane	667	48	25			Psh. of and at Galargambone, Co. Gowen	2	0	21	0	0	4	0	5	0
18 " 1883	"	667	49	26			"	2	0	21	0	0	4	0	5	0
18 " 1883	"	667	50	27			"	2	0	21	0	0	4	0	5	0
23 July, 1883	Hun ing John	671	67	4			Psh. Deron, Co. Sandon	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
9 " 1883	Hatch John	671	113	159			Psh. Mullanjandra, Co. Goulburn	45	1	0	0	2	4	0	10	0
9 " 1883	Holmes Thomas	673	114	94			Psh. Broombce, Co. Wellington	40	0	0	0	1	8		Free.	
3 Sept., 1883	Heffernan Edmund	673	195	59			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
24 " 1883	Henderson John	675	233	42			Psh. Wominera, Co. Clyde	50	0	0						Volunteer Grant.
24 " 1883	Hil'son Edward and ors.	675	234	163			Psh. and Vil. Tocumwal, Co. Denison	61	1	0						
24 " 1883	Heffernan Roger	681	31	52			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
29 Oct., 1883	Harris Herbert	681	223	52	7	1	Psh. Hartwood, Vil. Nymagee, Co. Mouramba	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
26 June, 1883	Henry Charles	681	224	52	3	10	Psh. and Vil. Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
27 Dec., 1883	Homan Edward	689	73	52	10	12	Psh. Mars, Vil. Womboota, Co. Cadell	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
14 Jan., 1884	Hall Matthew Henry	691	88	51			Psh. Halcot, Co. Brisbane	40	0	0	0	1	8			Paid.
14 " 1884	"	691	89	75			"	47	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
17 Dec., 1883	Hore John	691	91	50			Psh. Cumberoona, Co. Goulburn	320	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0
21 Jan., 1884	Hassall Rowland and ors.	691	145	117 to 119			Psh. Bettowind, Co. St. Vincent	130	0	0				1	0	0
19 Feb., 1884	Hewitt Elizabeth Margaret (a minor).	697	58		2	6	Psh. and Vil. Woombah, Co. Clarence	0	1	20	0	0	2	0	5	0
19 " 1884	Hewitt Florence Barbara	697	59		3	6	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
19 " 1884	Hewitt Frank	697	60		8	1	"	0	1	20	0	0	2	0	5	0
19 " 1884	Hewitt Thomas George	697	61		7	3	"	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
19 " 1884	"	697	62		8	3	"	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
19 " 1884	"	697	63		9	3	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
19 " 1884	"	697	64		4	6	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
19 " 1884	Hewitt Thomas McKenzie	697	65		6	1	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
19 " 1884	"	697	66		7	1	"	0	1	20	0	0	2	0	5	0
18 Mar., 1884	Hungerford Thomas and ors.	699	109	104			Psh. of and at Denman, Co. Brisbane	160	0	0						
21 " 1884	Houlihan Timothy	699	222		10	8	Psh. and Vil. Uarby, Co. Bligh	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
7 " 1884	Howe Ida Iona Sarah (a minor)	699	223		4	12	Psh. and Town Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	0	2	0				0	5	0
7 " 1884	"	699	224		7	12	"	0	2	0				0	5	0
20 May, 1884	Harpur Stephen, senior	703	5	79			Psh. Callaghan, Co. Beresford	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
28 April, 1884	Hylan Patrick	703	8		6	5	Psh. West Coraki, Vil. Coraki, Co. Richmond	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
26 May, 1884	Haywood Joseph	707	217	26			Psh. Arisford, Co. Wellington	1	1	9	0	0	2	0	5	0
16 June, 1884	Hassall Rowland and ors.	709	47	4			Psh. Big Badja, Co. Beresford	50	0	0						Volunteer Grant.
1 July, 1884	Hindmarsh James Harvey and ors.	709	172				Psh. Inverell, Co. Gough	1	0	19						
9 June, 1884	Holland Phillip	709	200		3	22	Psh. of and at Lismore, Co. Rous	0	3	34	0	3	5	0	10	0
1 July, 1884	Heffernan Patrick	711	180	205			Psh. Butc, Co. Clarendon	75	2	0	0	3	2	0	10	0
23 June, 1884	Hall Matthew Henry	711	225	74			Psh. Hall, Co. Brisbane	48	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
23 " 1884	"	713	9	CLXI			Psh. Strathearn, Co. Brisbane	70	0	0	0	2	11	0	10	0
30 May, 1884	Hulbert Ellen	713	108		4	12	Psh. and Vil. Boura Co. Raleigh	0	3	25	0	0	7	0	5	0
30 " 1884	Humphery Alfred	713	109		2	19	"	0	1	30	0	0	4	0	5	0
25 July, 1884	Hanna Robert and ors.	713	232				Psh. Wollom, Co. Gloucester	2	2	0						
7 Aug., 1883	Herrmann Mark and anor.	715	211	211			Psh. Coonamble, Co. Leichhardt	100	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
9 Sept., 1884	Hawthorne William John and ors.	717	85				Psh. Southampton, Co. Clarence	3	0	20						
30 July, 1884	Hassall Rowland and ors.	720	17	1-72			Psh. Big Badger, Co. Beresford	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30 " 1884	"	720	18			2	"	600	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0
30 Aug., 1884	Hatfield John Henry	720	19		1	30	Psh. and Vil. Oberon, Co. Westmoreland	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
26 Sept., 1884	Heard Robert William	720	20		17	18	Psh. Guntawang, Vil. Gungong, Co. Phillip	0	0	17	0	0	2			
19 Aug., 1884	Hood Margaret	720	99	7			Psh. Glenlogan, Co. Bathurst	39	0	0	0	2	5	0	10	0
1 Oct., 1884	Haslingden Edward	720	244	266			Psh. of and at Cooma, Co. Beresford	1	0	38	0	2	0	0	5	0
1 " 1884	Haslingden Elizabeth Berry	720	245	238			"	2	0	7	0	1	2	0	5	0
1 " 1884	Haslingden John Edward	720	246		6	14	Psh. and Town Cooma, Co. Beresford	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
1 " 1884	Haslingden Mary Ann	720	247		2	14	"	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Arca.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
1 Oct., 1884	Haslingden Mary Ann	720	248	.....	3	14	Psh. and Town Cooma, Co. Beresford	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1 " 1884	"	720	249	.....	6	57	"	0 2 0	0 1 2	0 5 0	
1 " 1884	Hewison Edmund	721	2	.....	1	17	Town and Psh. Cooma, Co. Beresford	0 2 2½	0 1 8	0 5 0	
20 " 1884	Hastings William and ors.	723	37	.....	.....	.....	Vil. and Psh. Kincumber, Co. Northumberland	0 2 37	0 1 0	0 5 0	
20 " 1884	"	723	38	.....	.....	.....	"	0 2 0	.....	Free.	Clergyman's dwelling.
20 " 1884	"	723	39	.....	.....	.....	"	0 2 0	.....	"	Schoolhouse.
20 " 1884	"	723	40	.....	.....	.....	"	1 0 0	.....	"	Church.
10 " 1884	Hood David	723	134	88	.....	.....	Psh. Mulyan, Co. Forbes	1 0 0	.....	"	Burial-ground.
10 " 1884	Hood William, junior	723	136	79	.....	.....	"	3 0 17	0 1 4	0 5 0	
10 " 1884	"	723	137	83	.....	.....	"	3 0 10	0 1 1	0 5 0	
11 Dec., 1884	Hurst Rev. George and ors.	723	223	.....	.....	.....	At Rolland's Plains, Psh. Cogo, Co. Macquarie	1 0 10	0 1 1	0 5 0	
16 Nov., 1884	Henderson John	725	15	41	.....	.....	Psh. Wommera, Co. Clyde	0 1 15	.....	Free.	Burial-ground.
15 " 1884	Hall James	725	180	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	50 0 0	.....	"	Volunteer Grant.
1 " 1884	Harvey William	727	20	.....	4	38	Psh. Brogo, Co. Auckland	0 1 10	0 0 10	0 5 0	
14 " 1884	Hall Matthew Henry	727	104	110	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Bingara, Co. Murchison	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	Hayden James	729	27	196	.....	.....	Psh. Hulscot, Co. Brisbane	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
14 Jan., 1885	Humphries Henry	731	249	342	.....	.....	Psh. Brogo, Co. Auckland	14 2 10	0 6 5	1 0 0	
30 " 1885	Heyland Thomas Hy.	735	99	176	.....	.....	Psh. Jocelyn, Co. Westmoreland	6 3 14	0 0 5	0 5 0	
3 Mar., 1885	Hansen Hans	741	139	.....	3	111	Psh. Cooma, Co. Beresford	1 3 27½	0 0 10	0 5 0	
3 " 1885	"	741	140	.....	4	111	At and Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	1 0 32	0 1 6	0 5 0	
3 " 1885	"	741	141	.....	5	111	"	1 0 32	0 1 6	0 5 0	
3 " 1885	"	741	142	.....	7	111	"	1 0 32	0 1 6	0 5 0	
3 " 1885	"	741	143	.....	8	111	"	1 0 32	0 1 6	0 5 0	
8 April, 1885	Hall Matthew Hy.	747	70	102	.....	.....	Psh. Coulson, Co. Brisbane	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
8 " 1885	"	747	71	50	.....	.....	Psh. Myrabluan, Co. Brisbane	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
2 " 1885	"	747	196	87	.....	.....	"	200 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
2 " 1885	"	747	197	88	.....	.....	"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
2 " 1885	"	749	50	86	.....	.....	"	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
29 May, 1885	Haesall Rowland	751	30	9	.....	.....	Psh. Big Badja, Co. Beresford	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
12 June, 1885	Hill William	751	42	.....	5	8	Town and Psh. Malparinka, Co. Evelyn	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
19 " 1885	Hoy Alfred and ors.	751	213	.....	.....	.....	Vil. and Psh. Warialda, Co. Burnett	10 0 0	.....	Free.	Public Hospital.
15 Aug., 1885	Hogg Henry W. and ors.	757	171	.....	3	33	Town and Psh. Milparinka, Co. Evelyn	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
10 July, 1885	Holmes Joseph B.	757	220	12	.....	.....	Psh. Awaba, Co. Northumberland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 June, 1885	"	757	221	29	.....	.....	"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1885	"	757	222	31	.....	.....	"	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
30 " 1885	"	757	223	48	.....	.....	"	47 0 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	
26 Oct., 1885	Hillier James	763	204	33	.....	.....	Psh. Undenthe, Co. Livingstone	40 0 0	0 1 8	Free.	
9 " 1885	Heffernan Edmund	763	230	43	.....	.....	Psh. Mogendura, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
9 " 1885	"	763	231	44	.....	.....	"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
9 " 1885	"	763	232	45	.....	.....	"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
9 " 1885	Hunt Joshua	763	235	X and XI	.....	.....	Psh. Waldegrave, Co. Bathurst	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
9 " 1885	Heffernan Edmund	765	18	42	.....	.....	Psh. Mogendowra, Co. St. Vincent	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
3 Sept., 1885	"	765	72	78	.....	.....	"	8 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
4 Jan., 1886	Hepburn William Robt.	779	24	102	.....	.....	Psh. Coolamatong, Co. Wallace	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
4 " 1886	"	779	112	61	.....	.....	"	104 0 0	0 5 5	1 0 0	
1 May, 1886	Hatton Samuel	793	22	.....	7	5	Vil. and Psh. Mendooran, Co. Napier	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
6 " 1886	Higgins Robert G.	793	131	8	.....	.....	Psh. Warren Downs, Co. Leichhardt	200 0 0	0 10 5	1 10 0	
20 " 1886	Hutchison James	795	95	120	.....	.....	Psh. Colombo, Co. Ackland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
5 June, 1886	Hills William J.	797	198	96 and 111	.....	.....	Psh. Dananbilla, Co. Monteagle	140 0 0	0 5 10	1 0 0	
25 " 1886	Hightt John M. and anor.	799	10	1	.....	.....	Psh. Campbell, Co. Mootwingee	160 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
29 " 1886	"	799	11	2	.....	.....	"	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
19 " 1886	Hills William J.	799	62	{ 21 to 24 75 and 95 }	.....	.....	Psh. Dananbilla, Co. Monteagle	326 0 19	0 13 7	2 0 0	
6 July, 1886	Hammond Thomas	803	13	172	.....	.....	Psh. Castleton, Co. Roxburgh	0 1 30½	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 Aug., 1886	Hills William J.	803	193	1,423	.....	.....	Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle	2 0 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
9 " 1886	"	803	194	1,424	.....	.....	"	2 0 0	0 1 4	0 5 0	
9 " 1886	"	803	195	1,427	.....	.....	"	1 3 39	0 1 4	0 5 0	
9 " 1886	"	803	196	1,428	.....	.....	"	1 3 39	0 0 10	0 5 0	

30 July, 1886	Hade John	805	61		7	13
31 Aug., 1886	Hilsley James and ors.	805	248			
23 Oct., 1886	Haley Alexander T.	815	17	32		
20 Nov., 1886	Hungerford Frederick R.	819	9	31		
20 " 1886	Haley Alexander Thos.	819	160	94		
8 Dec., 1886	Hill Hamilton	821	146			
8 " 1886	Hudson Brothers, Limited	821	147	35		
25 Feb., 1887	Hubbard James H. and anor.	829	57		22	41
25 " 1887	Hackney Thomas	831	92	6		
9 " 1887	Hammond Thomas W.	831	93	168		
25 Mar., 1887	Hallam Henry	831	213	20		
19 " 1887	Hackney Thomas	835	143	8		
24 " 1887	Harman Amos	835	146		3	2
6 April, 1887	Howe Leah	835	149	185		
10 May, 1887	Haines Joseph and ors.	837	225			
10 " 1887	Hill Thomas and ors.	837	226			
16 " 1887	Hansen Hans	841	8		1	111
16 " 1887	" "	841	9		2	111
16 " 1887	" "	841	10		9	111
16 " 1887	" "	841	11		10	111
16 " 1887	Huret James	841	13		5	18
16 " 1887	" "	841	14		6	18
30 " 1887	Higgins Robert Geo.	843	51	5		
30 June, 1887	Hills William Jas.	845	36	112		
30 July, 1887	Harrison Henry Jas.	845	178	184		
30 " 1887	Heffernan Edmund	845	179	49		
30 June, 1887	Hooke Augustus	845	180	51		
15 Aug., 1887	Hills William Jas.	849	223	72		
24 Sept., 1887	Haley Alexander Thos.	859	81	73 and 117		
9 " 1887	Hann John	859	85	92		
9 " 1887	Hogan James	859	90	XIV		
9 " 1887	Hewitt Thomas A.	859	245	32	10	7
9 " 1887	" "	859	246	34		
19 Aug., 1887	Haley Alexander T.	861	129	95		
12 Oct., 1887	Hatton Samuel	861	133		6	5
22 Sept., 1887	Higgins Robert Geo.	863	239	88		
22 " 1887	Hislop George	863	241	50		
16 Nov., 1887	Hall Matthew Hy.	865	165	107		
16 " 1887	" "	865	166	116 and 138		
16 " 1887	" "	865	167	106		
22 " 1887	Howe Leah	865	172	230		
15 Dec., 1887	Hackney Thomas	869	82	40		
6 " 1887	Hade John	869	83	162		
6 " 1887	" "	869	84	163		
6 " 1887	" "	869	85	164		
6 " 1887	" "	869	86	165		
6 " 1887	" "	869	87	166		
6 " 1887	" "	869	88	167		
6 " 1887	" "	869	89	168		
6 " 1887	" "	869	90	175		
5 " 1887	" "	869	91		2	15
5 " 1887	" "	869	92		3	15
5 " 1887	" "	869	93		4	15
6 " 1887	" "	869	94		1	21
30 " 1887	Hoadley James, junr.	869	100	19		
13 Jan., 1888	Hook Augustus	871	233	253		
13 " 1888	" "	871	234	216		
11 Feb., 1888	Hackney George	875	180	76		
11 " 1888	" "	875	181	77		
24 " 1888	Hall Mat low Hy.	877	59	139		
29 Mar., 1888	Howell George Thos.	879	167	771		
17 April, 1888	Hardman Richard	879	179	88		
25 " 1888	Hall Matthew Hy.	883	180	140		
25 " 1888	" "	883	181	141		

Vil. and Psh. Lyndhurst, Co. Bathurst	0	1	27	0	0	7	0	5	0
At and Psh. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	2	2	0				Free.		Burial Ground.
Psh. Booberoi, Co. Blaxland	320	0	0	0	16	8	2	0	0
Psh. Arndell, Co. Hunter	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Booberoi, Co. Blaxland	63	0	0	0	3	3	0	10	0
Psh. Eglington, Co. Northumberland	0	0	33	0	0	1	0	5	0
Psh. Forster, Co. Gloucester	150	0	0	0	7	10	1	0	0
Town East Maitland, Psh. Maitland, Co. Northumberland	0	2	0				0	5	0
Psh. Thompson, Co. Georgiana	20	3	0	0	1	7	0	5	0
Psh. Maror, Co. Clarendon	94	0	0	0	4	11	1	0	0
Psh. Alpine, Co. Arrawatta	120	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
Psh. Thompson, Co. Georgiana	44	0	0	0	2	4	0	10	0
Vil. Parkville, Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Psh. Goobarralong, Co. Buccleuch	56	0	0	0	2	11	0	10	0
Psh. Ualla, Co. Sandon	2	2	0				Free.		Burial Ground.
At Rocky Glen, Psh. Borah, Co. White	7	0	0				Free.		Burial Ground.
At and Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	1	0	32	0	1	6	0	5	0
" " " "	1	0	32	0	1	6	0	5	0
" " " "	1	0	32	0	1	6	0	5	0
" " " "	1	0	32	0	1	6	0	5	0
Town Gunbar, Psh. Honuna, Co. Nicholson	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
" " " "	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Psh. Warren Downs, Co. Leichhardt	104	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	0
Psh. Dananbilla, Co. Monteagle	59	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
Psh. Batlow, Co. Wynyard	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
Psh. Thu, Co. Vernon	69	0	0	0	3	7	0	10	0
Psh. Dananbilla, Co. Monteagle	260	0	0	0	10	10	1	10	0
Psh. Guagong, Co. Blaxland	51	0	0	0	2	8	0	10	0
Psh. Coaldale, Co. Clarence	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
Town Temora, Psh. Bundawarrarah, Co. Bland	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
Psh. Medivah, Co. Hunter	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
" " " "	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Booberoi, Co. Blaxland	170	0	0	0	8	10	1	10	0
Vil. and Psh. Mendooran, Co. Napier	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Psh. Halloran, Co. Darling	60	0	0	0	3	0	0	10	0
Psh. Couridjah, Co. Camden	30	3	0	0	3	10	0	10	0
Psh. Myrabluan, Co. Beresford	105	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
Psh. Webimble, Co. Brisbane	151	2	0	0	6	4	1	0	0
" " " "	55	0	0	0	2	4	0	10	0
Psh. Goobarralong, Co. Buccleuch	72	1	0	0	3	9	0	10	0
Psh. Burranga, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Neville, Co. Bathurst	2	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
" " " "	2	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
" " " "	2	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
" " " "	2	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
" " " "	2	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
" " " "	2	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
" " " "	2	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
" " " "	2	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
Town Barry, Psh. Neville, Co. Bathurst	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
" " " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
" " " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
" " " "	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Psh. Shaw, Co. Bathurst	17	0	27	0	1	1	0	5	0
Psh. Denne, Co. Vernon	100	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0
Psh. Tia, Co. Vernon	159	0	0	0	8	3	1	0	0
Psh. Ballyroe, Co. Georgiana	103	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0
" " " "	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Myrabluan, Co. Brisbane	68	2	0	0	2	10	0	10	0
Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Narrabeen, Co. Cumberland	48	0	0				Free.		Volunteer Grant.
Psh. Myrabluan, Co. Brisbane	74	3	0	0	3	11	0	10	0
" " " "	76	2	0	0	4	0	0	10	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
25 April, 1888	Hall Matthew Hy.	883	182	117			Psh. Webimble, Co. Brisbane	n. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 May, 1888	Hade John	885	52	139			Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgiana	104 2 0	0 5 5	1 0 0	
22 June, 1888	Hardman Richard	885	210	91			Psh. Narrabeen, Co. Cumberland	3 1 8	0 0 4	0 5 0	
3 Aug., 1888	Hungerford Frederick R. and ors	889	219				At Goulburn River, Psh. Baerami, Co. Hunter	40 0 0		Free.	Volunteer Grant.
25 July, 1888	Lackney Lilly Jane	893	6		9	17	Vil. and Psh. Mendooran, Co. Napier	6 0 0			School of Arts.
10 " 1888	Higgins Rob rt Geo.	893	85	192			Psh. Telford, Co. Buckland	0 1 10	0 0 1	0 5 0	
24 " 1888	" "	893	188	20				57 0 0	0 3 7	0 10 0	
28 Aug., 1888	Hackney Thomas	899	124	70			Psh. Jeremy, Co. Georgiana	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
19 Sept., 1888	Hackney Henry H.	899	202	38			Psh. Burruga, Co. Georgiana	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
3 Oct., 1888	Hall Henry	903	34	473			Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	88 0 0	0 3 8	0 10 0	
29 Sept., 1888	Hurley Patrick	903	50		9	4	Vil. and Psh. Curlewis, Co. Pottinger	1 2 39	0 0 4	0 5 0	
17 Nov., 1888	Harman Amos	907	157	73			Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 " 1888	Hawthorne William J.	907	158	193			Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane	2 2 25	0 0 7	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	Hill Robert and anor.	907	240		Ca	25	Psh. Rushforth, Co. Clarence	24 0 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
50 " 1888	" "	907	241	277, 278, 280			Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0 1 13	0 0 4	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	House William	907	245		16, 17	149	City and Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	7 3 25	0 1 10	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	Harding Albert	909	63		5	38	Vil. Rydal, Pshs. Thornshope and Lidsdale, Cos. Roxburgh and Cook.	1 0 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	" "	909	64		6	38		0 1 29	0 0 5	0 5 0	
11 Dec., 1888	Hall Matthew H.	909	214	CLVII			Psh. Strathearn, Co. Brisbane	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
31 " 1888	Heffernan Roger	909	220	53			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	Free.	
11 " 1888	Higgins Robert G.	909	221	88			Psh. Gidgerygah, Cos. Leichhardt and Clyde	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0	
11 " 1888	" "	909	222	29			Psh. Gidgerygah, Co. Leichhardt	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0	
31 " 1888	Heffernan Edmund	911	149	48			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
31 " 1888	" "	911	150	66				62 2 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	
31 " 1888	" "	911	151	67			" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
31 " 1888	" "	911	152	76			" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
31 Jan., 1889	Hartigan Denis	913	163		3	4	Vil. Cooloon, Psh. Terranora, Co. Ross	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
31 " 1889	" "	913	164		4	4		0 1 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
21 Feb., 1889	Hansen Christina G.	915	53				At. Balmain, Psh. Petersham, Co. Cumberland	0 0 12	0 0 7	0 5 0	
21 " 1889	Hansen William F.	915	54				" "	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 5 0	
21 " 1889	Hansen David A.	915	55				" "	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 5 0	
15 " 1889	Hennessey Michael	915	58		8	15	Vil. Rydal, Pshs. Lidsdale and Thornshope, Cos. Cook and Roxburgh.	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
28 " 1889	Horsley John W.	919	39	250			Psh. Tumberumba, Co. Selwyn	2 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
24 April, 1889	Hann James	927	100		1	18	Town Jerry's Plains, Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
11 May, 1889	Holland Allan S.	929	99		14	1	Vil. and Psh. Wingello, Co. Camden	0 1 31	0 0 3	0 5 0	
1 June, 1889	Hade John	931	74		4, 5	18	Town and Psh. Tuena, Co. Georgiana	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
29 May, 1889	Hope Thomas W.	931	76	117			Psh. Canberra, Co. Murray	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
23 Mar., 1889	Hunt Jane	935	50	24			At and Psh. Galargambone, Co. Gowen	2 0 21	0 0 3	0 5 0	
6 July, 1889	Higgins Robert G.	935	231	29			Psh. Gulligan, Co. Darling	120 0 0	0 6 3	1 0 0	
6 " 1889	" "	935	232	30				120 0 0	0 6 3	1 0 0	
6 " 1889	" "	935	233	34			Psh. Halloran, Co. Darling	135 0 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	
6 " 1889	" "	935	234	35			" "	120 0 0	0 6 3	1 0 0	
6 " 1889	" "	935	235	36			" "	60 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
6 " 1889	" "	935	236	37			" "	60 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
6 " 1889	" "	935	237	38			" "	46 0 0	0 2 5	0 10 0	
9 Aug., 1889	Hilliar John	937	248	203			Psh. Cooroombongatti, Co. Dudley	5 3 36	0 3 9	0 10 0	
5 " 1889	Hall James	939	114	LXIX			Psh. Melbourne, Co. Brisbane	200 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
13 " 1889	Hassett Thomas	939	192	145			Psh. Urana, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
31 " 1889	Hill Robert and anor.	941	119	447			At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	1 3 20	0 0 5	0 5 0	
7 Sept., 1889	Hamilton William	943	29				Psh. Petersham, Co. Cumberland	0 3 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
30 Oct., 1889	Heffernan Edmund	951	138	75			Psh. Mogendoura, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1889	Higgins Robert G.	951	231	20			Psh. Carinda, Co. Clyde	563 0 0	1 9 4	4 0 0	
21 " 1889	Hull Grace	951	234		2	1	At Beecroft Platform, Psh. Field of Mars	0 1 24	0 1 1	0 5 0	
30 Nov., 1889	Hall Matthew H.	953	214	130			Psh. Myrbluan, Co. Brisbane	150 1 0	0 7 10	1 0 0	
28 Dec., 1889	Higgins Robert G.	957	75	33			Psh. Werribiddee, Co. Clyde	60 0 0	0 3 3	0 10 0	
13 Feb., 1890	Hargreaves Richard	963	116				Psh. Buecleuch, Co. Mundongo	5 0 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	

22	"	1890	Higgins Mary J.	963	122	.....	4	9	Vil. Copeland, Psh. Bindera, Co. Gloucester	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
28	"	1890	Hayward Henry, junr.	963	245	232	.....	.....	At Reedy Flat, Psh. Batlow, Co. Wynyard	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
28	"	1890	"	963	246	233	.....	.....	"	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
28	Mar.,	1890	Hardwick Charles	967	56	.....	7	13	Town Barmedman, Psh. Mandamah, Co. Bland	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
14	April,	1890	Hogan Edward	967	216	150	.....	.....	At and Psh. Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	1	2	23	0	0	6	0	5	0
21	"	1890	Hooper Thomas G.	969	43	.....	20	39	Town Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
24	"	1890	Heyland Claire	969	107	.....	4	4	Vil Dalgety, Psh. Bobundara, Co. Wallace	0	1	24	0	0	3	0	5	0
17	Jan.,	1890	Hudson Thomas and anor.	975	231	.....	6, 10 to 12	8	At and Psh. Field of Mars, Co. Cumberland	4	1	0	0	7	0	1	0	0
9	July,	1890	Hendrick William, senr.	979	39	1,148	.....	.....	At and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
9	"	1890	Higgins Robert G.	979	41	83	.....	.....	Psh. Halloran, Co. Darling	58	0	0	0	3	0	0	10	0
9	"	1890	"	979	42	84	.....	.....	"	57	0	0	0	3	0	0	10	0
9	"	1890	"	979	43	85	.....	.....	"	67	0	0	0	3	6	0	10	0
9	"	1890	"	979	44	86	.....	.....	"	77	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0
9	"	1890	"	979	45	87	.....	.....	"	77	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0
9	"	1890	"	979	46	89	.....	.....	"	51	0	0	0	2	8	0	10	0
17	July,	1890	Hughes Jane	979	185	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Mumbil, Co. Wellington	9	3	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
28	"	1890	Hillas James H.	981	27	148	.....	.....	At and Psh. Mulwalla, Co. Denison	7	2	17	0	3	10	0	10	0
30	"	1890	Hooke Augustus	981	145	66	.....	.....	Psh. Tiara, Co. Vernon	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30	"	1890	"	981	146	215	.....	.....	"	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
4	Aug.,	1890	Harris Thomas A.	981	235	6	.....	.....	Psh. Pomany, Co. Phillip	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
4	"	1890	"	981	236	7	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
24	Sept.,	1890	Hooke Augustus	987	238	4	.....	.....	Psh. Tiara, Co. Vernon	232	0	0	0	9	8	1	10	0
24	"	1890	"	987	239	21	.....	.....	"	116	0	0	0	4	10	1	0	0
24	"	1890	"	987	240	22	.....	.....	"	76	0	0	0	3	2	0	10	0
24	"	1890	"	987	241	300	.....	.....	"	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
13	Oct.,	1890	Haydon Thomas J.	991	73	.....	9	2	Vil. and Psh. Curlewis, Co. Pottinger	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
22	"	1890	Hezlett Hector, junr.	993	133	.....	6	34	Town and Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgianna	0	1	23½	0	0	2	0	5	0
22	"	1890	"	993	134	.....	7	34	"	0	1	23½	0	0	2	0	5	0
16	"	1890	Hourigan Maurice	993	139	228	.....	.....	At Reedy Flat, Psh. Batlow, Co. Wynyard	2	1	35	0	0	7	0	3	0
20	Nov.,	1890	Hayward Henry, and ors.	995	87	238	.....	.....	Psh. Batlow, Co. Wynyard	0	2	16	0	0	2	0	5	0
20	"	1890	Horsley Richard F.	995	174	62	.....	.....	Psh. Yabtree,	100	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0
19	"	1890	Hunt Margaret	995	176	.....	2	67	Town and Psh. Gundagai North, Co. Clarendon	0	1	36	0	0	9	0	5	0
19	"	1890	"	995	177	.....	3	67	"	0	1	36	0	0	9	0	5	0
19	"	1890	"	995	178	.....	4	67	"	0	1	36	0	0	8	0	5	0
27	Nov.,	1890	Bayes John	997	124	.....	1	9	Town and Psh. Germantown, Co. Goulburn	0	1	6	0	0	4	0	5	0
8	Dec.,	1890	Hills William J.	997	230	1,019	.....	.....	At and Psh. Young, Co. Montague	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
19	"	1890	Heron James H.	999	154	1,844	.....	.....	At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
7	Jan.,	1891	Higgins Robert G.	1,001	94	117	.....	.....	Psh. Borgara, Co. Leichhardt	80	0	0	0	4	10	1	0	0
7	"	1891	"	1,001	95	118	.....	.....	"	354	0	0	1	1	11	3	0	0
21	"	1891	Hunt John J.	1,003	102	60	.....	.....	At and Psh. Murrumbidgee, Co. Lincoln	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
27	"	1891	Hardyman Jane	1,003	255	194	.....	.....	At Glenrouth, Psh. Urquinty, Co. Mitchell	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
27	"	1891	"	1,003	236	205	.....	.....	"	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
27	"	1891	Hardyman William	1,003	237	169	.....	.....	"	7	0	12	0	1	0	0	5	0
6	Feb.,	1891	Harvey Catherine	1,004	135	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Petersham, Co. Cumberland	0	0	23½	0	1	10	0	5	0
10	"	1891	Healy Thomas	1,004	141	.....	12	4	Town and Psh. Morriset, Co. Northumberland	0	0	244	0	2	4	0	10	0
10	"	1891	"	1,004	142	.....	18	5	"	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
10	"	1891	"	1,004	143	.....	3	5	"	0	1	29	0	1	9	0	5	0
10	"	1891	"	1,004	144	.....	14	9	"	0	0	33	0	1	11	0	5	0
18	"	1891	Healy Richard	1,007	1	.....	8	8	In Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
11	Mar.,	1891	Higgins Robert G.	1,007	214	12	.....	.....	Psh. Gulligal, Co. Darling	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
1	April,	1891	Hoelck William	1,009	80	414	.....	.....	At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	3	35	0	1	8	0	5	0
1	"	1891	Hylton Cyril G.	1,009	82	117	.....	.....	"	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
7	"	1891	Higgins Robert G.	1,009	138	13	.....	.....	Psh. Gulligal, Co. Darling	120	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	0
7	"	1891	"	1,009	139	14	.....	.....	"	120	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	0
7	"	1891	"	1,009	140	15	.....	.....	"	120	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	0
15	"	1891	Hunt Henry E.	1,009	225	.....	1	7	Town and Psh. Oberon, Co. Westmoreland	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
15	"	1891	"	1,009	226	.....	2	7	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
15	"	1891	"	1,009	227	.....	9	7	"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
30	"	1891	Haslam James	1,015	28	.....	4	60	Town West Molong, Psh. Molong, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	39	0	0	9	0	5	0
30	"	1891	"	1,015	29	.....	5	60	"	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
30	"	1891	"	1,015	30	.....	6	60	"	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
30	"	1891	"	1,015	31	.....	7	60	"	0	1	37	0	0	9	0	5	0
30	"	1891	"	1,015	32	.....	8	60	"	0	1	39	0	0	9	0	5	0
30	"	1891	"	1,015	33	.....	15	60	"	0	1	39	0	0	9	0	5	0
30	"	1891	Haslam James R.	1,015	35	.....	28	32	"	0	1	35	0	0	9	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
3 June, 1891	Hannah Margaret	1,017	198	.....	1, 2	58	Town and Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 " 1891	Hayter William	1,019	16	62	.....	.....	Psh. Teran, Co. Rous	60 0 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
11 " 1891	Hill Hamilton	1,019	17	37	.....	.....	Psh. Eglinton, Co. Northumberland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
29 " 1891	Hart Emily B.	1,019	249	.....	9	12	Town Wilyama, Psh. Pieton, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
13 July, 1891	Hallman Edward	1,021	201	2,279	.....	.....	Psh. Newcastle, Co. Northumberland	0 1 0	0 2 4	0 10 0	
4 Aug., 1891	Higgins Robert G.	1,023	198	39	.....	.....	Psh. Borgara, Co. Leichhardt	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
4 " 1891	" "	1,023	199	40	.....	.....	" " .....	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
4 " 1891	" "	1,023	200	48	.....	.....	" " .....	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
4 " 1891	" "	1,023	201	50	.....	.....	" " .....	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
4 " 1891	" "	1,023	202	53	.....	.....	" " .....	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
4 " 1891	" "	1,023	203	54	.....	.....	" " .....	157 0 0	0 8 2	1 0 0	
4 " 1891	" "	1,023	204	2	.....	.....	Psh. Warren Downs, Co. Leichhardt	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
4 " 1891	" "	1,023	205	3	.....	.....	" " .....	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
31 " 1891	Holland James	1,027	163	.....	1	34	At and Psh. "Carroll, Co. Buckland	2 2 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
17 Sept., 1891	Henny John A.	1,027	247	.....	4	36	Town Dungog, Psh. Dungog, Co. Durham	0 1 35	0 0 4	0 5 0	
12 Oct., 1891	Hoffmann Johann S. G.	1,029	210	86	.....	.....	Psh. Creighton, Co. Hume	18 0 10	0 1 6	0 5 0	
2 Nov., 1891	Harrison Charles S.	1,033	131	66	.....	.....	At Narrarie, Psh. Forster, Co. Gloucester	1 0 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
13 " 1891	Huyden Thomas	1,033	137	.....	11-12	10	At Bundella, Psh. Lawson, Co. Pottinger	2 0 0	0 1 9	0 5 0	
1 Dec., 1863	Israel Moritz	2	185	.....	8	4	Town Forbes, Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0 0 10 1/2	0 0 6	.....
25 July, 1868	Innes Elizabeth A.	70	166	14	.....	.....	Psh. Bayly, Co. Phillip	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
5 Sept., 1870	Irvine John	107	189	6	.....	.....	Psh. Toogong, Co. Ashburnham	2 2 24	0 0 4	.....
30 Sept., 1876	Iceton Edward A.	272	152	.....	8	8	Vil. and Psh. Bowning, Co. Harden	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1876	" "	272	153	.....	9	3	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1876	" "	272	154	.....	10	3	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
30 " 1876	" "	272	155	.....	13	24	" " "	1 1 8	0 0 5	.....
4 Jan., 1877	Irvine James	317	194	.....	8	14	Vil and Psh. Toogong, Co. Ashburnham	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
4 " 1877	Irvine James, junr.	317	195	.....	1	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 4	.....
4 " 1877	Irvine John	317	196	1	.....	.....	At and Psh. Toogong, Co. Ashburnham	0 1 0	0 0 9	.....
4 " 1877	Irvine Joseph	317	199	.....	4	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
4 " 1877	" "	317	200	.....	4	15	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
4 " 1877	Irvine Joseph, junr.	317	201	.....	5	15	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
4 " 1877	Irvine Mary	317	202	.....	5	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 5	.....
4 " 1877	Irvine William	317	203	.....	7	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
18 Aug., 1879	Irvine John	493	123	15	.....	.....	" " " .....	2 2 24	0 0 4	.....
19 April, 1880	Innes Humphrey Wm. Grey and ors.	497	70	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Condoublin, Co. Cunningham	0 2 10	.....	.....
17 April, 1882	Isnaes William Rogers and ors	601	192	.....	5	1	Vil. and Psh. Murwillumbah, Co. Rous	0 1 8	.....	.....
29 May, 1882	Irvine James	615	113	.....	9	69	Psh. North Gundagai, at Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	2 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
29 " 1882	" "	615	114	.....	10	69	" " "	1 0 5	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1882	" "	615	115	.....	11	69	" " "	1 0 6	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1882	" "	615	115	.....	11	69	" " "	1 0 6	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 Jan., 1883	Ingham Thomas Lister and ors.	637	23	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Coolah, Co. Napier	2 2 0	.....	.....
24 Sept., 1883	Irvine David, junr.	681	35	LXIV	.....	.....	Psh. Killawarra, Co. Macquarrie	93 0 0	0 3 11	0 10 0	
11 Jan., 1884	Ihlein Charles	689	75	.....	2	26	Psh. and Town Berrima, Co. Camden	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
11 " 1884	" "	689	76	.....	3	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
11 " 1884	" "	689	77	.....	4	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
11 " 1884	" "	689	78	.....	7	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
11 " 1884	" "	689	79	.....	8	26	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 May, 1887	Irvine Adelaide	841	177	.....	2	62	At and Psh. Cottrington, Co. Rous	1 3 12	0 0 6	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	178	.....	3	62	" " "	1 3 12	0 0 6	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	179	.....	4	62	" " "	1 3 12	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	180	.....	5	62	" " "	1 3 12	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	181	.....	6	62	" " "	3 0 8	0 0 7	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	182	.....	7	62	" " "	3 0 7	0 0 7	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	183	.....	8	62	" " "	1 3 11	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	184	.....	9	62	" " "	1 3 11	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	185	.....	10	62	" " "	1 3 11	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	186	.....	11	62	" " "	1 3 11	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	" "	841	187	.....	2	63	" " "	2 0 17	0 0 10	0 5 0	

23	"	1887	"	"	841	188	.....	3	63	"	"	"	.....	2	0	17	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
23	"	1887	"	"	841	189	.....	4	63	"	"	"	.....	2	0	17	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
23	"	1887	"	"	841	190	.....	5	63	"	"	"	.....	3	2	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
23	"	1887	"	"	841	191	.....	6	63	"	"	"	.....	1	1	18	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
23	"	1887	"	"	841	192	.....	7	63	"	"	"	.....	1	1	16	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
23	"	1887	"	"	841	193	.....	8	63	"	"	"	.....	1	1	16	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
23	"	1887	"	"	841	194	.....	1	68	"	"	"	.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
26 June,	1889	Ison Herbert W.	935	51	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	At Codrington, Psh. North Codrington, Co. Rous	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
5 July,	1889	Iredale Lancelot F. W.	935	146	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Bateman, Co. St. Vincent	.....	.....	.....	86	2	0	0	4	6	1	1	0	0
15	"	1889	"	"	937	107	241	.....	.....	Psh. Brigalow, Co. Pottinger	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
17 Sept.,	1889	Irvine Rebecca	943	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Illaroo, Co. Camden	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
22 May,	1890	Ison Alfred	971	148	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Currabubula, Co. Buckland	.....	.....	.....	3	3	37	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
13 June,	1890	Ireland John E.	975	22	XI	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Chauricard, Co. Brisbane	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
13	"	1890	"	"	975	23	46	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
13	"	1890	"	"	975	24	57	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
13	"	1890	"	"	975	25	60	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
13	"	1890	"	"	975	26	61	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
13	"	1890	"	"	975	27	62	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
4 Aug.,	1890	Iredale Lancelot F. N.	981	247	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Brigalow, Co. Pottinger	.....	.....	.....	40	3	0	0	2	1	0	10	0	0
1 Sept.,	1890	Innes Joseph G. L.	985	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Holdsworthy, Co. Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	0	0	37½	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
13 Feb.,	1891	Irvine Thomas A.	1,005	41	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Wingham, Co. Macquarie	.....	.....	.....	45	2	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0
24	"	1891	Irving Adelaide	1,005	162	.....	.....	1	62	At Codrington, Psh. North Codrington, Co. Rous	.....	.....	.....	2	1	19	0	0	7	0	0	0	
24	"	1891	"	"	1,005	163	.....	12	62	"	"	"	.....	4	0	10	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
24	"	1891	"	"	1,005	164	.....	9	53	"	"	"	.....	1	1	33	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
19 June,	1891	Ireland John E.	1,019	103	.....	.....	.....	11	14	Town Musclebrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	.....	.....	.....	0	1	36½	0	0	6	0	0	0	
19	"	1891	"	"	1,019	104	.....	12	14	"	"	"	.....	0	1	36½	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
19	"	1891	"	"	1,019	105	.....	12	20	"	"	"	.....	0	1	35½	0	1	10	0	5	0	0
5 Jan.,	1865	Jameson Hugh	15	1	.....	.....	.....	11	9	Town Wentworth, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 May,	1865	Jennings Robert	17	157	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Sept.,	1867	Johnson David	53	230	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Oct.,	1867	Johnson Rev. William X.	55	8	.....	.....	.....	8	7	Vil. Maclean, Psh. Taloumbi, Co. Clarence	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	"	1867	"	"	55	9	.....	9	7	"	"	"	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	"	1867	Jewell Fanny	60	39	23	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Sept.,	1867	Jones Samuel	74	77	.....	.....	.....	5	15	Town Menindie, Psh. Perry, Co. Menindie	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Jan.,	1869	Jones Honora	79	135	.....	.....	.....	3	12	Vil. and Psh. Cuddell, Co. Mitchell	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 April,	1869	Johnson David	83	181	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Aug.,	1871	Jones John	124	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Cobbarah, Co. Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7	0	0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Sept.,	1871	Joshua Moss	126	100	5-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. unnamed, at Becmery, Co. Clyde	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Aug.,	1874	Jenner Joseph	189	69	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Moruya, Co. Dampier	.....	.....	.....	24	3	24	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	"	1874	Jarrett Robert	198	103	.....	.....	4	4	Psh. and Vil. Tintenbar, Co. Rous	.....	.....	.....	0	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	"	1874	"	"	198	104	.....	5	4	"	"	"	.....	0	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Dec.,	1874	Jenner Joseph	210	47	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Moruya, Co. Dampier	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	0	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	"	1874	Jamieson William	215	25	42	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Willie Ploma, Co. Wynyard	.....	.....	.....	31	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	"	1875	Jones Thomas	250	74	.....	.....	3	3	Vil. Nerrigundah, Psh. Cadgee	.....	.....	.....	0	0	39½	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 May,	1876	Jones John R.	263	245	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Derra Derra, Co. Murchison	.....	.....	.....	105	2	0	0	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Sept.,	1876	Johnson Alice	269	128	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hillend, Psh. Tambaroora	.....	.....	.....	0	1	3	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	"	1876	"	"	269	129	113	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	0	2	10½	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Oct.,	1876	Jones Thomas	277	196	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Nerrigundah, Co. Dampier	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	"	1876	Jones John R.	286	200	5	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Derra Derra, Co. Murchison	.....	.....	.....	129	2	0	0	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	"	1876	"	"	286	201	6	.....	.....	"	"	"	.....	116	0	0	0	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Mar.,	1877	Jeffree Phillip	301	174	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	.....	.....	.....	0	1	5½	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 April,	1877	Jacobs Joseph	326	201	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Ferrier, Co. Buckland	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Feb.,	1877	Jones John R.	326	202	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Derra Derra, Co. Murchison	.....	.....	.....	162	1	0	0	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Jan.,	1878	Jeffree John	376	141	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	.....	.....	.....	0	0	33	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Oct.,	1877	Julian Richard	381	101	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Bookham, Co. Harden	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Jan.,	1879	Jamieson Edward	424	242	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Willie Ploma, Co. Wynyard	.....	.....	.....	48	0	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Feb.,	1879	Jones James	425	29	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Burdokin, Co. Inglis	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Sept.,	1879	Jamieson Edward	469	37	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Willie Ploma, Co. Wynyard	.....	.....	.....	49	0	0	0	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Dec.,	1880	Johnson Henry Robert	522	45	.....	.....	.....	5	53	Psh. and Vil. Bombala, Co. Wellesley	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0
17 Jan.,	1881	Jones William	525	191	.....	.....	.....	18	4	Vil. and Psh. Euston, Co. Taila	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0
1 Mar.,	1881	James Rev. George and ors.	527	210	.....	.....	.....	3	7	Town Musclebrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	"	1881	"	"	527	211	.....	11	7	"	"	"	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Feb.,	1881	Jeffries Charles and ors.	531	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgunia, Co. Georgiana	.....	.....	.....	0	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 April,	1881	James Rev. George and ors.	541	23	.....	.....	.....	9	15	Psh. and Town Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Sept.,	1881	Johnson Robert Sise	549	149	.....	.....	.....	6	2	Psh. and Vil. Euston, Co. Taila	.....	.....	.....	0	1	35	0	0	2	0	5	0	0

Paid.
Paid.
Paid.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
11 July, 1881	Jarvis David	555	68	52			Psh. Parkes, Co. Ashburnham	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
26 Sept., 1881	Jones Robert and ors.	561	100				Psh. of and near Hargraves, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 " 1881	Jones John Richard	563	104		8	11	Psh. and Vil. Waddi, Co. Boyd	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 Jan., 1882	James Rev. George and ors.	583	229		4	a	Psh. of and at Pitt Town, Co. Cumberland	0 0 27½			
20 Feb., 1882	Johnson Alexander and ors.	585	142			55	Psh. Tamworth, Co. Inglis	10 0 0			
23 Jan., 1882	James Rev. George and ors.	587	106		5	a	Psh. of and at Pitt Town, Co. Cumberland	0 0 27			
20 Feb., 1882	Julian Richard	597	129	97			Psh. Bookham, Co. Harden	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
3 Jan., 1882	Johns Frank	599	208		10	19	Psh. and Vil. Carrathool, Co. Sturt	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
4 Sept., 1882	Jackson Robert, jun. (a minor)	617	14	41			Psh. Callaghan, Co. Beresford	80 0 0	0 3 4		
30 Oct., 1882	Jones Robert	641	183		2	31	Psh. and Town Hargraves, Co. Wellington	0 0 18½		0 5 0	Assurance paid.
20 Jan., 1883	Jenkins John Thomas	646	229		4	12	Psh. Wallendoon, Vil. Wallendbeen, Co. Harden	0 2 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	"	646	230		5	12	"	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	"	646	231		6	12	"	0 2 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
3 Sept., 1883	Johnson John	673	198	188			Psh. Oxley, Co. Macquarie	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
26 Nov., 1883	Johnson Albert James	685	22		9	15	Psh. Cowga, Vil. Bokhara, Co. Narran	0 2 0		0 5 0	Assurance paid.
21 Jan., 1884	Jackson Edward	697	73	132			Psh. Araluen at Araluen West, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
4 Feb., 1884	Jones William John (a minor)	699	26		1	16	Psh. and Vil. Paramellowra, Co. Councillie	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
2 May, 1884	Jeffriess Norman	703	135		7	20	Psh. Bundawarrah, Town Temora, Co. Bland	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
2 " 1884	"	703	136		8	20	"	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 June, 1884	Jefferson William	713	12	9			Psh. Teralba, Co. Northumberland	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
1 Sept., 1884	Jones John	717	32	120			Psh. Laggan, Co. Georgiana	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
6 Oct., 1884	Jarvis Henry and ors.	723	48				At Forest Reefs, Psh. Beneroo, Co. Bathurst	2 1 38		Free.	Burial Ground.
5 Nov., 1884	Jones Robert	727	24	154			Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	62 2 0		0 10 0	Assurance paid.
9 Jan., 1885	Jurd Joseph	731	53			11	Town and Psh. Moree, Co. Councillie	0 1 29	0 0 9	0 5 0	
19 June, 1885	Jolly Francis and ors.	751	215				At Nynagoe, Psh. Priory Plains, Co. Mouramba	3 2 20		Free.	Burial Ground.
20 Oct., 1885	Jermyn Benjamin	763	236	36			Psh. Ballallaba, Co. Murray	40 0 0		0 5 0	Assurance paid.
30 April, 1886	Josephson Thomas F. and wife	791	203	1			Psh. Bundalloe, Co. Yanda	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
14 May, 1886	Jardine William	793	135	120			Psh. Wellington, Co. Wellesley	54 0 0	0 3 5	0 10 0	
8 Feb., 1887	"	827	185	121			Psh. Middlingbank, Co. Wallace	48 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
28 " 1887	Johnson John	831	99		3	13	Town and Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
19 July, 1887	Jelliman Daniel G.	849	44	108			Psh. Wambat, Co. Harden	60 0 0			Fees paid.
25 " 1887	Johnson Thomas D.	853	87		9	8	Vil. Bibbenluke, Psh. Burnina, Co. Wellesley	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
10 Sept., 1887	Jermyn Benjamin	859	101	75			Psh. Ballallaba, Co. Murray	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
13 Oct., 1887	Johnson William	861	139	44			Psh. Jerrara, Co. Argyle	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
24 Sept., 1887	Jones Llewellyn C. R.	863	112	XXXII			Psh. Ourimbah, Co. Northumberland	130 0 0	0 5 5	1 0 0	
24 " 1887	"	863	113	45			"	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
30 Nov., 1887	Joseph Moses	865	177	37			Psh. Mila, Co. Wellesley	312 0 20	0 13 0	2 0 0	
20 Jan., 1888	Jones John L.	875	79		6	9	Town Sunny Corner, Psh. Castleton, Co. Roxburgh	0 0 8	0 0 5	0 5 0	
20 " 1888	Joseph Moses	875	80	161			Psh. Mila, Co. Wellesley	88 1 30	0 3 8	0 10 0	
24 Feb., 1888	Jones John	877	72				Psh. Cobborah, Co. Lincoln	3 3 24	0 0 7	0 5 0	
30 April, 1888	Johns William	883	247	43			Psh. Pappinbarra, Co. Macquarie	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
3 May, 1888	Johnson John H.	885	57	202			Psh. Oxley, Co. Macquarie	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 Nov., 1888	Johnstone George	909	1	228 to 235			At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	16 1 0	0 2 11	0 10 0	
30 " 1888	"	909	2	273, 275			"	7 1 24	0 1 11	0 5 0	
23 Mar., 1889	Johnson Evan	925	22		5	12	Vil. Galargambone, Psh. Galargambone	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
10 April, 1889	Jeffray Robert J.	925	164	37			Psh. Mulgathrie, Co. Cunningham	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 " 1889	"	925	165	15			Psh. Bomobbin, Co. Cunningham	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
29 " 1889	Jamieson Edward	927	156	314			Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	54 1 0	0 11 4	1 10 0	
15 June, 1889	Jagers Charles L., junior	933	58		5	VIII	Vil. Bermagoe South, Psh. Bermagoe	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
5 Aug., 1889	Jones Edward	939	2				Psh. Manna, Co. Gipps	29 2 5	0 1 6	0 5 0	
2 " 1889	Johns Thomas	939	124	42			Psh. Pappinbarra, Co. Macquarie	90 0 0	0 3 9	0 10 0	
30 Oct., 1889	Jones John R.	943	238	83			Psh. Derra Derra, Co. Murchison	51 0 0		Free.	Premises.
31 " 1889	Johnson Matilda A.	951	145		8	27	Town Grafton South, Psh. Southampton	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 Dec., 1889	Jolly Thomas	955	29	11			Psh. Parkes, Co. Ashburnham	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
28 Mar., 1890	Jones George L.	967	69		8	13	Town Barmedman, Psh. Mandamah, Co. Bland	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	Jones Robert	967	70		13	13	"	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
25 June, 1890	Julius William W.	975	30	145			At Chinderah, Psh. Cudgen, Co. Rous	5 2 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	"	975	31	146			"	5 2 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	

25	"	1890	"	"	975	32	147	.....	...	"	"	"	7	0	27	0	1	3	0	5	0
25	"	1890	"	"	975	33	148	.....	...	"	"	"	3	3	37	0	0	8	0	5	0
25	"	1890	"	"	975	34	149	.....	...	"	"	"	4	3	5	0	0	11	0	5	0
25	"	1890	"	"	975	35	150	.....	...	"	"	"	4	3	9	0	0	10	0	5	0
25	"	1890	"	"	975	36	151	.....	...	"	"	"	3	3	38	0	0	8	0	5	0
25	"	1890	"	"	975	37	152	.....	...	"	"	"	7	0	24	0	1	3	0	5	0
7	Oct.,	1890	Jenkins Abraham	.....	989	222	.....	20	6	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	.....	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0
19	Nov.,	1890	James William	.....	995	182	.....	2 and 3	30	Vil. Glenbrook, Psh. Strathdon, Co. Cook	.....	0	3	24	0	1	1	0	5	0	0
13	Dec.,	1890	Johnston Charles	.....	999	48	.....	19	30	Vil. Greta, Psh. Brantxon, Co. Northumberland	.....	0	1	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0
20	Jan.,	1891	Jones Joseph	.....	1,003	131	736	.....	...	At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	.....	0	1	39	0	0	6	0	5	0	0
24	Feb.,	1891	Job John	.....	1,004	241	101	.....	...	Psh. Bindogandri, Co. Ashburnham	.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0
17	Mar.,	1891	Jones John	.....	1,007	218	103	.....	...	At Gooloogong, Psh. Bindu, Co. Forbes	.....	5	3	37	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
29	April,	1891	Johnstone George	.....	1,013	187	224	.....	...	At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	.....	1	2	17	0	0	3	0	5	0	0
29	"	1891	"	.....	1,013	188	236 and 237	.....	...	"	.....	6	3	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0
28	May,	1891	Johnson John C.	.....	1,017	109	260	.....	...	Psh. Lismore, Co. Rous	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	0
11	June,	1891	Jarvis George	.....	1,019	23	175	.....	...	Psh. Hartley, Co. Cook	.....	42	0	0	0	1	9	0	5	0	0
19	"	1891	Johnstone Thomas	.....	1,019	182	.....	19	12	Vil. Hillgrove, Psh. Metz, Co. Sandon	.....	0	0	15	0	0	3	0	5	0	0
7	July,	1891	Jenkins Abel	.....	1,021	95	1,342	.....	...	Psh. Newcastle, Co. Northumberland	.....	0	0	33	0	2	9	0	10	0	0
3	Aug.,	1891	James Thomas F.	.....	1,023	207	1	.....	...	Psh. Wawilly, Co. Manara	.....	150	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	0
9	Sept.,	1891	Jeans John E.	.....	1,029	1	.....	11	19	Town Muscelbrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	.....	0	1	4	0	0	7	0	5	0	0
26	"	1866	King Thomas	.....	40	31	.....	21	5	Town and Psh. Tumberamba, Co. Selwyn	.....	0	1	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	"	1867	Kellner George N.	.....	53	71	.....	.....	...	Near Brogo River, Psh. Bega, Co. Auckland	.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	"	1867	Koira John	.....	53	72	.....	.....	...	At Inverell, Psh. Inverell, Co. Gough	.....	1	1	16	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Nov.,	1867	Kerr John	.....	58	48	.....	2	23	Town and Psh. Coonabarrabran, Co. Gowen	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Assurance paid.	.....	.....
13	"	1867	"	.....	58	49	.....	3	23	"	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
20	"	1867	Kennelly Jeremiah	.....	58	229	.....	.....	...	On Little Tumut River, Psh. Mundongo, Co. Buccleuch	.....	4	1	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Oct.,	1867	Kennedy John	.....	60	158	.....	1	3	Town and Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	"	1867	"	.....	60	159	.....	4	3	"	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	"	1867	"	.....	60	160	.....	5	3	"	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Dec.,	1867	Kelly John	.....	65	234	62	.....	...	Psh. Binalong, Co. Harden	.....	32	3	0	0	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Jan.,	1869	Kenny Thomas	.....	79	136	336	.....	...	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	.....	0	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	Assurance paid.	.....	.....
1	Sept.,	1870	Kennedy William	.....	107	48	512	.....	...	Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
16	Nov.,	1871	Krohmann Johann	.....	129	133	.....	1	19	Psh. Tambaroora, Vil. Hill End, Co. Wellington	.....	0	1	29	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Feb.,	1872	Kearney Patrick	.....	135	199	200	.....	...	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	.....	0	1	31	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Sept.,	1872	Kelly William	.....	146	66	57	.....	...	Psh. Narrawa, Co. King	.....	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid.	.....	.....
10	"	1872	"	.....	147	38	36	.....	...	"	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Feb.,	1872	Kergan Rosaline	.....	135	200	201	.....	...	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	.....	0	2	39	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	April,	1873	Keyte Mury Ann	.....	139	142	.....	47	14	Town and Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	.....	0	0	31	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Sept.,	1873	Kennedy John	.....	168	204	.....	3	3	Town and Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	.....	0	2	0	0	0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Feb.,	1874	Kerr Robert Coulter	.....	177	45	127	.....	...	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	.....	0	1	8	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	May,	1874	Kelly Patrick	.....	184	157	1	.....	...	Psh. Monkellan, Co. Murray	.....	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid.	.....	.....
1	July,	1874	Kennedy Denis James	.....	185	100	41	.....	...	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	.....	1	0	29	0	0	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Mar.,	1875	Knight Michael	.....	221	233	680	.....	...	Psh. of and at Young, Co. Monteagle	.....	1	3	38	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	"	1875	Keyte Robert	.....	244	121	.....	6a	14	Town Elrington, Psh. Elrington	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Dec.,	1876	Kerr Robert C.	.....	278	136	242	.....	...	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	.....	0	1	2	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	"	1876	Keech William, senr.	.....	293	192	53	.....	...	Psh. Louce, Co. Phillip	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid.	.....	.....
2	Mar.,	1877	Kum Nang Long	.....	303	134	31	.....	...	Psh. Hindmarsh, Co. Wynyard	.....	0	3	37	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	April,	1877	Kelly Daniel	.....	311	116	27	.....	...	Psh. Euabalong, Co. Blaxland	.....	16	3	19	0	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Oct.,	1877	Keech William, senr.	.....	334	199	72	.....	...	Psh. Louce, Co. Phillip	.....	41	1	0	0	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Aug.,	1877	Keegan Julia	.....	347	120	7 and 8	.....	...	Psh. Murrurundi, Co. Brisbane	.....	75	0	0	0	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Sept.,	1877	Keech William, senr.	.....	372	172	60	.....	...	Psh. Louce, Co. Phillip	.....	48	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid.	.....	.....
9	Mar.,	1878	Kirk Alexander and ors.	.....	393	149	.....	.....	...	Psh. Tooleybuc, Co. Wakool	.....	2	2	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	General Cemetery.	.....	.....
12	Dec.,	1878	Kettle Edwin G.	.....	403	21	.....	4	15	Vil. Corec, Psh. Currabanganong	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	"	1878	King William E.	.....	403	47	.....	6	19	"	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Mar.,	1878	Keogh Dennis P.	.....	406	144	44	.....	...	Psh. Cobrabald, Co. Vernon	.....	42	2	0	0	0	1	9	.....	.....	.....
1	"	1878	"	.....	406	145	48	.....	...	"	.....	55	2	0	0	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Feb.,	1879	Kell Andrew	.....	425	45	311	.....	...	Psh. Mundongo, Co. Buccleuch	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Jan.,	1879	Killett Thomas	.....	425	57	132	.....	...	Psh. Byron, Co. Arrawatta	.....	50	0	0	0	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	July,	1879	Keutza Charles	.....	453	107	242	.....	...	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	.....	0	1	21	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Aug.,	1874	Keogan Matthew and ors.	.....	460	33	.....	.....	...	At Smith's Flats, Psh. Copmanhurst, Co. Clarence	.....	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cemetery.	.....	.....
28	"	1879	King Robert	.....	463	136	.....	2	3	At Tintinbar, Psh. Ballina, Co. Rous	.....	0	1	37	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	"	1879	"	.....	463	137	.....	3	3	"	.....	0	2	10	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	"	1879	"	.....	463	138	.....	4	3	"	.....	0	2	14	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Dec.,	1879	Kirkpatrick Alfred and ors.	.....	480	110	.....	4	3	"	.....	0	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	"	1879	Keech Thomas, jun. (a minor)	.....	483	234	7	.....	...	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young	.....	48	2	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
9 May, 1868	L'Estrange Mordaunt.....	67	48	.....	17	14	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young.....	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
13 Dec., 1868	Leizer Clara.....	79	40	271	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent.....	1 0 14	.....	.....	Paid.
10 June, 1870	Lawton Eliza.....	101	105	.....	2	.....	Vil. and Psh. Tuppal, Co. Townsend.....	2 3 5	.....	.....	"
7 Nov., 1870	Lockhart Joseph, senior.....	110	223	.....	7	26	Vil. and Psh. Candelo, Co. Auckland.....	2 1 30	.....	.....	"
13 Jan., 1871	Leary Daniel.....	114	69	.....	12	31	Town Gunnedah, Psh. Gunnedah, Co. Pottinger.....	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
15 Dec., 1871	Lynch Mary Jane Catherine.....	131	4	.....	6	10	Psh. and Town Hartley, Co. Cook.....	0 0 36½	0 0 1	.....
15 " 1871	" " ".....	131	5	.....	7	10	" " ".....	0 1 2	0 0 1	.....
10 July, 1872	Leshie Alexander.....	142	209	.....	14	7	Psh. and Vil. Euston, Co. Tailla.....	0 1 35	0 0 2	.....
6 Dec., 1872	Latimer John.....	151	223	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Neville, Co. Bathurst.....	6 0 36	0 0 6	.....
10 Mar., 1873	Leary Mary and another.....	157	166	80	.....	.....	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington.....	1 0 0	0 0 2	.....
16 June, 1873	Lynch John.....	162	120	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Wayo, Co. Argyle.....	2 0 0	0 0 1	.....
21 July, 1873	Lyons Thomas.....	164	106	71	.....	.....	Psh. Dungowan, Co. Parry.....	0 2 34½	0 0 1	.....
25 Nov., 1873	Lannan Patrick.....	173	46	98	.....	.....	Psh. Grabben Gullen, Co. King.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
8 Aug., 1874	Lanigan William and ors.....	196	148	.....	8	20	Psh. and Vil. Murrumbidgee, Co. Harden.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
8 " 1874	" " ".....	196	149	.....	9	20	" " ".....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
8 " 1874	" " ".....	196	150	.....	10	20	" " ".....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
10 " 1874	Lennon Bernard.....	198	110	108	.....	.....	Psh. Boyle, at Jambaicumbene, Co. St. Vincent.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	"
22 Jan., 1874	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.....	206	14	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Goulburn, Co. Argyle.....	1 2 0	.....	.....
16 " 1874	Leonard Rev. Thos. Stephen and ors.....	206	15	78	.....	.....	Psh. Vere, Co. Northumberland.....	1 0 0	.....	.....
16 " 1874	" " ".....	206	16	78a	.....	.....	" " ".....	0 2 0	.....	.....
1 Dec., 1874	Lee John.....	206	156	208	.....	.....	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh.....	1 0 11	0 0 2	.....
1 " 1874	" " ".....	206	157	209	.....	.....	" " ".....	1 0 21	0 0 2	.....
1 " 1874	" " ".....	210	154	210	.....	.....	" " ".....	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
1 " 1874	Ling Sam.....	210	155	.....	10	18	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip.....	0 0 14	0 0 2	.....
10 Feb., 1875	Lchune John.....	219	153	63	.....	.....	Psh. Mulwara, Co. Argyle.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
30 Sept., 1875	Lavender William.....	239	211	88	.....	.....	Psh. Wellington, Co. Wellington.....	42 2 0	0 3 7	.....
10 July, 1877	Lehey James.....	352	161	17	.....	.....	Psh. Milford, Co. Beresford.....	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
5 Sept., 1877	Lakeman John.....	358	99	7	.....	.....	Psh. Terui, Co. Westmoreland.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
10 Dec., 1877	Locker Joseph G.....	359	104	4	.....	.....	Psh. Wallgrove, Co. Wallace.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	"
9 June, 1877	Little James.....	367	247	.....	14	2	Vil. and Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane.....	0 1 30½	0 0 2	.....
10 Oct., 1877	Lery Lewis W. and anor.....	369	159	95	.....	.....	Psh. Parnell, Co. Buckland.....	63 0 0	0 2 8	.....
10 Jan., 1878	Langman Robert T.....	388	163	.....	1	40	Town and Psh. Mathoura, Co. Caddell.....	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
10 " 1878	" " ".....	388	164	.....	2	40	" " ".....	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
9 Mar., 1878	Lanigan William and ors.....	393	151	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tooleybuc, Co. Wakool.....	1 3 20	.....	.....	Burial Ground.
26 Nov., 1878	Luff Thomas.....	400	39	63	.....	.....	Psh. Goobarralong, Co. Buccleuch.....	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
10 Feb., 1879	Lynch John, jun.....	418	85	62	.....	.....	Psh. Wayo, Co. Argyle.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
1 " 1879	Lallback Christian P.....	425	66	65	.....	.....	Psh. Copmanhurst, Co. Clarence.....	56 0 0	0 2 4	.....
30 Jan., 1879	Lewin William.....	425	199	151	.....	.....	Psh. Willie Ploma, Co. Wynyard.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	"
13 May, 1879	Lynch James.....	447	54	.....	15	21	Town and Psh. Barraba, Co. Darling.....	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
13 " 1879	Lockart Henry.....	448	16	.....	15	22	" " ".....	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 Aug., 1874	Lanigan William and ors.....	460	34	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Albury, Co. Hume.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
11 " 1874	" " ".....	460	35	.....	.....	.....	At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Montegle.....	1 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 Nov., 1878	" " ".....	460	36	.....	15 and 16	10	Vil. and Psh. Coolac, Co. Harden.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
11 Aug., 1874	" " ".....	460	39	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume.....	1 2 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
2 Jan., 1879	" " ".....	460	42	.....	1 and 2	15	Psh. Cungegong, Co. Harden.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
2 " 1879	" " ".....	460	43	.....	.....	15	Vil. and Psh. Cungegong, Co. Harden.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 Dec., 1874	" " ".....	460	44	38	.....	.....	Lachlan River, Psh. Gooloogong, Co. Forbes.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	"
1 " 1874	" " ".....	460	45	39	.....	.....	" " ".....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
10 Nov., 1877	" " ".....	460	48	100	.....	.....	Psh. Keepit, Co. Darling.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	"
10 " 1877	" " ".....	460	49	101	.....	.....	" " ".....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 Dec., 1874	" " ".....	460	50	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Moama, Co. Caddell.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
4 Jan., 1877	" " ".....	460	51	.....	11 and 12	26	Vil. and Psh. Muringo, Co. Montegle.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
4 " 1877	" " ".....	460	52	.....	13	26	" " ".....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 July, 1878	" " ".....	460	53	152	.....	.....	Psh. Warroo, Co. Murray.....	1 0 0	.....	.....	"
1 " 1878	" " ".....	460	54	153	.....	.....	" " ".....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
10 Jan., 1878	" " ".....	460	55	.....	11	9	Town Wombat, Psh. Wilkie, Co. Harden.....	0 2 0	.....	.....	"

10	"	1878	"	"	460	56	.....	12	9	At and Psh. Young, Co. Montague	0	2	0	.....	"	"
10	Dec.,	1877	"	"	460	57	.....	.....	.....	At Wagga Wagga, Psh. South Wagga Wagga	1	3	2	.....	"	"
4	Jan.,	1877	Lavender James S. and ors.	461	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Willie Ploma, Co. Wynyard	3	0	2	.....	"	"
19	Aug.,	1879	Lewin William	463	17	164	.....	.....	.....	Near Faralgar, Psh. Guinecor, Co. Argyle	40	0	0	.....	Paid.	"
20	"	1879	Lanigan Right Rev. Dr. and ors	465	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Jerra Jerra, Co. Goulburn	0	3	30	.....	Cemetery.	"
20	"	1879	Lanigan Wilham and ors.	465	59	90	.....	.....	.....	Town, Psh., and Co. Urana	1	0	0	.....	Church Grant.	"
20	"	1879	"	"	465	60	.....	.....	.....	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
20	"	1879	"	"	465	61	.....	5	17	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
20	"	1879	"	"	465	62	.....	6 and 7	17	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
28	"	1879	Lovett James	469	90	162	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Baring, Co. Westmoreland	1	0	0	.....	"	"
28	"	1879	Lovett John	469	91	160	.....	.....	.....	"	2	0	0	0 0 3	"	"
28	"	1879	"	"	469	92	161	.....	.....	"	2	0	0	0 0 3	"	"
2	Oct.,	1879	Lehmore David	471	11	LXIX	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Booloowaa, Co. Gloucester	40	0	0	.....	Paid.	"
4	Nov.,	1879	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	475	164	Part of	.....	.....	10	Vil. and Psh. Coolac, Co. Harden	1	0	0	.....	"	"
2	Oct.,	1879	"	"	475	165	.....	2 and 3	17	Psh. Hume, Town Yass, Co. Murray	1	0	0	.....	"	"
2	"	1879	"	"	475	166	.....	4	17	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
2	"	1879	"	"	475	167	.....	5	17	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
9	Dec.,	1879	Lovgrove James	480	113	.....	.....	7	10	Psh. and Vil. Borambil, Co. Bligh	0	2	0	0 0 2	"	"
9	"	1879	"	"	480	114	.....	8	10	"	0	2	0	0 0 2	"	"
3	"	1879	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	486	162	.....	.....	4	65	Town and Psh. Moama, Co. Caddell	1	0	0	.....	"	"
3	"	1879	"	"	486	163	.....	5	65	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
15	"	1879	Lockhart Chas. George Norman	487	155	.....	.....	1	7	Town and Psh. "Gol Gol," Co. Wentworth	0	2	0	0 0 2	"	"
24	Jan.,	1880	Lewin William	488	75	163	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Willie Ploma, Co. Wynyard	40	0	0	.....	Paid.	"
8	Mar.,	1880	Levy Elizabeth	493	91	.....	.....	19	9	Town West Kempsey, Psh. Kalateenee, Co. Dudley	0	2	0	0 0 2	"	"
1	April,	1880	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	496	250	121	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Wagara, Co. Buccleuch	1	0	0	.....	"	"
1	"	1880	"	"	497	1	122	.....	.....	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
26	"	1880	Lehanc Mary	497	79	40	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Boro. Co. Argyle	40	0	0	.....	Paid.	"
19	"	1880	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	499	65	.....	.....	1 and 2	23	Psh. Binda, Vil. Gooloogong, Co. Forbes	1	0	0	.....	"	"
19	"	1880	"	"	499	66	.....	10	23	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
5	"	1880	Leibentzitt William	499	199	.....	.....	14	37	Psh. and Town Coonabarabran, Co. Gowen	0	2	0	0 0 4	"	"
1	June,	1880	Levy Lewis Wolfe and anor.	501	209	151	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Loder, Co. Buckland	120	0	0	0 5 0	"	"
1	"	1880	"	"	501	210	156	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0 1 8	"	"
1	"	1880	"	"	501	211	168	.....	.....	"	50	0	0	0 2 1	"	"
25	May,	1880	Leopard George	507	96	.....	.....	7	16	Psh. and Town Corowa, Co. Hume	0	1	0	0 0 1	"	"
25	"	1880	"	"	507	97	.....	8	16	"	0	1	0	0 0 1	"	"
1	Mar.,	1881	Lane William John and ors.	527	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. and Town Candelo, Co. Auckland	2	2	0	.....	"	"
1	"	1881	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	527	217	104	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Kenyu, Co. King	0	2	0	.....	"	"
1	"	1881	"	"	527	218	105	.....	.....	"	1	0	0	.....	"	"
1	"	1881	"	"	527	219	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Walbundry, Co. Hume	1	2	0	.....	"	"
7	Feb.,	1881	Lardner Alfred and ors.	528	104	.....	.....	1	127	Psh. Great Marlow, City Grafton, Co. Clarence	5	2	0	.....	"	"
21	Mar.,	1881	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	531	214	112	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Euadera, Co. Wynyard	1	0	0	.....	"	"
21	"	1881	"	"	531	215	113	.....	.....	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
4	April,	1881	"	"	535	161	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Richmond, Co. Hume	1	2	0	.....	"	"
25	"	1881	Lee Charles Alfred and ors.	539	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Tenterfield, Co. Clive	1	0	0	.....	"	"
6	June,	1881	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	541	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Redbank, Co. Nicholson	1	2	0	.....	"	"
19	April,	1881	Lovett David	541	157	.....	.....	1	37	Psh. and Town Seaham, Co. Durham	0	2	0	.....	"	"
25	July,	1881	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	543	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	1	2	0	0 5 0	Assurance paid.	"
29	Aug.,	1881	Lewis Walter James and ors.	551	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	2	2	0	.....	"	"
12	Sept.,	1881	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	559	211	46	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Umutbee, Co. Wynyard	1	2	0	.....	"	"
5	"	1881	Laidlaw Alexander and ors.	560	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young	0	2	10	.....	"	"
5	"	1881	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	560	15	.....	.....	1 and 2	14	Psh. and Vil. Walbundry, Co. Hume	1	0	0	.....	"	"
5	"	1881	"	"	560	16	.....	3	14	"	0	2	0	.....	"	"
8	Aug.,	1881	Lane Edwin Hurst	560	95	19	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Roche, Co. Gordon	60	0	0	0 2 6	"	"
17	Oct.,	1881	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	561	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Moulamein, Co. Wakool	1	2	0	.....	"	"

21 "	1884	Leonard John	691	148	100	.....	.....	Psh. Parkes, Co. Ashburnham	40	0	0	.....	0	5	0	"	
30 May,	1884	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	705	144	.....	.....	.....	Psh., Vil., and Co. Urana	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
16 June,	1884	Loder Andrew	707	90	71	.....	.....	Psh. Warrarah, Co. Buckland	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
5 "	1884	Levy Henrietta.....	713	110	.....	15	42	Psh. and Town Balranald, Co. Cairn	0	1	35	.....	.....	0	5	0	"
5 "	1884	"	713	111	.....	16	42	"	0	1	35	.....	.....	0	5	0	"
5 "	1884	"	713	112	.....	17	42	"	0	1	35	.....	.....	0	5	0	"
5 "	1884	Levy Ivan (a minor)	713	113	.....	6	42	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	0	5	0	"
5 "	1884	Levy Oscar (a minor)	713	114	.....	7	42	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	0	5	0	"
5 "	1884	Levy Rudolph (a minor)	713	115	.....	5	42	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	0	5	0	"
30 July,	1884	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	713	241	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Mullanjandra, Co. Goulburn.....	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
25 "	1884	"	713	242	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Pejar, Co. Argyle	0	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
4 Aug.,	1884	Litchfield George and ors.	713	243	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Macquarie, Town Port Macquarie East, Co. Macquarie.	6	3	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
3 Sept.,	1884	Lloyd Francis, senior	720	37	61	.....	.....	Psh. Jugiong, Co. Harden	1	2	38	0	0	3	0	5	0
1 "	1884	Lyons Charles Edwd. (a minor)	720	38	.....	1	11	Psh. and Vil. Galargambone, Co. Gowen.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
1 "	1884	"	720	39	.....	5	11	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
1 "	1884	"	720	40	.....	6	12	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
26 Nov.,	1884	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	725	21	.....	.....	.....	At Temora, Psh. Bundawarrarah, Co. Bland	0	2	6	.....	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.		
10 Dec.,	1884	"	749	223	2	.....	.....	Psh. Nungus, Co. Clarendon	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
10 "	1884	"	729	224	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Warragubogra, Co. Denison	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
18 "	1884	Lee George	731	171	129	.....	.....	Psh. South Condoumlin, Co. Gipps	146	0	0	0	7	7	1	0	0
23 Jan.,	1885	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	733	106	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Dalton, Co. King	1	2	0	.....	.....	Free.	.....	"
23 "	1885	Lannon William C. and ors.	733	107	2	.....	.....	Psh. Darbysleigh, Co. Hardinge	4	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	Show Ground, &c.	
23 "	1885	Lett Walter and ors.	733	108	.....	3	9	Town Barmedman, Psh. Mandamah, Co. Bland.....	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	School of Arts.	
9 Mar.,	1885	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	735	153	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Buraja, Co. Hume	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burial Ground.	
18 Feb.,	1885	"	741	79	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Berry Jerry, Co. Bourke	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
21 Mar.,	1885	Luke John P. and ors.....	745	140	112	.....	.....	Psh. Marleo, Co. Macquarie	2	0	0	.....	.....	0	5	0	Assurance paid.
7 May,	1885	Lucas George B.	745	200	183	.....	.....	Psh. Namima, Co. Murray	16	0	28	0	1	0	0	5	0
22 April,	1885	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	747	12	42	.....	.....	Psh. Wagara, Co. Buecleuch	1	2	0	.....	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.		
20 May,	1885	Lynch John P. W.	749	168	690	.....	.....	Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	4	0	17	0	0	8	0	5	0
20 "	1885	"	749	169	692	.....	.....	" .....	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
20 "	1885	"	749	170	693	.....	.....	" .....	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
20 "	1885	"	749	171	865	.....	.....	" .....	4	0	17	0	0	8	0	5	0
20 "	1885	"	749	172	867	.....	.....	" .....	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
20 "	1885	"	749	173	868	.....	.....	" .....	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
5 June,	1885	London Chartered Bank of Australia.	751	46	1	.....	.....	Psh. Gungarry, Co. Clyde	73	3	0	0	3	10	0	10	0
15 Aug.,	1885	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	751	230	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Murringo, Co. Monteagle	1	2	0	.....	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.		
25 July,	1885	Loder Andrew	757	135	137	.....	.....	Psh. Warrarah, Co. Buckland	108	0	0	0	5	8	1	0	0
14 "	1885	Lee Mary	761	154	139	.....	.....	Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0	1	7½	0	0	2	0	5	0
30 Sept.,	1885	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	763	144	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Borce, Co. Clarendon.....	1	2	0	.....	.....	Free.	.....	"
14 Oct.,	1885	"	763	145	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Wallendoon, Co. Harden	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
9 "	1885	Luffman John	763	179	2	.....	.....	Psh. Killara, Co. Killara	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....
16 "	1885	Lawrence Stephen	765	229	3	20	.....	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	5	0
2 April,	1886	Leyden Daniel	787	114	403	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	0	3	13	0	0	10	0	5	0
13 Aug.,	1886	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	805	16	.....	.....	Part of 41	At Marsden, Psh. Berigan, Co. Bland	1	2	0	.....	.....	Free.	.....	"
13 "	1886	"	805	17	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Mundarlo, Co. Wynyard	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
30 "	1886	Laurie Joseph and ors.	805	250	.....	.....	.....	At Laurieton, Psh. Camdenhaven, Co. Macquarie.....	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
14 Sept.,	1886	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	811	36	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Mandamah, Co. Bland	1	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
16 "	1886	Levy Abraham H. and ors.....	811	37	249	.....	.....	Psh. Candelo, Co. Auckland	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public Hospital.	
16 "	1886	Lynch James Jos. and ors.....	811	38	.....	.....	.....	At Taralga, Psh. Grinecor, Co. Argyle.....	56	2	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public Recreation.	
30 "	1886	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	811	165	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Currathool, Co. Sturt	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burial Ground.	
19 Oct.,	1886	"	813	27	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Gunning, Co. King	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
26 "	1886	Livingstone Donald.....	815	52	XXVI	.....	.....	Psh. Coraki, Co. Rous.....	41	0	0	0	1	9	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
8 Dec., 1886	Levy Lewis W. and anor.	821	152	118			Psh. Evan, Co. Buckland	a. r. p. 160 0 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 1 10 0	Burial Ground.
25 Feb., 1887	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	827	175				At and Psh. Burrumbuttock, Co. Hume	2 0 0		Free.	
28 " 1887	Laby William	831	104	62			Psh. Wondaby, Co. Bligh	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	Burial Ground.
9 Mar., 1887	Leard Claudius	831	105	112			Psh. Coulson, Co. Brisbane	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
29 " 1887	Levy Lewis W.	835	76	2			Psh. and Co. Sandon	40 2 0	0 2 1	0 10 0	Burial Ground.
10 May, 1887	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	837	237				At and Psh. Bookham, Co. Harden	2 0 0		Free.	
10 " 1887	" " "	837	238				Psh. Eurongilly, Co. Clarendon	1 0 0		"	"
12 " 1887	" " "	837	239				Near and Psh. Jugiong, Co. Harden	1 2 0		"	"
10 " 1887	Larnach Donald and ors.	837	240				Psh. Galbraith, Co. Bathurst	4 1 20		"	"
30 April, 1887	Leahy Daniel	839	80		1	5	Vil. and Psh. Noorooma, Co. Dampier	0 1 24	0 0 2	0 5 0	Burial Ground.
30 " 1887	" " "	839	81		2	5	" " "	0 1 24	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" " "	839	82		3	5	" " "	0 1 24	0 0 2	0 5 0	Burial Ground.
26 May, 1887	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	839	170				Psh. Cooba, Co. Clarendon	2 0 0		Free.	
16 June, 1887	Louterton Charles	843	185	243			Psh. Jindalee, Co. Harden	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	Burial Ground.
22 " 1887	Lee George	845	191	135			Psh. South Oondoulin, Co. Gipps	234 1 0	0 12 2	1 10 0	
19 July, 1887	Louterton Charles	849	54	141			Psh. Jindalee, Co. Harden	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	Burial Ground.
16 Aug., 1887	Lokeman John	851	144	1			Psh. Merlin, Co. Westmoreland	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	Levy Lewis W. and anor.	853	97	52			Psh. Parnell, Co. Buckland	179 0 0	0 11 2	1 10 0	Burial Ground.
10 Nov., 1887	Lucas Martin	863	44		6	4	Vil. Yantabulla, Psh. Murrumbidgee, Co. Irrara	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 Sept., 1887	Lum Look	863	120		2	2	Vil. Tiboburna, Psh. Hermitage, Co. Tongowoko	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	Burial Ground.
23 Dec., 1887	Lynch John	869	104	181			Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	37 3 9	0 2 4	0 10 0	
6 " 1887	Lees Cornelius	869	211	122			Psh. Nepean, Co. Cook	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	Burial Ground.
16 Jan., 1888	Lanigan Right Rev. William and ors.	871	114				At Grong Grong, Psh. Lupton, Co. Bourke	1 2 0		Free.	
20 " 1888	London Chartered Bank of Australia (Ltd.)	875	84	14			Psh. Ginghet, Co. Clyde	367 2 0	0 19 2	2 10 0	Assurance paid.
19 Feb., 1888	Laurie Alexander T.	877	77	36, 37			Psh. Boranel, Co. Gloucester	162 3 0	0 6 9	1 0 0	
19 " 1888	" " "	877	78	39			" " "	317 0 0	0 13 3	2 0 0	Assurance paid.
3 Mar., 1888	Lewis Mortimer W., junior, and anor.	877	176		24	24	Town East Maitland, Psh. Maitland, Co. Northumberland	0 2 0		0 10 0	
3 " 1888	" " "	877	177		25	24	" " "	0 2 0		0 10 0	Assurance paid.
3 " 1888	" " "	877	178		26	24	" " "	0 2 0		0 10 0	
3 May, 1888	Lucas Alfred H.	885	58	126, 127			Psh. Howlong, Co. Hume	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
15 Aug., 1888	Liddiard Alfred W.	895	80	33			Psh. Wattamondara, Co. Forbes	38 2 10	0 1 7	0 5 0	
11 Sept., 1888	Lansdown Elizabeth	899	141	40			Psh. Meryla, Co. Camden	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
17 Nov., 1888	Locke Edward Jno.	907	166		19	8	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancoonina	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
3 Dec., 1888	Lomon George	909	5		13	29	Town and Psh. Coonabarrabran, Co. Gowen	0 1 37	0 0 5	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
3 " 1888	" " "	909	6		14	29	" " "	0 1 37	0 0 5	0 5 0	
23 Nov., 1888	Lemon John	909	70	403			Psh. Wombat, Co. Harden	31 2 0	0 6 8	1 0 0	Assurance paid.
9 Jan., 1889	Lee Walter H.	911	157	200			Psh. Bray, Co. Yancoonina	1 0 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
29 " 1889	Loughrey Annie	913	182	77			Tambur Springs, Psh. Tambar, Co. Pottinger	8 3 10	0 1 10	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
5 April, 1889	Lakeman Allan and anor.	919	237	2			Psh. Narrandera, Co. Cooper	3 3 28	0 1 3	0 5 0	
4 June, 1889	Lanigan William	933	66		3	15	Vil. and Psh. Tocumwal, Co. Denison	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
26 " 1889	Lynch Daniel	935	56		3	84	At and Psh. North Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	1 1 20	0 0 3	0 5 0	
5 July, 1889	Lynch Patrick	935	57	318			" " "	2 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
22 " 1889	Leahy Patrick	939	5	124			Psh. Toual, Co. Murray	42 0 0	0 1 9	0 5 0	
8 Aug., 1889	Lavis Joseph	939	126	1			Psh. Eldon, Co. Gloucester	40 0 0		0 5 0	Assurance paid.
23 " 1889	Landers William	941	20	42			Psh. Dungog, Co. Durham	52 0 0	0 2 2	0 10 0	
23 " 1889	" " "	941	21	78			" " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
23 " 1889	" " "	941	22	88			" " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	" " "	941	23	120			" " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
27 " 1889	Leitch Rachel and ors.	941	78	45			Psh. Mimosa, Co. Mitchell	160 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
27 " 1889	Lettice Samuel	941	79	125, 130			Psh. Tyrone, at Burren, Co. Brisbane	4 2 34	0 0 6	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
27 " 1889	Logan Colin M.	941	80	128			At Bunnan, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	9 0 26	0 1 0	0 5 0	
27 " 1889	" " "	941	81	135			" " "	1 3 16	0 0 3	0 5 0	

27	"	1889	"	941	82	136	"	"	2	0	34	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	
31	"	1889	Lanigan William and ors.	941	124	79,83	"	Psh. Cooba, Co. Clarendon	1	1	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
29	"	1889	Lawlies John, jun.	941	182	45	"	Psh. Gunning, Co. King	42	2	20	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	
7	Sept.,	1889	Lanigan William and ors.	943	182	"	"	Vil. Murrumburrab, Psh. Murrumbulla	0	0	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
30	Oct.,	1889	Loiterton Charles	951	152	118	"	Psh. Jindalee, Co. Harden	9	0	16	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	
18	Nov.,	1889	Leahy Patrick	953	97	72	"	Psh. Toual, Co. Murray	40	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	
18	"	1889	Leslie Thomas	953	99	26	"	Psh. Currowong, Co. Forbes	216	0	0	0	11	3	1	10	0	0	
13	Dec.,	1889	Lanigan William and ors.	955	30	527, 530, 531	"	Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	3	2	26	0	2	1	0	10	0	0	
9	Jan.,	1890	Laughamer William	955	231	352 to 354	"	"	21	0	0	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	
10	Feb.,	1890	Leis Francis C.	957	188	"	9 to 11	Town Jennings, Psh. Ballandean, Co. Clive	0	3	24	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
10	"	1890	"	957	189	"	19	"	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
10	"	1890	"	957	190	"	2	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
10	"	1890	"	957	191	"	1,2	"	0	3	23	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
10	"	1890	"	957	192	"	2	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
22	Feb.,	1890	Logan William H.	963	124	"	4	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
3	April,	1890	Lukins Alfred J.	967	149	"	5	Vil. and Psh. Glenken, Co. Selwyn	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
3	"	1890	"	967	150	"	4	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
3	"	1890	"	967	151	"	1	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
11	"	1890	Lettice Samuel	967	219	140	"	At Bunnan, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	3	1	27	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
11	"	1880	Lang Patrick M.	967	220	"	6	Vil. Bunnan, Psh. Tyrone, Co. Brisbane	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
13	May,	1890	Layfield Henry	971	32	111	"	Psh. Tatala, Co. Caddell	462	3	0	0	19	3	2	10	0	0	0
16	Aug.,	1890	Lanigan William and anor.	985	27	113	"	Psh. Hebden, Co. Urana	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0
20	Oct.,	1890	Lamph Robert G. H., jun.	993	14	13	"	Psh. Uki, Co. Clyde	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	5	0	0
23	"	1890	Loiterton John	993	17	298	"	Psh. Jindalee, Co. Harden	50	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
7	Nov.,	1890	Lawrence Alexander	995	45	"	"	Psh. and Town Balranald, Co. Caira	0	2	0	0	1	9	0	0	5	0	0
7	Jan.,	1891	Laing Elizabeth	1,001	97	"	6 to 9	Vil. and Psh. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	1	1	22	0	0	11	0	0	5	0	0
27	"	1891	Lloyd Arthur L.	1,003	249	"	8 to 10	Vil. Berowra, Psh. Cowan, Co. Cumberland	1	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
25	Feb.,	1891	Lindsay John A. M.	1,005	172	276	"	At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	3	27, 70	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
18	"	1891	Loder George	1,005	173	25	"	Psh. Gohha, Co. Durham	40	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0	0	0
3	Mar.,	1891	Loseby Charles R.	1,007	75	2	"	Psh. Jellero, Co. Camden	3	2	19	0	0	11	0	0	5	0	0
14	May,	1891	Leis Francis C.	1,015	173	"	3,4	Town Jennings, Psh. Ballandean, Co. Clive	0	3	28	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
14	"	1891	"	1,015	174	"	11 to 13	"	1	1	31	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
28	"	1891	Laver Sydney W.	1,017	116	"	8	Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
19	June,	1891	Leonard Charles	1,019	107	"	6,7	Town and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0	2	13	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
19	"	1891	"	1,019	108	"	8	"	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
19	"	1891	Lloyd John	1,019	111	"	5	Town and Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	0
24	June,	1891	Lowe Edward G.	1,019	186	5	"	Near and Psh. Torrawangee, Co. Farnell	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	5	0	0
27	July,	1891	Leader Louisa	1,023	102	"	2	Town Eugowra, Psh. Wangan, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
31	Aug.,	1891	Leo George	1,027	175	189	"	Psh. South Condoumlin, Co. Gipps	137	2	0	0	14	4	2	0	0	0	0
31	"	1891	"	1,027	176	190	"	"	133	0	0	0	13	10	2	0	0	0	0
4	Sept.,	1891	Lamb John P.	1,029	6	1,714	"	At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
17	"	1891	Lonsdale Mary A.	1,029	9	"	8	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	5	0	0
17	"	1891	"	1,029	10	"	14	"	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	10	0	0	0
2	Nov.,	1891	Lynch John	1,033	70	"	5,6	Town Muscleebrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	0	2	32	0	3	11	0	10	0	0	0
2	"	1891	Lancaster Thomas H.	1,033	142	"	6	Vil. and Psh. Broke, Co. Northumberland	0	1	36	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
23	"	1891	Light John	1,033	240	"	11	Vil. and Psh. Bimbi, Co. Bland	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
9	Dec.,	1863	M'Clelland Alexander, sen.	5	146	"	1	Town Nundle, Psh. Nundle, Co. Parry	0	1	30	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	1863	"	5	147	"	2	"	0	1	30	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	1863	"	5	148	"	3	"	0	1	30	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	1863	"	5	149	"	4	"	0	1	30	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	1863	"	5	150	"	5	"	0	1	30	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
13	Sept.,	1864	Marsh Charles Wm. and ors.	7	214	"	"	At Terrible Vale, Dist. New England, Co. Sandon	325	0	0	0	16	11	"	"	"	"	"
25	Aug.,	1864	Maguinness James	8	119	"	1	Vil. Blayne, Psh. Errol, Co. Bathurst	0	1	36	0	0	10	"	"	"	"	"
25	"	1864	"	8	120	"	2	"	0	1	35	0	0	3	"	"	"	"	"
28	Sept.,	1864	Moon Henry and anor.	8	226	3	"	Psh. Calafat, Co. Wynyard	1	0	0	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
27	Aug.,	1864	Martin Thomas	9	194	"	20	Town Coila, Psh. Congo, Co. Dampier	0	2	0	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
11	April,	1865	Mutton William	15	234	19	"	Psh. Graham, Co. Bathurst	48	0	0	0	2	0	"	"	"	"	"
4	"	1865	M'Mahon Michael	17	9	12	"	Psh. Ehrington, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
6	Nov.,	1865	Manning Henry	21	51	"	"	Town and Psh. East Nelligen, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	13	0	0	3	"	"	"	"	"
6	"	1865	"	21	52	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"
5	Feb.,	1866	Manning Edye	25	141	16	"	Psh. East Nelligen, Co. St. Vincent	5	3	24	0	0	11	"	"	"	"	"
2	June,	1865	Mutton William	25	246	17	"	Psh. Graham, Co. Bathurst	40	0	0	0	1	8	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	1865	"	25	247	18	"	"	45	0	0	0	1	11	"	"	"	"	"
6	April,	1866	Marsh John M. and ors.	26	235	"	1	Town, Psh., and Co. Wellington	2	0	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24	Jan.,	1866	Myers John	27	43	"	4	Town and Psh. Ulladulla, Co. St. Vincent	0	2	0	0	0	2	"	"	"	"	"

Grant for Hospital.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot	Section.	Situation	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks
		Vol.	Fol.								
10 Feb., 1866	Mutton William	28	32	46			Psh. Graham, Co. Bathurst	50 0 0	£ 2 1	£ s. d.	
17 April, 1866	M'Donald John	32	222	3-27			On Goulburn River, Psh. unnamed, Co. Phillip	30 0 0	0 1 3		
11 July, 1866	M'Pherson Margaret	34	134	71, 107			Psh. Ganbenang, Co. Westmoreland	84 1 0	0 3 6		
2 Mar., 1867	Maddox Mary	44	243	3-1			Psh. Lidsdale, Co. Cook	40 0 0	0 1 8		
10 April, 1867	M'Lennon Harriett	45	48		4	60	Town and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0 0 8	0 0 2		
6 May, 1867	M'Donald John	47	230	2-28			On Goulburn River, Psh. unnamed, Co. Phillip	32 0 0	0 1 4		
27 June, 1867	M'Culley Samuel	49	93	3-XLVIII			Psh. Hearne, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8		
5 Oct., 1867	M'Donald George Fredk.	56	187	86			Psh. Pokolbin, Co. Northumberland	98 0 0	0 4 1		
13 Nov., 1867	Mackay George M.	58	55		6	28	Town and Psh. Coonabarrabran, Co. Gowen	0 2 3	0 0 2		
13 " 1867	"	58	56		3	30	"	0 1 37	0 0 2		
20 " 1867	M'Cue William	58	236				On Stony Creek Gold-field, Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	1 0 0	0 0 2		
5 Dec., 1867	M'Rae Myles	61	67		13	3	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0 1 0	0 0 5		
2 April, 1868	Mitchell Roderick M.	66	86		1	25	Town Weimby, Psh. Benougal, Co. Cairn	0 2 0			Paid.
9 May, 1868	Mackagen John	67	65		8	28	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young	0 2 0	0 0 6		
9 " 1868	M'Lean John	67	67		4	25	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
14 Dec., 1867	Maeduff William F.	70	33		9	6	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0 1 0	0 0 1		
14 Aug., 1868	Murphy Thomas	72	191	31			Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	1 1 24			
20 Nov., 1868	Manning John and ors.	77	27		Part of	46	City of Sydney, Psh. St. Phillip, Co. Cumberland	0 0 2½	0 4 8		"
27 May, 1869	M'Kay Richard	86	65	9			Psh. Hindmarsh, Co. Wynyard	0 1 0	0 0 1		
10 June, 1869	Moxon James	86	203	14			Psh. Dulabree, Co. Roxburgh	1 0 8			"
2 Nov., 1869	M'Phillamy Robert	93	133	15			Psh. Walbrook, Co. Georgiana	40 0 0			"
4 Mar., 1870	M'Cullum John	98	124		9	4	Town and Psh. Tumbarumba, Co. Selwyn	0 1 0	0 0 1		
28 April, 1870	Mack Henry	99	202	155			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 3		
4 July, 1870	M'Cormick James	102	114	14			Psh. Tyraman, Co. Durham	40 0 0	0 1 8		
29 " 1870	Millar James	104	185		5	45	Town and Psh. Moree, Co. Corallie	0 2 0	0 0 2		
29 " 1870	"	104	186		8	45	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
10 Aug., 1870	Martin John	105	212		2	38	Near and Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	1 0 0	0 0 2		
23 Sept., 1870	M'Master John	108	138	3			Psh. Wellington, Co. Gough	92 0 0	0 3 10		
29 " 1870	M'Donald John	108	40	1			Psh. Tiddinbilla, Co. Coweey	40 0 0			"
5 May, 1871	M'Phillamy Robert	120	59	31			Psh. Newrea, Co. Gordon	48 0 0	0 2 0		
26 " 1871	Mackay Alexander	121	3	29			Psh. Wallendoon, Co. Harden	42 1 0			"
26 " 1871	"	121	4	3			"	40 0 0			"
9 June, 1871	Moss Eliza	121	234		5	3	Psh. and Town Hay, Co. Waradgery	0 2 0			"
9 " 1871	"	121	235		4	3	"	0 2 0			"
17 July, 1871	M'Donald John	123	134	22			Psh. Coggan, Co. Phillip	40 0 0	0 1 8		
17 " 1871	"	123	135	23			"	40 0 0	0 1 8		
8 Sept., 1871	Miller John	126	34	13			Psh. St. David, Co. Bathurst	40 0 0	0 1 8		
6 Oct., 1871	M'Glade Daniel	127	152		9	3	Psh. and Vil. Wantabadgery, Co. Clarendon	0 2 0	0 0 2		
6 " 1871	"	127	153		8	3	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
6 " 1871	"	127	154		3	3	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
6 " 1871	"	127	155		4	3	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
3 Nov., 1871	M'Donald John	129	1	7/9			Psh. Coggan, Co. Phillip	60 0 0	0 2 6		
2 Jan., 1872	M'Cormick James	131	196	37			Psh. Tyraman, Co. Durham	20 0 0	0 0 10		
2 " 1872	"	131	197	41			"	20 0 0	0 0 10		
2 " 1872	"	131	198	46			"	20 0 0	0 0 10		
2 " 1872	"	131	199	47			"	20 0 0	0 0 10		
20 " 1872	M'Lachlan Hugh	132	148	30			Psh. Wayo, Co. Argyle	40 0 0			"
17 Feb., 1872	M'Donald Alexander	135	216	7/7			Psh. Coggan, Co. Phillip	40 0 0	0 1 8		
24 April, 1872	Mack Henry, jun.	138	31	324			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	1 3 39½	0 0 3		
24 " 1872	"	138	32	325			"	2 0 0	0 0 3		
15 May, 1872	Mehrton John Henry	140	77	3			Psh. Ardning, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	0 0 2		
1 June, 1872	Mack Henry, jun.	141	114	326			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	1 2 19	0 0 2		
16 Aug., 1872	Moore Helena (a minor)	144	240	104			Psh. Warrungunia, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0			"
30 Oct., 1872	MacMicking Robt. St. Ringan	150	90	55			Psh. Maumus, Co. Selwyn	40 0 0			"
21 Jan., 1873	MacDonnell William and ors.	153	183	1-7			Psh. Yundoo, Co. Monteagle	40 0 0	0 3 4		
15 Mar., 1873	M'Phee Angus	158	214	61			Psh. Tyndale, Co. Clarence	72 2 0			"
15 " 1873	"	158	215	65			"	75 0 0			"
15 " 1873	"	158	216	66			"	62 0 0			"

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
4 Jan., 1877	M'Alpine William	328	57	31			Psh. Bulga, Co. Hunter	a. r. p. 20 1 20	£ s. d. 0 0 10		
4 " 1877	" "	328	58	26			Psh. Wareng, Co. Hunter	20 1 31	0 0 10		
4 " 1877	" "	328	59	27			" "	21 3 30	0 0 11		
10 July, 1877	M'Cllelland Alexander	328	61	119			Psh. "Nundle, Co. Parry	40 0 0	0 1 8		
10 " 1877	M'Donald Alexander	328	62	36			Psh. Wollara, Co. Brisbane	24 2 0	0 1 0		
10 " 1877	M'Lachlan Robert	338	164	44			Psh. Wayo, Co. Argyle	50 0 0	0 2 1		
9 June, 1877	M'Phillamy Charles	338	171	49			Psh. Towyal, Co. Gipps	183 0 0	0 7 8		
10 Dec., 1877	Moyle John	347	134	384			Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	1 0 28 ³ / ₄	0 0 2		
5 Nov., 1877	Martin Walter A.	366	104		10	74	Town and Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	0 2 0	0 0 2		
1 April, 1878	M'Kenzie John	373	209	8-3			Psh. Yaraman, Co. Georgiana	30 0 0	0 1 3		
10 Jan., 1878	M'Grath James	377	128	7			Psh. Macquarie, Co. Roxburgh	2 0 0	0 0 3		
10 " 1878	" "	377	129	8			" "	2 0 0	0 0 3		
10 Nov., 1877	M'Keahnie Alexander A.	379	164	9			Psh. Duncan, Co. Beresford	40 0 0	0 1 8		
10 Jan., 1878	Moore William	381	104		1	12	Vil. Attunga, Psh. Tamworth	0 2 0	0 0 2		
1 Feb., 1878	Mathews Georgina	383	186				Psh. Illaroo, Co. Camden	2 2 0	0 0 1		
1 " 1878	M'Innes John	384	19	80			Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	44 0 0	0 1 10		
1 " 1878	Mallon John	384	24	71			Psh. Merricumbene, Co. Dampier	2 0 0	0 0 2		
1 " 1878	" "	384	25	72			" "	2 0 0	0 0 2		
9 Mar., 1878	M'Kenzie William	393	162				Psh. Tooleybuc, Co. Wakool	0 2 32			Church Grant.
9 " 1878	Myers George and ors.	393	164				" "	0 0 6	Free		Volunteer Grant.
1 Jan., 1879	Moore Edward L.	400	89	2			Psh. Colong, Co. Westmoreland	50 0 0			
1 Oct., 1878	Malone Sarah	403	215		15	56	Town and Psh. Warialda, Co. Burnett	0 1 35	0 0 2		
1 " 1878	" "	403	216		16	56	" "	0 1 35	0 0 2		
1 " 1878	" "	403	217		17	56	" "	0 1 35	0 0 2		
12 Dec., 1878	Murphy Alexander D.	404	35	4		18	Vil. Corce, Psh. Currabunganong	0 2 0	0 0 2		
12 " 1878	Murphy Francis R.	404	36	8		15	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2		
2 Nov., 1878	Mursden Harriet	407	8		5	1	Vil. Wallendbeen, Psh. Wallendoon	0 2 0	0 0 4		
2 " 1878	" "	407	9		2	3	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4		
2 " 1878	" "	407	10		2	4	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4		
10 Feb., 1879	M'Donald John	418	146	18			Psh. Urayarra, Co. Cowley	120 0 0			Paid.
22 Jan., 1879	Muckenzie Allan and anor.	418	165		7	7	Town and Psh. Bethungra, Co. Clarendon	0 2 0	0 0 4		
22 " 1878	" " "	418	166		6	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 4		
22 " 1879	" " "	418	167		7	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 4		
22 " 1879	" " "	418	168		8	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 4		
3 " 1879	" " "	418	169	60			Psh. Cumjcong, Co. Harden	1 0 11			Paid.
1 Nov., 1878	Moloney Patrick	418	206	1,010			Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle	1 2 22	0 0 3		
1 " 1878	" "	418	207	1,011			" "	1 2 33	0 0 3		
1 " 1878	" "	418	208	1,012			" "	1 3 22 ³ / ₄	0 0 3		
20 Feb., 1879	M'Inerney John	426	20	101			Psh. Currowang, Co. Argyle	43 0 0			Paid.
20 " 1879	" "	426	21	144			" "	51 0 0			"
30 Jan., 1879	M'Kenzie Malcolm	426	73	116			Psh. Brungle, Co. Buccleuch	40 0 0	0 1 8		
2 " 1879	M'Kinney Robert	426	75	423			Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 2 25	0 0 1		
2 " 1879	M'Pherson Ewen	426	106	2-73			Psh. Cluny, Co. Waradgery	40 0 0	0 1 8		
2 Feb., 1879	Mealicott Charles H.	426	144	2-1			Psh. Urllotia, Co., Windeyer	179 0 0	0 7 6		
30 Jan., 1879	Millane Patrick	426	149	2-72			Psh. Moora Moora, Co. Gipps	40 0 0	0 1 8		
31 " 1879	Moyle William	426	199	62			Psh. Taree, Co. Macquarie	40 0 0	0 1 8		
31 Mar., 1879	Michaelis Charles	434	91		9	26	Town Psh. and Co., Urana	0 2 0	0 0 2		
14 May, 1879	Mackenzie Allan	442	228		5	6	Vil. and Psh. Bethungra, Co. Clarendon	0 2 0	0 0 2		
14 " 1879	" "	442	229		6	6	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2		
13 " 1879	Mitchell Charles	447	66		20	13	Town and Psh. Barraba, Co. Darling	0 1 30	0 0 2		
10 June, 1879	Marsh Matthew H.	448	144	85-86			Psh. Blacknote, Co. Sandon	78 0 0	0 3 3		
26 May, 1879	M'Mahon Thomas	449	132		7	75	Town and Psh. Tenterfield, Co. Olive	0 2 0	0 0 2		
9 Mar., 1878	M'Bride David D. and ors.	459	80	2			At Lawrence, Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	1 0 0			Church Grant
9 " 1878	" "	459	81	3			" "	0 2 0			"
1 July, 1878	M'Diarmid Neil and ors.	459	82	4			At and Psh. Dubbo, Co. Lincoln	0 2 10			"
10 May, 1877	M'Ewen Alexander and ors.	459	88		5	18	Town and Psh. Mudgee, Co. Wellington	0 2 0			"
20 " 1877	" "	459	89		6, 7	18	" "	1 0 0			"
13 Jan., 1872	M'Hurth Daniel and ors.	459	91	Part of 159			Psh. Cambewarra, Co. Camden	0 2 0			"

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant	Name.	Reference		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
14 June, 1880	M'Gregor Alexander Peter	507	106	54			Psh. of and at Boggabri, Co. Pottinger	a. r. p. 7 3 8	£ s. d. 0 0 8	£ s. d.	
14 " 1880	" " "	507	107	55			" " "	7 3 8	0 0 8		
30 " 1880	Municipal Council of Tenterfield	507	128				Psh. and Town Tenterfield, Co. Clive	1 0 21			
30 " 1880	" " "	507	129			Part of 68	" " "	6 0 32			
30 " 1880	" " "	507	130			Part of 69	" " "	6 0 32			
30 " 1880	Municipal Council of Nowra	509	247	159			Psh. of and near Nowra, Co. St. Vincent	637 2 0			
13 Oct., 1880	Municipal Council of Grafton	511	51			48	Psh. Great Marlow, Town Grafton, Co. Clarence	8 3 8			
13 " 1880	" " "	511	52			49	" " "	8 3 8			
20 " 1880	Mayoh Mary	511	180	13			Psh. Moppity, Co. Harden	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 " 1880	Mead John	515	77	23			Psh. Wang Wank, Co. Gloucester	40 0 0	0 1 8		
3 Nov., 1880	M'Clelland Alexander	515	231	105			Psh. Nundle, Co. Parry	2 0 0	0 0 3		
14 Dec., 1880	M'Kinnon Lachlan	522	225	100			Psh. Nemingha, Co. Parry	80 0 0	0 3 4		
14 " 1880	Meers Samuel	522	238	8			Psh. Collie, Co. Ewenmar	40 0 0	0 1 8		
10 Jan., 1881	Moorehead John	523	237	11			Psh. Elderbury, Co. Hardinge	120 0 0	0 5 0		
10 " 1881	" " "	523	238	13			" " "	40 0 0	0 1 8		
1 Mar., 1881	M'Keachie Alexander and ors.	527	221			16	Vil. Delegete, Psh. Hayden, Co. Wellesley	0 2 0			
1 " 1881	" " "	527	222			11 and 12 16	" " "	1 0 0			
1 " 1891	Municipal Council of Randwick	527	224				Psh. Alexandria, at Coogee, Co. Cumberland	9 2 37			
1 " 1861	" " "	527	225				" " "	2 2 14			
1 " 1881	" " "	527	226				Psh. Alexandria, Co. Cumberland	0 2 38			
1 " 1881	" " "	527	227				Psh. Alexandria, at Coogee, Co. Cumberland	2 1 20			
10 Jan., 1881	Milne George and ors.	528	48				Psh. Colville, Vil. Guyong, Co. Bathurst	0 2 32			
10 " 1881	Marshall Joseph	531	90	34			Psh. Morrissett, Co. Northumberland	32 1 20	0 1 4	0 5 0	
21 Mar., 1881	M'Dougall Robert and ors.	531	216				Psh. Ponto, Co. Gordon	0 2 10			
21 " 1881	Mackenzie Alexander Kenneth	531	217				" " "	2 2 0			
21 " 1881	Moore Charles and ors.	531	219				Psh. Falnash, at Meadow Lea, Co. Roxburgh	2 2 0			
21 " 1881	Moore John and ors.	531	220				" " "	2 2 0			
21 " 1881	Myers George and ors.	531	221				" " "	0 0 5			
1 Feb., 1881	" " "	531	222				Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgunia, Co. Georgiana	0 0 5			
19 April, 1881	M'Guirk Thomas	537	192	120			Psh. Cuddryong, Co. Georgiana	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 " 1881	M'Vicar Donald	537	193	41			Psh. Kempfield, Co. Georgiana	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1881	Moss Moses and ors.	539	240				Psh. of and at Tenterfield, Co. Clive	0 1 0			
25 " 1881	Mullens Josiah and ors.	539	241				" " "	0 2 0			
30 May, 1881	Myers George and ors.	541	32				Psh. of and near Dungowan, Co. Parry	0 0 5			
6 June, 1881	" " "	541	33				Psh. Redbank, Co. Nicholson	0 0 5			
2 May, 1881	M'Kenzie William	541	212	210			Psh. Three Brothers, Co. Bathurst	75 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
13 June, 1881	Myers George and ors.	543	191			Part of 15	Psh. Taloumbi, Co. Clarence	0 0 5			
13 " 1881	" " "	543	192				Psh. Anderson, Co. Gough	0 0 5			
13 " 1881	" " "	543	193				Psh. Boree Cabonne, near Cudal, Co. Ashburnham	0 0 5			
13 " 1881	Mitchell John	547	41	25			Psh. More-dun, Co. Hardinge	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 May, 1881	M'Culloch Sir James and anor.	547	192	62			Psh. Rutherford, Co. Waradgery	56 0 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
30 " 1881	" " "	547	193	69			" " "	20 0 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
4 July, 1881	M'Innes Alexander	548	122	102			Psh. Laggan, Co. Georgiana	40 0 0		Free.	Paid.
29 Aug., 1881	Myers George and ors.	551	231				Psh. of and at Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	0 0 5			
30 May, 1881	M'Culloch Sir James and anor.	553	156	64			Psh. Rutherford, Co. Waradgery	11 2 36	0 0 7	0 5 0	
11 July, 1881	M'Cauley Robert John	555	86	177			Psh. Kendall, Co. Westmoreland	17 1 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
11 " 1881	Moore John	557	145	204			Psh. Thornshope, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1881	Murray Robert Thomas Adam	557	149			6 26	Psh. and Vil. Cowra, Co. Bathurst	0 2 1	0 0 6	0 5 0	
18 " 1881	Mitchell John	559	104	28			Psh. Mackenzie, Co. Hardinge	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
22 Aug., 1881	Myers George and ors.	559	218	7			Psh. of and at Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0 0 5			
12 Sept., 1881	" " "	559	219	44			Psh. Umutbee, Co. Wynyard	0 0 5			
22 Aug., 1881	" " "	559	220				Psh. of and at Walgett, Co. Baradine	0 0 5			
5 Sept., 1881	" " "	560	24				Psh. of and at Ashford, Co. Arrawatta	0 0 5			
5 " 1881	" " "	560	25				Psh. Burdekin, at Attunga, Co. Inglis	0 0 2			
5 " 1881	" " "	560	26				Psh. of and at Balrauld, Co. Cairn	0 0 6			
5 " 1881	" " "	560	27	IV			Psh. Bourke, Co. Cooper	0 0 5			
5 " 1881	" " "	560	28			11 40	Psh. and Town Quirindi, Co. Buckland	0 0 5			
5 " 1881	Mitchell James Robert	560	47	21			Psh. Mackenzie, Co. Hardinge	100 0 0	0 4 2	Free.	

22 Aug., 1881	M'Intosh Alexander	560	198	43	.....	.....	Psh. Dinoga, Co. Murchison	40	0	0	0	1	10	0	5	0
26 Sept., 1881	M'Dougall Robert Stewart and ors.	561	102	.....	.....	.....	Psh. South Bellingen, at Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	0	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 " 1881	M'Gregor Dugald and ors.	561	103	.....	1	35	Psh. Ulmarra, Vil. Goldstream, Co. Clarence	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 " 1881	" " "	561	104	.....	2	35	Psh. Moulamein, Co. "Wakool"	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Oct., 1881	M'Vean John and ors.	561	106	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Baldwin, Co. Hardinge	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 " 1881	Myers George and ors.	561	107	.....	.....	.....	Psh. South Bellingen, at Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Sept., 1881	" " "	561	108	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and near Hargraves, Co. Wellington	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 " 1881	" " "	561	109	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Yass, Co. King	21	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
29 Aug., 1881	M'Nally Peter	561	214	174	.....	.....	Psh. Fitzgerald, Co. Phillip	19	2	28	0	1	4	0	5	0
6 June, 1881	Mara Margaret	561	215	11	.....	.....	Psh. and Town Wingham, Co. Macquarie	0	1	30	0	0	4	0	5	0
12 Sept., 1881	M'Donald George and ors.	563	124	.....	8	9	Psh. Moreduin, Co. Hardinge	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
24 Oct., 1881	Mitchell John	571	197	210	.....	.....	" " "	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
24 " 1881	" " "	571	198	211	.....	.....	" " "	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
24 " 1881	" " "	571	199	212	.....	.....	Psh. and Vil. Peel, Co. Roxburgh	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dec., 1881	Myers George and ors.	573	168	.....	.....	.....	Psh. and Vil. Warialda, Co. Burnett	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
7 Nov., 1881	Malone Annie	577	62	.....	6	59	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
7 " 1881	" " "	577	63	.....	7	59	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
7 " 1881	" " "	577	64	.....	8	59	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
7 " 1881	Mitchell Thomas	577	68	.....	3	10	Psh. Perry, Town and Co. Menindee	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
3 Jan., 1882	M'Murray James	580	218	62	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Windeyer, Co. Wellington	0	3	18	0	0	3	0	5	0
12 Dec., 1881	" " "	580	219	63	.....	.....	" " "	0	2	22	0	0	3	0	5	0
16 Jan., 1882	Murphy James, jun.	580	230	7-1	.....	.....	Psh. Mungery, Co. Leichhardt	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
16 " 1882	Menlove Edward	583	46	22	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Adelong, Co. Wynyard	7	1	4	0	0	9	Free	.....	.....
20 Feb., 1882	Mackenzie William	583	130	90	.....	.....	Psh. Yarraman, Co. Georgiana	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
16 Jan., 1882	Mcready Rev. Henry and ors.	583	206	.....	17	10	Psh. and Town Lismore, Co. Rous	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
9 " 1882	M'Dougall Robert Stuart and ors.	583	234	.....	.....	.....	Psh. West Coraki, Vil. Coraki, Co. Richmond	0	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 " 1882	Marsh John Milbourne and ors.	583	237	.....	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	26	Town, Psh., and Co. Wellington	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Sept., 1881	M'Lean Donald	585	233	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tooloom, Co. Buller	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
13 Mar., 1882	M'Donald Lachlan and ors.	587	109	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tinonee, Co. Gloucester	1	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Feb., 1882	Mitchett George	591	166	86	.....	.....	Psh. Morven, Co. Hume	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
27 Mar., 1882	Mackay John Kenneth	593	221	90	.....	.....	Psh. Mummell, Co. Hawes	52	0	0	0	2	9	0	10	0
13 " 1882	M'Lean Robert and ors.	593	225	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Bohnock, Co. Gloucester	1	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 " 1882	Murray John and ors.	593	233	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Tinonee, Co. Gloucester	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 " 1882	Marsh Matthew Henry	595	128	92	.....	.....	Psh. Boorolong, Co. Sandon	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
3 Oct., 1881	Morgan Charles and ors.	597	46	60	.....	.....	Psh. Boblegigbie, Co. Bourke	45	0	0	0	1	11	0	5	0
13 Feb., 1882	M'Donald Alexander	599	160	81	.....	.....	Psh. Coggan, Co. Phillip	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
11 April, 1882	Maginnity Mary	601	4	10	.....	.....	Psh. Burra, Co. Selwyn	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
17 " 1882	Medlicott Richard Solomon	601	8	4	.....	.....	Psh. Burrawandool, Co. Finch	80	1	0	0	3	5	0	10	0
29 May, 1882	Municipal Council of Musclebrook.	601	152	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Rowan, Town Musclebrook, Co. Durham	0	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 " 1882	M'Coughey David and ors.	601	202	8	.....	.....	Psh. Jerilderie, Co. Urana	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 " 1882	Mackenzie Murdo Cameron and ors.	601	203	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Russell, Vil. Aberdeen, Co. Durham	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Mar., 1882	M'Leod John and ors.	601	207	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Coolac, Co. Harden	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 " 1882	M'Rae Roderick and ors.	601	208	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Chandler, Co. Clarke	1	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 April, 1882	Marks William and ors.	601	209	.....	1 and 4	14	Psh. and Vil. Murwillumbah, Co. Rous	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 June, 1882	Myers George and ors.	601	218	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Lismore, Co. Rous	0	0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 May, 1882	M'Master Duncan	604	199	95	.....	.....	Psh. Binria, Co. Napier	123	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	0
22 " 1882	M'Phillamy Robert	607	150	84	.....	.....	Psh. Walbrook, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
10 July, 1882	M'Master Hugh	611	197	.....	3	4	Psh. Jamieson, Vil. Brasfort, Co. Cook	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	0
28 Aug., 1882	Maynard George	619	75	137	.....	.....	Psh. Hillas, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
15 May, 1882	Mackenzie Murdo Cameron and ors.	619	148	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Russell, Vil. Aberdeen, Co. Durham	21	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 Mar., 1882	Morey Richard Warden and ors.	619	149	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and at Yetman, Co. Arrawatta	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Sept., 1882	Mallon John	621	108	105	.....	.....	Psh. Merricumbene, Co. Dampier	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
25 " 1882	" " "	621	109	106	.....	.....	" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
25 " 1882	" " "	621	110	107	.....	.....	" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
2 Oct., 1882	Macarthur Andrew	627	201	223	.....	.....	Psh. Fulnash, Co. Cook	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
2 " 1882	" " "	627	202	224	.....	.....	Psh. Falnash, Cos. Cook and Roxburgh	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
23 " 1882	M'Vicar James William	631	41	42	.....	.....	Psh. Kempfield, Co. Georgiana	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
20 Jan., 1883	Mitchell James Sutherland	633	168	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Alexandria at Double Bay, Co. Cumberland	0	0	16½	0	0	10	0	5	0
30 Oct., 1882	Mahor, Patrick	635	160	.....	1	1	Psh. and Vil. Grabben Gullen, Co. King	0	1	12	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0

Assur ee

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
20 Jan., 1883	Macarthur Andrew	641	15				Psh. Falmash, Co. Cook	a. r. p. 80 1 0	£ s. d. 0 3 4	£ s. d. 0 10 0	
20 Nov., 1882	M'Cluny William	641	196		22	8	Psh. Nanina, Vil. Morumbateman, Co. Murray	0 1 9½	0 0 3	0 5 0	
29 Jan., 1883	M'Master John	645	79		15	30	Psh. and Vil. Warialda, Co. Burnett	0 1 37	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	" "	645	80		16	30	" " "	0 1 37	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	" "	645	81		19	30	" " "	0 1 37	0 0 7	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	Makham Benjamin	645	86	166			Psh. Cooba, Co. Clarendon	15 0 0	0 0 9	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	Middleton Alexander Dillon and anor.	646	62	280			Psh. Neirung, Co. Harden	43 0 0	0 2 3	0 10 0	
12 Feb., 1883	Moston Helen	649	198	153			Psh. Bookookoorara, Co. Buller	100 0 0	0 4 2		
12 " 1883	" "	649	199	154			" "	100 0 0	9 4 2		
9 Apr., 1883	M'Innes Daniel and ors.	649	226				Psh. Dulladerry, Co. Ashburnham	2 2 0			
15 Mar., 1883	Municipal Council of Wellington	649	228		5	76	Psh., Town, and Co. Wellington	0 2 0			
12 " 1883	M'Gaw Joseph	651	73	49			Psh. Eurole, Co. Waradgery	543 0 0	1 8 3	3 10 0	
5 " 1883	Mahoney Maurice and anor.	654	107		4	16	Psh. and Vil. Oberon, Co. Westmoreland	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
27 " 1883	Mackay John Kenneth	655	13	70			Psh. Mackay, Co. Macquarie	40 0 0		0 5 0	Assurance paid.
27 " 1883	" " "	655	14	71			" " "	102 0 0		1 0 0	"
27 " 1883	" " "	655	15	72			" " "	40 0 0		0 5 0	"
27 " 1883	" " "	655	16	75			" " "	80 0 0		0 10 0	"
27 " 1883	" " "	655	17	76			" " "	40 2 0		0 10 0	"
27 " 1883	" " "	655	18	77			" " "	40 0 0		0 5 0	"
27 " 1883	" " "	655	19	78			" " "	43 2 0		0 10 0	"
27 " 1883	" " "	655	20	79			" " "	41 0 0		0 10 0	"
27 " 1883	" " "	655	21	80			" " "	56 0 0		0 10 0	"
19 " 1883	Macpherson Peter	655	22	84			Psh. Balranald, Co. Cairn	160 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
2 April, 1883	Malone Peter	655	23		8	24	Psh. and Vil. Warialda, Co. Burnett	0 1 24	0 0 6	0 5 0	
27 Mar., 1883	Mackay John Kenneth	657	13	98			Psh. Mummel, Co. Hawes	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
25 " 1883	" " "	657	14	99			" " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
23 April, 1883	Moyle Mary Hambley	659	232	386			Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	1 3 25	0 0 3	0 5 0	
27 Aug., 1883	Martel Florant John	665	119		6	1	Psh. and Vil. Nyngan, Co. Oxley	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
27 " 1883	Monaghan Patrick	665	122		2	1	" " "	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 5 0	
27 " 1883	" " "	665	123		5	7	" " "	0 1 20	0 1 1	0 5 0	
27 " 1883	" " "	665	124		4	21	" " "	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
28 May, 1883	Macpherson Peter	667	90	27			Psh. Muckee, Co. Cairn	200 0 0	0 10 5	1 10 0	
30 Dec., 1881	Mackenzie William	673	47	89			Psh. Yarraman, Co. Georgiana	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
24 Oct., 1881	M'Phillamy Charles	673	48	12			Psh. Gibrigal, Co. Gipps	289 1 0	0 12 1	1 10 0	
3 Jan., 1882	Mongan John	673	57	440			Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 2 29	0 0 1	0 5 0	
12 Dec., 1881	Morgan Charles and anor.	673	58	107			Psh. Grong Grong, Co. Cooper	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 Dec., 1881	Moran John, junior	673	59	1,493			Psh. Young, Co. Montegale	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
9 July, 1883	Mata Frank	673	118	119			Psh. Wallarobba, Co. Durham	40 0 0	0 1 8		
6 Aug., 1883	Moran Michael	675	132	57			Psh. Busdale, Co. Roxburgh	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
24 Sept., 1883	Municipal Council of Ulmarra	677	25	431			Psh. Ulmarra, Co. Clarence	68 3 36			
8 Oct., 1883	" " Wellington	677	26		12	2	Psh., Town, and Co. Wellington	2 3 11			
6 Aug., 1883	M'Millan Alexander	677	183		3	52	Psh. Guntawang, Vil. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	0 1 1	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 " 1883	Mallon John	677	185	108			Psh. Mericumbene, Co. Dampier	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 " 1883	" " "	677	186	109			" " "	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 " 1883	" " "	677	187	110			" " "	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
17 Sept., 1883	Moffett William	677	203	472			Psh. Brundah at Grenfell, Co. Montegale	1 3 28	0 0 3	0 5 0	
20 Nov., 1883	Mackenzie Murdo Cameron and ors.	679	229				Psh. Russell, Vil. Aberdeen, Co. Durham	19 3 27			
20 " 1883	" " Robert " Arthur	679	230				" " "	5 3 13			
26 " 1883	Molesworth " Robert " Arthur and anor.	685	29	21			Psh. Tambalana, Co. Nicholson	320 0 0		2 0 0	Assurance paid.
26 " 1883	Moore Charles	685	30		6	11	Psh. Cowga, Vil. Bokhara, Co. Narran	0 2 0		1 0 0	"
26 " 1883	Moore William Robert	685	31		9	11	" " "	0 2 0		0 5 0	"
4 Feb., 1884	M'Bean William and ors.	685	229	179			Psh. Bowning, Co. Harden	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
26 Nov., 1883	Müller Francis	687	36	38			Psh. Rhyana, Co. Argylo	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	Moylan William	687	43	68			Psh. Taree, Co. Macquarie	51 0 0	0 2 2	Free.	

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
5 Sept., 1884	M'Gaw Joseph and ors.	720	50	50	.....	...	Psh. Brush, Co. Waradgery	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
5 " 1884	" " "	720	51	33	.....	...	Psh. Wilgah, Co. Waradgery	270 0 0	0 14 1	2 0 0	
5 " 1884	" " "	720	52	34	.....	...	" " " .....	560 0 0	1 9 2	3 10 0	
3 " 1884	Molesworth Robert Arthur and anor.	720	56	29	.....	...	Psh. Burugabah, Co. Nicholson	500 0 0	1 0 10	2 10 0	
5 " 1884	Mooney Thomas Francis	720	59	112	.....	...	Psh. South Borambil, Co. Gipps	7 2 20	0 0 11	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	Molesworth Robert A. and anor.	721	70	8	.....	...	Psh. Yurdyilla, Co. Nicholson	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
9 " 1884	Miller Francis	721	150	172	.....	...	Psh. Rhyana, Co. Argyle	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
5 Oct., 1884	Municipal Council of Hunter's Hill	721	194	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	0 0 19	.....	Free.	Public Wharf.
5 " 1884	Municipal Council of Prospect and Sherwood.	721	195	.....	.....	.....	At Prospect and Sherwood, Psh. St. John, Co. Cumberland	3 3 37	.....	"	Recreation Reserve.
6 " 1884	McEwan James and ors.	723	49	132	.....	.....	Psh. Nundle, Co. Parry	0 1 0	.....	"	School of Arts.
30 " 1884	Municipal Council of Ryde	723	52	.....	.....	.....	Vil. Ryde, Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	0 0 14	.....	"	Public Recreation.
16 Nov., 1884	Municipal Council of Wellington.	725	31	.....	.....	.....	Town, Psh., and Co. Wellington	37 0 21	.....	"	" "
30 Oct., 1884	McCauley John and anor.	725	195	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Bolton, Co. Westmoreland	9 0 6	0 0 6	0 5 0	
16 " 1884	Meldrum Robert Wm	729	85	626	.....	.....	Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteglo	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 " 1884	" "	729	86	627	.....	.....	" " .....	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 " 1884	" "	729	87	629	.....	.....	" " .....	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 " 1884	" "	729	88	630	.....	.....	" " .....	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
10 Feb., 1885	Mayger Elizabeth G.	733	84	.....	3	12	Vil. Wombota, Psh. Mars, Co. Cadell	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
10 " 1885	Mayger James Fredk.	733	85	.....	4	12	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 Jan., 1885	Municipal Council of Hay	733	109	.....	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Hay, Co. Waradgery	19 0 0	.....	Free.	Water Supply, &c.
15 Dec., 1884	Michel Charles	733	163	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Cobbadah, Co. Murchison	4 2 24	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 Feb., 1885	Moffitt David and ors.	741	82	149 to 154	.....	.....	Psh. Yarrawa, Co. Camden	10 0 0	.....	Free.	Public Recreation.
26 " 1885	Municipal Council of Balranald	741	83	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Balranald, Co. Cairn	46 0 36	.....	"	Public Park.
6 Mar., 1885	McPherson George, junr.	741	217	59	.....	.....	Psh. Khatambuhl, Co. Macquarie	40 0 0	.....	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
6 " 1885	McNall James and ors.	743	55	14	.....	.....	Psh. Barrington, Co. Culgoa	200 0 0	.....	Free.	Public Recreation.
2 " 1885	Moses Henry	743	245	70	.....	.....	Psh. Combado, Co. Courallic	170 0 0	0 6 3	1 0 0	
2 " 1885	" "	743	246	71	.....	.....	" " .....	200 0 0	0 10 5	1 10 0	
5 June, 1885	Municipal Council of Yass	749	78	.....	11 and 12 9 and 10	2 3	Town Yass, Psh. Hume, Co. Murray	2 0 0 1/2	.....	Free.	Public Recreation
2 April, 1885	Municipal Council of Ballina.	749	87	59	.....	.....	Psh. Ballina, Co. Rous	0 2 8	.....	"	Public Baths.
2 " 1885	Municipal Council of Balranald	749	88	.....	6	8	Town and Psh. Balranald, Co. Cairn	4 0 39	.....	"	Public Wharf.
27 May, 1885	McEdward Alexander	751	53	2	.....	.....	Psh. Boorong, Co. Taila	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
23 " 1885	Murphy James, junr.	751	75	37	.....	.....	Psh. Quanda Quanda, Co. Leichhardt	70 0 0	0 3 8	0 10 0	
30 June, 1885	Manning James	751	244	160	.....	.....	Psh. Bega, Co. Auckland	4 3 16	0 1 4	0 5 0	
30 " 1885	Maul Nicholas Jas.	757	240	16	.....	.....	Psh. Narragumba, Co. Bligh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
14 Oct., 1885	McKay Alexander and ors.	763	146	.....	.....	.....	At Wallendbeen, Psh. Wallendoon, Co. Harden	2 0 31	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
24 " 1885	McHugh Dominick	765	47	45, 49, 50, 53, and 54	.....	.....	Psh. Tumberumba, Co. Selwyn	435 0 0	0 18 2	2 10 0	
24 " 1885	McDonald John and ors.	765	119	70	.....	.....	Psh. Peppercorn, Co. Buccleuch	120 0 0	0 6 3	1 0 0	
18 Nov., 1885	McIntosh William, junr.	765	127	69	.....	.....	Psh. Milo, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
18 " 1885	" "	765	128	71	.....	.....	" " .....	2 0 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
9 Oct., 1885	Mills Charles	765	249	64	.....	.....	Psh. North Uardry, Co. Sturt	400 2 0	1 0 10	3 0 0	
4 Dec., 1885	McPherson George	767	159	63	.....	.....	Psh. Khatambuhl, Co. Macquarie	50 0 0	.....	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
8 " 1885	McEdward Alexander	767	203	1	.....	.....	Psh. Boorong, Co. Taila	40 0 0	0 2 4	0 10 0	
4 " 1885	McGaw Joseph and ors.	767	238	82	.....	.....	Psh. Kabarabarabjal, Co. Boyd	414 0 0	1 1 7	3 0 0	
4 Jan., 1886	Miller George and ors.	773	2	.....	.....	.....	Town Memndie, Psh. Perry, Co. Menindie	2 2 0	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
23 " 1886	Maddrell Robert and ors.	773	9	.....	32	5	Town and Psh. Braidwood, Co. St. Vincent	0 0 16	.....	"	Literary Institute.
21 " 1886	Mate Frank	777	56	66	.....	.....	Psh. Wallarobba, Co. Durlam	40 0 0	0 1 8	"	
16 " 1886	McEdward Alexander and anor.	779	59	4	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Yantara	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
16 " 1886	" "	779	60	5	.....	.....	" " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
29 " 1886	McCaughey Samuel	781	20	86	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Boyd	147 1 0	0 7 8	1 0 0	
29 " 1886	" "	781	103	72	.....	.....	" " .....	194 2 0	0 10 2	1 10 0	
29 " 1886	" "	781	104	93	.....	.....	" " .....	299 0 0	0 15 7	2 0 0	
30 " 1886	" "	781	105	96	.....	.....	" " .....	215 2 0	0 11 3	1 10 0	

29	"	1886	Mackay John Kenneth	781	108	4		
29	"	1886	M'Caughey Samuel	781	147	79		
1	Mar.,	1886	M'Gill Archibald	781	225	250		
26	"	1886	MacCabe James	783	187	41		
23	"	1886	Morrison Robert H. M. and anor.	783	240	5		
31	"	1886	Middleton Florence G.	783	250		2	31
31	"	1886	"	787	1		3	31
31	"	1886	"	787	2		4	31
31	"	1886	"	787	3		5	31
31	"	1886	Morgan John	787	28		5	2
23	"	1886	Morrison Robert H. M. and anor.	787	60	7		
2	April,	1886	M'Edward Alexander and anor.	787	145	1		
12	"	1886	"	787	236	4		
2	"	1886	"	787	237	2		
2	"	1886	"	787	238	3		
7	"	1886	Mackinnon Hannah and ors.	787	242	3		
2	"	1886	Morrison Robert H. M. and anor.	787	245	1		
21	"	1886	Mackinnon Hannah and ors.	791	90	5		
21	"	1886	"	791	91	2		
21	"	1886	M'Caughey Samuel	791	145	49		
7	May,	1886	Mitchell Thomas and ors.	791	155	27		
30	April,	1886	M'Edward Alexander and anor.	791	207	1		
30	"	1886	"	791	208	2		
30	"	1886	"	791	209	3		
6	May,	1886	Mackinnon Hannah and ors.	791	211	1		
10	"	1886	M'Caughey Samuel	793	141	81		
30	April,	1886	MacKinnon Hannah and ors.	793	145	4		
30	"	1886	Magnet Charles and ors.	793	147	3		
10	May,	1886	Matchett Thomas	793	148	104		
20	"	1886	Mercer Frederick	793	150		3	13
20	"	1886	"	793	151		4	13
20	"	1886	"	793	152		4	51
29	"	1886	Mooney John C.	795	180	40		
19	"	1886	Munro Alexander and anor.	795	227	42		
4	June,	1886	M'Caughey Samuel	797	112	35		
7	"	1886	Magnet Charles and ors.	797	122	4		
4	"	1886	Mills Charles and ors.	797	125	54		
4	"	1886	Murray James	797	129		17	13
19	"	1886	M'Kay Angus	799	69	39		
1	July,	1886	Mathews James	799	233	4		
22	June,	1886	Menzies Archibald and ors.	799	234	13		
6	July,	1886	M'Lachlan Colin	803	19	170		
12	"	1886	Mitchell Rev. David A.	803	26		7	70
12	"	1886	"	803	27		8	70
6	"	1886	Mills Charles and ors.	803	89	101		
16	"	1886	Montgomery William	803	158	171		
30	"	1886	M'Gaw Joseph and ors.	805	145	77		
19	Aug.,	1886	M'Kay William	809	3	26		
10	"	1886	Munro Alexander G. F. & anor.	809	15	24		
23	"	1886	Morris John	809	56	15, 20, 25		
23	"	1886	Morris John, junior	809	57	13, 14, 35		
23	"	1886	M'Kehnie Alexander A. & ors.	809	114		15	13
30	"	1886	M'Caughey Samuel	809	248	92		
6	Sept.,	1886	"	811	76	75		
6	"	1886	"	811	77	80		
6	"	1886	"	811	78	94		
6	"	1886	"	811	79	97		
6	"	1886	"	811	80	101		
6	"	1886	"	811	81	37		
6	"	1886	M'Master John	811	86	2		
6	"	1886	Marsden James	811	88	203		
30	"	1886	M'Bride David D. and ors.	811	166		5	51
22	Oct.,	1886	Moran Most Rev. Patrick F. and ors.	813	28			
30	Sept.,	1886	MacKinnon Hannah and ors.	813	110	1		

Psh. Reynolds, Co. Denham	320	0	0	0	16	8	2	0	0
Psh. and Co. Boyd	377	1	0	0	19	8	2	10	0
Psh. Jamberro, Co. Camden	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	1	1	17 1/2	0	1	5	0	5	0
Psh. Kaburah, Co. Mossgiel	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Boorowa, Co. King	0	1	14	0	0	4	0	5	0
"	0	1	14	0	0	3	0	5	0
"	0	1	14	0	0	4	0	5	0
"	0	1	14	0	0	4	0	5	0
Vil. and Psh. Humula, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Bennett, Co. Mossgiel	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0
Psh. Torowoto, Co. Yantara	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Terrawinda, Co. Yantara	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. and Co. Yantara	80	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
"	80	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
Psh. Yamma, Co. Mouramba	160	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
Psh. Moolah, Co. Mossgiel	640	0	0	1	13	4	4	0	0
Psh. Fulton, Co. Mouramba	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Yamma, Co. Mouramba	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Glengalla, Co. Boyd	222	1	0	0	11	7	1	10	0
Psh. Wolumla, Co. Auckland	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
Psh. Whyjinta, Co. Yantara	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
"	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
"	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Kiamba, Co. Mouramba	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. and Co. Boyd	640	0	0	1	13	4	4	0	0
Psh. Yamma, Co. Mouramba	160	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
Psh. Jumbuck, Co. Narran	50	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
Psh. Morven, Co. Hume	120	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0
Town and Psh. Quirindi, Co. Buckland	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
"	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	5	0
"	0	1	28	0	0	7	0	5	0
Psh. Boiga, Co. Wellington	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Wallanoll, Co. Courallie	65	0	0	0	3	5	0	10	0
Psh. Glengalla, Co. Boyd	333	0	0	0	17	4	2	10	0
Psh. Gannawarra, Co. Narran	50	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
Psh. North Uardry, Co. Sturt	180	0	0	0	9	5	1	10	0
Town Silvertown, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
Psh. Bohnoek, Co. Gloucester	150	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0
Psh. Kockee, Co. Finch	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0
Psh. Edon, Co. Cooper	640	0	0	0	6	8	3	10	0
Psh. Castleton, Co. Roxburgh	1	0	19	0	0	5	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Glen Innes, Co. Gough	1	1	16	0	1	1	0	5	0
"	1	1	16	0	1	3	0	5	0
Psh. Tom's Point, Co. Sturt	247	2	0	0	12	11	2	0	0
Psh. Castleton, Co. Roxburgh	1	3	9	0	0	7	0	5	0
Psh. Kabarabarabegal, Co. Boyd	495	2	0	1	5	10	3	10	0
Psh. Grenville, Co. Wellesley	80	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
Psh. Mooee, Co. Courallie	160	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
Psh. Cootamundry, Co. Harden	43	0	0	0	1	10	0	5	0
"	36	1	0	0	2	4	0	10	0
Town and Psh. Seymour, Co. Wallace	0	0	37 1/2	0	0	2	0	5	0
Psh. and Co. Boyd	165	0	0	0	9	8	1	10	0
"	126	1	0	0	7	1	1	0	0
"	149	1	0	0	8	5	1	10	0
"	165	3	0	0	9	4	1	10	0
"	144	0	0	0	9	0	1	10	0
"	115	3	0	0	6	9	1	0	0
"	87	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0
Psh. Neible, Co. Napier	160	0	0	0	9	2	1	10	0
Psh. Mulgowrie, Co. Georgiana	260	0	0	0	13	7	2	0	0
Town and Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	1	3	7				Free.	Burial Ground.	
At Redbank, Psh. Couridjah, Co. Camden	2	0	0				"	"	
Psh. Eilersley, Co. Mouramba	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
6 Oct., 1886	Marsh Mathew Hy.	813	113	2	.....	...	Psh. Sandy Creek, Co. Hardinge	a. r. p. 92 0 0	£ s. d. 0 4 10	£ s. d. 1 0 0	
30 Sept., 1886	M'Caughey Samuel	813	164	84	.....	...	Psh. and Co. Boyd	400 0 0	1 2 6	3 0 0	
6 Oct., 1886	Moses William	813	168	24	.....	...	Psh. Wolongimba, Co. Bonarba	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0	
22 " 1886	Matchell George	813	236	103	.....	...	Psh. Morven, Co. Hunne	50 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	
15 " 1886	Mawson James J.	813	237	83	.....	...	Psh. Binjura, Co. Beresford	37 2 0	0 1 7	0 5 0	
15 " 1886	" " " "	815	30	134	.....	...	" " " " .....	129 0 0	0 5 5	1 0 0	
30 " 1886	M'Caughey Samuel	815	175	54	.....	...	Psh. Glengalla, Co. Boyd	180 0 0	0 9 5	1 10 0	
22 Nov., 1886	M'Grath John and ors.	815	191	.....	.....	...	At and Psh. Merinda, Co. Wellington	1 0 11	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
22 " 1886	Mawson James J.	821	15	35	.....	...	Psh. Binjura, Co. Beresford	37 0 0	0 1 7	0 5 0	
30 " 1886	Mathieson Charles	821	46	LXIV-XXVII	.....	...	Psh. Gambla, Co. Ashburnham	136 0 0	0 11 4	1 10 0	
15 Dec., 1886	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	821	154	101	.....	...	Psh. Bungee, Co. Wellesley	71 0 0	0 4 5	1 0 0	
12 Jan., 1887	Moran Most Rev. Patrick F. and ors.	821	235	.....	.....	...	At Tibba Tibba, Psh. Noorooma, Co. Dampier	2 0 0	.....	Free.	"
31 Dec., 1886	Manning James A. L.	823	116	.....	.....	...	Psh. Begu, Co. Auckland	1 1 10	.....	1 0 0	Premises.
12 Jan., 1887	Manchee John Chas.	823	178	221	.....	...	Psh. Moan, Co. Buckland	32 0 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	
31 " 1887	Moran Most Rev. Patrick F. and ors.	823	228	.....	.....	...	At Boloco, Psh. Wilson, Co. Wallace	1 2 0	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
31 " 1887	Mulherin William Eras.	827	227	.....	13	12	Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	0 1 35	0 0 6	0 5 0	
31 " 1887	Mulherin Martin	827	228	.....	14	12	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 6	0 5 0	
31 " 1887	Mulherin John	827	229	.....	15	12	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 6	0 5 0	
28 Feb., 1887	M'Donald Angus	831	108	94	.....	...	Psh. Stewart, Co. Macquarie	40 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
28 " 1887	Mackinnon Hannah and ors.	831	114	2	.....	...	Psh. Urolic, Co. Mouramba	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
9 Mar., 1887	" " " "	831	115	3	.....	...	" " " " .....	360 0 0	0 18 9	2 10 0	
9 " 1887	" " " "	831	116	4	.....	...	" " " " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
9 " 1887	" " " "	831	117	12	.....	...	Psh. Yanko, Co. Mouramba	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
9 " 1887	Matchett George	831	123	107	.....	...	Psh. Morven, Co. Ilume	65 0 0	0 3 5	0 10 0	
31 " 1887	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	835	162	95	.....	...	Psh. Bungee, Co. Wellesley	138 1 0	0 7 2	1 0 0	
31 " 1887	" " " "	835	163	65	.....	...	Psh. Cooper, Co. Wellesley	41 0 0	0 2 2	0 10 0	
31 " 1887	" " " "	835	164	123	.....	...	" " " " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
31 " 1887	" " " "	835	165	124	.....	...	" " " " .....	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
31 " 1887	" " " "	835	166	119	.....	...	Psh. Nelson, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
31 " 1887	" " " "	835	167	160	.....	...	" " " " .....	101 0 0	0 6 4	1 0 0	
6 April, 1887	Macdonald John M. L.	835	168	107	.....	...	Psh. Loder, Co. Buckland	233 0 0	0 5 5	1 0 0	
6 " 1887	" " " "	835	169	109	.....	...	" " " " .....	170 0 0	0 8 10	1 10 0	
6 " 1887	" " " "	835	170	217	.....	...	" " " " .....	200 0 0	0 10 5	1 10 0	
16 Mar., 1887	Milford William	835	192	.....	3	27	At and Psh. Ulladulla, Co. St. Vincent	2 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 " 1887	Moon Allgasson	835	195	.....	16	10	" " " "	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
6 May, 1887	M'Donald John	837	200	93	.....	...	Psh. Currawang, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
10 " 1887	Moran Most Rev. Patrick F. and ors.	837	242	.....	.....	...	At and Psh. Towamba, Co. Auckland	2 0 0	.....	Free.	Burial Ground.
5 " 1887	Matthews Jacob	839	96	.....	1	6	Vil. Yeoval, Psh. Buckinbali, Co. Gordon	0 1 28	0 0 4	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	M'Ginty Alexander	839	172	.....	1	12	Vil. and Psh. Euston, Co. Taia	0 2 0	.....	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
30 " 1887	" " " "	839	173	.....	20	12	" " " "	0 2 0	.....	0 5 0	"
26 " 1887	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	841	200	96	.....	...	Psh. Bungee, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
26 " 1887	" " " "	841	201	131	.....	...	Psh. Cooper, Co. Wellesley	117 3 0	0 6 2	1 0 0	
26 " 1887	" " " "	841	202	132	.....	...	" " " " .....	75 0 0	0 3 11	0 10 0	
23 " 1887	M'Donald John M. L. and ors.	841	203	183	.....	...	Psh. Wallabadah, Co. Buckland	71 0 0	0 3 8	0 10 0	
23 " 1887	Macdonald John M.L.	841	204	186	.....	...	" " " " .....	91 1 0	0 4 9	1 0 0	
23 " 1887	" " " "	841	205	189	.....	...	" " " " .....	90 0 0	0 4 8	1 0 0	
9 June, 1887	Mead John, senior	841	206	46	.....	...	Psh. Coggan, Co. Phillip	20 2 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
9 " 1887	" " " "	841	207	47	.....	...	" " " " .....	16 2 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	
30 May, 1887	Morris John, junior	841	208	141	.....	...	Psh. Boree, Co. Clarendon	10 1 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
15 June, 1887	Maloney Robert	843	198	131	.....	...	Psh. Cumberra, Co. Murray	40 0 0	.....	0 10 0	Assurance paid.
16 " 1887	M'Donald Alexander	843	202	145	.....	...	Psh. Tivy, Co. Wellesley	64 0 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
16 " 1887	Mellin Ludolf T.	843	208	.....	.....	...	Psh. Petersham, Co. Cumberland	0 0 31½	0 0 5	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	Municipal Council of Casino	845	5	156	.....	...	Psh. Tomki, Co. Rous	5 0 0	.....	Free.	Abattoirs.
30 " 1887	M'Manamey Hugh F.	845	107	.....	9	26	Town and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0 2 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
22 " 1887	M'Kay Murdoch	845	216	97	.....	...	Psh. Bulalaha, Co. Georgiana	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	

22 July, 1887	Marsden James	845	229	136			Psh. Mulgowie, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
12 " 1887	M'Innes Alexander, senior	849	62	250a			Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	3	2	7	0	0	7	0	5	0
12 " 1887	" " "	849	63	255				3	2	7	0	0	7	0	5	0
12 " 1887	" " "	849	64		13	9	Vil. M'Alister, Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	0	1	15	0	0	3	0	5	0
30 " 1887	Major Bertha	849	66		1	63	Town and Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	0	1	28	0	0	6	0	5	0
30 " 1887	M'Loughlin Mary Ann	851	36	330			Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	0	1	23	0	0	2	0	5	0
26 Aug., 1887	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	853	98	104			P. Bungee, Co. Wellesley	40	0	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
26 " 1887	" " "	853	99	152				32	3	0	0	2	9	0	10	0
25 " 1887	Murphy Coulson	853	109		5	9	Vil. Bibbenluke, Psh. Burnnima, Co. Wellesley	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
25 " 1887	" " "	853	110		6	9	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
25 " 1887	Murphy Edgar	853	111		6	8	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
25 " 1887	" " "	853	112		7	8	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
10 Sept., 1887	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	859	114	31			Psh. Wangellie, Co. Wellesley	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
9 " 1887	Moses Henry	859	131	29			Psh. Smart, Co. Courallie	100	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0
1 " 1887	M'Micking Robert and ors.	861	3		21	2	Town and Psh. Tumbaramba, Co. Selwyn	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
1 " 1887	" " "	861	4		22	2	" " "	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
1 " 1887	" " "	861	5		23	2	" " "	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
1 " 1887	" " "	861	6		24	2	" " "	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
12 " 1887	Maybury James	861	15		20	4	Vil. and Psh. Bulladelah, Co. Gloucester	0	1	39	0	0	5	0	5	0
12 " 1887	Maybury William	861	16		19	4	" " "	0	1	39	0	0	4	0	5	0
15 Oct., 1887	M'Carthy William, jun.	861	147		19	28	Vil. and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	0	1	32	0	0	4	0	5	0
15 " 1887	Moneriff James	861	151		4	9	Town and Psh. Stuckton, Co. Gloucester	0	0	36	0	5	5	1	0	0
19 Aug., 1887	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	861	236	98			Psh. Bungee, Co. Wellesley	98	3	0	0	4	1	0	10	0
12 Nov., 1887	Martel Florent	863	51	22			Psh. Yarradigorie, Co. Narromine	129	0	0	0	6	9	1	0	0
30 Sept., 1887	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	863	122	47			Psh. Bungee, Co. Wellesley	41	0	0	0	1	9	0	5	0
30 " 1887	" " "	863	123	78			" " "	120	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
15 " 1887	M'Kenzie Alexander and ors.	865	31		2	20	Vil. and Psh. Tuena, Co. Georgiana	0	1	24	0	0	4	0	5	0
15 " 1887	" " "	865	32		21	21	" " "	0	1	22	0	0	4	0	5	0
22 " 1887	Macdonald John M. L.	865	39	92			Psh. Parnell, Co. Buckland	31	0	0	0	1	7	0	5	0
7 Oct., 1887	Martel Jessie	865	44		2	21	Town and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
7 " 1887	Moran Most Revd. Patrick F. and anor.	865	49		13	4	Vil. and Psh. Bateman, Co. St. Vincent	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
25 Nov., 1887	M'Gruer Donald and anor.	865	187	23			Psh. Brungle, Co. Buccleuch	19	2	0	0	3	3	0	10	0
29 " 1887	Mort James Iaidley	865	191	124			Psh. Bodalla, Co. Dampier	15	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	0
19 Dec., 1887	Moran Most Revd. Patrick F. and ors.	869	11				At and Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	1	2	0				Free.	Burial Ground.	
19 " 1887	" " "	869	12		4 and 5	1	Vil. Robertson, Psh. Yarraua, Co. Camden	1	0	0				"	Church Site.	
19 " 1887	" " "	869	13		7	1	" " "	0	2	0				"	Clergyman's dwelling.	
19 " 1887	" " "	869	14				At and Psh. Seymour, Co. Wallace	1	2	0				"	Burial Ground.	
19 " 1887	" " "	869	15		3	3	Vil. Sutton, Psh. Sutton Forest, Co. Camden	0	2	12				"	Clergyman's dwelling.	
19 " 1887	" " "	869	16		4	3	" " "	0	2	12				"	Site for Church.	
5 " 1887	Mendham Frederick	869	114		6	7	Town Barry, Psh. Neville, Co. Bathurst	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1887	" " "	869	115		7	7	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1887	" " "	869	116		8	7	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1887	" " "	869	117		1	15	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1887	" " "	869	118		5	15	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1887	Morrison John A.	869	120		9	7	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1887	" " "	869	121		10	7	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
5 " 1887	" " "	869	122		10	21	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
31 " 1887	M'Caughy Samuel	871	78	142			Psh. and Co. Boyd	84	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
31 " 1887	" " "	871	79	143			" " "	140	0	0	0	7	4	1	0	0
23 " 1887	Meizer Philip	871	86	468			Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
10 Jan., 1888	M'Caughy Samuel	871	157	144			Psh. and Co. Boyd	84	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
20 " 1888	Martel Florent	875	91	24			Psh. Turribung, Co. Narromine	300	0	0	0	15	8	2	0	0
3 Mar., 1888	Meehan Michael	877	188	123			Psh. Mumbil, Co. Wellington	21	1	30	0	1	9	0	5	0
29 " 1888	M'Gruer Donald	879	71	88			Psh. Brungle, Co. Buccleuch	6	0	12	0	0	4	0	5	0
17 April, 1888	M'Donell Alexander	879	226	126			Psh. Dawson, Co. Macquarie	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
17 " 1888	" " "	879	227	129 and 130			" " "	113	3	0	0	4	9	1	0	0
24 " 1888	M'Donald Charles	883	189	100			Psh. Gurnang, Co. Georgiana	9	3	26	0	0	10	0	5	0
19 " 1888	Macdonald John M. L.	883	190	93			Psh. Parnell, Co. Buckland	236	0	0	0	12	4	1	10	0
30 " 1888	M'Inherny James and anor.	883	194	112			Psh. and Co. Macquarie	15	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
30 " 1888	" " "	883	195	113			" " "	14	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
19 " 1888	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	883	248	136			Psh. Nelson, Co. Wellesley	91	3	0	0	3	10	0	10	0
11 May, 1888	Martinez Giuseppe	885	59	38			Psh. Donaldson, Co. Richmond	50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
19 " 1888	M'Caughy Samuel	885	155	71			Psh. Jung Jung, Co. Townsend	137	0	0	0	7	2	1	0	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
18 May, 1888	Macdonald John M. L.	885	157	103	.....	...	Psh. Loder, Co. Buckland	40 0 0	£ 2 1	0 5 0	
18 " 1888	Manchee John Chas.	885	161	170	.....	...	Psh. Moan, Co. Buckland	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
18 " 1888	"	885	162	91	.....	...	Psh. Yarrimanbuh, Co. Buckland	80 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
16 June, 1888	Meadley George	889	117	76	.....	...	Psh. Billyrambija, Co. Argyle	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
29 " 1888	Maier Henry F.	889	186	204	.....	...	Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
3 Aug., 1888	M'Master Donald and ors.	889	220	185	.....	...	Psh. Kinumber, Co. Northumberland	0 1 0	.....	Free.	School of Arts.
7 " 1888	Moore Joseph W. and ors.	889	222	.....	2	79	Town and Psh. Inverell, Co. Gough	0 0 32	.....	Free.	" "
25 July, 1888	Manusu Christopher B.	893	8	.....	3	12	Vil. and Psh. Mendooran, Co. Napier	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
25 " 1888	"	893	9	.....	5	12	"	0 1 37	0 0 2	0 5 0	
25 " 1888	Marchant Thomas H.	893	14	.....	4 to 8	10	"	1 1 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
25 " 1888	"	893	15	.....	9 to 13	10	"	1 1 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
25 " 1888	"	893	16	.....	7	17	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
25 " 1888	Morrison Mary A.	893	25	.....	2	12	"	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 June, 1888	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	893	94	163	.....	...	Psh. Bungee, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	95	136	.....	...	Psh. Cooper, Co. Wellesley	81 0 0	0 5 1	1 0 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	96	137	.....	...	"	143 0 0	0 8 11	1 10 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	97	12	.....	...	Psh. Nelson, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	98	156	.....	...	"	82 0 0	0 5 2	1 0 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	99	124	.....	...	Psh. Tivy, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	100	126	.....	...	"	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	101	137	.....	...	"	40 1 0	0 2 1	0 10 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	102	138	.....	...	"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	"	893	103	100	.....	...	Psh. Wellington, Co. Wellesley	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
31 July, 1888	M'Auliffe Rev. John	895	13	.....	3	2a	Town Eugowra, Psh. Waungan, Co. Ashburnham	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
15 Aug., 1888	M'Caughy Samuel	895	82	141	.....	...	Psh. and Co. Boyd	60 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
13 " 1888	M'Taggart John	895	86	XVIII	.....	...	Psh. Yarraman, Co. Brisbane	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
18 " 1888	M'Donald Alexander	895	196	139	.....	...	Psh. Cooper, Co. Wellesley	134 0 0	0 8 5	1 10 0	
10 " 1888	Mackinnon Archibald A.	895	197	65	.....	...	Psh. Dulabree, Co. Roxburgh	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
9 " 1888	Miller Hon. Henry	895	201	48	.....	...	Psh. Wood, Co. Mitchell	139 3 0	0 7 3	1 0 0	
28 " 1888	Murphy James, junr.	899	149	1	.....	...	Psh. Quanda Quanda, Co. Leichhardt	100 0 0	0 5 3	1 0 0	
25 Sept., 1888	M'Phillany John	903	61	107	.....	...	Psh. Bringellot, Co. Bathurst	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
4 Oct., 1888	Millar Alois A.	903	64	.....	17	54	Town and Psh. Bombala, Co. Wellesley	0 1 35	0 0 3	0 5 0	
4 " 1888	Moore Jane	903	65	.....	11	54	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
15 " 1888	M'Lean Jonathan	903	238	52	.....	...	Psh. Glen Alice, Co. Hunter	88 0 0	0 4 7	1 0 0	
19 " 1888	M'Tavish Alexander	903	239	186	.....	...	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
2 Nov., 1888	M'ynard George	907	106	206	.....	...	Psh. Hillas, Co. Georgiana	40 0 0	.....	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
16 " 1888	M'Leod William	907	170	81	.....	...	Psh. Ulmarra, Co. Clarence	30 1 10	0 2 6	0 10 0	
30 Nov., 1888	M'Rac Myles	909	74	.....	8, 9	3	At and Psh. Field of Mars, Co. Cumberland	0 3 8	0 3 10	0 10 0	
23 " 1888	M'Taggart John	909	76	43	.....	...	Near Wybang Creek, Psh. Yarraman, Co. Brisbane	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
20 Dec., 1888	M'Carthy William and anor	909	241	.....	3	41	Vil. and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1888	"	909	242	.....	4	41	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
6 Feb., 1889	M'Donald Robert A.	915	67	.....	2	22	Vil Robertson, Psh. Yarrawa, Co. Camden	0 1 39	0 0 8	0 5 0	
6 " 1889	"	915	68	.....	7	22	"	0 2 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
6 " 1889	"	915	69	.....	8	22	"	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
11 " 1889	Morrow Robert	915	81	.....	9	1	Town Pilliga, Psh. Talluba, Co. Baradine	0 2 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
11 " 1889	"	915	82	.....	10	1	"	0 1 2	0 0 5	0 5 0	
18 Mar., 1889	Muckay Joseph	923	44	.....	8, 9	3	Vil. Bellingen, Psh. South Bellingen	1 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	McNally Henry	923	50	.....	6	5	"	0 0 30	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	"	923	51	.....	7	5	"	0 0 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	"	923	52	.....	9	5	"	0 0 30	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	"	923	53	.....	10	5	"	0 0 30	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1889	"	923	54	.....	9	6	"	0 0 29	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 " 1889	"	923	55	.....	12	7	"	0 1 4	0 0 4	0 5 0	
15 " 1889	Miller Mathew	923	63	646	.....	...	At and Psh. Young, Co. Montegale	1 0 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
4 April, 1889	Miller John and ors.	923	131	.....	7, 8	4	Town Macqueen, Psh. Castle Sempill	1 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
4 " 1889	Mitchell Mary Jane	923	133	.....	2	4	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 Mar., 1889	Marshall Mary	925	49	.....	3	3	Vil. and Psh. Gulargambouc, Co. Gowen	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Matthews Seath	925	51	.....	4	3	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	

21 Mar., 1889	Munro Finlay	925	54	66	
1 May, 1889	M'Farland Thomas B.	927	184		2
3 " 1889	Mathison Charles	927	189	7	
11 " 1889	Moore Edward C.	929	115		14
11 " 1889	"	929	116		15
11 " 1889	"	929	117		12
11 " 1889	"	929	118		13
11 " 1889	Moore James and anor.	929	119	7	147
11 " 1889	"	929	120	8	147
11 " 1889	Moore William G. S.	929	121	16	148
11 " 1889	"	929	122	17	148
11 " 1889	"	929	123	1	149
11 " 1889	"	929	124	2	149
22 " 1889	Malster Walter	931	5	105	
1 June, 1889	Moore Thomas H.	931	16		12
29 May, 1889	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	931	95	75	
29 " 1889	"	931	96	153	
29 " 1889	Mathison Charles	931	106	41	
29 " 1889	"	931	107	42	
29 " 1889	"	931	108	125	
29 " 1889	"	931	109	126	
29 " 1889	"	931	110	127	
18 June, 1889	M'Coll Duncan	933	71		1, 2
18 " 1889	M'Coll Hugh	933	72		3, 4
4 " 1889	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	933	73	67	
10 " 1889	M'Mullan Alexander	933	74		4
18 " 1889	Minch John J.	933	94		2, 3
18 " 1889	"	933	95		6, 7
18 " 1889	"	933	96		9
18 " 1889	"	933	97		2, 3
18 " 1889	"	933	98		8, 9
18 " 1889	Moran Thomas	933	100		8
20 " 1889	M'Phee John	933	218		
21 " 1889	Marsh James	933	221		7
21 " 1889	Marsh William J.	933	222		6
21 " 1889	Matthews William	933	223		6
26 " 1889	M'Caughy David	935	58	84	
29 " 1889	Marshall Mary	935	77	3	
16 July, 1889	M'Grath John	937	120		6, 7
17 " 1889	"	937	121		8, 9
15 " 1889	M'Rae Roderick and ors.	937	126	73	
8 Aug., 1889	Macaust Wilham	939	131	220	
24 " 1889	M'Cormack Phillip	941	83	29	
2 Sept., 1889	Martin Robert	941	128	240	
9 " 1889	M'Donald Ann	943	44		11
10 " 1889	Matlock Frederick G.	943	46	VI	
13 " 1889	M'Kenzie William	943	80	0	
16 " 1889	Marshall Alexander D.	943	147		
16 " 1889	Martin Alexander	943	148		
19 Oct., 1889	M'Givern Patrick	951	51	164	
13 Nov., 1889	M'Nicol Louisa	951	163		13
8 " 1889	Miller Wilham W.	951	169	59	
23 Oct., 1889	M'Farland Thomas B.	951	246		1
15 Nov., 1889	Martin Edwm	953	102	53	
23 " 1889	Miller George	953	157	1	
23 " 1889	"	953	158	2	
23 " 1889	"	953	159	3	
23 " 1889	Millgate Frederick J.	953	160		14
30 " 1889	Mackay John K. and ors.	953	232	XLV	
9 Dec., 1889	"	955	31	130	
13 " 1889	Maclure John	955	32	370 to 372	
13 " 1889	"	955	33	380 to 382	
13 " 1889	"	955	34	465 to 467	
10 " 1889	M'Pherson George	955	35	106	
30 " 1889	Matthews Joseph	955	38	507 to 515	

Psh. Dulabree, Co. Roxburgh	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Montague	0	1	12	0	1	2	0	5	0
Psh. Wise, Co. Ashburnham	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
City and Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	1	35	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	1	36	0	0	5	0	5	0
Psh. Bateman, Co. Saint Vincent	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Quirindi, Co. Buckland	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Bungee, Co. Wellesley	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
"	54	1	0	0	2	3	0	10	0
Psh. Goimbla, Co. Ashburnham	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
"	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
"	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
Vil. Gundy, Psh. Alma, Co. Brisbane	0	3	12	0	0	7	0	5	0
"	0	3	32	0	0	7	0	5	0
Psh. Tivy, Co. Wellesley	141	3	0	0	5	11	1	0	0
Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0	0	35	0	0	3	0	5	0
Vil. Gundy, Psh. Alma, Co. Brisbane	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
"	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
"	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
"	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Umarra, Co. Clarence	3	1	24	0	2	2	0	10	0
Vil. Gooloogong, Psh. Binda, Co. Forbes	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Boorobanilly, Co. Urana	80	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
Psh. Galargambone, Co. Ewenmar	40	1	0	0	2	1	0	10	0
Town and Psh. Morrisset, Co. Northumberland	0	2	8	0	0	5	0	5	0
"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
Psh. Chandler, Co. Clarke	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Beggan Beggan, Co. Harden	80	0	0	0	3	4	0	10	0
Psh. Cambijowa, Co. Forbes	13	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
Psh. Calafai, Co. Wynyard	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Town Parkes, Psh. Currajong, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
Psh. Ryrie, Co. Richmond	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Three Brothers, Co. Bathurst	40	0	0	0	1	8	Free		
Psh. Petersham, Co. Cumberland	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	5	0
"	0	0	19	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Ginninderra, Co. Murray	45	0	0	0	1	11	0	5	0
Town Willyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
Psh. Parkes, Co. Ashburnham	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Montague	0	1	12	0	0	7	0	5	0
On Martin's Creek, Psh. Barford, Co. Durham	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Barrier, Co. Yancowinna	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
"	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Redan, Co. Yancowinna	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Vil. Narromine, Psh. Wentworth	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Psh. Goorangoola, Co. Durham	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Herschell, Co. Durham	85	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	3	2	17	0	0	4	0	10	0
"	3	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
"	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	10	0
Psh. Khatambuhl, Co. Macquarie	300	0	0	0	12	6	1	10	0
Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	30	2	34	0	9	0	1	10	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
12 Dec., 1889	Mathers James W.	955	86	1,785	.....	...	At Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8 Jan., 1890	M'Rae Myles	955	171	185	.....	...	At Rookwood, Psh. Liberty Plains	0 0 36	0 0 10	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	Maher John F.	955	232	.....	5	28	Town Engowra, Psh. Trajerc, Co. Ashburnham.....	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	Masay Charlotte R.	955	233	34	.....	...	Psh. Purrorumba, Co. Murray	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
11 " 1890	Miller William	955	234	53	.....	...	Psh. Parkes, Co. Ashburnham	3 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	"	955	235	54	.....	...	" .....	4 1 25	0 0 8	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	Moffat Thomas	955	236	568	.....	...	Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
28 Dec., 1890	Municipal Council of Wagga...	957	91	.....	9	86	Town and Psh. South Wagga Wagga, Co. Wynyard	0 1 4	0 0 5	0 5 0	
10 Feb., 1890	Macleane Alexander.....	957	106	5	.....	...	Psh. Dalglish, Co. Napier	50 0 0	0 2 10	0 10 0	
11 " 1890	M'Alister James	957	194	.....	.....	...	Psh. Tumut, Co. Wynyard	4 0 32	0 1 5	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	Mack Frank	957	197	2	.....	...	Psh. The Oaks, Co. Narromine	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
22 " 1890	Martyn Richard J.	963	139	129	.....	...	At and Psh. Heathcote, Co. Cumberland	5 2 24	0 1 8	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	M'Case Henry J. F.	963	209	.....	5	18	Vil. Mungindi, Psh. Yaronah, Co. Benarba	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	"	965	61	.....	8	19	"	0 2 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	Moloney Thomas.....	965	73	4	.....	...	At Mungindi, Psh. Yaronah, Co. Benarba	2 0 7	0 0 8	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	"	965	74	7	.....	...	" .....	2 0 7	0 0 8	0 5 0	
21 Mar., 1890	Markey James	967	80	.....	6	5	Vil. Gilgandra, Psh. Bobarah, Co. Ewenmar	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	"	967	81	.....	3	6	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1890	"	967	82	.....	5	6	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
11 April, 1890	M'Culloch James and anor.	967	153	1	.....	...	At Burnayto Well, Psh. Wills, Co. Tandora	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
14 " 1890	M'Pherson George	967	161	195	.....	...	Psh. Killawarra, Co. Macquarie	44 2 0	0 2 2	0 10 0	
11 " 1890	Murphy John	967	163	239	.....	...	At and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	1 3 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
29 " 1890	Miller James O.	969	181	259	.....	...	At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 3 23½	0 0 5	0 5 0	
7 May, 1890	M'Pherson Angus	969	241	88	.....	...	Psh. Cumbaroona, Co. Goulburn	45 0 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
31 " 1890	Martin Donald	971	162	102	.....	...	Psh. Tonghong, Co. Phillip	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
16 June, 1890	Marmion Camille	975	44	.....	2	15	Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgianna	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
18 " 1890	M'Cauley William A.	975	203	302	.....	...	Psh. Bolton, Co. Westmoreland	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
23 " 1890	Mitchell John F. H.	979	64	14	.....	...	Psh. Khancoban, Co. Selwyn	9 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
11 July, 1890	Monk John J.	979	65	552	.....	...	Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	1 3 33	0 0 10	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	"	979	66	255	.....	...	" .....	4 1 0	0 1 5	0 5 0	
18 " 1890	Martin William	979	193	.....	.....	...	Psh. Warrenitchia, Co. Mossgiel	3 0 15	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1890	Macdonald John M. L.	981	35	274	.....	...	Psh. Loder, Co. Buckland	319 0 0	0 19 11	2 10 0	
28 " 1890	M'Caflery James	981	77	.....	8	19	Vil. Kyuga, Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	0 1 28	0 0 2	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	M'Intyre Donald	981	78	.....	4	17	"	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	"	981	79	.....	5	17	"	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	"	981	80	.....	9	23	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	"	981	81	.....	10	23	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
28 " 1890	"	981	82	.....	11	23	"	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
11 Aug., 1890	Mackenzie Colin and ors.	981	83	111	.....	...	At and Psh. Brewarrina, Co. Clyde	13 0 0	.....	Free.	Show Ground.
30 July, 1890	Muegrow John W.	981	159	221	.....	...	Psh. Towrang, Co. Argyle	2 1 0	0 1 5	0 5 0	
30 " 1890	Mackay John K.	981	160	46	.....	...	Psh. Mummel, Co. Hawes	91 0 0	0 4 9	1 0 0	
30 " 1890	"	981	161	48	.....	...	" .....	136 0 0	0 7 1	1 0 0	
30 " 1890	"	981	162	50	.....	...	" .....	172 0 0	0 9 0	1 10 0	
30 " 1890	"	981	163	53	.....	...	" .....	188 0 0	0 9 10	1 10 0	
30 " 1890	"	981	164	58	.....	...	" .....	91 0 0	0 4 9	1 0 0	
30 " 1890	"	981	165	85	.....	...	" .....	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
30 " 1890	"	981	166	87	.....	...	" .....	81 0 0	0 5 1	1 0 0	
30 " 1890	"	981	167	101	.....	...	" .....	155 0 0	0 9 8	1 10 0	
5 Aug., 1890	M'Pherson Duncan	983	118	9	.....	...	Psh. Cumbaroona, Co. Goulburn	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
5 " 1890	"	983	119	26	.....	...	" .....	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
5 " 1890	"	983	120	141	.....	...	" .....	55 0 0	0 2 4	0 10 0	
5 " 1890	"	983	121	146	.....	...	" .....	48 2 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	M'Cauley William	985	35	.....	1	9	Vil. Glenburn, Psh. Jocelyn, Co. Westmoreland	0 0 25	0 0 2	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	M'Gruer Alexander	985	44	.....	3	3	Vil. Brungle, Psh. Brungle, Co. Bucleuch.....	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	M'Gruer Donald	985	45	.....	8	2	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	"	985	46	.....	9	2	"	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	"	985	47	.....	10	2	"	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	"	985	48	.....	2	11	"	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	

16	"	1890	"	"	985	49	3	11	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
16	"	1890	M'Gruer Donald and anor.	...	985	51	270	...	At Brungle, Psh. Brungle, Co. Buccleuch	...	7	0	0	0	1	9	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	52	271	...	"	"	7	0	5	0	2	4	0	10	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	53	272	...	"	"	5	1	5	0	1	9	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	54	273	...	"	"	3	1	32	0	1	2	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	55	276	...	"	"	2	1	39	0	0	8	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	56	277	...	At and Psh. Brungle, Co. Buccleuch	...	2	1	39	0	0	5	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	57	278	...	"	"	2	1	39	0	0	5	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	58	279	...	"	"	2	1	39	0	0	5	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	59	280	...	"	"	10	3	5	0	2	9	0	10	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	60	281	...	"	"	3	2	24	0	0	11	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	61	282	...	"	"	1	3	32	0	0	6	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	62	283	...	"	"	2	3	12	0	0	6	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	63	284	...	"	"	3	1	25	0	0	7	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	64	285	...	"	"	3	0	21	0	0	6	0	5	0	
16	"	1890	"	"	985	65	286	...	"	"	3	0	21	0	0	10	0	5	0	
25	"	1890	Meredith George	.....	985	69	.....	1	Vil. and Psh. Wingen, Co. Brisbane	.....	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
25	"	1890	"	"	985	70	.....	9, 10	"	"	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
8 Sept.,	1890	Moody Ernest H. H.	.....	985	224	174	.....	15	Psh. Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	.....	3	2	16	0	0	6	0	5	0
8	"	1890	"	"	985	225	179, 180	.....	"	"	4	2	7	0	1	1	0	5	0
11	"	1890	Mitchell John F. H.	.....	987	69	.....	.....	Psh. Knaucoban, Co. Selwyn	.....	6	1	22	0	0	4	0	5	0
11	"	1890	"	"	987	70	.....	.....	"	"	5	3	36	0	0	4	0	5	0
11	"	1890	"	"	987	71	.....	.....	"	"	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
15	"	1890	Morton Charles J., senior	.....	987	72	3 to 6	23	At and Psh. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	.....	6	3	38	0	2	4	0	10	0
11	"	1890	Moses Henry	.....	987	73	44	.....	Psh. Wathagar, Co. Courallic	.....	553	0	0	1	11	19	4	0	0
20	"	1890	M'Manus Hugh	.....	989	5	332	.....	Psh. Young, Co. Montegle	.....	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
27	"	1890	M'Nally Henry	.....	989	103	320	.....	At Raleigh, Psh. South Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	.....	4	2	34	0	0	8	0	5	0
27	"	1890	"	"	989	104	321	.....	"	"	9	2	1	0	1	5	0	5	0
27	"	1890	"	"	989	105	322	.....	"	"	7	0	7	0	1	1	0	5	0
29	"	1890	M'Ternan William	.....	989	106	66	.....	Psh. Keewong, Co. Murray	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
29	"	1890	"	"	989	107	67	.....	"	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
29	"	1890	"	"	989	108	68	.....	"	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
29	"	1890	Madden Julien E.	.....	989	109	.....	4 to 8	Town and Psh. Binalong, Co. Harden	.....	2	1	15	0	0	10	0	5	0
30	"	1890	May Mark	.....	989	111	.....	1	Town and Psh. Young, Co. Montegle	.....	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	5	0
13 Oct.,	1890	MacDonald Donald	.....	991	94	.....	7, 8	9	Vil. M'Alister, Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0
13	"	1890	MacDonald John W.	.....	991	95	6	15	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
13	"	1890	M'Innes Neil M.	.....	991	97	1, 2	9	"	"	0	3	24	0	0	11	0	5	0
13	"	1890	"	"	991	98	.....	9	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
20	"	1890	Moxey George	.....	991	99	3	.....	Psh. Thornton, Co. Gloucester	.....	160	0	0	.....	.....	1	10	0	0
22	"	1890	Marmion August	.....	993	18	.....	1	Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgiana	.....	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
20	"	1890	Mein George A. and anor.	.....	993	19	6	.....	Psh. Thulama, Co. Narran	.....	600	0	0	1	11	3	4	0	0
22	"	1890	Mitchell Jane A.	.....	993	23	.....	1	Town Willyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	.....	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
25	"	1890	Mitchell Peter S.	.....	993	24	14	.....	Psh. Lea, Co. Selwyn	.....	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
25	"	1890	"	"	993	25	87	.....	Psh. Brungenbrong, Co. Selwyn	.....	160	0	0	0	6	8	1	0	0
23	"	1890	Mackay John K.	.....	993	152	71	.....	Psh. Rowley, Co. Hawes	.....	148	0	0	0	9	3	1	10	0
23	"	1890	"	"	993	153	73	.....	"	"	118	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	0
23	"	1890	"	"	993	154	75	.....	"	"	108	0	0	0	6	9	1	0	0
23	"	1890	"	"	993	155	76	.....	"	"	150	0	0	0	9	5	1	10	0
27	"	1890	Masters William	.....	993	156	.....	14	Town and Psh. Tumut, Co. Wynyard	.....	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
18	"	1890	Mackenzie Alexander	.....	993	157	263	.....	Psh. Tuena, Co. Georgiana	.....	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
16	"	1890	M'Gee Edward	.....	993	159	194	.....	At Reidy Flat, Psh. Batlow, Co. Wynyard	.....	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
22	"	1890	M'Lean Alexander C.	.....	993	162	.....	5	Town and Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	.....	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	0
22	"	1890	"	"	993	163	.....	6	"	"	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	0
22	"	1890	Mendham John T. M.	.....	993	165	.....	7	"	"	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	0
22	"	1890	"	"	993	166	.....	8	"	"	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	0
11 Nov.,	1890	M'Aulay John	.....	995	48	.....	.....	1	Town and Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	.....	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	5	0
7	"	1890	Murphy Frederick	.....	995	55	.....	5, 6	"	"	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
19	"	1890	Marshall Henry A.	.....	995	196	.....	3	Town and Psh. North Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	.....	0	1	32 1/2	0	0	2	0	5	0
13	"	1890	Murphy Graham	.....	995	199	.....	4	Town and Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	.....	0	1	31	0	0	5	0	5	0
29 Dec.,	1890	M'Kendry Neil	.....	999	212	29	.....	.....	Psh. Burke, Co. Mitchell	.....	250	0	0	0	10	5	1	10	0
7 Jan.,	1891	Miller William	1,001	108	10	53	City and Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	0	1	13 1/2	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
7	"	1891	"	"	1,001	109	.....	11	"	"	0	1	9	0	2	4	0	10	0
7	"	1891	"	"	1,001	110	.....	12	"	"	0	1	4 1/2	0	2	4	0	10	0
8	"	1891	Murphy Patrick J.	.....	1,003	52	.....	18	Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	.....	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
20	"	1891	Mack Henry, senr.	.....	1,003	132	79	.....	At and Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	.....	1	2	31	0	0	6	0	5	0

Assurance paid.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant	Name.	Reference		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks
		Vol.	Fol.								
27 Jan., 1891	M'Crudden James	1,004	10		8	1	Vil. Glenrouth, Psh. Uranquinty, Co. Mitchell	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
27 " 1891	M'Crudden Ann	1,004	11		9	3	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
27 " 1891	M'Intyre William	1,004	12	137, 138			At and Psh. Gosford, Co. Northumberland	2 1 26	0 2 2	0 10 0	
27 " 1891	M'Kenzie Angus	1,004	13		III	4	Vil. Weekes, Psh. South Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	0 1 7	0 0 4	0 5 0	
27 " 1891	"	1,004	14		IV	4	"	0 1 6	0 0 4	0 5 0	
27 " 1891	Manewell John	1,004	15		9, 10	13	Vil. and Psh. Bexhill, Co. Rous	0 3 15½	0 1 1	0 5 0	
27 " 1891	Moras Charles H.	1,004	23		4	17	Vil. Berrigan, Psh. Geroldery, Co. Denison	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
27 " 1891	"	1,004	24		6, 7	17	"	1 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
27 " 1891	Mosman George B.	1,004	26		IX	4	Vil. Weekes, Psh. South Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	0 1 5	0 0 7	0 5 0	
10 Feb., 1891	Macarthur George F.	1,004	158	25			At and Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	0 1 16	0 3 8	0 10 0	
10 " 1891	Mackay John K.	1,004	159	45			Psh. Lawry, Co. Hawes	40 0 0	0 2 11	0 10 0	
24 " 1891	Moss Isadore H.	1,004	242	16			Psh. Hartington, Co. Kennedy	51 3 0	0 2 9	0 10 0	
13 " 1891	M'Court William	1,005	51	65			At and Psh. Berrima, Co. Camden	4 3 4	0 0 6	0 5 0	
13 " 1891	Mackay John K.	1,005	52	23			Psh. Mungarara, Co. Denham	545 1 0	1 14 1	4 10 0	
13 " 1891	"	1,005	53	27			"	640 0 0	2 0 2	5 0 0	
13 " 1891	"	1,005	54	18			Psh. Reynolds, Co. Denham	430 0 0	1 6 11	3 10 0	
13 " 1891	Mathison Charles	1,005	56		1 to 5	7	Vil. and Psh. Eugowra, Co. Ashburnham	1 0 0	0 1 9	0 5 0	
13 " 1891	"	1,005	57		2 to 6	18a	"	1 1 9½	0 1 4	0 5 0	
18 " 1891	M'Culloch James and anor.	1,007	3	40			Psh. Purnamoota, Co. Yancowinna	60 0 0	0 3 2	0 10 0	
18 " 1891	"	1,007	4	42			"	140 0 0	0 7 4	1 0 0	
10 " 1891	M'Kay Roderick	1,007	6		7	2	Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgumna, Co. Georgiana	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1891	Morris Grant	1,007	14	57-58, 60-77			Psh. Coonamble, Co. Leichhardt	460 0 0	0 19 2	2 10 0	
18 " 1891	"	1,007	15	59			"	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
3 Mar., 1891	Massey Charlotte R.	1,007	79	35			Psh. Purrumbra, Co. Murray	140 0 0	0 5 10	1 0 0	
3 " 1891	"	1,007	80	40			"	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
3 " 1891	Mitchell Frank	1,007	81	50-41			At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1 0 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
3 " 1891	Mobbs Jessie	1,007	82		7	17	Town West Ballina, Psh. Ballina, Co. Rous	0 1 32	0 2 1	0 5 0	
21 April, 1891	M'Intosh John M.	1,009	183	100			Psh. Mount Lawson, Co. Georgiana	45 3 32			Premises free.
15 " 1891	M'Donald Alexander and ors.	1,009	234	113			Psh. Tivy, Co. Wellesey	104 0 25	0 4 4	1 0 0	
23 " 1891	M'Gregor Atholl E. J.	1,013	104	1,670			At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
20 " 1891	Mitchell James S.	1,013	107	14			Psh. Thura, Co. Clyde	181 1 0	0 11 3	1 10 0	
23 " 1891	Murphy Nicholas	1,013	108		9	24	Town Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 0 20	0 0 6	0 5 0	
29 " 1891	Mcynink John P. E.	1,013	102		1	33	Vil. Mungindi, Psh. Yarowah, Co. Benarba	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
11 May, 1891	M'Leish James	1,015	181		19	12	Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
7 " 1891	Meizer Phillip	1,015	186	568			Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	57 1 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	
7 " 1891	Mutherin George P.	1,015	189		16	12	Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	0 1 35	0 0 6	0 5 0	
7 " 1891	Mutherin Michael J.	1,015	190		17	12	"	0 1 25	0 0 6	0 5 0	
20 " 1891	Murphy Jane A.	1,017	16		18	22	Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
27 " 1891	Mout George	1,017	41	222			At Reedy Flat, Psh. Batlow, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
27 " 1891	Mort's Dock and Engineering Co.	1,017	122				At Balmain, Psh. Petersham, Co. Cumberland	0 0 5½	0 0 8	0 5 0	
3 June, 1891	Miller Jean M. E.	1,017	209	347			At Katoomba, Psh. Blackheath, Co. Cook	5 0 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
3 " 1891	Murray Patrick	1,017	210		10	6	Town and Psh. Carrabubula, Co. Buckland	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 " 1891	M'Inerney James	1,019	115	263 to 265			At and Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	57 3 27	0 6 1	1 0 0	
19 " 1891	"	1,019	116	266 to 268			"	43 2 33	0 4 7	1 0 0	
12 " 1891	Manns Thomas W.	1,019	120	257-258			Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	4 0 0	0 1 5	0 5 0	
12 " 1891	Morriel John	1,019	122	99			Psh. Bumbulla, Co. Camden	59 3 0	0 3 1	0 10 0	
16 July, 1891	M'Millan David L.	1,019	142		9	41	Town and Psh. Bourke, Co. Cowper	0 1 0	0 3 9	0 10 0	
30 " 1891	M'Kinnon Lachlan	1,023	104	103			Psh. Nemingha, Co. Parry	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
29 " 1891	M'Nally Henry	1,023	105	46-47			Psh. North Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	98 0 0	0 4 1	0 10 0	
7 Aug., 1891	Millgate Frederick J.	1,023	216		5	28	Vil. Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
7 " 1891	"	1,023	217		9	32	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
3 " 1891	Müller Samuel	1,023	220	93			Psh. Creighton, Co. Hume	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
3 " 1891	"	1,023	221	94			"	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
9 Dec., 1889	Mackay John K.	1,027	9	131			Psh. Herschell, Co. Durham	85 2 0	0 4 5	1 0 0	
17 Sept., 1891	"	1,029	13	33			Psh. Banard, Co. Hawes	80 0 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
17 " 1891	"	1,029	14	41			Psh. Giro, Co. Hawes	55 0 0	0 2 10	0 10 0	
17 " 1891	"	1,029	15	46			"	45 0 0	0 2 4	0 10 0	

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4	"	1891	Martin Alfred E.	1,029	17	1,707			
23	"	1891	Mackay John K.	1,029	76	101			
23	"	1891	"	1,029	77	102			
23	"	1891	"	1,029	78	106			
23	"	1891	"	1,029	79	107			
23	"	1891	"	1,029	80	115			
23	"	1891	"	1,029	81	123			
23	"	1891	Mathison Charles.	1,029	84		9	5	
23	"	1891	Mackay John K.	1,029	144	108			
23	"	1891	"	1,029	145	118			
24	Oct.,	1891	McLaurin James	1,033	51	89			
13	Nov.,	1891	Mitchell James	1,033	153	204			
25	"	1891	McNicol Lavelette	1,033	247	78			
30	"	1891	McCuaig John	1,041	126	657			
30	"	1891	Maidens Elijah	1,041	128	30			
20	"	1891	Mengler Carl C. J. A.	1,041	129	2,078			
3	Jan.,	1867	Nash Susanna	38	182				
15	Mar.,	1867	Naggs Richard, jun.	44	63	3-XXI			
28	Aug.,	1874	Neal Joseph	200	53		4	7	
10	Feb.,	1875	Nash John	212	95		3	6	
10	"	1875	"	212	96		4	6	
25	Mar.,	1875	Noble John Samuel (a minor)	219	203		6	10	
4	Jan.,	1877	Newton Christopher	305	17	193			
20	Feb.,	1877	Neal William	328	86		1	5	
20	"	1877	"	328	87		2	5	
20	"	1877	"	328	88		3	5	
20	"	1877	"	328	89		4	5	
10	Aug.,	1877	Nihill Pierce P.	367	125		8	8	
10	"	1877	Naggs Richard	368	5	103			
12	Dec.,	1878	Nichols George E.	404	47		2	19	
10	Jan.,	1879	Nealon William	418	218	666			
10	"	1879	"	418	219	667			
31	"	1879	Navan Mary	426	208	114			
20	"	1879	Nesbet Edward	426	222		3	32	
10	June,	1879	Nolan Kyram	455	86		3	23	
16	"	1879	Norton Edward	455	94	264			
16	"	1879	"	455	95	274			
3	"	1879	"	455	96	208			
3	"	1879	"	455	97	220			
3	"	1879	"	455	98	223			
3	"	1879	"	455	99	225			
3	"	1879	"	455	100	226			
3	"	1879	"	455	101	227			
3	"	1879	"	455	102	228			
3	"	1879	"	455	103	229			
3	"	1879	"	455	104	237			
3	"	1879	"	455	105	300			
10	Aug.,	1874	Neilan John and ors.	460	82				
14	Nov.,	1872	Newton Edward and ors.	461	30		7	9	
23	Sept.,	1879	Norton Edward	467	51	51			
15	"	1879	Nowham George	476	47	31			
30	June,	1830	Noble Isaac	509	250	40			
1	Mar.,	1881	Naseby Charles and ors.	527	230	45			
1	"	1881	"	527	231	46			
14	Feb.,	1881	Newton Thomas	530	224	55			
14	"	1881	"	530	225	56			
14	"	1881	"	530	226	59			
5	Sept.,	1881	Norton Edward	563	154	265			
5	"	1881	"	563	155	50			
5	"	1881	"	563	156	87			
30	Dec.,	1881	Noble Isaac	582	37	100			
30	"	1881	Norton Edward	591	167	246			
30	"	1881	"	591	168	247			
30	"	1881	"	591	169	249			

At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
Psh. Cooplacurripa, Co. Hawes	76	3	0	0	4	0	0	10	0
"	76	3	0	0	4	0	0	10	0
"	56	2	0	0	2	11	0	10	0
"	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
"	52	1	0	0	2	9	0	10	0
Psh. Mackay, Co. Hawes	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Vil. and Psh. Mingelo, Co. Narrorine	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Psh. Cooplacurripa, Co. Hawes	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Mackay, Co. Hawes	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Yarra Yarra, Co. Goulburn	263	0	0	2	9	4	6	0	0
Psh. Tumberumba, Co. Selwyn	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
Near and Psh. Blackheath, Co. Cook	5	0	9	0	2	6	0	10	0
Psh. Manly Cove, Co. Cumberland	4	2	27	0	7	2	1	0	0
Psh. Graves End, Co. Burnett	36	0	0	0	2	3	0	10	0
Near Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
On Tarban Creek, Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	1	3	17	0	1	3			
At the confluence of the Deno River and Moodong Creek, Psh. unnamed, Co. St. Vincent	44	0	0	0	1	10			
Town Kimberley, Psh. Darby, Co. Hardinge	0	1	13	0	0	1			
Psh. and Vil. Branxton, Co. Northumberland	0	2	0	0	0	2			
"	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Vil. and Psh. Borambil, Co. Bligh	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Psh. Tamborora, Co. Wellington	0	0	13	0	0	1			
Psh. Shaw, Co. Bathurst	2	2	0	0	0	1			
"	2	2	0	0	0	1			
"	2	2	0	0	0	1			
"	2	2	0	0	0	1			
Town and Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Psh. Bettowynud, Co. St. Vincent	40	0	0	0	0	0			
Vil. Coree, Psh. Curabungannong	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Psh. Brundah, Co. Montegale	2	0	0	0	0	3			
"	2	0	0	0	0	3			
Psh. Three Brothers, Co. Bathurst	60	0	0	0	3	4			
Town and Psh. Bundarra, Co. Hardinge	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Vil. Coraki, Psh. West Coraki	0	2	0	0	1	0			
Psh. Norton, Co. Vernon	62	1	0	0	3	3			
"	68	1	0	0	3	7			
Psh. St. Clair, Co. Vernon	98	0	0	0	5	1			
"	59	3	0	0	3	1			
"	67	1	0	0	3	6			
"	78	0	0	0	4	1			
"	91	2	0	0	4	9			
"	97	2	0	0	5	1			
"	104	0	0	0	5	5			
"	92	1	0	0	4	10			
"	83	0	0	0	4	4			
"	83	0	0	0	4	4			
Psh. Koushel, Co. Durham	1	2	0	0	0	0			
Town and Psh. Barraba, Co. Darling	0	2	0	0	0	0			
Psh. Sinclair, Co. Vernon	90	0	0	0	3	9			
Psh. Wyangala, Co. King	40	0	0	0	1	8			
Psh. Berenderry, Co. Bligh	40	0	0	0	1	8			
Psh. Greenvuh, Co. Gowen	1	0	0	0	0	0			
"	0	2	0	0	0	0			
Psh. North Gunambil, Co. Urana	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Norton, Co. Vernon	50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Tiara, Co. Vernon	73	3	0	0	3	1	0	10	0
"	167	3	0	0	7	0	1	0	0
Psh. Lorimer, Co. Bligh	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Tiara, Co. Vernon	49	2	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
"	61	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
"	57	3	0	0	2	5	0	10	0

Paid.

Cemetery.
Church Grant.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
30 Dec., 1881	Norton Edward	591	170	250	.....	...	Psh. Tiara, Co. Vernon	n. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 April, 1882	Norman Isabella Eliner	601	20	153	.....	...	Psh of and at Tambarumba, Co. Selwyn	71 1 0	0 3 0	0 10 0	Assurance paid.
11 " 1882	" " "	601	21	154	.....	...	" " "	2 0 0	.....	0 5 0	" "
21 Aug., 1882	Napier Robert and ors.	619	151	.....	.....	...	Psh. Jellora, Vil. Fitzroy, Co. Camd-n	2 2 0	.....	.....
26 Mar., 1883	Noonan John	655	37	.....	3	6	Psh. and Vil. Stockinbingal, Co. Bland	0 1 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
14 May, 1883	Nankivell Thomas James & anor.	659	233	22	.....	...	Psh. Yanda, Co. Dunlop	62 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
23 April, 1883	Nowlan John	659	244	3	.....	...	Psh. Bambi, Co. Bland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
18 June, 1883	Nacqueli Susan Emily	667	107	.....	8	3	Psh. Veness, Town Manilla, Co. Darling	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
18 " 1883	" " "	667	108	.....	9	3	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
18 " 1883	" " "	667	109	.....	10	3	" " "	0 2 2	0 0 4	0 5 0	
9 July, 1883	Norris Thomas	671	231	67	.....	...	Psh. Bocoble, Co. Roxburgh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
18 April, 1884	Nugent Patrick	703	172	.....	6	4	Psh. and Vil. Humula, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1884	" " "	703	173	.....	7	4	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
18 " 1884	" " "	703	174	.....	8	4	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 Nov., 1884	Neal James, senior	722	109	25	.....	...	Psh. Hull, Co. Murchison	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 April, 1885	Norman Charles and ors.	747	23	52	.....	...	Psh. Meritamba, Co. Baradine	109 0 0	.....	Free.	Public Recreation.
30 July, 1885	Norris Rowland	761	98	92	.....	...	Psh. Galambine, Co. Phillip	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
30 April, 1886	Norton Edward	793	170	205	.....	...	Psh. St. Clair, Co. Vernon	89 1 0	0 4 8	1 0 0	
20 May, 1886	Nowland Jane S.	793	171	.....	5	61	Town and Psh. Quirindi, Co. Buckland	0 1 16	0 0 5	0 5 0	
30 Oct., 1886	Nelson Robert and ors.	813	142	.....	.....	...	At and Psh. Coonabarrabran, Co. Gowen	2 2 8	.....	Free.	Burial-ground.
13 " 1886	New South Wales Mortgage, Loan, and Agency Co. (Ltd.)	815	34	146	.....	...	Psh. Girrawillie, Co. Pottinger	158 0 0	0 8 3	1 0 0	
30 June, 1887	Norton Edward	845	248	275	.....	...	Psh. Tiara, Co. Vernon	42 0 0	0 2 2	0 10 0	
15 May, 1888	Newberry James D.	885	168	142	.....	...	Psh. Redbank, Co. Macquarie	17 2 0	0 3 8	0 10 0	
15 " 1888	" " "	885	169	143	.....	...	" " "	18 0 0	0 3 9	0 10 0	
17 July, 1888	New South Wales Mortgage, Loan, and Agency Co. (Ltd.)	893	215	238	.....	...	Psh. Brigalow, Co. Pottinger	222 0 0	0 11 7	1 10 0	
22 Dec., 1888	Newton Thomas	911	31	26	.....	...	Psh. and Co. Urana	232 0 0	0 14 6	2 0 0	
16 Jan., 1889	Nichols Alfred R.	911	173	.....	9	3	Vil. and Psh. Woomargama, Co. Goulburn	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
16 " 1889	Nichols William J.	911	178	.....	7	3	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
16 " 1889	" " "	911	179	.....	8	3	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 Aug., 1889	Nymagee Copper Mining Company (Limited)	939	23	10	.....	...	Psh. Prory Plains, Co. Mouramba	40 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
5 " 1889	Nicholson Mary A.	939	138	242	.....	...	Psh. Gontawang, Co. Phillip	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
24 July, 1890	Newton Thomas J.	981	42	.....	7	2	Vil. Overton, Psh. Gunambil, Co. Urana	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1890	Newell Samuel	981	173	.....	4	13	Vil. and Psh. Camden Haven, Co. Macquarie	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
4 Sept., 1890	Norman William	983	151	182	.....	...	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
29 " 1890	Newsome Edward	989	114	86	.....	...	Psh. Boyd, Co. Gough	50 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	
13 Oct., 1890	Nixon Archibald	991	105	.....	7, 8	10	Vil. M'Alister, Psh. Upper Turlo, Co. Argyle	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	
7 Nov., 1890	Nearroway James	995	56	119	.....	...	At and Psh. Gosford, Co. Northumberland	0 1 9	0 0 8	0 5 0	
7 Jan., 1891	Nicholsen Joseph	1,001	113	.....	10	18	Town Stuart, Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0 0 33	0 0 2	0 5 0	
7 " 1891	Nichols Charlotte	1,001	114	.....	2, 3	4	Vil. and Psh. Woomargama, Co. Goulburn	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
16 Mar., 1891	Newham Ellen	1,007	230	.....	14	11	Vil. Woodstock, Psh. Kenilworth, Co. Bathurst	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
24 " 1891	Nivison Abraham	1,007	233	95	.....	...	Psh. Ohio, Co. Burnham	51 3 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
7 April, 1891	Nash John	1,009	150	204	.....	...	Psh. Majura, Co. Murray	5 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
20 " 1891	Noble Richard	1,013	109	.....	13	7	Town Musclebrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	0 1 20	0 0 10	0 5 0	
11 June, 1891	Norris Gerald T.	1,019	31	.....	18	6	Town Willyama, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0 0 20	0 1 1	0 5 0	
3 Aug., 1891	Nicholas George	1,023	224	1,365	.....	...	At Alma, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0 3 37	0 0 5	0 5 0	
24 " 1891	Naain Robert N.	1,027	124	.....	17	30	Vil. and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	0 1 23	0 0 10	0 5 0	
28 " 1891	Nelson Robert	1,027	185	31	.....	...	Psh. Macleay, Co. Boyd	285 3 0	0 11 11	1 10 0	
28 Sept., 1891	Neil John	1,029	148	2,067	.....	...	At Willyama, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0 0 31	0 0 6	0 5 0	
8 Oct., 1891	Nelson Robert	1,029	227	15	.....	...	Psh. Macleay, Co. Boyd	262 2 0	0 10 11	1 10 0	
8 " 1891	" " "	1,029	228	16	.....	...	" " "	262 0 0	0 10 11	1 10 0	
8 " 1891	" " "	1,029	229	26	.....	...	" " "	253 1 0	0 10 7	1 10 0	
8 " 1891	" " "	1,029	230	23	.....	...	" " "	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
8 " 1891	" " "	1,029	231	30	.....	...	" " "	279 0 0	0 11 8	1 10 0	
25 Nov., 1891	Nivison James A.	1,041	23	177	.....	...	Near and Psh. Walcha, Co. Vernon	19 2 0	0 3 5	0 10 0	
25 " 1891	" " "	1,041	24	178	.....	...	" " "	20 2 0	0 2 9	0 10 0	

25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	25	179	.....	..	"	"	"	18	0	0	0	2	3	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	26	180	.....	..	"	"	"	18	3	20	0	2	4	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	27	181	.....	..	"	"	"	18	3	20	0	2	4	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	28	182	.....	..	"	"	"	18	1	10	0	2	3	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	29	183	.....	..	"	"	"	20	3	10	0	2	7	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	30	184	.....	..	"	"	"	19	2	10	0	2	10	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	31	185	.....	..	"	"	"	11	0	30	0	1	6	0	5	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	32	186	.....	..	"	"	"	15	3	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	33	187	.....	..	"	"	"	22	3	10	0	2	10	2	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	34	188	.....	..	"	"	"	15	1	10	0	1	11	0	5	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	35	189	.....	..	"	"	"	23	0	0	0	3	1	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	36	190	.....	..	"	"	"	17	3	20	0	2	3	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	37	191	.....	..	"	"	"	21	0	0	0	2	8	0	10	0
25	"	1891	"	"	1,041	38	307	.....	..	"	"	"	20	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
30	May,	1865	O'Brien Rev. Edward	.....	17	163	21	.....	..	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	.....	0	3	5	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	June,	1865	O'dman James	.....	19	172	14	.....	..	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	.....	0	1	2	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Oct.,	1865	O'Brien James Fras.	.....	21	61	.....	9	16	Town and Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	"	1865	O'Brien William Patk.	.....	21	62	.....	10	16	"	.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Nov.,	1866	O'Mara Thomas	38	118	At Bobundara, Psh. Wullurge, Co. Wallace	160	0	0	0	0	6	8
11	Sept.,	1866	O'Neill Thomas	.....	39	159	102	.....	..	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	.....	0	3	23	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Dec.,	1867	O'Brien Cornelius	.....	61	169	.....	.....	..	On road Boorowa to Yass, Psh. Eubindal, Co. Harden	.....	6	1	20	0	0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Oct.,	1867	O'Rourke James	.....	63	41	61	.....	..	Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Jan.,	1869	O'Brien Patrick	.....	80	110	73	.....	..	Psh. Tarago, Co. Argyle	.....	100	0	0	0	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	"	1869	"	.....	80	111	94	.....	..	"	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Dec.,	1869	O'Brien John Thos.	.....	94	151	5-13	.....	..	Near Coolaburrugundy River, Psh. unnamed, Co. Bligh	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Jan.,	1871	O'Rourke Lewis Alfd.	.....	114	93	.....	4	32	Town and Psh. Gunnedah, Co. Pottinger	.....	0	1	35	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	"	1871	O'Neill Patrick	.....	115	111	14	.....	..	Psh. Eucumbene, Co. Wallace	.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	"	1871	"	.....	115	113	15	.....	..	"	.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Mar.,	1871	O'Brien Edward	.....	117	215	14	.....	..	Psh. Binjura, Co. Bressford	.....	20	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	"	1871	O'Mara Jeremiah	.....	117	217	10	.....	..	Psh. Bobundarra, Co. Wallace	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	"	1871	O'Rourke Jas. Nicholas	.....	117	218	.....	3	37	Town and Psh. Gunnedah, Co. Pottinger	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	June,	1872	O'Heir John	.....	141	117	.....	1	40	Psh. and Town Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	.....	3	0	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	July,	1874	O'Mahony Right Rev. Timothy and ors.	.....	187	176	.....	4	9	Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	"	1874	"	.....	187	177	.....	5	9	"	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	"	1874	"	.....	187	178	.....	6	9	"	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	"	1874	O'Brien James	.....	189	89	159	.....	..	Psh. Boyle, Co. St. Vincent	.....	4	1	4	0	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Aug.,	1874	O'Dwyer James	.....	199	151	135	.....	..	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	.....	1	3	19 1/2	9	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Dec.,	1874	Oates Thomas	.....	216	131	204	.....	..	Psh. Shadforth, Co. Bathurst	.....	21	2	0	0	0	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Mar.,	1875	"	.....	217	236	221	.....	..	"	.....	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Dec.,	1874	O'Brien James	.....	217	237	162	.....	..	Psh. Boyle, Co. St. Vincent	.....	3	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Feb.,	1875	Owen William	.....	219	161	70-1	.....	..	Psh. unnamed, Co. Young	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Mar.,	1876	O'Mara William	.....	259	86	20	.....	..	Psh. Cooney, Co. Harden	.....	50	0	0	0	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	June,	1876	O'Brien Charles	.....	259	166	53	.....	..	Town and Psh. Wellington, Co. Wellington	.....	16	2	4	0	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Dec.,	1876	O'Heir Patrick	.....	288	16	111	.....	..	Psh. Boyle, Co. St. Vincent	.....	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	"	1876	O'Brien Stephen	.....	301	80	31	.....	..	Psh. Curdine, Co. Roxburgh	.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	May,	1877	O'Byrne Gerald	.....	320	216	.....	9	5	Vil. and Psh. Wollar, Co. Phillip	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Nov.,	1878	O'Brien Patrick	.....	400	110	.....	.....	..	Vil. and Psh. Grabben Gullen, Co. King	.....	0	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Feb.,	1879	O'Neil John	.....	427	34	2-1	.....	..	Psh. unnamed, Co. Menindee	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	"	1879	O'Rourke Arthur E. H.	.....	427	36	.....	1	17	Town and Psh. Breeza, Co. Pottinger	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Dec.,	1877	Osborne James and ors.	.....	459	226	181	.....	..	Psh. Warrie, Co. Lincoln	.....	2	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Aug.,	1879	Orange Municipal Council	.....	467	57	.....	1 to 9, 20	45	Town and Psh. Orange, Co. Bathurst	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Mar.,	1880	O'Rourke Patrick and anor.	.....	495	18	79	.....	..	Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	June,	1880	O'Brien Patrick	.....	507	140	295	.....	..	Psh. Grabben Gullen, Co. King	.....	37	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	"	1880	Osborne George	.....	507	143	34	.....	..	Psh. Ballullaba, Co. Murray	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	"	1880	Osborne Pat. Hill	.....	510	191	191	.....	..	Psh. Merigan, Co. Murray	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	"	1880	"	.....	510	192	200	.....	..	"	.....	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jan.,	1881	Offley William	.....	523	239	119	.....	..	Psh. Bunton, Co. Ki'g	.....	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	"	1881	"	.....	523	240	120	.....	..	"	.....	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	April,	1881	Ortlipp George, a minor	.....	539	29	235	.....	..	Psh. Bungowannah, Co. Hume	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	"	1881	O'Rourke William and anor.	.....	541	169	136	.....	..	Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	.....	49	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0	.....
13	Feb.,	1882	O'Connell Maurice Fitzgerald and ors.	.....	591	171	50	.....	..	Psh. Hindmarsh, Co. Wynyard	.....	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	.....
1	Mar.,	1882	Osborne Ben. Marshall	.....	597	174	325	.....	..	Psh. Beggan Beggan, Co. Harden	.....	128	2	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	.....
19	June,	1882	Orbell George Graham and ors.	.....	601	221	.....	.....	..	Psh. Bundawarrah at Temora, Co. Bland	.....	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Paid.

Cemetery.
Camping Ground.

Paid.
Volunteer Grant.

Paid.

Return showing all Unclaimed Decds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
12 June, 1882	Osborne Pat. Hill	611	34	32			Psh. Ellenden, Co. Murray	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21 Aug., 1882	Oakden Philip and anor.	641	111	1			Psh. Lerida, Co. Robinson	320 0 0	1 11 3	4 0 0	
7 May, 1883	O'Byrne Gerald	657	105		1	14	Psh. and Vil. Comidjah, Co. Camden	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
10 Sept., 1883	Onus William	679	167		5	39	Psh. and Town Inverell, Co. Gough	0 2 16		0 5 0	Ass. Paid.
15 April, 1884	O'Heir Patrick	701	179		6	6	Psh. Burke, Vil. Kingston, Co. Mitchell	0 2 0	0 4 9	1 0 0	
26 May, 1884	O'Leary Christopher	709	33	92			Psh. Numbly, Co. King	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
10 June, 1884	Oakden Philip and anor.	711	193	2			Psh. Lerida, Co. Robinson	300 0 0	0 12 6	1 10 0	
1 July, 1884	"	711	194	4			Psh. Priory, Co. Robinson	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
25 July, 1884	Osborne George	715	3	212			Psh. Molonglo, Co. Murray	50 0 0			Volunteer Grant.
1 Oct., 1884	Orr James Peter	721	21		3	12	Town and Psh. Cooma, Co. Beresford	0 3 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
5 Nov., 1884	Osborne George	725	210				Psh. Majura, Co. Murray	2 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
1 Oct., 1884	O'Donnell John	729	121		5	55	Town and Psh. Jewnee, Co. Clarendon	0 1 20	0 0 2	0 5 0	
9 Mar., 1885	Oili, John P. and sis.	735	155	43			Psh. Crudine, Co. Roxburgh	2 2 0		Free.	Burial Ground.
30 " 1885	O'Brien Edmund Jos	745	155		5	28	Town and Psh. Nimmtabel, Co. Wellesley	0 2 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
16 April, 1885	O'Brien Ann	745	242		13	14	Town and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0 0 24	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 June, 1885	Ogilvie Hon. Edward D. S.	751	218	54			Psh. Alice, Co. Drake	50 0 0		Free.	Volunteer Grant.
31 July, 1885	"	751	219	176			Psh. Picarbin, Co. Drake	50 0 0			"
31 " 1885	"	751	220	177			"	50 0 0			"
18 " 1885	"	751	245				Psh. Alice, Co. Drake	6 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
18 " 1885	"	751	246				"	10 1 22	0 0 6	0 5 0	
18 " 1885	"	751	247				Psh. Canham, Co. Drake	2 3 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1885	"	751	248				Psh. Dunbar, Co. Drake	2 0 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
18 " 1885	"	751	249				Psh. Hamilton, Co. Drake	3 0 12	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1885	"	751	250				Psh. Ogilvie, Co. Drake	6 3 6	0 0 4	0 5 0	
18 " 1885	"	757	1				Psh. Yarkalkiarra, Co. Drake	5 3 31	0 0 3	0 5 0	
10 Feb., 1886	Oakden Philip and anor.	781	42	1			Psh. Barcora, Co. Robinson	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 " 1886	"	781	43	6			Psh. Priory, Co. Robinson	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 " 1886	"	781	44	7			"	80 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
10 " 1886	"	781	45	8			"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 " 1886	"	781	46	9			"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
5 May, 1886	O'Reilly Henry B.	791	218		17	9	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
30 April, 1886	Odgers John	791	219	183			Psh. Castleton, Co. Roxburgh	1 2 32	0 0 4	0 5 0	
30 Aug., 1886	Osborne Pat. Hill	809	193	1			Psh. Belah, Co. Flinders	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1886	"	809	194	2			"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1886	"	809	195	1			Psh. Humbaldry, Co. Flinders	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1886	"	809	196	1			Psh. Minatong, Co. Flinders	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
25 " 1886	"	809	197	3			"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	"	809	198	2			Psh. Oberon, Co. Flinders	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
6 Oct., 1886	"	813	118	1			Psh. Mingolo, Co. Kennedy	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
6 " 1886	"	813	119	1			Psh. Moodana, Co. Kennedy	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
6 " 1886	"	813	120	2			"	40 0 0	0 2 11	0 10 0	
6 " 1886	"	813	121	3			"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
15 Dec., 1886	"	821	190	1			Psh. Moodana South, Co. Kennedy	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	Oriental Bank Corporation	823	27	1			Psh. Khartoum, Co. Manara	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
31 " 1886	"	823	119	2			"	160 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
10 Feb., 1887	Oakman John	829	82		11	3	Vil. and Psh. Humala, Co. Wjnyard	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 Oct., 1887	Oddy Joseph	861	158		4	6	Vil. and Psh. Ivanhoe, Co. Mossiel	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1887	O'Brien Patrick	869	237	XCVIII			Psh. Currowong, Co. Argyle	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
20 " 1887	"	869	238	100			Psh. Tarago, Co. Argyle	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
31 Dec., 1887	Oakden Philip and anor.	871	91	6			Psh. Lerida, Co. Robinson	150 0 0	0 7 10	1 0 0	
31 " 1887	"	871	92	7			"	90 0 0	0 4 8	1 0 0	
3 May, 1888	"	885	65	3			"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
3 " 1888	"	885	66	4			"	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
26 July, 1888	O'Brien John and anor.	895	17	193			Psh. Tarago, Co. Argyle	32 0 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
17 Sept., 1888	Ostler Maria	899	154	10, 11			Psh. Collie, Co. Ewenmar	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
10 May, 1889	Oliver Fanny	929	131		13	150	City and Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 Dec., 1889	Osbourne James	955	41	476, 477			Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	7 0 18	0 1 6	0 5 0	
16 April, 1890	Osborn James	967	250		16 to 19	6	Vil. and Psh. Henty, Co. Hume	1 0 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	

31 July, 1830	Olson John P.	981	176	910, 911	.....	..	Near Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteaagle	8	1	13	0	1	3	0	5	0
25 Aug, 1830	O'Dwyer Thomas J. and anor	985	75	.....	5	15	Vil. and Psh. Savernake, Co. Denison	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
25 " 1830	" " "	985	76	.....	1	19	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
25 " 1830	" " "	985	77	.....	1	21	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
29 Sept, 1830	Olson John P.	989	116	908, 909	.....	..	At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteaagle	8	3	19	0	1	6	0	5	0
30 " 1830	Osborne Ben. M.	989	118	95	.....	..	Psh. Bulgarr, Co. Mitchell	45	0	0	0	6	7	1	0	0
29 " 1830	Oxley Robert	989	120	.....	2	42	Town and Psh. Binalong, Co. Harden	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	5	0
23 Oct., 1830	O'Dwyer Philip	993	178	251	.....	..	Psh. Ellerslie, Co. Wynyard	4	0	10	0	0	7	0	5	0
7 Nov., 1830	Olive Florence J.	995	59	.....	2	63	Town and Psh. Lawrence, Co. Clarence	0	1	34	0	0	9	0	5	0
24 " 1830	Olson John P.	997	145	.....	5	29	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteaagle	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
4 Dec., 1830	O'Hara Thomas	997	249	36	.....	..	At and Psh. Glen Innes, Co. Gough	19	0	0	0	4	10	1	0	0
3 Mar., 1831	O'Brien Patrick	1,007	88	234, 363	.....	..	At and Psh. Grabben Gullen, Co. King	23	0	16	0	3	11	0	10	0
11 " 1831	Olson John P.	1,007	234	652, 653	.....	..	At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteaagle	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
1 April, 1831	" " "	1,009	84	530	.....	..	" " "	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
4 May, 1831	Ottery Alfred	1,013	38	7	.....	..	Psh. Highland Home, Co. Gough	50	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0
20 April, 1831	Oates William H	1,013	110	.....	4	28	Vil. Narromin, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromin	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
20 " 1831	" " "	1,013	111	.....	9	28	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
20 " 1831	O'Shannessy Michael	1,013	113	188	.....	..	Psh. Clybucca, Co. Dudley	1	0	29	0	1	6	0	5	0
11 May, 1831	Osborne Richard	1,015	197	264	.....	..	At Wilyama, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
28 " 1831	Oldfield John W.	1,017	125	125	1	57	Town and Psh. Quirindi, Co. Buckland	0	0	27	0	3	7	0	10	0
27 July, 1831	Owen William	1,021	167	71	.....	..	Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland	0	1	36	0	12	6	1	10	0
29 " 1831	Ogilvie Edward D. S.	1,023	115	23	.....	..	Psh. Coombadjha, Co. Drake	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0
30 " 1831	" " "	1,023	116	34	.....	..	" " "	200	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
13 Aug., 1831	" " "	1,027	88	36, 50	.....	..	" " "	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0
30 " 1831	Payne Alfred Edward	8	35	.....	11	55	Town Moama, Psh. Moama, Co. Cadell	0	2	0	0	0	4	.....	.....	.....
5 Jan., 1863	Page Theodore	12	131	.....	4	29	At Menindee, Psh. Perry, Co. Menindee	1	1	32	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....
27 May, 1863	Pratt William	18	60	.....	5	2	Town and Psh. Turrawan, Co. White	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
6 Nov., 1863	Pisong James	22	198	.....	7	20	Vil. and Psh. Ashford, Co. Ararat	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
6 " 1863	" " "	22	199	.....	6	20	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
5 Dec., 1863	Pain Thomas	26	222	.....	7	15	Town Menindie, Psh. Perry, Co. Menindee	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
15 Oct., 1866	Press Francis	38	124	56	.....	..	Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	100	0	0	0	4	2	.....	.....	.....
6 Nov., 1866	Popham Richard	39	160	4	.....	..	Psh. Tinderry, Co. Beresford	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
26 Sept., 1866	Polding Most Rev. John Bede	40	38	.....	6	7	Town and Psh. Tumbarumba, Co. Selwyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
26 " 1866	" " "	40	39	.....	7	7	" " "	0	1	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
26 " 1866	" " "	40	40	.....	8	7	" " "	0	1	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
26 " 1866	" " "	40	41	.....	9	7	" " "	0	1	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
26 " 1866	" " "	40	42	.....	10	7	" " "	0	1	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
13 July, 1867	Parker John	52	223	34	.....	..	Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	2	0	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
14 Nov., 1867	Palmer Charles	57	206	.....	10	20	Town and Psh. Tooleybuc, Co. Wakool	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 " 1867	Palmer George W.	57	207	.....	1	23	" " "	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 May, 1868	Polding Most Rev. John Bede	68	15	.....	.....	..	City Sydney, Psh. Alexandria, Co. Cumberland	0	0	21	0	2	3	.....	.....	.....
28 Oct., 1868	Pendergast Sarah	76	69	6	.....	..	Psh. Abington, Co. Wallace	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Dec., 1868	Patterson William	78	194	321	.....	..	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	0	0	17	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
16 Sept., 1870	Pattier Emmanuel	108	55	.....	.....	..	On Murray River, Psh. Mulwala, Co. Denison	9	3	0	0	0	7	.....	.....	.....
10 Oct., 1870	Priest James	109	135	.....	1	5	Town Ormial, Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 " 1870	Priest Mary Ann	109	137	.....	2	5	" " "	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 " 1870	" " "	109	138	.....	3	5	" " "	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Dec., 1870	Press Francis	113	151	83, 84, 85	.....	..	Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	108	0	0	0	4	6	.....	.....	.....
18 Aug., 1871	Press William	125	68	79	.....	..	Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
28 Mar., 1867	Peter John and ors.	131	119	.....	2 and 3	42	Psh. and Town South Wagga Wagga, Co. Wynyard	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 April, 1872	Press Francis	137	170	63	.....	..	Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
23 Aug, 1872	Purkis John Alexander	145	162	.....	10	21	Psh. and Town Coonamble, Co. Leichhardt	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Sept., 1872	Pendergast Sarah	146	85	31	.....	..	Psh. Abington, Co. Wallace	70	0	0	0	2	11	.....	.....	.....
26 " 1872	Pendergast Sarah	147	210	30	.....	..	Psh. Abington, Co. Wallace	70	0	0	0	2	11	.....	.....	.....
28 Nov., 1872	Phipp Henry	151	65	0-7-4	.....	..	Psh. unnamed, Co. Hunter	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
16 Aug, 1873	Price Edward	166	142	199	.....	..	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	2	0	0	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....
27 Sept, 1873	Pritchard John Thomas	169	149	58	.....	..	Psh. Seymour, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
5 Dec., 1873	Pomphrey Henrietta	173	96	.....	4	8	Town and Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
5 " 1873	" " "	173	97	.....	5	8	" " "	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....	.....
5 " 1873	" " "	173	98	.....	11	8	" " "	0	2	20	0	0	4	.....	.....	.....
20 Mar., 1874	Proctor John	179	105	.....	2a	18	Psh. Guntawang, Vil. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	0	0	4	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
30 April, 1874	Purcell Michael	181	234	13	.....	..	Psh. Yulbraith, Co. Georgiana	85	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 May, 1874	Peisley Thomas	184	167	13	.....	..	Psh. Egbert, Co. Bathurst	2	0	0	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....
23 Mar., 1874	Painter Richard	188	8	6	14	Vil. Raglan, Psh. Kelso, Co. Roxburgh	0	2	0	0	0	6	
1 Dec., 1874	Pegler George	204	163	20	Psh. Warialda, Co. Burnett	85	0	0	0	3	7	

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Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
1 Dec., 1874	Pike Joseph	206	214	.....	1	23	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0 1 0	0 0 1	.....
10 Feb., 1875	Pritchard John Thomas	212	18	59	.....	.....	Psh. Seymour, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 0	.....
1 Dec., 1874	Pegler George	214	187	21	.....	.....	Psh. Warialda, Co. Burnett	307 0 0	0 12 10	.....
25 Mar., 1875	Parker Maurice Jones	218	135	.....	4	31	Vil. Mathowra, Psh. Mathowra, Co. Cadell	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
25 " 1875	Prince George	221	154	72	.....	.....	Psh. Broombee, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 2	.....
25 " 1875	"	221	155	73	.....	.....	"	2 0 0	0 0 2	.....
25 " 1875	"	221	156	74	.....	.....	"	2 0 0	0 0 2	.....
31 Dec., 1875	Porter Templeton	247	79	60	.....	.....	Psh. Coota, Co. Bathurst	50 0 0	0 2 1	.....
31 Mar., 1876	Prowse James	261	73	458	.....	.....	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	1 0 1	0 0 2	.....
31 " 1876	"	261	74	459	.....	.....	"	1 1 321	0 0 2	.....
31 " 1876	Peace Thomas	267	15	357	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	0 2 21	0 0 3	.....
10 " 1877	Purdie Hugh	281	211	170	.....	.....	Psh. Nowra, Co. St. Vincent	17 3 0	0 0 9	.....
30 May, 1876	Popenhagen Stephen	286	59	377	.....	.....	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	1 3 101	0 0 4	.....
4 Jan., 1877	Pattinson Jane	305	24	.....	13 A	6	Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 1	.....
3 April, 1877	Price William, junior	305	29	33	.....	.....	Psh. Toolamanang, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
20 Feb., 1877	Pearse Elizabeth A.	305	216	.....	12	4	Town Jerry's Plains, Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	0 2 0	.....	.....	Paid.
20 " 1877	Pearse Isabella J.	305	217	.....	11	4	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
20 " 1877	Pearse Sarah A. K.	305	218	.....	13	4	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
10 Mar., 1877	Pinkerton David	320	23	.....	1	8	Vil. Dalmorton, Psh. Springbrook	0 1 21	0 0 4	.....	"
5 Sept., 1877	Parker Catherine M.	362	35	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Mozart, Co. Westmoreland	30 0 0	0 1 3	.....
14 Jan., 1879	Parker William F.	412	54	.....	7 a	25	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah	0 1 13	.....	.....	Paid.
14 " 1879	"	412	55	.....	8	25	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
14 " 1879	"	412	56	.....	2	26	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
14 " 1879	"	412	57	.....	3	27	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 Feb., 1879	Parker William F. and ors.	427	81	.....	5	14	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
31 Jan., 1879	Petersen Diederich	427	167	52	.....	.....	Psh. Burrandong, Co. Wellington	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
30 " 1879	Ponto Christopher	427	184	19	.....	.....	Psh. Perry, Co. Inglis	60 0 0	.....	.....	Paid.
1 Dec., 1874	Palmer John and ors.	459	227	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Moorwather, Co. Hume	2 2 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
25 Mar., 1875	Pellock James and ors.	459	228	.....	5	6	Vil. Nerrigundah, Psh. Cadjee	0 2 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
25 " 1875	"	459	229	.....	6	6	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 June, 1872	Prines Henry and ors.	459	230	.....	.....	.....	At Banks Meadow, Psh. Botany, Co. Cumberland	11 0 0	.....	.....	Recreation.
25 Mar., 1875	Pyne David and ors.	459	232	.....	.....	.....	At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Montoagle	2 2 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
26 Sept., 1872	Polding John B. and ors.	460	88	.....	Part of	9	Town and Psh. Braidwood, Co. St. Vincent	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
26 " 1872	"	460	89	.....	Part of	9	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
26 " 1872	"	460	90	.....	Part of	9	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
16 Feb., 1872	"	460	91	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Cambewarra, Co. Camden	0 3 30	.....	.....	Cemetery.
10 Aug., 1874	"	460	92	.....	1	16	Town and Psh. Candello, Co. Auckland	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
10 " 1874	"	460	93	.....	2	16	"	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
13 Mar., 1874	"	460	100	.....	5	23	Psh. Gordon, Co. Wallace	1 0 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
10 Aug., 1874	"	460	101	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Hayden, Co. Wellesley	1 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 Feb., 1878	"	460	102	.....	1, 2	15	Psh. Pambula, Co. Auckland	1 0 0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
1 " 1878	"	460	103	.....	20	15	Vil. and Psh. Pambula, Co. Auckland	0 2 0	.....	.....	"
1 " 1879	Passion Charles and ors.	460	139	.....	.....	.....	Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	1 0 0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
19 Aug., 1879	Petersen Diederich	463	29	47 a	.....	.....	Psh. Burrandong, Co. Wellington	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
3 Nov., 1879	Peters Edward	476	118	12	.....	.....	Psh. Stanhope, Co. Durham	96 3 0	0 4 0	.....
30 Oct., 1879	Press Francis	476	139	160	.....	.....	Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	80 0 0	0 4 2	.....
30 " 1879	"	476	140	163	.....	.....	"	40 0 0	0 2 1	.....
9 Dec., 1879	Parker William Fox	480	134	.....	7	22	Town Grenfell, Psh. Grenfell, Co. Montoagle	0 1 13	0 0 1	.....
5 Jan., 1880	Peglar Robert	487	175	25	.....	.....	Psh. Warialda, Co. Burnett	120 0 0	0 5 0	.....
5 April, 1880	Proctor William Nelson (a minor)	496	195	.....	9	36	Town and Psh. Coonabarabran, Co. Gowen	0 1 21	0 0 4	.....
10 May, 1880	Piper William Albert	501	127	.....	.....	12	Psh. Uarbry, at Uarbry, Co. Bligh	4 1 0	0 0 6	.....
10 " 1880	"	501	128	.....	3	12	"	3 3 23	0 0 6	.....
20 Oct., 1880	Park Adam	511	182	12	.....	.....	Psh. Mundowey, Co. Darling	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
14 Dec., 1880	"	522	247	50	.....	.....	Psh. Bendemeer, Co. Inglis	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
10 Jan., 1881	Pengilley James Campbell	523	70	235	.....	.....	Psh. Yarraman, Co. Pottinger	100 0 0	0 4 2	.....
1 Mar., 1881	Phillips Louis and ors.	527	232	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Walbundry, Co. Hume	0 0 5	.....	.....
14 Feb., 1881	Pratt Charles William and ors.	528	118	294	.....	.....	Psh. Hartley, Co. Cook	7 1 21	.....	.....

17 Jan., 1881	Parker William Fox	528	224	5	28	Psh. Brundah, Town Grenfell, Co. Monteagle	0	2	0	0	0	2
21 Mar., 1881	Phillips Louis and ors.	531	225			Psh. Ponto, Co. Gordon	0	0	5			
4 April, 1881	Paterson Henry and ors.	535	169	1	20	Vil. and Psh. Gunning, Co. King	0	2	20			
4 " 1881	" " "	535	170	4	20	" " "	0	2	20			
4 " 1881	Phillips Louis and ors.	535	171	3		Psh. Richardson, Co. Lincoln	0	0	5			
4 " 1881	" " "	535	172			Psh. Richmond, Co. Hume	0	0	5			
23 May, 1881	" " "	539	245			Psh. of and near Narrabri, Co. Nandewar	0	0	5			
30 " 1881	" " "	541	38			Psh. West Coraki, Vil. Coraki, Co. Richmond	0	0	5			
6 June, 1881	" " "	541	39			Psh. and Vil. Yetholme, Co. Roxburgh	0	0	5			
4 July, 1881	Prowse John	550	56	607		Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	57	608		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	58	609		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	59	610		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	60	611		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	61	612		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	62	613		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	63	614		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	64	615		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
4 " 1881	" " "	550	65	615		" " "	2	0	0	0	0	3
22 Aug., 1881	Phillips Louis and ors.	559	221			Psh. of and near Baradine, Co. Baradine	0	0	5			
22 " 1881	" " "	559	222			Psh. unnamed, at Bogabri, Co. Pottinger	0	0	5			
15 " 1881	" " "	559	223			Town Coonamble, Psh. Moorambilla, Co. Leichhardt	0	0	14			
15 " 1881	" " "	559	224			Psh. Gongolgon, Co. Cowper	0	0	24			
5 Sept., 1881	" " "	560	30			Psh. and Town Wilcannia, Co. Young	0	0	5			
5 " 1881	Peglar Robert	560	47	34 and 35		Psh. Warialda, Co. Burnett	147	0	0	0	6	2
17 Oct., 1881	Phillips Louis and ors.	561	112			Psh. of and near Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	0	0	5			
17 " 1881	" " "	561	113			Psh. Moulamein, Co. Wakool	0	0	5			
24 " 1881	Piddington Hon. Wm. Rich- man and ors.	561	114	Part of 108		Psh. Hartley, Co. Cook	150	0	0			
17 " 1881	Power James and ors.	561	115			Psh. of and near Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	2	2	0			
30 Dec., 1881	Packham Henry and ors.	573	169	36		Psh. Bumbury, Co. Ashburnham	1	0	0			
30 " 1881	" " "	573	170	37		" " "	0	2	0			
7 Nov., 1881	Parker Maurice	577	107	3	20	Psh. and Vil. Dahwilly, Co. Townsend	0	2	0	0	0	2
6 Feb., 1882	Phillips Louis and ors.	583	242			Psh. Billabong, at Bethungra, Co. Clarendon	0	0	5			
6 " 1882	" " "	583	243			Psh. and Town Cobar, Co. Robinson	0	0	5			
9 Jan., 1882	" " "	583	244	3		Psh. Greenbush, Co. Gowen	0	0	5			
6 Feb., 1882	" " "	583	245			Psh. Turri, Co. Parry	0	0	5			
6 " 1882	" " "	583	246			Psh. Turon, Co. Roxburgh	0	0	5			
6 " 1882	" " "	583	247	126		Psh. Waddi, Co. Boyd	0	0	5			
6 " 1882	" " "	583	248			Psh. Yarraman, Co. Brisbane	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	585	156			Psh. of and near Burrowa, Co. King	0	0	16			
1 Mar., 1882	" " "	585	157	47		Psh. Eugowra, Vil. Eugowra, Co. Ashburnham	0	0	5			
1 " 1882	" " "	585	158			Psh. Hartley, at Mount Victoria, Co. Cook	0	0	5			
1 " 1882	" " "	585	159			Psh. and Vil. Tocumwal, Co. Denison	0	0	5			
1 " 1882	" " "	585	160			Psh. Willis, Co. Brisbane	0	0	24			
5 Sept., 1881	Porter James	585	234	7	39	Town and Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle	0	0	39	0	0	3
6 Mar., 1882	Packham Henry and ors.	587	111			Psh. Bumbury, Co. Ashburnham	1	2	0			
6 " 1882	Parker Michael and ors.	587	112			" " "	2	0	0			
6 " 1882	Phillips Louis and ors.	587	114			" " "	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	236			Psh. of and at Jewnee, Co. Clarendon	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	237			Psh. Bolnock, Co. Gloucester	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	237			Psh. Chandler, Co. Clarke	0	0	24			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	238			Psh. Jerilderie South, Co. Urana	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	239			Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	240			Psh. Tinnoc, at Yaypo, Co. Gloucester	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	241			Psh. Tinnoc, Co. Gloucester	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	242			Psh. Veness, Co. Darling	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	243	2		Psh. West Nelligen, at Nelligen, Co. St. Vincent	0	0	5			
13 " 1882	Powell John and ors.	593	244			Psh. Jerilderie South, Co. Urana	2	2	0			
13 " 1882	" " "	593	245			" " "	2	2	0			
20 Feb., 1882	Pryke Catherine	597	188	61		Psh. Cunningham, Co. Wellington	0	3	21	0	0	2
15 May, 1882	Perry George Edward and ors.	601	224	197		Psh. Tuckombil, Co. Rous	0	2	14			
19 June, 1882	Phillips Louis and ors.	601	225	6		Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	0	0	24			
26 " 1882	" " "	601	226			Psh. of and at Bombala, Co. Wellesley	0	1	0			
29 May, 1882	" " "	601	227	5	14	Psh. Lawson, at Bundella, Co. Pottinger	0	0	5			
12 June, 1882	" " "	601	228			Psh. Burrawong, Co. Gordon	0	0	5			

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
12 June, 1882	Phillips Louis and ors.	601	229				Psh. of and at Castlehill, Co. Cumberland	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
17 April, 1882	" " "	601	230				Psh. Cowridjoh, Co. Camden	0 0 11			
24 " 1882	" " "	601	231				Psh. of and at Cudgen, Co. Rous	0 0 5			
24 " 1882	" " "	601	232				Psh. of and at Lyndhurst, Co. Bathurst	0 0 5			
15 May, 1882	" " "	601	233				Psh. of and near Micaligo, Co. Beresford	0 0 5			
12 June, 1882	" " "	601	234				Psh. Mooney Moonay at Mullama, Co. Harden	0 0 5			
26 " 1882	" " "	601	235				Psh. Moorwalha, Co. Hume	0 0 5			
19 " 1882	" " "	601	238				Psh. Bundwarrah at Temora, Co. Bland	0 0 5			
29 May, 1882	" " "	601	239				Psh. and Vil. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	0 0 5			
10 July, 1882	Parkes, Hon. Sir Henry	611	203		7	3	Psh. Jamieson, Vil. Brafport, Co. Cook	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 5 0	
10 " 1882	" " "	611	204		8	3	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 5 0	
28 Aug., 1882	Piggin Alexander Augustus	617	229		10	1	Psh. and Town Mulwala, Co. Denison	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
2 Oct., 1882	Purnell Charles Nathaniel	623	214		20	X	Psh. St Matthew, Town Windsor, Co. Cumberland	0 0 33½	0 0 6	0 5 0	
20 Jan., 1883	Phillips Louis and ors	631	151				Psh. Jerra Jerra, Co. Goulburn	0 0 5			
20 " 1883	Park Robert	641	245	28			Psh. Fingal, Co. Durham	20 0 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
6 Nov., 1882	Pittman William James	641	248		16	75	Psh. and Town South Deniliquin, Co. Townsend	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
29 Jan., 1883	Pagett John, junr.	645	103		25	23	Psh. and Vil. Binda, Co. Georgiana	0 1 35	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	" " "	645	104		27	23	" " "	0 1 30	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1883	Purnell Charles Nathaniel	645	105	20			Psh. Wilberforce, Co. Cook	1 1 4	0 0 4	0 5 0	
1 Oct., 1883	Pile John and ors.	677	34				Psh. of and at Menindie, Co. Menindie	320 0 0			
20 Aug., 1883	Pratt John	677	231		3	10	Psh. Berrigan, Vil. Marsden, Co. Bland	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1883	Pratt George	677	232		4	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
11 April, 1883	Phillips Louis and ors	679	231				Psh. of and at Tumberumba, Co. Selwyn	0 0 5			
27 Mar., 1883	" " "	679	232				Psh. Coolac, Co. Harden	0 0 5			
20 Nov., 1883	Pyke Alexander and ors	679	233		1	1	Psh. Yarraman at Blackville, Co. Pottinger	2 0 0			
20 " 1883	Phillips Louis and ors	679	234		5	1	" " "	0 0 5			
20 Dec., 1883	Press Francis	689	126	165			Psh. Rockley, Co. Georgiana	28 3 0	0 1 6	0 5 0	
14 Jan., 1884	Park Alexander	691	109	{ 58, 59, 66, and 82 }			Psh. Bendemeer, Co. Inglis	640 0 0	1 6 8	3 10 0	
21 Mar., 1884	Piper Frederick George	699	248		8	8	Psh. and Vil. Uarbry, Co. Bligh	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
21 " 1884	Piper Thomas James	699	249		1	13	Psh. and Vil. at Uarbry, Co. Bligh	3 1 6	0 0 5	0 5 0	
21 " 1884	" " "	699	250		2	13	" " "	6 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
21 " 1884	Piper William Albert	701	1		4	12	" " "	3 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
28 April, 1884	Pinkerton Daniel	703	33		3	8	Psh. West Coraki, Vil. Coraki, Co. Richmond	1 0 9½	0 0 11	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	Patton Thomas	703	176		6	1	Psh. and Vil. Minjary, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
22 " 1884	" " "	703	177		4	7	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
2 June, 1884	Paine Frank	707	5		5	3	Psh. St. Luke, Town Liverpool, Co. Cumberland	0 0 36	0 0 5	0 5 0	
2 " 1884	" " "	707	6		6	3	" " "	0 0 36	0 0 6	0 5 0	
2 " 1884	" " "	707	7		7	3	" " "	0 0 36	0 0 6	0 5 0	
2 " 1884	" " "	707	8		8	3	" " "	0 0 36	0 0 6	0 5 0	
2 " 1884	" " "	707	9		9	3	" " "	0 0 36	0 0 6	0 5 0	
2 " 1884	" " "	707	10		10	3	" " "	0 0 36	0 0 7	0 5 0	
2 " 1884	" " "	707	11		11	3	" " "	0 0 37	0 0 11	0 5 0	
3 Sept., 1884	Perrett Jane	717	73	25			Psh. Koukandowie, Co. Fitzroy	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
1 Oct., 1884	Page Herbert C. J.	723	189		18	10	Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
9 Jan., 1885	Parry Alice	731	86		3	7	Town and Psh. Moree, Co. Courralie	0 1 29	0 0 6	0 5 0	
9 " 1885	" " "	731	87		4	7	" " "	0 1 29	0 0 5	0 5 0	
9 " 1885	Parry Kate	731	88		22	7	" " "	0 1 29	0 0 10	0 5 0	
30 Dec., 1884	Pabst Catherine	735	116		11	13	Town and Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	0 1 30	0 0 7	0 5 0	
12 Mar., 1885	Pierce Owen	741	87	108			Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 2 3½	0 0 1	Free.	
30 " 1885	Parlow Joseph Thos	745	162				Vil Manildra, Psh. Bulladerry, Co. Ashburnham	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
8 April, 1885	Pryor John	745	245	LVII			Psh. Vere, Co. Northumberland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
20 May, 1885	Parsons Leonard and anor	749	199	24			Psh. Toogumbie, Co. Waradgery	74 0 0	0 3 10	0 10 0	
6 June, 1885	Piggin Alexander A.	749	197		1	2	At Ulupra, Psh. Finley, Co. Denison	1 0 16	0 0 2	0 0 5	
15 April, 1885	Fryce Charles Fredk.	749	198	133			Psh. Coorralantra, Co. Wallace	37 0 0	0 2 4	0 10 0	
19 June, 1885	Pengilly John	757	76	240			Psh. Yarraman, Co. Pottinger	41 0 0	0 1 9	0 5 0	
30 " 1885	Pearce Herbert M.	761	1	68			Psh. Buunaby, Co. Argyll	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
30 " 1885	" " "	761	2	69			" " "	70 0 0	0 2 11	0 10 0	

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant	Name	Reference.		Portion.	Lot	Section	Situation.	Area			Assurance.			Stamp Duty.			Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.					a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
22 July, 1889	Petulla James	937	142	.....	1	47	At and Psh. Mulwalla, Co. Denison	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	
22 " 1889	"	937	143	.....	9	47	"	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	5	0	
31 " 1889	Parker Frederick L.	939	21	71	.....	.....	Psh. Conargo, Co. "Townsend	20	0	0	0	3	7	0	10	0	
21 Sept., 1889	Pockley Robert F.	945	109	285	.....	.....	At and Psh. Gordon, Co. Cumberland	6	0	26	0	7	8	1	0	0	
21 " 1889	"	945	110	287	.....	.....	"	5	1	26	0	6	9	1	0	0	
21 " 1889	"	945	111	278 and 296	.....	.....	"	17	1	22	1	3	2	3	0	0	
19 Oct., 1889	Parry George	951	83	14 and 21	.....	.....	Psh. Meroo, Co. Benarba	590	0	0	1	4	7	3	0	0	
19 " 1889	"	951	84	27	.....	.....	"	50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	
8 Nov., 1889	Phillips George	951	183	.....	5	57	Town Young, Psh. Young, Co. Montegale	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	
28 Oct., 1889	Perrin William	953	26	378	.....	.....	At and Psh. Young, Co. Montegale	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	5	0	
2 Nov., 1889	Pittman James	953	28	.....	2	XTIV	At Broke, Psh. Harrowby, Co. Northumberland	15	0	0	0	1	7	0	5	0	
2 " 1889	"	953	29	.....	3	XTIV	"	15	0	0	0	1	7	0	5	0	
21 " 1889	Pengilley William	953	161	.....	8	2	Vil Blackville, Psh. Yaraman, Co. "Pottinger	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	
15 Jan., 1890	Page Honora	955	240	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Kullatine, Co. Dudley	2	1	30	0	1	0	0	5	0	
19 Mar., 1890	Pench Eli	955	204	240	.....	.....	Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
9 April, 1890	Park Alexander	965	243	36	.....	.....	Psh. Bendemeer, Co. Inglis	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	
9 " 1890	"	965	244	49	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	
19 Mar., 1890	Pollard Susan	965	247	.....	1	3	Vil. Mossiel, Psh. Boondara, Co. Waljeers	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	
16 April, 1890	Pumpa Gottlieb	959	1	.....	14	6	Vil. and Psh. Henty, Co. Hume	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	
23 May, 1890	Pedroja Mary A.	971	173	792	.....	.....	At Wilyama, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	
31 " 1890	Pollock James	971	174	222 and 223	.....	.....	Psh. Nowra, Co. St. Vincent	106	2	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	
13 June, 1890	Powell Patrick	975	215	.....	5 and 6	21	At Nyngan, Psh. Lynch, Co. Canbeligo	25	1	0	0	3	10	0	10	0	
23 July, 1890	Pearce Matthew	981	46	92	.....	.....	Psh. Kerrawary, Co. Argyle	48	2	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	
12 Aug., 1890	Piggin Alexander A.	983	19	200	.....	.....	At and Psh. Buraja, Co. Hume	10	1	4	0	1	5	0	5	0	
12 " 1890	"	983	20	.....	1, 2 and 3	1	Vil. and Psh. Buraja, Co. Hume	1	0	32	0	1	3	0	5	0	
9 " 1890	Poole William	983	25	.....	10	22	Vil. Whitton, Psh. Hulong, Co. Cooper	0	1	30	0	0	9	0	5	0	
1 Sept., 1890	Peach Eli	985	232	114	.....	.....	Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
24 " 1890	Price James	987	176	45	.....	.....	Psh. Stanford, Co. Northumberland	71	3	0	0	3	0	Free.			
30 " 1890	Bengilley Joseph S.	989	121	.....	5	5	Vil. Blackville, Psh. Yaraman, Co. Pottinger	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	
30 " 1890	"	989	122	.....	6	2	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	
30 " 1890	Pengilley Alfred	989	123	.....	7	2	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	
29 " 1890	Pettiford Henry	989	125	.....	8	23	Town and Psh. Condoublin, Co. Cunningham	0	1	37	0	1	4	0	5	0	
20 Oct., 1890	Pye Edward C.	991	108	97	.....	.....	Psh. Munga Barma, Co. Goulburn	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	
1 Dec., 1890	Paine Sarah	997	146	12	.....	.....	Psh. Ballalla, Co. Benarba	200	0	0	0	10	5	1	10	0	
27 Nov., 1890	Purtell Maurice and anor.	997	148	206 to 208	.....	.....	Psh. Carabobala, Co. Benarba	25	1	4	0	5	10	1	0	0	
8 Dec., 1890	Perrin Joseph	999	1	1,893	.....	.....	At and Psh. Young, Co. Montegale	0	0	32	0	0	4	0	5	0	
16 " 1890	Picken Robert	999	235	.....	8	20	Town Alma, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	
21 Jan., 1891	Pender James	1,003	108	.....	VIII and IX	11	Vil. and Psh. Murrumbidgee, Co. Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	
27 " 1891	Pralux James	1,004	36	413	.....	.....	At Wilyama, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0	3	35	0	1	3	0	5	0	
16 Feb., 1891	Penzer Joseph	1,005	73	286	.....	.....	Psh. Dubbo, Co. Lincoln	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
25 " 1891	Pepper Hamulton	1,005	196	.....	11a	13	Town Parkes, Psh. Currajong, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	10	0	
7 April, 1891	Parker Samuel	1,009	158	.....	7	25	Vil. Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	
7 " 1891	"	1,009	159	.....	12	28	"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	
7 " 1891	"	1,009	160	31 and 36	.....	.....	At Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine	11	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0	
15 " 1891	Parker J. In	1,009	241	.....	3	2	Vil. Mount Macdonald, Co. Bathurst	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	
29 " 1891	Paice William H.	1,013	202	1,005	.....	.....	At Grenfell, Psh. Brunda, Co. Montegale	1	2	38	0	0	6	0	5	0	
30 " 1891	Phillips Peter	1,015	72	88	.....	.....	Psh. Acellalong, Co. Northumberland	91	1	0	0	4	9	1	0	0	
11 June, 1891	Pike Frederick	1,019	38	2,056	.....	.....	At Wilyama, Psh. Pictou, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	11	0	0	9	0	5	0	
3 Aug., 1891	Parke James I.	1,023	225	.....	22	3	Vil. Raglan, Psh. Kelso, Co. Roxburgh	0	1	16	0	0	3	0	5	0	
7 " 1891	Pearse William	1,023	227	29	.....	.....	Psh. Colymungoul, Co. Benarba	200	3	0	0	10	5	1	10	0	
13 " 1891	Park Adam	1,027	90	17	.....	.....	Psh. Perry, Co. Inglis	100	0	0	0	4	2	0	10	0	
30 Sept., 1891	Peachey William	1,029	118	.....	21 and 22	20	Town Musclebrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham	0	3	5	0	2	5	0	10	0	
27 Mar., 1868	Quinnell Maria	66	96	112	.....	.....	Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	11	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid.	
9 May, 1868	Quinn James	67	78	.....	1	12	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young	0	2	0	0	0	8	.....	.....
12 Dec., 1878	Quarterman John	404	111	.....	8	19	Vil. Coree, Psh. Carrabunganong	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	.....
17 Oct., 1881	Quinn James	566	1	.....	8	21	Town and Psh. Wilcannia, Co. Young	0	2	0	0	0	3	Free.			
1 " 1884	Quail Phoebe J.	721	25	.....	8	11	Town and Psh. Cooma, Co. Beresford	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	
31 Aug., 1889	Quigley John	941	131	770	.....	.....	Psh. Brunda, Co. Montegale	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.		Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.							£	s.		d.
20 Jan., 1883	Richards Benjamin and ors.	637	152	55			Psh. Boonaldoon, Co. Benarba	291 0 0	0 15 2	2 0 0		
20 " 1883	" " "	637	153	56			" " "	267 2 0	0 13 11	2 0 0		
20 " 1883	" " "	637	154	9			Psh. Bullerana, Co. Courallie	160 0 0	0 6 8	1 0 0		
30 Oct., 1882	" " "	639	43	57			Psh. Groenbuh, Co. Courallie	149 2 0	0 6 3	1 0 0		
30 " 1882	" " "	639	44	58			" " "	149 2 0	0 6 3	1 0 0		
30 " 1882	" " "	639	45	93			" " "	138 0 0	0 7 2	1 0 0		
30 " 1882	Ryder Rupert and ors.	639	61	3			Psh. Mungery, Co. Leichhardt	258 2 0	0 13 6	2 0 0		
9 " 1882	Roberts Richard	639	152	512			Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0		
27 Nov., 1882	Ryan Michael	639	175	113			Psh. Merricumbene, Co. Dampier	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0		
27 " 1882	" " "	639	176	114			" " "	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0		
4 Sept., 1882	Rice Samuel	641	114	469			Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0		
20 Jan., 1883	Ranger John	643	43	150			Psh. Adderly, Co. Westmoreland	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0		
20 " 1883	Rhypers Frank	645	206	38			Psh. Graman, Co. Arrawatta	200 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0		
23 April, 1883	Ring Thomas	659	248	7			Psh. Bolderogery, Co. Gordon	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0		
27 Aug., 1883	Richardson Tottenham Lee and ors.	665	131		I	7	Psh. and Vil Nyngan, Vil. Oxley	0 2 10	0 2 9	0 10 0		
27 " 1883	" " "	665	132			32	" " "	0 2 0	0 5 3	1 0 0		
27 " 1883	" " "	665	133			32	" " "	0 2 0	0 9 3	1 10 0		
17 Sept., 1883	Robertson Angus and ors.	677	33	250			Psh. Narrandera, Co. Cooper	15 0 0				
27 Aug., 1883	Rand Henry, senior, and ors.	677	37				Psh. Tatham, Co. Richmond	2 2 0				
15 Oct., 1883	Richardson Arthur Heywood and ors.	677	39		11	19	Psh. and Vil Uralla, Co. Sandon	0 2 0				
29 " 1883	Roberts John Joseph and ors.	677	40				Psh. of, and at Narrandera, Co. Cooper	2 2 0				
13 Aug., 1883	Richards Henry Alexander	677	243		I	11	Psh. and Town Condoulin, Co. Cunningham	0 1 14	0 1 3	0 5 0		
13 " 1883	" " "	677	244		9	11	" " "	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 5 0		
10 Sept., 1883	Robertson Thomas	681	161	42 & 50			Psh. Euanbremen, Co. Boyd	640 0 0	1 6 8	3 10 0		
22 May, 1883	Ranger John	685	128	153			Psh. Adderly, Co. Westmoreland	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0		
14 Jan., 1884	Reed James	689	127		10	13	Psh. and Town Coliarindabri, Co. Finch	0 2 0	0 1 7	0 5 0		
14 " 1884	" " "	689	128		3	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0		
14 " 1884	" " "	689	129		4	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0		
14 " 1884	" " "	689	130		6	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 5 0		
14 " 1884	" " "	689	131		7	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0		
14 " 1884	" " "	689	132		8	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 5 0		
14 " 1884	" " "	689	133		10	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 1 7	0 5 0		
7 April, 1884	Reeves James	699	154	60			Psh. Werowern, Co. Wellington	40 0 0		0 5 0		Ass. Paid.
7 " 1884	" " "	699	155	61			" " "	40 0 0		0 5 0		"
21 Mar., 1884	Robinson Joseph	701	3		7	8	Psh. and Vil Urby, Co. Bligh	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0		
30 July, 1884	Rawlson Thomas and ors.	715	5	234			Psh. Brogo, at Bega, Co. Auckland	171 0 0				
4 Aug., 1884	Ryan John Nagle and ors.	715	192				Psh. Galong, Co. Harden	2 0 0				
22 Sept., 1884	Rouse George, junior, and ors.	717	110	137			Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	25 2 0				
1 Oct., 1884	Roddan Janet M.	721	29		6	12	Town and Psh. Cooma, Co. Beresford	0 3 0	0 1 11	0 5 0		
18 Nov., 1884	Ramsay Peter D.	727	56		8	4	Town and Psh. Tumberumba, Co. Selwyn	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 5 0		
29 " 1884	Reid George	727	141	140			Psh. Tallagandra, Co. Murray	44 0 0		0 5 0		Ass. Paid.
5 Dec., 1884	Ryrie Alexander and anor.	733	67	140			Psh. Jillimatong, Co. Beresford	320 0 0	1 3 4	3 0 0		
5 " 1884	Russell William and anr.	733	98	46			Psh. Herschell, Co. Durham	50 0 0		Free.		Volunteer Grant.
24 April, 1885	Robertson Thomas	749	28	59			Psh. Dow, Co. Boyd	63 3 0	0 3 4	0 10 0		
25 " 1885	Robertson John	749	29	158			Psh. Rursga, Co. Hume	4 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0		
7 May, 1885	Robertson James and ors.	749	62	5			Psh. Ramsay, Co. Bourke	320 0 0	0 16 8	1 0 0		
24 April, 1885	Robertson Thomas	749	63	85			Psh. Dow, Co. Boyd	256 3 0	0 13 4	2 0 0		
10 June, 1885	Robertson James and anr.	751	107	3			Psh. Ramsay, Co. Bourke	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0		
18 May, 1885	" " "	751	108	4			" " "	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0		
10 June, 1885	" " "	751	109	8			" " "	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0		
27 May, 1885	Ryrie John C.	751	114	41			Psh. Nevertine, Co. Oxley	536 0 0	1 7 11	3 10 0		
28 " 1885	" " "	751	115	42			" " "	200 0 0	0 10 5	1 10 0		
15 Aug., 1885	Rowling Edward L. and ors.	751	234		11	15	Town and Psh. Balranald, Co. Cairn	0 2 0		Free.		School of Arts.
31 July, 1885	Richards Benjamin	761	101	17			Psh. Bergan, Co. Denham	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0		
30 " 1885	Rigney John	761	104	22			Psh. Noobar, Co. Leichhardt	100 0 0	0 5 3	1 0 0		
4 Jan., 1886	Reid George	777	37	280			Psh. Goorooyarroo, Co. Murry	66 1 0		0 10 0		Ass. Paid.

30	"	1886	Rigney James	781	51	24			Psh. Noonbar, Co. Leichhardt	160	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0	
19	Feb.,	1886	Rowbotham Isaac	781	54		7, 8, and 9	18	Vil. and Psh. Wyaldra, Co. Phillip	0	1	24	0	0	3	0	5	0	
10	Mar.,	1886	Robertson Lachlan	781	232	6			Psh. Therarbung, Co. Bland	80	0	0				0	10	0	Ass. Paid.
1	"	1886	Robertson Thomas	781	233	13			Psh. Wangahawgul, Co. Boyd	119	2	0		0	6	3	1	0	0
26	"	1886	Rakow Fritz	783	216		10	29	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yankowinna	0	1	0		0	0	10	0	5	0
31	"	1886	Rand William	787	31		5	4	Vil. and Psh. Humula, Co. Wynyard	0	2	0		0	0	3	0	5	0
31	"	1886	Rebards William	787	66	154			Psh. Wongajung, Co. Forbes	44	2	0		0	2	9	0	10	0
20	April,	1886	Redmond Philip Jno.	791	102		1	52	Town Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0	1	2		0	0	2	0	5	0
10	May,	1886	Roughley Joseph	793	45	46			Psh. Nelson, Co. Cumberland	40	0	0		0	1	8	0	5	0
6	"	1886	Rielards Benjamin	793	194	18			Psh. Bergan, Co. Durham	160	0	0		0	8	4	1	0	0
28	June,	1886	Rowe Edward	795	158		6	11	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yankowinna	0	1	0		0	0	10	0	5	0
1	July,	1886	Reynolds Henry D.	799	118		6	18	"	0	1	0		0	1	1	0	5	0
10	Sept.,	1886	Rolfe William	809	168	158			Psh. Meringo, Co. Auckland	40	0	0		0	1	8	0	5	0
16	"	1886	Raakin James D. and ors.	811	39		6	9	Town Jerilderie, Psh. South Jerilderie, Co. Urana	0	2	0						Free.	School of Arts.
16	"	1886	Russell Thomas and ors.	811	40				At Cooranbong, Psh. Dora, Co. Northumberland	62	1	0						"	Public Recreation.
19	Oct.,	1886	Roe William	813	213		4	17	Vil. Copeland, Psh. Bindera, Co. Gloucester	0	0	31 1/2		0	0	3	0	5	0
30	"	1886	Roberts William	815	146	33			Psh. Nelson, Co. Cumberland	40	0	0		0	1	8	0	5	0
10	Jan.,	1887	Rubie John, senr., and ors.	821	236				At Garra, Parish Brymedura, Co. Ashburnham	4	0	20						Free.	Burial Ground.
25	Feb.,	1887	Rawlinson Thomas and ors.	827	176	105			Psh. Bega, Co. Auckland	5	0	0						"	Public Hospital.
28	"	1887	Russell James and aur.	831	160	51			Psh. El Elwah, Co. Warradgery	320	0	0		0	16	8	2	0	0
16	Mar.,	1887	Riley Nicholas	835	206		12	10	Town and Psh. Ulladulla, Co. St. Vincent	0	1	35		0	0	2	0	5	0
10	May,	1887	Ryan William and ors.	837	245				At and Psh. Towamba, Co. Auckland	2	0	0						Free.	
9	"	1887	Reid William	841	36		3	2	Vil. and Psh. and Co. Drake	0	2	0		0	0	4	0	5	0
16	"	1887	Rule David	841	40	207			Psh. Ginninderra, Co. Murray	3	2	28							Fees Paid.
16	"	1887	"	841	41	208A			"	4	3	5						"	
13	"	1887	Robertson Thomas	841	103	73			Psh. Clifford, Co. Boyd	640	0	0		1	6	8	3	10	0
20	"	1887	Rolfe John Edwd.	841	105	11			Psh. Coolumburra, Co. St. Vincent	40	0	0					0	5	0
3	June,	1887	Rand Robert	841	209	43			Psh. Finlay, Co. Urana	332	1	0		1	0	9	2	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	210	44			"	160	0	0		0	10	0	1	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	211	45			"	160	0	0		0	10	0	1	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	212	46			"	160	0	0		0	10	0	1	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	213	47			"	160	0	0		0	10	0	1	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	214	48			"	320	0	0		1	0	0	2	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	215	49			"	271	0	0		0	16	11	2	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	216	50			"	126	1	0		0	7	11	1	0	0
26	May,	1887	"	841	217	151			"	40	0	0		0	2	6	0	10	0
3	June,	1887	"	841	218	145			Psh. Urangeline, Co. Urana	80	1	0		0	5	0	1	0	0
3	"	1887	"	841	219	146			"	100	0	0		0	6	3	1	0	0
3	"	1887	"	841	220	147			"	330	0	0		1	0	8	2	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	221	148			"	320	0	0		1	0	0	2	10	0
3	"	1887	"	841	222	149			"	237	0	0		1	4	8	3	0	0
9	"	1887	"	843	99	22			"	346	0	0		0	18	0	2	10	0
26	May,	1887	Robertson Angus	843	100	35			Psh. Corobimilla, Co. Mitchell	176	1	0		0	7	4	1	0	0
30	"	1887	Rowe James	843	102	131			Psh. Somers, Co. Bathurst	2	0	0		0	0	3	0	5	0
30	June,	1887	Robertson Angus	845	56	123 and 124			Psh. Waugh, Co. Urana	310	0	0		0	12	11	2	0	0
16	Aug.,	1887	Reilly Philip	851	180	112			Psh. Binlow, Co. Westmoreland	40	0	0		0	2	1	0	5	0
10	Sept.,	1887	Rose Martha	859	34	128			Psh. Alma, Co. Brisbane	100	0	0		0	4	2	0	10	0
22	Aug.,	1887	Richmond James	861	180	19			Psh. Tongamba, Co. Gregory	153	0	0		0	8	0	1	0	0
13	Oct.,	1887	Roberts Chas Hy.	861	181	32			Psh. Nadgigomar, Co. Argyle	40	0	0		0	2	1	0	5	0
19	Aug.,	1887	Roper Jessie	861	183	156			Psh. Melrose, Co. Roxburgh	1	3	37		0	0	3	0	5	0
22	Sept.,	1887	Robinson Daniel B.	863	154		19	I	Vil. Tiboburra, Psh. Hermitage, Co. Tongowoko	0	1	0		0	0	1	0	5	0
22	"	1887	"	863	155		20	I	"	0	1	0		0	0	1	0	5	0
22	"	1887	"	863	156		21	I	"	0	1	0		0	0	1	0	5	0
22	"	1887	"	863	157		22	I	"	0	1	0		0	0	1	0	5	0
15	Nov.,	1887	Robertson Thomas	865	211	11			Psh. Gumblebogie, Co. Boyd	640	0	0		1	6	8	3	10	0
29	"	1887	Russell Roy Younie	865	212	1,362			Psh. Young, Co. Montegale	2	0	0		0	1	4	0	5	0
19	Dec.,	1887	Roddan James and ors.	869	23	156			Psh. Cooma, Co. Beresford	0	2	2						Free.	Clergyman's Dwelling.
19	"	1887	Ross Benjamin and ors.	869	24				At and Psh. North Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	1	0	0						"	Burial Ground.
29	"	1887	Robertson Thomas	869	244	77			Psh. Waddaduri, Co. Boyd	648	0	0		1	6	8	3	10	0
29	Oct.,	1887	Richards Benjamin	871	100	6			Psh. Bransea, Co. Denham	434	3	0		1	2	8	3	0	0
11	Feb.,	1888	Romer Daniel, junr.	871	100		7	2	Vil. and Psh. Deepwater, Co. Gough	0	2	0		0	4	2	0	10	0
11	"	1888	"	871	168		8	2	"	0	2	0		0	1	4	0	5	0
11	"	1888	Romer John	871	169		5	6	"	0	2	0		0	0	4	0	5	0
20	Mar.,	1888	Reid Martha T.	879	98		17	24	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yankowinna	0	1	0		0	1	2	0	5	0
19	April,	1888	Ritchie Alexander	883	81	202			Psh. Meringo, Co. Auckland	23	0	25		0	2	11	0	10	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
19 April, 1888	Ryan Patrick	885	6	LXXVI, LXXVII			Psh. Blenheim, Co. Westmoreland	63 1 20	0 2 8	0 10 0	
10 May, 1888	Robinson Elizabeth	885	73		9	11	Vil. and Psh. Bunyan, Co. Beresford	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
16 " 1888	Ritchie William	885	100	71			Psh. Murrumbidgee, Co. Dampier	28 3 0	0 1 6	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	Richards William, junr.	889	36	365			Psh. Wongagong, Co. Forbes	20 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
7 June, 1888	Rawley Abraham	889	39		1	26	Vil. Greta, Psh. Branxton, Co. Northumberland	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 5 0	
7 " 1888	"	889	40		2	26	"	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 5 0	
29 " 1888	Robertson Alexander	889	193	129			Psh. Gillindich, Co. Georgiana	1 0 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
13 Aug., 1888	Robertson Thomas	895	90	7			Psh. Dow, Co. Boyd	471 3 0	0 19 8	2 10 0	
13 " 1888	"	895	91	70 and 71			"	521 3 0	1 1 0	3 0 0	
30 " 1888	"	899	165	8			"	640 0 0	1 6 8	3 10 0	
3 Oct., 1888	Raymond Arthur R. and ors.	903	92	129			Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
18 " 1888	Roughly Joseph, s-nr.	907	16	60			Psh. South Cobah, Co. Cumberland	40 0 0		0 5 0	Ass. Paid.
15 Dec., 1888	Robertson Daniel	911	42	XLIX			Psh. Brangla, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
22 " 1888	Ryan James	911	45	194			At Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
19 Jan., 1889	Rolfe Joseph	913	13		7	3	Town Quaamaa, Psh. Cadjangarry, Co. Dampier	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
19 " 1889	"	913	14		8	3	"	0 1 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
24 " 1889	Ryan Michael	913	91	111			Psh. "Buckenbourn," Co. St. Vincent	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 " 1889	Rutherford James and ors.	913	121				City, Psh., and Co. Bathurst	0 0 12 1/2	0 2 1	0 5 0	
31 " 1889	Reilly William J.	913	194		3	2	Vil. Mullumbimby, Psh. Brunswick	0 1 24	0 0 2	0 5 0	
29 " 1889	Ryan Patrick, jun.	913	197	LXXXII			Psh. Blenheim, Co. Westmoreland	30 0 0	0 1 7	0 5 0	
15 Mar., 1889	Ryan Edmund	923	70	200			Psh. Galong, Co. Harden	40 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
18 April, 1889	Robertson Angus, jun.	927	62		1	10	Vil. Tucabia, Psh. Coldstream	0 1 25	0 0 2	0 5 0	
15 June, 1889	Reil William	933	111	30			Psh. Cogo, Co. Macquarie	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
15 July, 1889	Reynolds Cornwall	937	151	357			Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
5 Aug., 1889	Ringland Alfred	939	32		2	11	Vil. and Psh. Bermagoe, Co. Dampier	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
2 Sept., 1889	Rankin Ronald	941	132	388			Psh. North Gundagai, Co. Clarendon	1 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
7 " 1889	Robertson Thomas	943	53	101			Psh. Waddaduri, Co. Boyd	80 0 0	0 5 10	1 0 0	
4 " 1889	Rosler Albert	943	51	179, 182			At and Psh. Henty, Co. Hume	2 1 7	0 0 9	0 5 0	
18 Oct., 1889	Robertson Mary J.	945	117		2	10	Vil. Tucabia, Psh. Coldstream, Co. Clarence	0 1 36	0 0 2	0 5 0	
19 " 1889	Richardson Richard	951	89	9			Psh. Aencias, Co. Buller	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1889	Roberts James	951	187	117			Psh. Jindalee, Co. Harden	7 1 6	0 0 5	0 5 0	
10 Feb., 1890	Reilly Patrick	957	222		3	8	Tn. Jennings, Psh. Ballandean, Co. Clive	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
10 " 1890	"	957	223		7	8	"	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	Robertson James and anor.	957	227	14			Psh. Ramsay, Co. Bourke	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
11 " 1890	"	957	228	22			"	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
15 " 1890	Richmond James	963	153	68			Psh. Meller-tain, Co. Gregory	418 0 0	1 3 11	3 0 0	
13 Mar., 1890	Richardson Frederick L.	965	205	1046 to 1049, 1051 to 1055			At and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	15 2 22	0 6 0	1 0 0	
19 April, 1890	Ringland Alfred	969	58	6			At and Psh. Bermagoe, Co. Dampier	4 0 0	0 0 7	0 5 0	
19 " 1890	"	969	59	9			"	4 0 18	0 0 8	0 5 0	
19 " 1890	Ringland William	969	60	39			At Bermagoe South, Psh. Bermagoe, Co. Dampier	2 1 24	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 " 1890	"	969	61		13	V	Vil. Bermagoe South, Psh. Bermagoe, Co. Dampier	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
24 " 1890	Richards Samuel	969	130	7			Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	83 0 0	0 3 6	0 10 0	
9 May, 1890	Robertson Allan W. D.	971	1	1600			At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancoonina	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
3 " 1890	Ryan James, jun.	971	4	15			Psh. Carroll, Co. Wellington	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
3 " 1890	"	971	5	16			"	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
27 " 1890	Robinson William	971	179		10	33	Vil. Bulla, Psh. Wilton, Co. Monteagle	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
17 June, 1890	Ryan Joseph	975	218		1	1	Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgiana	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
11 July, 1890	Ridgway John	979	77		7	18	Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	0 1 17	0 0 3	0 5 0	
5 Aug., 1890	Reymond Joseph B.	983	26	403			Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	19 2 22	0 3 4	0 10 0	
12 " 1890	Robinson John	983	32	201 to 205			At and Psh. Buraja, Co. Hume	58 3 7	0 7 7	1 0 0	
12 " 1890	Robinson Robert	983	33		8, 9, 10	1	Vil. and Psh. Buraja, Co. Hume	1 0 10	0 0 7	0 5 0	
18 " 1890	Ryan James, jun.	985	94	151			Psh. Carroll, Co. Wellington	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
20 Oct., 1890	Reid David	991	110		18	12	Vil. Murrumburrah, Psh. Murrumboola, Co. Harden	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
16 " 1890	Robertson Lachlan	993	198		20	14	Town Barmaduan, Psh. Mandamah, Co. Bland	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
8 Dec., 1890	Roche John	999	7	137			At and Psh. Bowring, Co. Harden	15 0 30	0 1 7	0 5 0	
8 " 1890	"	999	8	138			"	13 1 0	0 1 5	0 5 0	

13	"	1890	Roberts Frederick G.	999	238	178		
8	Jan.,	1891	Reid Samuel	1,003	64	73		
8	"	1891	"	1,003	65	90		
27	"	1891	Ruschen Frederick	1,004	40		6	3
27	"	1891	"	1,004	41		7	3
27	"	1891	Ryan Joseph	1,004	42	50, 92		
27	"	1891	"	1,004	43	98, 99		
13	Feb.,	1891	Rogers Bridget	1,005	82		15	54
13	"	1891	"	1,005	83		16	54
16	"	1891	Runing William	1,005	84	218		
24	"	1891	Renfrew John	1,005	205		10	20
23	Mar.,	1891	Rice Henry and ors.	1,009	51	140		
20	April,	1891	Roach Martin	1,013	119		5	1
14	May,	1891	Robinson John	1,015	211		1 to 5	9
14	"	1891	"	1,015	212		6 to 10	9
14	"	1891	Robinson Robert	1,015	213		2 to 5	6
14	"	1891	"	1,015	214		6 to 9	6
11	"	1891	Robinson William	1,015	215	2,077		
14	"	1891	Runga Alfred	1,015	216	1,887		
1	June,	1891	Rogers John R. and anor.	1,017	43	30		
28	May,	1891	Roy Lauritz H.	1,017	129			
3	June,	1891	Reid George	1,017	214	358		5
11	"	1891	Rheinberger Peter	1,019	40	120		28
30	July,	1891	Richards William	1,023	120	139		
3	Aug.,	1891	Rheinberger John	1,023	230	210		
3	"	1891	"	1,023	231	211		
10	"	1891	Ramsay John	1,027	92			
13	"	1891	Roche Laurence	1,027	95	120		30
24	"	1891	Ryan Joseph	1,027	130	83		
24	"	1891	"	1,027	131	85		
24	"	1891	"	1,027	132	91		
27	"	1891	Rolfe Edward R., sen.	1,027	198	3		
14	Sept.,	1891	Reichel Francis C.	1,029	94	93, 94		
28	"	1891	Roberts Richard H.	1,029	165	223		
28	"	1891	"	1,029	166	224		
28	"	1891	"	1,029	167	225		
28	"	1891	"	1,029	168	226		
28	"	1891	"	1,029	169	227		
28	"	1891	"	1,029	170	229		
28	"	1891	"	1,029	171	230		
31	May,	1888	Ryan Charles and ors.	1,033	15	224		
27	Oct.,	1891	Rigon George	1,033	161	993		
2	Nov.,	1891	Roser Henry G.	1,033	169		5	9
2	"	1891	Russell William	1,033	170	1,815, 1,816		
7	Oct.,	1863	Sulter John	1	189		7	1
4	Dec.,	1863	Sales Henry	3	243		4	3
6	July,	1864	Stenerwald Julius	7	30		3	23
9	Dec.,	1864	Swinburn Ellen	12	158		1	38
18	Aug.,	1865	Stephens William	20	79		3	5
3	June,	1865	Spence William A.	22	147		11	34
3	"	1865	Spence George B.	22	148		10	34
26	May,	1865	Stuart William	22	151		3	13
27	Dec.,	1865	Slader Edwin	29	83	18		
27	"	1865	"	29	84	17		
14	May,	1866	Smith John	31	157	4		
30	"	1866	Smith William	32	66			
12	Oct.,	1866	Slack William Jas.	36	67		20	3
24	July,	1866	Stewart William	36	70		3	1
11	Sept.,	1866	Shervey John	39	167	13		
11	"	1866	Stewart Henry	39	171	50		
11	"	1866	Swain Stephen Wm.	39	172	53		
8	April,	1867	Sternbeck William	45	110	10		
9	Aug.,	1867	Skinner John	51	243		4	3
13	July,	1867	Sain William H.	52	235	53		

Psh. Narida, Co. Dampier	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Kangaloon, Co. Camden	79	3	10	0	3	4	0	10	0
Vil. Glenrowth, Psh. Uranquinty, Co. Mitchell	39	2	8	0	1	8	0	5	0
At Arthur, Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgiana	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Bombala, Co. Wellesley	10	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	0
Psh. Metz, Co. Sandon	2	0	15	0	0	6	0	5	0
Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0	1	35	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Tintern, Co. Bathurst	0	1	35	0	0	3	0	5	0
Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Bous	0	1	0	0	4	5	1	0	0
Vil. and Psh. Buraja, Co. Hume	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
"	2	2	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
"	2	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	0
"	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
Near Willygama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	3	39 ¹	0	0	6	0	5	0
At Willygama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	3	36 ¹	0	0	6	0	5	0
Psh. Dora, Co. Northumberland	64	0	0	0	7	4	1	0	0
Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
Psh. Georogoyuroo, Co. Murray	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
Psh. Meringo, Co. Auckland	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. South Condoublin, Co. Gipps	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0
Psh. Numbugga, Co. Auckland	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Vil. and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
Psh. Nanganroo, Co. Buecleuch	100	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0
At Arthur, Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgiana	3	3	28	0	0	7	0	5	0
"	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
"	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Boolijah, Co. St. Vincent	60	0	0	0	3	2	0	10	0
Psh. Dungowan, Co. Parry	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
At and Psh. Currawong, Co. Harden	2	1	36	0	1	1	0	5	0
"	1	3	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
"	2	0	34	0	0	11	0	5	0
"	1	2	33	0	0	9	0	5	0
"	1	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
"	1	3	31	0	0	10	0	5	0
"	3	2	30	0	1	7	0	5	0
Psh. Moorwatha, Co. Hume	46	0	0	0	1	11	0	5	0
At Grenfell, Psh. Brandah, Co. Montangle	0	1	10	0	0	2	0	5	0
Vil. and Psh. Broke, Co. Northumberland	0	1	36	0	0	3	0	5	0
Psh. Newcastle, Co. Northumberland	0	1	13 ¹	0	4	3	1	0	0
Psh. East Nelligen, Co. St. Vincent	0	1	34	0	0	2			
Vil. Mount Pleasant, Psh. Mount Pleasant, Co. Bathurst	0	2	16	0	0	5			
Psh. Uffington, Co. Durham	0	2	0	0	0	2			
At Elrington, Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	1	0	0	0	0	2			
Vil. and Psh. Euston, Co. Tara	0	1	24	0	0	2			
Town Port Macquarie, Psh. Macquarie, Co. Macquarie	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Town and Psh. and Co. Urana	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Psh. Apsley, Co. Bathurst	44	0	0	0	1	10			
At George's Gully, Psh. unnamed, Co. Auckland	44	0	0	0	1	10			
On Road Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry, Psh. Pitt Town, Co. Cumberland	162	1	0	0	6	9			
Town and Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0	0	23	0	0	3			
Vil. Robertson, Psh. Yarrawa, Co. Camden	0	2	0	0	0	2			
Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0	0	38	0	0	1			
Psh. Wigdon, Co. Roxburgh	0	2	32	0	0	1			
Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	1	2	16	0	0	4			
Psh. Burrigurra, Co. Northumberland	23	0	0	0	1	0			
On Kingdom Ponds, Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane	3	1	8	0	0	5			
Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	2	0	0	0	0	2			

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
22 Oct., 1867	Shanahan Thomas, junr.	59	149	†	.....	...	Psh. Molonglo, Co. Murray	160 0 0	£ s. d. 0 6 8	£ s. d.	
2 Dec., 1867	Schwilk Gottlieb H.	61	179	149	.....	...	On Rocky River Gold Field, Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	2 0 0	0 0 3		
14 " 1867	Smith Albert A.	61	187	21	.....	...	Psh. Bethungra, Co. Clarendon	1 2 12			Paid.
14 " 1867	" "	61	188	20	.....	...	" "	1 2 12			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	189	19	.....	...	" "	1 2 12			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	190	18	.....	...	" "	1 2 12			"
14 " 1867	Smith Ernest Chas.	61	191	17	.....	...	" "	1 1 1			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	192	16	.....	...	" "	1 1 1			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	193	15	.....	...	" "	1 1 1			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	194	14	.....	...	" "	1 1 1			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	195	13	.....	...	" "	1 1 1			"
14 " 1867	Smith William Sydney	61	196	8	.....	...	" "	1 3 0			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	197	7	.....	...	" "	1 2 20			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	198	6	.....	...	" "	1 1 23			"
14 " 1867	" "	61	199	5	.....	...	" "	1 1 5			"
16 " 1867	Stewart William	62	106	30	.....	...	Psh. Tamborora, Co. Wellington	1 0 0	0 0 3		
27 July, 1867	Stack Joseph, senr.	71	131	.....	7	28	Vil. and Psh. Ashford, Co. Arrawatta	0 2 0	0 0 2		
17 Sept., 1867	Staple'on Patrick	75	12	36	.....	...	Psh. Mulgumna, Co. Georgiana	2 0 0	0 0 3		
17 " 1868	Stude William	75	14	54	.....	...	Psh. Dungowan, Co. Parry	2 0 0	0 0 2		
1 Mar., 1869	Swift William	82	161	.....	8	7	Town and Psh. West Bourke, Co. Gundabooka	0 2 0			Paid.
16 June, 1870	Sherry Elizabeth	102	62	10	.....	...	Psh. Benerea, Co. Bathurst	30 2 0			"
22 Aug., 1870	Southwell William	106	175	105	.....	...	Psh. Olney, Co. King	50 0 0	0 2 1		
16 Sept., 1870	Selby John Jos.	108	62	44	.....	...	Psh. Mount Lawson, Co. Georgiana	27 3 0			"
1 Dec., 1870	Sutherland Robert	112	162	10	.....	...	On Yours River, Psh. unnamed, Co. Dampier	90 0 0	0 3 9		
3 Mar., 1871	Shanahan Thomas, jun.	117	235	2	.....	...	Psh. Molonglo, Co. Murray	56 0 0			"
8 May, 1871	Scott John	120	123	37	.....	...	Psh. Turon, Co. Roxburgh	2 0 0			"
9 June, 1871	Swan George Edwin	121	246	.....	14	2	Psh. Birangambil, Vil. Warburton Co. Wellington	0 0 38½	0 0 1		
9 " 1871	Swan James William	121	247	.....	13	2	" " " " " "	0 0 37½	0 0 1		
4 Aug., 1871	Sutton William Henry and ors	124	193	.....	.....	...	Psh., Town, and Co. Bathurst	0 2 0			
10 Feb., 1872	Sullivan Jeremiah	135	70	.....	12	70	Psh. Cowra, Co. Bathurst	1 0 0	0 0 5		
16 " 1872	Smith William Burton	136	43	77	.....	...	Psh. Darbalara, Co. Buccleuch	46 0 0	0 1 11		
16 " 1872	Swan William Henry	136	48	111	.....	...	Psh. Mittagong, Co. Camden	78 0 0	0 3 3		
1 June, 1872	Shanahan Thomas, jun.	141	242	111	.....	...	Psh. Molonglo, Co. Murray	40 0 0	0 1 8		
26 Sept., 1872	Sutherland Wm. Macintosh	147	221	41	.....	...	Psh. Wanbanumba, Co. Monteagle	70 0 0	0 2 11		
20 Feb., 1873	Shannaghan Thomas	157	37	51	.....	...	Psh. Merigan, Co. Murray	40 0 0	0 1 8		
1 April, 1873	Skinner Francis	159	188	40	.....	...	Psh. Tannabutta, Co. Wellington	40 0 0	0 1 8		
1 " 1873	Smith Henry	159	189	8-70	.....	...	Psh. Unnamed, Co. Wentworth	40 0 0	0 1 8		
16 May, 1873	Sutton Henry George	161	148	.....	4	1	Psh. and Vil. Forster, Co. Gloucester	0 2 0	0 0 2		
17 Dec., 1873	Searles Reuben	173	109	.....	13	5	Vil. Hill End, Psh. Tamborora Co. Wellington	0 1 0	0 0 4		
28 Nov., 1873	Southwell William	174	145	104	.....	...	Psh. Olney, Co. King	100 0 0	0 4 2		
8 Aug., 1874	Sternbeck George	196	188	95	.....	...	Psh. Hay, Co. Northumberland	30 0 0			Paid.
10 " 1874	Smith Robert	197	193	26	.....	...	Psh. Boduldura, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3		
10 " 1874	Schey John Joseph	198	131	90	.....	...	Psh. Mount Lawson, Co. Georgiana	42 0 28	0 1 9		
1 Dec., 1874	Sinclair James	204	79	.....	11	17	Town and Psh. Barraba, Co. Darling	0 1 35	0 0 2		
29 Aug., 1874	Smith John	205	93	154	.....	...	Psh. Bayly, Co. Phillip	40 0 0			"
29 " 1874	" "	205	94	155	.....	...	" "	40 0 0			"
1 Dec., 1874	Stinson Robert, jun.	206	2	197	.....	...	Psh. Lindsay, Co. Bathurst	40 0 0			"
1 " 1874	Smith John	207	5	6-25	.....	...	Psh. Bayly, Co. Phillip	48 0 0	0 2 0		
1 " 1874	Smith Elijah	207	144	.....	8	13	Psh., Town, and Co. Urana	0 2 0			"
1 " 1874	Samuels James, jun	216	147	60	.....	...	Psh. Dubbo, Co. Gordon	40 0 0	0 1 8		
1 " 1874	" "	216	148	61	.....	...	" "	40 0 0	0 1 8		
1 " 1874	Smith John	216	156	99	.....	...	Psh. Bayly, Co. Phillip	40 0 0			"
25 Mar., 1875	" "	218	152	62 1	.....	...	Psh. Unnamed, Co. Ashburnham	40 0 0	0 1 8		
25 " 1875	Samuels James, jun.	221	162	62	.....	...	Psh. Dubbo, Co. Gordon	40 0 0	0 1 8		
25 " 1875	Scantlan Thomas	222	5	26	.....	...	Psh. Peters, Co. Wellington	2 0 0			"
1 June, 1875	Stehr Leopold	227	211	.....	11	33	Town Bundarra, Psh. Bundarra, Co. Hardinge	0 2 0	0 0 2		
1 " 1875	Sternbeck George, senior	227	212	96	.....	...	Psh. Hay, Co. Northumberland	40 0 0	0 1 8		
30 Nov., 1875	Sutherland Hector	247	98	.....	6	16	Town Parkes, Psh. Ourrajong	0 2 0	0 0 2		

30	"	1875	"	"	247	99	.....	7	16	Psh. Irvine, Co. Cook	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	
30	"	1875	Shadforth Henry T.	250	153	44	Psh. Araluen, Co. St. Vincent	12	0	25	0	0	1	0	
29	Feb.,	1876	Smith Edmund	.....	252	163	472	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	0	2	1	0	0	2	.....	
2	"	1876	Slade William W.	.....	256	68	.....	13	11	Town and Psh. Mithoura, Co. Cadell	0	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid.
31	Mar.,	1876	Standers William	.....	256	165	.....	2	2	Hillena, Psh. Tambaroora	0	2	8	0	0	2	.....	
13	Sept.,	1876	Scott John	.....	269	155	.....	13	7	Vil. and Psh. Moruya, Co. Dampier	0	1	15	0	0	1	.....	
13	"	1876	Smith Ernest	.....	269	156	.....	9	10	Psh. Nowra, Co. St. Vincent	0	0	36	0	0	1	.....	
30	Dec.,	1876	Shattin John	.....	277	121	.....	7	37	Psh. Mozart, Co. Westmoreland	1	0	13	0	0	4	.....	
30	Sept.,	1876	Salway Richard	.....	277	239	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Ware, Co. King	1	3	16	0	0	1	.....	
30	"	1876	"	.....	277	240	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Errol, Co. Bathurst	0	3	31	0	0	1	.....	
30	Dec.,	1876	Shoobridge William	.....	279	111	51	.....	.....	Psh. Hay, Co. Northumberland	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
4	"	1876	Southwell William	.....	293	217	121	.....	.....	Vil. and Psh. Bethunga, Co. Clarendon	55	3	0	0	2	4	.....	
2	Feb.,	1877	Smith John J.	.....	297	196	102	.....	.....	Psh. Crookwell, Co. King	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	Paid.
4	Jan.,	1877	Sternbeck George	.....	305	228	100	.....	.....	Psh. Erroll, Co. Bathurst	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
1	Dec.,	1876	Smith Charles S.	.....	306	163	.....	3	14	Town Turtha, Psh. Wallagoot	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
1	"	1876	"	.....	306	164	.....	4	14	Psh. Falnash, Co. Roxburgh	0	2	0	0	0	0	.....	
1	May,	1877	Shepherd Isaac	.....	321	226	157	.....	.....	Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	0	2	0	0	0	0	.....	
2	"	1877	Sargeant Levi	.....	322	200	200	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Narrabri, Co. Nandawar	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
9	June,	1877	Spence John	.....	324	222	.....	5	6	"	40	2	0	0	1	8	.....	
2	Feb.,	1877	Sharp George	.....	328	119	49	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Goangra, Co. Barradine	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	
9	June,	1877	Sewell Robert	.....	334	8	.....	.....	.....	Vil. Corec, Psh. Currabunganong	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	
1	May,	1878	Smith Elizabeth	.....	368	164	.....	3	17	Vil. Wallendbeen, Psh. Wallendbeen	0	1	39	0	0	4	.....	
1	"	1878	"	.....	368	165	.....	4	17	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	.....	
1	"	1878	"	.....	368	166	.....	5	17	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	
1	July,	1878	Sullivan Owen	.....	392	140	.....	2	8	At Wallendbeen, Co. Wallendbeen	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	
1	"	1878	"	.....	392	141	.....	8	8	Psh. Gilwarney, Co. Leichhardt	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	
12	Dec.,	1878	Smith Alexander	.....	404	218	.....	4	19	Town and Psh. Walgett, Co. Barradine	0	2	0	0	0	5	.....	
2	Nov.,	1878	Seaborn Eliza	.....	407	133	.....	1	1	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0	1	39	0	0	4	.....	
2	"	1878	"	.....	407	134	.....	5	2	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	.....	
2	"	1878	"	.....	407	135	.....	5	3	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	
2	"	1878	Seaborn Frederick	.....	407	136	.....	6	4	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	.....	
2	"	1878	Seaborn Frederick R.	.....	407	137	276	.....	.....	At Wallendbeen, Co. Wallendbeen	3	2	16	0	0	5	.....	
2	"	1878	Seaborn Mary	.....	407	138	286	.....	.....	Psh. Gilwarney, Co. Leichhardt	6	0	8	0	0	6	.....	
5	Dec.,	1878	Stevenson William L.	.....	412	172	10	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Walgett, Co. Barradine	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
3	Jan.,	1879	Stanton John M.	.....	415	87	.....	19	25	Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0	1	30	0	0	5	.....	
2	"	1879	Shaw George	.....	429	7	424	.....	.....	Psh. Youngal, Co. Selwyn	2	0	0	0	0	4	.....	
2	"	1879	"	.....	429	8	425	.....	.....	Psh. Coolac, Co. Harden	2	0	0	0	0	4	.....	
1	Feb.,	1879	Sheather Reuben	.....	429	9	4	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
30	Jan.,	1879	Sullivan Peter, senior	.....	429	121	150	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	"	1879	"	.....	429	122	151	.....	.....	Psh. Billabung, Co. Clarendon	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
30	"	1879	"	.....	429	123	152	.....	.....	Town, Psh., and Co. Urana	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
10	"	1879	Sawyer Matthew	.....	433	48	10	.....	.....	Vil. Hillend, Psh. Tambaroora	0	2	16	0	0	1	.....	
10	"	1879	"	.....	433	49	12	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Manilla, Co. Darling	0	2	16	0	0	3	.....	
31	Mar.,	1879	Shnepf Herman	.....	434	122	.....	3	37	Town and Psh. Walgett, Co. Barradine	0	2	0	0	0	3	.....	
4	Jan.,	1877	Stokes Joseph L.	.....	444	30	.....	9	22	Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0	2	0	0	0	6	.....	
3	June,	1879	Smith Knot E.	.....	456	120	.....	7	18	"	2	0	0	0	0	6	.....	
3	"	1879	"	.....	456	121	.....	8	18	At Wattle Flat, Psh. Kiangdon, Co. Roxburgh	2	0	0	0	0	6	.....	
10	July,	1879	Stacy Bauchamps	.....	456	124	.....	.....	.....	At Balgowlah, Psh. Manly Cove	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Recreation.
4	"	1879	Stevens William	.....	456	128	303	.....	.....	At Hargraves, Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	1	2	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cemetery.
4	"	1879	"	.....	456	129	304	.....	.....	City, Psh., and Co. Bathurst	6	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Recreation.
4	"	1879	"	.....	456	130	305	.....	.....	Psh. Willoughby, Co. Cumberland	12	2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Show Ground.
1	June,	1872	Smeed John and ors.	.....	459	243	71	.....	.....	At and Psh. Kiama, Co. Camden	0	0	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cemetery.
25	Mar.,	1875	Smith John T. and ors.	.....	459	244	.....	.....	.....	At North Parramatta, Psh. Parramatta	0	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Church Grant.
10	Dec.,	1877	Spratt Thomas, junior, and ors.	.....	459	245	119	.....	.....	Psh. Narara, Co. Dampier	5	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cemetery.
1	Nov.,	1878	Sutton William H. and ors.	.....	459	256	.....	.....	.....	At Woodford Island, Psh. Woodford, Co. Clarence	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Church Grant.
1	"	1878	Smith Robert and ors.	.....	460	16	.....	.....	.....	Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Rous	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
11	Aug.,	1874	Sheehy Samuel J. A. and ors.	.....	460	115	.....	.....	.....	"	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Dec.,	1874	"	.....	460	116	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Hargraves, Co. Wellington	0	2	0	0	1	8	.....	
1	Feb.,	1878	Salwey George and ors.	.....	461	39	158	.....	.....	Psh. Wyong, Co. Northumberland	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
20	Jan.,	1872	Small John F. and ors.	.....	461	44	.....	6	5	Psh. Narira, Co. Dampier	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
2	Oct.,	1879	Sutherland Rev. George and ors.	.....	477	22	.....	1	200	"	0	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	"	1879	"	.....	477	23	.....	2	202	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Dec.,	1879	Sutor William Beverley, jun.	.....	483	61	119	.....	.....	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Jan.,	1880	Stinson Thomas	.....	487	214	56	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	.....	
12	"	1880	Stennett Frederick and ors.	.....	488	95	138	.....	.....	"	0	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
22 Dec., 1879	Stinson Joseph	488	105		4	18	Psh. Lindsay, Vil Blayney, Co. Bathurst	a. r. p. 0 2 35 ¹ / ₂	£ s. d. 0 2 1	£ s. d.	
22 " 1879	Stinson Samuel	488	107		1	29	Psh. "Hourke, Co. Cowper	0 3 8	0 1 8	.....
21 Jan., 1880	Scrymgeour Malcolm and ors.	488	142				Psh. North Casino, near Casino, Co. Rous	2 2 3	.....	.....
13 Feb., 1880	Shanley Sylvester and ors.	491	32				Psh. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	1 2 0	.....	.....
9 Mar., 1880	Smith James	493	24		3	22	Psh. Nundle, Co. Parry	0 0 20	0 0 2	.....
10 May, 1880	Sipple Christopher	499	109	166			Psh. Coolac, Co. Harden	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
17 " 1880	Sullivan Peter	501	19	191			Psh. and Town Corowa, Co. Hume	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
25 " 1880	Simpson John	507	169		5	16	Psh. "Nundle, Co. Parry	0 1 0	0 0 1	.....
25 " 1880	"	507	170		6	16	Psh. unnaamed, C. Clive	0 1 0	0 0 1	.....
30 June, 1880	Schofield Edmund	510	124	134			Psh. Ashby, Co. Clarence	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
30 " 1880	Smith Merton	511	15	1-77			Psh. Walbundry, Co. Hume	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
13 Jan., 1881	Shearer Donald and anor.	527	139	53			Psh. of and near Narrabri, Co. Nandewar	100 0 0	0 4 2	.....
1 Mar., 1881	Smathers William and ors.	527	239				Psh. of and near Bungowan, Co. Parry	2 2 0	.....	.....
23 May, 1881	Smith Charles Edward and ors.	539	249				Psh. Redbank, Co. Nicholson	2 2 0	.....	.....
30 " 1881	Scott Charles and ors.	541	43				Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	0 2 10	.....	.....
6 June, 1881	Stewart Robert Walter and ors.	541	46				Psh. Boree Cabonne, near Cudal, Co. Ashburnham	0 2 10	.....	.....
25 July, 1881	Spurr Jonathan Edmondson and ors.	543	164				Psh. Jindalee, Co. Harden	2 2 9	.....	.....
13 June, 1881	Smith Fergus Jago and ors.	543	196				Psh. and Vil. Easton, Co. Taila	2 2 0	.....	.....
13 " 1881	Sheather Samuel	547	237	412			Psh. Wambo, Town Jerry's Plains, Co. Hunter	15 3 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
12 Sept., 1881	Sherwin Robert	549	158		16	4	Psh. of and at Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
1 Aug., 1881	Stokes Frederick	557	196		16	5	Psh. Yandagulla, Co. Yanda	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
22 " 1881	Smedley Samuel Young and ors.	559	230	1			Psh. of and at Ashford, Co. Arravatta	2 2 0	.....	.....
12 Sept., 1881	Sullivan Henry and ors.	559	231	18			Psh. Bohnock, Co. Gloucester	120 0 0	.....	.....
5 " 1881	Slack William and ors.	560	37				Psh. and Vil. Koorcongall, Co. Sturt	2 2 0	0 8 7	1 10 0	
12 " 1881	Stitt James	560	38	34			Psh. Mount Lawson, Co. Georgiana	200 0 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
22 Aug., 1881	Sissons William Valentine	561	243		8	4	Psh. Jowallum, Co. Fitzroy	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
31 Oct., 1881	Schly John Josef	566	120	185			Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
28 Nov., 1881	Shea Peter	573	30	13			Psh. Walters, Co. Wellington	56 0 0	0 2 4	0 10 0	
3 Jan., 1882	Saunders Oliver and ors.	573	181	97			Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	90 0 6	.....	.....
20 Feb., 1882	Suttor Francis Bathurst	583	168	21			Psh. of and at Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
10 Oct., 1881	Shepherd Isaac	597	59	27			Psh. Wilceco, Co. King	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
10 " 1881	Simpson William Henry	597	61	520			Psh. Analuen, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 Mar., 1882	Searle George	597	201	46			Psh. Avisford, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 " 1882	"	597	202	47			Psh. of and at Bethungra, Co. Clarendon	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
20 Feb., 1882	Suttor Francis Bathurst	597	204	20			Psh. of and at Bethungra, Co. Clarendon	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
31 Oct., 1881	Stinson Samuel	600	11	17			Psh. Willoughby, at St. Leonards, Co. Cumberland	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
19 June, 1882	Schoefield Thomas and ors.	603	1				Psh. Milo, Co. St. Vincent	294 0 3	0 12 3	1 10 0	
27 May, 1882	Scholes Robert and ors.	603	2		1	12	Psh. Berryjerry, Co. Bourke	1 1 0	.....	.....
12 June, 1882	Sherringham Henry and ors.	603	3				Psh. Nundle, Co. Parry	4 2 0	.....	.....
12 " 1882	Sherringham Harry and ors.	603	4				Psh. and Town Benlomee, Co. Inglis	2 1 38	.....	.....
26 " 1882	Stacks James and ors.	603	7				Psh. Burrawong, Co. Gordon	1 2 34	.....	.....
15 July, 1882	Schnitler Christian	617	81	534			Psh. " " " "	0 2 0	.....	.....
10 " 1882	Sellers William George	617	82		10	2	Psh. and Vil Lismore, Co. Rous	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
10 " 1882	Schmidler Christian	619	4	535			Psh. of and at Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
25 Sept., 1882	Stinson Thomas	627	28	60			Psh. of and at Adelong, Co. Wynyard	1 3 35	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1882	Strahorn Robert	629	32	3			Psh. Wyong, Co. Northumberland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
2 Jan., 1883	Shipard Samuel Raffe	640	147	139			Psh. Mungarie, Co. Kennedy	320 0 0	0 13 4	2 0 0	
20 " 1883	Slatery Michael	640	149				Psh. Brocklesby, Co. Hume	30 0 0	0 1 7	0 5 0	
2 April, 1883	Sawyer Matthew	655	60		2	10	Psh. Benecoe, Co. Bathurst	31 1 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
2 " 1883	"	655	61		3	10	Psh. of and at Bethungra, Co. Clarendon	2 1 38	0 0 4	0 5 0	
2 " 1883	"	655	62		3	11	Psh. of and at Bethungra, Co. Clarendon	2 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
7 May, 1883	Sayers Edwin Manney and ors.	657	167				Psh. " " " "	2 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
4 June, 1883	Shipway Peter	659	67	134			Psh. Willoughby, at St. Leonards, Co. Cumberland	0 0 22 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....
23 April, 1883	Shea Bartholomew	661	173	92			Psh. Milo, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
11 June, 1883	Sands John Samuel	667	136	95			Psh. Galong, Co. Harden	13 0 0	.....	.....	Assurance paid.
11 " 1883	"	667	137	96			Psh. of and at Gunning, Co. King	19 3 32	.....	0 10 0	"
11 " 1883	"	667	138	97			" " " "	20 0 3	.....	0 5 0	"
11 " 1883	"	667	138	97			" " " "	20 0 14	.....	0 5 0	"

2 July, 1883	Sawley Margaret	667	238	3	11	Psh., Town, and Co. Urana	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 6
2 " 1885	Smith Adam Thomas	667	239	8	7	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0
20 Aug., 1883	Smith Elijah	675	151	4	23	Psh. Ululong, Vil. Whitton, Co. Cooper	0 1 20	0 0 5	0 5 0
17 Sept., 1883	Sloman John	679	25	406		Psh. Annandale, Co. Clive	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
20 Nov., 1883	Scinor Hilton Joseph	683	4	1	30	Psh. and Vil. Warialda, Co. Barnett	0 1 37	0 2 0	0 5 0
6 Dec., 1883	Sutherland Hon. John and ors.	683	8			Psh. Lett, Co. Cook	513 0 0		
20 Nov., 1883	Scott William Rutherford and ors.	685	53	14		Psh. Nunga Nunga, Co. Burnett	145 0 0	0 7 7	1 0 0
5 Feb., 1883	Shea Peter	685	141	VII		Psh. Towallum, Co. Fitzroy	280 0 0	0 11 8	1 10 0
12 Nov., 1883	Smith James, jun.	685	143	1	22	Psh. Guntawang, Vil. Gulgong, Co. Philip	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 0 5
14 Jan., 1884	Sheil James Murray and ors.	687	201			Psh. and Town Witon, Co. Camden	1 0 17		
17 Dec., 1883	Stinson Samuel	691	47	32		Psh. Berry Jerry, Co. Bourke	130 0 0	0 5 8	1 0 0
17 " 1883	Stenbeck William	691	123			Psh. Blaxland, Co. Northumberland	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0
28 Jan., 1884	Sheridan Very Rev. John Felix and ors.	691	177			Psh. and Vil. Panbula, Co. Auckland	1 2 0		
19 Feb., 1884	Smeed John and ors.	691	178	133		Psh. Sofala at Wattle Flat, Co. Roxburgh	0 2 0		
19 " 1884	Spooner John	691	211	30		Psh. Wang Wauk, Co. Gloucester	40 0 0	0 1 8	
10 Mar., 1884	Smith Rev. Robt. Johnston	699	86		10	Psh. Neilho, Co. and Town Wentworth	0 2 1 1/2	0 1 11	0 5 0
9 April, 1884	Sheridan Very Rev. John Felix and ors.	699	120	1	3	Psh. Bobandara, Vil. Dalgetty, Co. Wallace	0 2 0		
9 " 1884	" " "	699	121	2	3	" "	1 0 0		
18 Mar., 1884	" " "	699	122	1	2	Psh. Picton, Vil. Upper Picton, Co. Camden	0 2 0		
18 " 1884	" " "	699	123	2, 3	2	" " "	1 0 0		
18 " 1884	" " "	699	124	1	9	" " "	1 0 0		
7 " 1884	Sampson Ernest Armstrong	701	4	6	12	Psh. and Town Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	0 2 0		0 5 0
7 " 1884	" " "	701	5	10	12	" " "	0 2 0		0 5 0
21 " 1884	Schiemmer William	701	6	3	2	Psh. and Vil. Uarbry, Co. Bligh	0 1 30	0 0 2	0 5 0
18 " 1884	Shepherd Isaac	701	7	31, 32		Psh. Wheoco, Co. King	55 0 0	0 2 10	0 10 0
30 June, 1884	Smith John	711	113	14	16	Psh. Bundawarruh, Town Temora, Co. Bland	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0
30 " 1884	" " "	711	114	16	16	" " "	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 5 0
14 Aug., 1884	Sindell William and ors.	713	213			Psh. Kiandra, Co. Wallace	2 2 24		
7 " 1884	Sheridan Very Rev. John Felix and ors.	715	9	1, 2	10	Psh. East Bargo, Town Wilton, Co. Camden	1 0 0		
7 " 1884	" " "	715	10	3	10	" " "	0 2 0		
29 " 1884	Saxby Henry and ors.	715	193	6	20	Psh. and Town Canning, Co. King	0 1 0		
1 Sept., 1884	Stenbeck William	717	48	21		Psh. Burraguera, Co. Northumberland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
1 " 1884	" " "	717	49	22		" " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
1 " 1884	" " "	717	50	23		" " "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
9 Oct., 1884	Simshauser John	723	16	2		Psh. Barraba, Co. Darling	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
20 " 1884	Strickland Edward N. and ors.	723	56	81		Psh. Jemalong, Co. Forbes	0 2 0		Free.
20 " 1884	" " "	723	57	136a		" " "	1 0 0		Free.
5 Nov., 1884	Smith Harry	725	139	15		Psh. Moogem, Co. Clive	42 0 0	0 1 9	0 5 0
9 Jan., 1885	Sheridan Very Rev. John F. and ors.	731	219			Psh. Blackheath, Co. Cook	1 2 0		Free.
22 " 1885	Smith Isaiah	733	3	5	11	Town and Psh. Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	0 0 3		0 5 0
10 Mar., 1885	Sanson George	741	225	101		Psh. Stowell, Co. Gloucester	40 0 0		0 5 0
9 " 1885	Struhorn Andrew	741	228			At Forbes, Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0 0 27	0 0 3	0 5 0
13 " 1885	Smith Lancelot N.	745	166	7	5	Vil. Mauldra, Psh. Bulladerry, Co. Ashburnham	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
30 " 1885	" " "	745	167	10	5	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0
30 " 1885	" " "	745	168	3	7	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
30 " 1885	" " "	745	169	6	36	" " "	0 1 26 1/2	0 0 4	0 5 0
30 " 1885	" " "	745	171	262		Psh. Gregra, Co. Ashburnham	1 2 20	0 0 5	0 5 0
30 " 1885	" " "	745	172	270		" " "	4 3 2	0 0 7	0 5 0
28 May, 1885	Stapleton Thomas	751	125	92		Psh. Wallbrook, Co. Georgiana	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
6 July, 1885	Staple Jane F.	761	150		2	Town Temora, Psh. Bundawarruh, Co. Bland	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 5 0
21 Sept., 1885	Scrivener George W. and ors.	763	163	2	7	Town and Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	0 1 19		Free.
22 Oct., 1885	Stevens Thomas	763	248	26		Psh. Kiah, Co. Auckland	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
21 Jan., 1886	Smith William Robt.	779	43	507		Psh. Milo, Co. St. Vincent	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0
30 Mar., 1886	Slupp Christian	783	225		16	Town Silvertown, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0
30 " 1886	Simms George Hy.	783	229	17	16	" " "	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0
31 " 1886	Struthers James	787	34	178		Psh. and Co. Macquarie	10 0 30	0 1 4	0 5 0
2 " 1886	Staughton Samuel Thos. and ors.	787	153	1		Psh. Billlong, Co. Livingstone	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0
20 April, 1886	Smith Adam.	791	103	5		Psh. Werlong Run, Co. Mauramba	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0
30 " 1886	" " "	791	239	1		Psh. Booth, Co. Mauramba	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0

Assurance paid.

Clergyman's Dwelling.
Site for Church.

Burial Ground.

Assurance Paid.

Mechanics' Institute.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
30 April, 1886	Smith Adam	791	240	2			Psh. Booth, Co. Maurumba	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 May, 1886	Swift Samuel M. and anr.	793	219	22			Psh. Winderer, Co. Bourke	160 0 0	0 6 8	1 0 0	
25 " 1886	Steel James	795	137	3			Psh. Turon, Co. Roxburgh	38 0 0	0 1 7	0 5 0	
20 " 1886	Smart Thomas W.	797	49	25			Psh. Combado, Co. Courahie	200 0 0	0 10 5	1 10 0	
5 June, 1886	Smith John	797	225	31			Psh. Glenbog, Co. Wellerley	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
6 Aug., 1886	Slatery John	805	180	138			Psh. Cargo, Co. Ashburnham	2 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
30 " 1886	Sherwood James and ors.	809	20				Psh. Mardamah, Co. Bland	3 0 0	.....	Free	Burial Ground.
23 " 1886	Slatery Rev. Patrick	809	118		11	2	Town and Psh. Seymour, Co. Wallace	0 0 37½	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	119		12	2	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	120		13	2	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	121		14	2	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	122		15	2	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	839	123		16	2	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 5	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	124		17	2	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 5	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	125		18	0	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 5	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	126		7	13	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	127		8	13	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	128		9	13	" "	0 0 37½	0 0 3	0 5 0	
23 " 1886	" "	809	129		10	13	" "	0 0 38	0 0 6	0 5 0	
16 Sept., 1886	Stockwell Charles and ors.	811	44			Part of 18	Psh. Molong, Co. Ashburnham	5 0 0	.....	Free.	Public hospital.
19 Oct., 1886	Stanson Thomas	813	244	88			Parish Wyong, Co. Northumberland	40 0 0	.....	0 5 0	Assurance paid.
22 Nov., 1886	Secombe John P. and ors.	815	197	24			Psh. Nooroona, Co. Daupier	0 2 0	.....	Free.	Mechanics' Institute.
25 Jan., 1887	Slade John Jas. and anr.	827	160		20 to 28	2	Vil. and Psh. Heathcote, Co. Cumberland	2 0 9	0 7 11	1 0 0	
17 " 1887	Stone Elizabeth	827	161		3	44	Vil. Carramba, Psh. Byron, Co. Rous	0 2 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	
17 " 1887	" "	827	162		7	49	" "	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	
9 Mar., 1887	Staughton Samuel T. and anr.	831	161	1			Psh. Weatherley, Co. Livingstone	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
21 Mar., 1887	Stone Richard J.	831	166		9	8	Vil. and Psh. Brunswick, Co. Rouse	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
21 April, 1887	Slatery Rev. Patrick	839	122		3	11	Vil. Rock Flat, Psh. Gladstone, Co. Beresford	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1887	" "	839	123		4	11	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1887	" "	839	124		5	11	" "	0 1 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1887	" "	839	125		6	11	" "	0 1 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1887	" "	839	126		7	11	" "	0 1 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1887	" "	839	127		8	11	" "	0 1 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1887	" "	839	128		9	11	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
21 " 1887	" "	839	129		10	11	" "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
16 May, 1887	Simpson William Jno.	841	51		6	11	Town Gunbar, Psh. Honuna, Co. Nicholson	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
26 " 1884	Salloway James	841	224		18	29	Town Silvertown, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
25 " 1887	Staines William	841	230	149			Psh. Molong, Co. Ashburnham	2 3 24	0 0 9	0 5 0	
18 July, 1887	Schuback Joseph	843	250	15			Psh. Wyndham, Co. Anckland	52 0 0	0 3 3	0 10 0	
12 " 1887	Short Benjamin	849	88		1	15	Vil. McAlister, Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	" "	849	89		2	15	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	" "	849	90	251			At McAlister's, Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	3 2 7	0 0 9	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	Sprague Matilda	849	99	676			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
15 Aug., 1887	Struthers James and anr.	851	188	216			Psh. and Co. Macquarie	6 0 19	0 1 4	0 5 0	
15 " 1887	" "	851	189	217			" "	6 0 19	0 1 4	0 5 0	
26 " 1887	Scully Patrick	853	126		4	7	Vil. Rock Flat, Psh. Gladstone, Co. Beresford	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
18 " 1887	Stormont James	853	129	45			Psh. Nattery, Co. Argyle	50 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	
9 Sept., 1887	Scott Thomas King	859	147	21			Psh. Kee Kee, Co. Finch	194 0 0	0 10 1	1 10 0	
12 " 1887	Smith Edwin	861	44	47			Psh. Bulladellah, Co. Gloucester	2 3 4	0 0 6	0 5 0	
11 Oct., 1887	Selwyn Rev. Arthur Edwd.	861	184		18	17	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0 1 0	0 3 9	0 10 0	
11 " 1887	" "	861	185		19	17	" "	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	
17 " 1887	Stokes Frederick	861	188	90			Psh. Wambo, Co. Hunter	2 3 38	0 0 6	0 5 0	
17 " 1887	" "	861	189	91			" "	2 3 38	0 0 6	0 5 0	
17 " 1887	" "	861	190	92			" "	2 3 35	0 0 6	0 5 0	
17 " 1887	" "	861	191	93			" "	2 3 35	0 0 6	0 5 0	
15 " 1887	" "	861	192		3	6	Town of Jerry's Plains, Psh. Wambo, Co. Gloucester	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
12 Nov., 1887	Stewart Charles and ors.	863	65	233			Psh. Narira, Co. Dampier	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	

22	"	1887	Smith Charles P.	865	218	.....	4	30	Town and Psh. Manilla, Co. Darling	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
29	Oct.	1887	Smith Charles	869	247	271	.....	..	Psh. Uralla, Co. Sandon	200	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
13	Mar.	1888	Sanger John M.	877	208	46	.....	..	Psh. Wangamong, Co. Denison	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
12	"	1888	Scott Robert and ors.	877	209	2	.....	..	Psh. Hermitage, Co. Tongowoko	50	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
29	"	1888	Sawyer Mathew	879	103	.....	2	7	Vil. and Psh. Belthunga, Co. Clarendon	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
29	"	1888	"	879	104	.....	3	7	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
29	"	1888	"	879	105	.....	4	7	"	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
11	May	1888	Stapleton Patrick	883	26	.....	4	11	Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgunnia, Co. Georgiana	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
19	April	1888	Smith Irwin	883	106	.....	2	9	Town and Psh. Germanton, Co. Goulburn	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
17	"	1888	Stirton Thomas	883	208	255	.....	..	At and Psh. Inverell, Co. Gough	0	2	16	0	0	8	0	5	0
23	May	1888	Smith Claud H.	885	190	511	.....	..	Psh. Milo, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
7	Aug.	1888	Small Anthony and ors.	889	223	.....	10	29	Vil. and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	0	2	0	0	0	0	Free.		School of Arts.
3	"	1888	Strang John and ors.	889	224	374	.....	..	Psh. Byron, Co. Arrawatta	1	0	0	0	0	0	"		"
28	July	1888	Sharpe Ernest A. L.	895	23	355	.....	..	Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0	1	26	0	0	2	0	5	0
29	Aug.	1888	Smith Frederick A.	895	58	649	.....	..	Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteaagle	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
11	Oct.	1888	Sternbeck William	903	101	51	.....	..	Psh. Auburn, Co. Northumberland	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
23	Nov.	1888	Smith Harry A.	909	123	1	.....	..	Psh. Moogen, Co. Clive	118	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0
23	"	1888	"	909	124	13	.....	..	"	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
22	Dec.	1888	Saynor Thomas	911	48	.....	2	29	Town Stuart, Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
21	"	1888	Skinner Elizabeth M.	911	56	.....	7	2	Vil. Cooloon, Psh. Terrandra, Co. Rous	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	5	0
11	"	1888	Stores Thomas	911	63	.....	1	xv	Town and Psh. Tumbarumba, Co. Selwyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
31	"	1888	Smith Charles	911	202	114	.....	..	Psh. Harrah, Co. Sandon	320	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0
15	Feb.	1889	Smith Stephen, junior	915	98	.....	4	17	Vil. Bullah Delah, Psh. Bullah Delah	0	1	20	0	0	3	0	5	0
15	"	1889	"	915	99	.....	5	17	"	0	1	20	0	0	5	0	5	0
11	Mar.	1889	Stibbard James	919	224	.....	1	9	Town Nevertire, Psh. Garule, Co. Oxley	0	0	33	0	0	2	0	5	0
11	"	1889	"	919	226	.....	10	11	"	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
11	"	1889	"	919	227	.....	11	11	"	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
11	"	1889	"	919	228	.....	21	14	"	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
12	"	1889	Strahorn John, junior, and ors.	919	229	33	.....	..	Psh. Willanbalang, Co. Kennedy	170	3	0	0	8	11	1	10	0
4	April	1889	Simpson John	923	153	.....	1	4	Town Macqueen, Psh. Castle Sempill	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
23	Mar.	1889	Simpson Thomas M.	925	118	.....	9	3	Vil. and Psh. Galargambone, Co. Gowen	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
23	"	1889	Stubbs Edwin C.	925	121	.....	7	3	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
17	May	1889	Smith Robert J. and ors.	929	4	.....	.....	..	Town, Psh., and Co. Wentworth	10	0	0	0	0	0	Free.		Public Hospital.
7	"	1889	Scott Thomas K.	929	140	23	.....	..	Psh. Gungie, Co. Finch	273	0	0	0	11	5	1	10	0
3	June	1889	Smith Arthur J.	929	250	.....	8	12	Vil. Mungindi, Psh. Yarowah	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
23	May	1889	Small Eliza A.	931	169	.....	2, 3	57	Town and Psh. Laurence, Co. Clarence	0	2	15	0	0	5	0	5	0
23	"	1889	"	931	170	.....	1, 2, 3	59	"	1	1	15	0	0	11	0	5	0
12	June	1889	Stewart John	931	213	6	.....	..	Psh. Ramsay, Co. Bourke	320	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0
12	"	1889	"	931	214	11	.....	..	"	320	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0
12	"	1889	Smith Anthony	933	126	.....	10	10	Vil. Gundy, Psh. Alma, Co. Brisbane	0	1	25	0	0	2	0	5	0
21	"	1889	Sullivan Matthew	933	240	547	.....	..	At Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteaagle	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
12	July	1889	Shelley Thomas	937	17	.....	10	5	Vil. Bermagoe South, Psh. Bermagoe, Co. Dampier	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
12	"	1889	"	937	18	.....	16	5	"	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
12	"	1889	Smith Thomas W.	937	23	.....	9	v	"	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
24	"	1889	Stack Maurice W.	939	49	I-VII	.....	..	Psh. Kamandra, Co. Ashburnham	36	3	0	0	1	6	0	5	0
23	"	1889	Suttor Francis B.	939	53	3	.....	..	Psh. Walters, Co. Wellington	90	0	0	0	5	8	1	0	0
9	Aug.	1889	See Samuel	939	161	.....	3	13	Vil. and Psh. Copmanhurst, Co. Clarence	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
9	"	1889	"	939	162	.....	4	13	"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
9	"	1889	"	939	163	.....	5	13	"	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
12	"	1889	Strahorn Andrew	939	169	204	.....	..	At and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	7	2	34	0	3	1	0	10	0
11	Sept.	1889	Slibit Peter	943	57	6	.....	..	Psh. Mullumbumby, Co. Rous	62	0	0	0	2	7	0	10	0
30	Oct.	1889	Scattergood Thomas	953	39	19	.....	..	At Tomingley, Psh. Gundong	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
25	Nov.	1889	Shepherd William D.	953	171	73, 74	.....	..	Psh. Cumbertine, Co. Camden	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0
23	Dec.	1889	Stockdale George	955	153	.....	8	3	Vil. Blackwill, Psh. Yuraman, Co. Pottinger	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
10	Feb.	1890	Smith James E.	957	232	.....	8, 9	5	Town Jennings, Psh. Ballandean, Co. Clive	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
10	"	1890	"	957	233	.....	4, 5, 6	8	"	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
10	"	1890	"	957	234	.....	18	34	"	0	1	28	0	0	4	0	5	0
10	"	1890	Springberg Jens. O.	957	235	.....	3	2	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
10	"	1890	"	957	236	.....	12, 13	2	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
11	Feb.	1890	Seifoot Catherine	963	58	238	.....	..	At and Psh. Mudgee, Co. Wellington	4	3	30	0	0	8	0	5	0
12	"	1890	Serong Joseph	963	59	.....	5	1	Vil. Rosewood, Psh. Craven, Co. Selwyn	0	1	9	0	0	3	0	5	0
7	Mar.	1890	Stevenson Robert	965	98	.....	15, 16	5	Town Jennings, Psh. Ballandean, Co. Clive	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
17	"	1890	Sternbeck James	965	266	10	.....	..	Psh. Llay, Co. Northumberland	130	0	0	0	6	10	1	0	0
19	April	1890	Shelley Thomas	969	62	38	.....	..	At Bermagoe South, Psh. Bermagoe, Co. Dampier	3	0	20	0	0	11	0	5	0
25	"	1890	Stoocs Alfred	969	145	52	.....	..	At Forbes, Psh. Wongajong, Co. Forbes	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
25 April, 1890	Stokes Alfred	969	146	55	.....	...	At Forbes, Psh. Wongajong, Co. Forbes	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23 June, 1890	Shepherd Patrick L. C.	971	242	.....	.....	...	Psh. Colo, Co. Camden	2 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
11 July, 1890	Stuart James	979	88	.....	10	53	Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	1 0 3 1/2	0 0 3	0 5 0	
11 " 1890	"	979	89	.....	11	53	"	0 1 24 1/2	0 0 6	0 5 0	
17 " 1890	Smith Harry A.	979	202	13, 14	.....	...	Psh. Bajunba, Co. Clive	80 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
4 Aug., 1890	Shipard John B.	979	47	63	.....	...	Psh. Brocklesby, Co. Hume	120 0 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
4 " 1890	Smith Stephen	979	51	46	.....	...	Psh. Nerong, Co. Gloucester	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	Sloane Alexander	985	102	.....	5	22	Vil. and Psh. Saverlake, Co. Denison	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	"	985	103	.....	4	23	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	"	985	104	.....	6	16	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	"	985	105	.....	10	22	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	"	985	106	.....	6	23	"	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1890	Shackle Emanuel	985	234	11	.....	...	Psh. Broughton, Co. Camden	38 3 9	0 1 7	0 5 0	
22 May, 1890	Sweetnam Samuel	989	45	65	.....	...	Psh. Lowry, Co. Bathurst	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
27 Sept., 1890	Sawyer George B.	989	138	162	.....	...	At and Psh. Bethunga, Co. Clarendon	5 0 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	
27 " 1890	"	989	139	164	.....	...	"	3 1 36	0 0 8	0 5 0	
27 " 1890	Sawyer Matthew	989	140	135 to 144	.....	...	"	50 0 0	0 12 7	2 0 0	
27 " 1890	"	989	141	145 to 154	.....	...	"	48 2 27	0 8 9	1 10 0	
13 Oct., 1890	Schroeder Charles	991	118	.....	12	9	Vil. M'Alister, Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	"	991	119	.....	6	10	"	0 2 0	0 0 11	0 5 0	
9 " 1890	Smith Stanley W.	991	130	.....	1, 2, 3	3	Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester	0 3 0	0 5 2	1 0 0	
9 " 1890	"	991	131	.....	4 to 6	5	"	0 3 2 1/2	0 15 6	2 0 0	
9 " 1890	"	991	132	.....	1	6	"	0 1 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
9 " 1890	"	901	133	.....	11	6	"	0 1 0	0 2 2	0 10 0	
9 " 1890	"	991	134	.....	9, 10	10	"	0 1 32	0 10 5	1 10 0	
9 " 1890	"	991	135	.....	13 to 16	40	"	1 0 0	0 13 1	2 0 0	
9 " 1890	"	991	136	.....	3	18	"	0 1 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	
9 " 1890	"	991	137	.....	15, 16	18	"	0 2 0	0 7 11	1 0 0	
9 " 1890	"	991	138	.....	2021	19	"	0 2 0	0 12 10	2 0 0	
9 " 1890	"	991	139	.....	1	20	"	0 1 6	0 8 2	1 0 0	
20 " 1890	Smith Thomas	991	140	.....	7	3	Vil. Overton, Psh. Gunambil, Co. Urana	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
20 " 1890	"	991	141	.....	8	3	"	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
7 Nov., 1890	See John	995	67	.....	1 to 5	35	Town Jennings, Psh. Bullandean, Co. Clive	2 2 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
7 " 1890	Slate Eliza	995	69	943	.....	...	At Williams, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	Stales Charles T.	995	229	109	.....	...	At Start, Psh. Towamba, Co. Auckland	4 2 2	0 0 8	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	"	995	230	110	.....	...	"	4 2 0	0 0 9	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	"	995	231	114	.....	...	"	11 2 20	0 1 8	0 5 0	
13 " 1890	"	995	232	115	.....	...	"	14 1 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
27 " 1890	Sinclair Albert H.	997	153	.....	4	86	Town and Psh. Forbes, Co. Ashburnham	0 0 36	0 0 8	0 5 0	
27 " 1890	Stone Elizabeth	997	159	.....	15	1	Vil. Cooloon, Psh. Terranora, Co. Rous	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
27 " 1890	"	997	160	.....	16	1	"	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 5 0	
8 Dec., 1890	Shipard John B.	999	11	42	.....	...	Psh. Brocklesby, Co. Hume	200 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
13 " 1890	Sumner Theodotus J. and anor.	999	59	140	.....	...	Psh. and Co. Urana	264 3 0	0 11 0	1 10 0	
13 " 1890	"	999	60	159	.....	...	"	280 0 0	0 11 8	1 10 0	
7 Jan., 1891	Smith Edwin A.	1,001	122	137	.....	...	Psh. Mumbill, Co. Wellington	50 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	
7 " 1891	Spiatt Charles	1,001	124	.....	1	16	Town Stuart, Psh. Ironbarks, Co. Wellington	0 0 32	0 0 2	0 5 0	
8 " 1891	Shaw James	1,003	71	.....	2	32	Town Alma, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
8 " 1891	Stewart Alexander	1,003	73	1	.....	...	Psh. Goldson, Co. Gunderbooka	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
21 " 1891	Smith Albert	1,003	113	.....	.....	...	At and Psh. Murrumbidgee, Co. Lincoln	2 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
2 Feb., 1891	Schmidt Johan C.	1,003	161	217	.....	...	Psh. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	9 3 32	0 2 1	0 5 0	
27 Jan., 1891	Smith Edwin A.	1,004	50	109	.....	...	Psh. Mumbil, Co. Wellington	40 0 0	0 3 3	0 10 0	
13 Feb., 1891	Sloane William	1,005	86	.....	10	19	Vil. and Psh. Saverlake, Co. Denison	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
13 Feb., 1891	Smith George	1,005	87	260	.....	...	Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	20 0 0	0 5 2	1 0 0	
1 April, 1891	Suttor George R. and anor.	1,009	91	131	.....	...	Psh. Duramana, Co. Roxburgh	2 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
1 " 1891	"	1,009	92	148	.....	...	"	2 0 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
1 " 1891	"	1,009	93	149	.....	...	"	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
20 " 1891	Saunders Alfred	1,013	121	.....	1 to 7	8	Town and Psh. Morrisset, Co. Northumberland	1 3 0	0 1 2	0 5 0	
20 " 1891	"	1,013	122	.....	11 to 13	8	"	0 3 0	0 0 8	0 5 0	

20	"	1891	"	1,013	123	1 to 5	9
20	"	1891	"	1,013	124	3 to 7	3
20	"	1891	"	1,013	125	14	3
20	"	1891	"	1,013	126	1	4
20	"	1891	"	1,013	127	7	4
20	"	1891	"	1,013	128	5 to 7	5
20	"	1891	"	1,013	129	14	5
20	"	1891	"	1,013	130	20	5
20	"	1891	"	1,013	131	10, 11	9
23	"	1891	Silvester Stephen J. J.	1,013	137	1,962	...
30	"	1891	Smith John T.	1,015	88	14	...
4 May,	1891	1891	Smith William B.	1,015	89	2	...
30 April,	1891	1891	Stow Robert, jun.	1,015	90	1	32
14 May,	1891	1891	Secrip Michael	1,015	219	13 to 15	4
14 "	1891	1891	"	1,015	220	111	...
14 "	1891	1891	Secrip Thomas	1,015	221	103	...
14 "	1891	1891	Sugars James	1,015	227	1,986	...
20 "	1891	1891	Spure William	1,017	20	44	...
3 June,	1891	1891	Stonmont James	1,017	222	30	...
11 "	1891	1891	Schafer Henry	1,019	45	17	...
24 "	1891	1891	Stahorn Robert and ors.	1,019	221	61	...
24 "	1891	1891	"	1,019	222	65	...
16 July,	1891	1891	Sherwin Alice	1,021	150	...	41
4 Aug.,	1891	1891	Stanbridge William E. and ors.	1,023	53	7, 8, 9, 10	...
4 "	1891	1891	Seers Elizabeth A. and anor.	1,023	233	2	12
7 Sept.,	1891	1891	Sprague Matilda	1,029	31	617	...
17 "	1891	1891	Street Anna M.	1,029	32	226	...
30 "	1891	1891	Stewart William	1,029	120	...	16
24 Oct.,	1891	1891	Stevens William H.	1,033	55	...	3
4 April,	1865	1865	Taylor John P.	17	18	...	8
20 Nov.,	1865	1865	Taylor John	23	26	...	8
20 "	1865	1865	"	23	27	...	9
20 "	1865	1865	"	23	28	...	10
27 June,	1866	1866	Toole Thomas	30	169	...	4
8 Dec.,	1865	1865	Tompson Frederick F. and ors.	33	3	199	...
8 "	1865	1865	"	33	4	198	...
4 Mar.,	1867	1867	Travis William	43	77	8	...
4 April,	1867	1867	Thurbon Richard, junior	44	208	2	...
25 July,	1867	1867	Tarlinton James	51	44	...	...
24 Sept.,	1867	1867	Toohy John, senior	55	28	132	...
20 Nov.,	1867	1867	Taylor William	59	17	...	...
3 July,	1868	1868	Tanner Augustus F. and anor.	70	35	138	...
29 Oct.,	1868	1868	Throsby Oliver S.	76	139	...	...
29 "	1868	1868	"	76	140	...	...
21 "	1868	1868	Tins Richard	76	141	...	10
16 June,	1869	1869	Tarlinton James	86	212	...	7
23 Oct.,	1869	1869	Taylor Edward	93	34	36	...
23 "	1870	1870	"	93	35	35	...
30 July,	1870	1870	Telford George	104	219	57	...
16 Sept.,	1870	1870	Turbet Robert	108	65	...	18
15 "	1871	1871	Turner Charles	126	109	...	40
27 Jan.,	1872	1872	Taylor Edward	134	51	44	...
10 June,	1873	1873	Turner Mark	162	180	...	7
18 Mar.,	1874	1874	Thomas Francis	179	227	...	9
11 Mar.,	1874	1874	Tissington George Anthony	180	123	...	18
31 "	1874	1874	Townsend George	180	206	I-VII	...
10 Aug.,	1874	1874	Tuckerman Stephen	199	168	...	...
1 Dec.,	1874	1874	Tindall Anne Maud, a minor	217	74	33	...
10 Feb.,	1875	1875	Thornton Morgan Joseph	219	172	34	...
31 Mar.,	1876	1876	Thurbon Richard, senr.	259	100	7	...
13 Sept.,	1876	1876	Thomas Thomas	269	160	...	8
30 Oct.,	1876	1876	Turner Thomas	288	98	...	9
4 Jan.,	1877	1877	Trustees of Baptist Church, Ryde.	297	210	...	3

"	"	"	"	1 1 0	0 2 5	0 10 0
"	"	"	"	1 1 0	0 0 8	0 5 0
"	"	"	"	0 1 0	0 0 4	0 5 0
"	"	"	"	0 0 39	0 0 5	0 5 0
"	"	"	"	0 0 28	0 0 3	0 5 0
"	"	"	"	0 3 0	0 0 5	0 5 0
"	"	"	"	0 1 0	0 0 5	0 5 0
"	"	"	"	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 5 0
"	"	"	"	0 2 7	0 1 9	0 5 0
"	"	"	"	0 3 18 1/2	0 0 6	0 5 0
At Willyama, Psh. Pieton, Co. Yancowinna				1 0 0	0 1 3	0 5 0
Near and Psh Torrowangee, Co. Farnell				35 3 0	0 2 3	0 10 0
Psh. Durbalara, Co. Buccleuch				0 1 35	0 0 6	0 5 0
Town West Molong, Psh. Molong, Co. Ashburnham				1 0 32	0 0 9	0 5 0
Vil. Yarunga, Psh. Burrawang, Co. Camden				1 3 16	0 0 11	0 5 0
At Yarunga, Psh. Yarunga, Co. Camden				1 1 3	0 0 9	0 5 0
At Willyama, Psh. Pieton, Co. Yancowinna				0 2 8 1/2	0 0 6	0 5 0
Psh. Munderoo, Co. Selwyn				95 0 0	0 4 11	1 0 0
Psh. Nattery, Co. Argyle				40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0
Psh. Nucka Nucka, Co. Wynyard				40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0
At Narromine, Psh. Wentworth, Co. Narromine				20 0 0	0 2 4	0 10 0
"				20 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0
Vil. and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland				0 1 28	0 0 9	0 5 0
Psh. Spencer, Co. Manara				360 0 0	Free	Premises.
Town and Psh. Stockton, Co. Gloucester				0 1 0	0 2 8	0 10 0
At and Psh. Adlong, Co. Wynyard				1 1 3	0 0 2	0 5 0
At and Psh. Gordon, Co. Cumberland				2 2 8	0 6 5	1 0 0
Town Musclebrook, Psh. Rowan, Co. Durham				0 1 30 1/2	0 1 9	0 5 0
Town and Psh. Balranald, Co. Caira				0 1 20	0 0 8	0 5 0
At Elrington, Psh. Elrington, Co. St. Vincent				2 0 0	0 0 2	...
Vil. and Psh. Jerilderie, Co. Urana				0 2 0	0 0 2	...
"				0 2 0	0 0 2	...
"				0 2 0	0 0 2	...
Town and Psh. Bendemeer, Co. Inglis				2 0 0	0 0 3	...
Psh. Wagga Wagga, Co. Wynyard				15 2 26	0 1 4	...
"				16 1 6	0 1 4	...
Psh. Hindmarsh, Co. Wynyard				2 0 0	0 0 2	...
Psh. Rowland, Co. Beresford				40 0 0	0 1 8	...
At Wandellow, Psh. unnamed, Co. Dampier				40 0 0	0 1 8	...
Psh. Dalton, Co. King				40 0 0	0 1 8	...
On Mongarlowe River Gold-field, Psh. Marle, Co. St. Vincent.				2 0 0	...	...
Psh. Inverell, Co. Gough				45 0 0	0 1 11	...
Near Bong Bong, Psh. Yarrunga, Co. Camden				20 1 17	0 1 3	...
"				5 2 32	0 0 6	...
Town and Psh. Arakoon, Co. Macquarie				1 0 0	0 0 2	...
On Wondella Creek, Psh. unnamed, Co. Dampier				140 0 0	...	...
Psh. Shadforth, Co. Bathurst				55 0 0	...	...
"				36 0 0	...	...
Psh. Narrabri, Co. Nandewar				5 0 0	...	...
Vil. and Psh. Wyndham, Co. Auckland				0 2 0	...	...
Psh. Eusdale, Co. Roxburgh				4 2 15	0 0 4	...
Psh. Shadforth, Co. Bathurst				53 0 0	...	...
Town and Psh. Carroll, Co. Buckland				0 2 0	0 0 2	...
Psh. Tambaroora, Vil. Hill End, Co. Wellington				0 1 0	0 0 5	...
Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip				0 0 10	0 0 1	...
Psh. unnamed, Co. Ashburnham				40 0 0	0 1 8	...
Psh. unnamed, Co. Cook				2 1 26	0 0 1	...
Psh. M'Donald, Co. Phillip				40 0 0	...	...
Psh. Glonbog, Co. Wetlesley				50 0 0	...	...
Psh. Stannard, Co. Beresford				40 0 0	...	...
Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora				0 1 0 1/2	0 0 1	...
Town Carcoar, Psh. Errol, Co. Bathurst				0 2 0	0 0 2	...
Psh. Hunter's Hill, Co. Cumberland				0 0 22	0 0 1	...

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
4 Jan., 1877	Tindell Mary A.	298	88	282	.....	...	At Wattle Flat, Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	a. r. p. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 0 0 3	£ s. d.	
9 June, 1877	Thornbeery Samuel	317	134	.....	1	10	Vil Cudal, Psh. Boree of Cabonne	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
4 Jan., 1877	Taylor John	318	35	.....	2	14	Vil. and Psh. Toogong, Co. Ashburnham	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
9 June, 1877	Tattersall James	349	126	.....	4	25	Vil. Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora	0 1 39½	0 0 5	.....
10 July, 1877	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited).	360	2	1	.....	...	Psh. Mount Nobby, Co. Cunningham	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
12 Dec., 1878	Thomson William	405	53	.....	10	19	Vil. Coree, Psh. Curragbungangong	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
12 " 1878	Thomson William K.	405	54	.....	9	19	" " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 " 1878	Toole Richard	405	58	126	.....	...	Psh. Kendall, Co. Westmoreland	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
1 Feb., 1879	Turner Walter H.	429	229	3	.....	...	Psh. Cockaboy, Co. White	40 0 0	0 1 8	.....
10 Jan., 1879	Tyrell John	429	230	22	.....	...	Psh. Dulabtree, Co. Roxburgh	1 1 38	0 0 3	.....
10 Feb., 1879	Thompson James J.	433	65	37	.....	...	Psh. Abington, Co. Wallace	100 0 0	0 4 2	.....
31 Mar., 1879	Turner Robert E.	434	224	.....	7	25	Town and Psh. and Co. Urana	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
21 April, 1879	Trevillian Henry	436	227	.....	2	76	At Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang, Co. Phillip	0 0 39	0 0 1	.....
4 July, 1879	Tindall Alfred	456	174	130 & 31	.....	...	Psh. Peters, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 3	.....
10 Nov., 1879	Tebbutt John and ors.	460	189	.....	.....	.....	Near and Psh. Murrurundi, Co. Brisbane	0 1 15	.....	.....	Cemetery.
22 Mar., 1880	Taitlin Alexander	496	127	339	.....	...	Psh. Murrabrine, Co. Dampier	50 0 0	.....	.....	Volunteer Grant.
5 April, 1880	Thompson Arthur	496	203	.....	20	36	Psh. and Town Coonabarabran, Co. Gowen	0 2 0	0 0 5	.....
25 May, 1880	Turner John	502	138	.....	14	9	Psh. and Town Cundoonbin, Co. Cunningham	0 1 37	0 1 6	.....
28 June, 1880	Thompson William	507	188	.....	7	10	Psh. Cowga, Vil. Bekhara, Co. Narran	0 2 0	0 0 3	.....
23 " 1880	" " "	507	189	.....	8	10	" " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	.....
10 Jan., 1881	Tyler Richard	523	219	.....	8	16	Vil. Woodburn, Psh. Riley, Co. Richmond	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
1 Mar., 1881	Taylor Hugh and ors.	527	241	.....	.....	...	Psh. St. John, near Parramatta, Co. Cumberland	9 3 13	.....	.....
1 " 1881	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	528	8	.....	17	5	Psh. and Town Barraba, Co. Darling	0 2 0	.....	.....
1 " 1881	" " " " "	528	9	.....	18 and 19	5	" " " " " "	1 0 0	.....	.....
1 " 1881	" " " " "	528	10	.....	8	4	Psh. Wanegai, Town Huka, Co. Clarence	0 2 0	.....	.....
1 " 1881	" " " " "	528	11	.....	9	4	" " " " " "	1 0 0	.....	.....
1 " 1881	" " " " "	528	14	58	.....	...	Psh. Wilson, Co. Darling	0 2 0	.....	.....
1 " 1881	" " " " "	528	15	59	.....	...	" " " " " "	1 0 0	.....	.....
10 Jan., 1881	" " " " "	528	68	.....	16	56	Psh. and Town Glen Innes, Co. Gough	1 0 0	.....	.....
10 " 1881	" " " " "	528	69	.....	17	56	" " " " " "	0 2 0	.....	.....
21 Feb., 1881	Tooth Robert Lucas	531	119	132	.....	...	Psh. Benboka, Co. Auckland	40 0 0	0 4 9	1 0 0	
25 April, 1881	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	539	250	.....	.....	...	Psh. of and at Tenterfield, Co. Olive	1 2 0	.....	.....
25 " 1881	" " " " "	543	125	168	.....	...	Psh. Southampton, Co. Clarence	48 0 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	
18 July, 1881	" " " " "	543	167	.....	.....	...	Psh. of and at Bingara, Co. Murchison	1 2 0	.....	.....
13 June, 1881	" " " " "	543	198	.....	.....	...	Psh. Anderson, Co. Gough	1 2 0	.....	.....
13 " 1881	Turner John Wilham and ors	543	200	24	.....	...	Psh. Gundy, near Wellington, Co. Gordon	11 0 0	.....	.....
29 Aug., 1881	Tindall Edmund and ors.	551	234	61	.....	...	Psh. Wollah, Co. Phillip	1 0 0	.....	.....
29 " 1881	" " " " "	551	235	62	.....	...	" " " " " "	0 2 0	.....	.....
5 Sept., 1881	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	560	41	.....	.....	...	Psh. of and at Ashford, Co. Arrawatta	1 2 0	.....	.....
17 Oct., 1881	" " " " "	561	135	.....	.....	...	Psh. Baldwin, Co. Hardinge	1 2 0	.....	.....
26 Sept., 1881	" " " " "	561	136	.....	.....	...	Psh. South Bellingen, at Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	1 2 0	.....	.....
31 Oct., 1881	Tyson James	573	40	5	.....	...	Psh. Carroonboon, Co. Townsend	320 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	
6 Mar., 1882	Tyler Henry	585	69	.....	5	11	Psh. Bingal, at Wardell, Co. Rous	2 2 16	0 0 8	0 5 0	
6 " 1882	" " " " "	585	70	.....	4	3	Psh. Riley, Vil. Woodburn, Co. Richmond	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 5 0	
6 " 1882	Tyler Richard	585	71	.....	2	17	" " " " " "	0 2 0	0 0 10	0 5 0	
13 " 1882	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	595	31	.....	.....	...	Psh. Chandler, Co. Clarke	0 3 0	.....	.....
13 " 1882	" " " " "	595	32	.....	13	4	Psh. and Town Uralla, Co. Sandon	0 2 0	.....	.....
13 " 1882	" " " " "	595	33	.....	14	4	" " " " " "	1 0 0	.....	.....
13 " 1882	" " " " "	595	34	.....	.....	...	Psh. Veness, Co. Darling	1 2 0	.....	.....
17 Oct., 1881	Todd Robert	597	65	705	.....	...	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
12 Dec., 1881	Trust and Agency Co. of Australasia (Limited)	600	12	21	.....	...	Psh. Desally, Co. Gowan	84 0 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	
3 July, 1882	Taylor Edward sen. and ors.	603	8	.....	.....	...	Psh. Boree Cabonne, near Cudal, Co. Ashburnham	8 0 0	.....	.....

3 July, 1882	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	603	13				Psh. Boorook, Co. Buller	1	2	0			
10 " 1882	" " " "	603	14				Psh. of and at Bowra, Co. Raleigh	1	2	0			
19 June, 1882	" " " "	603	17				Psh. Yarravel, at West Kempsey, Co. Dudley	1	2	0			
11 April, 1882	Travis William and ors.	603	22				Psh. of and at Tumbarumba, Co. Selwyn	2	2	0			
5 June, 1882	Toshack John, senior	603	187	213			Psh. Lucan, Co. Bathurst	60	0	0	0	2	6
15 May, 1882	Taylor Thomas	604	203		11	8	Psh. and Town Rylstone, Co. Roxburgh	0	1	39		0	5
7 Aug., 1882	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	606	200		2 & 3	7	Psh. and Vil. Bowra, Co. Raleigh	1	0	0			
7 " 1882	" " " "	606	201			16	Psh. Tocumbil, Co. Rous	0	2	0			
31 July, 1882	" " " "	606	202				Psh. Harwood, Co. Clarence	1	0	0			
28 Aug., 1882	" " " "	619	153	163			Psh. Yarravel, Town West Kempsey, Co. Dudley	0	2	0			
28 " 1882	" " " "	619	154	164			Psh. " " " "	1	0	0			
5 June, 1882	" " " "	619	155				Psh. and Town Tabulam, Co. Drake	1	2	0			
5 " 1882	" " " "	619	156				Psh. Beranghi, Town West Kempsey, Co. Macquarie	0	2	0			
13 Sept., 1882	" " " "	619	157				Psh. Bungarrrie, Co. Waljeers	320	0	0	0	16	8
20 Jan., 1883	" " " "	631	157		10	39	Psh. Nandum, Co. Waljeers	320	0	0	0	16	8
20 " 1883	" " " "	631	158		12	39	" " " "	320	0	0	0	16	8
16 Oct., 1882	Tyson James	633	211	14			" " " "	320	0	0	0	16	8
23 " 1882	" " " "	633	212	10			Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	2	0	0	0	4	0
23 " 1882	" " " "	633	213	15			Psh. and Vil. Grabbin Gullen, Co. King	0	2	0	0	4	0
23 " 1882	" " " "	633	214	18			Psh. of and at Grabbin Gullen, Co. King	9	3	12	0	0	10
23 " 1882	" " " "	633	215	19			Psh. Toorong, Co. Caira	292	0	0	0	15	3
6 Nov., 1882	Thwaites Percy	635	206	261			Psh. Mulloga, Co. Waljeers	320	0	0	0	13	4
30 Oct., 1882	Tully Martin	635	226		7	6	Psh. Toorong, Co. Caira	323	0	0	0	15	9
30 " 1882	" " " "	635	227		8		Psh. Sahara East, Co. Kilferia	299	2	0	0	15	7
30 " 1882	" " " "	635	228	226			" " " "	320	0	0			
30 " 1882	Tyson James	637	158	7			" " " "	320	0	0			
6 Nov., 1882	" " " "	639	73	7			" " " "	320	0	0			
30 Oct., 1882	" " " "	639	74	4			" " " "	320	0	0			
30 " 1882	" " " "	639	75	5			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 Jan., 1883	" " " "	640	161	2			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	162	3			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	163	4			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	164	5			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	165	6			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	166	8			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	167	11			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	168	14			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	169	16			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1883	" " " "	640	170	27			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 Nov., 1882	" " " "	642	133	30			Psh. Sahara East, Co. Kilferia	320	0	0			
20 " 1882	" " " "	642	134	31			Psh. Narahquong, Co. Caira	159	0	0		1	0
20 Jan., 1883	" " " "	643	66	33			" " " "	139	0	0		1	0
20 " 1883	" " " "	643	248	11			" " " "	640	0	0	1	13	4
20 Nov., 1882	" " " "	643	249	27			Psh. Tooralbong, Co. Waljeers	320	0	0		2	0
20 " 1882	" " " "	643	250	28			Psh. Glen Emu, Co. Caira	320	0	0	0	16	8
20 " 1882	" " " "	645	1	29			Psh. Narahquong, Co. Caira	320	0	0	0	16	8
20 " 1882	" " " "	645	2	32			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1882	" " " "	645	3	34			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1882	" " " "	645	4	35			" " " "	320	0	0			
20 " 1882	" " " "	645	5	36			" " " "	259	3	0		2	0
20 " 1882	" " " "	645	6	39			" " " "	320	0	0		2	0
20 " 1882	" " " "	645	7	53			" " " "	259	2	0		2	0
20 Jan., 1883	" " " "	645	217	29			" " " "	206	2	0		1	10
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	31	5			Psh. Tyson, Co. Caira	640	0	0	1	6	8
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	32	6			Psh. Bunomburt, Co. Caira	337	0	0	0	17	7
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	33	9			" " " "	300	0	0	0	15	8
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	34	1			" " " "	328	0	0	0	17	1
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	35	3			Psh. Chillichil, Co. Caira	455	0	0	1	3	8
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	36	4			" " " "	320	0	0	0	16	8
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	37	13			" " " "	320	0	0	0	16	8
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	38	14			Psh. Glen Emu, Co. Caira	320	0	0	0	16	8
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	39	3			" " " "	320	0	0	0	16	8
20 " 1883	" " " "	647	40	4			Psh. Yough, Co. Caira	362	0	0	0	18	10
							" " " "	423	0	0	1	2	0

Ass. paid.

Ass. paid.

20 Aug., 1883	Tarlinton Thomas	679	32		2	Psh. and Vil. Bermagoe, Co. Dampier	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	
20 " 1883	"	679	33		14	"	0	1	28	0	0	10	0	5	0	
20 " 1883	Tarlinton William	679	34		1	"	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	5	0	
15 Oct., 1883	Tyson James	679	99	47		Psh. Teopuntal, Co. Waradgery	320	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0	
11 April, 1883	Travis William & ors.	679	218			Psh. of and at Tumberumba, Co. Selwyn	2	2	0							
2 Oct., 1883	Tempest George Henry & ors.	679	227			Psh. Molong, Town West Molong, Co. Ashburnham	0	3	0							
24 Sept., 1883	Townsend John, sen.	681	87	25		Psh. Beargamit, Co. Ashburnham	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
29 Oct., 1883	Thomsen Jurgen Adolph	681	168	66 and 67		Psh. West Nelligen, Co. St. Vincent	326	0	0	0	13	7	2	0	0	
24 Sept., 1883	Tyson James	681	172	26		Psh. Tyson, Co. Cairn	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0	
29 Oct., 1883	"	681	173	30		"	200	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0	
29 " 1883	"	681	174	31 and 41		"	440	0	0	0	18	4	2	10	0	
29 " 1883	Taylor Theodore Henry Frederick.	683	10		10	22	Psh. Hartwood, Vil. Nymagee, Co. Mouramba	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
29 " 1883	"	683	11	30		Psh. Hartwood, at Nymagee, Co. Mouramba	4	1	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	
10 Dec., 1883	Trust and Agency Co. of Australasia, Ltd.	683	194	45		Psh. Cuerindi, Co. Darling	200	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0	
10 " 1883	"	683	195	141		Psh. Manilla, Co. Darling	60	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0	
10 " 1883	"	683	196	142		"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
5 Feb., 1883	Tyson James	685	61	12		Psh. Sahara East, Co. Kilkera	320	0	0				2	0	0	
19 Nov., 1883	Trust and Agency Co. of Australasia, Ltd.	687	75	89		Psh. Manilla, Co. Darling	99	2	0	0	4	2	0	10	0	
19 " 1883	"	687	76	138		"	260	0	0	0	10	10	1	10	0	
19 " 1883	"	687	77	139		"	57	3	0	0	2	5	0	10	0	
19 " 1883	Tyson James	687	79	15, 47, 48		Psh. Narahquong, Co., Cairn	598	0	0	1	4	11	3	0	0	
19 " 1883	"	687	80	49		Psh. Cooneoomburn, Co. Cairn	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0	
14 Jan., 1884	Tollis Rev. Walter and ors.	687	202			Psh. Dora, Co. Northumberland	2	2	0							
17 Dec., 1883	Townsend John, senr.	691	126	26		Psh. Beargamit, Co. Ashburnham	80	0	0	0	3	4	0	10	0	
14 Jan., 1884	Tyson James	691	127	3 and 4		Psh. Behamong, Co. Cairn	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0	
12 Mar., 1884	Timms Benjamin	693	213	28		Psh. Wallava, Co. Camden	63	2	0	0	2	8	0	10	0	
28 Jan., 1884	Tyson James	693	219	7 and 8		Psh. Teopuntal, Co. Waradgery	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0	
21 " 1884	Thompson James	697	14		6	3	Psh. Wilkie, Vil. Wombat, Co. Hardey	0	2	0	0	0	2	Free.		
9 April, 1884	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	699	125			Psh. Tatham, Co. Richmond	1	2	0							
15 " 1884	Tyson James	701	184	3, 5, 9		Psh. Jippar, Co. Cairn	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0	
28 " 1884	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	703	41		11	25	Psh. West Coraki, Vil. Coraki, Co. Richmond	0	0	26	0	0	6	0	5	0
29 Aug., 1884	"	715	196	2		Psh. and Vil Paramellows, Co. Courallie	1	2	0							
9 Sept., 1884	"	717	111			Psh. Southampton, Co. Clarence	1	2	0							
9 " 1884	"	717	112			"	1	3	20							
5 Oct., 1884	"	721	201			At and Psh. Woombah, Co. Clarence	1	2	0				Free.		Burial Ground.	
30 " 1884	"	723	61			At Stanifer, Psh. Herbert, Co. Gough	1	2	0						"	
2 " 1884	Tonking Richard Hy.	723	211	786		Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	
20 " 1884	Tyson James	729	181	4		Psh. Jippar, Co. Cairn	263	3	0	0	11	0	1	10	0	
23 Jan., 1885	Thornberry Samuel and ors.	733	112	259		Psh. Bowman, Co. Ashburnham	10	3	0				Free.		Public Recreation.	
27 " 1885	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	733	114			Psh. Urulla, Co. Sandon	1	2	0						Burial Ground.	
6 Mar., 1885	Townsend John	741	89	38		Psh. Kamandra, Co. Ashburnham	180	0	0	0	7	6			"	
9 April, 1885	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	743	157			At Rolland's Plains, Psh. Cogo, Co. Macquarie	1	2	0						Burial Ground.	
8 " 1885	Tracey Philip	747	3	155		Psh. Wangalo, Co. Georgiana	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	
16 " 1885	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	747	16			At and Psh. Brunswick, Co. Rous	1	2	0				Free.		"	
16 " 1885	"	747	29			Town East Ballina, Psh. Ballina, Co. Rous	2	2	0						"	
9 June, 1885	"	749	93			Psh. Falconar, Co. Sandon	1	2	0						"	
30 " 1885	"	751	225			Psh. Bolivia, Co. Clive	1	2	0						"	
19 " 1885	"	751	226			Psh. Wylie, Co. Buller	1	2	0						"	
30 " 1885	Tarlinton Alexander	757	154	128		Psh. Murrabrine, Co. Dampier	6	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	
20 Oct., 1885	Thomson Rev. Herbert Edwd. and ors.	763	166	43		Psh. Wagara, Co. Buccleuch	2	2	0				Free.		"	
21 Sept., 1885	Thomson Magnus and ors.	763	167			At Smithtown, Psh. Cooroobongatti, Co. Dudley	0	1	0						School of Arts.	
21 " 1885	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	763	169			Near Kooee Island, Hastings River, Psh. unnamed, Co. Macquarie	1	2	0						Burial Ground.	
18 Nov., 1885	Tarlinton Alexander	765	129	141		Psh. Murrabrine, Co. Dampier	32	3	0	0	13	8	2	0	0	
18 " 1885	Thomson Rev. Herbert Edwd.	765	136	398		Psh. Nooroona, Co. Dampier	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	0	

Assurance paid.

Burial Ground.

Public Recreation.
Burial Ground.

Burial Ground.

School of Arts.
Burial Ground.

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
18 Nov., 1885	Thomson Rev. Herbert Edwd...	765	131	399			Psh. Nooroona, Co. Dampier	a. r. p. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 0 3	£ s. d. 0 5 0	
4 Dec., 1885	Tyson James	767	247	9			Psh. Toorong, Co. Caira	480 0 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	
15 Mar., 1886	Tyson George	783	108	13			Psh. Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	40 0 0		0 5 0	Assurance paid.
20 " 1886	Thorington Jno.	787	12	923			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	0 3 4	0 0 2	0 5 0	
30 April, 1886	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia, Ltd.	793	1	1			Psh. Wildrilli, Co. Yungnulgra	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1886	" " "	793	2	2			" "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1886	" " "	793	3	3			" "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
2 June, 1886	Taylor John A.	795	63	232			Psh. Coldstream, Co. Clarence	4 2 0	0 0 9	0 5 0	
5 " 1886	Tyson James	797	228	21 to 23			Psh. Belaimong, Co. Caira	640 0 0	1 6 8	3 10 0	
25 " 1886	Tucker William	799	220	24			Psh. Houghton, Co. Durban	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
23 Aug., 1886	Thompson John and ors.	805	37				At Gungah, Psh. Wickham, Co. Brisbane	4 2 32		Free.	Burial Ground.
15 Sept., 1886	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia, Ltd.	809	169	1			Psh. Pessema, Co. Yantara	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
15 " 1886	" " "	809	170	2			At Tucubui, Psh. " "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
15 " 1886	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear	811	45				Psh. Coldstream, Co. Clarence	1 2 0		Free.	"
20 " 1886	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia, Ltd.	811	184	1			Psh. Algie, Co. Yantara	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
20 " 1886	" " "	811	185	1			Psh. Herbert, Co. Yantara	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
20 " 1886	" " "	811	186	3			Psh. Pessema, Co. Yantara	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
20 " 1886	" " "	811	187	4			" "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
15 " 1886	Tyson James	811	191	28			Psh. Tyson, Co. Caira	640 0 0	1 6 8	3 10 0	
30 Nov., 1886	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	815	198				Vil. Nana, Psh. Bagawa, Co. Fitzroy	1 2 0		Free.	"
8 Dec., 1886	" " "	819	179				At and Psh. Wandera, Co. Arrawatta	1 2 0		"	"
8 " 1886	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia, Ltd.	821	118	1			Psh. Morton, Co. Fitzgerald	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
10 " 1886	Taylor William	821	159	1			Psh. Gordon, Co. Manara	640 0 0	1 13 4	4 0 0	
26 Mar., 1887	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	831	40				At and Psh. Ballina, Co. Rous	2 0 0		Free.	Burial Ground.
28 Feb., 1887	Thompson William B.	831	167	31			Psh. Widden, Co. Phillip	40 0 0		0 5 0	Assurance paid.
28 " 1887	" "	831	168	33			" "	40 0 0		0 5 0	"
28 " 1887	Thompson William B. and ors.	831	169	56			Psh. M'Donald, Co. Phillip	40 0 0		0 10 0	"
28 " 1887	Todd William Geo.	831	170	62			Psh. Baring, Co. Westmoreland	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	"
6 April, 1887	Taylor Rev. John G. M.	835	215		9	17	Town and Psh. Adlong, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	Thrift Francis Hy.	837	68		1	7	Vil. Parkville, Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane	0 1 24	0 0 3	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	" "	837	69		2	7	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
12 " 1887	Thrift Richard	837	70		3	7	" "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
27 " 1887	Taylor Elizabeth	837	154		8	31	Town Silverton, Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 2 1	0 10 0	
30 " 1887	Turner George N. and anor.	837	164	1			Psh. Barton, Co. Mouramba	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" " "	837	165	6			Psh. Gwynn, Co. Mouramba	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	" " "	837	166	1			Psh. Scott, Co. Mouramba	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
20 May, 1887	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	837	218		1	3	Vil. Bellingen, Psh. South Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	0 3 20		Free.	Site for Church.
3 June, 1887	Thompson Henry Wm. B.	841	236	59			Psh. Wyndbam, Co. Goulburn	6 0 38	0 0 7	0 5 0	
30 " 1887	Tarlinton William and ors.	845	6		1	3	Vil. Quaama, Psh. Cadjanguerry, Co. Dampier	0 1 36		Free.	School of Arts.
26 Aug., 1887	Thomas John Hy.	853	132		10	16	Vil. Bibbenluke, Psh. Barnima, Co. Wellesley	0 1 38	0 0 11	0 5 0	
7 Oct., 1887	Tarlinton William D.	853	167	88			Psh. Murrabrine, Co. Dampier	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
7 " 1887	" "	853	168	89			" "	40 1 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
7 " 1887	" "	853	169	91			" "	40 1 0	0 1 1	0 5 0	
7 " 1887	" "	853	170	92			" "	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
9 Sept., 1887	Turner Robert H.	861	58	259			Psh. Goulburn, Co. Argyle	1 1 24	0 0 6	0 5 0	
9 " 1887	" "	861	59	260			" "	1 1 24	0 0 6	0 5 0	
12 Oct., 1887	Turner Geo. Jno.	861	195		5	5	Vil. and Psh. Mendooran, Co. Napier	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
19 Dec., 1887	Torreggiani Right Rev. Elzear and ors.	869	23				At Cooloon, Psh. Torranora, Co. Rous	2 0 0		Free.	Burial Ground.
19 " 1887	Trevanion Charles Hy. and ors.	869	26				At and Psh. Bombala, Co. Wellesley	279 0 0		"	Race-course.
11 Feb., 1888	Taylor Frederick G. and ors.	875	230	423			Psh. and Co. Sandon	80 0 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	

17	"	1888	Tarlinton William D.	877	98	161	.....	.....	Psh. Murrabrine, Co. Dampier	40	1	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
17	"	1888	"	877	99	162	.....	.....	"	41	2	0	0	1	9	0	5	0
17	"	1888	"	877	100	163	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
29	Mar.,	1888	Tuchin John	879	108	146 to 148	.....	.....	Psh. Broadalbane, Co. Argyle	8	3	1	0	1	11	0	5	0
15	Aug.,	1888	Tickle Henry and ors.	889	225	100	.....	.....	Psh. Cobrald, Co. Vernon	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Free.		
3	"	1883	Tomsitt George and ors.	889	226	.....	2	56	Town and Psh. Queanbeyan, Co. Murray	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	Free.		School of Arts."
3	Oct.,	1888	Thomson James	903	105	457 and 458	.....	.....	Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	4	0	0	0	1	9	0	5	0
30	"	1888	Tyson James	903	127	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Lagan, Co. Waljeers	320	0	0	0	13	4	Free.		"
30	"	1888	"	903	128	.....	.....	.....	"	320	0	0	0	13	4	"		"
30	"	1888	"	903	129	.....	.....	.....	"	320	0	0	0	13	4	"		"
30	"	1888	"	903	130	.....	.....	.....	"	320	0	0	0	13	4	"		"
17	Nov.,	1888	Thrift Richard	907	182	.....	4 to 7	7	Vil. Parkville, Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
17	"	1888	"	907	183	.....	1 to 8	8	"	1	2	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
17	"	1888	Thrift Eliza	907	184	.....	4 to 6	8	"	1	2	0	0	0	9	0	5	0
17	"	1888	Thrift Richard	907	185	69 to 72	.....	.....	Psh. Park, Co. Brisbane	14	2	12	0	3	1	0	10	0
15	Mar.,	1889	Thomson James A.	923	76	.....	16	32	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
4	April,	1889	Travis Jasper W.	923	165	.....	15	12	Vil. and Psh. Euston, Co. Taila	0	1	35	0	0	4	0	5	0
4	"	1889	"	923	169	.....	1	13	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
22	Mar.,	1889	Thomson John	925	127	.....	5	32	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
22	"	1889	"	925	128	.....	7	32	"	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0
17	May,	1889	Thomas John	929	210	.....	9	31	Town and Psh. Nundle, Co. Parry	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
7	June,	1889	Taylor Frederick G. and ors.	933	131	244	.....	.....	Psh. and Co. Sandon	88	0	0	0	4	7	1	0	0
7	"	1889	"	933	132	268	.....	.....	"	89	3	0	0	4	8	1	0	0
7	"	1889	"	933	133	277	.....	.....	"	55	1	0	0	2	11	0	10	0
7	"	1889	"	933	134	281	.....	.....	"	94	3	0	0	4	11	1	0	0
10	"	1889	Thomson William S.	933	136	.....	4	32	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Monteagle	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
15	"	1889	Turnbull Phipps and anor.	933	139	52	.....	.....	Psh. Gordon, Co. Hume	511	3	0	1	1	4	3	0	0
15	"	1889	"	933	140	54	.....	.....	"	200	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
15	"	1889	"	933	141	55	.....	.....	"	300	0	0	0	12	6	1	10	0
15	"	1889	"	933	142	56	.....	.....	"	241	2	0	0	10	1	1	10	0
15	"	1889	"	933	143	136	.....	.....	Psh. Granville, Co. Hume	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
15	"	1889	"	933	144	137	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
15	"	1889	"	933	145	138	.....	.....	"	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
15	"	1889	"	933	146	179	.....	.....	"	640	0	0	1	6	8	3	10	0
15	"	1889	"	933	147	180	.....	.....	"	400	0	0	0	16	8	2	0	0
15	"	1889	"	933	148	181	.....	.....	"	200	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
21	"	1889	Taber James E. B.	933	241	.....	4	I	Vil. Glenrouth, Psh. Uranquinty, Co. Mitchell	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
8	July,	1889	Thompson Emily A.	935	183	532	.....	.....	Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
12	"	1889	Tarlinton Daniel	937	25	.....	7	11	Vil. and Psh. Bermagucc, Co. Dampier	0	1	7	0	0	4	0	5	0
12	"	1889	"	937	26	.....	1, 2	111	Vil. Bermagucc South, Psh. Bermagucc	0	3	84	0	0	10	0	5	0
12	"	1889	"	937	27	58	.....	.....	At Bermagucc South, Psh. Bermagucc	4	2	30	0	0	8	0	5	0
12	"	1889	Tarlinton James	937	28	.....	3, 4	111	"	0	2	254	0	0	11	0	5	0
12	"	1889	Tarlinton John	937	29	.....	9, 10, 11	VII	Vil. and Psh. Bermagucc	1	0	184	0	0	5	0	5	0
12	"	1889	"	937	30	59	.....	.....	At Bermagucc South, Psh. Bermagucc	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
20	Jan.,	1883	Trust and Agency Company of Australasia	939	69	98	.....	.....	Psh. Manilla, Co. Darling	120	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0
5	Aug.,	1889	Thompson Adolp. J.	939	170	.....	7	VI	Vil. Bermagucc South, Psh. Bermagucc	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
17	"	1889	Tarlinton Daniel	941	39	79	.....	.....	At Quaama, Psh. Cadjanguary	2	1	39	0	0	5	0	5	0
17	"	1889	"	941	40	.....	4 to 7	2	Town Quaama, Psh. Cadjanguary	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
11	Sept.,	1889	Tarlinton Thomas	943	62	25	.....	.....	Psh. Narira, Co. Dampier	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
8	Nov.,	1889	Tobin Andrew	943	234	26	.....	.....	Psh. Collinowrie, Co. Leichhardt	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	Free.		Premises.
14	"	1889	Tink John	953	118	31	.....	.....	Psh. Whylandra, Co. Gordon	82	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0
6	Dec.,	1889	Turnbull Joseph J.	953	240	12	.....	.....	Psh. Bouville, Co. Raleigh	121	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	0
24	"	1889	Tyler Richard A.	957	102	42	.....	.....	At Wardell, Psh. Bingal, Co. Rous	1	1	22	0	0	7	0	5	0
10	Feb.,	1890	Taber William	957	239	.....	2	3	Vil. Glenrouth, Psh. Uranquinty, Co. Mitchell	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
10	"	1890	"	957	240	.....	3	3	Vil. Glenrouth, Psh. Uranquinty, Co. Mitchell	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
6	Mar.,	1890	Tarlinton William D.	963	226	223	.....	.....	Psh. Murrabrine, Co. Dampier	42	2	0	0	1	9	0	5	0
10	"	1890	Tyson James	965	103	12	.....	.....	Psh. Muckerawea, Co. Narran	170	3	0	0	8	11	1	10	0
17	"	1890	Thorn Lindsay	965	137	.....	2, 3	12	Vil. and Psh. Gulling, Co. King	0	3	394	0	0	4	0	5	0
17	"	1890	"	965	138	.....	11, 12	12	"	0	3	164	0	0	4	0	5	0
11	"	1890	Trency Michael J.	965	139	.....	6, 7	9	Town Guanabar, Psh. Houma, Co. Nicholson	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
16	April,	1890	Terlich Gottlieb	969	6	174	.....	.....	At and Psh. Henty, Co. Hume	0	3	7	0	0	4	0	5	0
27	May,	1890	Toms Jacob	971	187	.....	6	21	Vil. and Psh. Bullah Delah, Co. Gloucester	0	1	28	0	0	5	0	5	0
27	"	1890	"	971	188	.....	7	21	"	0	1	28	0	0	3	0	5	0
28	July,	1890	Tucker Robert	981	90	.....	6, 7	17	Vil. Kyuga, Psh. Ellis, Co. Brisbane	0	3	36	0	0	7	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference		Portion.	Lot.	Section	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
8 April, 1873	Whitfield Richard James	157	242	99			Psh. Windeyer, Co. Wellington	a. r. p. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 0 1	£ s. d.	
2 May, 1873	White Wm. Edward (a minor)	160	197	3			Psh. Nandewar, Co. Darling	40 0 0			Paid.
30 " 1873	Wise James	162	29				Psh. Howlong, Co. Hume	3 0 0	0 0 2		
26 Feb., 1874	Whickers Charles Edward	178	197		1a	9	Psh. Guntawang, Vil. Gulgong, Co. Phillip	0 0 124	0 0 1		
29 Aug., 1874	White Francis and ors.	192	163	20 and 202			Psh. Gosforth, Co. Northumberland	112 3 0	0 7 9		
10 " 1874	Withers John	198	65		9	23	Town and Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0			Paid.
10 " 1874	Walters Samuel	193	136		4	2	Vil. and Psh. Mulwala, Co. Denison	0 2 0	0 0 2		
10 " 1874	Whiticker Richard	198	138	67			Psh. Mundarlow, Co. Wynyard	40 0 0			Paid.
10 " 1874	Weily George	199	170				Psh. Orange, Co. Wellington	1 2 0	0 0 2		
1 Dec., 1874	Widdup John	202	235		2	18	Town, Psh. and Co. Urana	0 2 0	0 0 2		
1 " 1874	"	201	236		5	18	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
10 Feb., 1875	Wardrobe Robert	212	37	27			Psh. Toolamanang, Co. Wellington	0 1 24	0 0 3		
10 " 1875	Wyatt William	215	123	365			Psh. Sofala, Co. Roxburgh	0 1 324	0 0 3		
1 Dec., 1874	Walsh William	218	59		20	6	Town Grenfell, Psh. Brundah, Co. Montezgle	0 0 361	0 0 2		
1 " 1874	Williams William, scnr.	218	71	389			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 3		
1 " 1874	"	218	72	390			"	2 0 0	0 0 3		
1 " 1874	"	218	73	391			"	2 0 0	0 0 3		
25 Mar., 1875	Webster Feriley	227	50		6	4	Vil. Bowna, Psh. Bowna, Co. Goulburn	0 2 0	0 0 2		
25 " 1875	Webster Catherine	227	51		7	4	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
25 " 1875	Whitney Mary	229	100	259			Town Adelong, Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0	0 0 2		
25 " 1875	"	229	101	260			"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
29 Feb., 1876	Williams Edward	252	172	357			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 1		
13 Sept., 1876	Wythes Joseph	269	166		13	20	Hill End, Psh. Tambaroora	0 1 94	0 0 1		
13 " 1876	Warucke Henry	278	15	63			Psh. Warratra, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 2		
13 " 1876	"	278	16	64			"	1 3 39	0 0 2		
30 Oct., 1876	Walsh Bernard	288	105		2	4	Town Carcoar, Psh. Erroe, Co. Bathurst	0 2 0	0 0 2		
5 Dec., 1876	Warno Azenrie	302	41	12			Psh. Peedee, Co. Dudley	50 0 0			Volunteer Grant.
1 Mar., 1877	Wood Martha E.	302	48		1	44	Vil. Gulgong, Psh. Guntawang	0 1 0	0 0 2		
3 April, 1877	Williams William St.	305	116	526			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 3		
3 " 1877	"	305	117	527			"	2 0 0	0 0 3		
28 Dec., 1876	"	306	26	59			Psh. Moonam, Co. Durham	0 3 7	0 0 2		
15 Feb., 1877	Wythes Thomas and anr.	306	113	243			Psh. Tambaroora, Co. Wellington	0 1 6	0 0 3		
10 April, 1877	Whitcombe James T.	311	163		9	5	Vil. and Psh. Euabalong, Co. Blaxland	0 2 0	0 0 5		
10 " 1877	Whitcombe Annie M.	311	165		7	8	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
10 " 1877	Whitcombe Ethel M.	311	166		8	16	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
9 June, 1877	Wilson William P.	319	171		7	27	Town and Psh. Carrol, Co. Buckland	0 2 0	0 0 2		
10 July, 1877	Wyse James	344	232	100			Psh. Howlong, Co. Hume	20 0 0	0 0 10		
9 June, 1877	White Francis J.	349	164	178			Psh. Brougham, Co. Durham	45 2 0	0 1 11		
9 " 1877	Winner James	355	246		4	52	Town and Psh. Bombala, Co. Wellesley	0 2 0	0 0 2		
1 Feb., 1878	Williams Edward C.	383	195	371			Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	2 0 0	0 0 4		
1 " 1878	"	383	196	372			"	2 0 0	0 0 4		
10 Jan., 1878	Warby James E.	392	167	48			Psh. Uroly, Co. Boyd	320 0 0	0 13 4		
10 " 1878	"	392	168	49			"	320 0 0	0 13 4		
1 Feb., 1878	"	392	169	50			"	320 0 0	0 13 4		
1 " 1878	"	392	170	51			"	320 0 0	0 13 4		
1 " 1878	"	392	171	152			"	160 0 0	0 6 8		
12 Dec., 1878	White James	405	90		5	18	Vil. Coree, Psh. Currabungawong	0 2 0	0 0 2		
12 " 1878	Wilkinson Robert B.	405	97		7	19	"	0 2 0	0 0 2		
12 Nov., 1878	Woodful Arthur	405	126		1	19	"	0 2 0	0 6 3		
3 Jan., 1879	White Francis J.	420	91	55			Psh. Paux, Co. Durham	150 0 0	0 5 5		
3 " 1879	"	420	92	56			"	130 0 0	0 0 2		
10 Feb., 1879	Walsh Thomas J.	430	45	78			Psh. Canobolas, Co. Ashburnham	1 2 5	0 0 2		
2 Jan., 1879	Whitely Thomas	430	110	258			At and Psh. of Adelong, Co. Wynyard	0 2 0	0 0 3		
13 May, 1869	White Charles	447	172		14	21	Town and Psh. Barraba, Co. Darling	0 2 0	0 0 2		
22 Jan., 1874	Walker Matthew and ors.	459	120				At and Psh. Goulburn, Co. Argyle	0 2 10			Church Grant.
4 July, 1879	Wallace John A. and ors.	459	124	101			Psh. Baraja, Co. Hume	1 0 0			"
4 " 1879	"	459	125	102			"	0 2 0			"
25 April, 1879	Watts George and ors.	459	126		1	18	Town and Psh. Broke, Co. Northumberland	0 2 0			School of Arts.

10 Jan., 1878	Williams Henry and ors.	459	127	9-73	.....	.....	At Wolgan Valley, Psh. Unnamed, Co. Cook.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
10 " 1878	"	459	128	10-73	.....	.....	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	"
1 Dec., 1874	Webb William and ors.	460	4	.....	.....	.....	At Springgrove, Psh. Graham, Co. Bathurst	0	2	30	.....	.....	Cemetery.
25 Mar., 1875	Whiting Joseph, jun. and ors.	460	5	.....	6a	17	Town and Psh. Crookwell, Co. King	0	1	0	.....	.....	School of Arts.
13 " 1874	Wilson Noble and ors.	460	6	.....	.....	.....	Vil. Kaloola, Psh. Laury, Co. Bathurst	0	1	24	.....	.....	"
9 " 1878	White John and ors.	460	19	.....	1	16	Vil. Bibbenluke, Psh. Burmima, Co. Wellesley	0	2	0	.....	.....	Church Grant.
10 Nov., 1870	Wright Phillip W. and ors.	460	20	.....	.....	.....	Near and Psh. Murrurundi, Co. Brisbane	2	2	0	.....	.....	Cemetery.
25 Mar., 1875	White John and ors.	460	190	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Bombala, Co. Wellesley	0	2	0	.....	.....	"
30 Oct., 1876	Willoughby James D. and ors.	462	37	.....	1	5	Town Kimberley, Psh. Darby, Co. Hardinge	0	2	6	.....	.....	Church Grant.
20 Aug., 1879	Welsh John and ors.	465	158	.....	.....	.....	Near Taralgar, Psh. Quinecor, Co. Argyle	1	2	10	.....	.....	Cemetery.
2 Oct., 1879	Wolsley Francis York	471	105	8-1	.....	.....	Psh. Couaboy, Co. White	40	0	0	0	1	8
31 " 1879	Webb Oswald John	479	120	70	.....	.....	Psh. Jindaloc, Co. Harden.....	38	3	8	0	1	7
3 Dec., 1879	White Very Rev. Patrick and ors.	482	78	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Ulmarra, Co. Clarence	1	2	0	.....	.....	"
23 Feb., 1880	White Susan and ors.	491	44	171	.....	.....	Psh. Byron, Co. Arrawatta	320	0	0	0	15	5
5 April, 1880	White Frederick Robert.....	495	190	184	.....	.....	Psh. Mihn, Co. Sandon	100	0	0	0	4	2
23 Feb., 1880	White Very Rev. Patrick and ors.	495	197	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Moree, Co. Courallie	1	2	0	.....	.....	"
9 April, 1880	Warby James Edward	496	131	.....	6	42	Town and Psh. Narrandera, Co. Cooper	0	2	0	0	1	7
1 " 1880	White Very Rev. Patrick and ors.	497	10	99	.....	.....	Psh. Meangara, Co. St. Vincent	2	0	0	.....	.....	"
17 May, 1880	Wellard William, senr.	502	141	.....	7	2	Psh. and Vil. Mulbring, Co. Northumberland... ..	0	2	0	.....	.....	Paid.
17 " 1880	"	502	142	.....	1	3	"	0	2	1	.....	.....	"
30 June, 1880	White Frederick Robert	510	53	794	.....	.....	Psh. Armidale, Co. Sandon	25	3	0	0	1	7
30 " 1880	"	510	54	798	.....	.....	"	41	1	0	0	2	2
30 " 1880	"	510	55	803	.....	.....	"	40	2	0	0	2	1
30 " 1880	Wren Henry and ors.....	510	58	.....	.....	.....	Town and Psh. Candelo, Co. Auckland	0	2	18	.....	.....	"
30 " 1880	"	510	59	.....	.....	.....	"	3	2	0	.....	.....	"
30 " 1880	"	510	60	.....	.....	.....	"	2	0	21	.....	.....	"
30 " 1880	"	510	61	.....	.....	.....	"	1	1	17	.....	.....	"
30 " 1880	"	510	62	.....	.....	.....	"	1	3	7	.....	.....	"
30 " 1880	"	510	64	.....	.....	.....	"	0	3	17	.....	.....	"
13 Oct., 1880	Whybrow William	515	126	56	.....	.....	Psh. Wambat, Co. Harden	40	0	0	0	1	8
14 Dec., 1880	Writer John.....	519	162	180	.....	.....	Psh. Mount Lawson, Co. Georgiana.....	2	0	0	0	0	3
14 " 1880	"	519	163	181	.....	.....	"	2	0	0	0	0	3
14 " 1880	Whelan Ann Jane	522	112	.....	9	53	Psh. and Vil. Bombala, Co. Wellesley.....	0	2	0	0	0	2
14 " 1880	Whelan Catherine Teresa	522	113	.....	1	54	"	0	2	0	0	0	2
14 " 1880	"	522	114	.....	20	54	"	0	2	0	0	0	2
14 " 1880	Whelan Elizabeth	522	115	.....	7	53	"	0	2	0	0	0	2
14 " 1880	Whelan John Patrick Bone-sventura.	522	116	.....	2	54	"	0	2	0	0	0	2
14 " 1880	"	522	117	.....	3	54	"	0	2	0	0	0	2
14 " 1880	Whelan Mary	522	118	.....	8	53	"	0	2	0	0	0	3
10 Jan., 1881	Williams Robert Miller	525	32	4	.....	.....	Psh. MacKenzie, Co. Baradine	40	0	0	0	1	8
24 " 1881	White Richard.....	529	116	618	.....	.....	Psh. Adelong, Co. Wynyard	1	0	15	0	0	2
17 " 1881	Whybrow William, junr.	531	50	57	.....	.....	Psh. Wambat, Co. Harden.....	160	0	0	0	6	8
1 Feb., 1881	Wadie Thomas and ors.	533	4	.....	.....	.....	Vil. Arthur, Psh. Mulgunia, Co. Georgiana.....	2	2	0	.....	.....	1 0 0
2 May, 1881	Watson William John and ors	541	3	.....	6 and 7	12	Psh. and Vil. Severne, Co. Gough.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	"
2 " 1881	"	541	4	.....	8	12	"	0	2	0	.....	.....	"
23 " 1881	White Very Revd. Patrick and ors.	541	6	.....	.....	.....	Psh. of and near Narrabri, Co. Nandewar	1	2	0	.....	.....	"
30 " 1881	Woodward Charles and ors. ...	541	50	.....	.....	.....	"	2	2	0	.....	.....	"
9 " 1881	Weber Rodolph	545	170	.....	9	234	Psh. of and near Dungowan, Co. Parry	1	0	0	0	0	2
20 June, 1881	Whybrow William, jun.....	551	23	264	.....	.....	Psh. Yarravel, at West Kempsey, Co. Dudley.....	100	0	0	0	4	2
29 Aug., 1881	Walsh Rev Edward and ors....	551	236	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Wombat, Co. Harden.....	1	2	0	.....	.....	0 5 0
1 " 1881	Walfgang Johanna Christina ..	557	231	.....	17	1	Psh. of and at Elrington, Co. St. Vincent	0	2	0	0	0	5
22 " 1881	White Stephen.....	561	247	70	.....	.....	Psh. Wambo, Town Jerry's Plains, Co. Hunter.....	59	3	0	0	3	2
22 " 1881	"	561	243	75	.....	.....	Psh. Mitta Mitta, Co. Clarendon	42	0	0	0	2	2
22 " 1881	Wrathall Robert Burrows	562	13	.....	3	4	Psh. and Vil. Kooroogal, Co. Start.....	0	2	0	0	0	2
26 Sept., 1881	Weldon Mary Ann	562	195	.....	19	34	Psh. and Town Bourke, Co. Cowper.....	0	1	0	0	1	3
19 " 1881	Wood Thomas Cuddiford	563	221	.....	6	10	Psh. and Vil. Waddi, Co. Boyd	0	2	0	0	0	4
5 Dec., 1881	Whiticker Richard	569	248	54	.....	.....	Psh. Mundarlo, Co. Wynyard	60	0	0	0	2	6
5 " 1881	Waters Robert	571	34	95	.....	.....	Psh. Metz, Co. Sandon	40	0	0	0	1	8
6 Feb., 1882	Winter Alice Ann (a minor) ...	577	193	.....	12	31	Psh. and Town Coomabarrabran, Co. Gowen	0	1	23	0	0	2
6 " 1882	Winter Emma (a minor)	577	194	.....	12	31	"	0	1	23	0	0	2

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant.	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area.	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks.
		Vol.	Fol.								
9 Jan., 1882	Wright Francis Augustus & ors.	582	245	6	.....	...	Psh. Cowga, Co. Narran.....	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
6 Feb., 1882	White Stephen and ors.	585	8	.....	.....	...	Psh. Billabong at Bethunga, Co. Clarendon	2 2 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
31 Oct., 1881	Whitley Thomas	597	70	257	.....	...	Psh. of and at Adelong, Co. Wynyard.....	0 1 22	0 0 2	0 5 0	
1 Mar., 1882	Warby James Edward.....	597	217	98	.....	...	Psh. Uroby, Co. Boyd.....	171 1 0	0 8 1	1 0 0	
1 " 1882	"	297	218	153	.....	...	"	92 2 0	0 3 10	0 10 0	
9 Jan., 1882	Whitaker Richard	599	220	115	.....	...	Psh. Mundarie, Co. Wynyard	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
11 April, 1882	Wilson John	601	62	.....	1	38A	Town and Psh. Young, Co. Monteagle.....	0 0 20	0 0 8	0 5 0	
26 June, 1882	Wilson James	603	223	105	.....	...	Psh. Banberra, Co. Camden	3 1 3	0 0 3	0 5 0	
15 May, 1882	Walker Thomas	604	209	24	.....	...	Psh. Goorianawa, Co. Baradine	167 0 0	0 7 0	1 0 0	
6 Mar., 1882	Whittingham John and ors.	605	190	28	.....	...	Psh. Marowie, Co. Franklin	320 0 0	0 16 8	2 0 0	
12 June, 1882	Wilson James	606	141	43	.....	...	Psh. Cambewarra, Co. Camden	38 3 10	0 1 7	0 5 0	
29 May, 1882	Williams Charles and ors.	605	203	.....	.....	...	Psh. and Vil. Wyndham, Co. Auckland	2 3 38	.....	.....
22 " 1882	Wells Henry Edward Alexander	607	163	200	.....	...	Psh. Tannabutta, Co. Wellington	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
3 July, 1882	Walker Alexander Binning	611	244	.....	2	11	Psh. and Town Collarindabri, Co. Finch.....	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
3 " 1882	"	611	245	.....	4	12	"	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
10 " 1882	Wilkinson Robert Edmund Alfred.	611	247	.....	5	5	Psh. Jamieson, Vil. Brasfort, Co. Cook.....	1 0 0	0 1 6	0 5 0	
19 June, 1882	Wilson James	613	204	92	.....	...	Psh. Cambewarra, Co. Camden	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
10 July, 1882	Watson William	617	87	433	.....	...	Psh. of and at Adelong, Co. Wynyard.....	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
20 Jan., 1883	Wentworth Fitzwilliam and ors.	631	159	.....	8	19	Psh. St. John, Town Parramatta South, Co. Cumberland	3 3 34	.....	.....
9 Oct., 1882	Walker Alexander Binning	633	75	.....	3	7	Psh. and Town Collarindabri, Co. Finch.....	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
9 " 1882	"	633	76	.....	4	7	"	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
20 Jan., 1883	Walters Thomas	645	9	174	.....	...	Psh. and Co. Macquarie	16 2 0	0 11 0	1 10 0	
22 " 1883	White James and ors.	649	143	.....	.....	...	Psh. Bando, Co. Pottinger	160 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
23 April, 1883	Walters Walter Stephen	651	11	.....	8	10	Psh. Bindera, Vil. Copeland, Co. Gloucester.....	0 1 30½	0 0 4	0 5 0	
16 " 1883	Watson John Carlton	661	182	131	.....	...	Psh. Thuddungara, Co. Monteagle	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 " 1883	"	661	183	132	.....	...	"	2 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
16 Aug., 1883	Wells Henry Edward Alexander	671	244	120	.....	...	Psh. Dungerece, Co. Phillip.....	4 2 28	0 0 3	0 5 0	
3 Sept., 1883	Wilson John Thomas	673	236	72	.....	...	Psh. Nilpo, Co. Wentworth	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
24 " 1883	Waddell John Jackson and ors.	677	47	.....	.....	11	Psh. and Vil. Collector, Co. Argyle	10 0 0	.....	.....
8 Oct., 1883	Wood Henry John and ors.....	677	53	.....	.....	29	Psh. Bundawarrah, Town Temora, Co. Bland.....	5 1 8	.....	.....
20 Aug., 1883	Watt James	679	47	.....	3	14	Psh. Berrigan, Vil. Marsden, Co. Bland	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
15 Oct., 1883	Wollesen Jacob	679	100	85	.....	...	Psh. Kanoonah, Co. Auckland	60 0 0	0 2 6	0 10 0	
10 Sept., 1883	White Frederick Robert	679	206	CXII	.....	...	Psh. Timor, Co. Brisbane	160 0 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
16 Oct., 1883	Wyles John, junr.	681	26	.....	2	22	Psh. and Vil. Oudal, Co. Ashburham.....	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
29 Aug., 1883	Wallace John Alston	683	139	276	.....	...	Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	86 0 0	0 3 7	0 10 0	
19 Nov., 1883	Weston George James	687	91	9	.....	...	Psh. Middlingbank, Co. Wallace	80 0 0	0 3 4	Free.	
27 Dec., 1883	Waters Robert	689	29	84	.....	...	Psh. Metz, Co. Sandon	85 0 0	0 3 7	.....
22 Mar., 1884	Wright George, junr.	693	228	18	.....	...	Psh. Albert, Co. St. Vincent	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
9 April, 1884	Warby James Edward	701	68	64	.....	...	Psh. Onrendumbo, Co. Boyd	223 1 0	0 12 9	2 0 0	
27 Mar., 1884	Wright John James and ors.	711	73	.....	.....	...	Psh. and Vil. Queenbeyan, Co. Murray	1 0 0	.....	.....
25 June, 1884	Walker William Joseph (a minor).	711	129	.....	1	14	Psh. and Vil. Wantabadgery, Co. Clarendon	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	130	.....	2	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
25 " 1884	" " "	711	131	.....	3	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	132	.....	5	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	133	.....	10	14	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	134	.....	1	18	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	135	.....	2	18	" " "	0 1 27	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	136	.....	3	18	" " "	0 1 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	137	.....	4	18	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	138	.....	5	18	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	139	.....	6	18	" " "	0 1 26	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	140	.....	7	18	" " "	0 1 27	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	141	.....	8	18	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	142	.....	1	19	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
23 " 1884	" " "	711	143	.....	2	19	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	

23	"	1884	"	"	"	711	144	.....	7	20	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
23	"	1884	"	"	"	711	145	.....	9	20	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
23	"	1884	"	"	"	711	146	.....	10	20	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
23	"	1884	"	"	"	711	147	.....	5	21	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
23	"	1884	"	"	"	711	148	.....	6	21	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
23	"	1884	"	"	"	711	149	.....	10	21	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
23	"	1884	"	"	"	711	157	.....	2	21	"	"	"	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
23	"	1884	Woods William	.....	.....	711	210	787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0
1	July,	1884	Webster John	.....	.....	711	250	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
30	"	1884	Wheatley William Anderson	.....	.....	715	16	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Sept.,	1884	White Jethro and ors.	.....	.....	717	54	63-V	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Aug.,	1884	Walbank Thomas	.....	.....	720	79	.....	8	10	Psh. and Vil. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
20	"	1884	Wagner Peter Christian	.....	.....	720	134	.....	10	11	Psh. and Town North Bourke, Co. Gunderbooka	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Sept.,	1884	Wright Richard and anr.	.....	.....	721	177	65	.....	.....	Psh. Ourendunbee, Co. Boyd	.....	.....	312	0	0	0	17	11	2	10	0
26	Nov.,	1884	Warby James Edwd.	.....	.....	725	49	177	.....	.....	Psh. Candelo, Co. Auckland	.....	.....	13	2	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	"	1884	Wren Henry E and ors.	.....	.....	729	196	178	.....	.....	Psh. Brogo, Co. Auckland	.....	.....	41	3	0	0	9	6	1	10	0
22	"	1884	Whyman Thomas	.....	.....	729	177	179	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	45	3	20	0	7	9	1	0	0
22	"	1884	"	.....	.....	729	198	180	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	45	2	20	0	9	10	1	10	0
22	"	1884	"	.....	.....	729	199	181	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	42	1	30	0	8	11	1	10	0
27	Jan.,	1885	Windsor William and ors.	.....	.....	733	116	414	.....	.....	Psh. Lidsdale, Co. Cook	.....	.....	2	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Dec.,	1884	Whiticker Richard	.....	.....	733	141	7	.....	.....	Psh. Mundarlo, Co. Wynyard	.....	.....	39	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
2	Mar.,	1885	Williams Wilham	.....	.....	741	111	.....	5	7	Town Byrock, Psh. Byrock, Co. Cowper	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	"	1885	"	.....	.....	741	112	.....	6	8	"	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	"	1885	Withers George and ors.	.....	.....	743	56	.....	.....	.....	At Paddington, Psh. Alexandria, Co. Cumberland	.....	.....	2	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Jan.,	1885	Warby James E., senior	.....	.....	743	161	54	.....	.....	Psh. Uroly, Co. Boyd	.....	.....	320	0	0	0	16	8	2	0	0
5	June,	1885	Wallace John A.	.....	.....	749	217	140	.....	.....	Psh. Kentucky, Co. Hume	.....	.....	213	3	0	1	6	9	3	10	0
6	"	1885	Whitty Henry T.	.....	.....	749	220	272	.....	.....	Psh. Mulwala, Co. Denison	.....	.....	50	0	0	0	3	2	0	10	0
9	"	1885	White David P.	.....	.....	751	197	108	.....	.....	Psh. Stowell, Co. Gloucester	.....	.....	198	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	"	1885	"	.....	.....	751	198	109	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Mar.,	1886	White Stephen	.....	.....	781	247	213	.....	.....	Psh. Merrybundinah, Co. Clarendon	.....	.....	102	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0
26	"	1886	Williams James C.	.....	.....	783	233	42	.....	.....	Psh. Bray, Co. Yancowinna	.....	.....	1	1	17 1/2	0	1	4	0	5	0
26	"	1886	Whiticker Richard	.....	.....	787	67	85	.....	.....	Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	.....	.....	5	1	20	0	3	5	0	10	0
26	"	1886	"	.....	.....	787	63	86	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	5	1	20	0	2	11	0	10	0
2	April,	1886	Williamson James and anor.	.....	.....	787	157	6	.....	.....	Psh. Nintie, Co. Mossgiel	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
2	"	1886	"	.....	.....	787	158	5	.....	.....	Psh. Willmerie, Co. Mossgiel	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
12	"	1886	"	.....	.....	791	31	4	.....	.....	Psh. Papatoitoti, Co. Mossgiel	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
7	"	1886	"	.....	.....	791	35	7	.....	.....	Psh. Tiarri, Co. Mossgiel	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
10	May,	1886	Whitehead Thomas	.....	.....	791	45	89	.....	.....	Psh. Bringabrong, Co. Selwyn	.....	.....	100	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0
17	"	1886	Wilson John Thos.	.....	.....	795	153	LXXIII	.....	.....	Psh. Neilpe, Co. Wentworth	.....	.....	66	0	0	0	2	9	0	10	0
5	June,	1886	Weinert Ludwig A.	.....	.....	797	232	222	.....	.....	Psh. Lidsdale, Co. Cook	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0
31	Aug.,	1886	Williamson James and anor.	.....	.....	811	26	8	.....	.....	Psh. Tinkoh, Co. Mossgiel	.....	.....	60	0	0	3	2	0	0	10	0
16	Sept.,	1886	White John and ors.	.....	.....	811	46	.....	1	65	Vil. Coraki, Psh. West Coraki, Co. Richmond	.....	.....	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	"	1886	Webb William	.....	.....	813	125	175	.....	.....	Psh. Kendall, Co. Westmoreland	.....	.....	48	0	0	0	2	6	0	10	0
30	"	1886	Williamson James and anor.	.....	.....	813	129	4	.....	.....	Psh. Narrada, Co. Mossgiel	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
15	Oct.,	1886	"	.....	.....	813	217	5	.....	.....	Psh. Cogie, Co. Mossgiel	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
16	"	1886	"	.....	.....	813	218	6	.....	.....	Psh. Narrada, Co. Mossgiel	.....	.....	40	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0
31	Dec.,	1886	Wade John and ors.	.....	.....	821	172	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Dungog, Co. Durham	.....	.....	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Jan.,	1887	Walls Wilham	.....	.....	823	199	175	.....	.....	Psh. Baldow, Co. Wynyard	.....	.....	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
31	"	1887	Wright John Jas. and ors.	.....	.....	823	250	.....	.....	.....	At and Psh. Queanbeyan, Co. Murray	.....	.....	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	"	1887	Walsh Edward	.....	.....	827	246	.....	14	11	Town Casino, Psh. North Casino, Co. Ross	.....	.....	0	1	35	0	0	7	0	5	0
31	"	1887	"	.....	.....	827	247	.....	15	11	"	.....	.....	0	1	35	0	0	6	0	5	0
9	Feb.,	1887	Wagner Peter U.	.....	.....	829	127	.....	1	5	Vil. Jindera, Psh. Jindera, Co. Goulburn	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
9	"	1887	"	.....	.....	829	128	.....	2	5	"	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
9	"	1887	"	.....	.....	829	129	.....	3	5	"	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
9	"	1887	"	.....	.....	829	130	.....	8	5	"	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
9	"	1887	"	.....	.....	829	131	.....	9	5	"	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
9	"	1887	"	.....	.....	829	132	.....	10	5	"	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
31	Mar.,	1887	Waters William	.....	.....	831	204	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Eglinton, Co. Northumberland	.....	.....	0	0	31	0	0	1	0	5	0
19	"	1887	Wat. William R.	.....	.....	835	230	691	.....	.....	Psh. Brundah, Co. Montangle	.....	.....	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
19	"	1887	"	.....	.....	835	231	866	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
10	June,	1887	White James and anor.	.....	.....	839	200	102	.....	.....	Psh. Wandewoi, Co. Brisbane	.....	.....	100	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	0
22	"	1887	Weinert Ludwig A.	.....	.....	845	64	181	.....	.....	Psh. Lidsdale, Co. Cook	.....	.....	57	3	0	0	2	5	0	10	0
22	"	1887	"	.....	.....	845	65	182	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	41	2	0	0	1	9	0	5	0
12	July,	1887	Worrall James and anor.	.....	.....	849	111	.....	2	10	Vil. McAlister, Psh. Upper Tarlo, Co. Argyle	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
25	Aug.,	1887	Witts Henry A.	.....	.....	853	143	.....	2	9	Vil. Bibbealuke, Psh. Burnima Co. Wellcslly	.....	.....	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	0

Return showing all Unclaimed Deeds of Grant, &c.—continued.

Date of Grant	Name.	Reference.		Portion.	Lot.	Section.	Situation.	Area	Assurance.	Stamp Duty.	Remarks
		Vol.	Fol.								
25 Aug., 1887	Witts Henry A.	853	144	.....	3	9	Vil. Bibbenluke, Psh. Burnima, Co. Wellealey	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
25 " 1887	" "	853	145	.....	9	12	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1887	" "	853	146	.....	10	12	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
1 Sept., 1887	White Henry C.	861	60	142	.....	.....	Psh. Boogledie, Co. Phillip	40 2 0	0 2 1	0 10 0	
9 " 1887	White James O.	861	61	89	.....	.....	Psh. Brougham, Co. Durham	42 0 0	0 2 8	0 10 0	
9 " 1887	" "	861	62	90	.....	.....	" " "	86 0 0	0 5 5	1 0 0	
9 " 1887	" "	861	63	59	.....	.....	Psh. Vaux, Co. Durham	39 1 0	0 2 5	0 10 0	
3 " 1887	Woodroft Edward J.	861	64	.....	3	8	Vil. and Psh. Bunyan, Co. Beresford	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 5 0	
12 Oct., 1887	Wallis Louisa	861	205	.....	13	5	Vil. and Psh. Mendooran, Co. Napier	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 5 0	
23 Sept., 1887	Wilkinson Frederick Wm.	863	168	84	.....	.....	Psh. Meryla, Co. Camden	50 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
28 " 1887	" "	863	169	114	.....	.....	" " "	49 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
19 " 1887	Wilson Sir Samuel	865	89	54	.....	.....	Psh. Stanley, Co. Urana	25 0 0	0 1 7	0 5 0	
17 Nov., 1887	Wand Jesse	865	102	.....	4	26	Vil. and Psh. Dungoo, Co. Durham	0 2 0	0 0 1	.....	Fees paid, loss Id. Ass. fee
15 " 1887	Whiticker Richard	865	234	161	.....	.....	Psh. Mundarlo, Co. Wynyard	100 0 0	0 4 2	0 5 0	
23 " 1887	Wright Albert A.	865	240	6	.....	.....	Psh. Allingham, Co. Clarke	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
22 " 1887	" "	865	241	8	.....	.....	" " "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
22 " 1887	" "	865	242	9	.....	.....	" " "	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
19 Dec., 1887	Wills-Allen Thomas P. and ors.	869	27	.....	.....	.....	Near and Psh. Carroll, Co. Buckland	1 0 0	.....	Free	Burial Ground.
9 Mar., 1888	Wilson Sir Samuel	877	222	10	.....	.....	Psh. Stanley, Co. Urana	130 1 0	0 8 2	1 0 0	
29 " 1888	Walker William Hy.	879	121	148	.....	.....	Psh. Glenlyon, Co. Olive	57 0 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	
7 April, 1888	Wilson John	883	3	27	.....	.....	Psh. Neilpo, Co. Wentworth	640 0 0	1 6 8	3 10 0	
23 May, 1888	Woods Anne C.	885	197	75	.....	.....	Psh. Ursula, Co. Sandon	5 0 0	0 1 5	0 5 0	
3 July, 1888	Williams John	889	200	820	.....	.....	Psh. Brundah Co. Montecarlo	0 2 18	0 0 4	0 5 0	
28 June, 1888	Wilson William	893	151	8	.....	.....	Psh. Boreageery, Co. Urana	185 2 0	0 9 8	1 10 0	
4 July, 1888	Wright Thomas	893	152	188	.....	.....	Psh. Mudgee, Co. Wellington	2 0 0	0 0 4	0 5 0	
31 Oct., 1888	Wallis Richard	907	54	.....	11	20	Vil. Purnamoota, Psh. Lewis, Co. Yancowinna	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
26 " 1888	Wilson Samuel	907	56	191	.....	.....	Psh. Dixon, Co. King	38 0 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	
2 Nov., 1888	Williams Enoch	907	119	.....	4	35	Vil. Whitton, Psh. Hulong, Co. Cooper	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
30 " 1888	Whitford Arthur A.	909	20	.....	9	29	Town and Psh. Coonabarabran, Co. Gowen	0 1 37	0 0 5	0 5 0	
15 Jan., 1889	Woods Anne C.	913	22	.....	.....	.....	Near and Psh. Ursula, Co. Sandon	3 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
15 Feb., 1889	Williams George	915	108	132	.....	.....	Psh. Castlereagh, Co. Cumberland	21 2 32	0 4 8	1 0 0	
14 " 1889	Weakley George	915	224	55, 56	.....	.....	Psh. Dight, Co. Buckland	143 3 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	
18 April, 1889	West William	925	138	99	.....	.....	Psh. Stowell, Co. Gloucester	80 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
15 Mar., 1889	White James and anor.	925	197	66	.....	.....	Psh. Ellerston, Co. Brisbane	40 0 0	0 2 1	0 5 0	
13 April, 1889	White Edwin	927	89	200	.....	.....	Psh. Moredun, Co. Hardinge	40 0 0	0 2 4	0 10 0	
18 May, 1889	Wilson Samuel	929	217	170	.....	.....	Psh. Wilson, Co. Urana	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
3 June, 1889	Walker Lewellyan A.	931	1	.....	9	12	Vil. Mungindi, Psh. Yaronah, Co. Benarba	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 5 0	
3 " 1889	Walker Valentine	931	2	.....	7	12	" " "	0 2 0	0 0 5	0 5 0	
3 " 1889	White Henry H.	931	3	154	.....	.....	Psh. Coogledie, Co. Phillip	40 0 0	0 3 4	0 10 0	
4 June, 1889	West Lucy	933	153	.....	21	64	City, Psh., and Co. Bathurst	0 1 3	0 0 11	0 5 0	
15 July, 1889	White Francis and anor.	937	180	69	.....	.....	Psh. Aberfoyle, Co. Clarke	49 3 0	0 2 10	0 10 0	
12 " 1889	White Stephen	937	183	218	.....	.....	Psh. Merrybundinah, Co. Clarendon	159 2 0	0 8 4	1 0 0	
23 " 1889	Wigmore William	937	191	.....	6	43	Psh. West Ballina, Psh. Ballina, Co. Rous	0 3 7	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	" "	937	192	.....	7	43	" " "	0 3 7	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	" "	937	193	.....	8	43	" " "	0 3 4	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	" "	937	194	.....	9	43	" " "	0 3 1	0 0 8	0 5 0	
23 " 1889	Welsh William	939	57	337	.....	.....	Psh. South Gundagai, Co. Wynyard	1 0 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
4 Sept., 1889	Wagner Peter O.	943	68	178, 181	.....	.....	At and Psh. Henty, Co. Hume	2 1 28	0 1 3	0 5 0	
25 " 1889	Watt Theresa A.	945	142	.....	.....	.....	Psh. East Gundurimba, Co. Rous	7 0 24	.....	1 0 0	Premises.
28 " 1889	Woodward Joseph, junr.	945	161	5-11	.....	.....	Psh. Telaree, Co. Gloucester	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1889	Wren Henry	945	163	.....	.....	.....	Psh. Bega, Co. Auckland	5 0 3	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1889	" "	945	164	.....	.....	.....	" " "	3 3 37	.....	1 0 0	Premises.
4 Nov., 1889	Watt James, junr.	953	45	53	.....	.....	Psh. Wyanbens, Co. Dampier	40 0 0	.....	0 5 0	Assurance Paid.
21 " 1889	Waddell William	953	177	XIII	.....	.....	Psh. North Bellingen, Co. Raleigh	40 0 0	0 1 8	0 5 0	
30 " 1889	Warrell Alice	953	248	.....	9	12	Town and Psh. and Co. Baradine	0 2 0	0 0 3	0 5 0	
6 Dec., 1889	Willis Elizabeth	953	249	175	.....	.....	Psh. Corowa, Co. Hume	46 0 0	0 1 11	0 5 0	
6 " 1889	" "	953	250	176, 177	.....	.....	" " "	99 3 0	0 4 2	0 10 0	
9 Jan., 1890	Wilkinson John	955	250	362	.....	.....	Psh. Albury, Co. Goulburn	21 0 20	0 4 7	1 0 0	

893—

3 June, 1891	White Francis J.	1,017	226	105		Psh. Dangarsleigh, Co. Sandon	15	0	0	0	1	5	0	5	0			
16 " 1891	Wiesmann Arthur	1,019	58	21		At Wilyama, Psh. Picton, Co. Yancowinna	0	3	11	0	0	6	0	5	0			
29 " 1891	Wade William	1,021	26	2,031		" " "	0	1	12½	0	0	8	0	5	0			
29 " 1891	Webster Richard	1,021	27		15	18	0	1	0	0	1	11	0	5	0			
29 " 1891	West Anthony F.	1,021	28		1	34	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0			
29 " 1891	Wills-Allen Thomas P.	1,021	31				0	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0			
27 July, 1891	Westby Edmund W.	1,023	136	113		Psh. Weetaliba, Co. Nandewar	6	3	14	0	0	5	0	5	0			
13 Aug., 1891	Wiseman Solomon	1,027	17			Psh. Henry, Co. Hume	32	0	0	0	4	1	0	10	0			
31 " 1891	White John S.	1,027	218		6, 7	54	3	0	32	0	0	3	0	5	0			
28 " 1891	Wilson Joseph	1,027	224	97			0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0			
17 Sept., 1891	Wilson Henry	1,029	42	718			0	2	17½	0	0	6	0	5	0			
25 Nov., 1891	Walshe Mathias P.	1,041	60		3	23	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0			
25 " 1891	"	1,041	61		4, 5	23	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	5	0			
2 " 1863	Young George	2	130		4	22	0	2	8	0	0	4						
10 Jan., 1863	Young George B.	14	204		5	22	0	0	28	0	0	1						
10 Feb., 1871	Young Henry and ors.	460	21				166	0	0									
3 Dec., 1879	Young Robert and ors.	482	89				0	2	10									
30 May, 1881	Yabsley William and ors.	541	51				2	2	0									
20 Feb., 1882	Young Agnes	591	204		1	73	2	0	22	0	0	4	0	5	0			
20 " 1882	"	591	205		2	73	2	0	30	0	0	4	0	5	0			
24 July, 1882	Young Thomas Evans	623	51		8	21	0	1	21	0	0	5	0	5	0			
23 " 1883	Young Robert and ors.	673	164				0	0	34									
21 Jan., 1884	Yabsley William and ors.	697	209			45 to 48	32	0	0									
23 June, 1884	Yeadon Samuel	713	2	124			50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0			
27 May, 1886	Young Edward	705	155	2			50	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0			
11 Oct., 1887	"	861	210		3	8	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	5	0			
24 Sept., 1887	Younger Robert Wm. Geo.	863	170	1			40	0	0	0	1	8	0	5	0			
28 Mar., 1890	Zanolli Vittore	997	116	660 and 661			4	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0			
31 July, 1890	"	931	190	662, 663, 912 and 913			16	0	0	0	2	8	0	10	0			
29 Sept., 1890	"	*939	154	914 and 915			4	0	8	0	0	9	0	5	0			
23 Nov., 1891	Zahel Christmas	1,041	66	152			5	3	6	0	14	6	2	0	0			
Grand total of fees due, 8th April, 1893													737	12	5	2,365	5	0

Recreation.

Land Titles Office,
Sydney, 8th April, 1893.

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

[3s. 3d.]

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 23.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 January, 1893.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 23.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to make further provision for the leasing and sale of and for the granting of licenses over Crown Lands, and for the prevention of divers abuses in connection therewith; to repeal the existing law as to the extension of pastoral and homestead leases and make other provisions in that behalf; to extend the law in respect of compensation for improvements; to enable resumed areas to be attached to leasehold areas in certain cases; to provide for the division of leasehold areas in certain cases; to permit a new appraisalment of certain appraised rents to be made in rabbit-infested districts; to amend the law as to purchases, leases, and licenses heretofore made, granted, or applied for, and to declare the law in regard to matters as to which doubts have arisen; to validate certain conditional purchases heretofore confirmed, and to make better provision as to invalid purchases and leases, and as to surrenders and exchanges, and to extend the powers of the Governor in respect thereof; to amend the law as to dedicated lands and the revocation of dedications; to extend the Minister's power to refer to the Land Appeal Court cases on behalf of the Crown; to make better provision for the opening of roads, driftways, canals, and cuttings for irrigation purposes, and for making compensation in respect thereof, and for making compensation and limiting or modifying resumptions in respect of roads already opened; to declare reserved and other roads in certain cases to be dedicated to the public; to amend the law for the closing and sale of unnecessary roads; to make provision for the resumption of alienated lands for purposes of settlement out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for that purpose, and to enable the "Land for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" to be applied to such resumption with certain necessary modifications thereof; to provide for certain penalties and forfeitures; to make further provision for the care, control, and management of Crown Lands; to effect amendments in such statutes as may be necessary to give full force and effect to the aforesaid provisions; and for other purposes in connection with Crown Lands; and to revive certain provisions of the "Stock and Pastures Protection Acts" in respect of the destruction of rabbits; and to amend the existing law in certain respects as to contributions towards the cost of rabbit-proof fences and the persons liable to pay the same; and to effect amendments in such statutes as may be necessary to give full force and effect to the aforesaid provisions; and for other purposes connected therewith.

Government House,

Sydney, 25th January, 1893.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LAND ASSOCIATED SETTLEMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 2.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 May, 1893.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 2.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for and regulate the granting and renewal of Settlement Leases of Crown Lands to Settlement Associations, with right of purchase under certain conditions; for the granting and repayment of loans in connection therewith; for the amendment of the law so far as is necessary to fully effectuate the above objects; and for the doing of all things necessary or incidental thereto.

*Government House,
Sydney, 30th May, 1893.*

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND LAWS.

PETITION FROM CERTAIN SELECTORS, INTENDING SELECTORS, TOWNSPEOPLE OF PILLIGA, AND OTHERS INTERESTED, REPRESENTING THE OPINIONS OF THE PETITIONERS RELATING TO THROWING OPEN FOR SELECTION AT THE EXPIRY OF PRESENT LEASES THE LAND COMPRISED IN THE LEASEHOLD AREAS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned selectors, intending selectors, townspeople of Pilliga, and other persons interested,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That in the opinion of your Petitioners the land comprised in the Leasehold Areas of the North-western District, being portion of the Central Division, is required for settlement, and should, therefore, be thrown open for selection at the expiry of the present leases.

That your Petitioners consider the present system of auction sales of Crown lands detrimental to the public interests, and that all sales, other than of town and suburban lands should be entirely stopped

That at a public meeting largely attended, held at Pilliga on July 16th instant, resolutions to the above effect were unanimously adopted, and it was then resolved to urge the same for your consideration.

And your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray you will give the above matters your favourable consideration when dealing with legislation concerning the public lands.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 78 signatures.]

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND LAWS.

(PETITION FROM THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, AND HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE WAGGA WAGGA LAND CONFERENCE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Secretaries of the Wagga Wagga Land Conference,—

SHOWETH :—

That a Conference of delegates from Farmers' Unions throughout the Colony of New South Wales, at which delegates from the following places—Albury, Adelong, Adelong Crossing, Brookong, Berrigan, Boggy Creek, Cootanundra, Clear Hills, Corowa, Cookardina, Goulburn and Crookwell, Coolamon, Currawarna, Doodle Cooma, Grogan, Germanton, Grong Grong, Gundagai, Grabben Gullen and Wheo, Hume, Howlong and Moorwatha, Junee, Jackson's Waterholes, Lalla Rookh, Mundawaddera, Moama, Maude, Morongla, Mimosa and Broken Dam, Narrandera, Nyngan, Pleasant Hills, Parkes, Queanbeyan, Rosewood, The Rock, Temora, Tumbarumba and Tumut, Tubbal, Urana, Urangeline Creek, Walla Walla, Wagga Wagga, Wallenbeen, Yerong, Yass, and Young—were present, was held at Wagga Wagga from the 22nd to 24th day of June last past, at which Conference, after full argument and discussion, the following resolutions were agreed to :—

Non-extension of Pastoral Leases.

That this Conference protests against any further extension of the pastoral leases in the Central Division, inasmuch as the lands so held are urgently required for *bonâ fide* settlement, and that any further extension of these leases after the termination of the present term of ten years would be adverse to such settlement, and detrimental to the best interests of the Colony.

Special Areas.

That the special area provision should be applied only to lands within suburban and population areas. That the Minister for Lands be urged to reduce the prices, and extend the time for payment of instalments on special areas that have already been selected, where it can be shown in open court that the price is excessive. That in all future special areas Local Land Boards shall fix the maximum price and area.

The Rabbit Question.

That in the opinion of this Conference the proposition of the Minister for Lands to run a wire-netting fence from Albury to Narramine, *via* Blayney, is against the best interests of at least half the agriculturists and pastoralists of New South Wales; and this Conference would earnestly ask the Minister for Lands to delay his proposition, with a view to starting the said barrier-fence from (say) Moama, on the Murray, *via* Deniliquin, Jerilderie, and Narrandera; thence to about Devlin's Siding; thence northerly to Merool Creek, below Mandamah; thence *via* Uigolo to Condobolin; thence northerly to the Bogan, and along that river on its left bank to some point near Nyngan, on the Western Line.

(2.) This Conference would urge the Minister not to proclaim any district rabbit infested unless it be recommended by a majority vote of the landholders affected.

Conditional and Annual Leases.

That in the opinion of this Conference the system of charging rent for conditional leases and annual leases from the date of application, and not from the date of confirmation, is an injustice to the selectors of this country, and should be amended by the Minister as early as possible.

Survey Fees.

That in the opinion of this Conference the present survey fees are detrimental to the best interests of settlement, and should be abolished.

Railway

Railway construction to centres.

That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that lines of railway be constructed to all important centres, as an incentive to settlement.

Finality of selection.

That Parliament be recommended to introduce some means of dealing with finality of selection, in order to induce people to stay upon the land.

Reserves on resumed areas.

That this Conference urges that all reserves not intended for public purposes on resumed areas be at once made available for settlement.

Land Boards.

That, in the opinion of this Conference, the Local Land Boards should consist of a chairman, appointed by the Government, and two members, to be elected for a term of three years by the residents of the district over which such Boards have jurisdiction.

Travelling Stock Reserves.

That all travelling stock reserves be withdrawn from leases and placed under the supervision of the local Stock Board and Stock Inspector, in order to keep the highway for stock protected from loafing stock and open for stock going to market.

Noxious Weeds.

That the Government be asked to eradicate the noxious weeds on the travelling stock reserves and highways, and compel adjoining land owners to do the same.

Local Government Bill.

That this Conference desires to express its opinion of the necessity for a Local Government Bill.

Diseases in Sheep Act.

That now that Parliament is about to consider the amending of the Diseases in Sheep Act this Conference recommends that the whole of the Acts relating to stock matters be incorporated or consolidated in one comprehensive measure, to be administered by the local Stock Boards, elected by stock owners in the various districts in order to relieve the owners of the annoying complications continually arising under the present system.

Public Roads.

That all necessary surveyed roads intended for the public convenience be opened.

The 46th Clause.

That in the opinion of this Conference the 46th clause of the Land Act of 1889 should be repealed.

Conditional Purchasers and the Land Boards.

That in the opinion of this Conference the delay caused to conditional purchasers by the lengthened and irregular periods of the sittings of the Land Boards and Land Court is detrimental to the settlement of the people on the land.

Petition to Parliament.

That a petition be drafted, embodying all the resolutions passed, this petition to be signed by the officers of the Conference, and as soon as practicable presented to the Minister for Lands, the Minister for Agriculture, and to Parliament.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honorable House may be pleased to take the foregoing resolutions into your consideration at such time or times as the various matters therein referred to are before your honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 5 signatures.]

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PASTORAL LEASES IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN SELECTORS, HOMESTEAD LESSEES, AND OTHER RESIDENTS OF
WALGETT, AGAINST RENEWAL OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 9 February, 1893.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly of New
South Wales.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned, Selectors, Homestead Lessees, and other interested
Residents of the Walgett and surrounding District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That it is essential, in the interest of the residents of this district and the country generally,
that when the present leases held by the pastoralists in the Central Division expire in 1895 there shall be
no further renewal of the same, as the land is urgently required by the people for settlement.

That there are at the present time hundreds of people in Victoria, Riverina, and elsewhere who
are anxious to obtain land in this district, but are unable to do so owing to the land being locked up in
the leasehold areas.

That we would respectfully draw your attention to the undermentioned statistics, gathered by us
at the Walgett Land Office:—

That from 1st January, 1888, to 1st January, 1892 (inclusive), 1,352,758 acres were applied
for at Walgett.

That the above statistics are conclusive proof of the demand for land in this district.

And your Memorialists respectfully pray that, after taking the foregoing into your consideration,
you will be pleased to recommend the refusal of any further extension of the leases referred to in this
Memorial; and your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 123 signatures.]

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(APPRAISEMENT OF BULLANAMING RUN, MONARO DISTRICT, FOR THE YEARS 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, AND 1890.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th March, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers in connection with the appraisement of Bullanaming Run, Monaro District, Eastern Division, for the years 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890.”

(*Mr. Dawson.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
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No. 1.

Appraisement of Rent of Leasehold Area of Bullanaming Pastoral Holding.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part-II, Section 14, Sub-section 4.)

Decision of Local Land Board

New South Wales, }
to wit.

WHEREAS on the 11th day of July, 1887, it became a matter for investigation before us to appraise the leasehold area of Bullanaming pastoral holding, No. 381, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we find that one penny (1d.) per acre is the fair annual rental for this leasehold area, together with the sum of £2 per annum, being at the rate of 5 per centum on the value of improvements on this area, the property of the Crown.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Local Land Board, at Cooma, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 11th day of July, 1887,—

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. E. BODY, Member.

Rent determined at the rate of 1½d. per acre per annum, to apply from the date of notification of division of pastoral holding until the expiration of the lease.—THOS. GARRETT, 16/8/87. Gazetted, 18 October, 1887. Lessee informed, 26 October, 1887.

168—A

THIS

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 16s. 0d.]

THIS deponent, *Alexander A. M'Keahnie*, of Rosedale, in the Colony of New South Wales, grazier, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—I know the leasehold area of Bullanaming Run; it is scrubby, slaty, broken, mountainous country; I estimate it would take 7 or 8 acres to carry one sheep, and 40 or 50 acres to carry a beast.

Sworn by this deponent, A. A. M'Keahnie, on this } ALEX. A. M'KEAHNIE.
8th July, 1887, at Cooma, before us,— }
A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. E. BODY, Member.

THIS deponent, *William Cosgrove*, of Riversdale, in the Colony of New South Wales, grazier, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—I am one of the lessees of Bullanaming Run; have heard the Inspector's evidence as to its carrying capacity; do not agree with it; I think it would take 8 acres to carry one sheep and 50 acres for one beast; thousands of acres are so scrubby as to be unavailable; there are not more than 2,000 sheep and about 100 head of cattle on this area now; the hut on portion 41 is occupied by one of my men

By the Inspector: Never had more than 2,000 sheep on the leasehold; have had at one time about 4,000 head of cattle on this area; on the whole holding have had about 5,000 or 6,000 head of stock and 2,600 sheep.

Sworn by this deponent, Wm. Cosgrove, on this 8th day } WM. COSGROVE.
of July, 1887, at Cooma, before us,— }
A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. E. BODY, Member.

THIS deponent, *Albert Ernest Middleton*, of Burrowa, in the Colony of New South Wales, Inspector of Runs, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—On the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of May, 1887, I inspected the leasehold area of Bullanaming pastoral holding, No. 381; it is the land indicated by tracing marked Exhibit A; my report, marked Exhibit B, which I now read (*report read*), is true in every particular to the best of my knowledge and belief; the fence alluded to as being on forfeited conditional purchase, being portion 51, was erected by lessee subsequent to forfeiture, and is useful to him; the hut is occupied; part of this country is suitable for cattle, *i.e.*, the north and western portions, the eastern portion for sheep.

By the Lessee: I have taken into consideration the large amount of unavailable country on this area; the greater portion of the good country has been alienated.

Sworn by this deponent, A. E. Middleton, on this } A. E. MIDDLETON.
8th July, 1887, at Cooma, before us,— }
A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. E. BODY, Member.

[Enclosure.]

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 1.)

NEW SOUTH WALES. }
TO WIT. } Caption to Deposition of Witnesses.

The examination of *Albert E. Middleton*, of Burrowa, in the Colony of New South Wales, Run Inspector; *Wm. J. Cosgrove*, of Riversdale; *A. A. M'Keahnie*, of Rosedale, in the said Colony.

WHEREAS it became a matter for investigation to appraise the leasehold area of Bullanaming pastoral holding, No. 381, and it hath been found necessary to investigate the said matter on oath, the depositions of the several witnesses are appended hereto.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands, Sydney,— Bank of New South Wales, Cooma, 17 December, 1890.

Dear Sir,

I herewith have the honor to enclose two (2) applications for re-appraisal of lands, as particularised in the margin. I have, &c.,

J. H. ADAMS,
Manager.

Bullanaming
Pastoral Lease,
Eastern Division,
No. 381. Date,
31st July, 1885.

Applications acknowledged, 22/12/90.

The pastoral lease and occupation license of this holding is registered in the name of John Cosgrove. Inform the Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Cooma, that a Crown Solicitor's certificate should be forwarded to this Department, empowering the executors to sign.—F.M.E., 29/12/90.
Informed, 30/12/90. Reminded, 10/2/91. Again, 29/4/91.

Bullanaming
Occupation
License,
Eastern Division,
No. 381. Date,
31st July, 1885.

SCHEDULE showing the nature and value of improvements effected by the pastoral lessee on the leasehold area of the Bullanaming pastoral holding, as elicited from evidence obtained at the date of appraisal of the leasehold and resumed areas.

Leasehold area No. 381, Eastern Division; executors John Cosgrove, pastoral lessee. Nature of improvements, 16 miles wire and log fencing at £25 per mile; value, £400.

(B.)

REPORT FOR APPRAISEMENT OF RENT OR LICENSE FEE.

Office reference number, L.B. 86-4,516; name of lessee or licensee, the executors of John Cosgrove; name of holding, Bullanaming, No. 381, leasehold; date of inspection, 23, 24, and 25 May, 1887; division, Eastern.

Is water supply natural and permanent? Yes.

Give the names of rivers, creeks, lakes, or lagoons affording this natural supply? Murrumbidgee River, Flynn's Creek, Back Gungah Creek.

Is this supply sufficient to keep the land fully stocked in ordinary seasons? Yes.

If any improvements in the shape of tanks, dams, wells, &c., are situated on freeholds or leaseholds, state the facts? Improvements on the leasehold, 16 miles of wire and log fencing, average £25 per mile, £400.

What is the nature of the soil and rock formation—such as granite, limestone, trap, &c.? Granite and slate formation variable, parts rich chocolate, generally poor granite soil.

What is the character of the country—is it level, hilly, or mountainous; thickly or thinly timbered; rocky, or otherwise? Mountainous, hilly, and rough; heavily timbered and scrubby; in parts rocky.

State whether the land can be classed as *fattening* or *breeding* country. Breeding country. Is

Is the country timbered; if so, is it heavily or thinly covered; and what is the kind or kinds of timber? Indicate position of different classes of timber on tracing? Heavily timbered in parts; gum, peppermint, apple-tree, and pine.

What is the description of pasturage; is it the stronger grasses of the Eastern Division, or the more succulent and fattening grasses, salt or other bush, and herbs of the Central and Western Division? Tussocky and kangaroo grass.

Where available certain months of the year, or all the year round, give the acreage required for a sheep or horned cattle? Five acres to a sheep; 30 acres to a beast.

Describe in general terms the kind of grasses, shrubs, timber, &c.? Tussocky grass, kangaroo grass, hophbush shrub, stunted apple-tree, gum, peppermint, and a little pine.

State nature and value of any improvements which have become forfeited to the Crown, and are situated upon Crown lands? Forfeited conditional purchase 51—Improvements, 45 chains of 7-wire fence, worth £28 2s. 6d., alleged to have been erected by the lessee since 1885; forfeited conditional purchases Nos. 50 and 53—Nil; forfeited conditional purchase No. 41—Hut built of pine, value £40.

State the annual value of such improvements in connection with the occupation of the adjoining land, whether Crown lands or not, for pasture purposes? Annually, about £4, as a shepherd's or workman's residence.

Remarks.

L.B. 86-4,516, No. 381, Leasehold Area.

On this leasehold there are patches of well-grassed land, open timbered trap ridges, but the general character of the country is mountainous, hilly, and broken, belt of dense scrub, and rocky mountains poorly grassed. The low hills fronting the Murrumbidgee are as a rule lightly timbered with apple and some pine, carry very little soil, and a light description of grass. Some of the forest country is open and fairly grassed. The higher parts of the area to the north are very cold, and only generally available for about six months in the year. I think 5 acres the fair carrying capacity, as where the grass is heavy it is of a sour character.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the land shown in accompanying tracing and described as L.B. 86-4,516, No. 381, by office reference, and I have also made inquiry concerning its character and capabilities, and I declare that the statements as to facts contained in this report are correct to the best of my knowledge, and that they are given to the best of my judgment as to other particulars.

Cooma, 2 June, 1887.

To the Chairman of the Local Land Board, Cooma.

A. E. MIDDLETON,

Inspector.

Bullanaming Holding, Eastern Division.—Leasehold area No. 381, gazetted 31st July, 1885.

Revision of areas after revision at Head Office.

	Acres.	
Total estimated area		65,500
Alienated land (a)	14,400	
Reserves from lease (b)	100	
Total unavailable land		14,500
Total area available		50,940

10th December, 1886.—F.D.F., 10/12/86.

J. T. KEATING.

Final revision at District Survey Office prior to appraisalment.

	Acres.	
Total area available (by the Head Office estimate).....		50,940
With- drawals, { Conditional leases (c).....		
{ Converted pre-leases	3,545	
{ Reserves from lease		
{ Auction leases (d)	200	
Total unavailable land		3,745
Total area available for appraisalment		47,195

31 January, 1887.

A. C. BETTS,
District Surveyor.

No. 2.

Appraisalment of Rent of Resumed Area, Bullanaming Pastoral Holding.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, Section 14, Sub-section 4.)

Decision of Local Land Board.

New South Wales,)
to wit.)

WHEREAS on the 11th day of July, 1887, it became a matter for investigation before us to appraise the resumed area of Bullanaming pastoral holding, No. 381, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we find that three pounds seven shillings and fourpence (£3 7s. 4d.) per section of 640 acres is the fair annual rental for this occupation license.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Local Land Board, at Cooma, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 11th day of July, 1887,—

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. E. BODY, Member.

License fee fixed at the rate of £4 per section of 640 acres per annum.—THOS. GARRETT, 16/8/87.
Gazetted 18th October, 1887. Licensee informed 26th October, 1887.

Crown

(a) Includes only such portions as are shown upon the tracing, which has been charted up from the maps in the S.G.O.
(b) Includes all reserves from lease or lands exempt from lease under the C.L. Act of 1884, as shown on tracing.
(c) Conditional leases under the C.L. Act of 1884 which have been confirmed by the Board.
(d) Auction leases converted into annual leases under 9th sub-section of 86th clause of C.L. Act of 1884.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, Section 14, Sub-section 1.)

Caption to Deposition of Witnesses.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

The examination of Albert E. Middleton, of Burrowa, in the Colony of New South Wales, Run Inspector, Wm. J. Cosgrove, of Riversdale, and A. A. M'Keahnie, of Rosedale, in the said Colony.

WHEREAS it became a matter for investigation to appraise the resumed area of Bullanaming pastoral holding, No. 381, and it hath been found necessary to investigate the said matter on oath, the depositions of the several witnesses are appended hereto.

Resumed Area.

THIS deponent, *Albert Ernest Middleton*, of Burrowa, in the Colony of New South Wales, Inspector of Runs, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—On the 24th and 25th day of May, 1887, I inspected the resumed area of Bullanaming pastoral holding, No. 381; it is the land indicated by tracing marked Exhibit A; my report, marked Exhibit B, which I now read (*report read*), is true in every particular to the best of my knowledge and belief; am not aware of any improvements on this area.

Sworn by this deponent, A. E. Middleton, on this 8th }
day of July, 1887, at Cooma, before us,— }

A. E. MIDDLETON.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. E. BODY, Member.

THIS deponent, *Wm. Cosgrove*, of Riversdale, in the Colony of New South Wales, grazier, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—I am one of the lessees of Bullanaming pastoral holding; have heard the Inspector's estimate as to the carrying capacity; do not agree with it; I think it would take eight acres to carry one sheep, and fifty acres for a beast.

Sworn by this deponent, Wm. Cosgrove, on this 8th }
day of July, 1887, at Cooma, before us,— }

WM. COSGROVE.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. E. BODY, Member.

THIS deponent, *Alexander A. M'Keahnie*, of Rosedale, in the Colony of New South Wales, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—Know the resumed area of Bullanaming pastoral holding, No. 381; it consists of slate and barren country—that is, the river part; the remainder is high, cold, granite country; 10 acres per sheep and 25 or 30 acres per head of stock I estimate to be its carrying capacity; it is not fattening country; snow lies on the high lands during winter.

Sworn by this deponent, A. A. M'Keahnie, on this }
8th July, 1887, at Cooma, before us,— }

ALEX. A. M'KEAHNIE.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. E. BODY, Member.

(B.)

REPORT FOR APPRAISEMENT OF RENT OR LICENSE FEE.

Office reference number, L.B. 86-4,516, No. 381: name of holding, Bullanaming resumed area; date of inspection, 23, 24, and 25 May, 1887; division, Eastern.

Is water supply natural and permanent? Yes.

Give the names of rivers, creeks, lakes, or lagoons affording this natural supply? Murrumbidgee River, Murrumbucca and Alum Creeks.

Is this supply sufficient to keep the land fully stocked in ordinary seasons? Yes.

What is the nature of the soil and rock formation—such as granite, limestone, trap, &c.? Rich chocolate soil in parts; poor granite generally; granite, trap, and slate formation.

What is the character of the country—is it level, hilly, or mountainous; thickly or thinly timbered; rocky, or otherwise? Mountainous and hilly; heavily timbered and scrubby in parts; rocky.

State whether the land can be classed as *fattening* or *breeding* country. Breeding country.

Is the country timbered; if so, is it heavily or thinly covered; and what is the kind or kinds of timber?—Indicate position of different classes of timber on tracing? Heavily timbered in parts; gum, muzzlewood, peppermint, and wattle.

What is the description of pasturage; is it the stronger grasses of the Eastern Division, or the more succulent and fattening grasses, salt or other bush, and herbs of the Central and Western Divisions? Mountain, tussock, and kangaroo grass.

Where available certain months of the year, or all the year round, give the acreage required for a sheep or horned cattle? Six acres to one sheep; 30 acres to the beast.

Describe in general terms the kind of grasses, shrubs, timber, &c.? Brittle gum, muzzlewood, peppermint, and wattle; mountain, tussock, and a little kangaroo grass.

Remarks.

L.B., 86-4,516, No. 381, Resumed Area.

This area is similar to the leasehold. Mountainous, hilly, scrubby, and rough in parts, with patches of good, well-grassed forest, and some narrow gullies and flats well-grassed. The high mountainous land to the north of the area is cold and subject to heavy falls of snow at times. I estimate the carrying capacity at 6 acres to the sheep. Some of this area is capable of vast improvement by ringing the timber.

I hereby certify that I have inspected the land shown in accompanying tracing, and described as L.B. 86-4,516, No. 381, by office reference, and I have also made inquiry concerning its character and capabilities, and I declare that the statements as to facts contained in this report are correct to the best of my knowledge, and that they are given to the best of my judgment as to other particulars.

Cooma, 3 June, 1887.

A. E. MIDDLETON,

Inspector.

To the Chairman of the Local Land Board, Cooma.

District

Sir, District Surveyor's Office, Cooma, 30 June, 1887.
I have the honor to return herewith two tracings showing respectively the leasehold and resumed area of Bullanaming holding, No. 381.

The estimated area available, as at date of notification of division, for appraisalment within the leasehold area was 45,095 acres.

The estimated area available for appraisalment within the resumed area—first, at date of division of the holding, is 37,775 acres; second, on 1st January, 1886, is 37,775 acres; third, on 1st January, 1887, is 36,825 acres.

The tracing showing the leasehold area is charted up to date as far as possible.

The tracing showing the resumed area is charted to show all withdrawals up to 31st December, 1886.

I have, &c.,

A. C. BETTS,
District Surveyor.

The Chairman of the Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884.

Notice to Appear at Local Land Board.

New South Wales, to wit.

You are hereby notified to attend at the Land Board Office at Cooma, on the 8th day of July, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter or question stated at the foot hereof will be investigated.

On proof of due service of this notice, the investigation may proceed, whether you appear in Court or not.

Given under my hand, at Cooma, this 23rd day of June, 1887.

W. M. J. CONDER,
Chairman.

To the executors of John Cosgrove, *c/o* Wm. Cosgrove, Esq., of Riversdale.

Matter for Investigation: Fixing the rent of Bullanaming pastoral holding, No. 381.

DECLARATION OF SERVICE.

I, WILLIAM HARVEY BYRNES, of Cooma, clerk, Local Land Board Office, sincerely declare and affirm that on the twenty-third day of June, 1887, I served a copy of the within notice upon the executors of John Cosgrove, *c/o* Wm. Cosgrove, Riversdale, the person to whom it was addressed, by posting the same as a registered letter at the Cooma Post Office; and I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me, at Cooma, this }
8th day of July, 1887,— }
W. M. COSGROVE, J.P.

W. H. BYRNES.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary for Lands to J. Cosgrove, Esq.

Leasehold Area.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 26 October, 1887.

I have the honor to notify to you that the rent of the Bullanaming leasehold area, No. 381, of an estimated area of 45,095 acres, has been determined by the Minister for Lands at the rate of 1½d. per acre, amounting to £328 16s. 4d. per annum for the full period of the lease, which commenced on the 31st July, 1885, and will end on the 30th July, 1890, unless the lease should in the meantime cease to exist.

The rent is payable on or before the 30th day of July of each year during the currency of the lease.

The amount required up to the 30th July, 1888, is £926 17s. 1d., of which £328 16s. 4d. represents the rent for the year commencing 31st July, 1887, and ending 30th July, 1888, while the balance, £598 0s. 9d., represents arrears.

The amount, £328 16s. 4d., must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the 17th December next, subject, in default, to the penalties imposed by the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

With regard to the arrears, you have the option of paying them in one sum, at the same time and under the same conditions as the rent now demanded, or of paying them, with an addition of 3 per cent., in four half-yearly instalments.

In the latter case, the instalments would be due on the four dates hereunder specified: but it may be pointed out that, after the first payment, the interest would be charged, not upon the original debt, but upon the debt as from time to time reduced.

1st payment due	17th June, 1888.
2nd	" 17 December, 1888.
3rd	" 17 June, 1889.
4th	" 17 December, 1889.

With regard to the manner in which the account has been adjusted, it may be explained that the first charge is based on the whole area of the original pastoral holding, and at the original rate, from the 31st December, 1884, up to the date of notification of division of the holding, after which date rent has been charged on the leasehold area, and at the rate determined for it as such. The whole of the rent which lay to the credit of the original pastoral holding since 1884, together with that paid subsequently on account of the leasehold area, has been credited to the one account—that is to say, no part of the money has been placed to the account of the occupation license, which will start with the deposit paid on the application put forward for it, and be subsequently credited only with such amounts as have since been paid for it as distinct from the leasehold area.

By this separation of the accounts, the probability of confusion arising in connection with them will, it is believed, be largely prevented.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON,
(For the Under Secretary).

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Lands to J. Cosgrove, Esq.
Occupation License.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 26 October, 1887.

I have the honor to invite your attention to a notice in the *Government Gazette* of the 18th October, 1887, a copy of which is enclosed, setting forth the rates and amounts at which the fees for occupation license, No. 381, pastoral holding Bullanaming, in the Eastern Division of the Colony, have been determined. The rate has been fixed at £4 per section of 640 acres. The license fee for 1887 is £230 3s. 2d., and a similar amount should be paid in future on or before the 31st December of each year for the ensuing year, unless an official reduction should be made in the fee, or the license be forfeited, before such future fee should become due. The total amount required up to the 31st December, 1886, is £335 14s. 2d., which represents the sum remaining due after taking into account the deposit paid with the application for the license, and all sums paid for the license subsequently. The whole of the rent which lay since 31st December, 1884, to the credit of the runs out of which the resumed area was taken, together with any paid on the leasehold area as such, have been placed entirely to the account of the leasehold area, in order to simplify the accounts and keep them distinct.

The fee for 1887, £230 3s. 2d., must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer, on or before the 17th December next, subject, in default, to the penalties imposed by the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

With regard to the arrears, which amount to £50 9s. 2d., you have the option of paying them in one sum, at the same time and under the same conditions as the fee for 1887, or of paying them, with an addition of 5 per cent., in four half-yearly instalments. In the latter case the instalments would be due on the four dates hereunder specified, but it may be pointed out that after the first payment the interest would be charged, not upon the original debt, but upon the debt as from time to time reduced.

1st payment due 17 June, 1888.
2nd " 17 December, 1888.
3rd " 17 June, 1889.
4th " 17 December, 1889.

The license is, in accordance with the 2nd sub-section of the 81st clause of the Act, an annual one, commencing from the date of notification of division of the pastoral holding, and terminating 31st December of each year.

Any application for a reduction of the *fee* (or compensation for improvements), on account of the withdrawal of land by sale or lease, may be made to the Under Secretary for Lands on the form prescribed by the Regulations; but, as already pointed out, pending such adjustment, no reduced fee can be accepted for the then ensuing year.

Any application for the reduction of the *rate* of the license fee should be made to the Local Land Board, as prescribed by the Regulations.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON,

(For the Under Secretary.)

In calculating the amount due, allowance has been made for the undermentioned withdrawals. Up to the date of commencement of the first of these, rent has been charged for the area as it stood previously.

No. of Resumed Area.	Name of Pastoral Holding.	Rate per section of 640 acres of Occupation License.	Nature of Withdrawal.	Name of Applicant.	Date of confirmation of Withdrawal.	Area Withdrawn.	Rebate allowed for such withdrawal, calculated from date of confirmation
381	Bullanaming	£ s. d. 4 0 0	C.L. 4,866	A. Lutton, senr. ...	25 March, 1885	Aeres. 300	£ s. d. 3 3 8
381	Do	4 0 0	4,865	Jas. Consley	25 " "	360	
381	Do	4 0 0	86-6	A. Lutton, junr. ...	30 Nov., 1886	120	0 1 9
381	Do	4 0 0	C.P. 86-13	do ...	30 " "	40	0 1 0
381	Do	4 0 0	86-14	Wm. Cosgrove ...	29 " "	90	0 1 11
381	Do	4 0 0	85-36	A. Lutton, senr. ...	12 Aug., "	40	
							3 8 4

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(PASTORAL LEASES AND OCCUPATION LICENSES IN THE WESTERN OR CENTRAL DIVISIONS).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th March, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of pastoral leases and occupation licenses in the Western and Central Divisions which have, since December, 1889, been forfeited, or become liable to forfeiture, for non-payment of rent or license fee.
“ (2.) The names, numbers, and areas of such leases or occupation licenses.”

(Mr. Kelly, for Mr. R. B. Wilkinson.)

RETURN showing Occupation Licenses in the Central and Western Divisions which have, since December, 1889, been forfeited, surrendered, abandoned, or not renewed.

Number and Name of Occupation License.	Division of Colony.	Estimated Area at date of division of Pastoral Holding.	Estimated Area at date of forfeiture, surrender, abandonment, or non-renewal.	Date of forfeiture, surrender, abandonment, or non-renewal.	Remarks.
1 Urombong	Central	acres. 10,400	acres. 10,400	20 Mar., 1891	
13 Benerembah	do ..	31,600	5,550	20 " 1891	Designed for annual leases.
26 Narrandera	do ...	34,220	13,626	21 June, 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 19th July, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
33 Kiactoo	do ...	50,291	31,737	7 Aug., 1891	4,240 acres annual leases. Remained for occupation license.
37 Upper Wyalong, No. 3	do ...	19,800	5,896	21 June, 1892	
47 Ballaree	do ...	13,900	313	21 " 1892	
53 Yarragin	do ...	66,327	30,546	7 Aug., 1891	
62 Yarringerry	do ...	9,620	Nil.	7 " 1891	
66 Blue Nobby	do ...	20,110	14,193	7 " 1891	
69 Spicer's Creek	do ...	15,071	4,618	7 " 1891	Designed for annual lease.
81 Wondoobar	do ...	20,352	18,554	7 " 1891	
82 Merool Creek	do ...	16,000	12,503	31 Dec., 1891	Designed for annual leases.
92 Gillendoon	do ...	27,137	5,851	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
97 Therribri	do ...	40,200	36,826	21 June, 1892	
98 Buddabadah	do ...	8,000	4,640	7 Aug., 1891	do do
99 Mangranby and Bourbeen ..	do ...	13,950	11,273	7 " 1891	
103 Merri Merrigal	do ...	119,935	110,993	7 " 1891	6,050 acres held under annual lease.
105 Cocopara, East	do ..	35,700	22,938	7 " 1891	Designed for annual lease and occupation license.
118 Killarney	do ..	47,942	30,770	21 June, 1892	

Number and Name of Occupation License.	Division of Colony.	Estimated Area at date of division of Pastoral Holding.	Estimated Area at date of forfeiture, surrender, abandonment, or non-renewal.	Date of forfeiture, surrender, abandonment, or non-renewal.	Remarks.
119 Warry	Central.	acres. 11,150	acres. 2,975	31 Dec., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
140 Gineroi	do	42,137	28,581	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual leases.
165 Coeketgedong	do	14,280	11,064	21 June, 1892	
169 Haddon Riggs	do	18,920	1,201	21 " 1892	Designed for annual lease.
180 Milbey, West	do	17,000	13,818	21 " 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 26th July, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
186 Boolooroo	do	18,570	2,231	24 Dec., 1891	Designed for annual leases.
196 Conapaira	do	134,780	134,680	7 Aug., 1891	
207 Bomely	do	8,360	8,271	7 " 1891	Designed for annual lease.
212 Milkengowrie	do	4,220	46	21 June, 1892	
214 Bando	do	46,564	43,287	7 Aug., 1891	
218 The Troffs	do	62,500	8,600	24 Dec., 1891	Designed into annual leases.
220 Bygoo	do	26,300	8,690	31 " 1891	Designed as annual leases.
232 Carlinda	do	6,313	2,586	21 June, 1892	Designed for annual lease.
248 Weemabah	do	56,368	12,890	7 Aug., 1891	do do
262 Tucklan and Yarrow Creek	do	19,624	14,898	21 June, 1892	do do
265 Blowclear, West	do	12,760	Nil.	20 Mar., 1891	
266 Mowabla	do	32,560	8,946	31 Dec., 1891	do do
270 Dubbo	do	18,435	10,503	7 Aug., 1891	do do
271 Gennaren	do	4,803	Nil.	7 " 1891	
283 Burren	do	44,597	13,381	21 June, 1892	
285 Trialgara	do	8,200	122	21 " 1892	
292 Bent's Hill	do	1,620	83	21 " 1892	
298 Ballandry	do	61,620	55,202	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for occupation license in two lots.
306 Billeroy	do	6,770	1,242	7 " 1891	
317 Welbon	do	130,460	7,960	7 " 1891	
322 Eringanering	do	13,900	6,780	24 Dec., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
340 Wowingragong	do	788	507	21 June, 1892	
355 South Mercovie	do	7,032	4,224	21 " 1892	
357 Collindina	do	5,200	2,707	7 Aug., 1891	Designed as annual leases.
363 Cumbil	do	9,120	9,120	20 Mar., 1891	
370 Wangen	do	66,754	60,754	12 May, 1890	
371 Warbreccan	do	3,035	1,646	21 June, 1892	
383 Narromine	do	64,013	10,176	21 " 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 19th July, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
390 Yonendah	do	45,890	13,228	21 " 1892	
396 Wongagong	do	3,387	2,334	21 " 1892	
399 Parmidman	do	27,360	7,892	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
402 Gamber Gamber, East	do	4,095	1,695	21 June, 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 3rd August, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
405 Huntawang	do	119,093	105,080	7 Aug., 1891	12,420 acres designed for annual lease.
414 Tulloona	do	87,669	53,893	21 June, 1892	
420 Cowl Cowl	do	171,862	159,996	7 Aug., 1891	4,216 acres held under annual lease.
427 Thinawindie	do	10,948	10,948	20 Mar., 1891	
428 Quonnoona or Genamoney	do	3,271	3,815	24 Dec., 1891	Forfeiture reversed, 1st March, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
430 Groongal	do	20,780	3,500	13 May, 1890	Designed for annual leases.
434 Cathundrill, No. 2	do	17,745	2,438	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
441 Bullerawa	do	126,040	126,040	31 Dec., 1891	
442 Yerra Yerra	do	3,820	1,860	7 Aug., 1891	
443 Greenbar Creek	do	18,735	13,336	13 May, 1890	
447 Nevertire	do	43,674	6,015	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
450 Cambara	do	6,127	1,764	21 June, 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 19th August, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
451 Warregal	do	10,900	2,452	24 Dec., 1891	Forfeiture reversed, 1st March, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
457 Tinpot Alley	do	10,697	3,214	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual leases.
467 Burburgate	do	107,420	74,453	7 " 1891	
475 Bourbah	do	8,260	420	7 " 1891	
491 Yetman	do	50,222	47,331	7 " 1891	
505 Bogo Bogolong	do	43,141	11,418	13 May, 1890	Designed for annual leases.
506 Slaughter-house Plains	do	7,100	7,100	7 Aug., 1891	Recommended for annual lease.
508 Kookabarrugong	do	8,500	2,417	31 Dec., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
513 Genanagie	do	72,600	7,139	7 Aug., 1891	do do
518 Moombooldool	do	43,900	23,195	7 " 1891	Designed for annual leases, and occupation license.
523 Arrarownie	do	46,500	46,500	7 " 1891	
529 Yalgogrin, South	do	62,760	59,285	31 Dec., 1891	
544 Tarriaro	do	69,596	54,926	13 May, 1890	
547 Bolero Block A, North	do	14,846	12,446	31 Dec., 1891	For occupation license; about 4,700 acres for annual lease.
550 Biambil	do	6,820	3,494	7 Aug., 1891	
551 Dandaloo	do	10,769	1,000	7 " 1891	Designed for annual lease.
556 Balladoran	do	40,656	20,581	21 June, 1892	do do
557 Oura	do	2,988	2,033	31 Dec., 1891	do do
558 Euroka	do	13,564	695	7 Aug., 1891	Measured for sale.
580 Belar	do	40,042	34,305	7 " 1891	
581 Millie	do	19,816	4,866	31 Dec., 1891	
590 Quandary, South	do	6,200	2,354	20 Mar., 1891	Designed as annual leases.
592 Budgeon	do	4,810	1,201	24 Dec., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
595 Hoblingrah	do	15,027	15,027	7 Aug., 1891	do do
610 Embie	do	3,602	760	7 " 1891	do do
613 Opposite Deribong	do	6,400	1,522	7 " 1891	do do

Number and Name of Occupation License.	Division of Colony.	Estimated Area at date of division of Pastoral Holding.	Estimated Area at date of forfeiture, surrender, abandonment, or non-renewal.	Date of forfeiture, surrender, abandonment, or non-renewal.	Remarks.
618	Curra and Currawinnia	Central. 17,680	acres. 278	7 Aug., 1891	
628	Baan Baan, South	do 13,840	2,385	7 " 1891	
632	Back Daroualgie	do 9,100	9,071	21 June, 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 10th July, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
635	Nangunia and Warmatta	do 2,331	1,304	21 " 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 9th August, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
637	Ghoolendaadi	do 87,275	29,311	7 Aug., 1891	
641	Triangular Plain	do 464	Nil.	21 June, 1892	do do
643	Gunnedah Station	do 3,000	2,302	7 Aug., 1891	
655	Murrumbidgee	do 129,637	90,988	7 " 1891	Designed for annual lease.
656	Eugoura	do 24,613	14,652	21 June, 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 19th July, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
660	Narran	do 5,700	4,420	21 " 1892	do do
665	Dundellamel	do 6,184	5,005	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
667	Merool Baale Creek	do 28,418	1,899	21 June, 1892	
674	Tongamba	do 16,372	2,437	7 Aug., 1891	do do
679	Trigamon	do 43,629	43,629	21 June, 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 19th July, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.
686	Merah	do 97,702	53,278	7 Aug., 1891	
691	Wallangra	do 58,816	58,616	7 " 1891	
693	Goolhi	do 37,358	17,045	7 " 1891	
697	Willylaw	do 9,800	8,842	20 Mar., 1891	
714	Euroombadah	do 51,034	4,508	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
717	Norfolk	do 17,700	17,700	20 Mar., 1891	
730	Tannabar	do 8,425	8,425	7 Aug., 1891	
731	Bungebar	do 6,970	5,429	7 " 1891	
733	Bunglegumby	do 4,517	2,613	7 " 1891	Designed for annual lease.
736	.....	do 5,300	1,504	7 " 1891	Partly designed for annual lease.
737	.....	do 18,700	17,140	7 " 1891	Designed for annual lease.
738	.....	do 19,000	19,000	7 " 1891	
739	.....	do 21,400	21,400	7 " 1891	
740	.....	do 26,300	26,300	7 " 1891	
741	.....	do 30,200	30,200	7 " 1891	
742	.....	do 31,200	31,200	21 June, 1892	
743	.....	do 23,400	21,400	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
1	Wangaroo	Western 15,200	15,160	7 Aug., 1891	
6	Beemery	do 201,004	15,153	21 June, 1892	
10	Moolah	do 96,200	96,120	7 Aug., 1891	
24	Coan Downs	do 232,401	232,437	7 " 1891	
26	Tareola	do 190,689	190,329	21 June, 1892	
27	Mount King, East	do 124,000	124,000	27 Feb., 1891	Sold at auction, 31st March, 1891.
41	Wyuna Downs	do 28,300	27	7 Aug., 1891	
45	Mootwingee	do 39,900	39,490	7 " 1891	Offered for auction, 10th May, 1892.
59	Gunniguldrie	do 38,400	36,834	7 " 1891	
68	Neckarboo	do 123,550	123,430	21 June, 1892	
73	Wilgha Downs	do 48,800	7,397	21 " 1892	
79	Keewong	do 120,700	120,700	7 Aug., 1891	
83	Yarrawin	do 76,937	1,862	7 " 1891	
87	Makely	do 96,000	96,000	21 June, 1892	
91	Mallee Cliffs	do 144,800	143,980	21 " 1892	
94	Kemworth	do 91,352	6,140	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for annual lease.
96	Paddington	do 290,875	290,715	21 June, 1892	
97	Burtundy	do 65,420	65,100	7 Aug., 1891	Designed for occupation license in two lots.
100	Wyadra	do 34,619	2,683	21 June, 1892	
106	Tapalin	do 293,423	269,406	7 Aug., 1891	
108	Marooba	do 31,320	31,320	7 " 1891	
115	Roto	do 151,890	151,840	7 " 1891	
116	Murrin	do 69,950	69,890	7 " 1891	
126	Quinyambi	do 135,700	135,700	21 June, 1892	
127	Delalah	do 157,150	157,150	21 " 1892	
144	Uranaway	do 69,700	50,780	21 " 1892	
145	Yallock	do 129,700	129,700	7 Aug., 1891	
147	Booroomugga	do 64,200	3,053	31 Dec., 1891	
148	Gotgol	do 173,600	173,480	7 Aug., 1891	
150	Tibora	do 37,480	36,958	7 " 1891	
162	Dine Dine	do 112,300	80,540	31 Dec., 1891	42,605 acres, designed for annual leases.
166	Taringo Downs	do 64,000	64,000	27 Feb., 1891	Tender accepted, 15th January, 1892.
175	Torrens' Creek	do 33,700	28,580	21 June, 1892	
197	Urella Downs	do 63,850	64,850	27 Feb., 1891	Purchased at auction, 1st October, 1891.
220	Olive Downs	do 45,700	45,700	27 " 1891	Sold at auction, 31st March, 1891.
221	Euston	do 20,320	15,662	21 June, 1892	
223	Onepar	do 63,300	63,300	27 Feb., 1891	do do
243	Thule	do 45,500	46,450	7 Aug., 1891	
245	Willandra	do 188,705	60,068	7 " 1891	
248	Glennariff	do 142,353	6,196	7 " 1891	Designed for annual lease.
258	Murrawombi	do 118,323	3,677	7 " 1891	do do
315	Mooculta	do 69,553	22,734	21 June, 1892	Non-renewal reversed, 19th July, 1892, on account of payment of overdue license fee.

RETURN showing Pastoral Leases in the Central and Western Divisions which have, since December, 1889, been forfeited, surrendered, or abandoned.

Number and Name of Pastoral Lease.		Division of Colony.	Estimated Area at date of division of Pastoral Holding.	Estimated Area at date of forfeiture, surrender, or abandonment.	Date of forfeiture, surrender, or abandonment.	Remarks.
78	Denobollie	Central.	acres. 9,100	acres. 9,100	20 Mar., 1891	
137	Cumble	do	7,100	7,100	20 " 1891	
270	Dubbo	do	19,500	19,500	20 " 1891	Designed for annual lease.
363	Cumbil	do	8,880	8,800	20 " 1891	
427	Thinawindie	do	10,800	10,800	20 " 1891	
442	Yerra Yerra	do	3,213	3,450	1 Sept., 1891	Forfeiture reversed, 16th October, 1891, on account of payment of overdue rent.
491	Yetman	do	59,726	60,426	20 Mar., 1891	Designed for annual leases.
523	Arrarownic	do	47,000	47,000	20 " 1891	
592	Budgeon	do	4,776	5,028	13 May, 1892	Designed for annual lease.
595	Hoblingrah	do	14,077	14,077	1 Sept., 1891	do
608	Roberah or Morbi	do	3,920	3,838	1 " 1891	do
670	Mungle and Wallah	do	31,700	31,700	1 " 1891	
697	Willylaw	do	9,700	9,700	20 Mar., 1891	
716	Four-mile Creek	do	5,500	6,300	20 " 1891	do
717	Norfolk	do	18,200	18,200	20 " 1891	
720	Portadown	do	5,300	5,300	20 " 1891	
733	Bunglegumby	do	5,300	5,300	20 " 1891	do
27	Mount King, East	Western	124,000	124,000	13 May, 1892	
108	Marooba	do	30,111	30,111	13 " 1892	Forfeiture reversed on account of payment of overdue rent.
166	Taringo Downs	do	60,800	60,800	27 Feb., 1891	Tender accepted, 15th January, 1892.
175	Torrens' Creek	do	33,700	33,700	1 Sept., 1891	Purchased at auction, 1st October, 1891.
197	Urella Downs	do	64,650	64,650	1 " 1891	do do
243	Thule	do	45,495	45,495	13 May, 1892	
299	Olive Downs	do	19,400	19,400	13 " 1892	
313	Caryapundy Swamp, No. 2	do	32,000	32,000	27 Feb., 1891	Sold at auction, 31st March, 1891.
314	Caryapundy, West	do	32,400	32,400	27 " 1891	do do

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF JAMES BAKER, TWEED RIVER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th March, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers in connection with forfeiture of James Baker’s conditional purchase, Tweed River.”

(Mr. Nicoll, for Mr. Ewing).

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
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2. Declaration by James Baker. 19 May, 1887	2
3. The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton, to The District Surveyor, with minutes and enclosure. 30 May, 1887	2
4. The District Surveyor at Grafton to The Chairman, Local Land Board, with minutes and enclosure. 23 June, 1887	3
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No. 1.

Application for Conditional Purchase by J. Baker.

(C.P. No. 16, of 1887.) [Crown Lands Act of 1884, Part III, sections 24, 26, 42, and 47.]

Eastern Division—Land District of Murwillumbah—James Baker, applicant—area, 100 acres.

Murwillumbah, 19 May, 1887.

I HEREBY apply for 100 acres of Crown lands as original conditional purchase, and I tender the sum of £10, being a deposit of 2s. per acre thereon. A description of the land applied for is on the back hereof, and the prescribed declaration is attached hereto.

The land applied for is not improved.

To the Land Agent at Murwillumbah.

171—A

The

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £9 5s. 9d.]

The nature and position of the improvements are as follows :—

Description of the Land applied for.

Eastern Division, county of Rous, parish of Mooball, 100 acres, within special area notified in the *Gazette* on the day of 1887. Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of William Cashin's conditional purchase portion 43, and bounded thence by lines west 60 chains, then south, thence east, then north, to point of commencement.

I affixed the post referred to above on the 10th day of May, 1887.

JAMES BAKER.

This is the application marked A referred to in the annexed declaration of James Baker, made before me at Tweed this 19th May, 1887.—JOSHUA BRAY, J.P. This application, together with the deposit of £10, was lodged with me by James Baker, this 19th day of May, 1887, at 12 of the clock, noon.—JOSHUA BRAY, Land Agent at Murwillumbah. Confirmed. Forfeited, *Gazette*, 19/2/90. Non-fulfilment of conditions, and not within any holding.

No. 2.

Declaration by James Baker.

(C.P. No. 16, of 1887.)

[Crown Lands Act of 1884, Part III, sections 24, 26, 42, and 47.]

Declaration by Applicant for a Conditional Purchase.

I, JAMES BAKER, of Murwillumbah, farmer, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the applicant for the conditional purchase, as described in the application hereto annexed, and marked A, and that the several answers to the questions in the Schedule hereto are true and correct. And I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me, at Murwillumbah, this }
19th day of May, 1887,—

JAMES BAKER.

JOSHUA BRAY, J.P.

(C.P. 16, of 1887.)

[Crown Lands Act of 1884, Part III, sections 24, 26, and 47.]

Schedule.

(The answers to the following questions must be fully and accurately given).

1. What is your name? James Baker.
2. What is your age? Twenty-five.
3. State year and date of birth? Ninth August, 1861.
4. Are you married, single, or a widower? Single.
5. Where have you resided for the past two years? Tweed River.
And have you during that period borne any name or names other than [your present names; and, if so, what? No.
6. Have you been in the employment of any person during the last two years; if so, state of whom? No.
7. Do you intend using the land now applied for solely for your own use and benefit? Yes.
8. Have you entered into any agreement or arrangement by which any person other than yourself can acquire any interest in the land you apply for? No.
9. Is there any understanding between you and any person in reference to the land applied for that will tend to defeat or evade the provisions of the Crown Lands Act of 1884? No.
10. Are you under any obligation that will prevent you from fulfilling the law in regard to the land you apply for? No.
11. Do you hold any land from the Crown requiring residence at the present time? No.
12. Do you hold any conditional purchase or conditional leases; if so, state the Land District in which they are situated, and the respective dates of taking up the same? No.
13. Do you already hold a conditional purchase without conditions of residence under the Crown Lands Act of 1884?
14. Have you at any time made any conditional purchase of any kind under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or any repealed Acts?
15. If you hold conditional purchases, are they mortgaged or encumbered in any way; and, if so, to whom? No.
Do you understand the conditions of residence and fencing required by the Crown Lands Act of 1884? Yes.
Give your address and post town? Murwillumbah.

JAMES BAKER.

Signature of attesting witness.—JOSHUA BRAY, J.P.

No. 3.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton, to The District Surveyor.

[Crown Lands Act of 1884, section 26.]

Land District of Murwillumbah, C.P. No. 16, of 1887.

EXTRACT from an application for conditional purchase, lodged with the land agent, on the nineteenth day of May, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, by James Baker.

Description.

EASTERN division, county Rous; parish Mooball; 100 acres: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of *William Cashin's conditional purchase, portion 43, and bounded thence by lines west 60 chains, then south; thence east, then north, to point of commencement.

Post referred to affixed by applicant, on 10th May, 1887.

Examined.—A.A.B. Referred to the District Surveyor for report, or survey.

Land Board Office, Grafton, 30 May, 1887.

B. S. LEVICK
(for the Chairman).

Mr.

*See Appendix A.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Somerville to measure, if unobjectionable, in the form indicated by red tint on the attached tracing, in accordance with decision on Land Board papers, No. 87-2,902. Survey should be effected with a mean depth of 60 chains, with frontage to reserve No. 1,082, notified 21st January, 1884; the said reserve embraces Crown lands within 5 chains landward from high-water mark on the sea coast.—P. R. DONALDSON, District Surveyor, 8/5/88. No. 88-12.

Dealt with by survey, under letter No. 88-40, 17th July.—RICHD. N. SOMERVILLE, Temporary Salaried Surveyor.

Conditional purchase 87-16, Murwillumbah, James Baker.—This case is dependent upon, and awaits action on conditional purchase 86-73, William Cashin. Should that conditional purchase be disallowed, then the full area will be available for 87-16, otherwise 71 acres only will be available.—B.S.L., 24/6/87.

Conditional purchase 86-73. Disallowed on 12th March, 1888.—A.B., 20/4/88.

No. 4.

The District Surveyor, Grafton, to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton.

23 June, 1887.

Report of the District Surveyor, at Grafton, upon application for conditional lease, No. 87-16, of 19th May, 1887, under section 26 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, for 100 acres, parish of Mooball, county of Rous, by James Baker.

THIS application, under section 26, and made by James Baker, is described as indicated by red edging upon the attached tracing, marked "A," embracing part of a prior additional conditional purchase by* Wm. Cashin, No. 86-73, shown by blue edging as described, but it was submitted by my report, L.B.D., 86-3,887, that the applicant be allowed the option of having his additional conditional purchase declared void, or accepting the modified form, shown by blue hatching. This conditional purchase 87-16 is therefore dependent upon the action taken upon Cashin's additional conditional purchase, should he decide to accept the land in the form recommended, then this conditional purchase is submitted for survey of the balance of area within the described boundaries red hatching (about 71 acres). In the event of Cashin's additional conditional purchase being disallowed, the full area applied for, viz: 100 acres is recommended for survey, as there is apparently no objection to the application, the design submitted is strictly in accordance with the provisions of the 56th section of the Act of 1884.

*See Appendix B.

P. R. DONALDSON,
District Surveyor.

Cashin's additional conditional purchase 86-73 having been disallowed, it is submitted that conditional purchase 87-16 go on for survey of the full area applied for.—B.S.L., 4/5/88. Yes.—W.B., Chairman, 4/5/88. Mr. Gregg,—For issue of instructions—J.F.C., 7/5/88. Copy of application, with illustrative tracing, forwarded this day to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Somerville for survey, if unobjectionable.—J.F.C., 7/5/88. The Clerk in charge, Local Land Board, Grafton.

No. 5.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Somerville to The District Surveyor, Grafton.

Sir,

Lismore, 17 July, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing* 100 acres, numbered 59, in the parish of Mooball, in the county of Rous, conditionally purchased by James Baker, under the 26th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, measured by me on the 4th July, 1888, in accordance with instructions No. 88-12, dated 8th May.

Applicant's starting point (corner "C" on plan) was found on the ground.

The land is flat, half of it being heavily timbered ti-tree swamp, and the remainder thick scrub and heavy forest of bloodwood, turpentine, and mahogany.

Improvements none.

Within the Tweed and Richmond Rivers Gold-field.

I have, &c.,

RICHD. N. SOMERVILLE.

Licensed Surveyor, Temporary Staff.

R. 4,224-1,759. Mr. Callachor for charting.—P.R.D., 27/7/88. Mr. Buller,—To chart.—T.T.U., 28/7/88. Checked and charted.—T. BULLER, 31/7/88. The Chief Draftsman,—Survey approved.—P. R. DONALDSON, District Surveyor, 3/8/88.

The area defined as portion 59 of 100 acres is covered by this application, which is for an original conditional purchase, and there is no objection to its confirmation. There are no improvements. Certified tracing of plan herewith, also tracing for Conditional Purchase Inspector.—P. R. DONALDSON, District Surveyor, 3/8/88.

The Chairman, Local Board, Brunswick.—F.F., 20/10/88. Selector notified to appear on 20th October, 1888, at Brunswick.

No. 6.

Decision of Local Land Board.

New South Wales, } Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4.)
to wit.

WHEREAS on the 20th day of October, 1888, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the application made by James Baker for conditional purchase of 100 acres, selected 19th May, 1887, at Murwillumbah, county of Rous, parish of Mooball, should be confirmed or otherwise, and having taken evidence

88-3 528
C.P. 87-10
100 acres
19 May, 1887;
Section 20.

evidence and inquired into the said matter, we confirm the application of 100 acres, being measured portion 59 in county of Rous, parish of Mooball, and order fencing, as per class 10, on all exterior boundaries.

Given under our hands, at the Court-house, at Brunswick, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 20th day of October, 1888,—

FRED. TROLLOPE, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, Member.

No appeal lodged. Certificate may now issue.—A.B., 19/11/88. Confirmation certificate issued, and Land Agent informed, 19/11/88. Referred to District Surveyor.—A.B., 19/11/88. Plans and registers noted in District Survey Office.—R.T.T. (*pro* District Surveyor), 28/11/88. The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton,—For Inspection, January, 1889.—A.B., 29/11/88. Referred to Inspector West for report, 13/2/89.

No. 7.

Mr. Inspector G. W. West to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton.

REPORT by Conditional Purchase Inspector George W. West on conditional purchase No. 87-16, of 100 acres, in the land district of Murwillumbah, held by James Baker, the application for which was confirmed by the Local Land Board on the 20th October, 1888.

Sir,

Casino, 6 June, 1889.

In obedience to your instructions of the 13th February, 1889, I have the honor to furnish the following report, and to state that having regard to the relationship which, in the matter of residence, fencing, &c., exists, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, between conditional purchases of the same series and conditional leases granted by virtue of them. I have been careful to ascertain whether any condition attaching to the above described purchase has been fulfilled wholly or in part on other land, and to embody in this report any information on this point which I have succeeded in collecting, as well as to illustrate the report by exhibiting on the accompanying tracing the positions of any fencing or other improvements that have been made on the land.

I visited and inspected the land on the 18th May, 1889, and then found it not occupied and not used by selector.

The Conditional purchaser was at that time not resident upon the land.

From what I could ascertain, and having regard to observations of my own, I consider that since date of confirmation of the application residence was carried out in the following places, and during the following periods:—No. of conditional purchase or lease on which the residence has been carried out, 87-16; whether purchase or lease, purchase; No. of portion, 59; date of commencement of residence, not commenced; if continuously resident during the whole period I have written "Yes," if not I have written "No." No.

In addition to the fencing I found the following improvements on the land forming the subject of this report:—Description of improvements, nil.

Taking into account the foregoing, and having regard to the following considerations, I am of opinion—That the requirements of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 in regard to residence have not been fulfilled; that the requirements of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 in regard to fencing have been fulfilled; that the requirements of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 in regard to other improvements have been fulfilled.

No residence of any sort erected, or no improvements. It was stated to me selector lives on the Tweed and does not intend to live here.

Recommend this case for inquiry.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE W. WEST.

James Baker notified to appear (through police) on 14th October, 1889, at Brunswick, this 6th September, 1889.

No. 8.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton, to Mr. J. Baker.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } Crown Lands Act of 1884.

You are hereby notified to attend at the Court-house at Brunswick, on the fourteenth day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter or question stated at the foot hereof will be investigated.

On proof of due service of this notice, the investigation may proceed whether you appear in Court or not.

Given under my hand, at Grafton, this 6th day of September, 1889.

FRED. TROLLOPE,
Acting Chairman.

Matter for Investigation.

Inquiry into conditional purchase 87-16, of 100 acres, made 19th May, 1887, at Murwillumbah, county Rous, parish Mooball.

Declaration of Service.

I, DENTS JOHN CAHILL, of Murwillumbah, constable, sincerely declare and affirm that on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1889, I served a copy of the within notice upon James Baker, the person to whom it is addressed, by serving him personally at his usual place of occupation; and I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided, for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me, at Murwillumbah, this }
12th day of October, 1889,— }

D. J. CAHILL.

E. A. BARRINGTON,
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

No. 9.
Decision of Local Land Board.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } Crown Lands Act of 1884--(Part II., section 14, Sub-section 4).

WHEREAS, on the 14th day of October, 1889, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the conditions of the law have been complied with by James Baker on conditional purchase No. 87-16, of 100 acres, made 19th May, 1887, at Murwillumbah, county Rous, parish Mooball; inquiry under the 20th section of the Act, 1884; and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we find that the conditions have not been fulfilled, and forfeit the conditional purchase,

Given under our hands at the Court-house, Brunswick, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 14th day of October, 1889,—

FREDK. TROLLOPE, Chairman.
JOSIUA BRAY, Member.

Referred to the District Surveyor, in terms of Circular 86-19.— B. S. LEVICK (*pro* Chairman), 21/10/89.

The land in question, viz., portion 59, parish of Mooball, county of Rous, is not situated within the boundaries of any pastoral holding. The land is not of any special value, but as one of the lines of the Grafton and Tweed railway is marked through it, I recommend that it be notified as a reserve for railway purposes, under section 103 of the land Act of 1884. Description and tracing enclosed.— P. R. DONALDSON, District Surveyor, October, 1889.

No appeal lodged.—W.S., 11/11/89. For forfeiture, in accordance with the provisions of the 39th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.—F.H.W. S.F. 6/12/89. Forfeiture approved.—J.N.B. 9/12/89. Situated within land not included in any holding.—G.H.K. 12/12/89. Applicant and Chairman informed of intended forfeiture, 16/12/89. Forfeited, *Gazette*, 19/2/90

[Enclosure.]

Crown Lands Act of 1884 (Part II, Section 14, Sub-section 1.)

New South Wales, }
to wit. } Caption to Deposition of Witnesses.

The examination of George Wolfe West, of Lismore, in the Colony of New South Wales, Inspector of Conditional Purchases in the said Colony.

WHEREAS it has been alleged that the conditions of the law have not been complied with by James Baker on conditional purchase 87-16, of 100 acres, made 19th May, 1887, at Murwillumbah, county Rous, parish Mooball, under the 20th section of the Act, 1884, and it hath been found necessary to investigate the said matter on oath, the depositions of the several witnesses are appended hereto.

George Wolfe West, sworn, saith: I am Conditional Purchase Inspector for this district; I inspected this selection on 18th May, 1889, and found no one there and no habitation of any sort; no improvements; I was informed selector lived on the Tweed, and did not intend to hold this conditional purchase; I have heard him called three times, and he does not appear.

Sworn before us, at Brunswick, this }
14th day of October, 1889,— }

GEORGE W. WEST.

FREDK. TROLLOPE, Acting Chairman.
JOSIUA BRAY, Member.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton.
(C.S. 89-3,236; C.P. 87-16.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 16 December, 1889.

Referring to the report of the inquiry held by the Local Land Board, Grafton, on the 14th October, 1889, respecting the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that the Minister for Lands has approved of this purchase being declared forfeited at as early a date as practicable.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER

(For the Under Secretary).

100 acres,
selected at
Murwillumbah
on 19th May,
1887, by James
Baker.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Baker.
(C.S. No. 89-3,236; C.P. No. 87-16.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 16 December, 1889.

With regard to the conditional purchase of 100 acres applied for by you at Murwillumbah, under the 26th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, which was the subject of inquiry before the Local Land Board, Grafton, on the 14th October, 1889, I am directed to inform you that, under the report of the Board referred to, the Minister for Lands has decided the purchase, together with all additional (if any) shall be brought forward for forfeiture at as early a date as practicable.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 12.

Office Memorandum.

Conditional purchase, 87-16, Murwillumbah, J. Baker, portion 59, 100 acres, county Rous, parish Mooball.

THE District Surveyor states that the land, which is unimproved, is not of any special value, and recommends that it be notified as a reserve for railway purposes.

Not within any holding.

C.C., 14/1/90.

Forfeited conditional purchase 87-16, Murwillumbah, portion 59, of 100 acres, forfeited, 19/2/90. Submitted the above conditional purchase be notified as a reserve for railway purposes, under the 103rd section of the Act of 1884, as recommended by the District Surveyor.—R.H.D., 26/2/90. F.H.W. (for the Under Secretary). 3/3/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 3/3/90. Under Secretary for Mines, with three slips, informed, 24/4/90. Charted plan and book noted.—C.S., 20/6/90.

No. 13.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 February, 1890.

FORFEITED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES NOT WITHIN ANY HOLDING.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that the under-mentioned portions of Crown land, conditionally purchased under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861; Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875; the Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880; the Crown Lands Act of 1884; and the Crown Lands Act of 1889, as well as all conditional leases of rights attached thereto, are hereby declared forfeited; but such forfeiture shall not take effect until the expiration of thirty clear days after this notification.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Number of conditional purchase, 87-16; purchaser, James Baker; date of purchase, 19th May, 1887; district, Murwillumbah; area, 100 acres; section of the Act, 26th; county, Rouse; parish, Mooball; papers, 89-28,611; charting No., R. 1,224; portion No., 59.
Examined.—H.C., 28/4/92.

No. 14.

Executive Council Minute.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 8 March, 1890.

RESERVES FROM SALE UNDER THE 103RD AND 101ST SECTIONS OF THE CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884. It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portions of Crown land described in the annexed schedule, be reserved from sale under the 103rd and 101st sections of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, for the purposes mentioned in connection therewith.

HIS Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Registration No., Miscellaneous, 90-3,755; area, 100 acres; reserve No., 11,114; county, Rous; parish, Mooball; area portion No., 59; purpose of reservation, for railway purposes.

The Executive Council advise that the recommendation herein set forth be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 90-12, 12/3/90. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 12/3/90. Confirmed, 18/3/90. . Gazetted, and Land Agent informed, 22/3/90.

No. 15.

Gazette Notice.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT,
to wit. } BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy
Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint
(I.S.) Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
CARRINGTON, of New South Wales and its Dependencies.
Governor.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the 103rd section of the "Crown Lands Act of 1884," I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Governor of the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby proclaim that the land specified in the Schedule appended hereto shall be and is hereby reserved from sale for railway purposes, that is to say,—

EASTERN DIVISION.

Land District of Murwillumbah.

No. 11,114. County of Rouse, parish of Mooball, containing an area of 100 acres. The Crown lands within the boundaries of measured portion 59,—as shown on plan catalogued R. 424-1,759.
[Ms. 90-3,755.]

Given under my hand and seal at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

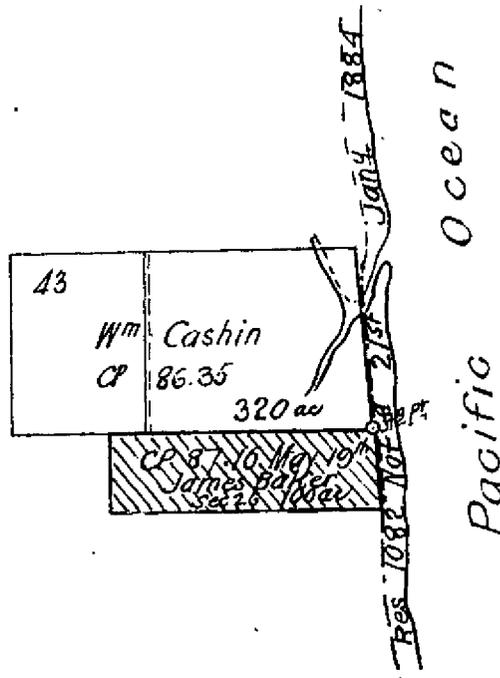
God Save the Queen!

[Three plans.]

TRACING

Showing by red tint (black hatching on this tracing) CP 87.16
 of May 19th Sec: 26. 100 ac by James Baker
 Parish of Mooball
 County of Ross.

Scale 40 Chains to an Inch



(Sig. 171-)

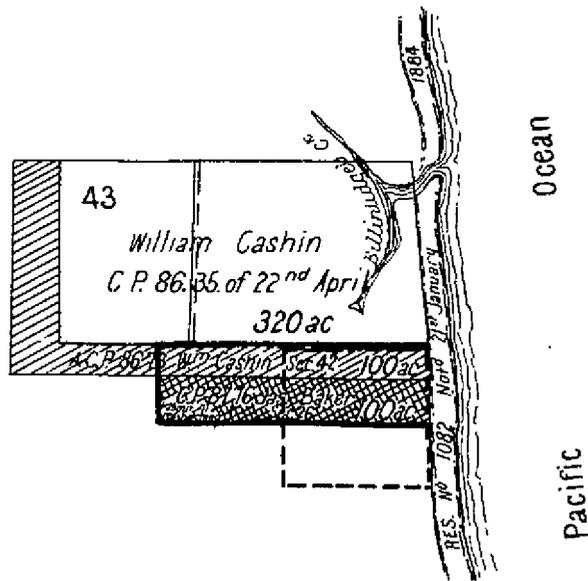
Traced by R.M.
Exam'd by J.F.

77^{cc}
A
DIAGRAM

Enclosure to N^o 4.

in connection with Application N^o 87.16 by James Baker
under Sec^o 26 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884

PARISH of Mooball COUNTY of Ross Eastern DIVISION
to accompany report to the Chairman of the Local Land Board at Grafton



Red edging on original tracing shown here thus 

Blue do do do do 

Red hatching do do do 

Blue do do do do 

Date ^g F.B.N
4th June 1887
Exam^d H.M. 29 Mar 92.

Scale 40 Chains to the Inch

(Sg^{ty}) P. R. Donaldson
District Surveyor.
Letto: N^o Date

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF ARTHUR BRICE IN THE QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th February, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers and reports relating to the case of Arthur Brice’s
“conditional purchase in the Queanbeyan district.”

(Mr. O’ Sullivan.)

SCHEDULE.

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[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £20 13s. 6d.]

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No. 1.
Declaration.

[C.P. No. 36 of 1886.]

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part III, sections 24, 26, and 47).

Declaration by applicant for a conditional purchase to accompany application.

I, ARTHUR BRICE, of Tuggeranong, labourer, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the applicant for the conditional purchase, as described in the application hereto annexed, and marked "A," and that the several answers to the questions in the schedule hereto are true and correct.

And I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me at Queanbeyan, this }
26th day of August, 1886,— }

ARTHUR BRICE.

ALFRED M. DULHUNTY, J.P.

[C.P. No. 36 of 1886.]

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part III, sections 24, 26, and 47).

SCHEDULE.

The answers to the following questions must be fully and accurately given:—

1. What is your name? Arthur Brice.
2. What is your age? Thirty-five years.
3. State year and date of birth? 14th November, 1851.
2. Are you married, single, a widower or widow? Single.
5. Where have you resided for the past two years, and have you during that period borne any name or names other than your present name; and, if so, what? At Tuggeranong. No.
6. Have you been in the employment of any person during the last two years? If so, state of whom? Mr. J. Cunningham.
7. Do you intend using the land now applied for solely for your own use and benefit? Yes.
8. Have you entered into any agreement or arrangement by which any person other than yourself can acquire any interest in the land you apply for? No.
9. Is there any understanding between you and any person in reference to the land applied for that will tend to defeat or evade the provisions of the Crown Lands Act of 1884? No.
10. Are you under any obligation that will prevent you from fulfilling the law in regard to the land you apply for? No.
11. Do you hold any land from the Crown requiring residence at the present time? No.
12. Do you hold any conditional purchases or conditional leases; if so, state the land district in which they are situated, and the respective dates of taking up the same? No.
- 13 and 14. Nil.
15. If you hold conditional purchases are they mortgaged or encumbered in any way, and, if so, to whom? No.
16. Do you understand the conditions of residence and fencing required by the Crown Lands Act of 1884? Yes.
17. Give your address and post town? Tuggeranong.

ARTHUR BRICE.

Witness: A. M. DULHUNTY, J.P.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

[C.P. No. 36 of 1886.] Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part III, sections 24, 26, and 47).
Application for Conditional Purchase.

Eastern Division, Land District of Queanbeyan; Arthur Brice; area, 121 acres.

To the Land Agent at Queanbeyan,—

Tuggeranong, 26 August, 1886.

I hereby apply for 121 acres of Crown lands, as an original conditional purchase, and I tender the sum of £12 2s., being a deposit of 2s. per acre thereon. A description of the land applied for is on the back hereof, and the prescribed declaration is attached hereto.

The land applied for is improved.

The nature and position of the improvements are as follows:—Hut on portion 94; fencing along western boundary; ringbarking and clearing.

Description of the land applied for:—Eastern Division, County of Cowley, Parish of Congwarra, 121 acres. Being measured portion No. 94 in above parish.

ARTHUR BRICE.

Present and all previous holdings of the same series.

Conditional purchase.—L.A. No., 36; date of application, 1886; area, 121 acres.

Conditional lease.—L.A. No., 13; date of application, 1886; area, 308 acres.

This is the application marked "A" referred to in the annexed declaration of Arthur Brice, made before me at Queanbeyan, this 26th August, 1886.

ALFRED M. DULHUNTY, J.P.

This application (together with the deposit of £12 2s. sterling), was lodged with me by Arthur Brice this 26th day of August, 1886, at 2 of the clock, afternoon.

C. H. EMERY,
Land Agent at Queanbeyan.

Confirmed, *vide* 87-4,681.—L.B., 18/8/87.

This application conflicts with George Hatcliffe's application for conditional lease, No. 11 of 1886; which fact was duly explained to the applicant, who was also warned as required by regulation.—C. H. EMERY, Crown Land Agent, 26/8/86. The Chairman of the Local Land Board, Cooma.

No. 2.

The District Surveyor, Cooma, to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Queanbeyan.

Conditional Purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan, dated 26th August. Arthur Brice, 121 acres; parish of Congwarra, county of Cowley, No. 86-387.

29 September, 1886.

THE application is for portion 94 of 121 acres as indicated by red edging on the enclosed diagram.

This case should be considered in conjunction with conditional purchase 86-33, and conditional lease 86-11, a full report upon which has been made.

If the claims of Messrs. Cunningham Brothers and G. Hatcliffe, are disallowed, there is still another difficulty, in that portion 94 is improved to the amount of £40 4s. 9d.; by brush fence, £9 15s.; ringbarking, £6 1s.; hut, £12; log fence, £9 1s. 3d.; and stacking, £3 7s. 6d. These were apparently effected while the land was held under additional conditional purchase 83-33, which was gazetted forfeited on the 31st December, 1885.

It is a question whether the improvements, although the property of the Crown, unless the first claim is re-established, are not useful for the occupation of the land and thus debar selection.

Further, the portion is within the boundaries of the leasehold area of holding No. 383; but this was gazetted on the 31st July, 1885, during the currency of A. J. Cunningham's additional conditional purchase 83-33.

Conditional lease 86-13, has been applied for in right of conditional purchase 86-36, and a report made thereon this day.

A. C. BETTS,
District Surveyor.

Court, Queanbeyan, 17/10/86. Notice to A. Brice, 18/10/86. Case adjourned for the reasons stated on L.B. 86-3,229.—Wm. J. CONDEN, Chairman. Land Board, Queanbeyan, 17/10/86. Registered notice to A. Brice, 2/8/87. Queanbeyan Court, 18/8/87.

No. 3.

The Acting Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma to Mr. A. Brice.

New South Wales, }
to wit. } Crown Lands Act of 1884.

You are hereby notified to attend at the Court-house, at Queanbeyan, on the 18th day of August, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter or question stated at the foot hereof will be investigated.

On proof of due service of this notice, the investigation may proceed whether you appear in Court or not.

Given under my hand, at Cooma, this 2nd day of August,— A. C. BETTS,
Acting Chairman.

Matter for investigation.

Your application for a conditional purchase of 121 acres, and a conditional lease of 308 acres, made at Queanbeyan on 26th August, 1886; conditional purchase 86-36, conditional lease 86-13.

Declaration of Service.

I, WILLIAM HARVEY BYRNES, of Cooma, clerk, Local Land Board Office, sincerely declare and affirm that on the 2nd day of August, 1887, I served a copy of the within notice upon Arthur Brice, Tuggeranong, *via* Queanbeyan, the person to whom it is addressed, by posting the same as a registered letter at the Cooma Post Office; and I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided, for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me at Cooma, this 15th day }
of August, 1887,—

W. H. BYRNES.

A. C. BETTS, J.P.

No. 4.

Decision of Local Land Board.

New South Wales, } Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).
to wit.

WHEREAS on the 18th day of August, 1887, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the conditional purchase noted hereunder should be confirmed or disallowed—Conditional purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan, 121 acres, applied for by Arthur Brice on 26th August, 1886—and having taken evidence, and inquired into the said matter, we find that the application is confirmed; applicant to pay £21 8s. 6d., the value of improvements, consisting of ringbarking, hut, and stacking.

The brush and log fencing on boundary lines are not of the prescribed classes under the Act requiring removal, and the Board do not consider them improvements to be paid for.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Local Land Board, at Queanbeyan, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 18th day of August, 1887,—

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
J. C. WOORE, Member.

Confirmation noted in the District Office.—J.F.E. (for the District Surveyor), 15/9/87. Applicant. Notice of confirmation, and agent informed, 16/9/87. Applicant called on to pay four instalments of £5 7s. 3d., £5 7s. 1d., £5 7s. 1d., £5 7s. 1d., annually, due from 15th December, 1887. Agent, Treasury, and Auditor-General informed. Class of fence has not been ordered.—W.O.R., 29/9/87. Mr. Salway. May be put down for next Court.—A.S., 20/9/87. Court at Queanbeyan, 13/10/87. Registered notice sent, 27/9/87. Six-wire fence to be erected.—A. C. BETTS, Chairman; J. C. WOORE, Member. Land Board, Queanbeyan, 13/10/87. Land Agent informed, and noted, 20/10/87. Inspector Manton to report.—W.H.B., 1/12/87.

No. 5.

The Acting Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma, to Mr. A. Brice.

New South Wales, } Crown Lands Act of 1884.
to wit.

You are hereby notified to attend at the Court-house, at Queanbeyan, on the 13th day of October, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter or question stated at the foot hereof will be investigated.

On proof of due service of this notice, the investigation may proceed whether you appear in Court or not.

Given under my hand, at Cooma, this 28th day of September, 1887,—

A. C. BETTS,
Acting Chairman.

Matter for Investigation.

The class of fencing to be erected upon conditional purchase 86-36 of 121 acres, confirmed 18th August, 1887; also class of fencing upon conditional lease 86-13 of 308 acres confirmed same date, and fixing rental thereon.

Declaration of Service.

I, WILLIAM HARVEY BYRNES, of Cooma, clerk, Local Land Board Office, sincerely declare and affirm that on the 29th day of September, 1887, I served a copy of the within notice upon Arthur Brice, Tuggeranong, *via* Queanbeyan, the person to whom it is addressed, by posting the same as a registered letter at the Cooma Post Office, and I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided, for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me, at Cooma, this 10th day }
of October, 1887,—

W. H. BYRNES.

A. C. BETTS, J.P.

No. 6.

Inspector W. A. Manton to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

REPORT by Conditional-Purchase-Inspector W. A. Manton on Conditional Purchase No. 86-36 of 121 acres, in the Land District of Queanbeyan, held by Arthur Brice, the application for which was confirmed by the Local Land Board on the 18th August, 1887.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 31 January, 1888.

In obedience to your instructions of the 1st December, 1887, I have the honor to furnish the following report, and to state that having regard to the relationship which, in the matter of residence, fencing, &c., exists, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, between conditional purchases of the same series and conditional leases granted by virtue of them, I have been careful to ascertain whether any condition attaching to the above-described purchase has been fulfilled wholly or in part on other land, and to embody in this report any information on this point which I have succeeded in collecting, as well as to illustrate the report by exhibiting on the accompanying tracing the positions of any fencing or other improvements that have been made on the land.

I visited and inspected the land on the 5th January, 1888, and then found it not occupied and not used by selector as a home.

In addition to the fencing I found the following improvements on the land forming the subject of report:—Description of improvements: Old hut, value, £5; 28 chains log fence, £9 14s; 121 acres packed, £18 3s.; £32 17s. When completed:—On the land at date of A. Brice selecting same.

Hut deserted; roof nearly all off; empty. No signs of residence. Selector not upon the land.

I have, &c.,

W. A. MANTON.

No signs of residence. For inquiry.—A.S., 5/3/88. Yes.—A. C. BETTS, 15/3/88. Registered notice to Arthur Brice, 5/6/88. Court at Queanbeyan, 28/6/88.

No. 7.

The Acting Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma, to Mr. A. Brice.

New South Wales }
to wit. } Crown Lands Act of 1884.

You are hereby notified to attend at the Court-house, at Queanbeyan, on the 28th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter or question stated at the foot hereof will be investigated.

On proof of due service of this notice, the investigation may proceed whether you appear in Court or not.

Given under my hand, at Cooma, this 5th day of June, 1888,—

A. C. BETTS,
Acting Chairman.

Matter for Investigation.

An inquiry as to residence on your conditional purchase of 121 acres, made at Queanbeyan on 26th August, 1886, and confirmed on 18th August, 1887, conditional purchase 86-36.

Declaration of Service.

I, WILLIAM HARVEY BYRNES, of Cooma, clerk, Local Land Board Office, sincerely declare and affirm that on the 12th day of June, 1888, I served a copy of the within notice upon Arthur Brice, Tuggeranong, *via* Queanbeyan, the person to whom it is addressed, by posting the same as a registered letter at the Cooma Post Office, and I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided, for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me, at Cooma, this 27th day }
of June, 1888,— }
A. C. BETTS, J.P.

W. H. BYRNES.

No. 8.

Caption to Depositions of Witnesses, &c.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 1).

The examination of William A. Manton, of Queanbeyan, in the Colony of New South Wales, Conditional Purchase Inspector.

WHEREAS it hath been alleged that the condition of residence had not been complied with by Arthur Brice upon conditional purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan, of 121 acres, confirmed 18th August, 1887, and it hath been found necessary to investigate the said matter on oath, the depositions of the several witnesses are appended hereto.

[Enclosure.]

THIS deponent, *Wm. A. Manton*, of Queanbeyan, in the Colony of New South Wales, Conditional Purchase Inspector, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—On the 5th January, 1888, I visited and inspected conditional purchase 86-36, of 121 acres, made at Queanbeyan on the 26th August, 1886, by Arthur Brice, and confirmed on the 18th August, 1887; there was an old hut on the land, almost roofless and empty; it had not the slightest indication of being resided in; selector was not on the land.

Sworn by this deponent, *Wm. A. Manton*, on this 28th }
June, 1888, at Queanbeyan, before us,— }

W. A. MANTON.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER, Member.

No. 9.

Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4.)

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 28th day of June, 1888, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the condition of residence has been complied with on the conditional purchase hereunder particularised: Conditional purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan, applied for by Arthur Brice, at Queanbeyan, on 26th August, 1886, and confirmed on 18th August, 1887; and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we find that the condition of residence has not been complied with, and this conditional purchase should, therefore, be forfeited.

Given under our hands, at Court-house, Queanbeyan, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 28th day of June, 1888,—

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER, Member.

For report as to the advisableness of the land embraced by within-mentioned conditional purchase and lease taken in right thereof, being proclaimed special area reserve, &c.—A. SALWEY (for the Acting Chairman), 6/8/88. The District Surveyor.

The land is situated within the boundaries of the leasehold area No. 383, Eastern Division, and will probably be notified as a reserve from sale and lease pending legislation.—J.F.C. (for the District Surveyor), 7/8/88. The Chairman.

No. 10.

Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co. to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 10 July, 1888.

As agents for Arthur Brice we have the honor to state that, at a meeting of the Land Board held here on 28th June last, his conditional purchase 86-36, of 121 acres, county of Cowley, parish of Congwarra, was recommended for forfeiture on the grounds of non-residence. This is a very hard case, as the man had not received any notice until a few weeks ago that his application had been confirmed, and immediately he did so he left his employer, Mr. C. H. M'Keahnie, of Borroombah, to go to his selection, and now he is informed that it is recommended for forfeiture. It is the more hard as he had been informed by Messrs. Cunningham Brothers and Mr. M'Keahnie and others who were under that impression, that the land he applied for as conditional purchase and conditional lease had been withdrawn from sale and lease, being a forfeited selection with the leasehold area of Messrs. Cunningham Brothers.

Again, on account of Brice's having left his employer to go and live on his selection, he is, by the conditional purchase being forfeited, now thrown out of work.

We think, under these circumstances, that his case is one well worthy of consideration, and if you can see your way clear to have the forfeiture reversed it will be an act of justice to do so. The man is quite willing and ready to go and live on his selection, and comply with all the conditions of the Act.

Trusting you will give this matter your favourable consideration, and have the forfeiture reversed.

We have, &c.,

A. M. DULHUNTY & CO.

(Per E.H.O.),

Agents for Arthur Brice.

May be referred to the Chairman and writer informed.—T.B.S., 10/8/88. W.H.C., 14/8/88.
Yes.—F.H.W. (for Under Secretary), 14/8/88. A. M. Dulhunty & Co.—H.L.T., 18/8/88. The
Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.—F.H.W. (for Under Secretary), B.C., 18/8/88.

88-5,009, L.B. Papers in this case forwarded to Head Office, 8/8/88. Date of confirmation, 18/8/87. No instalments on account of improvements (conditional purchase or conditional lease) received.—W.O.R., 25/8/88.

Mr. Salwey,—Now forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands, as the papers L.B. 88-5,009 were sent to him on 8/8/88, when the conditional purchase was recommended for forfeiture.—A.S. (for the Acting Chairman.) The Under Secretary for Lands. Land Board Office, Cooma, 10/9/88.

No. 11.

The Acting Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part III, section 39).

WHEREAS Arthur Brice applied at the Land Office at Queanbeyan, on the 26th day of August, 1886, for 121 acres of Crown lands, situated in the Eastern Division, county of Cowley, parish of Congwarra, being C.P. No. 36, of 1886, and afterwards on the 18th day of August, 1887, the Local Land Board confirmed the said application, the said Board hereby reports that, after due inquiry held for that purpose, the said Board is of opinion that the prescribed conditions of residence have not been fulfilled on the before-mentioned conditional purchase.

Given under my hand, at the office of the Local Land Board, at Cooma, this 7th day of August, 1888,—

ALFRED SALWEY

(For the Acting Chairman).

Lease 7,398, 48th clause. Taken in right of within-mentioned conditional purchase, and papers of same are now herewith. For forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of the 39th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.—F.H.W. C.O., 20/9/88.

Forfeiture approved.—J.N.B., 22/9/88. Applicant and Chairman informed, 5/11/88. Within the leasehold area of Congwarra holding, No. 383, Eastern Division.—A.B.M.

No. 12.

Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co., to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 27 December, 1888.

We have the honor to state that on the 10th July last, we wrote to the Honorable the Minister for Lands in reference to a conditional purchase of A. Brice, county of Cowley, parish of Congwarra, No. 86-36; and on the 18th August we received a reply from the Under Secretary, stating that the papers in connection with the case were with the Local Land Board at Cooma. As we have heard nothing from the Board in reference to same, we shall feel obliged by your giving the case your earliest consideration, and if possible, comply with the wishes expressed in ours of the date above mentioned.

We have, &c.,

A. M. DULHUNTY & CO.

(Per E.H.O.),

Agents for Arthur Brice.

Conditional purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan. Conditional purchase within referred to was recommended for forfeiture for non-residence, 28th June, 1888, and the recommendation has been approved of by the Minister on 5th November, 1888.—W.O.R., 7/1/89. Mr. Salwey.

The writer may be informed, and this letter forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands.—A.S., 18/1/89. Mr. A. Brice, care of A. M. Dulhunty & Co., informed, 18/1/89. The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., Local Land Board, 18/1/89.

No. 13.

Office Memorandum.

Arthur Brice.—Conditional Purchase, 86-36, Queanbeyan, 26th section, 121 acres.

THIS conditional purchase was applied for, 26th August, 1886, and confirmed 18th August, 1887, a registered notice to attend Court being sent to applicant, 2nd of that month. The case was again before the Board for the purpose of fixing the class of fence to be erected, 13th October, 1887. Notice to attend being sent by registered letter, 27th September. The inquiry as to the fulfilment of conditions was held 28th June, 1888. The registered notice to attend being posted to applicant, 5th of same month, who, however, did not attend on any of these occasions. The conditional purchase was recommended for forfeiture, and the forfeiture approved, 22nd September last, but has not yet been gazetted. On the 10th July, 1888, Messrs. Dulhunty and Co. wrote urging reversal of forfeiture as an act of justice, stating that Brice, the selector, had only a few weeks previously received the notice of confirmation, upon receipt of which he immediately left his employment to go to the selection, when he was informed that it was recommended for forfeiture, owing to the non-fulfilment of the conditions of residence. This letter was forwarded to the Chairman, and returned by him, as the papers of the case had previously been sent to this Department. Dulhunty & Co., through the Chairman, again urge reconsideration of Brice's case. It may be pointed out that although the conditional purchase was confirmed 18th August, 1887, the certificate of confirmation was not posted to applicant till the 16th September following, and the inspection took place the following 5th January, *i.e.*, four and a half months after date of confirmation, and three and a half months after the date notice was posted to Brice, the selector.

W. H. C., F. H. W., 1/3/89.

May perhaps pass on the distinct understanding that selector must comply strictly with the requirements of the law as to residence for the balance of three and a half years.—S.F., 9/3/89. Approved.—J.N.B., 20/3/89. Inform selector.—W.H.C., 3/4/89. A. Brice, care of Dulhunty & Co., informed, 12/4/89. Mr. Yorke to note; then send to Chairman of the Board.—W.H.C., 23/4/89.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. A. Brice.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 April, 1889.

Referring to the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the conditional purchase in question will be allowed to pass, on the distinct understanding that you must comply strictly with the requirements of the law as to residence for the balance of three and a half years.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER

(For the Under Secretary).

Queanbeyan; conditional purchase 86-36; 26th August, 1886; 121 acres; Arthur Brice.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

27 May, 1889.

THE enclosed papers referring to the conditional purchase noted in the margin are retransmitted to the Chairman of the Local Land Board, Cooma, for necessary local action in view of the Minister's decision of the 9th March last, which is to the effect that "the conditional purchase may pass, on the distinct understanding that the selector must comply strictly with the requirements of the law as to residence for the balance of three and a half years."

Conditional purchase 86-36; Arthur Brice, Queanbeyan; 121 acres.

W.H.C.

(For the Under Secretary), B.C.

At confirmation improvements (section 41) were valued and appraised at £21 8s. 6d. The selector, on 16th September, 1887, was called upon to pay first instalment within three months from such date; this he neglected to do. A reminder issued 14th January, 1888, but failed to bring about the desired payment. Similar action has been taken with regard to attached conditional lease 7,398, upon which the improvements were appraised at £44 9s. Two payments in each case are now considerably overdue Submitted.—W.O.R., 4/6/89.

The selector may be informed that unless the payments due are made within one month from this date the conditional purchase and conditional lease will again come before the Board, with a view to forfeiture.—A.S., 5/6/89.

Arthur Brice, care of A. M. Dulhunty, informed, 5/6/89. Resubmit, July, 1889. First and second instalments now paid, *vide* L.B. 89-3,464 herewith.—T.B., 28/6/89. Original conditional purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan. For inspection, in August 1889.—A.S., 12/6/89. Inspector Manton to report, 3/9/89. Third and fourth instalments paid, *vide* 91-9,930 L.B. enclosed.

No. 16.

The Crown Land Agent, Queanbeyan, to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, Queanbeyan, 19 June, 1889.

A sum of £10 14s. 4d. has been paid this day for first and second instalments in payment for improvements on the conditional purchase referred to in the margin.

C.P., No. 86-36; Arthur Brice.

I have, &c.,

C. J. B. HELM,

Crown Land Agent.

No. 17.

No. 17.

Inspector W. A. Manton to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

REPORT by Conditional-Purchase-Inspector W. A. Manton on conditional purchase, No. 86-36, of 121 acres, in the Land District of Queanbeyan, held by Arthur Brice, the application for which was confirmed by the Local Land Board on the 18th August, 1887.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 30 September, 1889.

In obedience to your instructions of the 3rd September, 1889, I have the honor to furnish the following report, and to state that having regard to the relationship which, in the matter of residence, fencing, &c., exists, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, between conditional purchases of the same series and conditional leases granted by virtue of them, I have been careful to ascertain whether any condition attaching to the above-described purchase has been fulfilled wholly or in part on other land, and to embody in this report any information on this point which I have succeeded in collecting, as well as to illustrate the report by exhibiting on the accompanying tracing the positions of any fencing or other improvements that have been made on the land.

I visited and inspected the land on the 6th September, 1889, and then found it occupied and used by selector as a home.

The conditional purchaser was at that time resident upon the land above described.

From what I could ascertain, and having regard to observations of my own, I consider that since date of confirmation of the application residence was carried out in the following places, and during the following periods:—No. of conditional purchase or lease on which the residence has been carried out—86-36. Whether purchase or lease—Purchase. No. of portion—94.

In addition to the fencing I found the following improvements on the land forming the subject of this report:—Description of improvements: Slab hut, two rooms. Value: £20.

Taking into account the foregoing, and having regard to the following considerations, I am of opinion—

That the requirements of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 in regard to residence have been fulfilled.

That the requirements of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 in regard to fencing have been fulfilled.

That the requirements of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 in regard to other improvements have been fulfilled.

Single man, hut comfortable, and contains everything to make it habitable.

The place seems to be used as a *bona-fide* residence.

I have, &c.,

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

W. A. MANTON.

Original conditional purchase, 86-36, Queanbeyan. Residence appears satisfactory to date. For inspection again in August, 1890.—A.S., 12/11/89. Yes.—A. C. BETTS, 16/11/89. Original conditional purchase, 86-36, Queanbeyan. For inspection again in August, 1890.—A.S., 6/1/90. Inspector Spicer, 10/7/90.

No. 18.

Office Memorandum.

Part of Road from the Tidbinbilla and Uriyarra Road towards Tharwa, parish of Congwarra, county of Cowley.

LAND for the above-mentioned road having been resumed under the 110th clause of Act 48th Victoria No. 18 by notice in the *Government Gazette* of 30th August, 1889, folio 5,903, it is hereby intimated that a certain area specified in schedule below has been resumed for that road from the undermentioned conditional purchase.

18th October, 1889.

A. J. STOPPS.

Land District of Queanbeyan.

No. of conditional purchase, 86-36; catalogued No. of plan, C. 668-1,793; No. 94, parish Congwarra; name of conditional purchaser, Arthur Brice; original area of portion, 121 acres; area resumed for road, 2 acres 0 roods 10 perches; present area of portion, 118 acres 3 roods 30 perches.

Forwarded for the information of the Chairman and for necessary action as to refund.—W.H.C. (for the Under Secretary, Department of Lands), B.C., 2/12/89. Applicant Refund Order No. 89-135, value 4s. 1d. Agent and Treasury informed, 24/12/89.

No. 19.

Mr. A. Brice to Mr. E. C. Harris.

Lanyon, 24 July, 1890.

I HEREBY authorise Mr. E. C. Harris, of Queanbeyan, to act as my agent in the taking up of a conditional purchase at the Land Office, Queanbeyan, on Thursday, 31st instant; also conditional lease; and to lodge application for same with the Crown Lands Agent.

ARTHUR BRICE.

No. 20.

Declaration by E. C. Harris.

[C.P. No. 96 of 1890.]

Crown Lands Acts Regulation, No. 46.

Declaration to accompany application for an Additional Conditional Purchase.

I, EDWIN CHARLES HARRIS, of Queanbeyan, clerk, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that Arthur Brice is the applicant for the conditional purchase, as described in the application hereto annexed and marked "A," and that the statements contained in such application are true in substance and effect; and

I

I also solemnly declare and affirm that the several answers to the questions in the schedule hereto are true and correct; and I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me, at Queanbeyan, this 31st day }
of July, 1890,—

E. C. HARRIS.

A. M. DALHUNTY, J.P.

SCHEDULE.

THE answers to the following questions must be fully and accurately given. The word "applicant," for the purpose of the following questions, and the answers thereto, means the person, corporation, company, or partnership in whose name the additional conditional purchase is to stand.

1. What is the applicant's name, style, or title? Arthur Brice.
2. What is the applicant's age? —
3. Is the applicant single, married, widower, or widow?
4. What is the name of the applicant's husband?
5. When and where was the applicant married?
6. Is the applicant judicially separated from her husband? If so, state when and by what Court the decree for separation was made?
7. What separate estate is the applicant possessed of?
8. Is the applicant incorporated or registered? If so, give particulars.
9. Is the applicant entitled to acquire and hold land in New South Wales?
10. If the applicant is a partnership, how many members are there in such partnership?
11. How did the applicant acquire the conditional purchase in virtue of which the present application is made? By conditional purchase.
12. Has the applicant ever made any original or additional conditional purchase under section 47 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884? If so, give particulars? No.
13. Is the land now applied for to be used solely for the applicant's own use and benefit? Yes.
14. Is there any agreement or arrangement by which any person other than the applicant can acquire any interest in, or obtain the use of the land now applied for? No.
15. Is there any understanding between the applicant and any person that will tend to defeat or evade the provisions of the law as to conditional purchases? No.

[Enclosure.]

Crown Lands Regulations No. 45.

[C.P. No. 96 of 1890.]

Application for a Conditional Purchase.

RECEIVED by me this 31st day of July, 1890, at 10 o'clock, together with a deposit of £20, and survey fee of £6 10s., and the following documents:—Forms 9 and 10, Crown Lands Act, agent's authority, and sketch.

C. J. B. HELM,
Land Agent.
31 July, 1890.

I HEREBY apply, on behalf of Arthur Brice, for 200 acres of Crown land, hereunder described, as an additional conditional purchase. The prescribed declaration is attached hereto. Particulars of all purchases and leases of the series are given on the back hereof. The land applied for is improved. The nature and position of the improvements are as follow:—Fencing. A corner of the land applied for is the south-west corner post of portion No. 94, parish Congwarra, county Cowley.

E. C. HARRIS,
Queanbeyan.

Description of the land applied for.

Parish of Booroomba, county of Cowley, Land District of Queanbeyan, in the Eastern Division: Commencing at the south-west corner of portion 94, parish of Congwarra; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundary of that portion eastward to the Tidbinbilla River; thence on the south eastward by that stream; thence on the southward by part of the north boundary of conditional pre-lease No. 4,548, same parish, westward to the east boundary of travelling stock reserve No. 13, now cancelled; thence north-westerly along that boundary to the commencing point, and containing 200 acres (more or less) and measured portion No. 29 of 180 acres; in all, 200 acres (more or less).

Present and all previous conditional purchases and conditional leases of the same series.

Conditional purchases:

Land Agent's No., 86-36; date of application, 26th August, 1886; area, 118 acres 3 roods 30 perches. Land Agent's No., 90-96; date of application, 31st July, 1890; area, 200 acres.

Conditional leases:

Land Agent's No., 86-13; date of application, 26th August, 1886; area, 308 acres. Land Agent's No., 90-37; date of application, 31st July, 1890; area, 600 acres.

This is the application, marked A, referred to in the annexed declaration made before me by Edwin Charles Harris, at Queanbeyan, this 31st day of July, 1890.

A. M. DALHUNTY, J.P., &c.

No. 21.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma, to The District Surveyor.

Land District of Queanbeyan.

Crown Lands Act of 1884, section 42, conditional purchase No. 96, of 1890.

EXTRACT from an application for conditional purchase, lodged with the Land Agent on the 31st day of July, 1890, at 10 of the clock forenoon, by E. C. Harris, on behalf of Arthur Brice, Lanyon. Deposit paid, £20; survey fee paid, £6 10s.

Description.

Eastern Division, county Cowley, parishes Booroomba and Congwarra, 200 acres: Commencing at the south-west corner of portion 94, parish of Congwarra; and bounded thence on the north by the south boundary of that portion eastwards to the Tidbinbilla River; thence on the south-eastward by that stream; thence on the southward by part of the north boundary of conditional pre-lease, No. 4,548,

same parish, westward, to the east boundary of travelling stock reserve No. 13, now cancelled; thence north-westerly along that boundary to the commencing point, and containing 200 acres (more or less), and measured portion No. 29, of 180 acres; in all 200 acres (more or less).

A corner of the land applied for is the south-west corner post of portion No. 91, parish Congwarra. The land applied for is alleged to be improved. The nature and position of the improvements being as follows:—Fencing.

Present and all previous holdings of the same series.

Conditional purchases:

No. 36; date, 26th August, 1886; area, 118 acres 3 roods 30 perches. No. 96; date, 31st July, 1890; area, 203½ acres. Total, 318 acres 3 roods 30 perches.

Conditional leases:

No. 13; date, 26th August, 1886; area, 308 acres. No. 67; date, 31 July, 1890; area, 600 acres. Total, 908 acres.

Examined.—W.H.B. Referred to the District Surveyor for report.
Land Board Office, Cooma, 12th August, 1890.

J. BAILIE
(For Chairman).

Instruction No. 55.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conroy for measurement in the form indicated by red edge on the accompanying helio.; due provision to be made for intercommunication by roads or access to water. This will necessitate the amendment of survey of portion 29, parish Booroomba, by including about 20 acres east of the road, and the survey will cross the Tidbinbilla River. Service to be charged for at daily rates.—T. W. CONOLLY, Acting District Surveyor, 17/4/91.

Replied to by my letter No. 60, of 20th August, 1891.—ALFRED HUGH CONROY, Licensed Surveyor. The District Surveyor.

No. 22.

The District Surveyor, Cooma, to The Crown Land Agent, Queanbeyan.

Additional conditional purchase 90-96, Queanbeyan.

PLEASE state if rent has been paid to date on Arthur Brice's conditional lease 73-98, Queanbeyan, parish Congwarra, county Cowley.

J. F. COOKE
(For District Surveyor).

Rent paid on conditional lease 73-98, A. Brice, up to 17th instant.—C. HELM, Crown Land Agent, Queanbeyan, 27/8/90. The District Surveyor, Cooma.

No. 23.

The Acting District Surveyor, Cooma, to The Chairman, Local Land Board,
Queanbeyan.

12 September, 1890.

Conditional Purchase—Queanbeyan Land District.

REPORT of the District Surveyor at Cooma, upon application for conditional lease No. 90-96, of 31st July, 1890, under section 42 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, for 200 acres, parishes of Booroomba and Congwarra, county of Cowley, by Arthur Brice; No. 90-343.

THIS application is for 200 acres, edged red on diagram, associated lease being edged blue, and prior conditional purchase and conditional lease, tinted red and blue respectively.

The land applied for embraces 20 acres, unmeasured (land included in John Noone's conditional lease 90-64, of even date) and measured portion 29, parish of Booroomba, which is situated on the opposite side of a frontage, viz., Tidbinbilla River. Section 27, Act 89, provides for the crossing of frontages only when all the available land on the one side has been absorbed; but if forfeiture has not been incurred on applicant's conditional lease 73-98 (86-13), it is available to him under section 25.

T. W. CONOLLY,
Acting District Surveyor.

Notice, 30/9/90. Court at Queanbeyan, 5/11/90. Case adjourned for further consideration.—
A. C. BETTS, 6/11/90.

No. 24.

Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co., to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Sir, Queanbeyan, 17 October, 1890.

As agents for Mr. A. Brice, we have the honor to enclose herewith an application to substitute other improvements in lieu of fencing on his conditional purchase and conditional lease, Land District of Queanbeyan.

In connection with this application, we may state that Brice was under the impression that this application was made long since, and it was only very lately it was discovered that the same had not been done. Under these circumstances we have the honor to request that this application may be allowed to stand.

We have, &c.,
A. M. DULHUNTY & CO.
(Per E.S.G.),

Agents for Arthur Brice.

Court at Queanbeyan, November, 1890. Notice to A. Brice, 3/11/90.

No. 25.

No. 25.

Inspector Wm. Spicer to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

REPORT by Inspector Wm Spicer, on conditional purchase No. 86-36, applied for by Arthur Brice, on the 26th of August, 1886; confirmed 18th August, 1887; portion No. 94; parish of Congwarra, county of Cowley; Land District of Queanbeyan.

Sir,

Cooma, 27 October, 1890.

In accordance with instructions dated 10/7/90, I have the honor to report that I personally inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 7th October, 1890.

From the circumstances stated below, I am of opinion that the conditions of the law had not been complied with up to the time of my visit of inspection; I am also doubtful whether the land is held *bona fide* for the sole use and benefit of the conditional purchaser.

The conditional purchaser follows the calling of a labourer, and was present at the time of inspection. The residence, which is situated on portion No. 94, in my opinion, is his usual home, without any other place of residence. I did not notice any stock on the selection.

At the date of inspection the land had been improved by a house, garden, clearing, &c. The only fencing on this portion is a log fence near road on west, and a similar one from north-west corner, diagonally crossing the land to Paddy's River; erected before survey, as marked on tracing, as per schedule at foot hereof. Selector, single; residing. He was employed stacking dead timber.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM SPICER,

Inspector.

Schedule.

Description of Improvement or Fencing.	Position.	State of repair.	Value.
House.....	Portion 94.....	Good.....	£ s. d. 28 0 0
Garden	"	"	4 0 0
			32 0 0

Original conditional purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan (land not fenced). (An application to substitute improvements for fencing has been received, but time has expired.) The *bona fides* of applicant in doubt. Submitted, 7/11/90. To await result of Board's action on application, under section 252 Vic. No. 7.—A.C.B., 17/11/90. Application referred to above refused. Resubmitted. Referred to the Minister, under regulation 89.—A. C. BETTS, 14/2/91. For inquiry, subject to the provisions of the 20th section of the Act of 1884.—A.S., W.H.C. (for the Under Secretary), 12/5/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 13/5/91. Notice to applicant, 26/5/91. Court at Queanbeyan, 22/6/91.

[Enclosure.]

Crown Lands Acts : Regulation No. 82.

Application to substitute other Improvements in lieu of Fencing.

I ARTHUR BRICE, being the holder of the conditional purchases and conditional leases specified in the Schedule on the back hereof, hereby apply for permission to substitute other improvements in lieu of fencing on the following portions of the boundaries thereof, viz., east and south boundaries of conditional purchase and east boundary of conditional lease.

Signed this 16th day of October, 1890,—

ARTHUR BRICE,

Tuggeranong, via Queanbeyan.

To the Chairman of the Local Land Board, at Cooma.

Schedule.

No. of Conditional Purchase.	Gazetted No. of Conditional lease.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation.	Land District.
86-36 .....	.....	26 August, 1886	18 August, 1887	Queanbeyan.
	86-13	do	do	do

We refuse the application, as being made after the prescribed time.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.

C. S. ALEXANDER,

O. WILLANS,

Members.

Queanbeyan, 21/11/90.

Applicant informed, 19/2/91.

No. 26.

Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

Land Court, No. 395.

WHEREAS, on the 22nd day of November, 1890, it became a matter for investigation before us to consider application for additional conditional purchase 90-96, of 200 acres, 31st July, 1890, by Arthur Brice involving the question as to whether land held under conditional lease, and available to applicant only, is available land within the meaning of section 27 sub-section 3, Act of 1889, Cooma, and having taken evidence, and inquired into the said matter, we find that all the vacant Crown land on the same side of Tidbinbilla

Tidbinbilla and Paddy's River as the basal conditional purchase and prior conditional lease has been exhausted, but in view of the fact that applicant's conditional lease, No. 86-13, is available to him for conditional purchase under section 25, Act of 1889, we refer the case to the Land Court for decision as to whether applicant should not first select this conditional lease, 86-13, before obtaining land in this series on the opposite side of either Tidbinbilla or Paddy's River under sub-section 3 of section 27.

Provided all available land can be considered as exhausted, there is no objection to crossing either river.

Given under our hands, at Queanbeyan, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 22nd day of November, 1890,—

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER,
O. WILLANS,
Members.

No. 27.

The Acting Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma, to The Registrar of the Land Court.

Sir, Local Land Board Office, Cooma, 3 December, 1890.

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith the proceedings in the cases noted in the accompanying schedule, referred to the Land Court for decision by the Local Land Board at Queanbeyan, on the 22nd November, 1890.

I enclose the recommendation of the Board in the case, together with the original documents.

I have, &c.,
A. C. BETTS,
Acting Chairman.

Case referred to Land Court for decision by the Local Land Board at Queanbeyan, on the 22nd November, 1890.

C.P. No., or Lease No. and District,—C.P. 90-96, Queanbeyan (90-7,390 L.B.); name of original and present holder,—Arthur Brice. Referred to Land Court for decision under sub-section 3 of section 27. Papers of C.L. 90-67, in virtue of above conditional purchase, herewith (90-5,524 L.B.)
The Registrar, Land Court, Darlinghurst.

No. 28.

The Registrar of The Land Court to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Office of Land Court, Darlinghurst, 16 December, 1890.

I have the honor to inform you that the case as per margin has been referred by the Cooma Land Board to Land Court for determination, whether lands held under conditional lease, and available to applicant only, is available land within the meaning of section 27, sub-section 3, of the Act of 1889 and whether the conditional purchase application in question should be granted.

I have, &c.,
J. T. KEATING,
Registrar.

Queanbeyan;
conditional
purchase 90-96;
A. Brice.

No. 29.

The Registrar of the Land Court to Mr. A. Brice.

Notice of Case coming on before the Land Court.

In the Land Court of }
New South Wales. }

In the matter of Conditional Purchase 90-96, Queanbeyan, Arthur Brice.

THE above-mentioned matter having come under the cognizance of the Land Court upon the reference by Cooma Land Board for determination whether said additional conditional purchase should be granted, made in respect thereof upon the 22nd day of November, 1890, you are hereby notified that, at the sessions of the Land Court, to be holden at No. 3 Court, Darlinghurst, on the 9th day of February next and following days, the said matter will be brought before the Court for hearing or otherwise, as may be ordered in that behalf.

Signed this 14th day of January, 1891.

J. T. KEATING,
Registrar.

To Mr. Arthur Brice, of Lanyon, via Queanbeyan.

Statement of Service or attempts made to effect Service.

SERVED a true copy of the within notice upon Arthur Brice by delivering the same to him personally, at Tidbinbilly, on the 20th January, 1891.

HARRY WILLIS.

I, HARRY WILLIS, Constable of Police, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that the above statement is true, and I make this solemn declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me, at Queanbeyan, this 24th day }
of January, 1891,—

HARRY WILLIS.

WILLIAM PRICE, J.P.

13

No. 30.

Office Memorandum.

Before Land Court, at Sydney, on the 10th February, 1891—No. 395—Additional Conditional Purchase, 90-96, Queanbeyan—Arthur Brice.

10 January, 1891.

THIS is a reference by the Land Board to the Land Court to decide whether the selector can cross a frontage to make an additional conditional purchase (all the available land on the same side of the frontage having been taken), he being the holder of a conditional lease open to conditional purchase to him (only) on the same side of the frontage as the original conditional purchase. In other words, is a conditional lease "available land" within the meaning of the latter part of sub-section 3, of section 27, of the Act of 1889.

This is an important question, and if decided against the selector it will probably affect a great number of cases.

A.S.

The solution appears simple, but the case is of some importance, and the Crown should perhaps be represented. A conditional lease cannot, I think, be held to be available land within the meaning of the section quoted.—W.H., 20/1/91.

Approved.—J.N.B., 21/1/91.

No. 31.

The Registrar of the Land Court to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

In the Land Court of New South Wales.

Reference to be heard at Session to be held at No. 3 Court, Darlinghurst, commencing on the 9th day of February, 1891.

Appellant: Cooma Land Board.

REFERENCE to Land Court for determination whether land held under conditional lease and available to applicant only, is available land within the meaning of section 27, sub-section 3, of the Act of 1889, and whether Arthur Brice's additional conditional purchase application, No. 90-96, Queanbeyan, should be granted.

Names and addresses of any other parties interested,—Arthur Brice, Lanyon, *via* Queanbeyan.

Notice of intention to hold Court gazetted 23rd January, 1891; notice issued to undermentioned parties, and date of issue, A. Brice, 14th January, 1891; service effected, 20th January, 1891; copies of evidence supplied to Land Court, 28th January, 1891.

Now forwarded to the Local Land Board at Cooma, the case having been brought before the Land Court sitting as above on the 10th day of February, 1891.

A copy of the order of the Court will be found on third page hereof.

J. T. KEATING,

To the Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Registrar, 20th February, 1891.

Copy of Order of Court.

Answer.—No; and, therefore, Brice's additional conditional purchase should be granted, if otherwise unobjectionable.

Notice to A. Brice, 7/3/91. Court at Queanbeyan, 6/4/91. We postpone confirmation till conditional lease is submitted.—A. C. BETTS, C. S. ALEXANDER, O. WILLIAMS, Queanbeyan, 6/4/91. Instructions on certified copy have this day issued to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conroy to measure, if unobjectionable, 10-55.—T.W., 17/4/91.

No. 32.

The Registrar of the Land Court to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Office of Land Court, Darlinghurst, 20 February, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that the matter of the appeal, as per margin, was brought before the Land Court of New South Wales, sitting at Sydney on the 10th instant, when the following order was made:—

Answer.—No; and, therefore, Brice's additional conditional purchase should be granted if otherwise unobjectionable.

I have, &c.,

J. T. KEATING,

Registrar.

May be communicated by circular to Land Agents, District Surveyors, and Chairman.—H.C., 27/2/91. The Registrar should be requested to forward a copy of the judgment at his earliest convenience.—W.H., 3/3/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 4/3/91.

Reference by Cooma Land Board whether land held under conditional lease available to applicant only is available lands within the meaning of section 27, sub-section 3 of 1889 Act, and whether A. Brice's conditional purchase, 90-96, Queanbeyan, should be granted.

No. 33.

No. 33.

Decision of The Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }
Decision of Local Land Board.

WHEREAS, on the 2nd day of June, 1891, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the condition of fencing has been fulfilled in respect of the conditional purchase noted hereunder—original conditional purchase 86-86. Queanbeyan, 121 acres, Arthur Brice, confirmed, 18th August, 1887, and, having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we find that the condition of fencing has not been fulfilled, and this conditional purchase should therefore be forfeited.

Mr. Dulhunty appeared, but offered no evidence.

Given under our hands, at Queanbeyan, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 2nd day of June, 1891,—

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER,
O. WILLANS,
Members.

[Enclosure.]

THIS deponent, William Spicer, of Cooma, Conditional Purchase Inspector, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows: I visited and inspected the land in question (conditional purchase 86-86, Queanbeyan), on 7th October, 1890, and found the improvements on the land—a house, £28, and garden £4. The only fencing on the portion was an old log fence near the road, on the west, and a similar one from the north-west diagonally crossing the land to Paddy's River. Selector was residing, and was employed stacking timber. He did not appear to be making sole use of the land, and had no stock on it. I am very doubtful as to his *bona fides*. His residence, I believe to be perfect. The fence is not actually on boundary. The land was not improved up to £1 per acre. I believe the land is probably improved up to about 6s. per acre. The river is not fenced, and the series is not enclosed.

Sworn by this deponent, at Queanbeyan, this 2nd day of June, 1891, before us,—

WILLIAM SPICER.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER,
O. WILLANS,
Members.

Conditional lease 7,398, in virtue of this conditional purchase, recommended for forfeiture, *vide* 91-4,633 L.B. The District Surveyor for report as to whether land is required as a reserve or as a special area.—J.B. (for Chairman), 14/7/91.

The land is not required as a reserve, and I do not recommend proclamation as a special area. It does not appear desirable to offer this portion at auction.—F. W. CONOLLY, Acting District Surveyor, 17/7/91.

No appeal has been lodged, and the decision of the Board that the conditional purchase should be declared forfeited is now submitted for approval. The Inspector was also very doubtful as to the *bona fides* of the selector. It is submitted that the conditional purchase be forfeited.—W.H.C. (*pro* Under Secretary), 31/7/91.

Forfeiture approved.—J.N.B., 31/7/91. The land herein referred to falls within resumed area Congwarra, No. 38½ A., Eastern Division.—G.H.K. (*pro* A. BELG), 5/8/91. Applicant and Chairman as to intended forfeiture.

No. 34.

Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co. to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 29 June, 1891.

As agents for Mr. Arthur Brice we have the honor to request that a refund voucher may be granted to him for deposit paid on his conditional purchase 90-96, Queanbeyan, applied for on the 31st July, 1890, of 200 acres, also a refund voucher for deposit paid on his conditional lease, Queanbeyan 90-67, of 600 acres, applied for on same date. The grounds that this application is made on is that the conditional purchase and conditional lease in question were not confirmed within six months from this date.

We have, &c.,

A. M. DULHUNTY & CO.

(Per G.E.H.),

Agents for Arthur Brice.

May be instructed to apply to the Chairman in the prescribed manner, *vide* Regulation 72, and attention at the same time may be invited to the provision of section 15, Act of 1889.—A.S., 14/7/91. Yes.—W.H.C. (*pro* Under Secretary), 15/7/91. Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co. informed, 15/7/91.

No. 35.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 15 July, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, applying for refund of deposit paid upon the conditional purchase and conditional lease application quoted in the margin, I have the honor to invite your attention to the provisions of section 15 of the Act of 1889, and to inform you that application for refund should be made in the prescribed manner (*vide* Regulation 72) to the Chairman of the Local Land Board.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per W.H.C.)

Queanbeyan;
conditional
purchase 90-96;
conditional
lease, 90-67;
A. Brice.

No. 36.

E. W. O'Sullivan, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 21 July, 1891.

It is reported in the Queanbeyan district that the undermentioned conditional purchases are likely to be forfeited; and on behalf of a number of persons in my electorate, who require land, I am requested to ask that you will be good enough to throw them open to selection again. They are as follows:—

Andrew Cunningham.					a.	r.	p.
No. 94	...	...	...	...	118	3	30
No. 88	...	...	...	...	60	0	0
No. 25	...	...	...	...	88	0	0
J. Crawford.							
No. 52	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
No. 51	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
No. 50	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
No. 48	...	...	...	...	40	0	0

Parish of Congwarra, county Cowley, Land District of Queanbeyan. They were selected the last time by A. W. Brice. I have, &c.

E. W. O'SULLIVAN.

Will Charting Branch please quote the conditional purchase numbers of the portions herein referred to, 22/7/91.

The parish map shows portion 94, as held by A. Brice, under conditional purchase 86-36, and the other portions mentioned as forming conditional lease 73-98, by same party; both conditional purchase and conditional lease were confirmed on 18th August; and are situated in the Land District of Queanbeyan.—R.M., 22/7/91.

The conditional purchase has probably been recently before the Board, and the Chairman may be asked to state how the matter stands. Mr. O'Sullivan may be informed that the report of the Land Board in the matter has not yet been received in this office, and that the Chairman has been asked to state how the matter stands.—A.S., 23/7/91.

Yes.—W.H.C. (for the Under Secretary), 23/7/91. Mr. O'Sullivan and Chairman, 24/7/91.

No. 37.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 July, 1891.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to expedite your action on papers numbered 91-9,043, Departmental, relating to A. Brice's conditional purchase, 86-36, Queanbeyan, forwarded to your address on the 15th ultimo, and to state how the matter stands.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary
(Per W.H.C.)

The papers of the conditional purchase referred to (C.P. 86-36, Queanbeyan) were forwarded to Head Office on 25th instant with the Board's recommendation of forfeiture, as the conditions of fencing had not been fulfilled.—JAMES BAILEY (for Chairman), Cooma, 27/7/91. The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

No. 38.

The Under Secretary for Lands to E. W. O'Sullivan, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 July, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, requesting that the land quoted in the margin be thrown open to selection. I have the honor to inform you that these portions represent A. Brice's conditional purchase 86-36, and conditional lease 73-98, the report of the Local Land Board in connection with which has not yet been received, but the Chairman has been asked to state how the case now stands.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary
(Per W.H.C.)

No. 39.

Mr. A. Brice to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Sir,

Tidbinbilla, 3 August, 1891.

I am sorry to hear my selection is likely to be forfeited, as I do not know the Act. I think it very hard to lose it now after spending my time and labour on it. I did other improvements instead of fencing, as I thought it was right. I had no one to guide me. If you will allow me time to fence I will fence at once.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR BRICE,

Tidbinbilla, via Tharwa, Queanbeyan.

No. 40.

Mr. A. Brice to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Crown Lands Acts: Regulations Nos. 79 and 123.

Application for extension of time to complete Fencing.

I, ARTHUR BRICE, hereby apply that the period within which the condition of fencing in connection with my conditional purchase No. 1886-36 of 118 acres 3 roods 30 perches, in the parish of Congwarra, county of Cowley, Land District of Queanbeyan, applied for on the 26th day of August, 1886, is to be fulfilled, may be extended for a period of three months.

The reasons for this application are as follows: That I, at the time within which application should have been made, omitted to do so, not knowing that it was necessary, as I otherwise had fully improved the land.

Signed, this 7th day of August, 1891.

ARTHUR BRICE,
Tharwa.

Disallowed, as being after the prescribed time.—A. C. BETTS, C. S. ALEXANDER, Queanbeyan, 24/11/91.

No. 41.

Mr. A. Brice to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Crown Lands Acts: Regulation No. 75.

Application for an Exemption from Fencing a boundary line of Conditional Purchase or Conditional Lease.

I, ARTHUR BRICE, being the holder of the conditional purchases and conditional leases specified in the first schedule on the back hereof, hereby apply for an exemption from fencing the following portions of the boundaries thereof for the reasons here given: That part of my land having creek frontage and adjoining my conditional lease 90-67 opposite such creek, which would be rendered unnecessary if conditional lease 90-67 is granted; and I further apply that I may be exempted from making other improvements in lieu of the fencing aforesaid.

The names of the holders of lands adjoining the aforesaid portions of the boundaries are stated in the second schedule on the back hereof.

Signed, this 7th day of August, 1891.

ARTHUR BRICE,
Tharwa.

First Schedule.

NOTE.—A Conditional Purchase and a Conditional Lease should not be entered on the same line. Conditional Purchases or Conditional Leases of different series should not be included.

No of Conditional Purchase.	Gazetted No. of Conditional Lease.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation of the Application.	Land District.
86-36 .....	.....	26/8/86	18/8/87	Queanbeyan.
	7396.....	26/8/86	18/8/87	do

Second Schedule.

Name of Holder.	Address and nearest Post Town.
A. J. J. Cunningham	Lanyon.
John Noone	Tharwa.

Conditional lease 73-98 forfeited, *vide Gazette*, 25/8/91, conditional purchase papers. Recommended for forfeiture, *vide* 91-4,632 L.B. Queanbeyan, 23/11/91. Notice.—5/11/91. Disallowed as being made after the prescribed time.—A. C. BETTS, C. S. ALEXANDER, Queanbeyan, 24/11/91.

No. 42.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor A. H. Conroy to The District Surveyor, Cooma.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 20 August, 1891.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 203½ acres, numbered 29, in the parish of Booroomba, in the county of Cowley, conditionally-purchased by Arthur Brice, under the 42nd section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, measured by me on 24th April, 1891, in accordance with instructions No. 55, dated 17th April, 1891.

Undulating land, of good grazing quality, wooded with box, apple, and stringy-bark, worth 25s. an acre. The necessary amendment in survey has been made, and the area estimated at 21 acres, included within portion 29.

The land can all be fenced, and is very suitable for grazing purposes.

Improvements are 13 chains log fence, at 5s.—£3 5s.

The

The old lengths have been copied, and placed on the present plan. I am not aware whether the work as a whole closes, but the portion surveyed by me does. I have charged for service at daily rates for one day, but this also includes office work. This is less than the ordinary fees at contract rates, and is not remunerative, barely paying camp expenses.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED HUGH CONROY,
Licensed Surveyor.

C. 1,134-1,793. Checked and charted.—M. W. LEWIS, junr., 26/9/91. Examined.—J. T. SMALL, 7/10/91.

Plan approved of portion No. 29, containing 203½ acres. Area applied for, 200 acres. Measured as described, embracing all available land north of the road. Area measured available for confirmation, improvements valued at £3 4s.; within resumed area 383 A, applied for as preferential occupation lease. For report on associated conditional lease 90-67, *vide* L.B. 91-7,062.—J. T. SMALL (*pro* District Surveyor), 7/10/91. The Chairman of the Local Land Board at Queanbeyan.

Notice, 28/9/91. Court at Queanbeyan, 15/10/91.

No. 43.

Messrs. Brett and Coghlan to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

19, Macquarie-place, 27 August, 1891.

Referring to our Mr. Brett's interview with you, respecting the conditional purchase noted in the margin, we have the honor to ask that you may be pleased to stay the forfeiture of the selection, in order to enable us to obtain a statutory declaration from Brice to the effect that he never received any notice to attend the Court, when the case was referred back under the 21st section. Had such reached him he would have been able to prove both his *bona fides* (which has been questioned apparently only on the surmise of Mr. Spicer) and that the improvements on the land were of much greater value than the inspector valued them at.

Queanbeyan: conditional purchase 86-86; 118 acres 3 roods; A. Brice; 91-17,578, Dep. Urgent.

Trusting to your sense of justice, we hope you may see your way to comply with our request, and thus give Brice, who is not physically a strong man, a chance of holding the land, on which he has spent years of labour and all his money, and who must, to use his own words, if turned out of his home, take his swag, and wander in search of a living almost penniless, without any return for years of work.

We have, &c.,
BRETT AND COGHLAN,
Agents for A. Brice.

No. 14.

Office Memorandum.

Department of Lands, 2 September, 1891.

Queanbeyan—Original Conditional Purchase 86-86, 118 acres 3 roods 30 perches—confirmed 18th August, 1887—Arthur Brice.

On 2nd June last the Board held an inquiry subject to 20th section, and found that the condition of fencing had not been fulfilled, and that the conditional purchase should be forfeited.

The Inspector, in his evidence, says the only fencing on the portion was an old log fence near the road on the west, and a similar one running diagonally across the land.

This fencing was on the land at date of confirmation.

The Inspector also says he is very doubtful as to the selector's *bona fides*, but the residence he believes to be perfect, and that the land is probably improved to about 6s. per acre.

This conditional purchase was recommended for forfeiture by the Board on a former occasion (28th June, 1888), but the Minister allowed it to pass on the distinct understanding that the condition of residence was strictly complied with.

On 16th October, 1890, the selector made an application for permission to substitute improvements in lieu of fencing, but it was disallowed by the Board, not being within the time allowed by law.

Messrs. Brett and Coghlan, on behalf of the selector, ask the Minister to stay forfeiture on the grounds that the selector did not receive any notice to attend the Court, and that, had such notice reached him, he would have been able to prove both his *bona fides* and that the improvements on the land were of greater value than the Inspector placed on them.

The matter is submitted for consideration, it being pointed out that no permission to substitute improvements in lieu of fencing has been granted, and that the Minister has already approved of the forfeiture, though it has not yet been gazetted.

A.S.

As the inquiry was held subject to the provisions of section 20, and no appeal was lodged, it is submitted that no consideration can now be given to the case.—W.H.C., 2/9/91. Submitted, that forfeiture should be enforced.—W.H., 4/9/91.

I concur, so far as the Board's finding, but in view of the representations which have been made the Board may be instructed to hold a further inquiry under the 20th section on the question of *bona fides*.—J.N.B., 4/9/91.

Brett and Coghlan informed, September, 1891. The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.—H.W. (*pro* Under Secretary), B.C., 5/9/91. Notice, 6/11/91. Court. Queanbeyan, 24/11/91.

No. 45.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Brett and Coghlan.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 September, 1891.

Queanbeyan :
original condi-
tional purchase,
86-86 ;
118 acres 3 roods
30 perches ;
Arthur Brice.

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, respecting the conditional purchase quoted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that, although concurring with the finding of the Local Land Board that the condition of fencing has not been fulfilled, the Secretary for Lands has, in view of the representations made, decided that the Board be instructed to hold a further inquiry, subject to the provisions of section 20 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, on the question of *bona fides*.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per W.H.C.)

No. 46.

Decision of Local Land Board, Queanbeyan.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS on the 15th day of October, 1891, it became a matter for investigation before us to consider an application for the conditional purchase noted hereunder:—

Additional conditional purchase, 90-96, Queanbeyan, 200 acres, dated 31st July, by Arthur Brice, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we confirm the application for 203½ acres measured, as portion 29, subject to payment of extra deposit and survey fee, on increased area.

Four-wire fence, No. 11, on schedule herewith.

Given under our hands, at Queanbeyan, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 15th day of October, 1891,—

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
O. WILANS, Member.

Applicant called upon to pay extra deposit, 6s. 6d., and survey fee, 2s. 6d. Agent and Treasury informed, 3/12/91. Crown land agent informed of confirmation, 3/12/21. District Survey Office, 22/12/91.

District Surveyor to note confirmation and for report as to disposal of land, the basal conditional purchase, 86-86, having been recommended for forfeiture by Queanbeyan Board, of 24th ultimo.—J.B., 22/12/91.

Confirmation noted. The land is not required as a reserve, and I do not recommend proclamation as a special area. It is not advisable to offer this land at auction.—G. H. SIEAFFE, District Surveyor, 22/12/91.

[Enclosure.]

Schedule of classes of fencing.

11. A substantial four-wire fence, the top wire of which shall not be less than 3 ft. 8 in. from the ground, having the wires tightly stretched, the spaces between the several wires and the bottom wire and the ground to be as nearly equal as possible. The posts to be not more than 11 feet apart, and straining posts not more than 100 yards apart, sunk 3 feet in the ground, or the posts may not be more than 16 feet apart, provided that there be two battens between the posts, leaving about 5 feet between the battens and between each post and each batten.

12. In mountainous country, or where a very substantial fence is not necessary, a post and top rail and three-wire fence, about 4 feet in height. The posts to be about 11 feet apart, and the wires to be placed at convenient distances. The top rail may be secured on top of the posts.

13. A combination of any of the above-mentioned fences.

No. 47.

The Crown Land Agent, Queanbeyan, to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Crown Lands Office, Queanbeyan, 19 November, 1891.

Re conditional purchase, 86-86, Arthur Brice. The third and fourth instalments due for improvements on above-mentioned conditional purchase, each £5 7s. 1d., were paid to-day.

C. J. B. HELM,
Crown Land Agent.

No. 48.

Decision of Local Land Board, Queanbeyan.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

Decision of Local Land Board.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS on the 24th day of November, 1891, it became a matter for investigation before us to inquire further into the *bona fides* of original conditional purchase, 86-86, Queanbeyan, of 118 acres 3 roods 30 perches, confirmed on 18th August, 1887, to Arthur Brice, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we find that since date of application, the land has been leased to the lessee of the run for grazing purposes, and the selector does not know the amount paid as deposit on either the conditional purchase or lease, or the amount paid for the improvements at date of application.

There are great discrepancies in his evidence, and it would appear that the reasons given in application for "reversal of forfeiture" are not now borne out by the facts elicited on oath. This

This is the third inquiry in connection with this case, and the land appears to have been twice forfeited.

In view of the circumstances, we are of opinion that the land is not held *bona fide* for selector's sole use and benefit.

Given under our hands, at Queanbeyan, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 24th day of November, 1891,—

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER, Member.

[Enclosure.]

This deponent, *William Spicer*, of Cooma, Conditional Purchase Inspector, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows: I inspected conditional purchase, 86-36, in question, on the 7th October, 1890; have heard my previous evidence read, which is correct; know nothing further respecting *bona fides*; believe he does not make sole use of the land; Mr. Cunningham uses it for grazing; beyond living in the house, do not think selector was using the land; believe him to be an old employee of Mr. Cunningham; and has held selections previously.

Sworn by this deponent, at Queanbeyan, }
this 24th of November, 1891,—

WILLIAM SPICER.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER, Member.

This deponent, *James Cunningham*, of Lanyon, grazier, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows: Know conditional purchase, 86-36, in question, held by Arthur Brice: have rented the land from selector, and run stock on it; beyond this, have no interest in the land, and have not made any arrangement with Brice respecting it; have not helped him in any way; he was once in my employ; believe selector took the land up for *bona fide* purposes; use all the land of Brice's; pay him about £32 a year; the agreement is drawn up for five years; believe I have paid him myself.

Sworn by this deponent, at Queanbeyan, }
this 24th of November, 1891,—

JAS. CUNNINGHAM.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER, Member.

This deponent, *Charles Joseph B. Helm*, of Queanbeyan, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows: Am Crown Land Agent for the district of Queanbeyan; produce butt of receipt book, showing payment, 19th June, 1889, of £10 14s. 4d. by Arthur Brice, in respect of conditional purchase 86-36; and on 19th instant, a sum of £10 14s. 2d., on same conditional purchase, 86-36: the payments were made by Mr. Dulhunty.

Sworn by this deponent, at Queanbeyan, }
this 24th of November, 1891,—

C. J. B. HELM.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER, Member.

This deponent *Arthur Brice*, of Congwarra, selector, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows: Am holder of conditional purchase 86-36 in question; have heard the Inspector's evidence; took the land up for myself for stocking, and to make a home; was not in anyone's employment when I took the land up; have not been in Mr. Cunningham's employment for eight years; he rents the land from me; have an arrangement with him about using the selection; get rent for the land; have no other home but the one in question; the rent keeps me; am in delicate health, and cannot work hard; earn money at shearing time at Mr. Cunningham's; will swear I hold the land *bona fide*; have rented it for five years to Mr. Cunningham; have the agreement drawn up; he gives me £30 per annum; the last payment was made last February of £26; get some money from home; about eight years ago was in the Cunningham employ for five years; during that time selected on his run; transferred it to Mr. Cunningham; the lease drawn up is signed by me; Cunningham has used the land ever since I took it up; thought I had improvements enough at date of application; paid £10 into the Land Court for them in one instalment about three years after selection; have no receipts for the money; Mr. Dulhunty lent me the money; when the Inspector visited the land in 1888, I was in Sydney under the doctor's care; was away six months; went to live on the land for the first time when I returned.

By Inspector: Hold 900 acres on Paddy's River; Mr. Cunningham uses the land; do not get anything from him for it; do not use it myself; the two-roomed house was built in July; do not know the year; a selector built it on contract; the material had been used before; received information that this land was open from Mr. Dulhunty; Mr. Dulhunty was acting for me; have not been paid for any work done on the selection; the hut reported roofless in 1888 is the one I am residing in now.

ARTHUR BRICE.

Recalled.

By Inspector: Borrowed the money from Mr. Dulhunty to pay for the improvements on the land; have borrowed £30 in addition; still owe it to him; he charges me 7 per cent.

By Board: It was winter; I was in Sydney in 1889 for a month; the absence of six months owing to illness was not in 1888; cannot say if it was in 1887; do not know how much money I paid for the selection or lease at day of application; had money of my own then; gave Mr. Dulhunty instructions to do my land business; gave him £30 of my own money; it was not sufficient, and Mr. Dulhunty lent me the rest; put all the money I had saved into the land when I took it up.

Sworn by this deponent at Queanbeyan, }
this 24th of November, 1891.

ARTHUR BRICE.

A. C. BETTS, Chairman.
C. S. ALEXANDER, Member.

No. 49.

Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co., to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 28 November, 1891.

As agents for Arthur Brice, we have the honor to request that a copy of the evidence taken at the inquiry on his conditional purchase on the 24th instant, at Queanbeyan, may be sent to us without delay.

We have, &c.,

A. M. DULHUNTY & CO.

(Per E.C.H.)

A copy may be supplied on the usual terms.—A.C.B., 30/11/91. Copy of depositions and decision of Board herewith, fifteen folios, 5s.—W.H. BURNES, 2/12/91. Forwarded to Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co., with memo., on 2nd December, 1891.—J.B.

No. 50.

Messrs. Brett and Coghlan to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 19, Macquarie-place, Sydney; 7 December, 1891.

Queanbeyan ;
conditional
purchase 86-86 ;
A. Brice.
Notification of
intended for-
feiture was made
in *Gazette* of the
25th ultimo.
Enclosures.

With reference to the conditional purchase, quoted on the margin, we have the honor to ask that you may be pleased to suspend forfeiture, pending the hearing of an appeal against the finding of the Local Land Board, which we are this day lodging

We enclose a letter received by us from Messrs. Dulhunty & Co., the agents who have been acting for Brice.

Trusting this matter may receive your early attention,

We have, &c.,
BRETT AND COGHLAN.

May be informed that no action in regard to forfeiture for non-payment of the appraised value of the Crown's improvements will be taken till after the appeal has been decided by the Land Court.—A.S., 8/12/91. For approval.—W.H.C., 9/12/91. F.H.W. (for the Under Secretary), 9/12/91. Approved.—H.C., 10/12/91. Brett and Coghlan informed, 12/12/91.

[Enclosures.]

Department of Lands, Sydney, 11 December, 1891.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the interest and instalments due on the undermentioned conditional purchases have not been paid, and such purchases will, therefore, be declared forfeited, unless the amounts due are received within one calendar month from this date.

HENRY COPELAND.

Conditional purchase No., 86-86; name of conditional purchaser, Brice Arthur; district, Queanbeyan; date, 26th August, 1886; 118 acres 3 roods 30 perches; amount overdue to 31st December, 1891, £11 17s. 10d.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 November, 1891.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the instalments due for value of the Crown's improvements on the undermentioned conditional purchases have not been paid, and such purchases will, therefore, be declared forfeited unless the amounts due are paid within one calendar month from the above date.

HENRY COPELAND.

Land District of Queanbeyan.

Conditional purchase No., 86-86: name of conditional purchaser, Brice Arthur; date, 26th August, 1886; area of selection, 118 acres 3 roods 30 perches: amounts overdue, £5 7 1d., 15 December, 1889: £5 7s. 1d., 13 December, 1890.

Messrs. Brett and Coghlan, Macquarie Place, Sydney,—

Dear Sirs,

Queanbeyan, 3 December, 1891.

The inquiry on A. Brice Conditional Purchase was heard on the 24th ultimo by the Local Land Board, and recommended for forfeiture, the reason given being doubt as to *bona fides*, and residence. You know all about this case, and you also know it is the third time it has been recommended for forfeiture, and we should say the only hope now of getting the forfeiture reversed is for you to see the new Minister for lands. We may state that this land is an important item to poor Brice, and therefore, you should use all the despatch you can. You have strong grounds to go upon to the Minister, in the first place this unfortunate selector took these conditional purchases with money borrowed from ourselves, and his own small savings, in the year 1886, and we do think if the selector was to have lost his land it should have been forfeited long before now, especially as this case came before the Local Land Board first in 1889, and Brice has not received any intimation that his land would be forfeited, and has consequently gone on residing, and improving his selections.

With regard to the question of *bona fides* we think it has been clearly proved to-day by Mr. Cunningham's evidence (whose evidence before the Land Board for many years for truthfulness has never been questioned) that he, Brice, has not acted for, or been employed by, the Messrs. Cunningham to secure the land for them.

As to residence we think you have full particulars as to how the case stands, that is, in the first place, Brice had no intimation of the conditional purchase having been confirmed, until long after it had been confirmed. Brice is a man in delicate health whom we have helped with money to secure the land upon his word, knowing him to be honest and straight, and we consider that it will be a very hard case if at the end of five years this man should lose his land on a technicality and all his time and money be thrown away.

Yours, &c.,
A. M. DULHUNTY & CO.
(Per G.C.H.)

No. 51.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Brett and Coghlan.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, 12 December, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of no action being taken with a view to forfeiture of the conditional purchase quoted in the margin for non-payment of appraised value of improvements on the land until the appeal referred to by you has been decided by the Land Court.

Queanbeyan ;
conditional pur-
chase 86-86 ; 26th
August, 1886 ;
118 acres 3 roods
30 perches ; A.
Brice.

I have, &c.,
WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per W.H.C.)

No. 52.

Messrs. Brett and Coghlan to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 19, Macquarie-place, 14 December, 1891.

Queanbeyan ;
conditional pur-
chase 86-86 ; 26th
August, 1886 ;
118 acres 3 roods
and 30 perches.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant in which you informed us that the Secretary for Lands had approved of forfeiture in the case of the conditional purchase noted in the margin being stayed pending the decision of the Land Court, on an appeal now being made to them, we have now the honor to ask that you may be pleased to cause similar action to be taken with respect to a further notification of forfeiture for the non-payment of the interest and instalments on the same conditional purchase.

We have, &c.,
BRETT AND COGHLAN.

Writers may, it is submitted, be informed that no action as to forfeiture for non-payment of instalments will be taken till after the appeal has been decided by the Land Court.—A. S., 17/12/91. W.H.C. (*pro* Under Secretary), 17/12/91. Approved.—H.C., 18/12/91. Brett and Coghlan informed, 19/12/91. Inform Treasury.—W.H.C., 19/12/91. Treasury informed, 19/12/91.

No. 53.

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No. 53.

Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co. to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 18 December, 1891.
As agents for Arthur Brice, we have the honor to enclose herewith an appeal notice in reference to conditional purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan, a copy of which, together with bank draft for £10, has this day been forwarded to the Chairman of the Local Land Board, Cooma.

We have, &c.,

A. M. DULHUNTY & CO.
(Per G.C.H.)

Receipt acknowledged, 22/12/91.

[Enclosure.]

[Crown Lands Act, Regulation No. 42.]

Notice of appeal to the Land Court from decision of Local Land Board.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

WHEREAS on the 24th day of November, 1891, a certain matter wherein it became a matter of investigation to inquire into the *bona fides* of original conditional purchase 86-36, selected at Queanbeyan on the 26th August, 1886, by Arthur Brice, came before the Local Land Board at Queanbeyan, in New South Wales, I, Arthur Brice, being a party to such proceedings. And whereas the said Board decided that, in view of the circumstances, they were of opinion that the land was not held *bona fide* for selector's sole use and benefit; and whereas I am aggrieved by such decision, and desire to appeal therefrom to the Land Court: These are, therefore, to give you notice that I appeal as aforesaid, and that I deposit the sum of £10 as security for the costs of such appeal. The grounds of such appeal are set out on the back hereof.

Signed this 17th day of December, 1891.
To the Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

ARTHUR BRICE,
Care of A. M. Dulhunty, Queanbeyan.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

- 1st. That the decision of the Local Land Board is against evidence and the weight of evidence.
- 2nd. That the selector distinctly swore he took the land up for his sole use and benefit with his own money and some borrowed from Dulhunty & Co.
- 3rd. That Mr. James Cunningham, the lessee of the holding (Congwarra, No. 303, Eastern Division) within which the land is situated, distinctly swore he had no interest in the land, and had not made any arrangements with Brice respecting it beyond renting it for grazing purposes.

No. 54.

Messrs. A. M. Dulhunty & Co. to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 18 December, 1891.
As agents for Mr. Arthur Brice we have the honor to enclose herewith an appeal against the decision of the Local Land Board in reference to conditional purchase 86-36, Queanbeyan; also, a bank draft in your favour for £10, as required by the Act.

We have, &c.,

A. M. DULHUNTY & CO.,
Agents for Arthur Brice
(Per G.C.H.)

[Enclosure.]

[Crown Lands Acts, Regulation No. 42.]

Notice of appeal to the Land Court from decision of Local Land Board.

New South Wales, }
to wit.

WHEREAS on the 24th day of November, 1891, a certain matter wherein it became a matter of investigation to inquire into the *bona fides* of original conditional purchase 86-36, selected at Queanbeyan on the 26th August, 1886, by Arthur Brice, came before the Local Land Board at Queanbeyan in New South Wales, for inquiry, I, Arthur Brice, being a party to such proceedings. And whereas the said Board decided that, in view of the circumstances, they were of opinion that the land was not held *bona fide* for selector's sole use and benefit; and whereas I am aggrieved by such decision, and desire to appeal therefrom to the Land Court: These are, therefore, to give you notice that I appeal as aforesaid, and that I deposit the sum of £10 as security for the costs of such appeal. The grounds of such appeal are set out on the back hereof.

Signed this 17th day of December, 1891.
To the Chairman, Local Board, Cooma.

ARTHUR BRICE,
Care of A. M. Dulhunty & Co., Queanbeyan.

Received the sum of £10 referred to above.
Land Board Office, Cooma, 19th December, 1891.

JAMES BAILIE,
Clerk in Charge.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

- 1st. That the decision of the Local Land Board is against evidence and the weight of evidence.
- 2nd. That the selector distinctly swore he took the land up for his sole use and benefit, with his own money and some borrowed from Dulhunty & Co.
- 3rd. That Mr. James Cunningham, the lessee of the holding (Congwarra, No. 303, Eastern Division) within which the land is situated, distinctly swore he had no interest in the land, and had not made any arrangements with Brice respecting it beyond renting it for grazing purposes.

No. 55.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Brett and Coghlan.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 December, 1891.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of no action being taken as to forfeiture of the conditional purchase quoted in the margin for non-payment of instalment, &c., until after the appeal against the finding of the Local Land Board has been decided by the Land Court.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per W.H.C.)

Queanbeyan ;
conditional
purchase 86-36 ;
20 August, 1886 ;
118 acres 3 roods
30 perches ;
Arthur Brice.

No. 56.

No. 56.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 December, 1891.

Queanbeyan ;
conditional purchase 86-86 ;
26th August,
1891 ; 118 acres
3 roads 30
perches ; Arthur
Brice.

I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of no action being taken as to forfeiture of the conditional purchase quoted in the margin for non-payment of instalment, &c., until after the appeal which has been lodged against the finding of the Local Land Board in connection with this selection has been decided by the Land Court.

I have, &c.,
WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary,
(Per W.H.C.)

No. 57.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma, to The Registrar, Land Court.

Sir,

Local Land Board Office, Cooma, 22 December, 1891.

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith the proceedings in the cases noted in the accompanying schedule and dealt with by the Local Land Board at Queanbeyan on the 24th November, 1891. I enclose the recommendation of the Board in each case, together with the original documents.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BAILIE
(For Chairman).

Papers forwarded to Registrar, Land Court, Darlinghurst, 22nd December, 1891.

SCHEDULE of cases investigated by the Local Land Board, Queanbeyan, the 24th November, 1891.

C.P. No. or Lease No. and District.	Name of original and present Holder.	Remarks.	No. to be given by Head Office.
O.C.P. No. 86-86.....	Arthur Brice	Board, on 24th November, 1891, reported land not held <i>bona fide</i> for applicant's sole use and benefit, &c.	
L.B. 91-10,800; 91-8,866; 91-8,867.		Appeal lodged 19th December, 1891, <i>vide</i> L.B. 91-10,800, forwarded to Registrar with papers of additional conditional purchase 90-96, and conditional lease 90-67.	

No. 58.

Messrs. Brett and Coghlan to The Registrar, Land Court, Darlinghurst.

Sir,

19, Macquarie-place, 30 December, 1891.

Queanbeyan ;
conditional purchase 86-86 ;
118 acres ;
Arthur Brice.

With reference to the conditional purchase noted on margin, we beg to inform you that we have lodged an appeal against the finding of the Local Land Board in the case, and desire to save our client, who is a poor man, unnecessary expense that the case should come before the next Court at Sydney. Trusting this request may receive your early attention,

We have, &c.,
BRETT AND COGHLAN,
Agents for A. Brice.

No. 59.

The Crown Land Agent, Queanbeyan, to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

Crown Lands Office, Queanbeyan, 4 January, 1892

Re Conditional Purchase, No. 90, 96-203 acres 1 rood. The amount required for further deposit and extra survey fee on this conditional purchase amounting to 9s. has not yet been paid at this office.

C. J. B. HELM,
Crown Land Agent.

No. 60.

The Deputy Registrar of the Land Court to Mr. A. Brice.

Notice of Case coming on before the Land Court.

In the Land Court of }
New South Wales. }

In the matter of Conditional Purchase No. 86-86, Queanbeyan ; Arthur Brice.

The above-mentioned matter having come under the cognizance of the Land Court upon the appeal against the finding of the Land Board in respect of his conditional purchase made in respect thereof upon the seventeenth day of December, 1891, you are hereby notified that at the Sessions of the Land Court, to be holden at Sydney on the eight day of February next and following days, the said matter will be brought before the Court for hearing or otherwise as may be ordered in that behalf.

Signed this 5th day of January, 1892.

W. N. DOVE,
Deputy Registrar.

Statement

Statement of Service or attempts made to effect Service.

I SERVED a copy of the within notice upon Alfred Murray Dulhunty (of the firm of A. M. Dulhunty and Co., of Queanbeyan) this 8th day of January, 1892, he being willing to accept service on behalf of the within-named Arthur Brice.

WILLIAM G. PARK.

I, WM. GALLOWAY PARK, Police Constable, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that the above statement is true, and I make this solemn declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Made before me, at Queanbeyan, this }
8th day of January, 1892,— }
A. M. DULHUNTY, J.P.

WILLIAM G. PARK.

No. 61.

Question and Answer.

Legislative Assembly, Thursday, 14th January, 1892.

(4) CASE OF MR. BRICE, Queanbeyan Land District:—Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—

- (1.) Has the case of a man named Brice been referred by the Queanbeyan Local Land Board to him for his consideration?
- (2.) Has he received any information in the matter which would support the allegation that Brice has been a systematic dummy for years?
- (3.) Will he have a thorough inquiry made into this matter, to ascertain if there is any truth in the allegation?

Mr. COPELAND answered,—

- (1.) No.
- (2.) No; but a man named Brice has appealed to the Land Court against the decision of the Land Board at Queanbeyan to the effect that certain land was not held by him for his sole use and benefit.
- (3.) The Land Court will deal with the appeal in the usual manner.

No. 62.

The Registrar, Land Court, to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Cooma.

In the Land Court of New South Wales.

Appeal to be heard at Session to be held at Sydney, commencing on the 8th day of February, 1892.

Appellant: Arthur Brice.

Nature of appeal: Against the finding of the Land Board in respect of his conditional purchase No. 86-36, Queanbeyan.

Name and addresses of any other parties interested,—Arthur Price, care of Dulhunty and Co., Queanbeyan.

NOTICE of intention to hold Court gazetted, 15 January, 1892. Notice issued to undermentioned parties, and date of issue: A. Brice, 5 January, 1892. Service effected, 8/1/92. Copies of evidence supplied to Local Land Board, 25/1/92.

Now forwarded to the Land Board at Queanbeyan, the case having been brought before Land Court, sitting as above on the 8th day of February, 1892.

A copy of the order of the Court will be found on third page hereof.

J. F. KEATING,
Registrar.

25 February, 1892.

Copy of Order of Court.

Case referred back to Board for the purpose of taking the evidence of Mr. Dulhunty, who is to be examined minutely as to the transactions between himself and Brice with reference to this selection, and also examined as to whether he acts as land agent for Mr. Cunningham in matters relating to the station, and also whether he acted as agent for Brice when the selections which have now been transferred to Cunningham were taken up, and whether at that time he was also acting as agent for Cunningham with regard to station matters; also to take such further evidence as may be tendered either on behalf of the conditional purchaser or the Crown. Mr. Dulhunty to be directed to produce his books and production of the lease referred to in Brice's evidence to be required.

Next Board Meeting, Queanbeyan.—J. B.

[One plan.]

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF GEORGE VINCENT, AT GUNDAGAI.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th July, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers relating to George Vincent’s conditional purchase of
“640 acres, 22nd August, 1878, at Gundagai.”

(*Mr. Barnes.*)

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CROWN LANDS.

No. 1.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, "Bradley," near Paddington, 17 June, 1864.
I have the honor to make application under the pre-emptive right to purchase at my station known as Muttama, in the Lachlan district, 640 acres of land, on the north of Muttama Creek, and near Elton's old station, which is about 9 miles distant from any land previously sanctioned for purchase under pre-emptive right.
I have, &c.,
THOMAS BROUGHTON.

No. 2.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to The Commissioner, Lachlan.

Sir, Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 2 July, 1864.
I have the honor to refer the enclosed application to purchase under pre-emptive right, from Mr. Broughton, on his run, Muttama, for your report as to whether this is part of the land now in dispute between that gentleman and Mr. John Dallas, of Brawlan. See No. 1, letter enclosed.
I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

No. 3.

Mr. Commissioner Beckham to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Crown Lands Office, Binalong, 14 July, 1864.
I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting my report to you upon the accompanying application from Mr. Broughton, to purchase, under pre-emptive right, 640 acres of land on the Muttama Creek, near Elton's old station, and beg leave to state that it appears to me from the description given by Mr. Broughton of the situation of the land applied for, that it is a portion of that now in dispute between that gentleman and Mr. John Dallas, of Brawlan.
I have, &c.,
EDGAR BECKHAM,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Inform that pending the settlement of the improvements the application cannot be entertained.—22. Thos. Broughton, 27/7/64. To await settlement of dispute *re* Muttama *v.* Brawlan. Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Oliver. Return to me.—J.E., 29. Noted.—2/8/64.

The Land Agent for the Gundagai district should be informed that the portion of land as per description (for description *see* 64-2,570, C.L.A., No 8) having been applied for under pre-emptive right, by Mr. Thos. Broughton, and the measurement having been delayed, pending a settlement of a dispute respecting the boundaries of the Muttama and Brawlan Runs, it should be withheld from conditional purchase.—P. F. ADAMS, 16/4/64.

Gundagai Agt., 66-354.—26/4/64. This should, perhaps, be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, with a view to an early settlement of the disputed boundary case within referred to.—P. F. ADAMS, 20/10. The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C. Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—W.H.F., 29/10.

This application for the purchase of 640 acres under pre-emptive right of the Muttama Run, district of Lachlan, is referred to the Surveyor-General, with a view to the land in question being reserved from conditional purchase, pending the settlement of the disputed boundary between the above run and Mr. Dallas' Brawlan Run.—A.O.M. Crown Lands Office, B.C., 5/4/66. The Surveyor-General.

No. 4.

Memo. by Mr. Finch.

Six hundred and forty acres applied for by Mr. Broughton, of Muttama Run, under pre-emptive right. Application dated 17th June, 1864.

Description.

Six hundred and forty acres of land on the north side of Muttama Creek, and near Elton's old station, which is about 9 miles distant from any land previously sanctioned for purchase under pre-emptive right.

Being on a portion of the run in dispute, the survey and sale of this land to applicant has been delayed.—C.E.F.

No. 5.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, "Bradley," near Paddington, 7 October, 1865.
I have the honor to make application to purchase, under pre-emptive right, at Muttama Station, in the Lachlan District, 120 acres at Muttama Creek, one of the sheep stations 3 miles north of the head station.
I have, &c.,
THOMAS BROUGHTON,
Chief

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—M.P., 10/10.

Entered in pre-purchase book. The Muttama Run, district of Lachlan, is held under a promise of lease under the Orders in Council not yet expired, by Mr. Thomas Broughton. This application is now forwarded to the Surveyor-General (For description see 65-6,611).—A.O.M., Crown Lands Office, B.C., 29/11/65. The Surveyor-General.

Area of run, 131,000 acres. No previous purchases. Applications made for 640,423. Mr. Broughton may be informed that 160 acres is the minimum area which can be alienated under pre-emptive right, and requested to state whether he will increase this application to that area, otherwise it must be refused (For description of run see 65-21,612).—P.F.A., 8/12. Thos. Broughton, 20/12. 65-4,755.

Mr. Broughton has personally stated it to be his wish to amend this application as regards its area to 160 acres (See 66-1,253 put away).—Mr. Surveyor Wood may therefore be instructed to measure this 160 acres, taking care not to encroach on water reserve No. 68, rough sketch of a portion of which is herewith forwarded to him.—E.D., 27/12/65.

No. 6.

Memo. by The Deputy Surveyor-General.

AREA of run, 131,000 acres. No previous purchases. Application made for 640,423.

8 December, 1865.

Mr. Broughton may be informed that 160 acres is the minimum area which can be alienated under pre-emptive right, and requested to state whether he will increase this application to that area, otherwise it must be refused.

For description of run see 65-21,612.

P.F.A.

Mr. Broughton has personally stated it to be his wish to amend this application as regards its area to 160 acres. (See 66-1,253 put away.) Mr. Surveyor Wood may therefore be instructed to measure this 160 acres, taking care not to encroach on water reserve No. 68, a rough sketch of a portion of which is herewith forwarded to him.—E.D., 27/12/65.

Appendix A.

No. 7.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. T. Broughton.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 20 December, 1865.

Referring to your application of the 7th October, to purchase, under the 7th clause of the Alienation Act, 120 acres of your Muttama Run, I have the honor to inform you that as 160 acres is the minimum area which can be alienated under pre-emptive right, your application is objectionable and must be refused unless you are prepared to purchase that area.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLAM

(For the Surveyor-General).

No. 8.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

"Bradley," near Paddington, Sydney, 27 December, 1865.

In attention to your favour of 20th instant, referring to my application of the 7th October, to purchase 120 acres of Muttama Run, I have the honor to inform you that I desire to amend my application by inserting 160 acres in lieu of 120 acres, as previously stated.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BROUGHTON.

Entered in pre-purchase book:—Muttama Run, district of Lachlan, at date of application, was held under a promise of lease by Mr. Thos. Broughton; estimated area, 131,000 acres.—A.O.M. Crown Lands Office, B.C., 11/1/66. The Surveyor-General. Instructions were issued, on the personal application of Mr. Broughton, to increase this to 160 acres. This may, I suppose, be put away.—E.D., 22/1/66. Mr. Armytage.

No. 9.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Surveyor Wood.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1866.

Mr. Thomas Broughton having applied to purchase, under pre-emptive right, 160 acres of the Muttama Run, in the Lachlan district, I have to request that you will be good enough to measure and mark out the land applied for, provided that it is situated within the boundaries of the run named, and that its alienation will not give an undue command over water required for the beneficial occupation and cultivation of the adjoining country.

2. By the 3rd clause of the regulations, under the Alienation Act, land to be purchased under pre-emptive right must be measured with its boundaries, other than rivers, creeks, or roads, directed to the cardinal points by compass, and with an average depth from any river or creek frontage of 1 mile.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN

(For the Surveyor-General).

P.S.—Care must be taken that this measurement does not encroach on water reserve No. 68, a rough sketch of which is 160 acres at Muttama Creek, one of the sheep stations 3 miles north of the head station.

Description of portion applied for annexed, also tracing of water reserve. (See enclosure to No 7)

No 10.

No. 10.

Memo. by The Deputy-Surveyor General.

10 April, 1866.

THE Land Agent for the Gundagai district should be informed that the portion of land, as per description (*see* No. 1), having been applied for under pre-emptive right by Mr. Thomas Broughton, and the measurement having been delayed, pending a settlement of a dispute respecting the boundaries of the Muttama and Brawlan Runs, it should be withheld from conditional purchase.

P. F. ADAMS.

This should, perhaps, be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, with a view to an early settlement of the disputed boundary case within referred to.—P. F. ADAMS, B.C., 20th October. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—M.F., 29/10/66. The dispute appears to be still pending.—A.O.P. Inquire present state of matters.—A.O.M.

No. 11.

Mr. Surveyor Sanderson to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Gundagai, 10 July, 1866.

I have the honor to return instructions for the measurement of 160 acres of the Muttama Run, Lachlan district.

On proceeding to measure this land, Mr. Thomas Broughton, whom I met at the Muttama Station, informed me that the land applied for is within water reserve No. 68, and declined having the land measured elsewhere.

I have, &c.

EDMUND SANDERSON.

Mr. Finch, 12. Mr. Ellis.—Was not the reserve 68 cancelled or referred to surveyor, as to which portion should remain—the reserve was objectionable as it crossed the creek?—P.F.A., 10th August.

No. Mr. Edwards, under instructions from Mr. Twynam, proposed a reserve at the same site, crossing the creek north-easterly and south-westerly, instead of, as recommended by Mr. Sanderson, east and west. I think you have referred the matter to Mr. Wood.—J.W.E.

The question as to the reserve crossing the Muttama Creek was referred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Edwards, and he states that the reserve No. 1, on the eastern side of the Muttama Creek, is the preferable one to retain. Should Mr. Broughton's application be refused?—C.E.F., 15/8.

It must be refused.—P.F.A., 16/8. Mr. Broughton should be informed.—C.E.F., 16/8.

No. 12.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Edwards to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Yass, 29 February, 1868.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of four portions of land, containing 44 acres, 49 acres, 43 acres, and 51 acres, numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7, in the parish of Muttama, in the county of Harden, measured for sale. Appendix E.

2. The land is particularly good, especially along the creek, and is timbered with gum, box, and apple. I was informed some of it was likely to be selected shortly, and as I wished to keep open the road 150 * wide, which subsequently may be of importance as the direct route from Muttama to Young, I thought it preferable to secure that object by measuring three or four portions beforehand.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM EDWARDS,
Licensed Surveyor.

Charted.—W.B., 10/12/68.

Mr. Broughton informed me that he had not yet replied to letter of 9/3/69, but that he did not intend exercising his pre-emptive right, but would take his chance and purchase at auction.—12/4/69.

Mr. Broughton should now be informed of day of sale.—17/6/69.

No. 13.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

"Bradley," near Paddington, 2 February, 1869.

Referring to my application of 27th December, 1865, to purchase, under pre-emptive right, 160 acres of land at Muttama Station, and also to the answer of the Surveyor-General of 22nd August, 1866.

I have the honor to renew my application for permission to purchase under pre-emptive right in lieu of the †, reserved for water supply, and upon which my hut and improvements now stand.

Four measured portions of land, Nos. 4 to 7 inclusive, adjoining and near Luke Shalvey's 40 acres at Muttama Creek, and terminating near † water reserve, but on the opposite side of the said creek, there being no other land in the immediate †.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

H. 321-1,716; 65-21,611; 66-12,479. The original application (160 acres) was refused, being for land required as a water reserve (No. 68). Under the circumstances there appears to be no objection to allowing Mr. Broughton 160 acres in the position now sought, subject to the terms of the 7th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and provided the land has not been conditionally purchased and is otherwise vacant. The portions referred to as Nos. 4 to 7 have a total frontage of about 47 chains, and an average

† obliterated.

average depth of about 40 chains. Under the Regulations a pre-emptive purchase of 160 acres must have an average depth of 80 chains (20 chains frontage). The 160 acres should be so taken in this case if the application is to be allowed.—C.E.F., 24/2/69.

If Mr. Broughton elects to take the land under pre-emptive right it can only be in accordance with the Orders in Council.—P.F.A., 25/2. Thos. Broughton, 9/3/69. In a month.

Mr. Thomas.—Mr. Broughton called on the 24th instant, and in the absence of the Surveyor-General, I informed him that under the 7th section he would only be able to secure two of the portions applied for, and they would have to be altered so as to have a depth of 80 chains, and I understood from him that he would, in that case, sooner the land went on at auction. If now informed by letter he will perhaps withdraw his application, and ask for the land to be sent to auction.—C.E.F., 26.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. T. Broughton.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 9 March, 1869.

In reference to your letter of the 2nd ultimo, applying to purchase under pre-emptive right of the Muttama Run, portions 4 to 7, on Muttama Creek, in lieu of the 160 acres refused as being within a reserve for preservation of water supply, I am directed to inform you that under the Regulations under the Alienation Act a pre-emptive purchase of 160 acres must have an average depth of 80 chains, and that, therefore, you will be able to secure only two of the portions, which must be remeasured with the depth stated.

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK.

No. 15.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

"Bradley," Glenmore Road, 13 April, 1869.

In attention to your favour of 9th March, as per margin, I have the honor to state that in lieu of putting the Government to the expense of remeasuring the land applied for by me, I will take my chance, and compete at public auction for the four farms as at present measured.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

Mr. Johnson.—The portions referred to may now go on for auction. Mr. Broughton should be informed of the day of sale.—C.E.F., 19/4/69.

No. 16.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

"Bradley," near Paddington, 12 March, 1872.

Referring to my application of 17th June, 1864, for the purchase by me of 640 acres of land on the north shore of Muttama Creek, and near Elton's old station.

I have the honor to state that the disputed boundary having now been settled in my favour, I beg to submit that I am entitled to purchase so much land as then applied for by me.

The whole of the land which I then applied to purchase having been improperly alienated, part of it by auction sales, and the residue by free selections to the following persons, viz.: Priest 100, Billingsley 40, and Plowright 100 acres. So far as these three selections are concerned, I do not seek to disturb them, because the land has been improved at their cost.

But I do solicit that the Minister will do me the justice to cancel the additional free selection by Billingsley of 140 acres, upon which no improvements have been made, upon the ground that my application to purchase was prior to his, and that instructions were given to the Land Agent on the 22nd April, 1866, not to permit the land to be free selected.

I respectfully request that permission be granted to me to purchase 640 acres of land on the same side of Muttama Creek, including the 140 acres, which on reference to the map you will see was taken up to shut me out from the land behind.

Or that the Government will grant me such compensation as may be considered just and equitable.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

The land herein referred to having been applied for under pre-emptive right, in virtue of a lease under the Orders in Council not then expired, was directed to be withdrawn from conditional selection. The Land Agent appears to have neglected to carry out the instruction on this point, and subsequently the land has been selected. Mr. Broughton, although having undoubtedly a prior claim, does not seek to disturb the selections on which improvements exist, but asks for the cancellation of the additional selection made by Billingsley, and as yet unimproved. It is not my province to advise on this matter, but I may be allowed on behalf of the Crown tenant, to express my opinion that Mr. Broughton's claim should, under the circumstances, meet with as favourable consideration as may be practicable.—A.O.P., 15/3/72. The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 17.

Memo. by The Chief Draftsman.

Mr. Broughton to purchase, under pre-emptive right, on Muttama Run, Lachlan District.

1. The description given in Mr. Broughton's original application is so vague, there is no wonder the Land Agent omitted to hold over the land from conditional purchase. Moreover, Mr. Broughton does not appear to have concerned himself much in the matter, as he must have been aware of some of the conditional purchases so far back as 1868, in which year he purchased at auction nearly all the portions in the locality submitted to auction on 22nd December.

2.

2. Mr. Broughton has a claim to purchase under pre-emptive right, in virtue of his application of 17th June, 1864, and the request contained in his letter, 12th March, 1872, should to some extent be complied with. See No. 1.
See No. 16.

3. I do not think Mr. Broughton's claim should be allowed to interfere with any of the conditional purchases that have been improved, nor with others, unless it can be clearly shown that they form part of the land originally applied for by him. Mr. Broughton waives his right (as far as he may have any) to all the conditional purchases, except Billingsley's additional conditional purchase of 120 acres, which he states is not improved. From the vagueness of the description, I am unable to say whether this 120 acres forms part of the 640 acres or not, but the surveyor reported it to be improved to the extent of £60. Possibly the surveyor intended this valuation to apply to the improvements on Billingsley's conditional purchase, under section 13, which he enumerated in his report.

4. I think it would be advisable, before complying with Mr. Broughton's request, to obtain a report from the surveyor as to whether the 120 acres is within the 640 acres originally applied for, and whether, and to what extent, it is improved. In the meantime, Mr. Broughton might be asked for a more definite description of what he now asks to be allowed to purchase; and Billingsley might be informed of the claim, and requested not to improve his conditional purchase until it is settled.

5. It may be mentioned Billingsley has recently taken up an additional conditional purchase of 40 acres, which probably forms part of the land claimed by Broughton, and in any case, must be cancelled if the 120 acres conditional purchase is cancelled.

J.S.A.

(For Surveyor-General).

B.C., 21 March, 1872.

Submitted for decision.—W.W.S., 21/3/72. Approved.—J.B.W., 22/3/72.

No. 18.

Memo. by Mr. Finch to The Chief Draftsman.

Mr. Broughton's claim to purchase under pre-emptive right, Muttama Run.

DURING the currency of the lease of Muttama Run, under the Orders in Council, Mr. Broughton applied for 640 acres on Muttama Creek, near Elton's old station, under his pre-emptive right. On account of that portion of the run being under dispute by the adjoining lessee, the application remained in abeyance pending a settlement of the boundaries, and the Land Agent was directed to withhold the land applied for by Mr. Broughton from conditional purchase.

Through some inadvertence, probably on account of the vagueness of the description given by Mr. Broughton, the land was not withheld, some of it having been conditionally purchased and some sold at auction.

Mr. Broughton stated by letter that he would forego his claim to the land conditionally purchased, except portion 33, taken up by J. Billingsley as an additional conditional purchase, but not, Mr. Broughton states, improved. See No. 16.

This request was complied with to a certain extent by minute of 22nd instant, but before any action was taken Mr. Broughton called here, and stated his request was in part misunderstood. He represents he is willing to take 160 acres, including the 120 acres above referred to, at the back of the conditional purchases taken up on the 640 acres originally applied for, but wishes to have the remainder on the left bank of Muttama Creek, between reserve 1 over 65 and the village of Muttama. See No. 22.

In addition to this 160 and 480 acres (640 acres), Mr. Broughton wishes to obtain 160 acres adjoining or forming one portion with the 480 acres, in virtue of an unsatisfied application made for that area during currency of lease under Orders in Council.

I think, under the circumstances of the first-mentioned application, Mr. Broughton is entitled to every consideration; but, in the latter case, in the absence of the papers, which I cannot at present obtain, I do not know how far his claim holds good. Under these circumstances, I would suggest, pending further inquiry into and decision of the Minister on this case, that it should be recommended that the Land Agent, Gundagai, be requested to withhold from conditional sale, on account of prior claim under pre-emptive (purchase) right by Mr. Broughton, the portions marked "A" and "B," shown on the accompanying tracing. Appendix IC.

After the other papers have been obtained and the matter decided on, more definite instructions should issue to the Land Agent.

25 March, 1872.

C.E.F.

I would suggest that this course may be carried out.—J.S.A., 25/3/72. I think the instructions contained in the minute of the 22nd March should be fulfilled before further action is taken in this case.—J.B.W., 1/4/72.

See papers 60-1,835 Misc. now herewith, which contain the "unsatisfied" application of Mr. Broughton. The 640 acres now applied for embraces that portion of the 160 acres now outside the reserve. The 160 acres were originally refused as being within reserve 68, which has been revoked and reserve 374 notified in lieu.—C.E.F., 13/8/73.

No. 19.

Memo. by The Chief Draftsman.

Mr. Broughton's claim to purchase under pre-emptive right, Muttama Run.

It should have been pointed out, when submitting this case, by my memo. of 25th March, that since the B.C. of 21st March was written, the extent of the portion of the run in dispute, and the position of Elton's old station, have been more clearly determined from a survey of the run in the Crown Lands Office, whereby the description of the 640 acres appears much more definite, fixing the portion applied for See No. 18.
See No. 17.
on

* See Enclosure
to No. 18.

on Muttama Creek between the points C and D on *tracing, from which it will be seen any measurement of 640 acres between those points, with a frontage of 80 chains, would embrace several of the portions alienated at auction or conditionally purchased, portion 33 included in the 160 acres, "B" amongst the number.

Under these circumstances, a report from the surveyor is not so desirable, and I would submit the suggestion contained in my B.C. memo. of the 25th ultimo for reconsideration, and if approved, would recommend the Land Agent be advised by telegram.

B.C., 17 April, 1872.

J. S. A.

(For Surveyor-General).

Submitted.—W.W.S., 17/4/72. Approved.—J.B.W., 17/4/72. Inform Mr. Broughton, urgent, 18/4/72. Mr. Broughton informed, 29/4/72. The tracing should perhaps be forwarded to the Land Agent in reference to the telegram of 18th April, 1872.—C.E.F., 29/4/72. Sketch sent to Land Agent, now to Mr. Finch, 29/4/72. Licensed-Surveyor James Evans.—Form F (with tracing and original description of 640 acres), to report as to improvements on portion 33, &c., 7/5/72. J. Billingsley should, I think, be written to in terms of the latter part of the 4th paragraph of memo. 21st March, 1872.—J.S.A. (for Surveyor-General), 7/5/72. Approved.—J.B.W., 10/5/72.

No. 20.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Lands to The Land Agent, Gundagai.

18 April, 1872.

WITHHOLD from conditional sale 160 acres, adjoining north boundary of portions 23, 24, and 25, parish of Cowcumbala, county Harden; also 640 acres on east side of Muttama Creek. Commencing at southern corner of reserve 374, and extending southerly 1 mile, the same being claimed by Mr. Broughton as a pre-emptive purchase right.

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 20A.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. T. Broughton.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 29 April, 1872.

With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, applying to purchase under pre-emptive right 640 acres of land on the Muttama Run, in lieu of the land applied for by you in June, 1864, I am directed to inform you, that pending further inquiry into the matter, the Land Agent at Gundagai has been instructed to withhold from conditional purchase 160 acres of land adjoining the north boundary of portions 23, 24, and 25, parish of Cowcumbala, and 640 acres on the east side of Muttama Creek at the southern corner of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Billingsley.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 31 May, 1872.

With reference to the conditional purchases of 120 and 40 acres, made by you at Gundagai on the 31st March, 1870, and 28th September, 1871, I am directed to inform you that the selections form part of 640 acres applied to purchase by Mr. Thomas Broughton under pre-emptive right, on the 17th June, 1864.

2. I am, therefore, to caution you against improving the land in question, as your applications will be cancelled should Mr. Broughton's claim be sustained.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 22.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor J. Evans.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 1 July, 1872.

I have to draw your attention to my letter (Form F) of the 7th day of May, 1872, No. 55, whereby you were directed to report as to land applied for by Mr. Broughton, under pre-emptive right, Muttama Run, and improvements erected on additional conditional purchases by J. Billingsley, and to request that you will carry out the instructions referred to with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.,

J. S. ADAM

(For Surveyor-General).

No. 23.

Mr. J. Billingsley to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Gundagai, 8 July, 1872.

I am only this day in receipt of your letter of 31st May last, marked as per margin, intimating that my conditional purchase of 120 acres and 40 acres, made at Gundagai, on the 31st March, 1870, and 28th September, 1871, respectively, form a portion of 640 acres, applied for by Mr. Thomas Broughton as a pre-emptive right, in the year 1864, and cautioning me against making any further improvements on the

the land, as in the event of Mr. Broughton substantiating his claim, my purchases would be cancelled. In reply, I do myself the honor to state:—

1. That shortly after I purchased the 120-acre block it was surveyed for me by the Government Surveyor; that since the date of purchase I have held undisputed possession of the land; that I have made improvements on it to the value of at least £150; and that it is now partly under cultivation.
2. That this land is situate about 4 miles from Mr. Broughton's homestead, on the Muttama Run; that he never made any improvements on it, and could not, therefore, I apprehend, be entitled to purchase it as a pre-emptive right, as, if I am not misinformed, he has already availed himself of that privilege to secure other portions of his run.
3. That, although Mr. Broughton must have known that I have been in occupation of this land for over two years, neither he, nor any person on his behalf, has at any time disputed my right to the land, which is in itself, I would respectfully submit, sufficient to deprive him of any claim that he might have had.
4. That, considering that at the time I selected the land it was, according to the Government maps in the Gundagai Land Office, open to sale; that it was afterwards surveyed for me by a duly authorised officer of the Government; that I have held undisputed possession of it with Mr. Broughton's full knowledge for a period of over two years; and that I have expended time, labour, and money in improving it, I would most respectfully submit that my title to the land cannot now be disturbed by any pretensions on the part of Mr. Broughton, who must, in common justice to me, be held to have forfeited any claim that he might have had to the land by his unjustifiable silence in respect to his claim for so long a period.

In conclusion, I would urge on your consideration the fact that I am a poor man, with a large family depending on my exertions; I have worked hard for years to obtain the home I now have, and the cancellation of these purchases would be the destruction of that home, and, consequently, my utter and irretrievable ruin.

Earnestly praying your early and most favourable consideration,

I have, &c.,
JOHN BILLINGSLEY.

Please address—John Billingsley, Gundagai.

No. 24.

Mr. J. Billingsley to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Gundagai, 2 August, 1872.

On the 8th June last I addressed you in reply to your communication of the 31st May, marked as per margin, on the subject of my conditional purchases made at Gundagai on the 31st March, 1870, and 28th September, 1871, respectively. As I have as yet received no reply to the explanation given in my letter referred to, and as I am very anxious about the matter, I would most respectfully beg the favour of your early attention. C.P. 70-1,075,
71-3,508.

Please address—Post-office, Gundagai.

I have, &c.,
JOHN BILLINGSLEY.

Action on this case is awaiting report from Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans, who was reminded 1st July, 1872.—C.E.F. (for Chief Draftsman), 5/8/72. Alienation Branch.

Any reply from Mr. Evans to instructions of 7th May, 72-58 (Form F), and reminder, 1st July? If not, he should again be reminded. The instruction does not appear in Mr. Evans' Progress Journal of either May or June, and might be mentioned to him.—C.E.F. (for Chief Draftsman), 21/8/72. Mr. Landers.

Mr. Davidson,—Remind Mr. Evans, please, 22. Licensed-Surveyor James Evans, 26/8/72. No. 200. Reminder was returned with B.C. endorsed, October 3.

No. 25.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Billingsley.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 August, 1872.

With reference to your letter of 2nd instant, respecting certain conditional purchases made by you at Gundagai on 30th March, 1870, and 28th September, 1871, respectively, I am directed to inform you that the matter is under reference to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans, who was requested to expedite his report on 1st ultimo.

I have, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 26.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor J. Evans.

Second reminder—(Form E.)

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 26 August, 1872.

I have to draw your attention to my letter of the 7th day of May last, No. 72-55, whereby you were directed to carry out certain instruction respecting Muttama Run, and to request that you will carry out the instructions above referred to with as little delay as possible. It does not appear in your Progress Journal of either May or June.

I have, &c.,
J. S. ADAM

(For Surveyor-General).

The instruction herein referred was replied to by my letter of the 31st August, No. 72-104, 72-4,946, Misc.—JAMES EVANS, 27/9/72.

No. 27.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Murrumburrah, 31 August, 1872.

In obedience to your instructions dated 7th May, 1872, No. 55, I have the honor to inform you that John Billingsley has effected improvements on his 120 acres, additional conditional purchase, to the value of £60, consisting of fencing, clearing, and cultivation, £40 worth of which are upon the Muttama Run, and the remainder on the Brawlan Run. At the time I surveyed this land there was only a bark hut on it, and the improvements then noted were those upon the former conditional purchase.

I cannot give an opinion as to whether Mr. Broughton or Billingsley has the better right to this land, but would suggest that if Mr. Broughton's claim be acceded to, the lines shown in blue on the accompanying sketch be adopted as boundaries of the 160 acres. Mr. Broughton will then only lose about 30 acres of the land he applies for, and will not encroach on Billingsley's improvements. About 32 acres will be cut off the eastern side of Billingsley's conditional purchase, which can either be added to it on another side, or the money for that amount returned to him. I cannot identify the land referred to in the description forwarded to me, nor can Mr. Alfred Broughton, the superintendent of Muttama, give me any information regarding it, except that he thinks it is the land on the north bank of Muttama Creek, between portion No. 9 and reserve 374, in the parish Coweumbala.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I can see no reason why Mr. Broughton should not be permitted to purchase the land therein described.

I have, &c.,

JAMES EVANS,
Licensed Surveyor.

Mr. Evans has mistaken the position of the boundary between the runs. The boundary as given in the award is as follows:—"From box-tree on south side of creek across the creek; thence by creek downwards to south-west corner of portion 30; commencing again at north-east corner of portion 33; thence by a line bearing north 48 degrees 37 minutes east to Cowang Gap." It will be seen from this description that the run boundary between the south-west corner of portion 30 and the north-east corner of 33 is not given, such being unnecessary for the purposes of the dispute between the lessees, each being bounded by the conditional purchases taken up on the confines of their respective runs. But for the purposes of the case now under consideration, I think the run boundary of Muttama may fairly be taken to be a line from the tree on south bank of the creek to the north-east corner of portion 33, the small triangular portion at south-west corner of portion 30 having been thrown into Brawlan, on account of its being cut off from Muttama by portion 30. Mr. Evans is requested to adjust his valuation of improvements accordingly, and give the respective value of fencing, clearing, and other improvements on either side of the assumed boundary line, together with the total value in each case, within portion 33. It has been represented that Billingsley has continued to improve the land since Mr. Evans inspected it; if so, Mr. Evans should not take such additional improvements into consideration in making his estimate, but he may show them on the sketch in red, and give their value in a separate note. The position of Elton's old station should be marked on the sketch.—J.S.A. (for Surveyor-General), B.C., 10/12/72. Mr. Surveyor James Evans.

No. 28.

Mr. J. Billingsley to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Gundagai, 16 October, 1872.

Referring to your letter of the 17th August last, No. 72-9,903 Aln., on the subject of my conditional purchases, made at Gundagai on the 30th March, 1870, and 28th September, 1871, respectively, I would respectfully beg that I may receive an early intimation of the decision of the Government with respect to Mr. Broughton's claim, as the delay is causing me serious injury, inasmuch as it has, and is still, preventing me from cropping the land, and completing the improvements required by the Lands Alienation Act.

Praying your early attention,

I am, &c.,

Please address—Post Office, Gundagai.

JOHN BILLINGSLEY.

Mr. Herring.—Any report as yet from Licensed-Surveyor James Evans?—W.B., 5/12/72. See Misc. 72-4,946. Received 4 Sept.

The case (72-4,946 Misc.) has been referred to Mr. J. G. Evans for a further report, which is necessary before any decision can be come to. Applicant should be informed any improvements placed on the land claimed by Mr. Broughton since the letter of 31st May, 1872 (on 72-2,072 Misc.), will be at his own risk, it having been represented that he is still continuing to improve the land.—C.E.F. (for Chief Draftsman), 10/12/72.

Mr. Blackman.—This may then await reply from Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans to B.C. on 72-4,946 Misc.

No. 29.

Mr. J. Billingsley to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Gundagai, 13 January, 1873.

Referring to your letter of the 17th August last, marked as per margin, intimating that Mr. Surveyor Evans had been instructed to report on the subject of my conditional purchases, made at Gundagai, on the 31st March, 1870, and 28th September, 1871, respectively, I beg that you will be pleased, at your earliest convenience, to cause me to be informed as to the determination of the Government in respect of Mr. Broughton's claim to the land I now occupy.

Earnestly praying your early attention,

I am, &c.,

JOHN BILLINGSLEY.

Any report as yet from Licensed-Surveyor Evans to B.C. on 72-4,946 Mis.?—W.B., 2/2/73. Mr. Davidson. Instruction to Licensed-Surveyor Evans, dated 10th December, 1872, not yet answered.—J.D., 6/2/73. Inform, 13/2/73. Mr. Davidson.—Any report as yet?—W.B., 22/4/73. No.—J.D., 24/4/73. End of May.

No 30.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Billingsley.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 18 February, 1873.

With reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, requesting that you may be apprised of the decision arrived at in the matter of Mr. Broughton's claim to the land selected by you at Gundagai, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Surveyor Evans' report on the subject has not yet been received.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN,
Under Secretary.

No. 31.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

"Bradley," near Paddington, 31 March, 1873.

Referring to my application of 17th June, 1864, to purchase under pre-emptive right, 640 acres of land near Elton's old station; and to the minute of Mr. Surveyor-General Adams, of 26th April, 1866; and the subsequent correspondence, &c.

I have the honor herewith to submit two declarations in connection with the case, and solicit early attention to the subject.

I beg respectfully to state that I fail to see any good purpose to be served by further procrastination.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

The case herein referred to is 72-4,296 Misc. sent to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Jas. Evans for report; this should also be forwarded to him with a request that he will hasten his report.—C.E.F., 7/4/73. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans is requested to be good enough to hasten his report herein.—J. S. ADAM (for Surveyor-General), Surveyor-General Office, B.C., 9/4/73. No. 17, 73-2,442.

[Enclosure.]

Schedule U.

I, ALFRED BROUGHTON, superintendent of Muttama Station, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I visited John Billingsley's conditional purchase, consisting of 120 acres, at the latter end of the year 1871, and on or about the beginning of the year 1872, and that the improvements upon his conditional purchase consisted chiefly of a small brush paddock, a small hut, and signs of ploughing to the extent of about 4 acres, which had been planted with corn. The paddock was insecure, and I did not consider any of the improvements substantial, and worth not more than from £8 to £12 sterling, and any substantial improvements that have been made have been made lately, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations, taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Gundagai, }
this 24th day of March, 1873,—

ALFRED BROUGHTON.

A. C. S. ROSE, J.P.

No. 32.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Murrumburrah, 15 May, 1873.

In obedience to your instructions of the 10th December, 1872, I have the honor to inform you that when first I inspected Billingsley's conditional purchase, some time in May last, the only improvements on it consisted of a bark hut and a cultivation paddock (shown in red on the accompanying sketch), worth about £25, but at that time I could not report on it, as I omitted to make a sketch showing the position of the improvements, so had to postpone it till the 31st August, 1872, when the improvements stood as shown in my report of that date, since which time no other improvements have been made. The improvements and value are as follows:—Clearing cultivation paddock, 11½ acres, £25; 44 rods split fence, at 5s. per rod, £11; 24 rods log fence, £4; 42 rods rough-and-tumble fence, £3; partly clearing 30 acres, at 10s. per acre, £15; total, £58.

About £5 worth of the above improvements are upon the Brawlan Run. I cannot ascertain the position of Elton's old station nearer than is given in my report of the 31st August, so cannot show it on the sketch.

I have, &c.,

JAMES EVANS,

Licensed Surveyor.

This further report is now submitted for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, with reference to the previous minutes, 72-2,072 Misc. With reference to the true position of Elton's old station, mentioned in Mr. Broughton's original application for 640 acres, I may state that 640 acres measured anywhere on the creek between where the run boundary crosses it and reserve 374 would embrace nearly the whole of that portion of the 120 acres now claimed by Mr. Broughton, and which he wishes to have included in the 160 acres applied for. There can be little doubt that Elton's old station is situated somewhere between the points on the creek above referred to.—ROB. D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), B.C., 26/5/73.

There is no doubt that Mr. Broughton has a pre-emptive right of purchase over the land in question, and it does appear that in the first instance of a greater area, but on account of the boundaries of the run not having been defined a portion of the pre-emptive has been alienated, and it is the remaining portion that Mr. Broughton now seeks to obtain, and which, in my opinion, he is entitled to. Billingsley was cautioned when he took up the additional conditional purchase, and when he had made improvements to the value of £25 on the land. Mr. Broughton will not accept his land in such a position as will allow Billingsley to retain the portion of land improved by him. Therefore, there is no alternative but that Mr. Broughton should have his land in accordance with his pre-emptive right application, and, under the circumstances, Billingsley should be allowed to remove such of his improvements as are removable.—J.S.F., 24/6/73.

Mr. Blackman to inform the conditional purchaser.—T.H.J., 25/6/73. Billingsley's transfer of this land, last February, should not, under the circumstances, be allowed.—W.B., 10/7/73. Inform, Mr.

Appendix E and F

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor James Evans is requested to measure the 160 and 640 acres applied for by Mr. Thomas Broughton, of Muttama Run, under pre-emptive right (section 7), and which are shown on the accompanying tracing by blue lines. The measurement of the 160 acres will cancel portion 33, parish Cowcumbala.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), B.C., 21/8/73. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor James Evans.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Billingsley.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 July, 1873.

See No. 30.

With reference to my letter of 18th February last, respecting Mr. Thomas Broughton's claim to purchase, in virtue of his pre-emptive right, the 120 acres of land selected by you at Gundagai, on 31st March, 1870, I am directed to inform you that it has been decided, after due inquiry, that Mr. Broughton has a pre-emptive right of purchase over the land in question, which he will consequently be permitted to exercise.

2. I am to state that you were cautioned with respect to Mr. Broughton's claim when you took up the additional conditional purchase, and when you had made improvements to the extent of £25 upon the land. As Mr. Broughton will not accept his land in such a position as will allow you to retain the portion improved by you, there is no alternative but that he must be allowed to purchase in accordance with his pre-emptive right application.

3. I am to apprise you that the additional purchase referred to, and the additional conditional purchase of 40 acres made by you on 28th September, 1871 (the latter being separated from your first conditional purchase by the former), have been cancelled, and, under the circumstances above stated, you will be permitted to remove such of your improvements as are movable. The enclosed vouchers, for the refund of your deposit money, should be signed by you and presented at the Treasury for payment.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

[Enclosures.]

[Series C.—Special Payments, Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

C.P. 70-1,075, Misc. 73-2,442—Revenue refunded.

Dr. to John Billingsley.

Department of Lands, Conditional Purchase Branch, 12 July, 1873.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz. :—	
Land Office at Gundagai; date of selection, 31st day of March, 1870; deposit paid on 120 acres.	£ s. d.
Selection cancelled; applied for to purchase by Thomas Broughton, in virtue of a pre-emptive right.	
Deposit to be refunded on 120 acres	£ 30 0 0

I CERTIFY that the amount charged in this voucher as to computation, casting, and rate is correct, and that the refund is duly authorised in terms of the Audit Act.

WILLIAM BLACKMAN

(For the Under Secretary for Lands).

[Series C.—Special Payments, Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

C.P. No. 71-3,508, Misc. 73-2,442—Revenue refunded.

Dr. to John Billingsley.

Department of Lands, Conditional Purchase Branch, 12 July, 1873.

	Amount to be refunded.
For the following refund, viz. :—	
Land Office at Gundagai; date of selection, 28th day of September, 1871; deposit paid on 40 acres.	£ s. d.
Selection cancelled; separated from first C.P.	
Deposit to be refunded on 40 acres	£ 10 0 0

I CERTIFY that the amount charged in this voucher as to computation, casting, and rate is correct, and that the refund is duly authorised in terms of the Audit Act.

WILLIAM BLACKMAN

(For the Under Secretary for Lands).

No. 34.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Murrumburrah, 9 June, 1875.

A.—Appendices G and H.
See enclosure.

In obedience to your instruction, I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of one portion of land containing 160 acres, in the parish of Cowcumbala, county Harden, applied for as a pre-emptive purchase, under the 7th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, by Thomas Broughton, in right of his licensed run Muttama. This land was improved by J. Billingsley to the value of £60 by fencing and clearing; but Billingsley has since removed the greater part of the fencing, and the improvements now upon the land are worth about £35.

I have, &c.,

JAMES EVANS,

Licensed Surveyor.

Date of survey, 30th October, 1874.

Description prepared.—W.H.A., 20/9/78.

Mr. Underwood,—For description, 19/8/78.

No. 35.

Description.

Six hundred and forty acres applied for by Mr. Broughton, of Muttama Run, under pre-emptive right. Application dated 17th June, 1864.

Description.

Six hundred and forty acres of land on the north side of Muttama Creek, and near Elton's old station, which is about 9 miles distant from any previously sanctioned for purchase under pre-emptive right. Being on a portion of the land in dispute, the survey and sale of this land to applicant has been delayed.

C.E.F.

No. 36.

No. 36.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Murrumburrah, 9 June, 1875.

In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of one portion of land, containing 640 acres, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, applied for as a preemptive purchase under the seventh section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, by Thomas Broughton, in right of his licensed Muttama Run.

See enclosure
A.—Appendices
I and K.

Mr. Broughton has effected improvements on the land to the value of £20, consisting of a log fence.

I have, &c.,

JAMES EVANS,

Licensed Surveyor.

Licensed-Surveyor McCarthy has been instructed (Form F) to alter the numbering of the portion to 193, in consequence of the present number (93) having been given to another portion in the parish (*vide 75-4,295, Mis.), upon which a similar alteration has been directed in same instruction.—C.E.F., 5/78.

*These papers
refer to another
case—unnecessary.

Mr. Underwood,—For description, 19/8/78. Description prepared.—W.H.A., 20/9/78.

The portion herein referred to (193, parish of Mooney Mooney, county Harden, 640 acres) has been measured for sale to Mr. Thomas Broughton, under the provisions of the seventh section of Act of 1861, as part of his Muttama Run, and, in accordance with decision of the Secretary for Lands, referred to in the enclosed memo., in which the facts of the case are set forth. The land should now be appraised with a view to sale accordingly.—P. F. ADAMS, B.C., 9/10/78. The Under Secretary for Lands.

See enclosure B.

No. 37.

Description of land, County Harden.

Description.

SIX hundred and forty acres, county of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, portion 193: Commencing on the left bank of Muttama Creek, at a point bearing north 16 degrees 23 minutes east, and distant 13 chains 27 links from the north-east corner of portion 30 of 100 acres, on the right bank of that creek; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 77 chains and 69 links; on the east by a line bearing south 80 chains; on the south by a line bearing west 88 chains and 4 links to Muttama Creek; and on the west by that creek upwards, to the point of commencement.

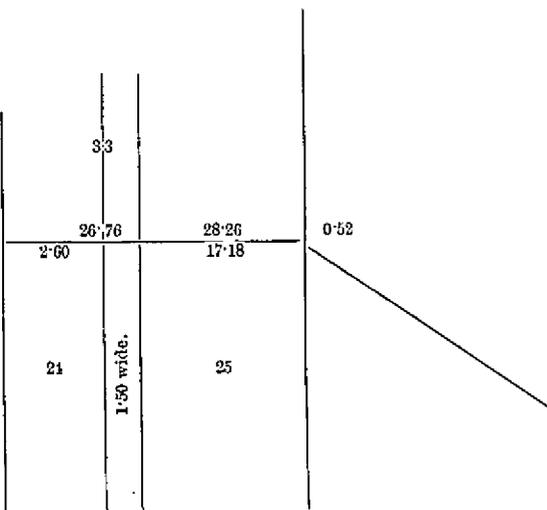
Exclusively of a road, 1 chain 50 links wide, passing through this land in a southerly and thence in a south-easterly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area.

W.H.A.

No. 38.

Memo. by The Surveyor-General.

MEMORANDUM of subjects requiring explanation or completion in connection with the survey and plan of 160 acres, No. 33, transmitted by Mr. James Evans, licensed surveyor, parish of Cowcumbala, county of Harden; letter No. 75/22 of the 9th June, and on which Mr. Evans' report in explanation is requested.

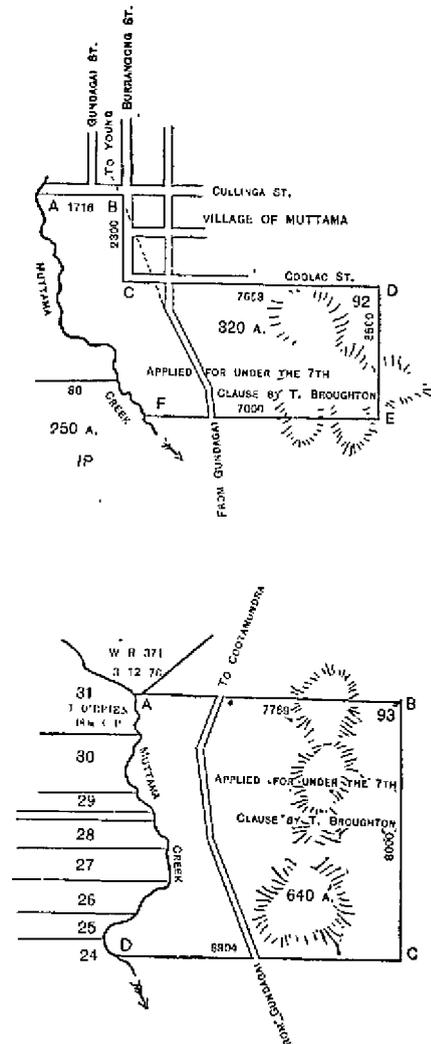
Subject.	Report.
<p>The survey does not close. The error is apparently in the lengths of the south boundary. [See diagram.] The portions 24 and 25 are represented as adjoining, whereas a road 1.50 wide intervenes between them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Diagram.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">P.F.A., 5th November, 1875.</p>	<p>The south boundary of No. 33 is 26.76. The north boundary of No. 25 is 17.18. And the north boundary of No. 24 is 8.60. There is a road 1.50 wide between Nos. 24 and 25. No. 33 closes satisfactory.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JAMES EVANS, Licensed Surveyor, 30th December, 1875.</p> <p>Noted reply, 4th January, 1876—W.H.A.</p>

Memo. by The Surveyor-General.

Charting Branch, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 14 May, 1878.

Form F. (No. 78.)—Memorandum of Instructions.

Appendix K.

Subject.	Reply.																																																																
<p>Mr. Licensed-Surveyor McCarthy is requested, when he is next in the locality, to alter the marking of the corner trees of portions 92 and 93, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, those numbers having already been employed in this parish to 192 and 193 respectively, should these last-mentioned numbers not have been used.</p> <p>C. E. FINCH (for the Surveyor-General).</p> <p>Mr. Licensed-Surveyor McCarthy.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Reference to Corners.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Portion 92, L. 213-1,426.</td> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Portion 93, L. 212-1,426.</td> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Corner.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Bearing from.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Links.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">No. on tree.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Corner.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Bearing from.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Links.</th> <th style="text-align: left;">No. on tree.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>S. 41° 0' E., gum</td> <td>23</td> <td>92</td> <td>A</td> <td>S. 89° 0' W., box</td> <td>55</td> <td>WR 93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>N. 39° 30' E., box</td> <td>31</td> <td>92</td> <td>B</td> <td>S. 19° 0' W., do</td> <td>102</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>No tree near.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>C</td> <td>N. 5° 0' W., do</td> <td>41</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>S. 81° 0' W., box</td> <td>43</td> <td>92</td> <td>D</td> <td>S. 5° 0' W., apple</td> <td>88</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>N. 18° 30' E., do</td> <td>46</td> <td>92</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>N. 30° 0' W., apple</td> <td>30</td> <td>92</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>The numbers of 93 have been altered to 193, as required. 192 has been substituted for 92 at corners A, D, E, F. The trees at b and c have been grubbed out or destroyed. 1 June, 1878. A. McCARTHY.</p>	Portion 92, L. 213-1,426.				Portion 93, L. 212-1,426.				Corner.	Bearing from.	Links.	No. on tree.	Corner.	Bearing from.	Links.	No. on tree.	A	S. 41° 0' E., gum	23	92	A	S. 89° 0' W., box	55	WR 93	B	N. 39° 30' E., box	31	92	B	S. 19° 0' W., do	102	93	C	No tree near.			C	N. 5° 0' W., do	41	93	D	S. 81° 0' W., box	43	92	D	S. 5° 0' W., apple	88	93	E	N. 18° 30' E., do	46	92					F	N. 30° 0' W., apple	30	92				
Portion 92, L. 213-1,426.				Portion 93, L. 212-1,426.																																																													
Corner.	Bearing from.	Links.	No. on tree.	Corner.	Bearing from.	Links.	No. on tree.																																																										
A	S. 41° 0' E., gum	23	92	A	S. 89° 0' W., box	55	WR 93																																																										
B	N. 39° 30' E., box	31	92	B	S. 19° 0' W., do	102	93																																																										
C	No tree near.			C	N. 5° 0' W., do	41	93																																																										
D	S. 81° 0' W., box	43	92	D	S. 5° 0' W., apple	88	93																																																										
E	N. 18° 30' E., do	46	92																																																														
F	N. 30° 0' W., apple	30	92																																																														

Alterations, &c., noted on plans L. 212-1,426 and L. 213-1,426; also corrected in catalogue book and road plan R. 2,038-1,603.—W. McL., 18/1/81.

No. 40.

Memo. by Mr. Finch.

Mr. Thomas Broughton's pre-emptive purchase, Muttama Run.

17 August, 1878.

1. The former papers in this case are with 75-4,269 Mis. (letter transmitting a plan of 160 acres measured for Mr. Broughton as a pre-emptive purchase, under section 7 of Act 1861, at Elton's old station).

2. The facts of this case are as follows:—In 1865 and 1866, Mr. Broughton applied for 160 acres at one of his sheep stations on Muttama Creek, about 3 miles above the head station, and for 640 acres at Elton's old station, on the same creek.

3. The former application was not complied with, as the land applied for was within reserve 68, and the latter remained in abeyance, as that part of the run in which the land is situate was in dispute.

4. No further action was taken for some time, and the greater part of the land applied for at Elton's old station was taken up by conditional purchase, the Land Agent having failed to apprise applicants that the land was under application as a pre-emptive right.

5. In 1872, Mr. Broughton revived his claim under the above-mentioned application, when it was ascertained that the reserve which had precluded the alienation of the land comprised in the first application had been revoked—a reserve embracing a small portion only of the land applied for having been notified in lieu, and that the land at Elton's old station was for the most part within Mr. Broughton's run, the boundary of which had been determined, but, as before stated, had to a large extent been alienated.

6. Taking into consideration all the facts of the case, the Secretary for Lands decided, by minutes on 72-2,072 Mis., that Mr. Broughton should be permitted to purchase 160 acres at Elton's old station (measured by 78-4,269 Mis., with which the former papers have been placed), and that 160 acres in satisfaction of the first mentioned application, together with 480 acres (640 acres in all), in lieu of the balance of the other application, should be measured in the position that portion 193 occupies, and should be also alienated to Mr. Broughton under pre-emptive right.

The plan of the 640 acres last referred to was transmitted by papers 75-4,270 Mis., which cover this memorandum.

C.E.F.

No. 41.

Application by Mr. G. Vincent.

D.

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.
(District of Gundagai. No. 257 of 1878.) [Alienation Act, section 13.]

Application by George Vincent (full age) for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 640 unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £160, this 22nd day of August, 1878, at 10-30 o'clock,—

CHAS. W. WEEKES,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

Sir,

22 August, 1878.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, containing 640 acres, and I herewith tender the sum of £160, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE VINCENT,

Coolac.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, at Gundagai.

Description.

County of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, 640 acres. Bounded on the west by the Muttama Creek; on the north by a lapsed purchase by Andrew Melzer; on the east by Wm. Ward's conditional purchase; on the south by forfeited conditional purchase by James Thompson; the said 640 acres supposed to be a measured portion, No. 93, believed to have been surveyed by Surveyor Evans, and not yet offered for sale.

No. 42.

Mr. A. G. Blomfield to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

179, Pitt-street, Sydney, 20 September, 1878.

I have been instructed by Mr. Thomas Broughton to protest against the conditional purchase of George Vincent, noted in the margin, and to apply that the same may be declared void without delay.

The reason for making this application is on account of the land applied for by Vincent having been held under pre-emptive right by Mr. Broughton, and also that he had applied to purchase same by virtue of improvements prior to date of Vincent's application.

I am further instructed to state that my client has a letter, received from the Lands Department, stating that the land in question had been withdrawn from conditional purchase, and that instructions had been given to the surveyor to measure the land for, and in satisfaction of, his claim.

Under these circumstances I trust that the case may be dealt with at once, so that Mr. Broughton may not be subject to a continuance of the annoyance he is at present suffering from Vincent, who has warned him from fencing in the land, ordered Mr. Broughton's men to cease erecting the fence, and to take all the fencing off the ground.

I have, &c.,

A. G. BLOMFIELD.

Mr.

C.P. 78-257,
George Vincent,
640 acres.
Gundagai, 22
August, 1878.
13th section.

Mr. J. Leary's clerk, as the agent of the conditional purchaser, verbally protests against the claim of Mr. Broughton to this land, which has been allowed to Mr. Broughton as a pre-emptive right, as will be seen upon reference to the digest of the case with the within papers, and with regard to which it is submitted as to which person has the better claim.—ROBT. D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 14/10/78. Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

The land herein referred to was applied for, 17th June, 1864 (application for 640 acres), under the 7th section of the Act of 1861, but as that part of the run was at that time under dispute the application could not be dealt with. The boundary between the runs having been settled, the present survey of 160 acres has been made in accordance with the decision of the 24th June, 1873, and the land may be appraised with a view to sale accordingly. Tracing herewith.—P. F. ADAMS, B.C., Oct., 1878. The Under Secretary for Lands.

See enclosure B.

Taking the within statement to be correct as to the land being under measurement in satisfaction of a claim under pre-emption, I do not see how it can be supposed to be open to conditional purchase. The conditional purchase should, therefore, it is deemed, be declared void.—A.O.M., 14/10/78.

Approved.—J.S.F., 16/10/78. Declared void noted. Papers now to Miscellaneous Branch with reference to action on paper, dated 9th October, 1878.—W.A.T., 1/11/78.

No. 43.

Mr. F. J. McCarthy to The Chief Commissioner.

Dear Sir,

80, King-street, Sydney, 18 October, 1878.

On behalf of Mr. George Vincent, I beg to protest against the claim made by Mr. Thomas Broughton, of Muttama, to measured portion No. 93, of 640 acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, selected by my client on 22nd August, 1878. Mr. Broughton, I am informed, claims to be entitled to the land by virtue of an old pre-emptive. If this be true, my client will be in a position to show that the claim is groundless, by reason of this pre-emptive being exhausted long ago.

Query—portion 193.

I remain, &c.,

F. J. MCCARTHY

(Per R.A.F.)

Mr. McCarthy, on behalf of Mr. Vincent, should be requested to furnish the evidence alluded to.—C.N., 29/11/78. I do not think this would be the proper course on the face of the within decision of the matter by the Minister. Inform of that decision.—A.O.M., 12/12/78. Mr. M. A. M'Lean,—For action as to appraisement, *vide* Mr. Finch's memorandum.—J. McG., 17/2/79.

No. 44.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. G. Vincent.

(C.P. No. 78-257 ; C.S. No. 78-37,956.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 23 October, 1878.

I am directed to inform you that the application made by you at Gundagai, on the 22nd August, 1878, for the conditional purchase of 640 acres of land, is void, the land required having been allowed to Mr. Thomas Broughton as a pre-emptive right.

Deposit paid, £160.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner

(Per J.R.Y.)

[Enclosure.]

[Special payments, Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional purchase—Revenue refunded.

Dr. to George Vincent.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 23 October, 1878.

	Amount to be refunded.
	£ s. d.
For the following refund, viz. :—C.S. No. 78-37,956 ; C.P. No. 78-257. Land Office at Gundagai ; date of selection, 22nd day of August, 1878 ; deposit paid on 640 acres. Selection void, the land required having been allowed to Mr. Thomas Broughton as a pre-emptive right.	
Deposit to be refunded on 640 acres	£ 160 0 0

No. 45.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional purchase—Revenue refunded.

(C.P. No. 78-257 ; C.S. No. 78-37,956.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 23 October, 1878.

I am directed to inform you that the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, being void, the land required having been allowed to Mr. Thomas Broughton as a pre-emptive right, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £160, being the deposit money paid thereon.

District, Gundagai ; name, George Vincent ; date of selection, 22nd August, 1878 ; area, 640 acres ; deposit, £160.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 46.

17

No. 46.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Gundagai.

(C.P. No. 78-257; C.S. No. 78-37,956.)

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 23 October, 1878.

I am directed to inform you that the application of George Vincent, on the 22nd August, 1878, for the conditional purchase of 640 acres of land, is void, as the land required has been allowed to Mr. Thos. Broughton as a pre-emptive right.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant on this date.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner
(Per R.J.Y.)

No. 47.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Blomfield and Dickson.

(C.P. No. 78-257; C.S. No. 78-37,956.)

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 23 October, 1878.

I am directed to inform you that the application of George Vincent, Gundagai, on the 22nd August, 1878, for the conditional purchase of 640 acres of land, is void, the land required having been allowed to Mr. Thomas Broughton as a pre-emptive right.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant on this date.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner
(Per J.R.Y.)

No. 48.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. F. J. McCarthy.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 December, 1878.

With reference to your letter of the 18th October last, respecting the cancellation of George Vincent's selection, noted in the margin, on account of a pre-emptive right held by Mr. Broughton, I am directed to inform you that as the land was under measurement in satisfaction of a claim under pre-emption, it could not be considered as open to selection. The cancellation must therefore stand.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

No. 49.

Telegram from the Secretary of Committee, Cootanundra, to The Secretary for Lands.

9 January, 1879.

By direction Muttama Progress Committee, have the honor to ask that all proceedings *re* George Vincent's selection, Muttama, be stayed, and sale of lot II, portion 99, set down for 22nd, be postponed; petition to be presented to Parliament.

FRED. PINKSTON,
Secretary of Committee.

Mr. Edwards.—Conditional purchase papers will be required in this case.—W.W.S., 10/1/79. The land referred to has been withdrawn, *vide* telegram from Land Agent, dated 17/1/79.—R.H.D., 21/1/79. The above noting refers to the latter part of the telegram.—R.H.D., 18/2/79. The question raised in 78-42,489 C.S. (*see* also first part of telegram) seems to be one between a conditional purchaser and an applicant for an improvement purchase.

No. 50.

Memo. by Mr. Curry.

It is enjoined in the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 that every application under that section should be advertised in the *Government Gazette* one calendar month before the completion of the sale.

I cannot see that any such notice, except the usual one as to payment of purchase money, has ever appeared in cases of this nature.

The notice would be sufficient for all purposes, but should the applicant pay the amount before the expiration of a month (against which there would be no obstacle) the law might be held to have been, in a certain degree, defeated.

It is highly improbable that such a circumstance would occur, but at the same time, it would perhaps be desirable that a short notice (in the form of the enclosed) should be inserted.

H.A.G.C.

The Occupation Branch dealt with cases under the 7th clause, except so far as the appraisement was concerned. Better refer the matter there.—L.G.T., 15/1/79.

Yes, after the appraisement is received; then it is sent on for approval of Executive, after which *Gazette* notice is prepared, calling for payment of purchase money under 5th clause of the Regulations under the Alienation Act of 1861.—G.M., 25/1/79.

Application for Pre-emptive Purchase.

Notice is hereby given that in satisfaction of an application under the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, portion 33, containing 160 acres, in the parish of Cowcumbala, county of Harden, has been measured for Mr. Thomas Broughton, to whom it is proposed to alienate it in terms of the Act referred to.

No. 51.

Description of Land applied for by Mr. T. Broughton.

District of Wagga Wagga.—Cat. No., L. 212-1,426.

25 March, 1879.

DESCRIPTION of land applied for in virtue of improvements by Thomas Broughton :—

Portion, 193; lessee, Thomas Broughton; area, 640 acres; parish, Mooney Mooney; county, Harden.

Vide memo. of Surveyor-General on 75-4,270 Mis.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 52.

Appointment of Appraiser by the Minister for Lands.

WHEREAS Thomas Broughton, of Muttama, in the Colony of New South Wales, has applied to purchase, under the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, certain Crown land, situate county of Harden, a description whereof is set out in the Schedule hereinafter written: Now I, the Under Secretary for Lands, having been duly authorised by the Minister for Lands, in pursuance of the powers vested in him under and by virtue of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, do hereby appoint Dudley Keele, of Wagga Wagga, in the Colony of New South Wales, to be the Appraiser on behalf of the Crown, to appraise the value of the said land, and the price to be paid by the said Thomas Broughton for the purchase thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this 3rd day of April, 1879,—

W. W. STEPHEN.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO :—

Portion 193, containing 640 acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.

I, the within-named Dudley Keele, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the matters referred to me, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Subscribed and declared this 11th day of April, }
A.D. 1879, before me,—

DUDLEY KEELE.

J.P.

Occupation Office for any action necessary.—J.McG., 24/7/79. Muttama Run, district of Lachlan; Thomas Broughton, lessee.—G.M. Occupation of Lands, 26/7/79.

No. 53.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. T. Broughton.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 April, 1879.

In reference to your application to purchase, under the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the land specified in the margin hereof, I am directed to inform you that this land has been measured, and the Honorable the Secretary for Lands having authorised me in that respect, I have appointed Mr. Dudley Keele, of Wagga Wagga, appraiser on behalf of the Government. If you are satisfied that the land in question shall be valued by him alone, you will please sign the form sent herewith marked "A"; if, however, you wish to appoint an appraiser to act on your behalf, you will sign the form "B" annexed. In this case you will be required to pay the costs of such appraiser, and of the umpire, who will then have to be appointed, and upon forwarding the same to Mr. Dudley Keele, he will proceed herein, to act on behalf of the Government. You will, of course, understand, that unless an appointment, in either form A or B, be forwarded to him, within sixty days from this date, he will proceed with the appraisement, in accordance with 3rd clause of the 28th section of the Alienation Act.

2. In appointing an appraiser, you will be so good as to sign your name in full.

I have, &c.,

LINDSEY G. THOMPSON

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 54.

Mr. T. Broughton concurring in appointment of Appraiser, D. Keele.

(A.)

WHEREAS I, Thomas Broughton, of Muttama, in the Colony of New South Wales, have made application to purchase certain unoccupied Crown lands situate at Muttama, county of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, a description whereof is set out in my letter to the Minister for Lands, bearing date ; and the Minister for Lands has intimated that he is willing to appoint Mr. Dudley Keele, of Wagga Wagga, in the Colony of New South Wales, to appraise the value of the said land on behalf of the Government. And whereas I am desirous of concurring in the appointment of the said Mr. Dudley Keele as such appraiser as aforesaid: Now, therefore, I, the said Thomas Broughton, do hereby nominate and

Portion 193, of
640 acres,
parish of
Mooney, county
of Harden.

and appoint the said Mr. Dudley Keele to be appraiser on my behalf, to the intent that upon his being appointed by the Minister for Lands as appraiser on behalf of the Government, he may, as sole appraiser, determine the matters aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 11th day of April, A.D. 1879.

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

Portion 193, containing 640 acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.

No. 55.

Appraisement by Appraiser D. Keele.

Appraisement by single appraiser.

To all whom these presents shall come—

I, Dudley Keele, of Wagga Wagga, in the Colony of New South Wales, send greeting:—

WHEREAS on the 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1879, I was duly appointed by the Minister for Lands, and on the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1879, by Thomas Broughton, of Muttama, in the Colony of New South Wales, as the sole appraiser to fix and determine the price or value to be paid by the said Thomas Broughton for entering certain unoccupied Crown lands situate at Muttama, a description whereof is set out in the Schedule in the paper writing hereto annexed, marked Y: And whereas I have entered upon the consideration of the value of the said land, and have heard and considered the evidence produced before me; by or on behalf of the Minister for Lands and the said Thomas Broughton. Now I, the said Dudley Keele, do hereby declare the sum of £1 5s. per acre to be the value of the said land, and do appraise and fix that sum as the amount to be paid by the said Thomas Broughton for the purchase thereof from the Crown—and I assess and fix the costs of this appraisement payable to me at the sum of £1 1s., which said sum I direct shall be paid by the Minister for Lands.

In witness,—

DUDLEY KEELE,

Government Appraiser.

20th April, 1879.

Portion 193, county of Harden, parish Mooney Mooney, area 640 acres.

The improvements erected on this area consist of about 2 miles of a six-wire and top-rail (gum post) fence, which I value at £85 per mile, erected by Thomas Broughton, £170. This area was applied for as a conditional purchase on the 22nd day of August, 1878, by George Vincent, who holds possession of the land at date. The man Vincent is prepared to state upon oath that there were no improvements whatever upon the area at date of his application for the land as a conditional purchase. The fence is a new one, and should say that it had not been up more than six months at the longest. The improvements are of a permanent character, and render more beneficial the occupation of the land.—DUDLEY KEELE, Government Appraiser.

No. 56.

Memo. by Mr. Curry.

It is submitted that a notice, as required by the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, should be published in the *Government Gazette* in connection with the enclosed case. I cannot find that in previous instances this course has been adopted, the only notice, apparently, having been the ordinary one, in which the applicant is invited to pay the appraised price.

This would, for all practical purposes, be sufficient; but, if the applicant should pay the amount before the expiration of a month, the requirements of the Act might be held not to have been fulfilled.

H.A.G.C., 2/9/79.

Under personal directions of Mr. Thompson, this case is forwarded to Mr. Mansfield, Occupation Office, for any information he may be in a position to supply regarding the notice referred to.—H.A.G.C., 24/2/80. The Under Secretary for Mines, B.C., Department of Lands.

Mr. Broughton's application should be with these papers, on separate memo.—G.M., 12/4/80.

This department has nothing to do with the working of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. The last proviso of the 7th clause has never been acted upon in this office. Some years since, after appraisement, it was the practice of this branch to submit for approval of the Minister, His Excellency the Governor, and the Executive Council, applications from holders of runs to purchase, under the right of pre-emption, lands formerly held under promise of lease under Orders in Council of 9th March, 1842, after which *Gazette* notice was prepared, and parties called upon for payment of the purchase money. This action will now be discontinued, the office being now under the control of the Honorable the Minister for Mines.—G.M., 13/4/80.

All Mr. Mansfield was asked to supply was the draft of the notice under the 7th clause of the Alienation Act. He has not done so, but a search into the *Gazette* about the year 1864 will lead to the discovery of that notice.—L.G.T.

No. 57.

Mr. P. Davies to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

20 January, 1880.

I beg to submit to your notice that some land in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, is being alienated beyond the reach of those seeking for gold. This is being done in the interests of Muttama Station.

The description of the land is as follows:—Portions 193 and 96 and the land on the north of these portions, the first being a special purchase, and the last two, I believe, applied for under the 2nd clause.

This

This land contains a gold lead, shown by Mr. Jones to Mr. Young, Geological Surveyor, when he was at Muttama.

This ground should not, therefore, be shut up to the miner. I may mention that Mr. Young refused an application to take up a block of land on the south boundary of portion 193.

Yours, &c.,

PHILLIP DAVIES.

The Geological Surveyor, for report.—H.W., B.C., 9/1/80. This land should not be alienated under the 23rd clause of Land Act 1861, or the 2nd clause of the Amending Act.—LAMONT YOUNG, Geological Surveyor. The Under Secretary for Mines, 12/1/80. Sale by auction is objectionable, and the Lands Department may be so informed.—E.A.B., 14/1/80. The Under Secretary for Lands.—H.W., B.C., 14-16, 1/80.

No. 58.

Mr. T. Jones to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Muttama Reef, 10 April, 1880.

I have the honor to request that you will reconsider George Vincent's conditional purchase No. 78-257, as promised to a deputation from Muttama in February, 1879; and having ascertained from you in January this year that his case, stated and forwarded to the Lands Department by the Progress Committee, has not been placed before you, I beg to give you some particulars relating to the case. On the 17th June, 1864, Mr. Broughton made application, under pre-emptive right, to purchase 640 acres, which land was clearly defined in and adjacent to land selected by John Billingsley in 1870 and 1871 (*see* letters to Billingsley, Nos. 72-2,072 Mis. and 73-2,442 Mis., on having Billingsley dispossessed, as shown by the following papers in the Lands Office, Sydney:—75-4,269 Mis., 75-4,295 Mis., and 79-6,257 Mis., Mr. Broughton, on the pretence of not wishing to disturb poor selectors, proposed to only take 160 acres there, and by this representation tried to get his claim shifted to measured portion No. 93, to secure more land, after having the other secured by selection. The above papers show that certain lands marked on plan were reserved from selection to satisfy the pre-emptive, 320 acres of which were selected by Frank Broughton in 1875; and after improving about 10 acres to debar re-selection he withdrew his deposit. On 29th July, 1876, John Priest selected 100 acres of this land, which was cancelled 31st October, 1879, for being within pre-emptive purchase of T. Broughton. John Sullivan also selected 240 acres, but, failing to get it surveyed after waiting about three years, sold out to Mr. Broughton for £100, 23rd December, 1879, who has since added 80 acres to it. John Priest selected another 100 acres, 20th July, 1878, and Thos. Broughton selected 210 acres adjoining east boundary of No. 32, Billingsley's cancelled conditional purchase, 2nd October, 1879, which facts clearly show that it was a mis-statement saying that there was no land available to satisfy the pre-emptive without removing selectors, when the 160 acres were surveyed in October, 1874, and that the object was to still keep this title a bugbear to *bona-fide* settlement on the lands of Muttama. The papers alluded to show that portion 93 was to be substituted for 480 acres short at Billingsley's selection, and 160 acres applied for on water reserve 65, which appears to have been recommended by Mr. Finch on Mr. Broughton's mis-statements, and not that I could see by the Minister for Lands. Mr. Broughton still claims 160 acres on the water reserve, as sworn in evidence at Cootamundra Police Court, 11th March, 1879. No. 93 was said not to be open for selection, though being surveyed for the pre-emptive, which is a mis-statement, as the land was measured in 1873 or 1874, before it was proposed to remove the title there, and, not being applied for under the Orders in Council, Vincent was legally entitled to select the land as a measured portion. The land being on a gold-field, and highly auriferous, should not be alienated from the reach of gold-miners, and to substitute this land for other land clearly defined, which was available until recently secured in another form by Mr. Broughton, would be doing Vincent an injustice. He has been fulfilling the residence with the hope of being done justice to.

I have, &c.,

TRAVERS JONES.

Urgent. The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Purchases.—Please have this letter placed with the other papers in this case, and after proper inquiry they should be sent to me for decision.—J.H., 16/4/80.

Papers herewith, 19/4/80.

In order to reply to the various statements made in this letter it will be necessary to see the papers referred to in the memo. enclosed, dated 17th August, 1878, viz.:—Papers with 75-4,269 Mis., which are stated to be with the Under Secretary, 9th instant.—R. D. FITZGERALD (for the Surveyor-General), B.C., 21/4/80. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Papers (which were not, however, with me) now herewith.—W.W.S., 22/4/80.

No. 59.

Description of Land applied for by Mr. T. Broughton.

District of Wagga Wagga.—Cat. No., L. 211-1,426.

Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

DESCRIPTION of land applied for under the 7th clause by Thomas Broughton:—

Portion 33; lessee, Thomas Broughton; area, 160 acres; parish of Cowcumbala; county of Harden.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 60.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. Appraiser Keele.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 April, 1880.

I am directed to forward you herewith the documents necessary to enable you to appraise the portion of land specified therein, which has been applied for under the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

With

With respect to the mode of procedure in conducting an appraisalment, I am instructed to direct your special attention to the 28th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and the Additional Regulations published in the *Government Gazette* of 27th September, 1876, copies of both of which are subjoined:—

TWENTY-EIGHTH SECTION OF THE CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861.

Mode of appraisalment or arbitration.

28. Whenever it shall become necessary or desirable to fix or ascertain any price value or sum of money which by this Act it is provided may be fixed or ascertained by appraisalment in case of dispute as to the amount of any compensation to be made under the provisions of this Act and in case of any matter which by this Act is authorised or directed to be settled by arbitration the appraiser or appraisers arbitrator or arbitrators and umpire shall be appointed and the appraisalment or arbitration shall be conducted in manner hereinafter mentioned (that is to say)—

Appointment of appraisers or arbitrators.

- (1.) The Minister or an officer authorised by him in that behalf and the claimant in matters hereinbefore directed or authorised to be settled by appraisalment or the parties interested in any dispute which by the provisions of this Act may be left to arbitration may concur in the appointment of a single appraiser or arbitrator or failing such appointment each party on the request of the other shall appoint an appraiser or arbitrator as the case may require to whom the matter shall be referred and every such appointment shall be made by the Minister or officer and the claimant or by the parties to the matter in dispute under their hands in writing or if such party be a corporation aggregate under its common seal and such appointment shall be delivered to the appraisers or arbitrators and attached to the award when made and shall be deemed a submission to appraisalment or to arbitration as the case may be by the parties making the same.

Appointment not to be revoked.

- (2.) After the making of any such appointment the same shall not be revoked without the consent of both parties nor shall the death of either party operate as a revocation.

Single appraiser or arbitrator to act in certain cases.

- (3.) If for the space of sixty days after any such dispute or matter shall have arisen and notice in writing by one party who has himself duly appointed an appraiser or arbitrator to the other party stating the dispute or matter to be referred and accompanied by a copy of such appointment the party to whom notice is given fail to appoint an appraiser or arbitrator the appraiser or arbitrator appointed by the party giving the notice shall be deemed to be appointed by and shall act on behalf of both parties.

Award to be binding.

- (4.) The award of any appraiser or appraisers arbitrator or arbitrators appointed in pursuance of this Act shall be binding final and conclusive upon all persons and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

In case of death of or failure to act by appraiser or arbitrator.

- (5.) If before the determination of any matter so referred any appraiser or arbitrator die or become incapable to act the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed may appoint in writing another person in his stead and if he fail so to do for the space of sixty days after notice in writing from the other party in that behalf the remaining appraiser or arbitrator may proceed *ex parte* and every appraiser or arbitrator so appointed shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the appraiser or arbitrator in whose stead the appointment is made.

In case of death or failure to act by a single appraiser or arbitrator.

- (6.) In case a single arbitrator die or become incapable to act before the making of his award or fail to make his award within sixty days after his appointment or within such extended time (if any) not exceeding thirty days as shall have been duly appointed by him for that purpose the matters referred to him shall be again referred to appraisalment or arbitration under the provisions of this Act as if no former reference had been made.

Appraisers or arbitrators to appoint an umpire.

- (7.) In case there be more than one appraiser or arbitrator the appraisers or arbitrators shall before they enter upon the reference appoint by writing under their hands an umpire and if the person appointed to be umpire die or become incapable to act the appraisers or arbitrators shall forthwith appoint another person in his stead and in case the appraisers or arbitrators neglect or refuse to appoint an umpire within thirty days after being requested so to do by any party to the appraisalment or arbitration the Minister may appoint an umpire and he is hereby empowered so to do and the award of the umpire shall be binding final and conclusive upon all persons and to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Determination by umpire in certain cases.

- (8.) In case appraisers or arbitrators fail to make their award within sixty days after the day on which the last of them was appointed or within such extended time (if any) not exceeding thirty days as shall have been duly appointed by them for that purpose the matters referred shall be determined by the umpire and the provisions of this Act with respect to the time for making an appraisalment or award and with respect to extending the same in the case of a single arbitrator shall apply to any umpirage.

Production of documents.

- (9.) Any appraiser arbitrator or umpire appointed by virtue of this Act may require the production of such documents in the possession or power of either party as he may think necessary for determining the matters referred and may examine the parties as witnesses on oath.

Determination of costs.

- (10.) All costs of and consequent upon the reference shall be in the discretion of the appraiser or appraisers arbitrator or arbitrators or of the umpire in case the matters referred are determined by an umpire.

Arbitration subject to Rule of Supreme Court.

- (11.) Any submission to arbitration under the provisions of this Act may be made a Rule of the Supreme Court of the said Colony on the application of any party thereto.

Declaration by appraiser arbitrator or umpire.

- (12.) Before any appraiser arbitrator or umpire shall enter upon the consideration of any matter referred to him as aforesaid he shall make out and subscribe a declaration in the form following before a Justice of the Peace (that is to say):—

“ I A.B. do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me and that I will faithfully honestly and to the best of my skill and ability hear and determine the matters referred to me under the ‘ Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.’ ”

Declaration to be annexed to appraisalment.

- (13.) And such declaration shall be annexed to the appraisalment or award when made and if any appraiser or arbitrator or umpire shall wilfully act contrary to such declaration he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Appraisalment to be transmitted to Surveyor-General.

- (14.) Every appraisalment or award shall be in writing and shall be transmitted to the Surveyor-General and deposited in his office.

(Additional

(Additional Regulations from the Government Gazette of 27th September, 1876.)

APPRAISEMENT.

Court of Appraisement.

The appraiser or appraisers having made the declaration prescribed by the Act, and appointed (except in the case of a sole appraiser) an umpire thereunder, shall appoint a time and place for holding a Court of Appraisement at some convenient place in the district; and shall give not less than fourteen (14) days notice in writing thereof to the parties interested, and to the umpire, if any.

How appraisement to be conducted.

The appraisement shall be made in open Court, and upon due inquiry and consideration of any evidence, documentary or otherwise, which may be laid before the appraiser or appraisers by the claimant, or at the instance of the Government, or which may have been produced at their own instance.

You are particularly to bear in mind that the appraisement must be conducted in open Court, that not less than *fourteen days* notice in writing of the time and place appointed for the holding of it must be given to every person interested in the case; that the declaration referred to must be made previously to the award, and that the award must be made within the term prescribed by law.

A report containing full particulars of the appraisement should be transmitted to this Department, and the enclosed tracing, which is forwarded for your guidance, you will be good enough to return.

You will observe that the 6th clause of the 28th section of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," provides that a single appraiser or arbitrator must make his award *within sixty days* after his appointment, or within such extended time, if any, not exceeding thirty days, as shall have been duly appointed by him. Failure on the part of any appraiser or arbitrator to comply with the terms of this section involves the forfeiture of the appraisement fee.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 61.

Appointment of Appraiser by The Secretary for Lands.

WHEREAS Thomas Broughton, of "Bradley," Paddington, in the Colony of New South Wales, has applied to purchase, under the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Crown land specified in the schedule hereinafter written: Now I, the Under Secretary for Lands, having been duly authorised by the Minister for Lands, in pursuance of the powers vested in him under and by virtue of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, do hereby appoint Dudley Keele, of Wagga Wagga, in the Colony of New South Wales, to be the appraiser on behalf of the Crown, to appraise the said land, and to determine the price to be paid for the purchase thereof by the said Thomas Broughton.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this 14th day of April, 1880,—

W. W. STEPHEN.

Schedule referred to:—

Portion, 33; area, 160 acres; parish Cowcumbala; county Harden; Muttama Run.

I, the within-named Dudley Keele, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am not directly or indirectly interested in the matter referred to me, and that I will faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and determine the matters referred to me, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Subscribed and declared, this 20th day of }
April, A.D. 1880, before me,— }

DUDLEY KEELE.

WILLIAM RAND, J.P.

No. 62.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 21 April, 1880.

I have the honor to invite your attention to paper (No. 80-321, Mines) forwarded to you on the 16th January last, being a letter from P. Davies, protesting against the alienation of certain land on Muttama Run, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines.

No. 63.

Memo. by Mr. Finch.

29 April, 1880.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR MCCARTHY was instructed 15th May, 78-9, to renumber portions 92 and 93, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, giving them the numbers 192 and 193. The surveyor may be reminded, and he should be asked to explain why this instruction has not appeared in his journals.

C. E. FINCH

(For Surveyor-General).

No. 64.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor McCarthy.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 3 May, 1880.

I beg to invite your attention to my letter of the 15th day of May, No. 78-9, whereby you were directed to renumber portions Nos. 92 and 93, parish Mooney Mooney, county Harden, giving them the numbers 192 and 193, and I have to request that you will carry out the instructions above referred to with as little delay as possible, and report on this memo., when the instruction will probably be carried out; as also why this instruction has not appeared in your journals.

I have, &c.,

J. F. LANDERS

(For the Surveyor-General).

No. 65.

23

No. 65.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 17 May, 1880.

I have the honor to again invite your attention to paper No. 80-321 (Mines), forwarded to you on the 16th January last, being a letter from Mr. P. Davies, protesting against the alienation of certain land on Muttama Run, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, and I request that you will be so good as to inform me what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines.

No. 66.

Appointment of Appraiser.

A.

WHEREAS I, Thomas Broughton, of "Bradley," near Paddington, and also of Muttama, in the Colony of New South Wales, have made application to purchase, under the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Crown Lands specified in the schedule hereinafter written; and the Minister for Lands has intimated that he has appointed, on behalf of the Government, Dudley Keele, of Wagga Wagga, in the Colony of New South Wales, to appraise the said land, and to determine the price to be paid for the purchase thereof. And whereas I am desirous of concurring in the appointment of the said Dudley Keele, Esq., as such appraiser aforesaid: Now, therefore, I, the said Thomas Broughton, do hereby nominate and appoint the said Dudley Keele, Esq., to be appraiser on my behalf, to the intent that he may, as sole appraiser, determine the matters aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this 5th day of June, 1880.—

THOMAS BROUGHTON,

Coolac.

Schedule referred to.

I.P. No., 2; portion, 33; area, 160 acres; parish of Cowcumbala; county of Harden; Muttama Run.

No. 67.

Appraisement of Land by single Appraiser.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

I, Dudley Keele, of Wagga Wagga, in the Colony of New South Wales, send greeting:—

WHEREAS on the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, I was duly appointed by the Minister for Lands, and on the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, by Thomas Broughton, of Cowcumbala, Harden, in the Colony of New South Wales, as the sole appraiser to fix and determine the price or value to be paid by the said Thomas Broughton, of Cowcumbala, for the purchase of the Crown Lands specified in the schedule hereinafter written. And whereas I have entered upon the consideration of the value of the said land, and have heard and considered the evidence produced before me, by or on behalf of the Minister for Lands and the said Thomas Broughton: Now I, the said Dudley Keele, do hereby declare the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds to be the value of the said land, and do appraise and fix that sum as the amount to be paid by the said Thomas Broughton, of Cowcumbala, for the purchase thereof from the Crown—and I assess and fix the costs of this appraisement payable to me at the sum of 10s. Gd., which said sum I direct shall be paid by the Minister for Lands.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 8th day of June, 1880.—

DUDLEY KEELE.

Schedule referred to.

Portion, 33; area, 160 acres; parish of Cowcumbala; county of Harden; appraised price per acre, £1; total, £160; Muttama Run.

No. 68.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 June, 1880.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 17th ultimo, in which a request was made that you would be good enough to inform me what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter of the paper (Ms. 80-321, Mines), forwarded to you on the 16th January last, being a letter from Mr. P. Davies, protesting against the alienation of certain land on the Muttama Run, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines.

Mr. Langster. Mr. Blaxland.—There is no intention to send the portions mentioned in Aln. 80-384 to auction; portion 9G is C.P. 75-369, Gundagai, and from plan stands good. 196 is applied for under 7th clause of 1861, and has been sent on for appraisement.—R.S., 5/8/80. Inform Mining Department in terms of Survey minute of 5th instant.—J.G.B., 13/8/80. U.S. for Mines informed.—26/8/80.

No. 69.

No. 69.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 4 August, 1880.

I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter of the 17th May last, in which inquiry is made as to what steps, if any, have been taken in the matter of the alienation of certain land on Muttama Run, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, against which Mr. P. Davies protested in a letter (80-321, Mines), which was forwarded to you on the 16th January last.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary for Mines.

No. 70.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 24 November, 1880.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Mines, to inform you that it is desirable, in view of mining interests, that portion No. 193, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, should not be alienated, unless subject to the provisions of the 29th section of the Lands Act Further Amendment Act, and I am accordingly instructed to ask you to be good enough to move the Secretary for Lands not to alienate the land, except subject to the section above quoted.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 71.

Mr. W. Spicer to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Spring-street, Sydney, 10 February, 1881.

I have the honor, as agent and acting for George Vincent, with reference to the conditional purchase noted in the margin, to beg of you, on behalf of my client, to inquire into the circumstances connected with this case, and that you will give it your careful consideration. Mr. Thomas Broughton, on the 17th June, 1864, applied to purchase 640 acres at Elton's old station as a pre-emptive right.

The alleged vagueness of Mr. Broughton's original application cannot be made to apply to his own want of knowledge of the locality where he wanted the 640 acres, yet up to the end of 1868 little was done to prevent the land being selected or sold by auction, in fact, the greater portion of the land was acquired by Mr. Broughton, and he purchased on the 22nd December, 1868, nearly all the portions offered for sale by auction, thus the improper alienation of the land complained of in his letter of 12th March, 1872, was chiefly done by himself, and the greater portion of the frontage to the creek taken up by his own acts in acquiring the land otherwise than by pre-emptive purchase. Referring again to this letter, Mr. Broughton asks for the cancellation of Billingsley's conditional purchase 140 acres, which was done to satisfy to this extent his application, at the same time retaining the land acquired by himself that should have been included in the 640 acres applied for in 1864, and then tries to make up the deficiency in his pre-emptive by applying for land elsewhere. Again in the letter referred to, Mr. Broughton requests permission to purchase 640 acres of land on the same side of Muttama Creek, including the 140 acres which was taken up, he states, to shut him out from the back land. This is incorrect, as Mr. Broughton owns the portion on the east side of Billingsley's cancelled conditional purchase.

George Vincent objects to the cancellation of his portion 193 for the following reasons:—

- (1.) After the settlement of the disputed boundary between Brawlan and Muttama Runs, Mr. Broughton could have secured all or the greater portion of his 640 acres at Elton's old station, and the fact of his having acquired any part of this land otherwise than by pre-emptive right looks like giving up his claim to such right, and cannot be fairly used as a pretext to have land located elsewhere.
- (2.) Mr. Broughton, in his letter, 12th March, 1872, objects to Billingsley's selection as shutting him out from the back land. Billingsley's has been given to Mr. Broughton, and on 2nd October, 1879, he selected 210 acres on the east side. If Mr. Broughton had been desirous of taking his pre-emptive here, there was enough land on the north and east to have supplied the quantity.
- (3.) Six hundred and forty acres being the maximum allowed under the 7th clause, Land Act, 1861, for every 25 miles square, can Mr. Broughton have any right to Vincent's conditional purchase of 640 acres, when he claims 160 acres of Billingsley's and 320 acres of Muttama village, distance of only 4 miles, besides holding as a pre-emptive 320 acres 2 miles down the creek. Mr. Broughton has exhausted his pre-emptive rights.
- (4.) The Under Secretary was not justified in allowing portion 193 to be measured, so it appears, in satisfaction of an unjust claim by Mr. Broughton. This portion of 640 acres was not applied for in this position, and ought not to have been given to Mr. Broughton to satisfy an application covering other lands.
- (5.) When Mr. Evans surveyed portion 193, 27th October, 1874, the only improvements consisted of a log fence, value £20.
- (6.) Portion 193, appraised by Mr. Dudley Keele, 20th April, 1879, the fencing valued by Mr. Keele was erected after the land was selected by Vincent.
- (7.) The concluding sentence of clause 7 in the Land Act of 1861, runs thus: "And provided that every application for the purchase of land under these conditions shall be advertised in the *Government Gazette* for the period of one calendar month before the sale is completed." This has not been done, but a memo. appears with the papers in this case as follows: "I cannot find in previous instances this course has been adopted, the only notice, apparently, having been the ordinary one, in which the applicant is noticed to pay the appraisement price. This would, for all

C.P. 78-257,
portion 193,
640 acres;
selected by
George Vincent,
27th August,
1878; parish
Mooney Mooney,
county Harden;
district,
Gundagai.

all practical purposes, be sufficient, but if the applicant should pay the amount before the expiration of a month, the requirements of the Act might be held not to have been fulfilled." The above extract tacitly admits that the Act has not been complied with, and justifies this course, because in previous instances the same omissions have occurred. It also states what is considered sufficient for practical purposes. I cannot understand how the practice of the department can be directly opposed to the stringent and specific wording of the latter part of clause 7. No court of law would sustain such action, as the regulations and practice cannot be directly in opposition to the Act itself; also, the opinion that, for all practical purposes, the course pursued is sufficient, when in this case the evidence entirely controverts this view. For instance, conditional purchase 78-257 was surveyed four years before it was selected, without anyone at the Local Land Office or the selector being aware of the existence of any prior claim to the land in question.

- (8.) The delay from survey to the appraisalment appears inexcusable, and was at last only brought on by Vincent selecting the land.
- (9.) I think it will be admitted that Mr. Broughton's claim cannot be sustained; that the selection by George Vincent was perfectly a *bona-fide* one; that it was fairly a measured portion, open to selection; and that the reinstatement of George Vincent to this land must be the result.

The reasons given, I trust, will suffice to show that Mr. Broughton had no right to portion 193; that the Act, as affecting his claim to this portion, was not carried out; and that George Vincent is the rightful owner of the land in dispute.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM SPICER.

No. 72.

Mr. W. Spicer to The Secretary for Lands.

Conditional purchase 78-257, portion 193.—640 acres, selected by George Vincent, 27th August, 1878, parish Mooney Mooney, county Harden, district Gundagai.

Sir,

5, Spring-street, Sydney, 10 March, 1881.

When I waited on you this morning, in company with George Vincent, the selector of the land, particulars of which are given above, you desired me to furnish you with a statement of the case, promising it should be at once attended to, and that you were not in a position to do so until it had been reported on by the Survey Department.

It is not necessary to enclose a copy of my letter of the 10th February, 1881, as this will be found in connection with the papers in this case, but I have to call your attention to the great and unnecessary delay that has occurred in dealing with the matter in question, urging you to bring the business to a definite settlement, which I beg to do on behalf of a *bona-fide* selector, who is severely suffering from no fault of his own, but from having been deprived of his land that was legitimately and legally taken up.

With the papers "72-2,072 miscellaneous, the description in Mr. Broughton's original application is vague; there is no wonder the Land Agent omitted to hold over the land from conditional purchase. Moreover, Mr. Broughton does not appear to have concerned himself much in the matter, as he must have been aware of some of the conditional purchases as far back as 1868, in which year he purchased by auction nearly all the portions in the locality submitted to auction on the 22nd December in this year."

Mr. Broughton and his family knew perfectly well the land applied for at Elton's old station, and no resident owner of a run can be ignorant of the position of an old station on it. Yet, in spite of this, instead of getting the land surveyed as it should have been, Mr. Broughton prefers to buy by auction, select, &c., until the intrusion of others makes him apply for permission to be satisfied by having other land allowed him. Objections may be raised that George Vincent allows Mr. Broughton to run his stock over the land, and has not more bitterly fought out the question of title, but circumstances alter cases, and Vincent resisted, as far as his means and strength permitted, adhering strictly as far as possible to the conditions imposed on a selector under the 13th section.

I may add that George Vincent by trade is a blacksmith; his intention (and a most laudable one) was to have opened in this line, and by combining his trade with farming, to have made a home.

I think you will admit there has been more than sufficient time for reports on this case to have been placed in your hands, and you will very much oblige the selector by appointing an early day whereon you will appoint to give him your decision. Awaiting your pleasure,

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM SPICER.

Very urgent. The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Purchases.—For Mr. Finch, Surveyor-General's Department.

The writer of this letter complains, and I think with some show of reason, of the delay that has taken place in having this matter disposed of. Please have this case prepared and submitted to me for decision with as little delay as possible.—J.H., 11/3/81.

No. 73.

Memo. by The Deputy Surveyor-General.

G. Vincent's void conditional purchase.

1. THIS is a protest by Mr. William Spicer, on behalf of George Vincent, against the voiding of conditional purchase 78-257.

2. On the 28th August, 1878, by conditional purchase 78-257, Gundagai, George Vincent applied for portion 193 (formerly 93), in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county Harden, of 640 acres, and on the 23rd October, 1878, this conditional purchase was declared void, in view of Mr. Secretary Farnell's decision of the 16th October, 1878, on 78-57,956 C.S., on the grounds of the land applied for being under process of sale to Mr. Thomas Broughton, under the 7th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. No further steps were taken either by Vincent, or on his behalf, until date of letter, 80-15,790 C.S., in which reconsideration of Vincent's claim is requested on grounds similar to those now set forth Mr. Spicer's letters.

3.

3. It is urged by Mr. Spicer that Mr. Broughton has no pre-emptive right over the land in question, and that consequently the land was open to conditional sale at the time it was applied for by George Vincent.

4. The reasons he gives for taking this view of the case may be briefly stated as follows:—

- (1.) That Mr. Broughton's application, made in 1861, does not describe the land that has been measured for him.
- (2.) That Mr. Broughton should not have been allowed this land in satisfaction of land applied for by him elsewhere, and which, it is alleged, through his own inattention was alienated otherwise, and partly purchased by himself at auction.
- (3.) That, in addition to the 160 acres, part of the 640 acres at Elton's old station, there is (or was) Crown land adjacent thereto, out of which Mr. Broughton's application might have been satisfied.
- (4.) That 640 acres being the maximum area allowed by law, under the 7th section of Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, for every 25 square miles, Mr. Broughton cannot be allowed the 640 acres in question, as he has 160 acres at Elton's old station, 320 acres at Muttama village, besides 320 acres 2 miles down the creek, which, it is alleged, exhausts his pre-emptive right.
- (5.) That the land was unimproved at date of conditional purchase.
- (6.) That the intention to alienate the land to Mr. Broughton has not been notified in the *Government Gazette*, as required under the provisions of the 7th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861; and—
- (7.) That the Land Agent was not made aware of the fact that the land was under process of sale to Mr. Broughton.

5. In reply to the first four reasons given by Mr. Spicer for refusing the pre-emptive purchase and reinstating the conditional purchase, it will be necessary to state the circumstances of the case as regards the proposed alienation to Mr. Broughton as follows:—

- (1.) On the 17th June, 1864, in addition to many applications under 7th and 8th sections of Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, during that and previous years, Mr. Broughton, in virtue of his pre-emptive right under the 7th section of Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, applied for 640 acres of his Muttama Run at Elton's old station. At this time the land applied for—the exact position of which does not appear to have been known in the office—formed part of the run in dispute with the lessee of the adjoining run, Brawlan, in consequence of which no steps could be taken towards completing the sale of the land. In dealing further with the case in 1872, the dispute between the lessees as regards the run boundary having been determined in favour of Muttama Run, it was ascertained that the 640 acres at Elton's old station had, for the most part, been alienated by conditional purchase or at auction (in the latter case to Mr. Broughton), but an offer was made by Mr. Broughton to forego in part his pre-emptive right, provided he was allowed 160 acres embracing a conditional purchase by Billingsley, of the 640 acres at Elton's old station, and 640 acres lower down the creek (being the 640 acres now in dispute), in satisfaction of the balance, and of 160 acres applied for in 1875 at that spot, but which was refused on account of its being within a reserve since revoked.
- (2.) Under the circumstances of the case, which are set forth in memoranda on papers 72-2,072, Miscellaneous, it was recommended that the offer be acceded to, the Land Agent was advised of the proposed alienations under pre-emptive right, and the land was eventually surveyed in 1875. Some delay then occurred through the necessity for the alteration of the number (193) of the portion now in dispute, but this having been attended to the survey was accepted on the 16th August, 1878; and on the 8th October, 1878, the papers were sent to the Miscellaneous Branch, Lands, with a view to the appraisalment of the land.
- (3.) On account of the uncertainty of the position of the boundaries of the run, and in view of the fact that the number of portions alienated, forfeited, or proposed to be alienated to Mr. Broughton, under pre-emptive right, did not amount to the number he was entitled to, and as their gross area amounted to only about half the total area, he might have purchased the blocks of 25 square miles were not fixed so as to approximate them in form to blocks of 5 miles square, but care was taken that the purchases were fairly distributed over the run, and did not exceed the proportion of frontage (1 mile in 5) allowed under pre-emptive right.
- (4.) The area was 131,000 acres, which would have entitled the lessee to purchase eight portions of 640 acres, equal to 5,120 acres.

The lessee has purchased, under section 7 of Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, three portions—total area, 1,012 acres. He has forfeited his right to one portion of 640 acres, and three portions (including the one in dispute) in process of sale to him—three portions of 1,120 acres, making in all seven portions, of 2,772 acres, showing that Mr. Broughton has not exercised his right within 2,318 acres of the total. As regards the reasons 5, 6, and 7, it is submitted they cannot affect the case, as it is not necessary that land to be alienated under the 7th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 should be improved; and as the land has not yet been alienated to Mr. Broughton, the necessary notification can still be made "for the period of one calendar month before the sale is completed." As a matter of fact, notice was sent to the Land Agent with tracing of the 640 acres proposed to be alienated to Mr. Broughton.

The question to be determined, in view of all the facts of the case is whether or not, at date of George Vincent's conditional purchase 78-257, Gundagai, of the 22nd August, 1878, the land in dispute, portion 193, of 640 acres, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, on Muttama Run, "had been lawfully contracted to be granted in fee-simple," within the meaning of the 1st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. If it were so contracted to be granted it was not open to conditional purchase.

R. D. FITZGERALD
(For the Surveyor-General).

15 March, 1881.

The foregoing report has been prepared by direction of the Minister, and fully discloses the facts of the case.—C.O., 16/3/81.

I must ask the Survey Branch to report to me whether there is any documentary evidence to prove that any Minister for Lands has decided that Mr. Broughton has a legal claim, to be allowed to purchase, in virtue of his pre-emptive right, portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.—J.H., 17/3/81.

The Deputy Surveyor-General.—C.O., 18/3/81.

There is not, except by inference from the minutes of the Secretary for Lands (Mr. Farnell), of 24th June, 1873 (73-2,442), and 16th October, 1878 (78-37,956.)—R. D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 18/3/81.

No. 74.

Memo. by Mr. Stobo.

21 April, 1881.

MR. MANSFIELD, Occupation Office, Department of Mines.—Will you please state when the lease of the Muttama Run to Mr. Broughton, under the Orders in Council, expired, and when the run was commenced to be held under lease under the Act of 1861.
Department of Lands.

E.H.S.

This information is desired by the Secretary for Lands. Lease of the above-named run, under the Orders in Council, expired 31st December, 1865; new lease, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act, commenced 1st January, 1866.—G.M., 21/4/81.

No. 75.

Minute by The Secretary for Lands.

22 April, 1881.

It appears that on 17th June, 1864, Mr. Thomas Broughton, lessee of the Muttama Run, applied to be allowed to purchase 640 acres of Crown land on the north side of Muttama Creek, and near Elton's old station, in virtue of his pre-emptive right. This application was held over, pending the settlement of the dispute as to the run boundary, and on 26th April, 1866, the Land Agent at Gundagai was instructed to withhold the land applied for by Mr. Broughton from conditional purchase.

On 12th March, 1872, Mr. Broughton wrote to this department, stating that as the dispute about the run boundary had been settled, he submitted that he was entitled to purchase so much land as had been applied for by him on 17th June, 1864, and further represented that some of the land so applied for had been sold at auction, and some conditionally purchased by John Billingsley and others. Mr. Broughton further stated in the same letter that, so far as these selections were concerned, he did not wish to disturb them, except an additional conditional purchase of 140 acres by Billingsley; and further, respectfully requested to be allowed to purchase 640 acres on the same side of Muttama Creek, including the 140 acres additionally conditionally purchased by Billingsley, and that Billingsley's additional conditional purchase should be cancelled.

Mr. Farnell, as Minister for Lands, decided, on 24th June, 1873, that Billingsley's additional conditional purchase should be declared void, and that Mr. Broughton was entitled to purchase the 140 acres, being Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, because the lessee, Mr. Broughton, had applied in 1864 to be allowed to purchase that with other land, up to 640 acres, in virtue of his pre-emptive right; and Billingsley's additional conditional purchase was accordingly cancelled.

Now Mr. Broughton, in his letter to this department of date 12th March, 1872, submits his claim to be allowed to purchase, in view of his pre-emptive right, the area specified in his application of 17th June, 1864, viz., 640 acres; and states that he wishes to have allowed him in satisfaction of that application Billingsley's additional conditional purchase of 140 acres, and an additional area, to make up 640 acres on the same side of Muttama Creek. Now the 7th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 prescribes that lessees of runs may be permitted to exercise a pre-emptive right of purchase over one portion, and no more, of an area not exceeding 640 acres out of each block of 25 square miles of his run. Now, as Mr. Broughton fixed the position of the land he sought to purchase in virtue of his pre-emptive right of 640 acres, by specifying that he wished to include Billingsley's additional conditional purchase in the 640 acres he sought to purchase, it follows that the land described must be north of the Muttama Creek.

It appears that Surveyor Evans measured a portion of 640 acres in October, 1874, plan No. 193, in satisfaction of Mr. Broughton's application by pre-emptive right, by direction of the Deputy Surveyor-General, but the action taken by Surveyor Evans was wrong, seeing that the 640 acres he measured did not include the 140 acres embraced in Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, which Mr. Broughton applied for by his letter of 12th March, 1872, to be included in the 640 acres pre-emptive purchase, and which could only be in one block, as provided by the 7th section of the Act of 1861; therefore, in my opinion, the action taken by Surveyor Evans was erroneous, and not in conformity with Mr. Broughton's application. I find further, that George Vincent applied to conditionally purchase 640 acres of Crown land on 22nd August, 1878, county of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, described as follows: "bounded on the west by Muttama Creek; on the north by a lapsed purchase of Andrew Melzer; on the east by William Ward's conditional purchase; on the south by forfeited conditional purchase by James Thompson; the said 640 acres being supposed to be a measured portion, No. 93, believed to have been surveyed by Surveyor Evans, and not yet offered for sale"; and it appears from papers Ms. 75-4,270 that portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, 640 acres measured by Mr. Surveyor James Evans for Mr. Broughton's pre-emptive purchase was first numbered 93, and the surveyor was instructed to alter the number of this portion to 193. Vincent's conditional purchase was protested against by A. G. Blomfield, for Thomas Broughton, on 20th September, 1878, on account of that gentleman having held the said portion under pre-emptive right, and that the Land Agent had been instructed to withdraw it from conditional purchase, when, in point of fact, there is no evidence in the papers to show that Mr. Broughton ever did apply for this portion under his pre-emptive right, but, on the contrary, he did apply for the portion adjoining Billingsley's additional conditional purchase.

It

It appears that my predecessor, Mr. Farnell, decided that Vincent's conditional purchase should be declared void, as it was represented to him that a previous Minister for Lands decided that Mr. Broughton should be permitted to purchase 640 acres of land in the position portion 193 now occupied, when, in point of fact, there is no minute on any official document to show that such a decision was ever given, the only reference in previous papers showing that Mr. Secretary Wilson approved of the Land Agent at Gundagai being requested to withhold from conditional sale 640 acres in the position 193 occupied, pending inquiry into a claim said to have been verbally made by Mr. Broughton for that land, although there is no official documentary evidence to confirm the statement that Mr. Broughton applied for this land in virtue of his pre-emptive right, while there is the lessee's (Mr. Broughton) written application to have Billingsley's additional conditional purchase included in an area of 640 acres to be sold to him in virtue of his pre-emptive right.

Since my predecessor (Mr. Farnell) decided to cancel Vincent's conditional purchase (on paper 78-37,956 C.S.) several protests have been sent to this department against the voidance of this conditional purchase; and although I am very reluctant to review any decision of my predecessor's, nevertheless, as the conditional purchaser and his agents have requested that I should give his claim to portion 193 my consideration, I feel bound to state that after having carefully perused all the papers in the case, I am constrained to arrive at the conclusion that the conditional purchase of George Vincent for 640 acres has been erroneously cancelled, and that such cancellation should be reversed for the following reasons:—First—Because Mr. Broughton applied by letter on 12th March, 1872, that his claim for a pre-emptive right to 640 acres made on 17th June, 1864, might be satisfied by permitting him to purchase 640 acres of Crown land to include Billingsley's additional conditional purchase of 140 acres; and as such purchase could only be made in one block in terms of the 7th section of the Act of 1861, Mr. Farnell agreed to allow Mr. Broughton to purchase Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, and of necessity the 640 acres, which Mr. Broughton desired should include Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, must be in that place, as he was only entitled to exercise his pre-emptive right by purchasing one block of land.

Secondly—Because Mr. Broughton's pre-emptive right of purchase of Crown land on the Muttama Run ceased on 31st December, 1865, when the lease of Muttama Run under the Orders in Council expired, therefore any application to purchase under pre-emptive right made by Mr. Broughton in 1872 was void, save that as an act of grace he was allowed by the decision of Mr. Farnell to revive his application made in 1864 in respect to Billingsley's additional conditional purchase of 140 acres. There is no evidence in Mr. Farnell's minute of 24th June, 1873, that he intended Mr. Broughton should be allowed to purchase by pre-emptive right more than the land embraced in Billingsley's additional conditional purchase; on the contrary, it appears from the Minister's minute that he appeared to consider that Mr. Broughton had waived his right to purchase by pre-emptive right any larger area of land than was included in Billingsley's additional conditional purchase.

I have no objection, if the land is available to be measured in a form in conformity with the regulations, to allow Mr. Broughton to purchase, in virtue of his pre-emptive right, 640 acres, including Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, as requested by Mr. Broughton on 12th March, 1872, seeing that some of the land applied for by him on 17th June, 1864, was erroneously alienated by the Crown, some of it to Mr. Broughton; but, in my opinion, he has no title to portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, and therefore George Vincent's conditional purchase application for that portion of land must stand good.

J.H.

The necessary action should now be taken, and Mr. Broughton and Vincent be duly informed.—
W.B., 22/4/81.

No. 76.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. W. Spicer.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 3 May, 1881.

In reply to your letters of the 10th February and 10th March, on behalf of George Vincent, urging a reconsideration of the cancelling of his conditional purchase, and that the same may be restored to him, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that after a careful perusal of all the papers in the case he has come to the conclusion that the cancellation should be revoked, which action will therefore be taken upon Vincent's returning the refund voucher sent to him on the 23rd October, 1878.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD BROWN

(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 77.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. A. G. Blomfield.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 3 May, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 20th September, 1878, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Broughton, protesting against the conditional purchase of George Vincent, noted in the margin, which was in consequence of your protest declared void, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that several protests against the course then taken have since been received in this department, and that, although Mr. Hoskins is very reluctant to review any decision of his predecessor, yet, as the conditional purchaser and his agents have requested that he would reconsider his claim to portion 193, he is constrained to arrive at the conclusion that Vincent's conditional purchase was erroneously cancelled, and that such cancellation should be reversed.

At the same time the Minister has no objection that Mr. Broughton should be allowed, under his pre-emptive right, 640 acres, if available, measured in conformity with the regulations, and including Billingsley's additional purchase, as requested by letter of the 12th March, 1872, but, in any event, the Minister is of opinion that Mr. Broughton has no claim to portion 193, and therefore that Vincent's conditional purchase must stand good.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD BROWN

(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 78.

No. 78.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Muttama, 9 May, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 3rd instant, as per marginal. I have the honor of stating that your letter has taken me by surprise, and I cannot bring my mind to believe that the Minister has had placed before him the whole of the correspondence and circumstances in connection with this case. In fact, there was so much gross negligence and culpable mismanagement by those whose duty it was to prevent the difficult and embarrassing position the then Minister for Lands was placed in by the department permitting the whole of the land, 640 acres, which I have applied to purchase, to be absorbed by free selection and sale by public auction, that one could hardly expect that the fullest information would be supplied to the Minister upon any subject where the office had been at fault with reference to the subject of inquiry.

I have not the papers here in connection with this matter for reference, and must trust to memory.

The Government having appropriated my land, I naturally inquired what the Minister for Lands intended to do in the matter, and, after several interviews, I was desired to make application for any adjoining land, and I did apply for 640 acres, the only remaining land adjacent to my first application, except a portion improved by me, and occupied as a sheep station. This land the Minister also required for water supply, and I was informed it must be dealt with separately. Eventually the Minister agreed that in lieu of my first application, I must take 640 acres adjoining and lying south of my sheep station at the long water-hole. To this arrangement I assented, although the land was inferior to my first selection, and instructions were sent to the Land Agent at Gundagai, withdrawing the land from free selection; directions were also given to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans to measure for Mr. Broughton 640 acres, the land in question, which he did so measure in the presence of my son, and No. 193. For a period of nine years I have held exclusive right to the said land as my pre-emptive purchase under the Orders in Council, and have been to the expense of fencing with one rail and five wires. That every succeeding Minister for Lands during the past nine years has treated the land as mine, and I have been patiently awaiting the Government Appraiser assessing the value per acre of the land for payment.

I have the honor to solicit the particular attention of the Minister to a return which he furnished to the Legislative Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Barbour, of all lands held by myself under the Orders in Council. By reference to that return it will be seen that this very identical portion of land of 640 acres is included in that return, and furthermore that I was then entitled to exercise my right over an area exceeding 2,000 acres of land.

With reference to the several protests which you state have been made against the course taken by the previous Minister's action, I have the honor to remind you that the steps which you have taken have been without my knowledge, and behind my back, and as my interests were to be materially affected, I think that in common justice I was entitled to have notice, and a hearing in the matter, before any final decision thereon.

I cannot pretend to say what effect the reviewing by one Minister of his predecessors' decisions, and reversals of those decisions, may have upon the public mind. But to say the least, it is a most objectionable course, and certainly not warranted in this case, for if carried into effect it would be upsetting that which had been sanctioned by Ministers for the preceding ten years, and would be nullifying the action taken by the present Minister on his return to Parliament, stating that the land is in progress of completion to me.

I have the honor of stating that there is not another acre of land available in the vicinity of Billingsley's additional purchase of 100 acres to satisfy 640 acres application, and that Billingsley's land was agreed to be substituted for other land, which I was entitled to, but which the Crown required, and I was fool enough to surrender, believing the Crown would reciprocate my forbearance.

I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to protest in the strongest terms against the alienation of the land in question as proposed, and I hope the Minister for Lands will reconsider the subject matter of this letter, and spare me the necessity of applying for compensation for the manifest injustice that his decision, if carried out, will entail upon me, or of taking such other steps as I may be advised.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

No. 79.

Mr. E. Greville to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

83, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 26 May, 1881.

Referring to yours of the 3rd instant (81-16,284 C.S.) to Mr. William Spicer, I, as that gentleman's successor in business, and as the present agent of Mr. George Vincent, herewith enclose refund voucher, and would request that you will send to me at the above address the revocation of the cancellation of the conditional purchase noted in margin.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD GREVILLE

(Per H.L.)

Attention is drawn to communication from Mr. Thomas Broughton of 9th May, 1881.—Mr. BLACKMAN. After action on Mr. Broughton's letter, case should go to inspector.—W.A., 31/10/81. Attention is called to Mr. Broughton's letter enclosed, in case it has not already been considered by the Minister.—A.O.M., 1/11/81. Returned, without remark; now for inspector.—A.O.M., 3/11/81.

No. 80.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. G. Vincent.

Gundagai; 640
acres; 22nd
August, 1878.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 June, 1881.
I am directed to inform you that the cancellation of your conditional purchase, noted in the margin, has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in your name, as before.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM BLACKMAN
(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 81.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Gundagai; 640
acres; 22nd
August, 1878;
George Vincent.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 June, 1881.
I am directed to inform you that the cancellation of the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in applicant's name, as before.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM BLACKMAN
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 82.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Gundagai.

Gundagai; 640
acres; 22nd
August, 1878;
George Vincent.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 June, 1881.
I am directed to inform you that the cancellation of the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, has been revoked, and the purchase stands now in applicant's name, as before.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner
(Per E.F.V.)

No. 83.

Declaration of Conditional Purchase by Mr. G. Vincent.

(C.P. No. 78-257.)

Declaration of Conditional Purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I, GEORGE VINCENT, of Muttama Reef, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements, consisting of building, fencing, land cleared, well sunk, and to the value of £524, have been made on such land; and I declare further, that the said land has been the *bona-fide* residence, continuously, of myself from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Taken and declared, at Gundagai, this 23rd day of } GEORGE VINCENT.
August, 1881, before me,—

ARCHIBALD S. SMITH, J.P.

Description.

County of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, 640 acres, at Mooney Mooney, being conditional purchase No. 257, of 1878, in the district of Gundagai, made on the 22nd August, 1878.

£32 instalment credited at Treasury 3rd September, 1881. Correct in form.—W.B., 15/10/81.

No. 84.

Notification of Alienation of Conditional Purchase by Mr. G. Vincent.

H.

Notification of Alienation of Conditional Purchase under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Notification of Alienation of Conditional Purchase by George Vincent (full age) in the District of Gundagai.

I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the district of Gundagai, that I have, in consideration of the sum of . this day alienated to the Bank of New South Wales, of Sydney, the

the 640 acres of land, situated in the county of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, which I selected at Gundagai as a conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 22nd August, 1878.

GEORGE VINCENT,
Of Coolac.

Dated, at Gundagai, this 16th September, 1881.

Witness to signature of George Vincent,—

FRED. S. SMITH, J.P.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Gundagai.

I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.
Fee of 7s. 6d. paid for registration fee.

CHARLES W. WEEKES,
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

District of Gundagai, Lands Office of Gundagai, 21 April, 1882.

Received into the office of the Registrar-General, at Sydney, this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from Frederick Murray, of Sydney, a copy of the above transfer, verified by George W. Halloran, of Gundagai, and numbered 719, book 249.

H. W. GILLAM,
Deputy Registrar.

90-107. Cir.

No. 85.

Mr. H. R. Way to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

118, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 29 October, 1881.

I have the honor, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Broughton, to apply for copies of certain documents and papers referring to the application of the said Thomas Broughton to purchase, by virtue of his pre-emptive right, 640 acres of land, portion of the Muttama Run, which was surveyed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans, and is referred to as Gundagai, 78-257, portion 193; and also copies of the papers referred to in the application by Mr. George Vincent to select the same land referred to as conditional purchase No. 78-37,956.

The papers that I wish to have copies consist of the applications, correspondence, minutes, and protests in each case, except the following, which I now have, namely:—16th June, 1864, Thomas Broughton, Esq., to the Honorable Secretary for Lands; 20th June, 1864, S. B. Warburton to Thomas Broughton; 27th July, 1864, A. O. Moriarty, Esq. to Thomas Broughton; 29th April, 1872, W. W. Stephen to Thomas Broughton; 23rd October, 1878, A. O. Moriarty to A. G. Blomfield; 3rd May, 1881, Edmund Brown to A. G. Blomfield; 9th May, 1881, Thomas Broughton to the Honorable Minister for Lands; 21st February, 1879, printed document, purchases, Muttama Run.

I have, &c.,
H. R. WAY.

No. 86.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. R. Way.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 November, 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, applying, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Broughton, for copies of certain documents and papers relating to his application for a pre-emptive purchase of 640 acres of land on the Muttama Run, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that as, in his opinion, the case cannot be understood unless the whole of the papers are together, he is unable to sanction the copying of a portion, to be used separately from the rest.

2. I am, however, to state that, if the whole of the documents and correspondence are moved for in Parliament, Mr. Secretary Hoskins will offer no objection.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES OLIVER,
Under Secretary.

I see no objection to copies being supplied, but it must be at the expense of the applicant for them.—C.O., 8/11/81.

I object to allowing certain of the papers in this very intricate case being copied. In fact, the case cannot be understood unless the whole of the documents are together. Therefore, if the writer of this letter will take the usual course of having the whole of the documents, correspondence, &c., moved for in Parliament and printed, I shall offer no objection to such a course being taken.—J.H., 10/11/81.

Now returned to Conditional Sales Division for action directed on 81-40,013 C.S.—T.P.B., 17/11/81.
Mr. Capper. Case for inspector, *vide* 81-40,013 C.S.—C.N., 22/11/81.

No. 87.

Mr. H. R. Way to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

118, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 8 December, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, stating that the Secretary for Lands considers that it is not desirable to let Mr. Broughton have copies of portion of the papers referred to.

I have, therefore, the honor now to apply for a copy of the whole of the documents.

I have, &c.,
H. R. WAY.
Submitted

Submitted. The writer was informed, in reply to a previous letter from him on this subject, that the Secretary for Lands could not sanction the copying of a portion of the papers referred to, but if the whole of the documents and correspondence are moved for in Parliament, he would offer no objection.—T.B., 13/12/81.

Copy of letter herewith.—T.B., 14/12/81. Mr. Way has evidently misunderstood the letter. His attention may be drawn to the last paragraph.—C.O., 18/12/81. Mr. Way informed, 22/12/81.

No. 88.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. H. R. Way.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 December, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, on the subject of Mr. Broughton's application for pre-emptive purchase of 640 acres on the Muttama Run, I am to point out that it appears evident that you have misunderstood my letter of the 17th ultimo, the second paragraph of which intimated "that if the whole of the documents and correspondence are moved for in Parliament, Mr. Secretary Hoskins will offer no objection."

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,
Under Secretary.

No. 89.

Mr. A. Broughton to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Circular Quay, Sydney, 7 June, 1882.

I do myself the honor to make application for copies of all the documents, papers, and correspondence relative to Thomas Broughton's application, under the 7th clause of the Alienation Act of 1861, and George Vincent's application to conditionally purchase the same 640 acres, situate on the eastern bank of Muttama Creek, being measured portion No. 193, in the county of Harden, parish of Muttama.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED BROUGHTON

(Pro Thomas Broughton).

Submitted in connection with decision of Mr. Secretary Hoskins on 81-7,132, Misc.—F.H.W., 3/6/82. J.B., 8/6/82. C.O., 9/6/82.

A copy of this correspondence has been made and forwarded to Mr. Broughton, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, on the 19th instant. See 82-4,897, put away; now returned to Miscellaneous Branch.—T.B., 25/8/82.

No. 90.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. Inspector Evans.

Sir,

Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 25 April, 1882.

I beg to transmit herewith a schedule of conditional purchases on which the declarations prescribed by the Alienation Act of 1861 to be made at the end of three years have been received, and I am to request that whether you have already inspected any of these conditional purchases or not, you will now endeavour * to ascertain how far the condition of residence has been complied with from the date of occupation to the end of the three years, by the original purchaser, or his alienee or alienees, should the land have been transferred, bearing in mind that every original purchase (except under the 19th clause of the Alienation Act), with the additional selections made in virtue thereof, will, as regards residence, be dealt with as one holding, and residence on any portion be deemed a fulfilment of the law.

Whenever a conditional purchase has been taken up under the 22nd clause by virtue of a freehold under the Alienation Act of 1861, it will be sufficient that the conditional purchaser should have been resident on the freehold at the date of selection; but when such purchases have been made under the Amendment Act of 1878, it will be necessary that there should be three years' residence on the freehold before the conditional purchase was made, or on the freehold or conditional purchase after the selection was taken up. Of course, if anyone has resided on his or her freehold for any portion of the time it will only be necessary to reside for the remainder of the years on the freehold or conditional purchase.

Original conditional purchases under the 13th and 19th clauses of the Alienation Act, together with the other purchases made in virtue thereof, will be regarded in so far as improvements are concerned as one holding; and I am further to request that you will furnish me with as concise and accurate a statement as you can of the nature, extent, and value of the improvements about to be made, and also that you will carefully note whether they are on the additional conditional purchases or on the original or freehold by virtue of which they were selected.

With regard to improvements under the 19th clause, specially to point out that a sum of money equal to £2 per acre must be expended in mining operations on the land selected for mining purposes, or any adjoining lands held and used in connection therewith; but should the area of any such purchase be reduced, say, for instance, from 200 acres to 40, as specially contemplated by the 19th clause of Alienation Act, then a sum of money equal to £3 per acre must be expended in the said operations on the said area.

I also transmit tracings of the conditional purchases made therefor. In all cases in which any special action has been taken or serious complications have arisen sufficient information for your guidance will be afforded you in the accompanying schedule.

It is confidently expected that if these general directions are intelligently carried out, such a reliable statement of the facts of each case will be obtained as will enable the Minister for Lands to decide whether the conditions of residence and improvement have been fulfilled as by law required, or whether it will be indispensable that a more public and stringent inquiry should be made before the Commissioner, as provided by the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN

(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 91.

No. 91.

Subpcena to The Chief Commissioner.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To Abram Orpen Moriarty, Esquire, Chief Commissioner, Conditional Sales Branch,—

GREETING :

We command you that, laying all other matters and business aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you personally be and appear before our Supreme Court of New South Wales, at the Court-house, situate in King-street, in the city of Sydney, in the said Colony, on Friday next, the 15th day of December now instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and thence from day to day, at the same hour of each day until the cause hereinafter mentioned shall be tried, to testify all and singular those things which you know in a certain cause now depending in our said Court, and on that day to be tried between Thomas Broughton, plaintiff, and George Vincent, defendant, in an action of trespass on the part of the defendant; and that you diligently search and inquire for, procure, and bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid all deeds, instruments, books, papers, maps, plans, specifications, writings, letters, vouchers, receipts, documents, and memoranda, and all drafts and copies thereof in your possession or power relating to or in anywise concerning, or which can or may afford any evidence or information respecting the matters in question in the said cause, and particularly application for conditional purchase by George Vincent, of 640 acres, county Harden, parish Mooney Mooney, made at Gundagai, on 22nd August, 1878, and all letters, papers, and documents in your possession or power relating to said selection * application by Thomas Broughton, to purchase under pre-emptive * Document mutilated. right 640 acres on Muttama Station, on north bank of Muttama Creek, dated 17th June, 1864, and all papers, letters, and documents in your possession or power relating to said application.

And the copy which shall be served upon you of this writ; and this you shall by no means omit, under the penalty of £100.

Witness.—the Honorable Sir James Martin, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, the 14th day of December, in the forty-sixth year of our Reign, A.D. 1882.

For the Prothonotary,

T. E. MURPHY,

Fourth Clerk of the Supreme Court.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for the Defendant.

No. 92.

Receipts for Exhibits from Supreme Court.

Broughton v. Vincent.

THE following papers, plans, &c., have been received by me as exhibits in the above cause:—

Application for conditional purchase by George Vincent, dated 22nd August, 1878, at Gundagai Crown Lands Office.

Declaration as to improvements as the above, said declaration being dated 23rd August, 1881.

Directions from Deputy Surveyor-General to Mr. Surveyor Evans, ordering him to survey land for Mr. Broughton. Directions dated 21st August, 1873.

Plan of portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.

Maps of parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.

J. W. MARTIN,

Clerk of Nisi Prius.

Supreme Court, Sydney, 8th March, 1883.

No. 93.

Mr. G. Vincent to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 March, 1883.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the fact that the land, 640 acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, selected by me on the 22nd August, 1878, at the Land Office, Gundagai, has been declared, by a decision of the Supreme Court, to have contained, at the date of selection by me, improvements to the value of £40, and to have been a measured portion; and consequently, my selection of the whole area has been held bad.

Inasmuch as your department has represented, since the period I selected, that the land was available for selection, and after full inquiry into the matter by Mr. Secretary Hoskins, my selection was declared valid, and I was informed that I might proceed with my improvements, which I accordingly did. When my improvements were completed, the lessee of the run, Mr. Thomas Broughton, commenced an action against me for trespass, to test the validity of my selection; and a verdict has been given in his favour, upon the grounds above-mentioned. The case is a very hard one for me, as I have lost the three years during which I was compelled to reside upon the land; and having relied upon the fact that the department would not take money and allow me to reside upon and improve land which was not open to selection.

I have, therefore, to ask that you will be good enough to refund me my deposit, with interest thereon from the date of payment, and also the sums I have paid for interest since the year 1881, together with a reasonable sum as compensation for the value of my improvements, and the time lost by me in performing the residence conditions, and the amount of law costs I have incurred. The latter amount I am not yet aware of, as the costs will have to be taxed by the proper officer. But, pending the consideration of my claim, I shall be thankful if you will return at once the cash I have paid into the Treasury as deposit and interest.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE VINCENT.

Address—Care of Messrs. Gannon and McLaughlin, solicitors, Sydney.

Special.—A.O.M., 12.

181—E

No. 94.

No. 94.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

"Bradley Hall," near Paddington, 27 April, 1883.

With reference to my application of 17 June, 1864, to purchase 640 acres of land upon my leased run, Muttama. And to all correspondence on the subject.

I have the honor of stating that the Honorable James Hoskins, late Minister for Lands, did make Return to the Legislative Assembly, on motion by Mr. Barbour, "that the 640 acres of land" as above, "were in course of being conveyed" to me. But subsequently "from pressure without, he was constrained to review the decision of his predecessor in office, and to revise all proceedings," and to decide in favour of Mr. George Vincent getting the said 640 acres of land.

I have the honor to state that I have only the choice of one or two evils—either submit to the loss of the land with its improvements, or have the case tried in the Supreme Court. I herewith submit a certificate by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the result of such trial.

I have the honor to state that the land having been valued, and all obstacles removed which might interfere with the completion of my purchase, &c., &c., I have the honor, therefore, to request that no further delay may take place, but that the last remaining steps may be at once taken to enable me to complete the purchase of this 640 acres of land.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

Special—C.O., 30/4/83. E.B., 1/5/4.

Urgent, 27. Conditional purchase 78-257, Gundagai. The conditional purchase by George Vincent of portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, which was declared void on the 23rd October, 1878, but reinstated by desire of Mr. Secretary Hoskins in May, 1881, has formed the subject of an action in the Supreme Court, and of a verdict adverse to the conditional purchaser. Mr. McLaughlin, of Gannon and McLaughlin, the attorneys of the conditional purchaser, has called upon me to request refund of the deposit money and interest which has been paid in respect of the conditional purchase, and I submit that refund be authorised.—A.O.M., 21/6/83.

Approved.—J.S.F., 26/6/83. Gannon and McLaughlin with refund order. Agent and Treasury informed, 30/6/83.

[Enclosure.]

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

No. 2,179—A.D. 1883.

Between Thomas Broughton, plaintiff, and George Vincent, defendant.

I, FREDERICK CHAPMAN, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, do hereby certify that a verdict was obtained in this action on the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by the plaintiff for forty shillings.

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

No. 95.

Mr. J. McLaughlin to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 27 June, 1883.

I have the honor to request that you will forward to me, as promised, a refund voucher for the amount of deposit, interest, and instalments paid by George Vincent on his selection of 640 acres on Muttama Creek, known as portion 93, taken up by him at Gundagai on 22nd August, 1878. The selection was declared forfeited by the Supreme Court during last sittings, in an action brought by Mr. Broughton, the Crown lessee, against Mr. Vincent, and as the result of the action has nearly ruined Mr. Vincent, and the plaintiff is threatening to issue execution for his costs, your early attention will greatly oblige.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McLAUGHLIN

(Pro R.C.)

No. 96.

Application to Mr. J. Balfour.

K.

[Occupation Act, 1861, Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875, and Lands Acts Further Amendment Act, 1880.]

To be used in claiming to lease adjoining lands under pre-emptive right.

District of Gundagai.

RECEIVED this 8th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock, together with the sum of £1.

CHAS. W. WEEKES,

Land Agent.

Sir,

Muttama, 8 July, 1883.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, the Lands Acts Amendment Act 1875, and the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, and Regulations thereunder, I, James Balfour, do hereby apply to be allowed to lease the sections or portion of Crown lands, hereunder described, at the fixed rent of £2 per section, which I hereby tender.

The land in virtue of which I claim to exercise a right of pre-emption is situated as follows, and is now in my possession, viz.:—County of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, containing 267 acres, being condition purchase on the 24th day of January, 1878, by Alexander Armstrong at Gundagai, and transferred to me.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BALFOUR

(Per R. J. SMITH, Agent).

To the Land Agent for the District of Gundagai.

Description of the sections or portion applied for:—

Six hundred and forty acres, county of Harden, parish Mooney Mooney, adjoining the conditional purchase above mentioned, and being a measured portion, lately a conditional purchase by G. Vincent, and now void. 83-712 Chs.

—*—

Pre-lease

Pre-lease application, No. 83-6, district of Gundagai.

The enclosed pre-lease application is forwarded to Mr. Brown for the following purposes:—

1. In order that its number may be quoted against each of the conditional purchases in virtue of which it has been made.
2. That particulars, as indicated by the headings of the columns of the following Schedule, may be furnished of the conditional purchases.
3. That the number of any prior lease application made in virtue of any of the purchases may be stated.
4. That the selections may be classified according to series or groups.
5. That there may be furnished a copy of the application relating to any of the conditional purchases not yet measured.

H.F.F., 24/7/83.

SCHEDULE.

No. of conditional purchase, 78-24; section under which made, 13; area, 267 acres; present holder and date of transfer, James Balfour, 12/2/83, 83-6, 817 D; state of conditional purchase, correct; catalogue No. of plan, or registration number of Surveyor's report, H. 4,103-1,716; number of previous lease applications, L.A. 79-1,657.

No. 97.

Mr. F. W. Rutter to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

28 July, 1883.

I beg on behalf of Mr. Thos. Broughton, of Muttama, to request the cancellation of the pre-lease, noted in the margin, on account of its being improved land, and claimed by my client, who about twenty years since applied for the land in question under the "Orders in Council," and measured accordingly as portion 193, in virtue of Muttama Run. Some years ago, one George Vincent applied, under conditional purchase, for this land, and in response to my objection to his purchase I was informed that that purchase would be refused.

Pre-lease 83-6,
Gundagai, Jas.
Balfour, parish
Mooney Mooney,
county of
Harden.

Then Mr. Barbour moved for a return of the lands taken up by my client under the "Orders" referred to, and in the return furnished this land was included, presumably by Mr. Hoskins' orders, who, however, since decided that Vincent should have the land, thus acting in direct opposition to the decision of the present Secretary for Lands. My client had, therefore, to assert his right in the Supreme Court, much against his inclinations, and that Court ousted Vincent, whose application was declared void, as stated in the pre-lease application of which the applicant is evidently aware. The conditional purchase papers will, I presume, disclose this fact of improvement of the land. The year in which it was made was 1876, at Gundagia.

Yours, &c.,

FRED. WILLIAM RUTTER.

The Crown Lands Agent, Gundagai, for correct particulars of the purchase, in virtue of which the enclosed application (82-6) has been made.—H.C. (*pro* U.S.), B.C., Lands Department, 3/8/83. The date of selection should be 24/1/78.—C.H.W., C.L.A., Gundagai, 9/8/83.

Mr. Curry,—The land applied for is measured portion No. 193, parish Mooney Mooney, county Harden, which, according to plan, has been conditionally purchased by G. Vincent by conditional purchase 78-257, 640 acres. The improvements at date of survey were valued at £20, but, according to the notation on the plan, the conditional purchase was re-established after having been either forfeited or voided by Conditional Sales 81-16,284. This being the last action on the plan, reference should, perhaps, be made to Conditional Sales Branch as to state of conditional purchase and value of improvements.—J.B., 24/9/83.

Conditional Sales Branch for papers in the case.—H.C., 26/9/83.

From Conditional Sales 82-26,395 (Departmental) it seems the selector improved the land. Leasehold area 83-6 may be refused, as the land has been improved. The writer may be informed.—H.C., 19/12/83.

F.H.W., 20/12/83. C.O., 20/12/83. Approved.—J.S.F., 24/12/83.

3,803. Treasury to refund on leasehold 83-6, Gundagai, £1. Agent, applicant, and Thos. Broughton, care of F. W. Rutter, informed, 28/12/83. Misc. Branch.—W.H.H., 28/12/83.

No. 98.

The Manager, Bank of New South Wales, Gundagai, to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Bank of New South Wales, Gundagai, 8th August, 1883.

I have been informed by the Local Crown Lands Agent that 640 acres of land, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, selected by George Vincent, on the 22nd August, 1878, and transferred by him to the Bank of New South Wales, has been declared void.

Will you, therefore, kindly forward me a refund voucher for the deposit (£160), also voucher for the three years' interest paid thereon (£96).

An early reply will oblige.

I have, &c.,

MAC. W. TURNER,

Manager.

No. 99.

Mr. F. Pinkstone to B. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Cootamundra, 24 August, 1883.

Having visited Muttama this week, I was requested to ask you to try and get the cancelled conditional purchase mentioned in the margin hereof included within the village reserve as suburban land.

It may be pointed out that the land will realise far more to the Government if this course is taken with reference to it than if it is sold in a block or selected.

This letter might be placed before the Minister for Lands as the application, but I write to you in pursuance of promise.

I am, &c.,

FRED. PINKSTONE.

Dear Sir,—I shall be glad if you will give the question herein your consideration, and let me know as soon as convenient what you can do in the matter.—Yours, &c., BRUCE SMITH, 30/8/83. For report of Survey Office.—J.B.D. (*pro* J. G. BLAXLAND), 14/9/83. Mr. G. Lewis, 82-7,126, Lands.

Cancelled C.P.;
George Vincent;
No. 193; 640
acres.

No. 100.

Messrs. Gannon and McLaughlin to The Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.—

Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 28 December, 1883.

We have the honor to send you enclosed, an application for compensation by Mr. George Vincent, of Coolac, particulars whereof are given in his letter, and shall be glad if you will give the matter your attention.

We have, &c.,

GANNON AND McLAUGHLIN,
(Per B.C.)

One enclosure. The Secretary for Lands.—A.S., 3/1/84. The Under Secretary for Lands.—C.W., B.C., 4/1/84.

[Enclosure.]

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney,—

Sir,

Coolac, 24 December, 1883.

Gundagai :
C.P. 78-257,
640 acres; 22nd
August, 1878.
G. Vincent.

I have the honor to refer you to my letter to the Under Secretary for Lands, dated 9th March last, asking for a refund of the deposit and interest paid by me on my conditional purchase, noted in the margin; and to request that you will be good enough to refund me the undermentioned sums paid by me for improvements on my said selection, and for law costs incurred in defending my claim thereto; together with a reasonable sum as compensation for the time lost by me in performing the residence conditions:—

	£	s.	d.
The improvements effected by me on the land were as follows:—			
Two-roomed bark hut	8	0	0
Brush fence round 5-acre paddock	10	0	0
House—five-rooms, sawn timber and iron, cedar doors, windows and fittings.....	300	0	0
Well, 63 feet deep	60	0	0
Two acres cleared and stumped	9	0	0
Three-quarter mile deadwood fence, sheep and cattle proof.....	31	0	0
Half-mile two-log fence.....	10	0	0
Three-quarter mile dividing fence on southern boundary.....	23	0	0
Outhouse	5	0	0
	£456	0	0
The law costs incurred by me are as follows:—			
My costs of defence in action, Broughton v. Vincent	275	8	3
Amount paid by me to witnesses.....	149	19	0
Plaintiffs costs as taxed—Broughton v. Vincent	211	13	11
	£637	1	2

This makes a total of £1,093 ls. 2d., being the loss sustained by me in consequence of the Supreme Court deciding that the land was not open to selection in consequence of it being a measured portion, containing more than £40 worth of improvements, although I received letters from the department informing me that the Minister had decided in my favour, and informing me that I might proceed with my improvements.

In conclusion, I beg to ask that you will be good enough to place on the estimates for 1884, a sum of money to meet the above loss to me.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE VINCENT.

No. 101.

Memo. by Mr. Stobo.

A CLAIM for compensation is made by Mr. George Vincent for expenses incurred by him in connection with a conditional purchase, taken up by him at Gundagai on 22nd August, 1878, of 640 acres, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, and county of Harden.

Vincent's application for the conditional purchase was declared void on the 23rd October, 1878, on the ground that the land applied for was legally contracted to be alienated to Mr. Thomas Broughton, under the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, as a pre-emptive purchase.

Vincent protested against the voidance, and it being found on investigation by the Secretary for Lands, Mr. Hoskins, that no such contract to sell to Mr. Broughton existed, the voidance was revoked on 14th June, 1881.

After that Broughton commenced an action against Vincent for trespass, which came on in the Supreme Court on 8th March, 1883, and Broughton obtained a verdict for 40s. damages on the ground that the land applied for was a measured portion improved to the value of £40 at date of selection.

The case was decided entirely on that point, and no claim was made in the court to a verdict on the ground that the land was under contract to be sold to Mr. Broughton.

In Vincent's letter, claiming compensation for the loss of the selection and for the costs of the action, &c., he states that he was informed when the reversal of voidance took place that "he might proceed with his improvements." No such intimation, so far as I can discover, ever issued from this department to Vincent, nor was any such intimation ever ordered or authorised to be made.

E.H.S., 4/2/84.

At Vincent's request a voucher for the refund of his deposit money has been issued to him.—E.H.S.

The land appears to have been barred from conditional purchase by the improvements thereon, the property of the lessee, which is a point that was never before the department, and as their existence must, or should have been known to Mr. Vincent when he selected the land, under statute he has no claim for compensation. The action of the department did not in any way bear upon the Supreme Court action.—C.O., 6/2/84.

Approved.—J.S.F., 6/2/84. Messrs. Gannon and McLaughlin (for Vincent) informed, 15/2/84.

No. 102.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. Gannon and McLaughlin.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 15 February, 1884.

With reference to your letter of the 30th December last, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and enclosing an application made by Mr. George Vincent, for compensation for law costs and other expenses incurred by him in connection with an action in the Supreme Court between Mr. T. Broughton and himself as to certain land in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, applied for by Mr. Vincent as a conditional purchase on the 22nd August, 1878, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the land in question appears to have been barred from conditional purchase by the improvements thereon, the property of the licensee, which is a point that was never before the department, and as existence must, or should have been known to Mr. Vincent when he selected the land, under statute, he has no claim for compensation.

(2.) I am to add that the action * of the department in connection with the conditional * Word illegible. purchase did not in any way bear upon the Supreme Court action.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES OLIVER,

Under Secretary.

No. 103.

The Manager, Bank of New South Wales, Gundagai, to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Bank of New South Wales, Gundagai, 16 May, 1884.

On the 8th August, 1883, I wrote asking you to kindly forward me refund vouchers for deposit, £160, and three years' interest, £96, due on a conditional purchase (as per marginal notes) of George Vincent's, transferred by him to this bank, and afterwards declared void.

As I have not to this date been favoured with any reply to the above letter, I shall feel obliged by your making inquiries why it is I am not furnished with the documents applied for.

I have, &c.,

MAC. W. TURNER,

Manager.

C.P. 640 acres :
George Vincent :
22nd August,
1878 ; parish
Mooney Mooney,
county Harden.

Inform of present state.—A.O.M., 19/5/84. Mr. F., 22/5/84. Urgent.—To whom were these papers sent? To whom were the vouchers sent?—MR. CROFT, 2/6/84. The conditional purchase register does not afford the information required.—H.C., 9/6/84. Voucher sent to selector, 23/10/78. According to conditional purchase register, the second voidance does not appear to have been completed. Manager, Bank New South Wales, Gundagai, this 23rd June, 1884. Geographical Division 13.

No. 104.

The Chief Commissioner to The Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Gundagai.

Sir,

Conditional Sales Division, Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 June, 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, drawing attention to the fact that your previous letter of the 8th August, 1883 (applying for refund of moneys paid on account of the conditional purchase noted in the margin), had not replied to, I have to inform you that the whole of the papers in the case are under reference to Surveyor Park, and that when he returns them the matter will be gone into.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN

(For Chief Commissioner).

Gundagai :
C.P. 78-257 :
640 acres : 22nd
August, 1878 :
George Vincent.

No. 105.

T. Jones, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 February, 1886.

I have the honor, on behalf of Mr. George Vincent, to bring the following facts before your notice, with the object of having the selection, shown on margin, validated under the 138th section of the Land Act of 1884. Nearly two years after he had fulfilled all the conditions of the amended Act of 1875, and made his declaration, the lessee of Muttama Run, Mr. Thos. Broughton, brought an action of trespass against him in the Supreme Court, Sydney, on the plea that the land being a measured portion improved to the extent of £40 was not open to selection. The case was tried in Sydney, on the 8th of March, 1883, resulting in a verdict against the selector for 40s. and costs, which amounted to £211 14s. 3d. The Judge ruling (as was decided by a previous case) that a measured portion improved to £40 (as this portion was) could not be selected. The lessee then took possession of the land, and further improved it by erecting a roadside fence. Vincent was obliged to clear off the selection, after having exhausted all his means in defending the action, and was not in a position to pay the costs.

Seeing that the present Land Act gives power to validate the selection, I beg to request that you will justly exercise the power given by law, in reinstating the selector on the land he has been so unjustly removed from, and robbed of his improvements, amounting to over £300, by a mere defect in the late Land Act.

Trusting that you may see the justice of complying with my request,

I have, &c.,

TRAVERS JONES.

Gundagai : C.P.
78-257 : 640
acres : 22nd
August, 1878 :
G. Vincent.

No. 106.

Memo. by Mr. Capper.

CONDITIONAL purchase 78-257, Gundagai, 640 acres, selected by George Vincent, 22nd August, 1878; transferred to Bank of New South Wales, 16th September, 1881.

The facts of this case are briefly set out in *précis* of 4th February, 1884, on 84-986 Mines, upon which Mr. Secretary Farnell decided that as the land was barred from conditional purchase by the improvements thereon, the property of the lessee, and as their existence must, or should have been known by Vincent when he selected, he had no claim for compensation.

A letter has now been received from Mr. Travers Jones, asking that the conditional purchase be validated under the 138th section of the Act of 1884.

It is, however, submitted that the 138th section does not apply in a case of this kind, the conditional purchase having been finally disposed of in a lawful manner, it having been declared void on 30th June, 1883, on account of improvements sufficient to bar selection.

W.H.C., 25/5/87.

F.H.W.,—S.F., 25/5/87.

No. 107.

T. Jones, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 21 July, 1887.

I have the honor on behalf of George Vincent to bring the following facts before your notice, with the object of having the selection shown on margin validated under the 138th section of the Land Act of 1884. Nearly two years after he had fulfilled all the conditions of the amended Act of 1875, and made his declaration, the lessee of Mutluma Run, Mr. Thomas Broughton, brought an action of trespass against Vincent in the Supreme Court, on the plea that the land being a measured portion improved to the extent of £40 was not open to selection. The case was tried in Sydney on the 8th of March, 1883, resulting in a verdict against the selector for £2 and costs, which amounted to £211 14s. 3d., the Judge ruling (as was decided by a previous case) that a measured portion improved to £40 could not be selected.

The lessee immediately afterwards cleared Vincent off the selection and took possession of it, and further improved it by erecting a road-side fence.

The verdict completely ruined the selector, and he was not in a position to pay the costs or further fight the case.

Notwithstanding the verdict given by the jury that £40 of improvements were on the land when selected, from personal observation, with many other reliable witnesses, the day after the selection was made, I can positively state that there was only 1 mile and forty panel of fencing erected, which certainly was not an improvement in the true sense of the word, as the fence consisted only of posts and top-rail, without being wired, that stock could go in and out through without any difficulty; and, furthermore, the fence was not complete at either end to make a paddock of it, so that stock could go through and round the fence.

From the above facts, that can be proved on most reliable witnesses, if necessary, I have the honor to request that you will fairly and justly exercise the power given by law (as was expressed so very recently in validating certain mineral selections on coal lands), by validating and reinstating the selector, George Vincent, on the land he has been so unjustly removed from, and robbed of his improvements, amounting to over £300, by a mere defect in the Land Act, that he is not responsible for.

Trusting that you may see the justice of complying with my request,

I have, &c.,

TRAVERS JONES.

Let me have the papers, with a submission on the proposal made herein.—T.G., 22/7/87. Mr. Capper. See covering minute, dated 26th instant (No. 108).—W.H.C., 26/7/87.

No. 108.

Memo. by Mr. Capper.

Conditional purchase 78-257, Gundagai—George Vincent.

26 July, 1887.

On the 22nd August, 1878, by conditional purchase 78-257, George Vincent applied for 640 acres of land, in the parish of Mooney Mooney, for 193 (originally portion 93), and on 20th September, 1878, it was protested against by Mr. A. G. Blomfield, for Mr. Thomas Broughton, on the grounds that the land in question had been held under pre-emptive right by Mr. Broughton, who had applied to purchase same by virtue of improvements prior to date of Vincent's application. Upon these grounds the conditional purchase was declared void on 23rd October, 1878; but it afterwards being found that there was no evidence in the papers to show that Mr. Broughton ever did apply for this portion under his pre-emptive right, Mr. Secretary Hoskins decided that the conditional purchase was erroneously voided, and the voidance was consequently revoked on 14th June, 1881.

Mr. Broughton then brought an action in the Supreme Court against Vincent for trespass, and obtained a verdict of 40s., damages and costs, not on the grounds that the land was under contract to be sold to Mr. Broughton, but on account of the portion being sufficiently improved to bar selection at date of application.

Vincent then put in a claim against the department for compensation, and on the 6th February, 1884, the following minute was made by the Under Secretary, and approved by the Minister, Mr. Secretary Farnell:—"The land appears to have been barred from conditional purchase by the improvements thereon, the property of the lessee, which is a point that was never before the department, and as their existence must, or should have been known to Mr. Vincent when he selected the land, under statute he

Gundagai,
C.P. 78-257,
640 acres;
22 Aug., 1878;
Geo. Vincent.

he has no claim for compensation. The action of the department did not in any way bear upon the Supreme Court action." The conditional purchase was consequently again declared void on 30th June, 1883.

In February, 1886 (849 Cor.), a letter was received from Mr. Travers Jones, M.P., asking that the conditional purchase be validated under the 138th section of the Act of 1884. A further letter to the same effect, dated 21st instant, has been received from Mr. Jones, in which he states that from personal observation, with many other reliable witnesses, the day after selection he could positively state that, notwithstanding the verdict given by the jury, there was not £40 worth of improvements upon the land at date of selection.

The claim to resuscitate the purchase under the 138th section of the Act of 1884 can hardly be considered, as, if the land was unimproved at date of selection, it requires no validation, as the application was good, and if the land was improved to the value of over £40, Vincent has no claim to it. If, however, the assertions made by Mr. Jones, M.P., in his letter of 21st instant, are substantiated, it is thought that Vincent's claim is good.

The portion in question was applied for by Mr. Thomas Broughton as an improvement purchase, on 20th December, 1884, No. 84-23.

This application, however, has not yet been dealt with.

W.H.C.

Submitted that the case cannot be reopened.—S.F., 26/7/87. The case will not be reopened by this department in any way.—T.G., 27/7/87. T. Jones, M.P., informed, 29/8/87.

No. 109.

Mr. F. A. Brock to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 8, Norwich Chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney, 10 January, 1890.

I have the honor to lay before you the following case, which I trust will receive your favourable consideration.

On the 22nd August, 1878, a conditional purchase of 640 acres was taken up in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, by one George Vincent. On the 20th September, 1878, it was protested against by Mr. Thos. Broughton, on the ground that the land had been held under pre-emptive right by him, and he had applied to purchase in virtue of improvements. The conditional purchase was declared void on the 23rd October, 1878, but it was afterwards found that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Broughton ever did apply for this land under his pre-emptive right, and Mr. Hoskins, then Minister for Lands, decided that the conditional purchase was erroneously voided, and the voidance was revoked on the 14th June, 1881. Action was then brought by Mr. Broughton, who got a verdict in the Supreme Court.

The conditional purchase was again declared void on the 30th June, 1883, the land being barred by improvements. In February, 1886, Mr. Jones asked that the conditional purchase be validated, and stated that from personal observation the land was not improved to the extent of £40. The claim was then refused—then Mr. Broughton on the 20th December, 1884, applied to purchase in virtue of improvements, and this was refused.

George Vincent resided five years on this 640 acres, he paid his deposit and interest for three years, declarations were made, and the improvements passed by Mr. Inspector Spring. Possession has been held by Vincent up to the present time. About five years ago the land was embraced in the leasehold area of Muttama Run, which lease will expire in July, and then the land would be open to conditional purchase; therefore, it would appear that the man who has spent all his money on it, and lived there so many years, is entitled to consideration and has a prior claim.

I have, &c.,

F. ANNGIER BROCK.

Mr. Capper,—W.H., 10/1/90.

Mr. de Low,—How does improvement purchase 84-23, 640 acres, Gundagai, stand?—W.H.C., 13/1/90. Improvement purchase 84-23, Gundagai, stands noted "refused 18th August, 1887, as the land is not improved to the extent of £1 per acre by applicant—Mis. 87-10,354."—J.G.M., 13/1/90.

Mr. M'Ninn,—Is portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, county Harden, within the leasehold area of Muttama Run?—W.H.C., 13/1/90. Within the leasehold area of Muttama Holding No. 239, Eastern Division.—A.B.M., 13/1/90. Mr. Capper.

No. 110.

Memo. by Mr. Capper.

George Vincent, Gundagai, conditional purchase 78-257, 640 acres—void.

15 January, 1890.

The facts of this case are fully set out in *précis* of 26th July, 1887, C.S. 87-26,385 Dep., and the I.P. application 84-23 mentioned in the last paragraph was refused 18th August, 1887, as "the land was not improved to the extent of £1 per acre by the applicant (Thomas Broughton)." The *précis* was prepared on an application being made to have the conditional purchase validated under the provision of section 138 of the Act of 1884, but Mr. Secretary Garrett decided that the case should not be re-opened by the department in any way.

Mr. F. A. Brock, now makes a further application on behalf of the selector, and he asserts that Vincent lived on the land for five years and has fully improved it, and also has held possession up to the present time; Mr. Brock also points out that as the land is situated within the leasehold area of Muttama Holding, the land will be again open to selection when the lease expires, and under the circumstances of the case he contends that his client is entitled to some consideration, and has a prior claim to the land.

W.H.C.

F.H.W., 17/1/90. In view of the facts set forth on 87-26,388 Dep. and other papers, the case (as previously decided by Mr. Secretary Garrett) should not be re-opened.—W.H., 21/1/90. Approved.—J.W.B., 24/1/90. Mr. Brock informed.—H.T., 7/2/90.

No. 111.

No. 111.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Mr. F. A. Brock.

Sir,

Lands Department, Sydney, 7 February, 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, relative to the voidance of the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that the case cannot be re-opened.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER

(For the Under Secretary).

General
C.P. 75-257
George Vincent.

No. 112.

Mr. T. Broughton to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

219, Broughton-street, Paddington, 29 March, 1890.

(1.) With reference to my application of the 16th June, 1864, claiming to be entitled to purchase, under the Orders of the Privy Council, and by virtue of the 7th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1861, 640 acres of land, part of my licensed run in the Lachlan District, and to all correspondence in connection therewith.

(2.) I have the honor to state, as briefly as possible, that at the time of my application, my neighbour, Mr. Dallas, of Brawlan Run, disputed my right to the land applied for, and the matter was referred to arbitration, and eventually settled in my favour. But whilst the arbitration was pending instructions were given to the Crown Lands Agent at Gundagai to withhold the said portion of land from conditional sale; but notwithstanding such instructions the Crown Lands Agent did permit 440 acres of the said land to be conditionally purchased, and the residue was submitted to public auction.

(3.) That with reference to the conditional purchase land, it being improved, I did not insist to dispossess the selectors of the land or their improvements, provided the Crown would permit me to renew my application for the said 640 acres on the same side of Muttama Creek, and close to the land which I had been deprived of, and to this arrangement the Government willingly assented, for the simple reason that without any fault of mine I was deprived of my undisputable right to the land, by the unintentional acts of the officers of the Government; and as there were at that time abundance of Crown lands vacant, it could not and did not interfere with any person's right, until opportunity offered of levying blackmail upon me.

(4.) That acting under the advice of the then Minister for Lands, I renewed my application for 610 acres of land at Muttama Creek, in lieu of the 640 acres I was deprived of, and in reply to my application I received the letter dated 29th April, 1872. At the same time Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Evans was instructed to measure for me 640 acres of land, and on the 9th June, 1875, reported that he had surveyed 610 acres in the parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, applied for as pre-emptive purchase, under section 7 of the Crown Lands Act of 1861.

(5.) That I then commenced to fence the said land with top-rail and five wires, and had fenced along the western side of the road, and from thence on the south and north boundaries to the creek.

(6.) That on the 3rd of April, 1879, Mr. Dudley Keele, with my consent, was appointed sole appraiser to value the land, and on the 20th April, 1879, Mr. D. Keele furnished his report, valuing the said land at 25s. per acre. That on the 22nd of August, 1878, Mr. George Vincent conditionally purchased the land surveyed for me.

(7.) That through my agent, Mr. Blomfield, I protested against Mr. Vincent's selection, and the then Minister for Lands, Mr. Farnell, cancelled the said selection, on the grounds that the land was in course of being conveyed to Mr. Broughton.

(8.) That Mr. James Hoskins succeeded the late Mr. Farnell in office as Minister for Lands, and he thought fit for the reasons stated in minute of 22nd April, 1881, to revoke the decision arrived at by Mr. Farnell, and to pronounce Mr. Vincent as the lawful owner of the said 640 acres, and at the same time stating "that he (Mr. Hoskins) had no objection that Mr. Broughton should be allowed" under his pre-emptive right to 610 acres if available, thereby admitting my right to 640 acres, notwithstanding the reasons given in his minute.

(9.) That I was, in the year 1864, an applicant entitled to two portions of land, the one above stated, and another in the same locality, and on the same creek, of 160 acres, and of this latter 160 acres the Government desired to make it a water reserve, and with a desire to fall in with the views of the Government, I consented to forego my claims to the land conditionally purchased, and also the second application for 160 acres, in consideration of 640 acres, and to include Billingsley's forfeited 120 acres, my meaning was that I should get 640 acres, as applied for; and in lieu of the 160 acres, I should get Billingsley's 120 acres, not to form part of the 640 acres, but distinct from that, and to include two portions, and so far as the Government were concerned, they did not carry out their arrangement with reference to granting me any pre-emptive right to any portion of the land that did belong to Billingsley; and on two occasions Mr. Hoskins prosecuted me at the Police Court, at Cootamundra, for improving and fencing the said 160 acres applied for by me.

(10.) Mr. Hoskins employed counsel, and sent surveyors and witness from Sydney against me, and then he was defeated, and as a last resource to satisfy his political friends, he directed the police to cut down my fence at the said 160 acres, and encouraged by these proceedings some other person or persons set fire to and burned to the ground a house on the said land, which cost me over £150. I should not have referred to this matter only in explanation of Mr. Hoskins' minute.

(11.) I have the honor to refer to the minute of Mr. Deputy Surveyor-General R. D. Fitzgerald, of March, 1881, who dealt fully with the matter.

(12.) That Mr. Barbour, in his place in the Legislative Assembly, moved for a return of all land granted under pre-emptive right to Thomas Broughton out of Muttama Run, and Mr. Hoskins then being Secretary for Lands, made the return, in which it is stated that the identical 640 acres of land was in course of conveyance to Mr. Broughton, that he had not exercised his right within 2,348 acres of what he was entitled, and yet in the face of his own return Mr. Hoskins took upon himself to revoke the deliberate decision arrived at by his predecessor in office as Minister for Lands, the late Mr. Farnell, and then confirmed Mr. Vincent's conditional purchase of my 640 acres.

(13.)

(13.) That I was then in self-defence constrained to commence proceedings in the Supreme Court to prove that I had a better claim to the said land (640 acres) than Mr. Vincent had, and the jury found their verdict in my favour. The certificate of the Court has been furnished to the Lands Department, but up to the present Mr. Vincent has not paid the law expenses of the said action.

(14.) I have the honor to state that the Minister for Lands was not justified by law in depriving me of my legal right to the land in question, for the right was granted to me in virtue of my lease held under the Orders of the Lords in Privy Council, and subsequently confirmed by the Lands Act, 1861, clause 7. In my opinion it was an assumption of power that the Minister for Lands did not possess to deprive me of the said land.

I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will do me the justice to re-open the consideration of my just claim to the 640 acres applied for, at your earliest convenience, and prevent greater vexatious complications which might shortly occur.

(15.) I have the honor to state that I do, with the utmost confidence, rely upon your well-known honorable and upright decisions in all matters connected with your honorable office, to do me justice, and I expect nothing more.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BROUGHTON.

No. 113.

Memo. by Mr. Bronsdon.

T. Broughton's claim to portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, in virtue of an application under 7th section of the Act of 1861.

THE facts of this case prior to 1881 are set forth in the Surveyor-General's report of 15th March, 1881, on papers C.S. 81-9,833, and the minute of 22nd April thereon by Mr. Secretary Hoskins (C.S. 81-16,284), in which he decided that the sale of portion 193 to T. Broughton, in virtue of his application under 7th section (Act 1861), could not be proceeded with, and that Vincent's conditional purchase application 78-257, which had previously been declared void, must be re-established.

It appears from Ms. 83-7,271 that Broughton subsequently entered an action for trespass against Vincent, and secured a verdict, and in C.S. 83-1,912 it is stated by Vincent, through Messrs. Gannon and McLaughlin, solicitors, that the reason of the verdict being given was that the portion contained improvements to the value of £40, and was therefore not open to conditional purchase.

In consequence of this verdict, Vincent applied for and obtained a refund of his deposit (Ms. 83-7,271).

He also applied for compensation for his improvements, which he valued at £456 (C.S. 84-135), but this was not granted.

Subsequently Broughton made application for the portion in virtue of his improvements (No. 84-23), but this application was refused as the land was not improved to the extent of £1 per acre. (C.S. 90-109 Cir.)

Broughton now asks that the decision given by Mr. Secretary Hoskins may be reversed, with a view to his application under 7th section of the Act of 1861 being proceeded with.

With regard to paragraph No. 4 of this letter, it may be pointed out that portion 33 of 160 acres, parish of Cowcumbala, was measured in part satisfaction of the application of 17th June, 1864, for 640 acres, and portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, of 640 acres, was measured to satisfy the remaining 480 acres of application of 17th June, 1864, and the 160 acres applied for on 7th October, 1865, and 27th December, 1865. Neither of these portions have been actually sold.

With regard to paragraph 8, it will be seen that while Mr. Hoskins admitted the right to 640 acres, he decided that it must be taken in one block, and should include portion 33.

With regard to paragraph 9, papers Ms. 90-14,958, show that portion 33, which included the land previously covered by Billingsley's conditional purchase, was appraised by Mr. Keele, with a view to its sale to Mr. Broughton, but the case does not appear to have been further proceeded with.

With regard to paragraph 13, it may be remarked that the decision of the Supreme Court merely established Mr. Broughton's claim to the land as lessee, as against the conditional purchase, and does not in any way support his right to purchase.

The case is now submitted for decision.

6th June, 1890.

E.B.

The matter is resubmitted for further consideration in view of Mr. T. Broughton's letter of the 29th March last. It would appear that Mr. Broughton's claim to portion 33, parish of Cowcumbala, county Hardin, is good, and the sale might now be completed at the rate as appraised by Mr. D. Koelo on the 8th June, 1880, viz., £1 per acre.—W.H.C., 23/6/90.

No. 114.

Memo. by The Under Secretary for Lands.

THE details of this somewhat complicated case are fully set out on 81-9,833 and 81-16,284 C.S. herewith, and after a careful examination of the correspondence, it appears to me that the view taken by Mr. Secretary Hoskins' minute of the 22nd April, 1881, was technically correct. This is shortly, that Mr. Broughton, by virtue of his application of 16th June, 1864, was entitled to 640 acres, if it could be measured in conformity with the Regulations, to include Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, and that the preemptive right was thus exhausted, as the 7th section of the Act of 1861 enacted that the pastoral lessee was limited to the selection of only one block in each area of 25 square miles of the leasehold.

It is nevertheless evident that the department in 1872 (after the expiry of the pastoral lease) appear to have recognised Mr. Broughton's alleged claim to portion 193 of 640 acres, in addition to, or in virtue of (it is not clear which), the application before referred to, and caused the survey to be made as in satisfaction of the claim, following it in 1879 by the usual appraisal in such cases.

At this stage the matter seems to have stopped, apparently in consequence of the land having been selected by one Geo. Vincent, who was subsequently ousted by Mr. Broughton in the Supreme Court, it being proved that his application was invalid, as the land—a measured portion—at the date of Vincent's selection contained £40 worth of improvements.

The statements contained in Mr. Broughton's letter of the 29th March last, except in regard to the third paragraph—for which I see no direct authority in the papers—are substantially correct so far as the official records are concerned, and while Mr. Broughton might be unable to establish a clear legal right to the land included in portion 193, he was unquestionably led to believe by the action of the department in 1872, and up to 1883, that it would be alienated to him.

It is important, however, to notice that in 1884 Mr. Broughton applied for the same land in virtue of improvements.

His application was, however, refused.

Portion 33, which was measured to include Billingsley's additional conditional purchase before mentioned, is proposed to be set apart as a special area, but under the circumstances it might be advisable to defer the proclamation.

It is clear that Vincent has no claim whatever to the land included in portion 193 (640 acres), the application being invalid for the reason above given. The deposit was refunded to Vincent on the 23rd October, 1878.

The questions for consideration are whether the department is committed to the sale to Mr. Broughton of either portion 33 of 100 acres or portion 193 of 640 acres, in virtue of the application under the 7th section of the Act of 1861.

W.H., 15/7/90.

No. 115.

T. Jones, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Legislative Assembly, 22 October, 1890.

I have the honor to inform you that I am requested by Mr. George Vincent to move in Parliament that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report on his conditional purchase, noted in the margin.

Therefore, I beg to request that you will take no action in reference to Mr. Thos. Broughton's claim to the land until the case is dealt with by the Committee, which I intend to give notice of to-day.

I have, &c.,

TRIVERS JONES.

No. 116.

T. Jones, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Legislative Assembly, 20 December, 1890.

24. Mr. JONES to move.—

(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon all the circumstances attending the conditional purchase made by one George Vincent, in the district at Gundagai, on the 22nd day of August, 1878, of 640 acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.

(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Brunner, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Ball, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Lakeman, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Gormly, Mr. McCourt, and Mover.

The Honorable J. N. Brunner, Secretary for Lands, Lands Department,—

Dear Sir,

I have the honor of calling your attention to the above attached motion, which I was unable to reach through the early closing of this Session of Parliament, and beg to inform you that it is my intention to replace the motion on the Business Paper immediately the House meets next Session. Therefore, I have to request that no action shall be taken in further dealing with this land until I have an opportunity of bringing the case before a Select Committee for inquiry and report.

Yours, &c.,

TRIVERS JONES.

It is presumed that this letter may be acknowledged, and Mr. T. Jones, M.P., informed that he will be acquainted of the intention to take any action during prorogation of Parliament.—W.H.C., 22/12/90.

May be so informed.—W.H., 23/12/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 23/12/90. Acknowledged, and Mr. Jones informed, 24/12/90.

No. 117.

The Under Secretary for Lands to T. Jones, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 December, 1890.

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, intimating your intention to replace your motion for appointment of a Select Committee in connection with the conditional purchase, quoted in the margin, on the Business Paper immediately Parliament meets next Session, and to inform you that you will be advised of the intention of this department to take any action in this matter during the recess.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per W.H.C.)

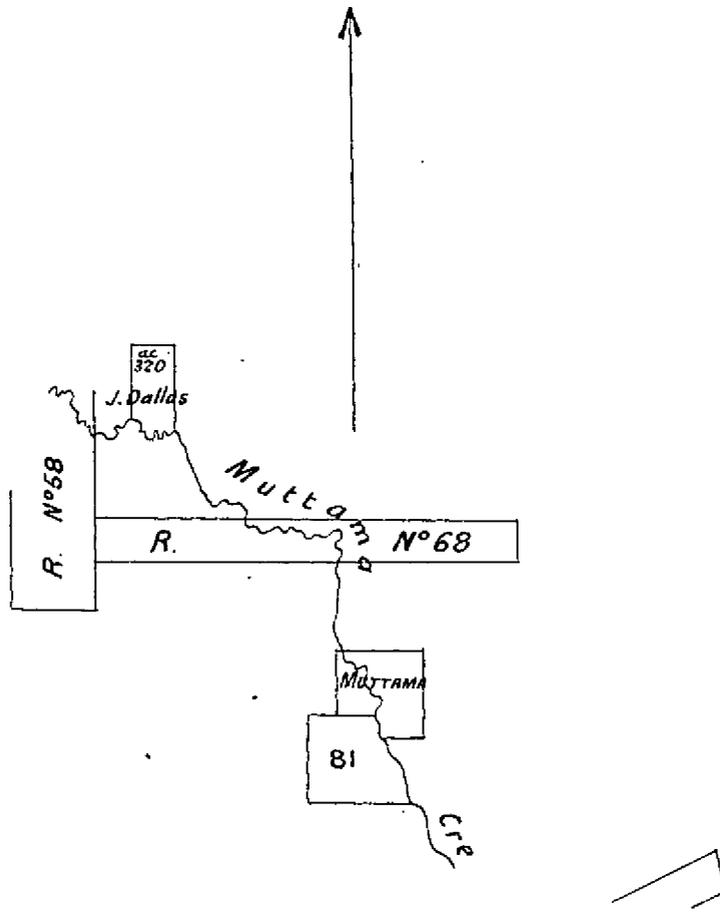
[Ten Plans.]

Gundagai ;
C.P. 78-267 ;
640 acres ;
22 August, 1878 ;
parish Mooney
Mooney, county
Harden ;
O. Vincent.

APPENDIX A
66.6257 Surveys

Enclosure to N^o 6

Sketch from Map
of C^o of Harden
shewing Water Reserve
N^o 68.
1/2 in to 1 mile

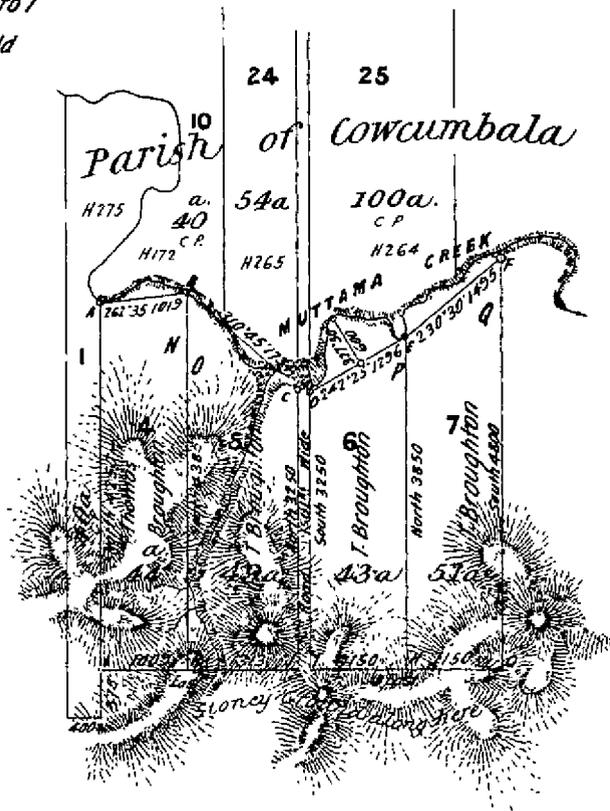


Drawn by
John Richardson
S^r J. S.
(Sig 181-)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

of 4 portions of land containing 44ac 49ac 43ac,
 and 51ac. numbered 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the
Parish of Muttama
County of Harden
 N.S.W.
 Measured for sale.

Sale at Gundagai on 26th July 1869.
 Country lots N to Q Portions 4 to 7
 Vide A1^o 69/13187 above lots sold



Parish of Muttama

68/2
 2 sep. 2 con.
 (signed) W. B.

CORNERS.

Corners	Bearing	Links	From	N ^o on Trees
A	330° 0'	38	Apple	1 4
B	351° 45'	67	Apple	4 5
C	215° 45'	39	Box	5
D	60° 0'	2	Box	6
E	331° 0'	52	Box	6 7
F	187° 0'	34	Apple	7
G	19° 0'	50	Box	7
H	352° 30'	82	Box	6 7
I	188° 0'	62	White Box	6
J	44° 0'	57	D ^o	5
K	317° 0'	78	Box	4 5
L	314° 0'	14	Gum	4

NOTES:

Surveyed with Transit Compass
 Marked in accordance with regulations
 Scale Twenty chains to an inch.
 Aspect. Very open Gum, Box and Apple forest
 Good soil.
 The Flat along the Creek is very fine

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter dated 29th Feb^{ry} 1868 N^o 68/2.

(signed) Wilb^m Edwards.

Lic^d Surveyor.

Drawn by C. Young

Examined by J J C C

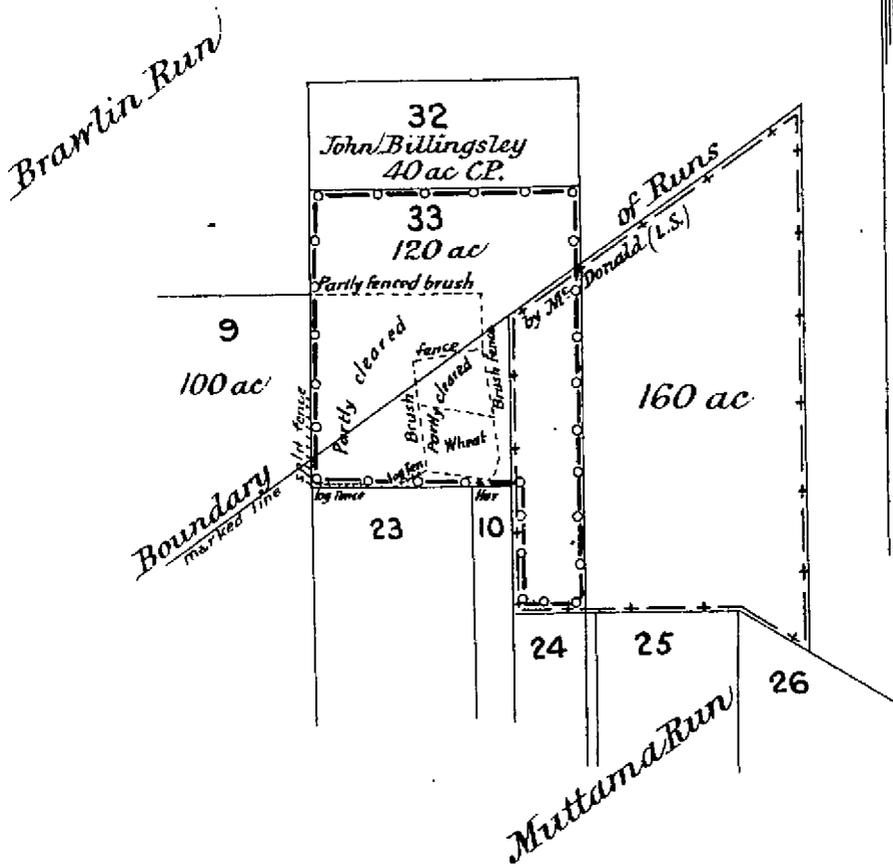
(518 181-)

Sketch

showing position of improvements on
John Billingsley's 120 ac C.P.

Parish Cowcumbala
Co Harden

Scale 20 chains to 1 inch



To accompany my letter of the 31st Aug/72 N^o 104

Signed James Evans

L.S.

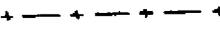
NOTE The portion shown by Red edging on original is on this diagram shown thus 
do do Blue do do do do do do 

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

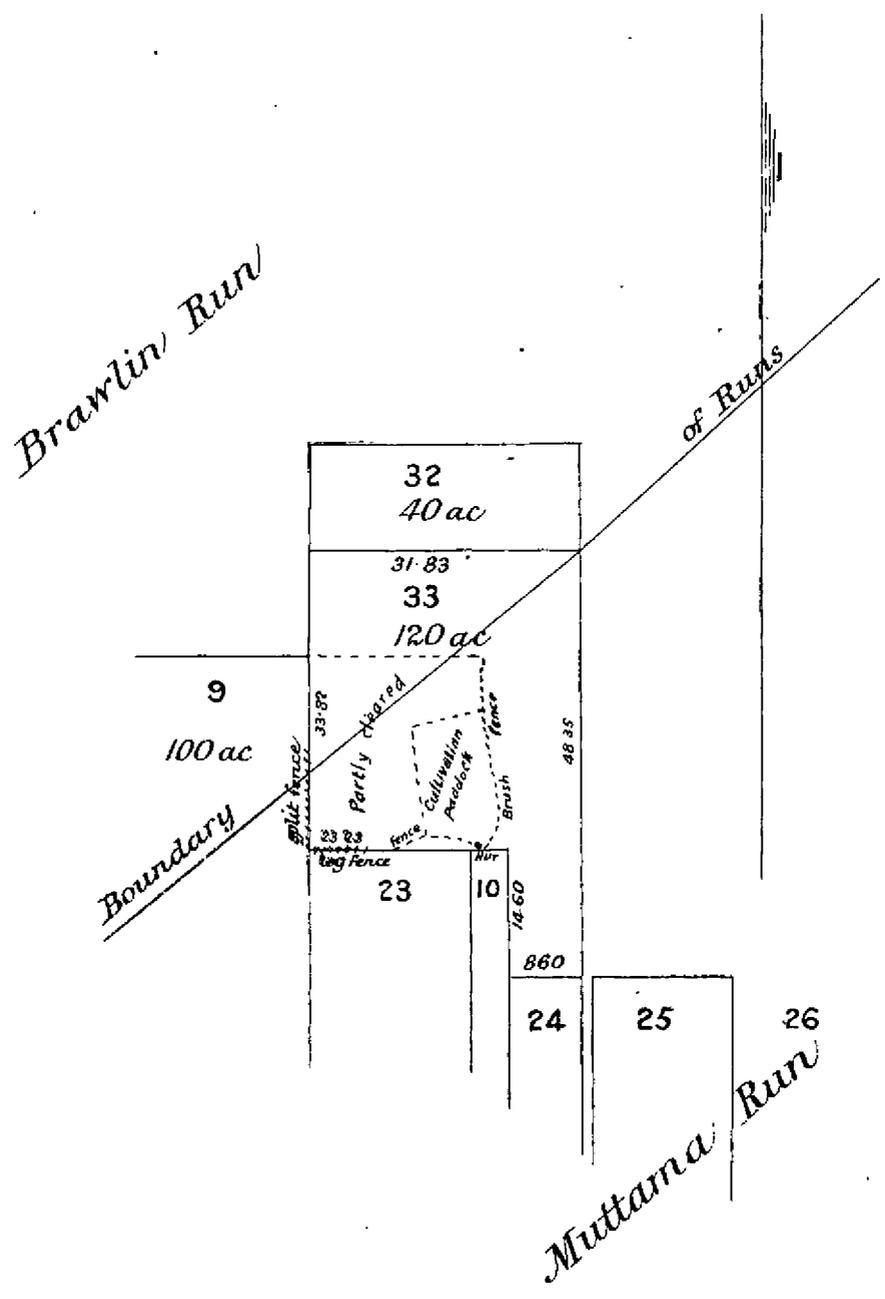
Drawn by
John Richardson
Ird JJS.
(sig 181.)

Miscellaneous
73 2442
Misc. Lands Department

APPENDIX E Sketch

Enclosure A to No 32

Showing position of improvements
on J. Billingsleys 120 ac C.P.
Parish of Cowcumbala
County of Harden
Scale 20 chains to an inch



To accompany my letter of the 15th May 73/26

signed J. Evans

L.S.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Drawn by
John Richardson
P. J. S.
(Sig. 181.)

MISC. 75.4269
CAT. N^o. L. 211.1426.

COPY FROM
PLAN

Cootamundry

APPENDIX G

of 1 portion N^o 33

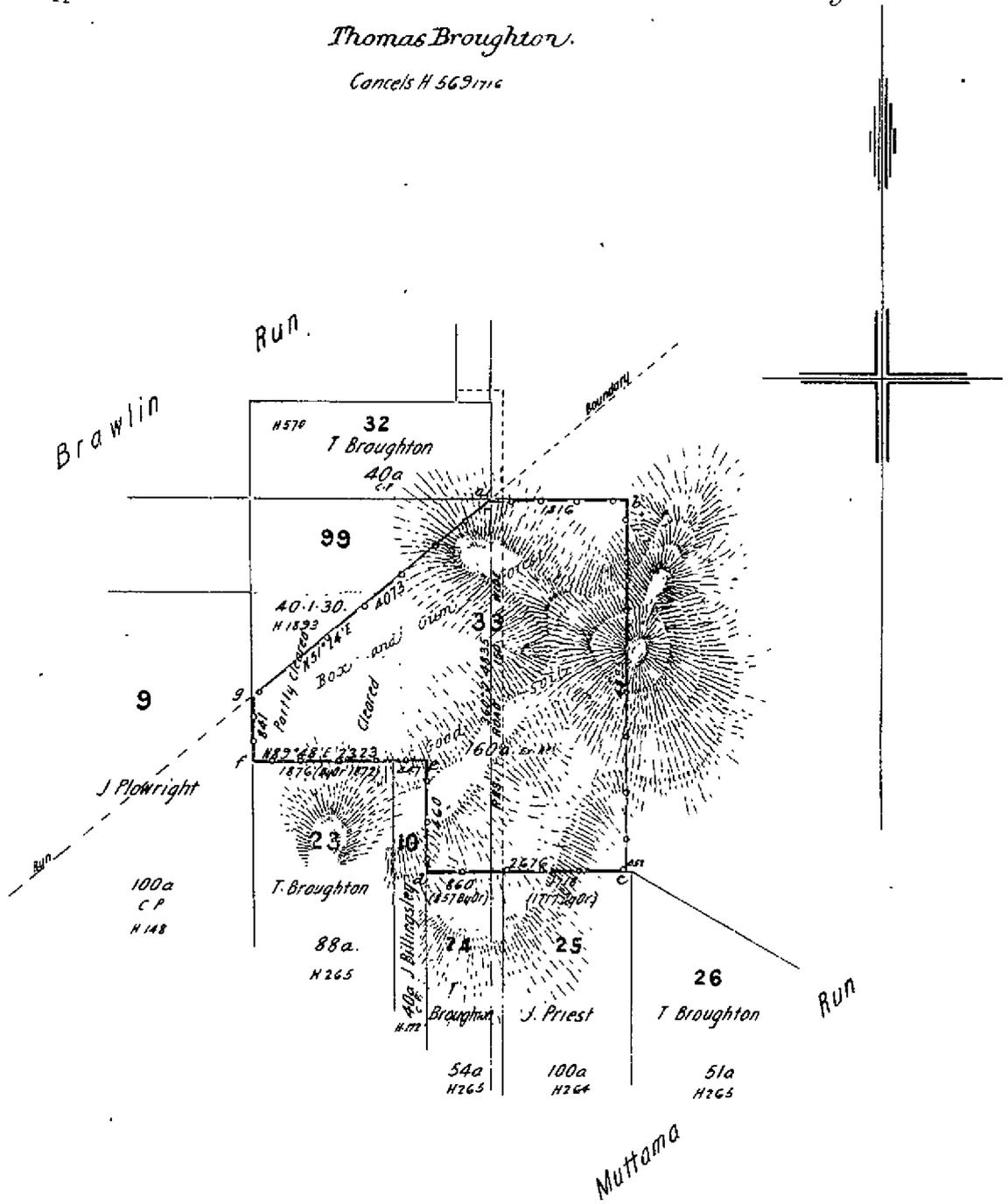
Enclosure A to N^o 34.

Parish of Cowcumbala
County of Harden

Applied for under the 1st clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 by

Thomas Broughton.

Cancels H 569716



NOTE.— Portion N^o 33 is shown thus ————

REFERENCE TO CORNERS.

Cor	Bearing	From	Links	N ^o of tree
a	N 27° W	Box	65	32 33-99.
b	S 24° E	"	38	33.
c	S 52° 30' W	"	26	33.
d	N 9° 15' W	"	45	24-33
e	N 29° W	"	22	10-33
f	N 1° 30' E	"	121	23-33
g	S 81° 15' E	"	140	33-99

Plan accepted by J.C.E.F. 24th Oct 79.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.

Marked in accordance with regulations
Instrument used in survey Theodolite
Date of Survey 30th Oct. 1874
Value of Improvements £ 35.00.
Situated in the

Special o/c 75/18 (signed) C.E.F.

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter of the 9th June N^o 75/22.

Drawn by C Young

Examined by J.J.C.O.

(signed) James Evans.

Lic^d Surveyor.

(Sig 121)

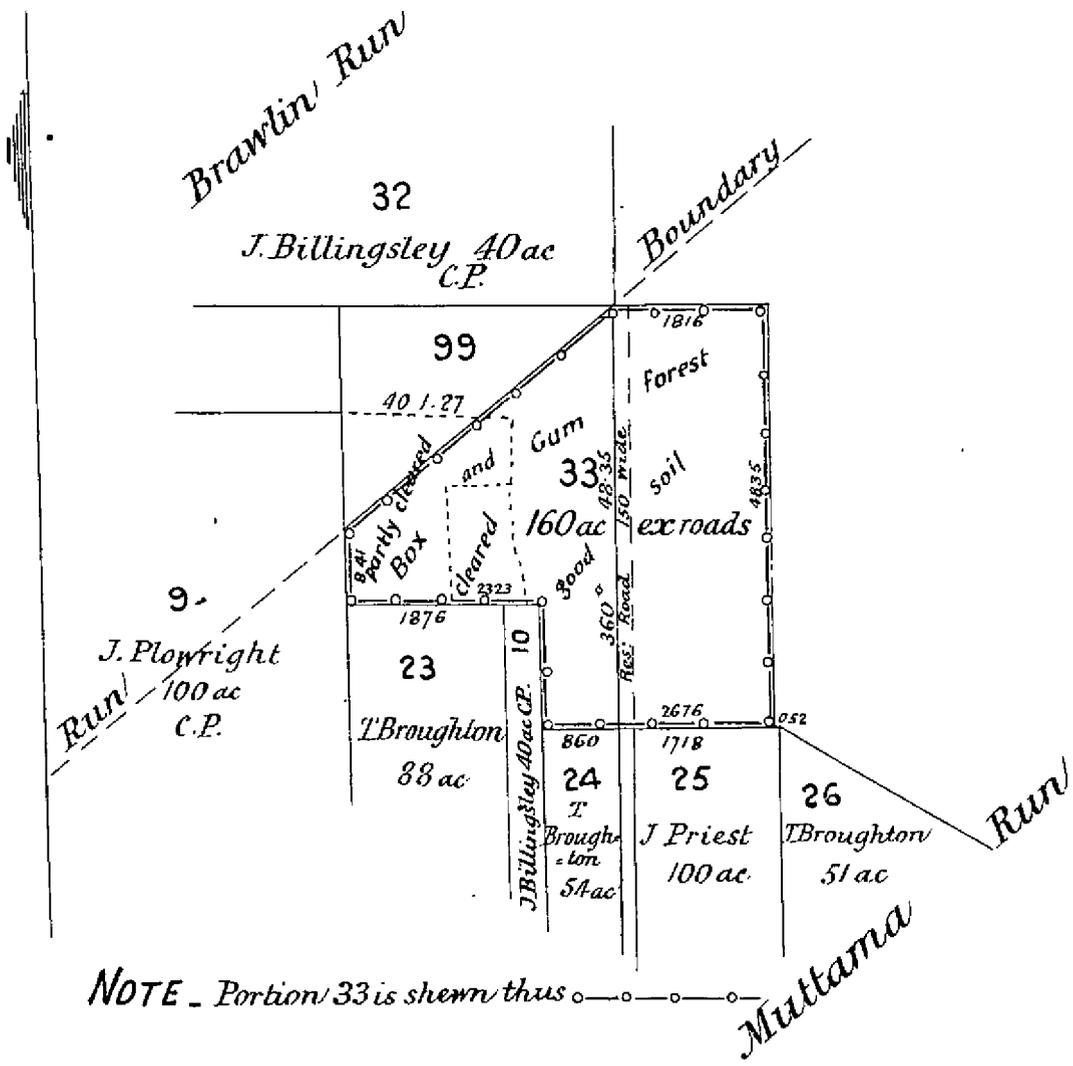
Shewing portion 33

Parish of Cowcumbala

County of Harden

Applied for under Improvement Purchase Clause by

Thomas Broughton



NOTE - Portion 33 is shown thus

Scale 20 Chains to an Inch

Situated in the

Date of Survey 30th October 1874

Date of transmission of plan 9th June 1875

Signed

James Evans

Cat N^o L211.1426

Licensed Surveyor

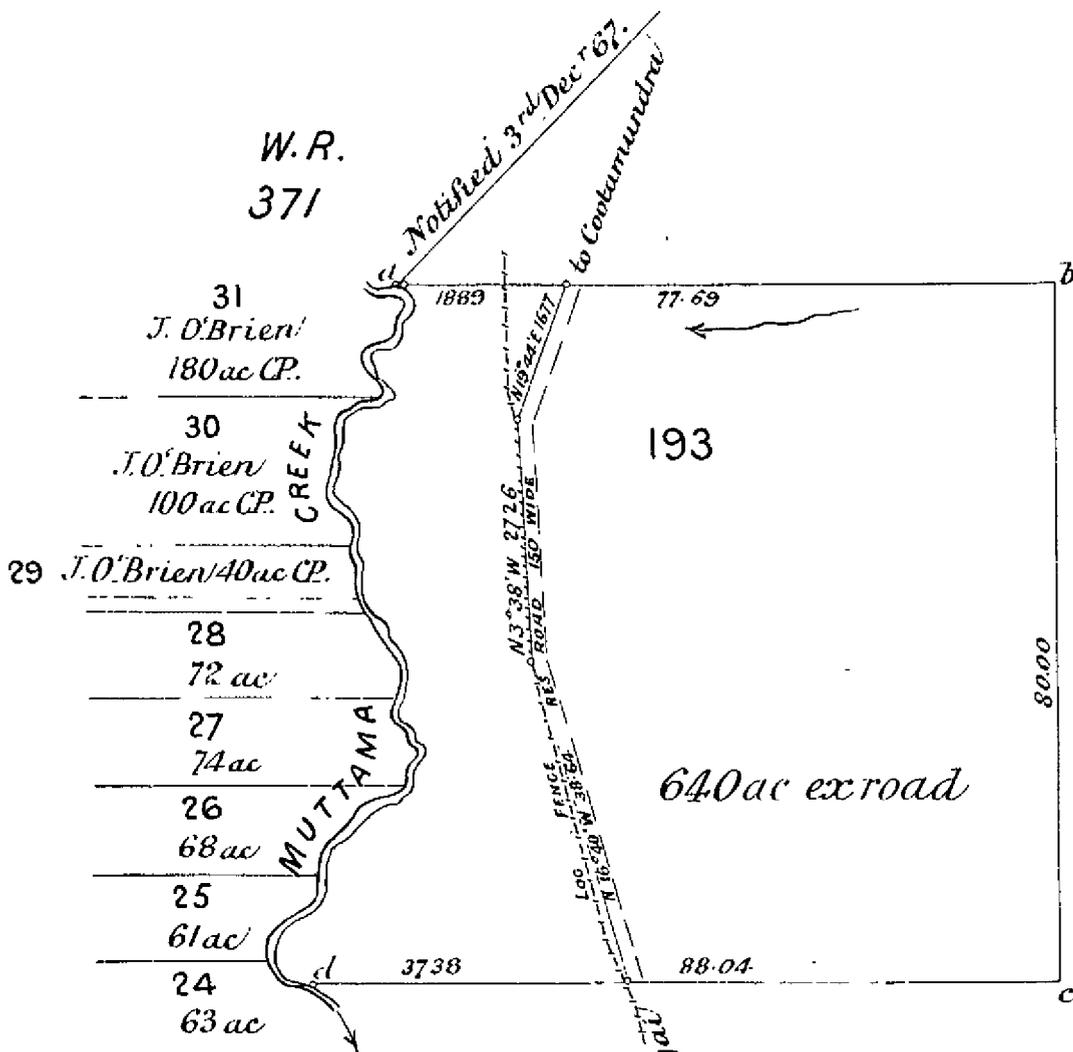
Drawn by
John Richardson
Ex^d J.J.S.
(Sig 181)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRACING

Shewing portion 193 in the
Parish of Mooney Mooney
County of Harden
Scale 20 Chains to an Inch

Applied for by Thomas Broughton under
the 7th Clause of the CLR Act of 1861.



Reference to Corners				
Cor	Bearing	From	Links	No on tree
a	S 89° W	Box	55	WR 65 193
b	S 19° W	do	102	193
c	N 5° W	do	41	193
d	S 5° W	Apple	88	193

Date of Survey 23rd October 1874
Value of Improvements £20.

Signed James Evans
Licensed Surveyor

Drawn by
John Richardson
Ex^d J.S.
(sig 181)

MISC. 75-4270
CAT. NO. L. 212.1976

APPENDIX J

COPY FROM
PLAN

Gundagai

Enclosure B to N^o 36

of portion NR 193

Parish of Mooney Mooney
County of Harder

Applied for under the 1st clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 by

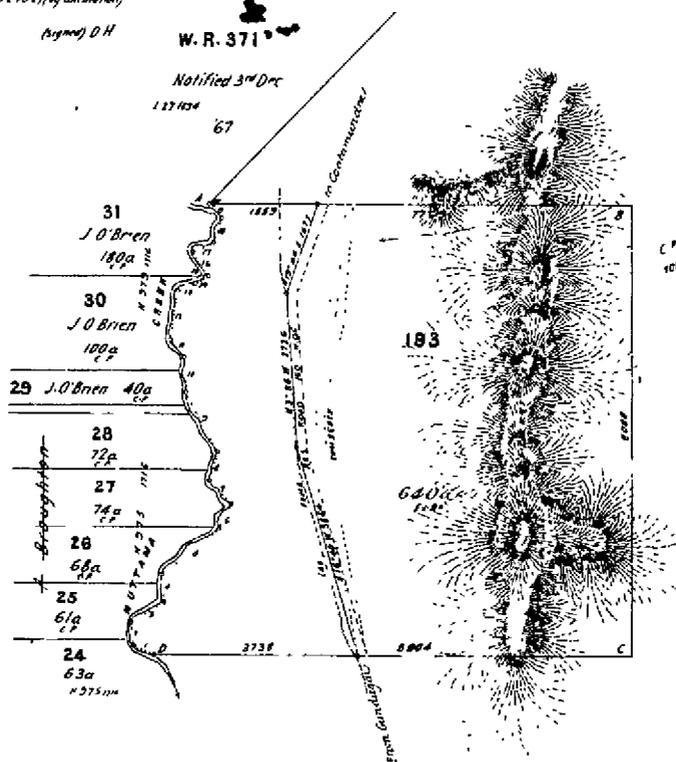
Thomas Broughton.

From cor. A to N. cor. of portion 30 - N 16° 33' E 137' (by calculation)

(Signed) D.H.

W. R. 371

Notified 3rd Dec
1874



With the Muttama Extended Gold-field
Proclaimed 20th May 79 open to C.P.



REFERENCE TO CORNERS

Cor.	Bearing	From	Links	Distance
A	S 89° W	Box	66	26 193
B	S 19° W	-	103	193
C	N 5° W	-	41	193
D	S 5° W	Apple	68	193

Drawn by C. Young.

Examined by J.J.C.

REFERENCE TO TRAVERSE.

Line	Bearing	Distance
1	N 63° 24' W	400
2	N 7° 4' W	407
3	S 58° 30' E	709
4	N 3° 27' W	495
5	S 51° 34' E	1548
6	S 24° 59' E	496
7	N 47° 47' W	548
8	N 16° 8' E	615
9	N 88° 24' W	712
10	N 2° 35' W	618
11	N 44° 30' W	400
12	N 8° 44' E	885
13	N 67° 32' E	322
14	N 64° 49' E	374
15	N 0° 36' W	312
16	N 36° 75' W	431
17	N 84° 25' E	431
18	N 10° 43' E	447
19	N 35° 24' W	377
20	West	275

Not accepted
D.H. 10/10/74

Scale 20 chains to an inch.

Marked in accordance with regulations
Instrument used in Survey Theodolite

Date of Survey 23rd October 1874

Value of Improvements £20

Situated in the

Box, Gum & Apple Forest, good soil

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter of the 9th June 1875 (u)

(Signed) James Evans

Lic^d Surveyor

(Sig 187-)

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL LEASE OF CROWN LANDS AT JERVIS BAY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th February, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all letters, papers, maps, reports, decisions of Land Board, and other documents, &c., having reference to the leasing of certain Crown Lands, to wit, about 4,000 acres, at Jervis Bay, near Nowra.”

(Dr. Ross.)

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No. 1.

G. White, Esq., to The Minister for Mines.

42, Margaret-street, Sydney, 9 December, 1889.

I HAVE discovered that a hemp called Sisal hemp can be produced in New South Wales.

Sisal hemp is the product of a Mexican agave, called the *Agave potatorum* of which three specimens are at present growing in the Sydney Botanical Gardens. They are in a most vigorous, thriving condition; and, favoured by the courtesy of Mr. Moore, I have extracted from them a hemp, which for strength, colour, and length, is in all respects fully equal to the hemp produced in Yucatan, Mexico; it is evident that the plant will grow freely in this Colony.

I sold, in 1866, the first 100 bales of Sisal hemp that were imported into Europe. The export commenced from Yucatan in that year; it has since developed into a trade of some 70,000 to 80,000 tons per annum, of a value of three to four millions sterling.

During the last fifteen years, since the introduction of the self-binding reaper, the demand for this hemp has largely increased; the hemp is used for rope and twine, and is also beginning to go largely into use for textile fabrics, matting, hand-bags, the backing of carpets, &c.

The plant grows in arid, sandy, rocky soil, which in this Colony is practically useless for any other productive purposes.

Will the Government aid me in starting and pushing this industry in New South Wales by a grant of land under conditions to be agreed on, or in any other way?

GEORGE WHITE,

42, Margaret-street, Sydney,
c/o Messrs. Harrison and Whiffen.

N.B.—I shall be pleased to call if the Minister should wish for an interview.

Submitted.—H.W., 9/12/89. Mr. White promised to call last Friday.—S.S., 3/1/90.

No. 2.

G. White, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Re Land for the cultivation of Hemp and Fibre.

Sir,

42, Margaret-street, Sydney, 15 January, 1890.

Following up our conversation of yesterday, I now, on behalf of the gentlemen who are intending to cultivate on a large scale in this Colony certain aloes for the purpose of producing hemp and fibres, ask you to grant us, if it is possible for the Government of this Colony so to grant, or otherwise to lease to us on a long lease, at a nominal rental, the land requisite for that purpose. It

It may be well to put in writing what I have told you verbally as to this project: There are two aloes, the fibres of which are now recognised in the mercantile world as valuable and important articles of commerce; the one is the Magney, or *Agave potatorum*, which is largely grown in the province of Yucatan, in Mexico, for the purpose of producing what is known as Sisal hemp; the other is the *Fourcroya*, grown in the Mauritius, the product of which is the beautiful fibre known as the Mauritius aloe fibre. From specimen plants in the Sydney Botanical Gardens I have extracted both these fibres, and I find that on suitable ground both the plants will grow freely—like weeds—in New South Wales.

The ground that is requisite for both these plants is sterile, arid, sandy, rocky soil, of which there are large tracts in the Colony.

In order to ensure a commercial success for this venture, it will be necessary to plant on a large scale, as expensive machinery will be used for cleaning, which must be kept constantly going.

The gentlemen engaged in this enterprise confidently anticipate a commercial success, provided that certain conditions are observed, which are necessary to ensure that success; one of these conditions must be the obtaining of the needful ground at a nominal price.

I would suggest for your consideration that any exceptional action on the part of the Government to facilitate this enterprise, if exceptional action should be found to be necessary, would be more than amply justified for the following reasons, viz. :—

- (1.) That it is proposed to introduce into this Colony a new and thriving industry, which in the countries I have named already runs into a money value of some four to five millions sterling per annum, and which will be an addition to the resources of the Colony of the first importance.
- (2.) That the introduction of this industry into the Colony will utilise land that is at present practically useless for any other productive purposes.

Although at the outset we do not expect to be able to obtain plants more than sufficient to cover a square mile of ground, it will be necessary to secure at least 20 square miles of suitable ground, which will be covered as quickly as possible, and this ground it will be needful to secure in a district where water is obtainable, and whence the cost of carriage by water or rail to Sydney, or a port of shipment, will not be unduly onerous.

Thanking you for your courteous attention, and awaiting your reply,

I have, &c.,
GEORGE WHITE.

For the report of the Metropolitan District Surveyor.—J.N.B., 31/1/90. Report No. 269 of this date.—J. W. DEERING, 6/2/90.

No. 3.

The Metropolitan District Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—George White applying for lease of about 20 square miles of land for growing the Agave Aloe, for the manufacture of hemp, fibre, &c.

Department of Lands, Sydney.

No. 269. 6th February, 1890.

1. The applicant, who has knowledge of the above industry, desires to introduce it to New South Wales, provided an extensive tract of country can be obtained on a long lease at a nominal rental.

2. Associated with applicant are several gentlemen of position and influence in Sydney, who desire to support the undertaking. As a guarantee of the *bona fide* character of the proposal, applicant has given me, officially, the following names as those of his supporters, viz., Honorable J. Lackey, M.L.C., Honorable J. B. Rundle, M.L.C., Honorable G. H. Cox, M.L.C.; and Messrs. W. B. Walford, W. H. Wesley, C. F. Stokes, A. H. Whiffen, and W. H. Chard.

3. The agave will grow in the poorest soil, provided water is obtainable. Of its value as a plant of commerce there can be no doubt. It is not necessary to deal with this part of the question. The best account of the plant, which is of American origin, I have been able to discover is in the *Encyclopædia Americana*, volume I, page 63 (Public Library).

4. Three areas are submitted, and shown upon the enclosed lithographs, as being probably suitable for the growth of this plant. The applicant, who waited upon me, has been informed of these localities, and desires to inspect them. To this end it is proposed that the three duplicate lithographs herewith might be forwarded to him. Probably the land in parish of Cudmerrah is the most suitable.

5. Whatever qualities the agave may possess, it is very doubtful if it can ever supersede the New Zealand flax plant, which will grow in a poor, arid soil.

6. A report upon this feature of the subject should be of value from the recently-established Sub-Department of Agriculture, Department of Mines, and it is recommended that the case should be referred thereto, prior to any final action being taken.

J. W. DEERING,
Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor.

Submitted.—E.L., 11/2/90. There is not, apparently, any provision in the law which would enable an area of 20 square miles to be leased for a nominal consideration for a purpose such as is embraced herein on a long tenure. If the land were granted as special leases in blocks of 320 acres, the lessees would be required to pay a deposit of £5 on each application, a provisional survey fee, and the appraised rental. Before anything is done, however, it is advisable that a report from the Agricultural Branch of the Mines Department should be obtained on the proposals embodied in the letter of 15th January, 1890, and the possibility of establishing such an industry as that therein referred to.—W.H., 11/2/90.

I concur.—J.N.B., 11/2/90. Inform Mr. White Mr. White informed, 12/2/90. The Under Secretary for Mines.—F.H.W. (for Under Secretary). B.C., 12/2/90.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Lands to G. White, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 February, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 15th ultimo, applying for lease of about 20 square miles of land for the cultivation of certain aloes for the manufacture of hemp, fibre, &c., I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that there is not apparently any provision in the law which would enable an area of 20 square miles to be leased for a nominal consideration for a purpose such as this on a long term, and if the land were granted as special leases, the lessee would be required to pay a deposit of £5 on each application, a provisional survey fee, and the appraised rental.

I am to add that your application has been referred to the Agricultural Branch of the Department of Mines for report on your proposal, and the possibility of establishing such an industry as therein mentioned.

I have, &c.,

J. H. WILSON

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 5.

Office Memorandum.

Subject:—George White's application for the lease or sale of Crown Lands at a reduced rate, in consideration of the introduction of the culture of certain fibre-bearing plants. (Papers, Occupation, 90-2,613, Lands Department, received 4th March, 1890, and returned.)

Department of Mines, Sub-Department of Agriculture, 4 March, 1890.

THE enclosed papers were lodged at this department by Mr. G. White.

The submission of this department is to be found in copying-book, vol. 1, folio 104, registered as 90-373.

[Enclosures]

Encyclopædia Americana, 1883.

Article—"Agave" extract.

THE American aloe varies in the period of its coming to maturity, according to the region in which it is grown, from ten to seventy years.

It shares with the plantain, bread-fruit, and some others, the reputation of being among the most useful class of plants in the world; from it may be obtained water, oil, vinegar, honey, syrup, thread, needles, and innumerable things of value to humanity. The picture is not overdrawn. Engelmann says that from its leaves an immense quantity of saccharine juice is prepared. When the flower-scape shows the first signs of development, the terminal bud and the innermost leaves are removed, when in the basin thus formed the liquid collects, and is dipped out, on an average, a gallon a day for two or three months in succession from a single plant—150 to 300 gallons in all. From this juice the fermented (pulque) and distilled (mezcal) liquors are prepared, which are so generally used all over Mexico. It is remarkable that the saccharine matter enters only with the flowering condition; at other periods the juice is acrid, though some writers say that certain animals relish the leaves. The trunk is baked, and under the name of mezcal, is regarded as a savoury dish. A soap called amole is made from the roots. A gallon of the expressed juice, the water being evaporated by the sun, yields about 1 lb. of soap, which lathers with salt water, as well as with fresh.

But perhaps the greatest value of the Mexican aloe lies in their fibre. The famous picture-writing of the Aztecs is on paper made from the fibre, which seem to have been laid parallel together, and beaten in the process of manufacture. The fibre known in commerce as pita is chiefly made from *Fourcroya gigantea*. Some bromeliaceous plants are also believed to yield pita thread. The best known fibre comes from the *Agave rigida*, and is commercially Sisal hemp. It is equal to Manila, and yields about 250 dollars an acre. Professor Gabi states that if proper machinery for cleaning the fibre could be invented, the growing of Sisal hemp would be one of the most profitable industries of America.

Re the Production of Hemp and Fibres in New South Wales.

Sydney, 1 February, 1890.

My discovery some months since in the Sydney Botanical Gardens of two plants of the Magney, or *Agave potatorum*, the Mexican aloe, which produces Sisal hemp, induced me to investigate the possibility of profitably growing it on a large scale in New South Wales. I knew that there was a very large consumption for the hemp in Europe and in the United States, and that in Yucatan, where the plant is indigenous, large fortunes have been made by its growth during the last twenty-five years; that the production had during that period risen from 3,000 tons to about 70,000 tons per annum; that consumption was still ahead of production; and that the prices obtainable for the hemp were, on the whole, with fluctuations usual in all markets, steadily rising; that the consumption during the last ten years for the self-binding reaper alone approached one-third of the total of the world's production of hemp; that the cost price of Sisal hemp laid down in London, Liverpool, or New York, freight and charges included, did not amount to £10 per ton; that the average price obtained during the last twenty-five years was not under £35, and that the latest quotation in London was £53 per ton.

On making careful inquiry, I found that the Magney, in common with all the aloe tribe, grew freely, like a weed, in New South Wales, wherever the soil was suitable; and the result of my experiments proved that the fibre obtainable was by no means inferior, and that in softness it was superior, to that obtained in Yucatan; that machinery being employed, the cost of production in New South Wales would not be materially greater than in Yucatan; and that the land suitable for the growth of the plant, *i.e.*, light, sandy, rocky soil, useless for other productive purposes, exists in large tracts in the Colony; in fact, that there is every possible facility in New South Wales for the production of this hemp at a low price, whilst, at the same time, there are large markets for it in Europe and the United States at exceptionally remunerative rates. The present position and prospects of markets and prices may be gauged by the following statistics.

The total supply of hemp last year from all sources was estimated thus, more or less:—

Manilla	85,000 tons.
Sisal	70,000 "
Russian	20,000 "
New Zealand	15,000 "
	190,000 "

Whereas the consumption for the self-binding reaper in the United States alone was estimated for the year at from 55,000 to 60,000 tons. (*Fide* Sir Dillon Bell's special despatch on hemp to the New Zealand Government, dated 9th August, 1889.)

In New Zealand the production of what is called the New Zealand hemp or flax—the *phormium tenax*—is being rapidly pushed along as a result of the large profits which the prices obtained—£28 to £29 per ton—have left to the producer, and yet the cost of producing New Zealand hemp is greater than that of producing Sisal hemp, in consequence of the glutinous matter attaching to the *phormium tenax*, which is not found in the Magney. And Sisal hemp fetches over £20 a ton more than does New Zealand hemp.

In 1866 I sold in London the first 100 bales of Sisal hemp that were imported into Europe, and early in the following year two small cargoes. Since that time I have been continuously engaged in the sale of Sisal and other hems and fibres, and have gathered during the last twenty-five years from growers, consumers, and merchants engaged in the trade, a mass of information respecting the hems and fibres which are valuable in the mercantile world.

Sisal hemp is used not only for roping and twine, but also largely and increasingly for textile fabrics, matting, kits, carpets, &c., &c.

Since I discovered the Magney I have also discovered the *Fourcroya*, the plant which yields the beautiful and valuable fibre known as Mauritius blue fibre used for textile fabrics. This plant also grows freely, like a weed, in New South Wales, and the production of the fibre, for which there is practically an unlimited market, will be as important to the Colony, and as lucrative to the growers, as that of Sisal hemp. The *Fourcroya* is propagated by bulbs, and as no large supply of these is immediately obtainable, the question of its cultivation must necessarily be deferred.

Land.

I have applied to the Government of the Colony for at least 20 square miles of land suitable for the growth of the Magney and other allied plants, sufficiently cleared to be workable, and in a position where water is obtainable, and whence the cost of carriage to a port of shipment will be reduced to a minimum. My application has been favourably received, and Mr. Brunker promises immediately to put an offer of the requisite land in my hands. He thinks he has suitable land available in the direction of Wollongong.

Plants.

The two plants in the Sydney Botanical Gardens, which are about eight years old, are in the last stage of their existence. In dying off they have thrown the whole of their strength into their seed stems, which are most prolific. From them there is seed now available sufficient to produce, probably, from 300,000 to 400,000 plants, as each pod, of which there are some 2,000, contains about 200 seeds. Mr. C. Moore, the Curator of the Gardens, has kindly written me, placing this seed at my disposal, and from this seed, if carefully handled, we may probably get at least 200,000 plants—that is to say, sufficient to cover from 2 to 3 square miles of land. The Honorable Sydney Smith, on the part of the Government, has also, at my suggestion, written to Kew Gardens, London, to obtain further supplies of seed, and through private channels I have taken steps with the same object.

The propagation of this seed, which germinates freely, will require early attention, and the raising of the plants, which are of slow growth in their earliest stages, but which develop rapidly in their later growth, will be best carried out in a nursery on a part of the land where they would be ultimately planted out.

Production.

Planting 12 feet apart each acre of land would take 302 plants, but making provision for roadways 240 plants would cover an acre of land. These plants would begin to ripen and yield their leaves for hemp in their third year, and for my estimate of production, I assume that in their third, fourth, and fifth years after planting they would yield from a minimum weight of 480 lb. of leaf (sixty leaves of 8 lb. each) not over 30 lb. weight of hemp. This seems to be a low and safe basis upon which to estimate output. On this basis the production from 3 square miles of land in the first five years would be about 6,170 tons of hemp. In order to be on the safe side, I estimate from 3 square miles what might probably be the production of 1 square mile.

Cost of production.

The cost of production of Sisal hemp in Yucatan is not over £5 a ton; here, in New South Wales, provided always that the cost of clearing and fencing land is moderate, the cost of production should not be materially greater than in Yucatan. On this subject I have largely consulted Mr. Moore and Mr. Harwood, of the Sydney Botanical Gardens, and am largely guided in my conclusions by their opinions. I gratefully acknowledge the great interest they have taken in the matter. As the plants require no cultivation, and the cleaning of the leaves and press-packing is done by machinery, labour is not so important an element in the cost as might be supposed. One capable man, with occasional assistance, could do all the work necessary to produce seedlings. These are slow of growth in their early stages, and might take from six to nine months before they were ready for transplanting from the nursery. No cultivation is required in their later growth; but it is requisite to keep the ground clear of weeds. The heaviest labour would consist in the cutting and the cutting of the leaves to the cleaning mill, as each mature leaf would weigh from 8 to 12 lb. This labour could be advantageously minimised by running a light tram-line through the ground. The hemp is packed in uncovered bales, and bound with ropes made of hemp itself. There is no season for cutting the leaves, and the cleaning and packing can be carried on all the year round as the leaves mature. The number of men employed, as well as the number of cleaning machines and packing machines, will therefore be reduced to minimum point.

It would seem difficult to employ, during the first two years in the work of planting and weeding, &c., on the 3 square miles, or 1,920 acres, at any time more than ten men, at the outside cost of (say) £1,000 per annum, or during the following three years more than twenty-five men, at an outside cost of more than £2,500 per annum. The cost of machinery for cleaning and packing is not great, as the cleaning machinery is of the simplest description, and, including cost of buildings, tram lines, carts, horses, tools, and all the requisites for the work of 1,920 acres, £8,000 would appear to be an exaggerated estimate. The cost of carriage of the hemp from the mills to a port of shipment would depend on the situation of the ground. If this were in a convenient place, the cost of carriage should be well under £1 a ton. There remains the all-important question of clearing and fencing the land. If Mr. Brunker, as he says, he hopes and expects, is able, on the part of the Government, to put us in possession of land sufficiently cleared for planting, the expenditure on this account will be deprived of its importance; but it must be borne in mind that above all other considerations the avoidance of expenditure in clearing the land is of the highest moment to the success of this enterprise.

All charges for freight, marine insurance, sale, commission, brokerage, and dock charges would come off the gross proceeds at ports of sale, and would not be part of the expenditure in the Colony.

In the appended estimates of income and expenditure I have endeavoured to exaggerate to the utmost charges and expenses, and to minimise prices, income, and output of hemp. Even so, the margin of profit is immense.

It seems clear that if this enterprise is conducted with due energy, sound judgment, and discretion, it will not only be very lucrative to those engaged in it, but should become second only to the wool industry in importance to the Colony.

It is proposed to start this industry in New South Wales by forming a syndicate with a nominal capital of £25,000, in 250 shares of £100 each, to be registered as a limited liability company, under the Companies Act of New South Wales.

As the discoverer and promoter, I shall ask the syndicate to allot me fifty shares as fully paid-up shares; there will remain 200 shares upon which a deposit of £10 per share should be paid. No further payment would be needful for three months; if necessary, a call of £10 per share could then be made; the heavier expenditure for machinery, &c., would not fall within the first eighteen months; and the whole expenditure of the first three years should come well within £20,000; always provided that no heavy expenditure was incurred for clearing and fencing land.

The expenditure of the fourth and fifth years should be covered by the income of the third.

I shall ask the syndicate to vote me £200 for my expenses during the past four months, when I have been wholly occupied in experimenting and developing this enterprise.

GEORGE WHITE.

ESTIMATE of income and expenditure on the production of hemp from the Magney over 3 square miles of land during the first five years.

6,170 tons at £35 per ton.....		£215,950
Less—		
Discount 2½ per cent.....	£5,380	
Sale commission and brokerage, 3 per cent.....	6,480	
Marine and Fire Insurance, 30 per cent.....	3,240	
Freight, warehouse, and dock charges, £3 per ton.....	18,510	
		33,610
Net proceeds at ports of sale		£182,340
Outlay and charges in the Colony, first three years—		
Clearing and fencing land.....		
Labour, planting, weeding, cutting, attending machinery, and cost of management	7,000	
Cost of machinery for cleaning and packing, of buildings, tram lines, carts, horses, tools, &c.....	8,000	
Carriage of 2,000 tons hemp.....	2,000	
Charges first three years		
Fourth year—		
Labour.....	£3,500	
Carriage.....	2,000	
		5,500
Fifth year ditto		5,500
		28,000
Net proceeds in first five years		£154,340

Re the production of Ramie Fibre or Mauritius Aloe Fibre in New South Wales.

20th February, 1890.

Boehmeria.—There are numerous varieties—the *Boehmeria* grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, all of which produce a fibre remarkable for strength, being stronger than Manilla hemp or abaca, but varying in length and fineness; the products of the different varieties are called China grass, rhea fibre, ramie fibre, Mauritius aloe fibre; of these China grass is probably the coarsest, and Mauritius aloe fibre the finest fibre.

The *Fourcroya gigantea* and the *Calatropis gigantea* appear to be varieties of, or allied to, the *Boehmeria* tribe.

The *Fourcroya gigantea*, largely cultivated in the Mauritius, where Messrs. Bourignon have exerted themselves to extend the growth of it, produces the Mauritius aloe fibre; of all known fibres this is undoubtedly the best, combining in the highest degree the qualities of length, strength, softness, lightness of weight, brilliancy and silkiness of appearance and colour, and capacity for splitting up into the finest possible thread. This variety, the *Fourcroya gigantea*, grows like a weed in the light sandy soil of New South Wales; it requires no cultivation, and when once planted reproduces itself freely; it yields numerous leaves of from 6 to 8 feet long, and the fibre runs the entire length of the leaf; the sap is largely saponaceous and lathers freely, and should of itself be a valuable product of the plant; the fibre is worth from £50 to £90 per ton, and is used exclusively for textile fabrics; there is practically an unlimited market for it.

The correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* writing from Paris, 12th December, 1889, says:—"One of the results of the Paris Exhibition has been to quicken French jealousy of Australia and French determination to develop New Caledonia and its unrivalled textile wonder, Ramie. The society formed here for encouraging the production of the plant that furnishes fibre susceptible of surpassing hemp for cordage and the most delicate linen thread for lace or for household purposes, has just opened a splendid establishment in Paris for the display and sale of the marvellous tissues made from a plant of whose existence the world was ignorant until started by the fine display of the same in the Champ de Mars. As the climate of many parts of your great Southern Britain is equally adapted with that of your ambitious and jealous neighbour to the cultivation of this Queen of textile furnishers, it is to be hoped that Australia will, ere long, turn its practical talents to the cultivation of Ramie."

GEORGE WHITE.

Re Cultivation of Hemp and Fibres in New South Wales.

42, Margaret-street, Sydney, 10 January, 1890.

THERE are two aloes, the fibres of which are now recognised in the mercantile world as important and valuable articles of commerce—the one is the Magney, or *Agave potatorum*, a native of the province of Yucatan, in Mexico, the produce of which is called Sisal hemp (locally honeguen); the other is the *Fourcroya*, a native of the Mauritius, which produces what is known as Mauritius aloe fibre.

A number of gentlemen are associating in Sydney in order to start on a large scale the cultivation in New South Wales of both these aloes, and in order to ensure so far as possible a commercial success, it will be necessary to cultivate on a large scale and plant large tracts of land.

A large supply of seed of the Magney and of bulbs of *Fourcroya* is needful. Of the Magney a fair supply of seed is procurable at the Sydney Botanical Gardens, but it will be necessary to supplement this supply from abroad, and to obtain from abroad the needful supply of bulbs of the *Fourcroya*.

The authorities at Kew Gardens, London, will willingly and joyfully, if the matter is rightly placed before them, procure the necessary seeds and bulbs and forward them here. They have ever taken great interest in such matters, and the introduction of the Cinchona into India and Ceylon is in the main their work, and is only one example of the great interest they take in rendering aid in the work.

I gratefully acknowledge and avail myself of your kind offer on the part of the Government to put our requirements as respects seed of the Magney and bulbs of the *Fourcroya* before the authorities at Kew.

It would be highly desirable to obtain from them, and they would most willingly give also every possible information that could be procured as to the growth and cultivation of these aloes, the soil most suitable, climatic conditions most favourable, the period of the year (if any) for cutting the leaves, the power of reproduction inherent in the plants, their length of life, precautions and care in cutting the leaves necessary to preserve vitality, the best means of propagation, diseases (if any) and causes of decay other than natural, length of time the plants take to mature, the best means of extracting the fibre, the best machinery for that purpose, and the most recent improvements in the same, and where procurable, &c.

The authorities at Kew will take great interest in procuring and supplying such information, and we may, as a result, get many valuable suggestions in addition to those we already possess.

With

[The original of this document was received in an incomplete state.]

No. 6.

The Director of Agriculture to The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Minute Paper.

The proposed introduction into New South Wales of the culture of certain fibre-bearing plants—George White, applicant.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney, 18 March, 1890.

REFERENCE is made herein only to those fibres which are mentioned in Mr. George White's application.

Sisal Hemp.

Sometimes called Mexican grass or Henequen hemp, is the product of the *Agave sisalana*, natural order, *Amaryllidaceæ*, of which there are two special varieties. Sacqui, which yields the largest quantity of hemp, and Yashqui, which yields a finer hemp, and requires more genial soil.

The demand for this hemp is growing yearly for ropes, cordage, being better than Manilla hemp for cold climates, and in fact for all kinds of work, especially as it takes dye better than any other fibre.

Pita Flax

is obtained from *Agave Americana*.

This fibre closely resembles the Sisal hemp, and, in fact, is said to be better than coir, jute, and sunn hemp. It makes splendid paper, and is used for carpets, fillings, ropes, &c.

A fibre somewhat coarser than that produced by the *Agave sisalana* is obtained from the *Agave potatorum*, probably the same as *Agave Mexicana*. This plant also yields, by removing its central stem just before efflorescence, from 200 to 300 gallons of pulque, which is the chief intoxicant of Mexico.

With the exception of the *Fourcroya gigantea*, this plant is the quickest grower of its kind.

Fourcroya gigantea.

This plant belongs to the same order, and resembles in a great degree the genus *Agave*.

In the Sydney Botanical Gardens it has been found to grow much faster than the agaves already mentioned.

Like the Sisal hemp, the fibre of this plant has a wide use, especially as it takes dye well.

These plants come to maturity in about three years, sending up a long flowering stem, and at ages varying from eight to twenty years gradually die away, to be replaced by one of their many suckers.

Each plant commences to yield in the third year about twenty-five leaves annually, which are from 5 to 12 feet long (with fibre the whole length), and 3 to 5 inches wide, and are all, except the leaves of the *fourcroya*, very fleshy, and charged with thorns.

About 1,000 plants are grown to the acre, and the yield from this area is about half a ton of fibre. The demand for this fibre, at about £45 per ton, has always exceeded the production.

The export of Henequen fibre from Yucatan in 1876 was 22,000,000 lb., 18,000,000 lb. of which went to British ports.

The profits for that year in Yucatan are said to have been 90 per cent. on the capital invested, whilst maize only paid 17 per cent., and rice 24 per cent., whilst the first outlay was less than that required for the other plants.

The expense incurred in the cultivation is very little, for during the first two years labour is only necessary to keep down the weeds. The laborious manual operation, which was at one time necessary for separating the fibre from the gummy matter, has been superseded by very simple chemical and mechanical processes. Even in 1880 there were "various steam engines in operation in Yucatan, not only for rasping but also for obtaining the raw material, and for spinning and twisting the cordage," while in more recent years considerable attention has been given to the improvement of this kind of machinery. Sea or fresh water is, however, more or less necessary.

All these plants will grow in New South Wales; most, if not all, of them have been grown in Mexico, United States, and Italy, and have done well in the Sydney Botanical Gardens.

They are hardy, and do equally well at altitudes ranging from 9 to 10,000 feet, in the richest and most sterile soils, on stony barren eminences, or in sandy coast lands, the more lime present the better.

Squires remarks thus:—In thousands of places where rocky, sandy, and arid soils prohibit every other kind of vegetation the agaves find root and are vigorous.

The vast area of sandstone country, such as lies round the Hawkesbury, and is useless for other cultivation, would be most suitable for the growth of these plants, although there would be difficulties in collecting the leaves from the sides of the deep gullies.

Calotropis gigantea.

Natural order *Asclepedaceæ*, yields a fibre of superior quality, which is tenacious and somewhat resembles flax in appearance. It is grown in India in the poorest soils, for it is difficult to conceive of anything less productive than dry sand, yet the *Calotropis gigantea* thrives in it, requiring no culture and no water.

The same difficulties of separating the fibre, as in the case of the agaves, have been overcome to a great extent by recent processes.

Ramie or Rhea Fibre.

Sometimes called China grass, is obtained from *Boehmeria nivea* and *B. tenacissima*, natural order *Urticæ*.

It is white, silky, and tenacious, makes good fabrics, and takes a position as to its qualities between wool and silk. It will do well in any level well-drained country, with a certain amount of care, and will stand Australian droughts, and a temperature as low as 9 per cent.; deep, rich, moist, and sandy soils, if broken up before cultivation, will produce good crops.

May be grown from seed or pieces of the roots, &c., planted about 18 inches apart. In the second year the plant will give three crops of 4 to 6 feet fibre.

Since January some new root cuttings have grown fully 4 feet in the Sydney Botanical Gardens. It is now grown in Queensland.

During 1880, in some parts of the United States, 8 tons per acre of dried stems were produced, which brought £2 1s. 8d. per ton, or £16 13s. 4d. per acre; but in that year commercial value of the fibre was not fully realised, and the "point in question was that of inducing worsted spinners to undertake the spinning."

In

In Queensland, during the last two or three years, it has been grown for commercial purposes, and exported in the stalk, but no returns are at hand with regard to the venture.

The large amount of manual labour which was at one time necessary for separating the fibre, made the growth of the plant unsuitable in places where labour is not cheap; but the great amount of attention lately given to this fibre has resulted in the discovery of chemical and mechanical processes for separating the fibre with little labour and expense.

In view of the evidence indicating the establishment of a large and profitable industry, and the utilisation of lands which are almost useless for other cultivation, by the introduction into this Colony of the culture of these fibre-bearing plants, it is submitted that Mr. G. White's application be recommended to the Department of Lands as worthy of favourable consideration, under the clauses of the Act of 1889 referring to inferior lands, if not possible in any other way; provided the area of the land leased be limited to 10 square miles, and the period of tenure to twenty years, and that every precaution be taken in drawing up the lease, so as that the land can be used for no other purpose than the one indicated, and that the interests of the public be in every way duly conserved.

HENRY C. L. ANDERSON,
Director of Agriculture.

No. 7.

G. White, Esq., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

42, Margaret-street, Sydney, 25 June, 1890.

Since I last had the honor of speaking with you respecting the production of hemsps and fibres in New South Wales the project has taken practical form, and a company, with a capital of £25,000, in shares of £100 each, is now being formed privately for the purpose of growing hemp and fibres in the Colony. Amongst the shareholders are the Honorable Henry C. Dangar, M.L.C.; the Honorable George H. Cox, M.L.C.; John Y. Mills, Esq., of Messrs. Mills, Pile, and Wilson; Dennis G. Peele, Esq., of Messrs. Peele, Borradaile, & Co.; John Beveridge, Esq., of Messrs. George Griffiths & Co.; T. H. Kelly, Esq., of O'Connell-street; J. R. Carey, Esq., Chairman, Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company, who have subscribed a large part of the capital. Other prominent gentlemen in Sydney have intimated their intention to take up shares, and thus enable us to complete the capital of the company, so soon as they are assured that the requisite land for starting this new industry in the Colony will be placed at the disposal of the company by the Government for the purposes for which the company is formed.

I have to-day seen the Honorable the Minister for Lands on this subject, and he has promised to give it his immediate attention. May I ask you kindly to forward him the report from the Agricultural Department, which he required.

I have, &c.

GEORGE WHITE.

No. 8.

Messrs. G. White and others to The Secretary for Lands.

Application for permission to immediately occupy 50 acres of inferior or waste land situated in the parish of Bherwerro, county of St. Vincent.

Sir,

42, Margaret-street, Sydney, 5 December, 1890.

With reference to our application of this date for lease of 6,300 acres of inferior or waste lands in the parish of Bherwerro, in the county of St. Vincent, for the purpose of growing fibre-producing plants, we now apply for permission to immediately occupy not exceeding 50 acres of the said land in the vicinity of Lake Windermere, with the object of starting nurseries of plants. And we ask you kindly to give this matter your urgent attention, as we have not only a large quantity of seed to sow, but also 100,000 imported bulbs, now lying at Circular Quay, which should be planted out without delay.

We have, &c.

GEORGE WHITE.
U. W. CARPENTER.
J. W. FLOOD.
R. J. MACKENZIE.

Urgent. Please submit at once.—W.H., 5/12/90.

No. 9.

Messrs. G. White and others to The Secretary for Lands.

Application for lease of inferior lands.

Sir,

42, Margaret-street, Sydney, 5 December, 1890.

We hereby apply for a lease for twenty years of the about 6,300 acres of land in the parish of Bherwerro, in the county of St. Vincent, at present unoccupied or abandoned. This company has been formed with a subscribed capital of £20,000 for the purpose of testing the possibility of utilising waste and inferior lands in this Colony for the growth of fibre-producing plants, and we ask for this lease at a peppercorn or nominal rental with that sole object.

We enclose deposit of £5.

In making this application we deem it right to say that if the growth of fibre-producing plants on inferior and waste lands in this Colony is to be carried on successfully as a commercial speculation, the work must not be done on a small scale, and that to limit our work to 6,300 acres would be an error of the first magnitude. We, therefore, ask that you will give us permission to select with the same object other blocks of inferior and waste land on similar terms as respects tenure and rental up to (say) 20,000 acres in all.

We have, &c.

GEORGE WHITE,
U. W. CARPENTER,
J. W. FLOOD,
R. J. MACKENZIE.

For the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited).

Urgent.

Urgent. Please submit at once.—W.H., 5/12/90. Cheque, £5, enclosed. £5 received on the within account and credited this day.—J.S.W. (for the Under Secretary). E.H. The Under Secretary for Lands.—W.N. (The Treasury), B.C., 5/12/90. Papers now herewith.—J.P.M., 9/12/90.

This request to have a large tract of country (6,300 acres), with a right of extension to 20,000 acres, at a peppercorn or nominal rental during a period of twenty years, does not in any particular come within the respective provisions for special leases under section 90, Act 1884. The purpose for which the land is required should, like tobacco, come under this section, but the proposed area, rental, and tenure would conflict with its provisions. It becomes a question for consideration whether the lease could be granted under section 37, Act 1889, as for inferior lands, or under section 35, Act 1889, for scrub lands, although it may be deemed that both these sections are intended to operate for pastoral purposes only. There is nothing in the language of either section to direct the use to which the lands should be applied after certain conditions of the lease have been fulfilled. Should it be considered expedient to deal with the application otherwise than under the 90th section, Act 1884, it is suggested that section 37 would be preferable to section 35, its only objection, from the applicant's point of view, is that the lease must be submitted to auction or tender, whereas, under section 35, the Minister may deal direct with the application, and competition is avoided. It is mentioned that the area applied for has been the subject of annual leases by tender on two occasions without results. Should the application be entertained as coming within the operations of either section 37 or 35, Act of 1889, perhaps the annual rental of £1 per section would be ample. This would, on the area applied for (6,300 acres), amount to £32, and could not handicap an industry that promises to be so profitable. A series of special leases of 320 acres covering this area would realise £200 per annum.—J.P.M., 10/12/90.

Submitted specially.—There would seem to be no provision in the law for such a case as this. It appears to be similar with that of Mr. Geo. White. Please see memo. on that case of 11/2/90, 90-2,613, Occupation, herewith.—R.H.D., 13/12/90.

Special.—F.H.W., 15/12/90.

There is no provision in the law empowering the Minister to lease any Crown land for a lengthened term at a peppercorn rental, nor could any such agreement be entered into to confer upon any person or company a preferential right to select other land in the manner suggested by Messrs. White, Flood, and Mackenzie. Section 35 of the Act of 1889 has no application whatever to the case. Section 37, however, provides for leasing inferior lands by auction or tender after report by the Land Board, and it appears to me that this is the only mode by which the land can be acquired. The applicants may, perhaps, be so informed, and their attention directed to the section and regulations thereunder.—W.H., 16/12/90.

I concur. No permissive right to occupy any portion of the land can at present be granted. The application may be dealt with under clause 37 of the Land Act of 1889, and the Board asked to furnish an early report.—J.N.B., 17/12/90.

Writer informed, 22/12/90. The Chairman, Local Land Board, Goulburn, for report.—J.P.M. (for Under Secretary). B.C., Lands, 22/12/90. The District Surveyor for report, &c.—J.G.B. (for Chairman), 29/12/90.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. G. White and others.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 December, 1890.

Referring to your application of the 3rd instant for a lease of the land noted in the margin, for the purpose of utilising it for the growth of fibre-producing plants, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that there is no provision in the law for leasing the land on the terms you desire. However, the Board will be asked to furnish an early report upon the advisableness of leasing the land under section 37 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

At present no permissive right to occupy any portion of the land can be granted.

I have, &c.,

W.M. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(per R.H.D.)

6 300 acres,
parish Bhor
werre, county
St. Vincent

No. 11.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Dear Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 23 December, 1890.

The Board of this Company had hoped ere this to have received a reply from you re the land. You may not be aware that every day now that passes is of utmost value to us. Any delay in obtaining possession of the land for which we applied on the 3rd instant may endanger our operations for months to come, as we have a large number of perishable plants on hand which ought to be planted.

May I ask you for this reason to kindly give us, with the least possible delay, an answer to our application. Be good enough to address your reply to me, as the Acting Secretary, to lay before the meeting of the Board to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

Informed by memo. that a letter was yesterday sent addressed to Messrs. G. White, U. W. Carpenter, &c., 42, Market-street, Sydney.—A.H., 23/12/90.

No. 12.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir,

No. 11, Central Chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 29 December, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favour dated 22nd December, in reply to our application to have permission to occupy a portion of 6,300 acres at once.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

No. 13.

G. White, Esq., to The District Surveyor, Goulburn.

Dear Sir,

42, Margaret-street, Sydney, 2 January, 1891.

Some months since, when you were in Sydney, you were good enough to interest yourself in looking out some blocks of waste land on which it might be possible to grow aloes for the purpose of producing hemp. The work of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), which now is formed with some of the leading men in the Colony—the Honorable Henry C. Dangar, the Honorable George H. Cox, and others—at its head, with a subscribed capital of £20,000, has been delayed by strikes, &c., but a month since an application was made to the Minister for Lands for the block of land in the parish of Bherwerre, in the Nowra district—one of the blocks which you yourself recommended as suitable for our work. I and some other friends had inspected the block, and find that it is sandhills and rock, useless for other productive purposes, but probably useful for growing aloes, and the company which has been formed for the purpose of testing the possibility of utilising such lands proposes to commence on this block. Our application, made under the Waste Lands clause, clause 37 of the Land Act, was sent in to the Minister for Lands a month since, and has been forwarded by him to the Local Land Board for report.

I now write you because we understand that the Local Land Board may not meet at Nowra for some three months, and as we have imported 100,000 plants which are now lying at Circular Quay, we are anxious to get possession of the land at the earliest possible moment in order to plant them, any undue delay may throw us back for at least six months.

We hear at the Lands Office to-day, that if the local Chairman of the Land Board applies to the Minister, our application, instead of waiting until the Board meets at Nowra, may be heard at Goulburn, Berrima, or wherever the Board may first meet, and we have been advised to write to you and Mr. Moriarty to ask you to make arrangements for that purpose.

Mr. Robert J. Mackenzie, the Secretary of the Company, is writing to Mr. Moriarty, and we shall all feel indebted to you if you will do what you can to get our application brought before the Local Board at the earliest opportunity wherever it may first meet, and to have their report forwarded to the Minister at the first possible date.

I am betraying no secret when I say that the Minister and the Under Secretary, Mr. Houston, are anxious to get this matter put through as quickly as possible.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,

I am, &c.,

GEORGE WHITE.

This letter, received by me, is now forwarded to the Chairman. The applicant, Mr. G. White, on behalf of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), is desirous of leasing the vacant land edged red, in the parish of Bherwerre, county St. Vincent, Land District Nowra, being an area of about 6,300 acres (*vide* litho., within L.B. 90-6,369). This lease is applied for under section 37, Act of 1889, and the Chairman is asked to be good enough to take this case at the first Land Board meeting in any district, section 5, Act 1889. This application was originally in the Metropolitan Land Board District when Land District of Nowra was under that jurisdiction, and the case was reported upon by me—Report No. 269, of 6th February, 1890; Occupation 90-2,613, herewith.—J. W. DEERING, District Surveyor, 5th January, 1891. The Chairman,—Authority requested to hold preliminary inquiry at Land Board, Berrima.—6/1/91.

No. 14.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Dear Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 6 January, 1891.

No doubt by this time you will have received intimation from the Minister for Lands that an application has been made to him by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), a Company recently formed here with a capital of £25,000, for the purpose of testing the possibility of utilising the waste lands of this Colony in order to grow fibre-producing plants, for a block of waste land of about 6,300 acres, in the parish of Bherwerre, in the Nowra District.

This application has been made direct to the Minister, in accordance with the Waste Land Act, clause 37 of the last Land Act, and can only be dealt with by the Minister after report by the Local Land Board.

This application is the first application which has been made for land under the Waste Land clause of the Land Act, and the object which the Company has in view is not only a novel one in the Colony, but is one in which the Minister himself not only takes great interest, but one of which some of the leading men of the Colony are taking a personal and pecuniary interest in.

My object in writing to you as the Chairman of the Local Land Board is to obviate in every possible way any delay that may occur, as the Company has 100,000 plants now lying at Circular Quay, and is, in common with the Minister, very desirous to get prompt possession of the land.

Will

Will you kindly make such arrangements as may be necessary in order that the application may be heard, and the report to the Minister sent in at the first possible opportunity. We understand that it is not necessary that the application should be heard at Nowra, but may be heard at Goulburn, Berrima, or any other town where the Local Land Board may first sit, and it is of the utmost importance that it should be done.

Mr. Deering, the local Government Surveyor, who tells us he has communicated with you, and is fully acquainted with the projects of the Company himself, selected the block of land for which we have applied, and will no doubt give you any further information you may require.

Thanking you in anticipation for our request.

I have, &c.,
R. J. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary.

No. 15.

Telegram from The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

6 January, 1891.

AUTHORITY requested under section five (5) recent Act for Land Board, Berrima District, to deal with application of Hemp and Fibre Company in its preliminary stage. Urgent.

A. O. MORIARTY.

Papers 90-3,839, miscellaneous leases, noted to Chairman, Goulburn, 22/12/90. The land applied for by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company is in the Nowra Land District. The Chairman applies for authority under section 5, Act 1889, to have the case investigated in the Berrima Land District. Submitted for approval. Urgent.—J.P.M., 6/1/91.

For special consideration. No reason is assigned for this change of place of hearing, and it may be open to much doubt whether the policy of the Acts should be departed from unless good reasons are assigned for investigation to take place as near as possible to the land involved.—R.H.D., 7/1/91.

The parties interested called on me and urged that action in dealing with this application might be expedited, by having the case dealt with at Berrima, where a Land Board meeting was shortly to be held, instead of having it held over for about four months' time, when the next Court was proposed to be held at Nowra. I referred them to the Chairman at Goulburn, who has recommended their application. Under these circumstances, the application by the Chairman to have the case heard at the next Berrima sittings is submitted for approval.—F.H.W., 8/1/91.

May be approved.—W.H., 8/1/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 8/1/91. For the information of the Chairman, Goulburn.—J.P.M. (for Under Secretary). B.C., 9/1/91. For Court, Moss Vale, 14th January, 1891. George White and R. J. Mackenzie notified 10th January.

After hearing the applicant and taking his evidence, he expressed a wish to withdraw the present application, with a view to renewing it in another form. At the same time, having regard to the situation of the land, and surrounding circumstances, it appeared to the Board that it might with advantage be reserved from sale under section 101, and they desired to be favoured with an expression of the District Surveyor's views herein.

No. 16.

Decision of Land Board, Nowra.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II., section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 14th day of January, 1891, it became a matter for investigation before us as to an application by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company for a lease of about 6,300 acres, for a period of twenty years, in the parish of Bherwerre, county St. Vincent, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, after hearing the applicant and taking his evidence, he expressed a wish to withdraw the present application, with a view to renewing it in another form.

At the same time, having regard to the situation of the land and surrounding circumstances, it appeared to the Board that it might with advantage be reserved from sale under section 101, and they desired to be favoured with an expression of the District Surveyor's views herein.

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chairman.

It is recommended that this land (6,300 acres) might be reserved from sale, pending survey under 101st section of Crown Lands Act of 1884.—J. W. DEERING, 20/2/91. The Chairman. Before the Land Board at Nowra, 27th February, 1891. The Board concur in this recommendation.—A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman, Z. G. BICK, L. MCINTYRE. Description for 101st section herewith.—J. W. DEERING, 14/3/91.

The Chairman,—Messrs. White, Flood, Carpenter, and Mackenzie desire to withdraw their application of the 5th December last, on behalf of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company for a twenty years' lease of 6,300 acres. The Board recommend that the withdrawal be allowed. It does not suggest that an amount should be deducted from the deposit of £5 to meet costs of inquiry. The Board also recommended the reservation under section 101, Act of 1884, of the area applied for as above, pending, it may be assumed, the consideration of a fresh application by the Company.—J.P.M., 23/3/91.

Submitted specially.—R.H.D., 23/3/91. F.H.W., 23/3/91.

I am under the impression that these gentlemen intimated to the Minister their intention of renewing the application for lease of inferior lands. It may be as well to allow the papers to remain in abeyance, say, for fourteen days, and the Board may be asked in the meantime whether such application has been renewed.—W.H., 25/3/91.

Approved.—J.N.B., 25/3/91. Please see fresh application 91-1,619, miscellaneous leases.—J.P.M., 26/3/91.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Area, 6,600
acres.

It is recommended that the defined area specified in margin, and situate in the county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, be notified under the provisions of the 101st clause of the Crown Lands Act as a reserve from sale pending survey.

District Survey Office, Goulburn, 14 March, 1891.

J. W. DEERING,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Land District of Nowra, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, containing an area of about 6,600 acres.

Reserve from sale pending survey.—Eastern Division.

The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the east boundary of portion 5, at the intersection of reserve No. 23A (for coal) with that boundary; thence bounded by the north boundary of that reserve and reserve 23C (for defence) to the south-west corner of John Bryce's additional conditional purchase No. 91-3 of 60 acres; thence by the west, north, and east boundaries of this conditional purchase and portion 16 to the north boundary of reserve 23A and 23C aforesaid; thence again by this boundary easterly to the south-eastern corner of railway reserve No. 168; thence by the south boundary of that reserve westerly to its south-west corner; thence by the west and south-west boundaries of this reserve to the east boundary of water reserve 165; thence by the east boundary of this reserve and village reserve southerly to the south-east corner of the latter reserve; thence by the south and west boundaries of this reserve and the west and north boundaries of water reserve 165 to the south-west boundary of railway reserve No. 168 aforesaid; thence by that south-west boundary north-westerly to the south-east corner of R. A. Smith's conditional purchase No. 91-1 of 120 acres; thence by the south boundary of that conditional purchase westerly to reserve No. 1,909 (for access); thence by the eastern boundary of that reserve south-westerly to its intersection with the east boundary of reserve No. 176; thence by the east boundary of that reserve and the north, east, and south boundaries of portion 39 to the east boundary of portion 84; thence by part of the east boundary of portion 34 and part of the north, the east, and south boundaries of portion 14 to the east boundary of reserve No. 1,910 (for access); thence by the east boundary of that reserve and the east boundary of portion 5, to point of commencement.

This reserve is exclusive of portions 17 and 19.

No. 17.

Applications by G. White for Annual Lease.

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robert J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for:—

Eastern Division, Nowra Land District, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of Charles Gordon's portion No. 5, extending north and east along the boundaries of Government reserves sufficient distance to make up an area of 640 acres.

This application No. 1.

To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

Ministerial approval of withdrawal, 91-3,119. Miscellaneous leases—refund vouchers for £20 issued this day. Crown Land Agent informed of withdrawal.—J.P.M., 25/3/92.

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robt. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for:—

Eastern Division, Nowra Land District, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 1; extending thence north and east sufficient distance to make up an area of 640 acres.

This application No. 2.

To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

[Crown

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robt. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for:—

Eastern Division, Land District of Nowra, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 2, and extending thence a sufficient distance to cover an area of 640 acres.

This application is No. 3.

To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of R. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for:—

Eastern Division, Land District of Nowra, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 3, and extending thence a sufficient distance to cover an area of 640 acres.

This application is No. 4.

To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Land Agent.

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robt. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for:—

Eastern Division, Nowra Land District, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 4, and extending thence a sufficient distance to cover an area of 640 acres.

This application is No. 5.

To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robt. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for:—

Eastern Division, Land District of Nowra, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 5, and extending thence a sufficient distance to cover an area of 640 acres.

This application is No. 6.

To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

[Crown

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robt. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for :—

Eastern Division, Nowra Land District, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 6, and extending thence a sufficient distance to cover an area of 640 acres.

This application is No. 7.
To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robt. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for :—

Eastern Division, Land District of Nowra, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 7, extending thence a sufficient distance to cover an area of 640 acres.

This is application No. 8.
To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robt. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for :—

Eastern Division, Land District of Nowra, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 8, and extending thence a sufficient distance to cover an area of 640 acres.

This application is No. 9.
To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

[Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.]

Application for an Annual Lease.

I, GEORGE WHITE, care of Robt. J. Mackenzie, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £2.

Signed, this 16th day of January, 1891,—

GEORGE WHITE,
Care of ROBT. J. MACKENZIE,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Description of the land applied for :—

Eastern Division, Nowra Land District, county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, 640 acres. Commencing at a point on the boundary of my application No. 9, and extending thence a sufficient distance to cover an area of 640 acres.

This application is No. 10.
To the Land Agent at Nowra.

Received the sum of £2, as deposit on the above application.

16th January, 1891.

J. H. NISBETT,
Acting Land Agent.

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No. 18.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 30 January, 1891.

I have the honor to request a refund of £5, being amount of deposit made by the Company when lodging application for lease of 6,300 acres of land at Jervis Bay, which application has been withdrawn, and fresh applications made, with necessary deposit.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

Papers 90-3,839, Miscellaneous Leases, which refer to this case, are with the Chairman.—W.L.D., 3/2/91. Please recall.—J.P.M., 3/2/91. Mr. Davies, Chairman, Goulburn (P) 1, 4/2/91.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 February, 1891.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to return to the Department as soon as possible papers 90-3,839, Miscellaneous Leases, relating to application for lease of 6,300 acres of land at Jervis Bay by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), which were forwarded to you on the 22nd December, 1890. The paper will be returned immediately.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM HOUSTON,

Under Secretary,

(Per J.P.M.)

Will the District Surveyor kindly attach papers, L.B. 91-124, to him 23rd January, 1891.—F.S.M., 5/2/91. Papers herewith.—J. W. DEERING, 7/2/91. Papers herewith as requested.—F.S.M. (for Chairman). Local Land Board Office, Goulburn, 9/2/91. Application for refund of deposit may be considered on the return of the papers with Board's report.—J.P.M., 12/2/91. Returned to Chairman.—J.P.M. (for Under Secretary), B.C., 12/2/91.

No. 20.

The District Surveyor, Goulburn, to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

12 February, 1891.

ANNUAL Leases Nos. 91-1 to 10, by George White; Nowra Land District, parish of Bherwerre, county of St. Vincent:—

1. These applications are for leases of the portions of land shown by red lines on enclosed tracing, each containing an area of 640 acres.

2. The land comprised is for the most part covered with low scrub, the soil is sandy and barren, and its grazing value does not exceed 1d. per acre, at which annual rental I would recommend the leases be granted.

J. W. DEERING,

District Surveyor.

Court at Nowra, 27th February, 1891. Applicant notified 21st February, 1891. For approval of leases as applied for at a rent of 1d. per acre.

No. 21.

Decision of Land Board, Nowra.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

Now South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS on the 27th day of February, 1891, it became a matter for investigation before us as to annual leases applications by George White, Nos. 1 to 10, of 1891, Nowra, for 640 acres each, parish of Bherwerre, county St. Vincent, and having inquired into the said matter, we recommend the granting of the leases at a rental of one penny per acre.

Given under our hands, at Nowra, this 27th February, 1891,—

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.

Z. G. BICE.

L. MCINTYRE.

Although this report is irregular, inasmuch as it covers a series of applications, the recommendation of the Board is submitted for approval.—J.P.M., 7/4/91. Special.—R.H.D., 7/4/91. F.H.W., W.H.—7/4/91.

In view of a recent application (on papers 91-1,619, Ms. Ls.) by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company to lease under the 37th section, Act of 1889, the area applied for by Mr. White, as annual leases, and as Mr. White's interests in the land are identical with those of the Company, it is submitted that he be informed that it will be necessary for him to withdraw the annual lease applications so that the land may be free to lease when the Company's application is under consideration. Special.—J.P.M., 16/4/91.

Submitted whether such be done, or whether the annual leases of Mr. White be refused in view of the memo's of 25/3/91 on 1,528, and of 3/4/91 on 1,619. R.H.D., 16/4/91. Special.—F.H.W., 16/4/91. May be informed, as suggested.—W.H., 16/4/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 17/4/91. G. WHITE (M.), 20/4/91.

No. 22.

16

No. 22.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
 No. 11, Central Chambers, 173, Pitt-street, 11 March, 1891.
 Sir, Messrs. Flood, Carpenter, and White propose to call upon you at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday), with reference to an extended lease of the 6,400 acres of land at Bherwerre, under the Waste Lands clause of the Land Act, which they have now taken over to secure possession under an annual lease for this Company.

I have, &c.,
 R. J. MACKENZIE,
 Secretary.

No. 23.

Messrs. G. White and others to The Secretary for Lands.

The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 13 March, 1891.
 Sir,

You are aware that this Company put in an application for a twenty years' lease of 6,400 acres of waste or inferior land at Bherwerre, in the county of St. Vincent, under the Waste Lands clause of the Land Act.

At the meeting of the Local Land Board at Moss Vale, on the 14th January, when our application came before the Board, we were advised by the Chairman to withdraw that application and to obtain possession of the land under an annual lease, and he said that if we did so, the Board would immediately recommend the Government to reserve the land, and that we could then, if we thought well, renew our application for an extended lease under the Waste Lands clause.

We have acted under the advice of the Chairman, have withdrawn our application for a twenty years' lease, and have got possession of the land under an annual lease, and are now at work.

Will you kindly tell us if the land has been reserved by the Government as recommended by the Local Land Board.

We now propose, subject to any suggestions that you may be so good as to make, to renew our application for a twenty years' lease under the Waste Lands clause of the Act.

We are not putting in plants that perish within the year, but hemp-producing plants that live and last for many years.

We are not expecting an immediate return for our outlay, and we feel that an extended tenure would give us security against disturbance, which we are not satisfied that we possess under an annual lease.

We are very sensible of the cordial goodwill and evidences of a strong desire to co-operate with us that we have received from you, and we wish to act in cordial agreement with you in any steps that we take as respects land.

We desire to repeat what we have already stated, that if our work is, as we expect it will be, successful, the result will be to give a value to large areas of what has hitherto been regarded as waste land, which it was not hitherto suspected to possess, and our work will thus benefit, not only ourselves, but the Colony.

Shall we now renew our application for a twenty-years' lease under the Waste Lands clause of the Land Act?

For the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
 GEORGE WHITE,
 U. W. CARPENTER,
 J. W. FLOOD.

No. 24.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

14 March, 1891.
 PLEASE return papers eight forty-two of ninety-one, miscellaneous leases, sent you 12th ultimo, re Australian Hemp and Fibre Company's application for lease of inferior lands. Required by Minister Tuesday.

WM. HOUSTON,
 Under Secretary for Lands.

Papers herewith as requested.—C.E.B. (*pro.* Chairman). B.C., Local Land Board Office, Goulburn, 14/3/91. The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 25.

Telegram from The District Surveyor, Goulburn, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

14 March, 1891.
 WHITE's flax lease—your wire to-day to Chairman, our report has now gone on with final recommendation.
 J. W. DEERING,
 District Surveyor.

No. 26.

17

No. 26.

Messrs. U. W. Carpenter and others to The Secretary for Lands.

Application for waste or inferior land.

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 17 March, 1891.

We hereby renew our application for a lease for twenty years of the about 6,400 acres waste or inferior land in the parish of Bherwerre, in the county of St. Vincent, for which our application dated 5th December, 1890, was subsequently and temporarily withdrawn, and of which we have since that date obtained possession on an annual lease at a rental of £26 per annum.

Our object in renewing our application for a twenty years' lease is the same as that we had in making our original application, viz., to grow hemp and fibre-producing plants, which are not annuals, and the cultivation of which could not be carried on except with the security of an extended lease.

We have, &c.,

For the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
 U. W. CARPENTER.
 J. W. FLOOD.
 GEORGE WHITE.
 R. J. MACKENZIE.

The deposit of £5 lodged with our former application, kindly credit to us as our deposit on this application.

The request embodied in the communication may perhaps be acceded to, and the Board asked for a report on the application for a lease under the 37th section, as originally submitted. The Minister has, I understand, intimated personally to the applicants that he is unable to see his way to authorise the proposed reservation.—W.H., 3/4/91.

The suggestion made in the first part to be adopted. The reserve cannot be made.—J.N.B., 6/4/91.

No. 27.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited).

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 18 April, 1891.

I have the honor to request that an interview be granted to Messrs. Carpenter, Flood, and White, who will wait on you, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., with reference to matters in connection with the land at Jervis Bay.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Secretary.

In view of approval of Minister. 17/4/91, the papers are remitted to the Chairman in connection with any subsequent application that may be made.—J.P.M. (for Under Secretary). B.C., 12/5/91. Within application under 37th section for Board. Court, Nowra, 28th May, 1891. Secretary of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company notified, 20/5/91.

Having heard Mr. White for the applicants, and considered the evidence, the Board are unhesitatingly of opinion that no ground whatever has been shown for locking up the area described for the purpose contemplated.—A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman, Z. G. BICE, LEWIS MCINTYRE.

No. 28.

The Under Secretary for Lands to G. White, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 April, 1891.

Referring to your Company's application for an inferior lease of the land noted in the margin, for the purpose of growing fibre-producing plants, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you, in order that the land may be free to lease when such application is under consideration, that it will be necessary for you to withdraw your applications for annual leases.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(per R.H.D.)

No. 29.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited).

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 22 May, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that Messrs. Carpenter, White, and Flood will call upon you on Tuesday, at 2 p.m., as requested, in connection with land matters at Jervis Bay.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

No. 30.

G. White, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26 May, 1891.

I hereby withdraw my application for the annual lease of the 6,400 acres of waste land in the parish of Bherwerre, in the county of St. Vincent, and abandon possession of the said land.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE WHITE.

May be accepted and the Board informed by wire.—R.H.D., 26/5/91. For approval.—W.H., 26/5/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 26/5/91. Telegram sent, 27/5/91.

No. 31.

Telegram from the Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Land Board,
Goulburn.

27 May, 1891.

MR. GEORGE WHITE has withdrawn his application for annual lease of six thousand four hundred acres waste land, parish Bherwerre, county Saint Vincent, and abandoned possession of the land. Minister approves.

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 32.

Telegram from The Clerk-in-Charge, Goulburn, to The Chairman, Land Board,
Nowra.

27 May, 1891.

FOLLOWING telegram received to-day from Under Secretary Lands. Mr. George White has withdrawn his applications for annual lease six thousand four hundred acres waste land, parish Bherwerre, and abandoned possession of the land. Minister approves.

JNO. G. BLAXLAND.

No. 33.

Caption to Depositions of Witnesses.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II., Section 14, Sub-section 1).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE examination of George White, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, *re* the application by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company for lease of 6,400 acres, parish Bherwerre, county of St. Vincent, before the Land Board at Moss Vale, 14th January, 1891, and at Nowra, 28th May, 1891, it hath been found necessary to investigate the said matter on oath, the depositions of the several witnesses are appended hereto.

George White, of Sydney, Manager of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company, being duly sworn, saith: In my former evidence I used the word experiment; we have now got beyond the stage of experiment; we know now that we can carry through our work, and do it with such results as will satisfy us and be an enormous benefit to the Colony, because we shall be able to utilise land which at present is useless; no less area than that applied for would suffice for our purpose.

Sworn by George White, at Nowra, this }
28th May, 1891, before us,— }

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.
Z. G. BICE, }
LEWIS McINTYRE, } Members.

This deponent, *George White*, 42, Margaret-street, in the Colony of New South Wales, manager of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), being duly sworn, saith: I am, on the part of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), applying for the lease 6,300 acres of land, in the parish of Bherwerre, land district of Nowra; my application is made under the 37th section of the Land Act of 1884; we apply for a twenty years' lease under that section; the land is waste land; I have inspected it, together with Mr. Hugh N. Carpenter, J.P., of Sydney, and Mr. Cyrus Blackett, of Nowra; it is composed of sand-hills and rock, covered with fern, short grass, and patches of light scrub, apparently useless for any product we purpose; our object in applying for the land is to test the possibility of utilising it by attempting to grow hemp and fibre-producing plants; the Company is prepared to spend some thousands of pounds in this experiment, but as it is an experiment at present only, we ask for a practical grant of the land; some considerable expenditure has already been incurred in importing plants, amounting to about £80 to £90; an area of about 3,000 acres could be planted with the 100,000 plants, but we could do with 50 acres at present; we offered 1s. for the block, but we are prepared to pay £10 per annum for the block; we have taken no steps to secure land for the planting, apart from this application; the soil of this particular block seems suitable for the experiment; there are other blocks which we have inspected but which are not sterile enough for the purpose; the other two sites suggested by the District Surveyor were too good; up to the present time we have not inspected any other sites; there is no reason for applying for this land other than for the purpose of growing fibre plant.

Sworn by George White, at Moss Vale, this }
14th January, 1891, before us,— }

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.
DAVID MORRICE, Member.

GEORGE WHITE.

No. 34.

Decision of Land Board, Nowra.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II., Section 14, Sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 28th day of May, 1891, it became a matter for investigation before us as to an application by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited) for a lease for twenty years of about 6,400 acres waste or inferior lands, parish Bherwerre, under section 37 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and having taken

taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, having heard Mr. White for the applicants, and considered the evidence, we were unhesitatingly of opinion that no ground whatever has been shown for locking up the area described for the purpose contemplated.

Given under our Hands, at Nowra, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 28th day of May, 1891,—

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.
Z. G. BICE,
LEWIS McINTYRE, } Members.

Submitted.—J.P.M., 10/6/91.

No. 35.

Office Memorandum.

Re matter of inferior lands lease at Bherwerre, county of St. Vincent.—Ask the Chairman to return report to this office as soon as possible.

W.H., 3/6/91.

The Chairman at Goulburn (P.), 3/6/91.

No. 36.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 June, 1891.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to return papers numbered 91-2.186, miscellaneous leases, relating to application for annual leases of lands, parish Bherwerre, county of St. Vincent, forwarded to your address on the 13th May, 1891; also Board's report on recent application for a lease of same lands, under 37th section, 1889 Act, by manager or secretary of Australian Hemp and Fibre Company.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per J.P.M.)

Papers herewith, as requested.—Jno. G.B. (for Chairman), B.C., Local Land Board Office, Goulburn, 9/6/91. The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 37.

Office Memorandum.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company's application for a lease of inferior land, under section 37 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

With much respect attention is drawn to the character and result of the Board's inquiry into this case.

The Board makes no "report"; it merely expresses an opinion. It says:—"We are of opinion that no ground whatever has been shown for locking up the area described for the purpose contemplated."

The 37th section requires the Board to "report," and it may be fairly assumed that as the law allows long leases, the question of granting them is one of policy, to be determined by the Minister.

It is not clear that the opinion expressed by the Board means that the applicants should show grounds why the lands should be locked up for the purpose contemplated; but if such is the meaning, then the view is held that the applicant is not called upon to do anything of the kind; it is for the Department to show that the land should not be locked up.

Neither is it clear that the Department is called upon to inquire whether the land is suitable for the purpose contemplated by the Company. That is their look out. They are willing to spend their money, and it is only right that they should be sole judges in the matter of spending their own money.

The 37th section requires these lands to be let by auction or tender, under conditions which may be announced in the *Gazette*.

It would seem that the first point to be determined is whether the land is inferior land in the light of section 37, and then upon what terms and conditions it should be let; also, whether by auction or tender.

On these points the Board would by report be a board of advice to the Minister, ultimate action being with the Minister.

On the first point, Mr. District-Surveyor Deering's report of 12th February, 1891, bears largely that the land is inferior.

If the "opinion" of the Board can be construed into a "report," and be accepted to meet the initial requirements of section 37, the case can now be dealt with by the Minister, apart from the view expressed by the Board, but if otherwise then the Board may perhaps be invited to report on the points mentioned in paragraph 6 hereof.

R.H.D., 12/6/91.

The papers should, I think, be returned to the Chairman for a specific report by the Land Board, based upon evidence as to whether the land, the subject of the application in question, is of an inferior character, and such as is contemplated by the 37th section of the Act of 1889. The Chairman should instruct the District Surveyor to cause an inspection to be made, the cost of which should be dealt with under sub-section VII of section 37. It will be for the Minister to decide upon the advisableness or not of granting a lease.—W.H., 16/6/91.

I concur.—J.N.B., 17/6/91. This case has been so long under consideration it should be treated as urgent.—J.N.B., 17/6/91. Inform applicants of reference to Board.—J.P.M., 19/6/91. Done, 19/6/91. Remitted to Chairman, Local Land Board, Goulburn, in accordance with Mr. Secretary Bruncker's decision of 17th instant.—J.P.M. (for Under Secretary), B.C., 19/6/91. District Surveyor, B.C., 25/6/91. For next Court at Nowra.—A.O.M., 25/6/91.

An inspection of the land, as suggested by the Under Secretary, was made, but the character of the country is known to me personally. I shall personally attend the next Land Court at Nowra, which will be on 30th July, 1891.—J. W. DEERING, District Surveyor, 2/7/91. The Chairman.

Court at Nowra, 30th July, 1891. Secretary Australian Hemp and Fibre Company notified, 15/7/91. Present: Full Board. The applicants appeared by their agent, G. White, with Mr. Blackmore, solicitor, and called the undermentioned witnesses: George White, Alexander Mathie, Duncan Henry Inverarity, and Alexander Bryce. The following witnesses were examined by the Board: Henry Gordon Morton, James Monaghan, John Maclean, and John W. Deering, District Surveyor. The Board retired for five minutes to consider their finding. On returning to the Court—the applicant's agent and solicitor having left—the announcement of their finding was, at 5.15 p.m., adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 a.m. 31st July. Present: Full Board, the applicants, and their solicitor. After recapitulating the leading features of this case and the evidence, the Board stated that they found it on further investigation unchanged in every leading respect, and they can only now report that the land, the subject of this application or question, is not of an inferior character, such as is contemplated by the 37th section of the Act of 1889, and further, that no grounds have been made to appear by the applicants to warrant compliance with the application, which, if admissible at all, should rather have been one for consideration under the 90th section of the Act of 1884, under which, however, the applicants would be unable to obtain the area they wish to secure.—A.O.M.

No. 38.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 13 June, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that a communication has come this morning from the Chairman of the Land Board, notifying that the papers in connection with the land at Jervis Bay were forwarded to you on the 8th instant.

Some of the members of the Board of this Company will call on you on Monday next at 2 p.m.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

R.H.D., 15/6/91. Mr. Mackenzie asked to call at 11 o'clock to-morrow, by memo.—J.P.M., 15/6/91.

No. 39.

The Under Secretary for Lands to R. J. Mackenzie, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 June, 1891.

Referring to your application for a lease of inferior land, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has been pleased to remit the papers to the Chairman for a specific report by the Land Board, and that the matter is to be deemed an urgent one.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per R.H.D.)

No. 40.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 22 June, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of 19th instant, in which you state the Secretary for Lands has been pleased to remit the papers to the Chairman for a specific report by the Land Board, in reference to the application for a lease of inferior land by the Company, and the matter is to be deemed an urgent one.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

No. 41.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 1 July, 1891.

As we understand that the Local Land Board will sit at Nowra on the 28th instant, we shall be glad to know if our matter of the land at Jervis Bay is set down for hearing on that date; if not, if you can kindly have it fixed for that date?

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

Telegraph to Chairman, and ask if it has been set down for hearing on that or any other date or place.—R.H.D. (for the Under Secretary), 1/7/91. Done.—J.P.M., 5/7/91.

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No. 42.

Telegram from The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Land Board Office, Goulburn, 2 July, 1891.

HAVE appointed meeting at Nowra, 28th instant, expressly to deal with the case mentioned in telegram of last evening.

A. O. MORIARTY.

Papers 91-3,893, miscellaneous leases, forwarded to Chairman, Local Land Board, Goulburn, 20/6/91.—J.P.M., 2/7/91. Perhaps Mr. Mackenzie may be informed in terms of telegram.—J.P.M., 2/7/91. Yes.—R.H.D., 2/7/91. R. J. Mackenzie, 3/7/91.

No. 43.

The Under Secretary for Lands to R. J. Mackenzie, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3 July, 1891.

Referring to your letter of 1st instant, asking that the application of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited) for the lease of inferior lands, may be brought before the Land Board at Nowra on the 28th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Chairman at Goulburn has appointed a meeting at Nowra on the 28th instant, expressly to deal with the case in question.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per R.H.D.)

No. 44.

Z. G. Bice, Esq., to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

Dear Sir,

St. Enedor, Nowra, 3 July, 1891.

I have been subpoenaed to appear in Wollongong as a witness on the 28th of this month. Could you arrange to have your meeting held a day or two before or after the 27th, as I would like to be present if possible.

I have, &c.,

Z. G. BICE.

Too late to alter sitting day, but will endeavour to see you on the 27th. (See later letter).

No. 45.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

173, Pitt-street, 7 July, 1891.

Sir,

I have the honor to request, on behalf of the Company, that a surveyor or other official be instructed to visit and report on the 6,400 acres of land at Bherwerre, Jervis Bay, and that the report be made to the Land Board in time for the sitting to be held on the 28th instant.

The Company are willing to defray the expense of such inspection and report—say £3 3s.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

Submitted. I think, however, the papers, now in the local office, show that District-Surveyor Deering is familiar with the land applied for.—J.P.M., 8/7/91. Special. It may be necessary to have an inspection of the land and a report. This may be forwarded to the Chairman.—R.H.D., 9/7/91. Submitted.—F.H.W. (for Under Secretary), 9/7/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 9/7/91. Inform Australian Hemp and Fibre Company to-day, and send on to-day, please.—10/7/91. Acting Secretary, Australian Hemp and Fibre Company, informed.—J.P.M., 10/7/91. The Chairman, Local Land Board, Goulburn.—J.P.M. (for Under Secretary), B.C., 10/7/91.

No. 46.

Z. G. Bice, Esq., to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

Dear Sir,

St. Enedor, Nowra, 3 July, 1891.

I have been subpoenaed to appear in Wollongong on the 28th in a criminal case, so if our meeting on the 27th takes all day, I shall have to travel all night; but if we can have it over by 1 o'clock, I can be in Wollongong by bed-time. If we could meet at the Court-house (say) at half-past 9, and have our private chat, and then sit punctually at 10, I would be able, most likely, to be able to get away in time. I expect Mr. White will have a lawyer, and they are always a nuisance.

I will see what evidence I can get in the district.

I am, &c.,

Z. G. BICE.

Adjourn to Thursday, 30th August.—A.O.M., 13. Mr. Bice and Mr. McIntyre informed, 14/7/91.

No. 47.

No. 47.

Z. G. Bice, Esq., to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

Dear sir,

St. Enedor, Nowra, 17 July, 1891.

I thank you for altering the day of our meeting, and would suggest that H. G. Morton, Esq., J.P., and James Monaghan Esq., J.P., be asked by you to give evidence at that meeting, the former being the agent for the Berry Estate, and the latter having a knowledge of the land applied for. If you would like more evidence, I would suggest Mr. Jno. Maclean, proprietor of the local paper.

I have, &c.,
Z.G.B.

Mr. Morton, Mr. Monaghan, and Mr. Maclean invited.—25/7/91.

No. 48.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

Sir,

Department of Lands, 20 July, 1891.

It having been represented that one of the members will not be able to attend the Land Board meeting, at Nowra, on the 28th instant, on which date the application of the Hemp and Fibre Company for 6,300 acres of land, near Jervis Bay, will be considered, I have the honor to inform you that as the case is of some importance the Secretary for Lands considers it desirable that it should be dealt with by a full Board.

I have, &c.,
WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per F.H.W.)

No. 49.

The Mayor of Nowra to The Secretary for Lands.

Extract from telegram to The Honorable The Minister for Lands from R. Patterson, Mayor of Nowra.

At a public meeting called by me as Mayor of Nowra, in answer to a requisition, the following resolutions were passed last night:—

* * * * *

“That, in the opinion of this meeting, if the Minister for Lands should be induced by any representation to grant a twenty-one years’ lease to the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company for 6,400 acres of land at Jervis Bay, he be requested to put very stringent conditions in the lease, which will compel the lessors either to deal actively with the lease, or else immediately forfeit it, as it is directly contrary to the public interest that so large an area of land lying so close to the railway terminus should be leased for so long a period, and that the Chairman be requested to arrange that this opinion be presented to the Chairman of the Local Land Board at the next Land Court sitting, and also that the member for the district be requested to urge the Minister to attend to the wishes of this meeting.”

No. 50.

P. H. Morton, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 July, 1891.

I have been requested by the Chairman of a public meeting, assembled at Nowra, to draw your attention to the fact that the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company have applied for the lease of 6,400 acres of land at Jervis Bay.

The persons assembled at the meeting were of opinion that, should you be induced by any representation to grant a twenty-one years’ lease of this block of land to the Company, you should put very stringent conditions in the lease, which will compel the lessors either to deal actively with the lease, or else immediately forfeit it, as it is directly contrary to the public interest that so large an area of land lying close to the railway terminus should be leased for so long a period.

Trusting that this matter will have your attention,

I have, &c.,
P. H. MORTON.

No. 51.

Caption to Depositions of Witnesses.

Crown Lands Act of 1881—(Part II, Section 14, Sub-section 1).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE examination of George White, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, managing director of Company; Alexander Mathie, of Tomerong; Duncan H. Inverarity, of George’s Basin; Alexander Bryce, of Bherwerre; Henry G. Morton, of Numba; James Monaghan, of Green Hills; John Maclean, of Shoalhaven; and of John W. Deering, of Goulburn, District Surveyor, *in re* application to lease 6,400 acres, parish of Bherwerre, alleged inferior lands, by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company, before the Board at Nowra, 30th and 31st July, 1891, it hath been found necessary to investigate the said matter on oath, the depositions of the several witnesses are appended hereto:—

This deponent, *George White*, of Sydney, managing director of Australian Hemp and Fibre Company, being duly sworn, saith: I know the land which is being applied for by the Company; I have been all over the land; it is applied for for the purpose of growing the aloe plant, in order to extract the fibre from the leaf; the land was applied for as an annual lease and approved by the Land Board at Id.

per

per acre; that application has been abandoned; the land was not at that time occupied, nor has it at any time to my knowledge been occupied; the nature of the land is sand and rock—sterile soil of an inferior character; that is the reason why it has been selected for the purpose; it is an isolated position; our nearest neighbour is at the light-house, which is 5 miles from the land at the point where we commenced operations; the land applied for runs close up to the light-house at one corner; there are two small selections close to the land which have been selected recently; one of the selectors offered to resell his selection to me; the Company has spent about £800 generally; in tools and plants we have spent £300 or £400 on the land; I put it specifically when we applied for the land that we wanted it for fibre-growing, and suggested that a forfeiture clause be inserted in the lease, so that if it were not used for that purpose the land should be forfeited; although I consider the land useful for our purposes, I consider it useless for anything else.

By the District Surveyor: I stated to the Board, in January last, that the Company had spent £80; we have expended a lot since; the official plan now exhibited to me is not correct; it does not represent the area applied for; it includes land to the north and west of the water reserve, which is good land that we do not want; it lies between St. George's Basin, the Light-house Road, and the land we want, the boundary of which is shown upon the map by the line A B; with that exception I believe the map is correct; the items of additional expenditure since January are—office expenses, secretary, travelling, tools, tents, registration of the Company, solicitor's charges, importing more plants, &c.: we have sent out an order for 1,000,000 more plants; on the land itself we have spent over £100 in tools and tents, and have kept three men going for four months continuously putting in plants; we have spent in raising and importing plants £50 to £100 additional to the £80 mentioned by me in January; we did that when we were an applicant for an annual lease; we have not attempted to secure land elsewhere other than this land; I am familiar with the land near Sydney and Manly Beach; I took a fibre out of the sand near Manly Beach; the land we want may be fairly described as sand-hills, sandy flats, and rock lying between the coast rocks and the rocks of Jervis Bay and St. George's Basin; our cultivation includes something approaching 50 acres; we have got 100,000 plants in, and from 400,000 to 600,000 in drills growing from seed; there is no practical difference between the country here and that about Manly Beach, except that there are more sand-hills here.

By Mr. Blackmore: There are no inlets on the coast.

By the District Surveyor: We have planted about 50 acres under our holding as an annual lease.

By Mr. Bice: If we do not get the whole area we would rather not have any.

By Chairman: Three hundred and twenty acres would be out of the question. The Company are willing to give a reasonable guarantee to go on with the work at once.

Sworn by George White, at Nowra, this }
30th July, 1891, before me,— }

GEORGE WHITE.

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.

This deponent, *Alexander Mathie*, of Tomeroug, timber merchant and farmer, being duly sworn, saith: My residence is near the land applied for by the Company; I reside about 10 miles from it; I am acquainted with the land; I have resided in the district over thirty-five years; I consider the land very poor land—part of it; it is sandstone formation, about 400 feet above the level of the sea, and a high mountain range, and for about 3 miles along the basin of the same formation, and about the same height; the remaining portion, along the south-western side, is of a different formation from the water reserve to Sussex Haven Inlet; it is sea sand drifted up in small mounds; it is at present in an isolated position, especially the high land; I consider it inferior land—the whole of it; the lower land is better than the other, but I consider that of an inferior nature also.

By Chairman: I live on the western side of the basin, not far from Mr. Blackett's place, which lies between me and the basin; Mr. Inverarity's place is not near me and Mr. Blackett's; Mr. Inverarity lives there; where I live is about 5½ miles from South Huskisson; the road from Braidwood strikes the bay at that point; Mr. Blackett has spent a great deal of money at his place; he has made a very commodious residence there—a cottage, which cost a good deal of money, without the other improvements; I should think the cottage cost not less than £1,000; St. George's Basin is a very nice lake; it is shallow in some places; I have a schooner there which draws 4 feet of water; I had a ketch there drawing 6 feet of water, using the inlet between St. George's Basin and Sussex Inlet, and trading to Sydney with timber principally; the schooner had traded regularly for the last five years.

By Mr. Blackmore: The schooner discharges at the end of the point, on the opposite side of the basin from the land applied for; Mr. Blackett's place is also on the opposite side.

Sworn by Alexander Mathie, at Nowra, this }
30th July, 1891, before me,— }

ALEXANDER MATHIE.

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.

This deponent, *Duncan Henry Inverarity*, of George's Basin, selector, being duly sworn, saith: My selection is adjacent to Talran Point, on the opposite side of the basin to the land applied for by the Company; I know most of the land applied for; I walked last Saturday along the eastern boundary of the Lake Windermere water reserve and the village reserve, and was at the land selected by John Harris; and from there, through the land applied for, to the selection of John Brice; thence, about the property, in a northerly direction, to the shore of the basin; and at various other times I have been at other points of the property, at the selection of Jesse Rossou, near Sussex Haven; I know the land pretty well; it is of a sandy nature with rock cropping out in parts towards the Light-house Road; the part towards Sussex Haven is more of a sandy character; I consider it of inferior character; I know of no part of it which I would call good soil; I consider its position isolated; if we take a point about the centre of the land applied for, and a radius of about 8 miles, it will include the settlement at the light-house, the fishermen at Amos' selection; the population would number about fifty, of which the light-house includes about thirty; I saw one schooner and a yacht there; Mr. Mathie's is the only schooner trading there; it trades for the timber on the opposite side of the basin.

By Chairman: One selector lives at each of Harris and Brice's selections.

By District Surveyor: It is a fact that I have been appointed the local manager of the Company; I know the tools and plants that have been placed on the land.

By

By Chairman: I have been living for four and a half years where I am living now; I went to the land now in question by instructions from the Company to take particular notice of the soil; I have made a home of my selection, and spent about £500 on it; the land where the improvements have been made by the Company is of a sandy nature, with an outcrop of stone, covered with a growth of fern and heath.

Sworn by Duncan Henry Inverarity, at Nowra, this }
30th July, 1891, before me,— }

DUNCAN H. INVERARITY.

A. O. MORLARTY, Chairman.

This deponent, *Alexander Bryce*, of Bherwerre, farmer, being duly sworn, saith: I have lived in the district about thirty-six years; I know the land applied for by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company; I know the whole of the land well; most part of it is very barren land, and the remainder very inferior; I consider it isolated land; I do not consider it of any value for anything other than the purpose for which the Company have applied for it.

Sworn by Alexander Bryce, at Nowra, this }
30th July, 1891, before me,— }

ALEX. BRYCE.

A. O. MORLARTY, Chairman.

Henry Gordon Morton, of Numba, Magistrate of the territory, being duly sworn, saith:—

By the Board: I have been living in the district since 1853, and managing the Berry Estate; I know Jervis Bay; I have considered the probability of Jervis Bay rising; I think it has a great future in front of it, and that before very long; I do not think there is so important a place on the coast as Jervis Bay for nautical purposes; my opinion is that the public interest would be prejudiced by the land lying between the pink lines on the map being locked up for a term of years; speaking generally, I would not consider land so situated inferior land; situation makes land; I know Sydney Heads; there is not much difference between this land and Sydney Heads, except that this land has more sand upon it; my remarks would apply to the whole of the land.

By Mr. Blackmore, solicitor: I consider that using the land in the way contemplated would be locking up the land; I was very anxious for some time past for the welfare of the whole of the district that Jervis Bay should go ahead; there is more likelihood of its going ahead now than there has been for the last ten years, because the surveyors are now engaged in making trial surveys for a line between Nowra and the deep waters of Jervis Bay; I have never been on this land applied for by the Company.

By Chairman: The line is in course of construction to the Shoalhaven, opposite Nowra, and it has been proposed to construct the line to Jervis Bay; the vote was taken and passed by Parliament in the Stuart Government to carry the line from Kiama to Jervis Bay; a sum of about £800,000 was voted for it, and if it were made it would be one of the most important railways in the Colony.

Sworn by Henry Gordon Morton, at Nowra, }
this 30th July, 1891, before me,— }

HENRY G. MORTON.

A. O. MORLARTY, Chairman.

James Monaghan, of Green Hills, Magistrate of the territory, being duly sworn, saith: I am an old resident of this district, and have considerable land in the neighbourhood of Jervis Bay; I have considered the probability of Jervis Bay becoming of considerable importance in the future: I think it has a very great future; the fishing trade is increasing very rapidly; I think when the railway reaches this town, it will be very largely increased; the bay is a very large bay; some of it is exposed, but Now Bristol Bay is a very safe harbour, where vessels seeking shelter lie; it is a capacious bay, with deep water, and a narrow entrance; it is about 6 or 7 miles from east to west, and north to south; I think it will be a very important coal port before many years; there have been two bores put down in the vicinity of the bay, without finding coal, but a bore further inland has been put down, which I think is likely to develop into a payable seam; the coal is of a good quality; I know the land between George's Head and St. George's Basin well; I held it for seven years as a cattle station; I held the whole of the land shown by pink lines on the map, as a cattle station, previous to part of it being selected: the land has been described fairly well by previous witnesses; it is of the ordinary character of sandstone coast country; considering its situation, I should call it valuable land; if cleared and improved, it could be made good grazing land; I do not think it would be much of an advantage to have the land alienated for a term of years; the application leaves out the land which would be most likely to be used for population; the fresh-water lake is the finest I have seen in my life, and would be polluted if any large amount of steeping were carried on; there is no other supply of water except the small streams through the sandstone, which fail in the summer months; any large population settling down in New Bristol Bay would get its water supply from these lakes; George's Basin is a very nice lake; I have seen several vessels sailing over it; in the event of the fishing trade increasing, the granting of this lease would prevent access; fishermen would require to cross this land to get to any means of transit; Bristol Bay is near the south head of Jervis Bay; I think it would be against the interests of the district that this land should be alienated; that applies to the part nearest the bay, Sussex Haven, and that part coming round to Cape St. George.

By Mr. Blackmore: There would be no objection if access were given to the water for the fishing trade; there are a number engaged in that trade who cannot get to it except over this land; they come as a rule by water to St. George's Basin; it is twenty-five or twenty-six years since I gave it up as a cattle station; I held it as a lease from the Government; I think we paid about £2 a section of 640 acres of this land; we abandoned these leases; I was leaving the Colony at the time; I think Mr. de Mestre occupied them as a cattle station; he went to great expense in fencing across the neck; I think he abandoned it owing to some adverse circumstances; I found that stock could not be left long upon it without taking a kind of disease I attributed to the indigo plant; they would thrive on it at first, and after a time would fall off; the plant usually grows on a sandy and rich brush soil; it is seven or eight years since Mr. de Mestre abandoned it; the part of the fence which I saw included a much larger area than the present area in question; I found the position most convenient; the position was isolated, but it was convenient on account of its position; I am not aware of the process of obtaining the fibre; I do not think it would be prejudicial to the public interest, if a large part of this area were alienated, if

access

access were left for the fishing interest; the main reason of this land not having been used is the reserve; there is a lot of valuable land for grazing, if it were improved; I am an experienced grazier in these districts; I know of no sandstone country where cattle will thrive if kept on it; compared with the rest of the land in the district, I consider part of it of very inferior character, and part not; if I were going to take up land, I would prefer a great deal of this land to anything that has been taken up about the forest; in comparing this land with adjacent lands, I do not include the rich Shoalhaven flats.

Sworn by James Monaghan, at Nowra, this }
30th July, 1891, before me,— }

JAMES MONAGHAN.

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.

John Maclean, of Nowra, proprietor of the *Shoalhaven Telegraph*, being duly sworn, saith: My attention has been directed to the question of leasing the land lying between George's Basin, Jervis Bay, and the coast for a term; I have considered the question, and consider that if a way of access were provided from the mouth of the Sussex Inlet or thereabouts, running north-east between St. George's Basin and Windermere Lake, to a point north of that lake on the Cape St. George, on Tomerong Road, and if no contamination of the lakes were allowed, I think that no injury to the public would result from such a lease as is applied for, provided conditions of annual labour and production were embodied in the lease; I have come to this conclusion by an examination; the land has been accurately described by previous witnesses: the land is absolutely worthless for grazing or agricultural purposes, as ossification of the joints sets in cattle run on it without improvement; I think it extremely probable that the extension of the railway will be through this land; it is the shortest route and the easiest to Ulladulla; if a platform were placed there it would give this land a greatly increased value; it would be used for all kinds of industries if a means of communication were provided; I think the railway is likely to provide those means; there has been a right of road in use through this land to Messrs. Goodlet and Smith's saw-mills at Redhead, and thence to Ulladulla.

By Mr. Blackmore: Goodlet and Smith's saw-mills were removed to Kifola six or seven years ago; one reason for the land not being occupied is its comparatively inferior character, another is the want of communication, which is the prime reason.

To the Bench: I think the 20-chain reserve should be continued further along the coast—along the Sussex Haven.

To Mr. Blackmore: I believe the trial survey will go right through this land, from a conversation I had lately with the surveyors; Walker's grant, which is about a mile from this land, is valued at £6 an acre; the owners refused a less price; it is the same character of land, but has a lake frontage; it has not been improved, and there is no timber on it.

Sworn by John Maclean, at Nowra, this }
30th July, 1891, before me,— }

JOHN MACLEAN.

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.

John William Deering, of Goulburn, District Surveyor, being duly sworn, saith: I know this land; the character of the soil has been very accurately described; it is inferior, but the land is very far from being inferior: no lands can be called inferior lands that have communication by water, and that will be within 15 miles of the railway terminus; there is no doubt whatever but that the railway will extend to Jervis Bay, which is the finest harbour and the easiest to enter, and the safest along the coast of New South Wales; it carries deep water right in to the shore; such a position cannot possibly be classed as inferior lands, as lands of an inferior character, and coming within the scope of section 37; I draw a very wide distinction between the character of the soil and the character of the land; neither can such lands possibly be described as being isolated; some years ago, anticipating settlement and the extension of the railway, I caused that water reserve to be made, and also the village reserve; in this locality a township named Queenstown has already been designed, and only awaits the extension of the railway to the deep waters of Jervis Bay; having in view this railway extension, I am satisfied that to grant a lease of 6,000 acres for twenty years to any company for any purpose whatsoever would be a fatal error on the part of Government; so far as I am connected officially with the matter, and I was connected with it from the very first step, I should be only too glad to aid such an industrial company, but I again repeat that it would be a fatal error to grant a lease of this land for twenty years.

To the Bench: As District Surveyor this is my special function, without fear or favour; I am bound to give my views in the public interest; it would be my duty to have this land sub-divided if for sale; I should sub-divide it into town and suburban lands; Jervis Bay is bound to make itself felt in the future; I would not recommend the sale of this land at all at present; it is too valuable to sell now; it has a far greater prospective value than at present, and twenty years' time is a long period for railway development; there is Walker's grant and Deas-Thomson's grant in the vicinity; South Huskisson on the Deas-Thomson grant; Huskisson is about 1½ mile further north; Walker's grant adjoins it; John Lamb's grant adjoins, and these were the early selected grants in this district; the experience in all countries will be found that where there is a deep-water harbour that harbour will command navigation and settlement; I see a sketch which I prepared with a view to having the land granted to the Company as an annual lease; I was of opinion that the annual lease should be granted, and the land reserved; reserve 23A, adjoining Sussex Haven, was reserved for coal-mining purposes; I heard the evidence of Mr. Morton, and having known this district intimately for thirty years, I entirely concur in the evidence he gave; there are a couple of mining permits applied for by Henry Copeland and Dr. Tarrant of 640 acres each, adjoining the land applied for by the Company, with the ulterior object of obtaining a lease; there are three of Copeland's permits: I recommended these annual leases at £2 per section; I should think £4 an acre would be its present value; it is partly in consequence of the inferior character of the land generally that it has not been occupied; there have been several selections taken on it; I think its position gives a value of £4 an acre, but I would not sell at all now; township of Huskisson has been laid out a very long time, and there has been no settlement as yet, but they are only waiting for the railway; I was asked in first step to pick out several areas suitable for this purpose, which were vacant; the Minister sent for me, and I sent in three large vacant areas, but nothing transpired as to a lease of land for twenty years within 15 miles of a railway station, and with a prospect of a railway going right on to the land in a short time; I was not asked to choose this land on account of the inferior character

and isolated position; the 37th section was not referred to me; in the event of there being no railway to Jervis Bay I would not then consider these inferior lands within 15 miles of a railway terminus; I am still in favour of an annual lease.

To the Bench: My remarks refer to the whole of the area applied for; any modification of the area would only be a modification of the error.

To Mr. Blackmore: In any case, I would now recommend the reservation of these lands from selection, and, in fact, I have already done so.

Sworn by John William Deering, at Nowra, }
this 30th July, 1891, before me,— }
A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.

J. W. DEERING,
30 July, 1891.

No. 52.

Decision of Local Land Board, Nowra.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 30th day of July, 1891, it became a matter for investigation before us as to an application by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited) for a lease for twenty years of about 6,400 acres of waste or inferior lands, parish of Bherwerre, under section 37 of the Act of 1889; and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter,—

The applicants appeared by their agent, Mr. G. White, with Mr. Blackmore, solicitor, and called the following witnesses: George White, Alexander Mathie, Duncan Henry Inverarity, and Alexander Bryce. The following witnesses were examined by the Board: Henry Gordon Morton, James Monaghan, John Maclean, and John W. Deering, District Surveyor. The Board retired for five minutes, to consider their finding; on returning to the Court—the applicants' agent and solicitor having left—the announcement of the finding was, at 5.15 p.m., adjourned to to-morrow morning at 10 a.m. 31st July, 1891.—Present: The full Board, the applicants, and their solicitor. After recapitulating the leading features of the case, and the evidence, the Board stated that they found it, on further investigation, unchanged in every leading aspect, and they can only now report that the land, the subject of the application in question, is not of an inferior character, such as is contemplated by the 37th section of the Act of 1889; and further, that no grounds have been made to appear by the applicants to warrant compliance with the application, which, if admissible at all, should rather have been one for consideration under the 90th section of the Act of 1884, under which, however, the applicants would be unable to obtain the area they wish to secure.

Given under our hands, at Nowra, this 31st day of July, 1891,—

A. O. MORIARTY, Chairman.
Z. G. BICE,
LEWIS McINTYRE,
Members of Local Land Board.

No. 53.

G. White, Esq., and others to The Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 10 August, 1891.

Sir,

After the sitting of the Land Board at Nowra, on the 30th July ultimo, the Chairman said that the Board had agreed to report that the about 6,400 acres of land at Bherwerre, for a lease of which under clause 37, this Company has made application, were not of an inferior character or in an isolated position, as those phrases were interpreted by the Board, because the extension of the coastal railway to Jervis Bay might probably give value to land in that district otherwise valueless; and that the Board had not deemed it necessary to carry out the instructions of the Minister to send an independent surveyor to report to the Board as to the character of the land before the Board sent in its report to the Minister.

We respectfully admit that facts are against the Board's report; and that the following questions, which contain the gist of the whole matter, have not in any way been considered by the Board.

Why is it that for over 100 years, since the advent of the British race to these shores, Jervis Bay, probably the finest harbour and haven in all Australia, has been, and still is, absolutely useless and unused for any commercial purposes whatever? That of the £46,000,000 sterling of yearly imports and exports of New South Wales not 6d. worth comes into or goes out of Jervis Bay. That absolutely no population has gathered on the tens of thousands of acres of land which front its waters; and that even the township of South Huskisson projected and partly built fifty and sixty years since has been abandoned. Men-of-war go there for gunnery practice, because there is no population to disturb; ships take refuge in its placid waters from the storms of the outer seas; but from year's end to year's end no trader unloads or takes in cargo in Jervis Bay.

The bay is only 100 miles south of Sydney; the entrance to it between the Heads is superb; it is a land-locked haven for steamers and sailing ships; it has deep sea-water anchorage close up to its shores; but with all these advantages it has been, and still is, useless and unused.

The ports of Sydney and Newcastle have attracted enormous and busy populations; sand-barred rivers such as the Clarence and Richmond, and even on a smaller scale the Shoalhaven itself, have an ever increasing traffic, and grow in importance; even such open roadsteads as Kiama are visited regularly by trading steamers. Jervis Bay stands alone in its pronounced desolation, and in total absence of life, of population, of trade; one may scan its waters for a sail for weeks at a time in vain; one may ride over the tens of thousands of acres which enclose it for days without meeting a human being. Why? The answer is simple.

It is admitted by the Land Board, and proved in evidence, that the land which surrounds Jervis Bay is of so inferior and sterile a character that tillage is impossible; for grazing purposes we have it in
evidence

evidence (by Mr. Monaghan and Mr. Maclean, of the *Shoalhaven Telegraph*) that cattle will not thrive there. Mr. Monaghan leased it for grazing, and had to abandon it; subsequently Mr. de Mestre leased it for grazing, and had to abandon it (*vide* Mr. Monaghan evidence). We ourselves have had to take out forage for horses from Nowra, 23 miles away; even the Land Board admits, as we understand, that the land, *per se*, is of an inferior and sterile character, which is one cause of the total absence of population.

The total absence of trade and traders at Jervis Bay is due to the simple fact that Jervis Bay is isolated from the mainland of Australia; it is connected by a narrow neck of land with the Illawarra district, but the trade of the Illawarra district does not go, cannot go, and will not go there, even when the coastal railway is extended to Jervis Bay; the products of the Illawarra district are practically butter and coal. Butter finds its natural market both for home consumption and export by the coastal railway in Sydney. The coal is shipped at Clifton or Bulli more cheaply than it would be if it was taken to Jervis Bay, and none of the trade of the Illawarra district has found its way to Jervis Bay, nor can it do so.

But more. The Illawarra district itself, in which Jervis Bay is included, is cut off and isolated from the main part of Australia by the coast range of hills which runs alongside of it from north to south, nearly parallel with the sea. It has no communication with the interior of the country. It taps none of the internal trade, nor can it do so. Even when the coastal railway is extended to Jervis Bay, steamers and sailing ships will not discharge or load there. There is no market or outlet for imported cargoes. They would have to be put on the rail and brought to Sydney, and it would save money for the ship to come on to Sydney and discharge there. As to taking in cargo, there is no cargo to take in, and ships going to Jervis Bay would look in vain for a freight.

Where, then, is the future of Jervis Bay to come from—the “great future” of which Mr. Morton and Mr. Deering speak in evidence, and for which they hope? They give no grounds for their hope. It is clear that it can come from only one of two courses, or from both.

Trade has not come to Jervis Bay for the last 100 years, and it cannot come for the next 100 years unless the hills are pierced and tunnelled, communication is opened up with the interior of the country by rail, and trade which now goes to Sydney is tapped and drawn off to Jervis Bay. Will the Colony consent to tunnel and construct railways at enormous expense for the purpose of transferring internal trade from Sydney to Jervis Bay? Will this be done within the next fifty years? We may safely say that it will not be done. Sydney will hold her own. Meanwhile, the Illawarra coastal railway will do the Illawarra coastal trade, but it will not turn Jervis Bay into a trading port.

Are, then, the sterile soil and isolated district round Jervis Bay to remain idle, unproductive, and uninhabited for another 100 years until railway communication is opened up direct with the interior; or are these waste lands to be unlocked and leased to those who, like ourselves, desire to start a new industry there, which may give an impetus to the whole district?

These matters have not been considered by the Local Land Board.

We have, &c.,

The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
GEORGE WHITE.
R. J. MACKENZIE.
J. W. FLOOD.

No. 54.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
173, Pitt-street, 10 August, 1891.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that some of the directors of this Company will wait on you on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., with reference to the evidence at the Land Board meeting on the 30th ultimo in connection with the land at Jervis Bay, and will esteem it a favour if you will grant an interview.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary.

Papers with Board's decision not yet to hand.—E.A., B.C., 11/8/91. Perhaps the Chairman may be asked by wire to forward papers by to-night's mail.—J.P.M., 11/8/91. Perhaps the papers will not be required to-morrow; the facts of the case are pretty well known.—R.H.D., 11/8/91. Let me know to-morrow morning whether the papers have been received.—W.H., 11/8/91. The papers have not been received, Mr. De Low.—J.P.M., 12/8/91.

Inform that papers have not been received from the Chairman, and that consequently it is considered an interview would at present be useless, but that the Acting Secretary will be informed, as already promised, of receipt of papers.—W.H., 12/8/91. Acting Secretary, Australian Hemp and Fibre Company, 12/8/91.

No. 55.

The Under Secretary for Lands to R. J. Mackenzie, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 August, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, intimating that the Directors of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited) intended to wait upon the Secretary for Lands at 2 o'clock this afternoon in connection with land applied for by the Company at Jervis Bay, I have the honor to inform you that as the papers relating to the application have not been received from the Chairman of the Land Board at Goulburn it is considered that an interview would, at present, be useless.

You will be informed, as already promised, of receipt of papers.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per R.H.D.)

No. 56.

No. 56.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 12 August, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of to-day, postponing the interview asked for by the direction of this Company, in consequence of the non-receipt of the report from the Local Land Board, held on the 30th and 31st July.

As the Chairman of the Board definitely promised that the report should be forwarded the early part of last week, and as the interests of this Company are greatly prejudiced by the great delays in getting the matter of the land question settled, may I respectfully ask you to take what steps you may consider necessary to get a speedy transmission of the report.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

This statement is borne out by the newspaper report. Perhaps the Chairman may be asked to send the papers at once.—R.H.D., 12/8/91. Submitted.—W.H. Approved.—J.N.B., 12/8/91. Chairman asked by wire to return papers to head office.—J.P.M., 13/8/91.

No. 57.

Telegram from the Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

13 August, 1891.

PLEASE forward by next mail papers 91-3,893, mis. leases, respecting Australian Hemp and Fibre Company's application. See 37.

WILLIAM HOUSTON,

Under Secretary.

The decision form has been forwarded. Signature of member of Board I will send as soon as received.—Jno. G. BLAXLAND (for the Chairman). Land Board Office, Goulburn, 13/8/91. The Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 58.

The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Land Board Office, Goulburn, 15 August, 1891.

I have the honor to forward herewith the decision form, L.L.B., 10, in the matter of the application by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company, which was before the Land Board at Nowra on the 30th ultimo, and to request that it may be attached to the case.

I have, &c.,

JNO. G. BLAXLAND

(For the Chairman).

Now that the Board's report is here, perhaps the Minister will name a day to receive a deputation from the Company as asked for.—R.H.D., 17/8/91. F.H.W.

No. 59.

Office Memorandum.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company's (Limited) application to lease land at Jervis Bay.

THE enclosed lithograph, "X," shows, by red tinting, the land desired to be leased by the above Company.

The railway trial line is also indicated by red broken line; the terminus, as at present proposed, being at South Huskisson.

Reserves have, however, been notified beyond that point, pending determination of the route adjoining the land desired to be leased.

Part of the proposed railway, viz., from Kiama to the northern bank of the Shoalhaven River, is now in course of construction, but the proposal to extend the line beyond Nowra has not yet been before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

C.J.S., 19/8/91.

The Minister will see Messrs. Mackenzie and White on Wednesday next, at 11 a.m.—W.H., 20/8/91. Inform early.—R.H.D., 20/8/91. Acting Secretary, Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited).—H.A., 20/8/91.

No. 60.

The Under Secretary for Lands to R. J. Mackenzie, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 August, 1891.

In further reference to your letter of 10th instant desiring, on behalf of the directors of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), an interview with the Secretary for Lands, with respect to the evidence taken at the Local Land Board meeting on the 30th ultimo, in connection with the Company's application for an inferior lease of land at Jervis Bay, I have the honor to inform you that, the Board's decision on the matter having been now received, the Secretary for Lands appoints Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the desired interview.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(per R.H.D.)

No. 61.

29

No. 61.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), No. 11 Central Chambers,

Sir, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 21 August, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, appointing Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock, for the Secretary for Lands to receive the directors of this Company.

I must thank you for the trouble and interest you have taken in endeavoring to assist the directors in the matter under discussion.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

No. 62.

Messrs. G. White and R. J. Mackenzie to The Secretary for Lands.

The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 24 September, 1891.

We desire to draw your kind attention to the position in which this Company is placed as respects the lease for which it has applied of the about 6,400 acres of land at Bherwerre, in the Nowra district.

Acting on the report furnished to you by the now District Surveyor, we, in November last year, inspected three blocks of land selected by him as being suitable for our work. We rejected two, which we considered to be too good as respects the character of the soil, and applied for this as being the only one of the three bad enough for our purposes.

We require not good soil, but sand and rock, and the 6,400 acres of land at Bherwerre are sand and rock.

Acting on the faith of what you yourself have said to us as a result of the report of the now District Surveyor, we have quietly, but steadily and cautiously, prosecuted our work on the ground. We have already about 150,000 plants in the ground; we have seed in the ground which should give us from 400,000 to 600,000 plants; and we have taken steps to import seeds and plants which may probably give us another million of plants.

We have established a permanent camp and put up buildings of a permanent character; we have had twelve men at work clearing and planting, and have incurred considerable expense in the prosecution of our work. To-day we find the whole of our work imperilled by the extreme delay which has taken place in granting us the lease for which we have applied. May we appeal to you to put an end to the delay and grant us the lease, so that we may prosecute our enterprise, which we believe to be one not only most promising as regards ourselves, but also as regards the interests of the Colony itself.

We have, &c.,

GEORGE WHITE,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

For the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited).

No. 63.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), 11 Central Chambers,

Sir, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 24 September, 1891.

Mr. White and I will have the pleasure of calling on you this afternoon, at 2 p.m., respecting the lease of the land at Bherwerre, at Jervis Bay.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

No. 64.

Messrs. G. White and R. J. Mackenzie to The Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 6 October, 1891.

It is now ten months since we first applied to you for a lease of the 6,400 acres of land at Bherwerre, under clause 37, for the purpose of starting an industry new in this Colony, viz., the growth on a large scale of hemp and fibre-producing plants; and it is more than six months since, acting in direct accord with your kindly suggestions and advice, we renewed that application.

Having had, and still having, the most implicit faith in your good self and in your honesty of purpose, and in the righteousness of the work we have undertaken, we have patiently or impatiently waited all these months for the lease which we were told would be granted to us, and in the full faith that we should have that lease, we have expended fully £1,000 sterling. Any suggestion that we might fail to get that lease has been put aside by you personally, and at our interview on the 21st April, when we pointedly asked you, "Is there any doubt whatever that we shall get this lease?" you replied, "None whatever."

So recently as the 24th September, you informed us that you were considering the terms upon which the lease would be granted, as it was necessary to meet the suggestions of the District Surveyor; and you then asked us to send you a letter stating what work had been done on the faith of your promises, so that you might have a basis upon which to act.

We have recognised to the full the difficulty which has been placed in your way by the apparently changed attitude of the District Surveyor, and it was our recognition of this which led us on the 26th August to suggest that you should get a report from an independent surveyor, when you told us that, for your own justification, you would send down, not a surveyor, but the Chief Surveyor, and have his report. We were, and we still are, sure that his report will put on one side once for all the suggestions which at the last moment have been made by the District Surveyor in contravention of his previous statements.

You

You will perceive by what we have written that your statement to us last Friday, that in the face of the report of the Local Land Board, you could not grant us the lease, has come upon us as a complete surprise, and that we are aghast and dumbfounded that, after waiting all these months, and after having had any suggestions of doubt allayed by such statements as we have quoted; and after the shareholders have been led by us to expend over £1,000, in simple and perfect faith in those statements, we should be exposed to the charge of having misled the shareholders, who, in simple faith in those statements, have allowed us to expend the money.

As we are anxious to do all that lies in our power to co-operate with and assist you in the settlement of this matter, we shall be glad if you will favour us with an interview to-morrow, Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 11 a.m.

We have, &c.,

GEORGE WHITE.
R. J. MACKENZIE.

This asks the Minister to grant an interview at 11 to-morrow. Is any reply needed on that point, please?—R.H.D., 6/10/91. F.H.W. Yes; please arrange the appointment.—J.N.B., 6/10/91. Messrs. White and Mackenzie, 6/10/91.

[Enclosure.]

WE, the undersigned, residents and property-holders in the Shoalhaven district, hereby declare and say that we are acquainted with the land at Bherwerre, on the north of Wreck Bay, for a lease of which the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited) has applied; that it is in an isolated position; and that it is inferior sterile land, useless for agricultural or grazing purposes; and we think it desirable in the interests of the Colony and of the district that the lease should be granted to the Company.

Name.	Residence.	Remarks.	Known the Land for—
Alex. Bryce	Errowal	709 acres; freehold	36 years.
Alex. Bryce	Cock Crows	Resident	20 years.
John G. Harris	Swindon Hall	220 acres; freeholder	
John G. Harris, junr.	Windemere	100 acres; freeholder	
Charles Turner	Tomerong	273 acres; freeholder	21 years.
Henry Barham	Tomerong	200 acres; freeholder	20 years.
Charles Speer	Tomerong	500 acres; freehold	4 years.
John Parnell, senr.	Tomerong	750 acres; freehold	53 years.
Henry Dent	Tomerong		30 years.
J. Y. Jones	Tomerong	210 acres; freehold	4 years.
Jones Parnell	Tomerong	Leaseholder	20 years; resident.
James Watt	Tomerong	346 acres; freehold	35 years; resident.
James Watt, junr.	Tomerong	Leaseholder	20 years; resident.
Edward Shepherd	Tomerong	50 acres; freehold	30 years; resident.
Edward Turner	Tomerong	Freehold; 3 allotments, Jervis Bay	20 years.
Thomas Ganderton	Nowra	180 acres; freehold, Tomerong	16 years.
John H. Parnell	Tomerong	126 acres; freehold	25 years.
S. Warne	Tomerong	Leaseholder	13 years.
A. M'Lean	Tomerong	Leaseholder	1 year.
William Smith	Tomerong	93 acres; freeholder	30 years.
William Barton	Tomerong	84 acres; freehold	19 years.
Thomas Thomson	Tomerong	90 acres; freehold	12 years.
John Stapleton	Tomerong	81 acres; freehold	50 years.
William Thomson	Tomerong	Resident	15 years.
G. H. Robinson	Tomerong	Resident	32 years.
Robert Condie	Wandrawandian	150 acres; freehold	12 years.
Alex. Mathie	Tomerong	430 acres; freehold	35 years.
Malcolm Mathie	St. George's Basin	300 acres; freehold	5 years.
James Bryce	Tomerong, Haleyon	117 acres; freehold	25 years.
Thomas Baxter	St. George's Basin	40 acres; freehold	7 years.
Reuben Miscu	Tomerong	100 acres; freehold	15 years.
William Bryce	Tomerong	95 acres; freehold	20 years.
Thomas Crawford	Tomerong	300 acres; freehold	10 years.
Duncan H. Inverarity	St. George's Basin	472 acres; freehold	5 years.
Alex. Bryce, junr.	Lake View	61 acres; freehold	30 years.
Robert Bryce	Bherwerre	60 acres; freehold	15 years.
John Bryce	Bherwerre	40 acres; freehold	18 years.
Jacob Ellmoss	Sussex Inlet	160 acres; freehold	6 years.
Jesse N. Rosseu	Bherwerre	100 acres; freehold	3 years.
William Thomson	Bherwerre	120 acres; freehold	9 years.

10th November, 1891.

Witness to Signatures—

DUNCAN H. INVERARITY.

No. 65.

The Under Secretary for Lands to Messrs. G. White and R. J. Mackenzie.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 October, 1891.

Referring to your letter of 6th instant, asking to be favoured with an interview with the Secretary for Lands respecting application by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company for lease of inferior lands, I am directed by the Minister for Lands to inform you that he will be pleased to receive you at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per R.H.D.)

Parish of
Bherwerre.

No. 66.

No. 66.

Mr. J. Maclean to The Chairman, Land Board, Goulburn.

Sir,

Nowra, 7 October, 1891.

Under separate cover I enclose you a copy of the *Shoalhaven Telegraph*, containing an extract from the London *Times* on the subject of the growth of Sisal grass in the West Indian (British) Isles, and the rent there charged 4 dollars, or £1 of English money, per acre, somewhat in contrast to the price proposed to be charged, and the concessions of lease asked for by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company of Jervis Bay.

The Sisal grass is so named after Sisal, a port of entry in Yucatan, and that plant is identical, I believe, with the *Agave* (from the Greek *Aganos*—noble) *Americana*, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, sought to be grown here.

I have, &c.,

JNO. MACLEAN.

P.S.—As the plant takes from ten to seventy years fully blossom, there would be an outcry by any proposal to terminate leases and destroy a half-grown crop.

J. M.

The papers relating to the application for special lease by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), L.B. 91—4,198, having been forwarded to Head Office, 13th August, 1891, it is submitted that this letter be also sent.—F.S.M., 12/10/91.

Yes. The Under Secretary for Lands.—Jno. G. B. (for Chairman). Land Board Office, Goulburn.—12/10/91.

[Enclosure.]

Extract from the *Shoalhaven Telegraph*, 7th October, 1891.

CULTIVATION OF FIBRE PLANTS.

At the last Land Court, held at Nowra, it will be remembered that the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company applied for a twenty-one years' lease of land, for which the original rent was to be 1d. per acre. The history of the application will still be fresh in the minds of readers. On the subject of fibre-raising, and the rent paid for land in the West Indies, the *Times*, of July, contains the following interesting information.

In the West Indies, commercial questions are very much the order of the day. The development of the cultivation of Sisal fibre in the Bahamas is likely to make an extraordinary difference in the position which this group of rocks and islands has hitherto held among British possessions, and the conversion of what was once looked upon as a useless weed into a source of wealth and activity has been sudden enough to give an almost phenomenal interest to the story. Only four years ago the natives were complaining of the impossibility of eradicating the aloe-like shrub from the lime soil of their plantations. It grew wild everywhere; its long intractable leaves obtruded themselves in the midst of every crop; the most determined efforts at repression were unavailing; it was regarded, in fact, as nothing less than the original sin of Bahaman agriculture. The commercial experience of the present Governor, Sir Ambrose Shea, enabled him fortunately, not only to perceive the possible value of such a fibre as that contained in the Sisal leaves, but also to take steps for making it known to the markets in which it would be most highly prized. Experts from Newfoundland were the first to confirm the high opinion which he had formed of the fibre. It was recognised as possessing qualities equal to those of the best rope fibres. Negotiations were entered into for its cultivation. Early in 1890, a bounty amounting to £4 10s. per ton on all exported was granted for a period of seven years, and capital began to flow into the islands.

Government lands, which had previously been regarded as waste, were taken up for the cultivation of the fibre, and the price of them was raised in the Government interest from 5s. an acre to 4 dollars. It was considered necessary, as a guarantee of the interests of early investors, to agree to limit the area of Government grants during a period of ten years to 100,000 acres. The allotments have been also carefully distributed with a view to averting any trouble likely to arise from a sudden disturbance of the labour market, and the largest plantations are situated in islands by themselves, where it is calculated that the existing labour supply will be able to meet the new demand without undue strain. In return for the care and forethought which have been shown in these arrangements, some of the more important investors that have taken up the land have contracted to forego the country, and the general feeling with regard to the prospects of the enterprise may be gathered from the fact that, though it is little more than a year and a half since the opening for capital became known, the last available land within the Government limitation was taken up last week. It has been found that an acre of land will produce a yearly crop of about half a ton of fibre; the Sisal plants last from twelve to fifteen years. They are planted in rows, with young ones coming up between them, so that the crop is practically self-renewing, while the soil is inexhaustible. The preparation for the market consists simply in crushing the leaves through rollers, and washing away the juicy matter, which is reduced to pulp. Very little labour is required, and while the present price of the fibre ranges up to £34 a ton, the cost of production and delivery averages about £12. The export trade of the Bahama in the year 1889 was slightly over £130,000. Already it has felt the influence of the fibre industry, and there is a confident anticipation that before the ten years which limit the extent of Government grant have elapsed the figures of the export trade will have risen to a million and a half. From the nature of the cultivation, which demands little outlay of capital, presumably the labouring population of the islands will desire to take part in it on their own account, and provision has been made that any native head of a family who is not already in possession of land may, upon application to the Government, receive a grant of 10 acres at the old price of 5s. an acre, to be paid out of the first year's crop. These grants will be outside the 100,000-acre limit; but in order to guard the natives from the temptation to sell as soon as the price of land is found to rise, they will be made in the form of an untransferable license of occupation, which must run for twenty years before the freehold title can be acquired. Already from the sale of Government land a fund of £50,000 has been created, which will be available for the purposes of public works in the Colony. If the improvement in the material condition of the natives creates a market for imports to correspond even partially with anticipated increase in exports, the commerce and revenue of the Bahamas will have taken an almost unprecedented bound forward. In this connection it is pardonable to note with satisfaction that the capital invested in the Bahama Islands comes entirely from England and Newfoundland.

No. 67.

The Chief Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Application by the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company for lease of inferior land at Jervis Bay.

Nowra Land District—Goulburn Board.

I HAVE carefully perused all the papers in this case, which have been forwarded for my report, under B.C. of the 7th October instant.

It is needless for me to refer to the advantages which may accrue through the establishment of such an industry as that now projected; they appear to be fully recognised, and no doubt the enterprise will receive such encouragement from the Government as may be feasible.

The

The Company is disappointed and feels aggrieved at the result of the applications to lease, which has been reported as not coming within provisions of the 37th section of the Crown Lands Act, for the reason that the lands desired are not inferior lands within the meaning of law; and Company protests against this decision.

The evidence taken as to the character of the land is decidedly to the effect that it is of "inferior character," but apparently there is ground for difference of opinion as to the meaning of this term. With the utmost deference to opinion herein expressed to the contrary, I submit that if read in connection with the context the term "inferior lands" means lands which cannot in their natural state be profitably utilised for pastoral occupation, or which cannot be offered with reasonable prospect of sale at the minimum upset prices of the classes to which they belong; and certainly the weight of evidence supports this representation of the conditions of the country under consideration—which, moreover, are shown (Monaghan) to have been held under lease and abandoned several years ago.

The District Surveyor lays much stress upon the prospective value of this land to accrue through the probable construction of a railway to Jervis Bay. There can be no doubt that all land is enhanced in value by access, especially so through easy access by railway; but the District Surveyor attaches this higher value as applicable to town and suburban subdivisions, which brings into consideration the probabilities of extension of the south coast railway to Jervis Bay, and contingent public requirements.

Jervis Bay has been known for many years as presenting all the conditions of a grand harbour, but it has not attracted settlement, the reason being the poverty of the soil of the surrounding country; two or three of the witnesses in this case anticipate a successful future for the place, but, of course, that is uncertain, and even doubtful, inasmuch as any trade will be merely local, and I think this will be perceived on viewing the general scheme of railway intercommunication. As to possible coal-mining, the only evidence adduced is to the effect that coal has not yet been found.

It appears to me that the extension of the railway might be urged in connection with a scheme for defence of the Colony as much as for prospective settlement and local trade; but the extension from the Shoalhaven southward has not yet been recommended to Parliament, and perhaps it may not be presumptuous in me to state that circumstances indicate that the projected work may be postponed for a considerable period. Meanwhile, this land lies useless and yields no revenue.

The value of this land desired to be leased by the Company is certainly as low as any can be in the Eastern Division. It was appraised by the District Surveyor at 1d per acre; and although vacant, and available for occupation for many years, there has been no demand for conditional purchase, and even the few selectors who have ventured on to it during the last few years have not extending their holdings, notwithstanding the projected railway.

The assumed value of the land, which apparently prevents its being regarded as of inferior character, lies wholly in the probable construction of a railway, which might induce local settlement.

It will be observed that there are extensive reserves surrounding this land, more than sufficient for many years to meet all probable needs for residential settlement and other public requirements if the railway should be constructed. Consequently, I think this application might be entertained in this manner, viz., for (say) nine years, for that part of the area desired lying between reserves 165 and 168 and the ocean, as indicated by red hatching on lithograph X, and for fifteen years for the remainder, with conditions for renewal for shorter periods in such form or for such parts, and at such increased rentals as may be held desirable, and subject to resumption for public purposes, reservation for thoroughfare, &c. I think it is quite reasonable to hold that this land cannot be needed for *bona-fide* town or suburban settlement within those or even longer periods.

I note that the agent of the Company would abandon the enterprise if a term of twenty years' undisturbed possession cannot be guaranteed; but, perhaps, as the situation evidently has advantages for their purpose, the Company might be inclined to modify that decision.

I may state that if the Minister desires further evidence as to conditions and value of the land it can be obtained without much trouble. I believe it will be to the same purport as that given before the Court, at Nowra.

12 October, 1891.

E. TWYNAM,
Chief Surveyor.

Appendix attached.—W.B., 13/10/91. Submitted.—J.P.M., 14/10/91. Please see also appendix.—R.H.D., 14/10/91. F.H.W., 15/10/91.

The very reasonable suggestions contained in this report are well worthy of consideration. If, however, the Company are not disposed to entertain any modification of their application as to area or terms of lease, it should be refused forthwith.—W.II., 15/10/91.

Approved.—J.N.B., 16/10/91. R. J. Mackenzie informed, 23/10/91.

The land hatched red on litho. X may be temporarily reserved from sale or annual lease, and notice published in the *Gazette* calling tenders for lease, under section 37 of Act of 1880, for a period not exceeding twenty years, the upset rental being not less than 1d. per acre for the first seven years, and not less than 2d. per acre for the remainder of the term. If any tender is accepted the land must be surveyed, the applicants paying cost of survey. The lease may be for twenty years, subject to mining rights being reserved, subject also to an expenditure of not less than £3 per acre being made on or in connection with the land so leased during the first five years of the lease, or, in default, at the end of five years after execution of lease, all land not planted shall revert to the Crown, without compensation; lessees to have no right to sub-let, and lease to contain usual conditions appertaining to such leases. Mr. White may be informed of the full tenor of this minute.—H.C., 20/11/91.

Executive Council minute—Gazetted, and Land Agent informed, 24/11/91.

APPENDIX.

THE following remarks, which do not bear precisely upon the points referred to me have been jotted down whilst perusing these papers, and are placed with my report, as, perhaps, they may contain some useful suggestions.

As

As to site.

The land desired is shown to be valueless in its natural state, and inasmuch as other sites under similar conditions as to aspect, soil, and water, have been suggested and declined, it is a fair inference that proximity to a port and a probable railway station is the attraction which led to this selection.

As to the area, viz., 10 square miles, it appears to be very large, and it is scarcely likely that it can be all utilised for agave plantation; should this be the case, it might be supposed that the Company would be inclined to entertain the suggestion for selecting such parts as might be most suitable for the purpose instead of insisting upon the aggregate area mentioned.

The effect of plantation.

In this connection the question arises as to the state of the country on expiration of a lease or upon resumption by the Government, for if the aspect of the land be a thicket of aloes, it would involve labour and expenditure to eradicate the plant and place the land in a fit state for occupation of another character.

As to period.

As to the term of lease, it is stated in the report of the Agricultural Department that the aloe plant arrives at maturity in three or four years, consequently it is reasonable to allege that a shorter term than twenty years should suffice for a profitable venture, of course with probable extension of leasehold over parts under such conditions as may be expedient.

It may be assumed that in the separation of the fibre from the leaves there will be a large mass of waste vegetable matter, and it will have to be shown to satisfaction of the Government that this will be disposed of in such a manner as not to cause a nuisance, and possibly pollution of water supply.

Opposition to lease.

The local opposition to the proposed leasehold is somewhat difficult to understand, inasmuch as if the enterprise be successful it will largely benefit the locality; perhaps it may arise through a suspicion that the land may be utilised to advantage by the Company for some other purpose; the only other purpose possible would be residential occupation, and such occupation can only arise through Jervis Bay becoming an important port. In view of public requirements based on such a probability, extensive reservations have been made along course of the projected railway, and covering frontage of the bay—certainly sufficient in extent to meet all possible needs of population. A port to be of such importance as to enhance considerably such inferior land as this, at such a distance from harbour frontage and railway station, must have time to acquire trade and population, which in this case cannot be expected in twenty or even fifty years.

Although it is necessary to safeguard the public interest in all such matters, it would seem that in event of the opening of a railway and port, possible interference with public requirements for settlement through this leasehold for a long term has been somewhat over-estimated; and in view of the probable benefit to result from establishing such an important industry, it may be held that a lease under stringent conditions as to uses, &c., might be granted.

Manager's evidence.

It is noted that it was stated at the Board meeting that the Company declined to accept modification of the application. Perhaps this resolve might be reconsidered so as to allow of the matter being again brought under notice.

It is shown by the evidence that in respect of natural conditions the land cannot be regarded otherwise than of inferior character; but as it may acquire a comparatively high value by probable surrounding settlement, therefore it is held that an application should not be entertained under the 37th section. For sake of illustration, could the vacant Crown land in the parishes Manly Cove or Broken Bay (which generally is useless for depasturage or cultivation) be regarded as available for lease under this section of the Act. Probably not, on account of possible enhanced value to accrue through proximity to the metropolis.

Of course, in the drafting of section 37, it was not intended to be applied otherwise than to pastoral occupation; such a case as utilising waste lands for such an industry as this was not foreseen.

The Under Secretary.

E. T., 12 October, 1891.

No. 68.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 14 October, 1891.

It being a week yesterday since the directors of the Hemp and Fibre Company had the pleasure of waiting on you, when you promised the Chief Surveyor should make a special report on the land at Bherwerre, I have now the honor to ask you, by instructions from the directors, if the report of the Chief Surveyor has been received by you yet?

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

The report of the Chief Surveyor was furnished and was submitted yesterday. No. 91-6,829, Miscellaneous Leases.—J.P.M., 15/10/91. Mr. De Low,—Please see 91-6,862 enclosed.—J.P.M., 15/10/91.

No. 69.

G. White, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
11, Central Chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney, 16 November, 1891.

Dear Sir,
The directors of this Company, the Hon. Henry C. Dangar, M.L.C., Messrs. J. W. Flood, U. W. Carpenter, R. J. Mackenzie, and George White, propose to call on you on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., respecting the lease of land at Bherwerre, offered to them by the late Minister for Lands, the Honorable J. N. Brunker.

Will you kindly notify me in case the day or hour should be inconvenient for you.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE WHITE.

Submitted.—J.P.M., 17/11/91. Friday, 2-30 p.m.—W.H., 18/11/91. Mr. White informed, 18/11/91.

No. 70.

The Under Secretary for Lands to G. White, Esq.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 18 November, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed to inform you that it will not be convenient for Mr. Secretary Copeland to meet the directors of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company this afternoon, but he will be prepared to interview them on Friday next, at 2-30 p.m.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per R.H.D.)

No. 71.

Minute of the Executive Council.

Subject :—Reserve from sale and lease under section 39 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 November, 1891.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that in terms of section 39 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, the herein defined area of 4,000 acres, in the parish of Bherwerre, county of St. Vincent, be reserved from sale, and from lease other than inferior lease.

HENRY COPELAND.

The Executive Council advise that the land referred to herein be reserved from sale and lease in terms of the Act specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 24/11/91. Minute, 91-66. Approved.—JERSEY, 24/11/91. Gazetted, and Land Agent informed, 24/11/91. Confirmed, 3/12/91.

[Enclosure.]

EASTERN DIVISION.

Land District of Nowra; No. 14,929; county of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, containing an area of about 4,000 acres.

THE Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the east boundary of portion No. 5 of 49 acres, at the intersection with the southern boundary of reserve No. 1,910 for access, notified 3rd July, 1886; and bounded thence by the southern and eastern boundaries of that reserve generally easterly and westerly to the south-west corner of portion 14 of 120 acres; thence by the south, the east, and part of the north boundaries of that portion bearing respectively east, north, and west to the east boundary of portion 34; thence by part boundary north to the south-west corner of portion 39; thence by the south-east and north boundaries of that portion bearing respectively east, north, and west to its north-west corner; thence by the easternmost boundary of reserve 176, notified 10th March, 1886, north to the southern boundary of reserve 1,909, notified 3rd July, 1886; thence by the southern and eastern boundary of that reserve easterly and northerly to the south corner of Jesse Neilsens Rosseu's 100 acres, conditional purchase 90-1; thence by the south boundary of that conditional purchase east to the west boundary of water reserve 165, notified 9th September, 1885; thence by part of that boundary and by the west boundary of village reserve under general notice of 24th December, 1861, bearing south by the south boundary of the last-mentioned reserve east, and by the east boundary of the latter reserve and the east boundary of water reserve 165 aforesaid north to the south-western boundary of railway reserve 168, notified 18th November, 1885; thence by part of that boundary south-easterly to the western boundary of a village reserve under general notice of 24th December, 1861; thence by that boundary southerly and by part of the south boundary of the reserve east to the west boundary of reserve 168 aforesaid; thence by part of that boundary and its prolongation south to the northern boundary of reserve 23A, notified 8th February, 1876 (reserve 23c for defence, notified 30th June, 1884); thence by that boundary bearing generally westerly to the east boundary of portion 5 first mentioned; and thence by part of that boundary north, to the point of commencement,—but exclusive of portions 16 and 17.

[Ms. Leases 91-6,829]

No. 72.

Gazette Notices.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 November, 1891.

RESERVE FROM SALE.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that, in pursuance of the provisions of the 39th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, the land specified in the Schedule appended hereto shall be and is hereby temporarily reserved and exempt from sale.

HENRY COPELAND.

EASTERN

EASTERN DIVISION.

Land District of Nowra.

No. 14,929. County of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, containing an area of about 4,000 acres. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the east boundary of portion 5 of 49 acres, at the intersection with the southern boundary of reserve 1,910 for access, notified 3rd July, 1886; and bounded thence by the southern and eastern boundaries of that reserve generally easterly and northerly to the south-west corner of portion 14 of 120 acres; thence by the south, the east, and part of the north boundary of that portion bearing respectively east, north, and west to the east boundary of portion 34; thence by part of that boundary north to the south-west corner of portion 39; thence by the south, east, and north boundaries of that portion bearing respectively east, north, and west to its north-west corner; thence by the easternmost boundary of reserve 176, notified 10th March, 1886, north to the southern boundary of reserve 1,909, notified 3rd July, 1886; thence by the southern and eastern boundaries of that reserve easterly and northerly to the south-west corner of Jcs. Neusen Rosseu's 100 acres, conditional purchase 90-1; thence by the south boundary of that conditional purchase east to the west boundary of water reserve 165, notified 9th September, 1885; thence by part of that boundary and by the west boundary of village reserve under general notice of 24th December, 1861, bearing south by the south boundary of the last-mentioned reserve east, and by the east boundary of the latter reserve and the east boundary of water reserve 165 aforesaid, north to the south-western boundary of railway reserve 168, notified 18th November, 1885; thence by part of that boundary south-easterly to the western boundary of a village reserve under general notice of 24th December, 1861; thence by that western boundary southerly and by part of the south boundary of the reserve east to the west boundary of reserve 168 aforesaid; thence by part of that boundary and its prolongation south to the northern boundary of reserve 23A, notified 8th February, 1876 (reserve 23c for defence, notified 30th June, 1884); thence by that boundary bearing generally westerly to the east boundary of portion 5 first mentioned; and thence by part of that boundary north, to the point of commencement,—but exclusive of portions 16 and 17.

[Ms. Leases 91-6,829]

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 November, 1891.

RESERVE FROM LEASE OTHER THAN INFERIOR LEASE.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that, in pursuance of the provisions of the 39th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, the land specified in the Schedule appended hereto shall be and is hereby temporarily reserved and exempt from lease other than inferior lease.

HENRY COPELAND.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Land District of Nowra.

No. 14,928. County of St. Vincent, parish of Bherwerre, containing an area of about 4,000 acres. The Crown lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the east boundary of portion 5 of 49 acres, at the intersection with the southern boundary of reserve 1,910 for access, notified 3rd July, 1886; and bounded thence by the southern and eastern boundaries of that reserve generally easterly and northerly to the south-west corner of portion 14 of 120 acres; thence by the south, the east, and part of the north boundaries of that portion bearing respectively east, north, and west to the east boundary of portion 34; thence by part of that boundary north to the south-west corner of portion 39; thence by the south, east, and north boundaries of that portion bearing respectively east, north, and west to its north-west corner; thence by the easternmost boundary of reserve 176, notified 10th March, 1886, north to the southern boundary of reserve 1,909, notified 3rd July, 1886; thence by the southern and eastern boundaries of that reserve easterly and northerly to the south-west corner of Jcs. Neusen Rosseu's 100 acres, conditional purchase 90-1; thence by the south boundary of that conditional purchase east to the west boundary of water reserve 165, notified 9th September, 1885; thence by part of that boundary and by the west boundary of village reserve under general notice of 24th December, 1861, bearing south by the south boundary of the last-mentioned reserve east, and by the east boundary of the latter reserve and the east boundary of water reserve 165 aforesaid, north to the south-west boundary of railway reserve 168, notified 18th November, 1885; thence by part of that boundary south-easterly to the western boundary of a village reserve under general notice of 24th December, 1861; thence by that western boundary southerly and by part of the south boundary of the reserve east to the west boundary of reserve 168 aforesaid; thence by part of that boundary and its prolongation south to the northern boundary of reserve 23A, notified 8th February, 1876 (reserve 23c for defence, notified 30th June, 1884); thence by that boundary bearing generally westerly to the east boundary of portion 5 first mentioned; and thence by part of that boundary north, to the point of commencement,—but exclusive of portions 16 and 17.

[Ms. Leases 91-6,829]

No. 73.

R. J. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),

Sir,

173, Pitt-street, 25 November, 1891.

The Board of this Company will be glad to have an interview with you to-morrow (Thursday), the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of consulting with you as to the details of the lease of the land at Bherwerre.

I have, &c.,

R. J. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary.

Inform I can see them on Friday, at 2:15, not before.—H.C., 25/11/91. Writer informed, 25/11/91. Interview postponed until Friday, 4th December, 1891, at 11 o'clock. Verbal directions.—W.D.B., 27/11/91.

No. 74.

No. 74.

The Under Secretary for Lands to R. J. Mackenzie, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 November, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 25th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands will meet your directors relative to details of lease of land at Bherwerre on Friday next, at 2.15 p.m., but will be unable to do so before that time.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per H.C.)

No. 75.

Draft Agreement submitted by G. White, Esq.

Lease of land at Bherwerre to the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited).

Sydney, 27 November, 1891.

It is agreed between the Honorable the Minister for Lands and the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), as respects the land at Bherwerre, in the county of St. Vincent, for a lease of which the Company has applied.

1. That a lease of the said land, less that portion of it lying to the south-east, as marked on the map, shall be granted to the Company for twenty years, under clause 37 of the Land Act, on the following terms and conditions, viz. :—

2. That the rental to be paid to the Government by the Company shall be 1d. per acre per annum for the first seven years, and 2d. per acre per annum for the remaining thirteen years.

3. That all mineral rights shall be reserved to the Government; but in the event of the land, or any portion of the land, being resumed or used for mining or mineral purposes, the Company is to be compensated for such land, or portion of land, as may be resumed. In the event of the parties hereto failing to agree as to the amount of such compensation, the same shall be referred to arbitration in the usual manner.

4. That the land leased to the Company shall be used by it for the purposes for which the Company has been formed and registered, *i.e.*, for the growth and production of hemp and fibres and hemp and fibre-producing plants, and for extracting hemp and fibre from such plants, and for manufacturing and dealing with the products of such plants in accordance with the Articles of Association of the said Company, and that the Government shall have power to resume the land if it should not be used by the Company for the purposes aforesaid.

5. That the Company shall not have the power to sublet the land, except for the purpose of getting the land more speedily under cultivation with fibrous plants than the Company itself might be in a position to do, and thus to give employment to many men who would work in co-operation with the Company and further its objects; and the Company shall have power to sublet such portions of the land as may be required for the purpose of furthering and developing the general work and objects for which the Company has been formed, especially for the establishment of industries connected therewith or allied thereto.

No. 76.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 18 December, 1891.

TENDERS FOR A LEASE UNDER SECTION 37 OF THE CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1889, OF INFERIOR CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under section 37 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, tenders will be received at this office not later than 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 19th day of January next, for a lease of about 4,000 acres of inferior Crown land, in the parish of Bherwerre, county of St. Vincent, at Jervis Bay. Subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts, and the Regulations now in force.

1. The upset annual rental will be 1d. per acre for the first seven years of the lease, and 2d. per acre for the remainder of the term.

2. In the event of any tender being accepted, the lease will be granted to the tenderer who offers the highest annual rent, and shall have a term of twenty years from the date of notification of acceptance of the tender, and shall be subject to the reservation of mining rights, and also to the expenditure of not less than £3 per acre on or in connection with the land during the first five years of the lease, or in default thereof, at the end of five years after granting of the lease, all lands not in use for the purpose for which the lease shall be granted shall be liable to forfeiture, and in such case shall revert to the Crown without compensation.

3. The lessee shall have no right to sublet the land at any higher rent, or on any other conditions than those under which the lessee holds such land from the Crown.

4. On the lease being granted, the land will be surveyed at the cost of the lessee.

5. Any tender may, for sufficient reasons, be rejected and fresh tenders may be called for if deemed necessary; and no tender need necessarily be accepted.

6. Upon the expiration of the lease (unless a renewal be granted), or in the event of forfeiture for non-compliance with any of the conditions, all improvements of a permanent character shall become the property of the Crown without compensation.

7. The first year's rent and survey fee must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer within sixty days from notification of demand. The rent for each succeeding year to be in paid in advance, on or before the 18th January; if not so paid, or in the event of any of the conditions not being complied with, the lease will be liable to forfeiture.

8. Tenders must be in Form 55, as prescribed by the regulations under the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and must be addressed to the Under Secretary for Lands, endorsed "Tender for Lease of Inferior Crown

Crown Lands, Land District of Nowra," and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of £2 as deposit on tender has been lodged with the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, or Crown Land Agent, Nowra. Tenders may be lodged at the office of the Department of Lands, Bridge-street, or may be transmitted thereto by post so as to reach the head office not later than noon of the day mentioned.

9. Tracings of the land proposed to be leased can be seen at the offices of the Local Land Board, Goulburn; Land Agent, Nowra; and at the Inquiry Branch, Lands Department, Bridge-street, Sydney.

HENRY COPELAND.

No. 77.

Tender for Lease.

[Crown Lands Act—Regulation No. 223.]

Tender for lease, under section 37 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, of inferior Crown lands.

NOTIFICATION having been published in the *Government Gazette* of 18th December, 1891, that it is intended to let by tender the land specified in Schedule hereto, as inferior lease for twenty years, I hereby offer an annual rent of 1d. per acre for first seven years, and 2d. per acre for remainder of said lease of inferior lands.

Herewith is a receipt, showing that the sum of £2 has been paid to the Treasury at Sydney, as deposit hereon, and £20, survey fee.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Block, Portion, or Area.	Date of Gazette notice.	Area.	Land District, County, and Parish.	Rent or License Fee offered.
About 4,000 acres	18th December, 1891.	About 4,000 acres...	Nowra; St. Vincent; Blerwerre.	1d. per acre for first seven years. 2d. per acre for the remaining thirteen years.

REMARKS—(Further Particulars, such as will lead to identification of land tendered for): As per plan exhibited.

Signed this 19th day of January, 1892,—

For the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited),
UNNI W. CARPENTER, Chairman,
R. J. MACKENZIE, Secretary,

No. 11, Central Chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

To the Under Secretary for Lands.

Opened this day.—W.H., H.C., 19/1/92. Tenders opened 19th January, 1892.—W.H. Recommended for acceptance.—H.C. Approved.—HENRY COPELAND, 20/1/92. Receipt, No. 1,877, in favour of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited), for £22 (£2 deposit, and £20 for survey fee) returned this day.—R.H.D., 3/2/92.

No. 78.

Office Memorandum.

Section 37, Crown Lands Act of 1889—Lease by tender of inferior Crown lands.—The Australian Hemp and Fibre Company's Tender.

It is a question whether the purpose of the lease is to be announced.

The "conditions" make no mention of a "purpose," but Act 2 recites, "Not in use for the purpose for which the lease shall be granted."

From this it would seem the purpose of the lease should be announced; otherwise the phrase above quoted can have no application, and will, perhaps, tend to a nullity of the whole transaction.

Perhaps "The growth and cultivation of hemp and fibre-producing plants" will answer as the purpose.

Submitted for instructions—special.

R.H.D., 25/1/92.

F.H.W., 25/1/92. The purpose may as well be specified in the notification of the lease.—W.H., 27/1/92. Approved.—H.C., 27/1/92. Forwarded to the District Surveyor for survey in accordance with Ministerial approval on paper 91-6,829, Miscellaneous Leases.—J.P.M. (for Under Secretary), B.C., 5/2/92.

In reply to Mr. White's remarks in his letter of 6th October, 1891 (Miscellaneous Leases, 91-6,622) concerning suggestions by me at the last moment in contravention of my previous statements, I cannot allow this to be said by Mr. White, without saying it is not true. These papers show that my objection from the first was to locking up these lands, 20 miles only from a terminal railway and close to Jervis Bay, for so lengthy a period as twenty years. I believe it was not in the public interest to do so; and believing this I should have been unfaithful to the Government and unworthy of my position not to have expressed that opinion. Moreover, the area to be leased now is very different from that originally applied for.—J. W. DEERING, District Surveyor, 8/2/92. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Arnheim for survey. In carrying out this instruction it is to be remembered that the land is not for alienation, but only for lease; still the lease is for twenty years, and the marking is to be permanent. All previous measurements may be adopted. Trees had better be marked broad-arrow over L at corners, as shown upon accompanying litho., and at any other places that may appear to be desirable locally. The reserves 23A, also 23c 1,909 and 1,910, should be permanently staked, and trenched at about every 10 chains.—J. W. DEERING, District Surveyor, 8/2/92.

Returned for reference, in accordance with directions of 7th March, 1892.—FRED. ARNHEIM, Licensed Surveyor, 9/3/92.

No. 79.

Question and Answer, Legislative Assembly.

Wednesday, 27 January, 1892.

Question.

- (9.) SPECIAL LEASES NEAR JERVIS BAY:—MR. CARRUTHERS asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—
- (1.) Have any proposals or applications been made recently to the Government for a special lease of any Crown lands in the vicinity of Jervis Bay?
 - (2.) If so, what are the terms of such proposal or application?
 - (3.) Does the Government intend to grant any special leases of such land, and upon what terms and conditions?

Answer.

Mr. COPELAND answered,—

- (1 and 2.) Yes, and refused, as I deemed it advisable in the public interest to call for tenders for leasing the land as inferior Crown lands under the 37th clause of the "Crown Lands Act of 1889."
- (3.) I will lay upon the Table of the House a copy of the notice calling for tenders. A lease has now been granted to the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company (Limited).

No. 80.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 2 February, 1892.

LEASE OF INFERIOR CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Lease has, in accordance with the 37th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, been granted of the undermentioned land for the purpose of "The growth and cultivation of Hemp and Fibre-producing plants."

1. The balance required to complete the rent to 1st February, 1893, must be paid to the Colonial Treasurer on or before the 2nd April. The rent for each succeeding year to be paid in advance, on or before the 1st February; if not so paid, or in the event of any of the conditions not being complied with, the lease will be liable to forfeiture.

2. The lease shall have a term of 20 years from this date, and shall be subject to the reservation of mining rights, and also to the expenditure of not less than £3 per acre, on, or in connection with the land during the first five years of the lease, or in default thereof, at the end of five years after granting of the lease, all lands not in use for the purpose for which the lease is granted shall be liable to forfeiture, and in such case shall revert to the Crown without compensation.

3. The lessee shall have no right to sublet the land at any higher rent, or on any other conditions than those under which the lessee holds such land from the Crown.

4. Upon the expiration of the lease (unless a renewal be granted), or in the event of forfeiture for non-compliance with any of the conditions, all improvements of a permanent character shall become the property of the Crown without compensation.

5. The lease is granted subject to all the conditions under which Tenders were invited in the *Government Gazette*, No. 801, of 18th December last.

HENRY COPELAND.

LAND DISTRICT OF NOWRA.

No. of Lease.	Reg. No. of Papers.	Lessee.	Address.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Annual Rent for first 7 years of the Lease.	Annual Rent for the remaining 13 years of the Lease.	Amount of Deposit lodged with Tender.		Amount now required to complete the rent to 1st Feb., 1893.
									Amount.	Date of Payment.	
1	Ms. Ls. 92-454	The Australian Hemp and Fibre Co. (Ltd.)	173, Pitt-street, Sydney.	St. Vincent	Bherwerre	Acres About 4,000.	£ s. d. 10 13 4	£ s. d. 33 6 8	£ s. d. 2 0 0	1892. 18 Jan. ...	£ s. d. 14 13 0

No. 81.

Question and Answer, Legislative Assembly.

Tuesday, 16 February, 1892.

Question.

- (8.) SPECIAL LEASE AT JERVIS BAY:—DR. ROSS asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—
- (1.) Has anything been done in the way of leasing by tender or otherwise a portion of land (4,000 acres) at Jervis Bay, near Nowra; if so, when, by whose authority, at what rental, on what terms, to whom, and for what purpose?
 - (2.) Is it true that the District Surveyor and Local Land Board have declined to sanction or approve of a lease of the land being granted, and for what reason?
 - (3.) Is it usual to withdraw such a large area of valuable land in the Central Division from settlement or alienation, especially in the midst of a thickly populated and important coast district, and was the land at any time open for lease or conditional purchase; if not, why not?
 - (4.) Will he have any objection to lay a copy of all letters, papers, and other documents, &c., having reference to this matter upon the Table of this House; also, the report of the District Surveyor, and the evidence taken before the Land Board, and their decision on the matter?

Answer.

Answer.

MR. COPELAND answered,—

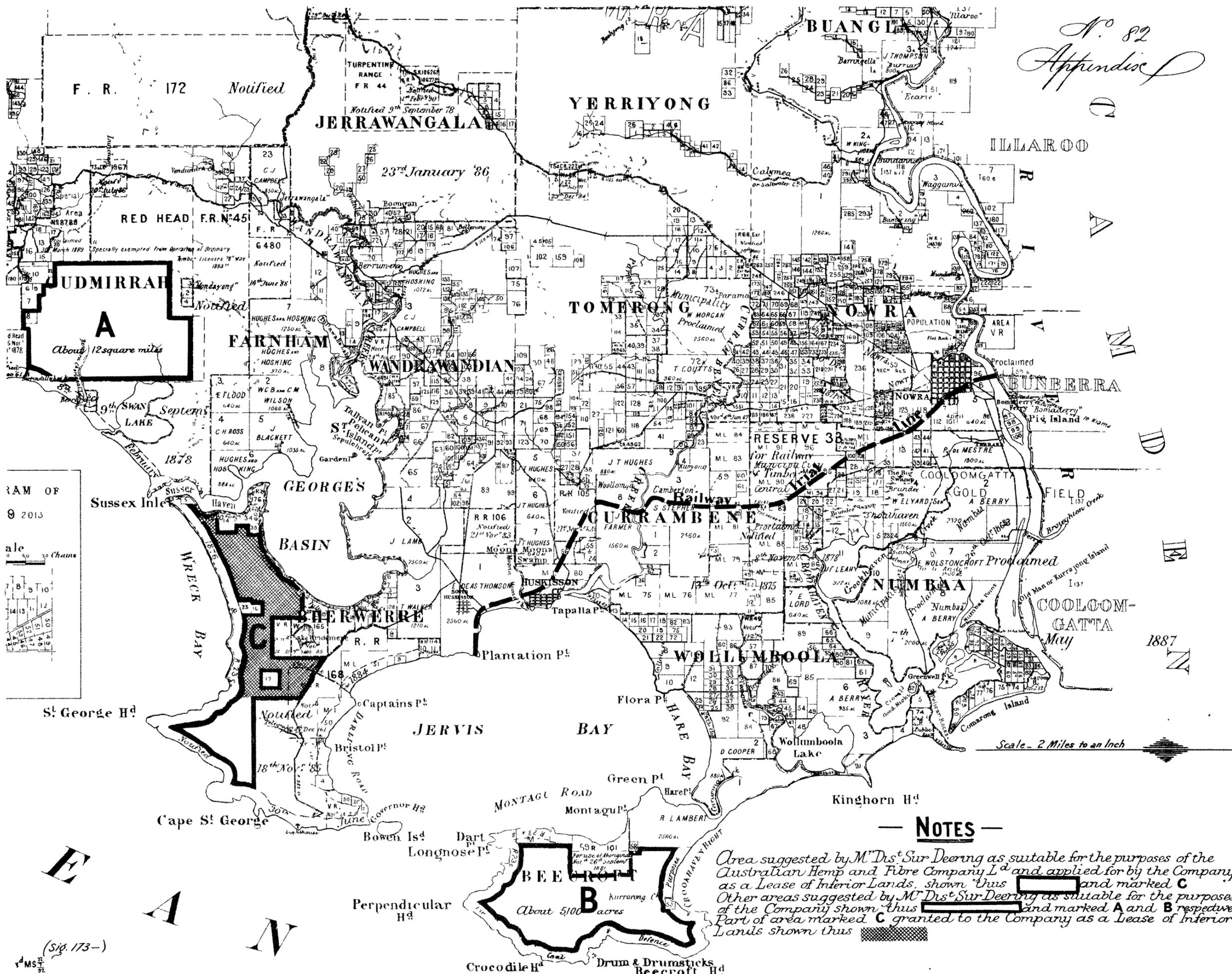
(1.) I beg to inform the Honorable Member that the papers in the case are at present with the District Surveyor, but I may refer him to the reply given by me to Mr. Carruthers on the 27th ultimo, and to the copy of the notice calling for tenders for this land, laid upon the Table of the House on the same day.

(2.) Neither the District Surveyor nor the Local Land Board have power to sanction or approve of such a lease being given.

(3.) The land is not in the Central, but in the Eastern Division, and on the sea coast, and is of such a barren description that it has not even been held under pastoral lease or occupation for many years. The land has been open to conditional purchase since the Lands Act of 1861 came into force.

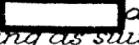
(4.) There will be no objection to lay copies of all the papers on the Table, if moved for in the usual manner.

[One plan.]



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NOTES

Area suggested by M^r Dist^r Sur Deering as suitable for the purposes of the Australian Hemp and Fibre Company L^{td} and applied for by the Company as a Lease of Interior Lands, shown thus  and marked C
Other areas suggested by M^r Dist^r Sur Deering as suitable for the purposes of the Company shown thus  and marked A and B respectively
Part of area marked C granted to the Company as a Lease of Interior Lands shown thus 

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SPECIAL AREAS IN THE WAGGA WAGGA AND HAY LAND DISTRICTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11th February, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

A Return (*in part*), showing,—

- “ (1.) All lands withdrawn from reserve and proclaimed special areas in the Wagga Wagga and Hay Land Board Districts.
 “ (2.) Correspondence (if any) from lessees, agents, or reputed owners of runs on which lands proclaimed, or about to be proclaimed, special areas were situated, offering prices or suggesting that certain prices should be placed on the land.
 “ (3.) Reports of licensed or staff surveyors, or other officers employed by the Government, as to the value of land about to be proclaimed special areas.
 “ (4.) Reports of District Surveyors as to the value of such lands.
 “ (5.) The final price fixed by the Minister.”

(*Mr. Gormly.*)

RETURN (*in part*) of Special Areas in the Wagga Wagga and Hay Land Board Districts, in pursuance of Order of the Legislative Assembly of 11th February, 1892.

Papers.	Number of Special Area.	Area in acres.	County.	Parish.	Land District.	Withdrawn from Reserve No.	Correspondence.	Reports.	Final price by Minister.
Misc. 86- 4,684	No. 1	3,032	Mitchell	Brewarrina.....	Wagga Wagga	354.....	Herewith	Herewith	£ s. d.
83-25,640	.....	224	Wakeol..	Woorooma.....	Deniliquin ..	387.....	Nil	..	2 0 0
86- 8,023	2,031	2,769	Townsend	Narrama.....	..	1,020 and 1,020a.....	Herewith	..	2 10 0
Aln. 86- 1,726	2,322	321	Urana ..	Morundah ..	Urana	675 and 676 .....	..	..	3 0 0
..	2,323	019	..	Bingagong ..	..	675 and 676 .....	..	..	3 0 0
1,843	2,324	469	..	Cocketgedong ..	..	675 and 676 .....	..	..	2 10 0
..	2,325	494	..	Watt .....	..	675 and 676 .....	..	..	2 10 0
..	2,326	548	..	..	..	675 and 676 .....	..	..	2 10 0
..	2,327	201	..	Cocketgedong ..	..	675 and 676 .....	..	..	2 0 0
1,793	2,330	463	..	Finlay .....	..	950 .....	..	..	2 0 0
Misc. 86-13,481	2,331	257	..	Urangeline ..	..	949 and 830 ..	..	..	2 10 0
..	2,332	339	..	Finlay .....	..	949 and 830 ..	..	..	2 10 0
14,254	2,338	2,264	..	..	..	049 and 830 ..	..	..	1 10 0
..	2,334	850	..	Urangeline ..	..	049 and 830 ..	..	..	1 10 0
10,733	2,385	3,025	Denbom..	Mulwala, &c. ..	Corowa.....	104 and 104a ..	..	..	2 0 0
2,772	2,483	722	Townsend	Purdanina ..	Deniliquin ..	2,548 .....	..	..	2 0 0

178—A

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £56 0s. 6d.]

Papers.	Number of Special Area.	Area in acres.	County.	Parish.	Land District.	Withdrawn from Reserve No.	Correspondence.	Reports.	Final price by Minister
Misc. 86-10,779	2,434	640	Sturt	Howlong	Hay	199 and Extensions, 483 and 2,020	Herewith	Herewith	C s. d. 2 0 0
"	2,435	1,690	"	"	"	199 and Extensions, 483 and 2,020	"	"	2 0 0
"	8,436	4,240	"	"	"	199 and Extensions, 483 and 2,020	"	"	2 0 0
"	16,002	2,443	Boyd	Ranandra	Narrandera	3,145	Nil	"	1 15 0
"	15,979	2,447	Urana	Wallandoo	Urana	1,862	Herewith	Nil	2 0 0
"	13,188	2,570	Hume	Richmond	Corowa	823	Nil	Herewith	2 0 0
"	13,567	2,531	Bourke	Lachlan	Wagga Wagga	821	Herewith	"	1 15 0
Aln. 86-3,491	2,533	1,943	"	Gannan	"	303	"	Nil	2 10 0
Misc. 86-21,380	3,014	3,206	Denison	Mulwala	Corowa	103 and 103 Extension 130a	"	Herewith	2 0 0
"	88-13,467	7,750	"	"	"	103 and 103 Extension 130a	"	"	4 0 0
"	7,196	6,968	Goulburn	Jerra Jerra	Albury	1,177a, 1,743	Nil	"	2 0 0
"	1,555	6,977	Selwyn	Glenken	"	2,313	Herewith	"	2 0 0
Aln. 88-1,915	7,011	150	Bourke	Kindra	Wagga Wagga	218 and 218a	Nil	"	1 15 0
"	292	7,012	Hume	Baraja	Corowa	997, 7,565	"	"	2 10 0
Misc. 88-12,732	7,984	"	"	"	"	967, 7,565	"	"	4 0 0
Aln. 88-3,542	7,021	1,326	Wakool	Mallan	Deniliquin	3,123	Herewith	"	2 5 0
Misc. 88-9,140	7,067	1,163	"	Whymoul	"	3,779 and 3,789	Nil	"	1 15 0
"	9,872	7,144	Selwyn	Glenken	Albury	Forfeited C.P.	"	"	1 10 0
"	2,294	7,181	Urana	Hastings	Urana	5,681	"	"	2 0 0
Aln. 87-3,547	7,187	274	"	Cadell	"	1,205	"	"	2 0 0
"	5,551	7,188	Mitchell	Yarabee	Narrandera	1,314	Herewith	"	2 0 0
Misc. 87-3,436	7,190	160	"	Boroc	Deniliquin	257 and 257 Extension	"	"	1 10 0
"	3,436	1,171	"	Morago	"	257 and 257 Extension	"	"	1 15 0
"	3,358	600	Denison	Boonmooomana	Corowa	106, 1,080, 1,519, and 3,147	"	"	3 10 0
"	ra-pro-claimed, 7,969	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	545	Hume	Baraja	"	106, 1,080, 1,519, and 3,147	"	"	2 0 0
"	7,270	890	"	Baraja, &c	"	106, 1,080, 1,519, and 3,147	"	"	2 0 0
88-11,069	7,726	890	"	Baraja	"	106, 1,080, 1,519, and 3,147	"	"	3 10 0
"	14,356	900	Denison	Boonmooomana	"	106, 1,080, 1,519, and 3,147	"	"	3 10 0
"	87-4,210	7,294	"	Languny	"	2,936, 1,460, 100a Extension	"	"	2 0 0
"	88-15,408	8,133	"	"	"	491 and 491a	Nil	"	1 15 0
"	36-5,189	7,806	Wynyard	Book Book	Wagga Wagga	3,018 and 1,562	Herewith	"	1 10 0
Aln. 88-2,895	7,841	1,918	Bland	Wallandry	Cootamundra	1,205	"	"	2 5 0
Misc. 88-4,533	7,409	1,564	Urana	Broomo, &c.	Urana	1,204	"	"	2 5 0
"	8,513	2,275	"	Bundure	"	107	"	"	1 15 0
"	10,264	7,450	Harden	Bongongoolong	Gundagai	107	"	"	3 0 0
Aln. 88-3,908	7,528	82	Mitchell	Cuddell	Narrandera	990 Extension	"	"	2 0 0
"	88-4,321	7,529	Bland	Narrabarra	Cootamundra	2,372	"	"	1 10 0
"	4,426	7,532	Wynyard	Ellerslie	Tumut	1,717	Nil	"	2 0 0
"	3,048	7,549	Wakool	Miranda	Hay	4,018	Herewith	"	1 10 0
Misc. 88-4,339	7,609	2,248	Bourke	Kindra	Wagga Wagga	218a and Extension	"	"	1 10 0
"	87-3,039	7,610	Mitchell	Edgehill	"	2,069	Nil	"	1 15 0
Occ. 88-2,516	7,626	2,334	Boyd	Waddi	Narrandera	179 South Extension	Herewith	"	1 15 0
Aln. 88-4,535	7,689	1,938	Wynyard	Borambuta	Wagga Wagga	374	"	"	2 5 0
Misc. 88-12,045	7,692	8,300	Wakool	Bookit, &c.	Deniliquin	1,114a and exten., and 402	"	"	2 0 0
"	10,636	7,693	"	Bookit	"	1,114	"	"	2 0 0
"	14,525	8,004	Bland	Tumbleton	Cootamundra	2,161	"	"	3 0 0
"	14,522	8,005	Mitchell	Ashcroft	Wagga Wagga	Forfeited C.P.	Nil	"	2 0 0
"	14,456	8,041	Urana	Morundah South	Urana	"	"	"	2 0 0
"	12,140	8,115	Wakool	Jimaringie	Deniliquin	2,125 and 549	Herewith	"	3 0 0
"	11,504	1,420	"	"	"	2,125 and 549	"	"	1 10 0
Aln. 88-6,957	8,180	2,021	Wynyard	Mundarlo	Gundagai	176	Nil	"	5 0 0
"	8,181	488	"	"	"	176	"	"	1 10 0
"	6,497	8,301	Bourke	Derry, &c.	Wagga Wagga	212a and exten., 398 and exten., and 2,012	Herewith	"	2 10 0
Misc. 88-12,138	8,510	1,733	Wakool	Wetuppa	Deniliquin	1,737, 2,125, and parts 3,103	"	"	1 10 0
"	15,782	1,393	Urana	Clear Hill	Urana	3,019a	"	"	2 0 0
"	13,154	8,587	Denison	Denison	Corowa	2,555 and 2,556	"	"	2 10 0
"	"	8,588	"	"	"	2,555 and 2,556	"	"	1 10 0
Aln. 89-618	8,736	165	Bland	Wallandry	Cootamundra	Nil	"	"	1 10 0
Misc. 89-4,489	9,020	130	Goulburn	Cookardina	Albury	2,833	Nil	"	2 0 0
"	4,152	9,031	Hume	Morven	"	619	"	"	1 10 0
"	16,718	10,265	Bourke	Methal	Wagga Wagga	Forfeited C.P.	"	"	1 15 0
"	18,266	10,483	"	Bransalgan	"	No reserve	"	"	2 0 0
"	12,096	10,965	Cooper	Willumbong	Narrandera	9,648	Herewith	Nil	3 0 0
90-5,378	11,348	779	Denison	Toocunwal	Corowa	109	Nil	Herewith	4 0 0
"	2,349	11,687	Clarendon	Nangus	Gundagai	"	"	"	2 15 0
"	4,390	11,611	Bland	Carambi	Cootamundra	2,938	"	"	2 0 0
"	9,339	12,138	Bourke	Bungambul	Wagga Wagga	Forfeited C.P.	Nil	"	1 15 0
"	10,451	12,272	Buccleuch	Adjungbilly	Tumut	"	"	"	1 15 0
"	9,648	12,325	Hume	Buckargingah	Albury	1,925	"	"	3 0 0
Aln. 90-5,420	12,335	130	"	Castlestead	"	1,331	Herewith	"	4 0 0
Misc. 90-3,135	12,477	504	Goulburn	Mountain Creek	"	3,574	Nil	"	3 0 0
"	10,453	12,499	Bland	Boginderra	Cootamundra	2,052	"	"	2 0 0
"	10,401	12,690	Urana	Hastings	Urana	931 and 931 exten.	Herewith	"	2 10 0
"	"	12,691	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 0 0
"	12,399	2,061	"	Jerilderie North	"	769	"	"	2 0 0
"	15,365	13,002	Bland	Gidgingidgubung	Cootamundra	11,233 and 11,970	Nil	"	2 5 0
"	15,060	13,003	"	Narrabarra	"	11,966	"	"	1 15 0
"	"	15,004	"	"	"	11,966	"	"	2 0 0
"	16,488	13,033	"	Temora	"	1,018 and 13,964	Herewith	"	2 10 0
"	15,958	13,051	"	"	"	11,963	Nil	"	2 0 0
"	"	13,052	"	Temora, &c.	"	11,963	"	"	2 0 0
"	12,217	13,063	Goulburn	Jerra Jerra	Albury	531, 604, and 650	Herewith	"	3 10 0
"	10,161	13,154	Wynyard	Adelong	Gundagai	Gold-fields reserve and temporary common	"	"	3 0 0
91-886	13,460	494	Selwyn	Tumbarumba	Albury	11,954, 11,955, 11,956	Nil	"	1 10 0
"	13,407	543	"	"	"	11,954, 11,955, 11,956	"	"	1 10 0
"	13,463	295	"	Burra	"	11,954, 11,955, 11,956	"	"	2 0 0
"	763	892	Bland	Wallandry	Cootamundra	1,394	"	"	1 15 0
90-5,683	13,600	405	"	Temora	"	Gold field reserve and 1,983	"	"	2 0 0
91-2,577	13,638	200	Bourke	Beaconsfield	Wagga Wagga	Forfeited C.P.	"	"	2 0 0
"	2,580	640	Mitchell	Wanberrina	"	"	"	"	2 0 0
C.S. 91-6,200 Dep	13,718	601	Townsend	Gulamong	Deniliquin	987	"	"	2 10 0
Misc. 91-3,071 Dep	13,764	40	Goulburn	Vautier	Albury	2,230	Herewith	"	4 0 0
"	3,160	13,783	Wynyard	Book Book	Wagga Wagga	489	Nil	"	3 0 0
"	2,169	13,823	Hume	Bulgandry	Urana	1,461 and exten.	Herewith	"	2 10 0
Aln. 91-3,926	13,947	347	Wakool	Jimaringie	Deniliquin	11,593	Nil	"	1 10 0
Misc. 91-9,125 Dep	14,907	553	Mitchell	Ashcroft	Wagga Wagga	6,700 and 12,215	Nil	"	2 0 0
"	10,678	307	Bourke	Lupton	Narrandera	8,299	"	"	2 0 0
"	7,270	14,497	Townsend	Kerranakoob	Deniliquin	1,701 and 11,168	Herewith	"	2 0 0
Occ. 90-3,050	12,545	640	Cooper	Brobenbah	Narrandera	273 and 2,938	Herewith	"	2 0 0
C.S. 90-1,345	11,432	60	Selwyn	Mundaroo	Albury	Forfeited C.P.	Nil	"	2 0 0
Misc. 90-8,913	12,270	440	Clarendon	Billabong	Cootamundra	6,575 to 6,578	"	"	1 15 0
91-1,344	13,598	121	Wynyard	Hindmarsh	Tumut	12,274	Herewith	"	1 10 0

Special Area.

Sir,

Camp, Weraí Run, 31 August, 1883.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plans of three portions of land, containing 132 acres 1 rood, numbered 80 and 81, in the parish of Woorooma, county of Wakool, applied for by Lachlan McBean, under the 23rd section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and surveyed in accordance with instructions dated the 24th February, 1883, No. 70.

Improvements, portion 80, £13 15s.; viz.: Ringbarking, £4; fencing, £9 15s. Portion 81, nil. The country comprises open plain and ringbarked box forest, and is best adapted for pastoral purposes: loose clay soil; no permanent water. Situated on the Woorooma River; date of survey, 18th June, 1883.

I have, &c.,

The Surveyor-General.

M. J. CALLAGHAN,
Licensed Surveyor.

It is submitted for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands, that the parts of reserve 387 from sale, and 299 from lease, subdivided in accordance with ministerial decision (*vide* Mis. 83-447, enclosed), be now cancelled.—G. LEWIS (for the Surveyor-General), 31/12/85. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area No. 1—Reserve 354.

Sir,

Survey Camp, near Wagga Wagga, 19 August, 1885.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, sketch showing proposed forest reserve in the parish of Brewarrina, county of Mitchell, inspected by me on the 18th August, 1885, in accordance with instructions dated 17th April, 1883, No. 151, to Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton, and transferred to me 11th August, 1885. Misc. 83-5,039, and sketch herewith.

I would recommend that the whole of the land shown within green edging on sketch herewith, be proclaimed a forest reserve.

The part south of the Old Man Creek, including measured portions 95 and 96, is thickly timbered with pine, a good proportion of which is sound, mature timber.

The land north of the Old Man Creek contained a quantity of good gum timber, and as I understand an application has been made to have it proclaimed a forest reserve, I would suggest that it be included in this reserve, as shown on sketch.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR H. BRAY,
Surveyor.

Forwarded to the Surveyor-General, 19th August, 1885, with a recommendation that Mr. Bray's suggestion be acted upon and recommend the reserve for preservation of timber be duly notified.—C. F. BOLTON, District Surveyor.

(Ms. 85-21,788.)

3 November, 1885.

In view of the report and of the recommendation of District-Surveyor Bolton, it is submitted for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands, that the area within green edge on lithograph, containing 6,258 acres, be notified as a forest reserve, as requested by the Mining Department on Mis. 83-5,039, enclosed, and that the parts of water reserves Nos. 353 and 354 affected be cancelled.

The proposed reservation is situated partly within the leasehold, and partly within the resumed area, of the Brewarrina holding, Land Board and Land District of Wagga Wagga.

G. LEWIS

The Under Secretary for Lands.

(For the Surveyor-General).

In my opinion this is a case in which it would be a public wrong to proclaim this area as a forest reserve. The whole of the land contained in this reserve is within what is now the resumed area.

To make a forest reserve of it, it would be practically to secure by a lease one-half of Brewarrina Run to the lessee, and the other half to him by a forest reserve. This I shall not do. I notice by the papers that the lessee of the run has moved for this reserve to be proclaimed a forest reserve. This may have been upon public grounds, but I think if so the lessee is mistaken in his view of the question. The whole of this reserve No. 354 is at once to be cancelled, and thrown open for settlement.—J. P. ABBOTT, 20/11/85.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 4 March, 1886.

With reference to the revocation of reserve No. 354, parish Brewarrina, county Mitchell, notified on 6th February, 1886. I do myself the honor to inform you that portion of the land embraced in such reserve was reported on Mr. Surveyor Bray's letter of 19th August, 1885, No. 44, sent to head office on 19th August, 1885, in connection with your instructions of 17th April, 1883, No. 83-151, to report on an application by George Faithfull for a timber reserve in the parishes of Buckingham and Brewarrina, county Mitchell. Herewith I forward a letter from Mr. Faithfull relative thereto. Letters from M. G. Faithfull, dated 2nd March, 1886, enclosed. And recommended as a timber reserve.

I am, &c.,

The Surveyor-General, Sydney.

C. F. BOLTON,
District Surveyor.

Dear Sir,

Brewarrina, 3 March, 1886.

I observe that water reserve No. 354, in the parish of Brewarrina, is to be thrown open to sale. Part of this reserve has been applied for as a timber reserve, and should I think be reserved for that purpose, viz.: that portion south of a line east from the south-east corner of portion No. 64, parish of Buckingham, to the Old Man Creek, bounded from thence on the north by Old Man Creek. I draw your attention to this, as you may have overlooked the matter.

I am, &c.,

GEO. FAITHFULL.

There is not a timber reserve on this run.

Sir,

85-16,159 Mis.,
G. Faithfull.

Sir,

10 March, 1886.

We would draw your attention to the papers noted in the margin, and request that the reserve for preservation of timber may be gazetted as advised by the District Surveyor and another surveyor.

We would point out, the surveyor after a careful investigation reported on the necessity of this being made a timber reserve, and yet when the lessee applied to ringbark the reserve, the Minister for Mines refused on the ground that the timber was required in the public interest, and yet when reported by two surveyors that the reserve should be made for the preservation of timber, Mr. Abbott said it was not required, and ought to be cancelled in the public interest and thrown open at once for selection, and this without ever having been near the land. Had Mr. Abbott visited the land we could have understood him differing in opinion—not to take the whole responsibility on himself in the face of reports, simply because it would appear that the lessee asked for it to be made a reserve.

We would ask your careful consideration of the fact of the case, and request if any action is taken it may be done within sixty days from 6th February, otherwise the opportunity will be lost.

Yours, &c.,

BLOMFIELD AND DICKSON.

Sir,

Sir,

Brewarrina, via Wagga Wagga, 20 March, 1886.

Having observed in the *Gazette* that water reserve No. 354, in the parish of Brewarrina, in the county of Mitchell, is to be revoked on the 8th of April next, I have the honor to inform you that, being valuable land, situated about 13 miles from Narrandera, and having 1 mile frontage to the Murrumbidgee River, also a creek running over 3 miles through the reserve, if this reserve was subdivided, as you might think fit, and submitted to auction, it would realise considerably more to the Treasury than by throwing it open to selection. I am myself prepared to bid for the same if the upset price is fixed at £2 per acre. That portion of the reserve south of the Old Man Creek has been applied for, and should, I think, be gazetted a forest reserve, there being no timber reserve on Brewarrina Run.

Yours, &c.,

GEO. FAITHFULL.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands, Sydney.

Dear Sir,

Australian Club, 30 June, 1886.

If the reserve on Brewarrina Run, mentioned to-day, is submitted to auction, I will bid for very nearly, if not quite all of it, at the upset price of £2 per acre.

I am, &c.,

GEO. FAITHFULL.

C. Oliver, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Brewarrina, via Wagga Wagga, 20 March, 1886.

As one of your constituents, I write to inform you of a matter which should be brought to your notice, viz., that water reserve No. 354, situated on this run, is to be revoked on 8th April next. In the first place, I think it is rather hard lines that so large a reserve on such a small run as this should be thrown open in such a bad season as this, especially as so many large runs have a number of reserves. But the chief thing, it appears to me is, that at a time like this the Government should endeavour to obtain as much for the land as possible.

Now, if the reserve were subdivided and submitted to auction, I would myself bid £2 per acre for it, and I think the upset price should not be less. A great number of people hold the same idea.

It must be noted that the said reserve has 1 mile frontage to the Murrumbidgee and 3 miles to the Old Man Creek, and is about 13 miles from Narrandera, so that it is really a valuable piece of land. As it now stands, it is simply making a present of £2,560 to the man who shall draw the prize at the end of five years, without any benefit to the country. If submitted to auction there will doubtless be many buyers, and the country will have the benefit of it.

If you will draw the attention of your colleagues to the above matter, I feel sure they will have the matter carefully considered and have the land appraised by a competent person.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE FAITHFULL.

This land to be proclaimed a special area, at £2 per acre, to be open to selection in portions not exceeding 160 acres each.—H.C., 27/3/86.

A.

Gentlemen,

Deniliquin, 16 March, 1886.

We, the undersigned, respectfully beg to direct your attention to the following facts, viz. :—

“That on the 6th February last a valuable reserve, containing 2,444 acres, situated on the Tuppall resumed area, in the parish of Narrama, county of Townsend, was revoked by proclamation in the *Gazette*, and will be open for selection on the 8th of April.

“That under one portion of the 24th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 it is possible for the whole area to be taken up by one man.

“That there is a proviso in the said section which empowers the Minister, under certain circumstances, to make the reserve a special area.

“That if the Minister decides upon making the reserve a special area, only 160 acres will be allowed to each selector.

“That the land is exceedingly valuable for agricultural purposes, and it may be mentioned as a proof that such is the case, that a quantity of wheat grown in the locality about two years ago, was shipped to England, and realised about 4d. per bushel above the average of the colonial wheat sold in the English market that year.

“That in view of such being the case, and seeing that the alienation of the land in 160-acre blocks only would tend to increase the population much more than would the alienation of such a valuable area to one person.

“ We

"We respectfully suggest that steps be taken to promptly represent the case to the Minister, with a view of having the reserve proclaimed a special area within the meaning of the provisional clause section 24 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1884.

"And we also desire to respectfully point out the necessity of watching the revocation of similar reserves in this district with the same object, for the reason that the establishment of industrious population on these small but valuable areas would be conducive to the best interests of the town and district.

"We have also respectfully to point out that the revoked reserve here referred to is situated only about 15 miles from Deniliquin, and that many persons who are known to be *bona-fide* selectors have expressed the wish that the area be cut up into such portions as are referred to in the proviso of the 24th section.

"We are, &c.,

"HENRY WILLIAM HUNTER.

[Here follow 29 more signatures.]

"The Mayor and Aldermen, Deniliquin Town Council."

B.

Dear Sir,

Deniliquin, 23 March, 1886.

I enclose you herewith a counter petition, largely signed by selectors and others, to the one forwarded to the Municipal Council, praying to have the reserves Nos. 1,020 and 1,020A, Narrama, Townsend, thrown open under the special area clause.

The other petition was got up by James Watson, and many who signed did not know what they were doing. It was represented to them that the petition was for the purpose of getting a larger amount of selectors on the reserve than would be the case if left as it at present stands, whereas the people who originated the movement did so in the interests of Mr. Brown, the squatter, of the Tuppal Run.

The land is situated about 20 miles from here, and is not adapted to be dealt with under this clause.

There is no water, and it is utterly impossible for any man to live on 160 acres in that locality. This reserve was originally applied for by Mr. Brown to be put up to auction, but when auction sales were done away with he commenced to improve the ground, and there are now somewhere about £1,000 worth on the land.

I also hold that the Council illegally acted in considering the petition at a special meeting, when it was called for "the final dealing with the gas question, and other matters." That is what was on my notice-paper, and I hold, and objected at the meeting, that "other matters" did not clearly define the business intended to be transacted, as per sections 104 and 105 of the Municipalities Act, 1867. I never heard a word of this petition until it was put on the table, and the Mayor said he would take the opinion of aldermen as to whether it would be considered or not. I objected, but was the only dissident, and as there were eight against me I stood no chance.

Since the petition was received by the Council it has been taken away from the Council Chambers, and has laid in Evans' shop, and signatures have been added to the document, to wit, Messrs. Heriot and Hetherington, a course which I think is *ultra vires*, as the document once going to the Council belonged to them, and not to any individual alderman. Two others have been asked to sign, viz., Messrs. A. Mayger and H. Hawkins, but they refused.

In addition to the petition, I enclose a statement from several who signed Watson's, setting forth that they were not aware of the intentions of the document, and three others who signed, but do not want their names again brought forward, are now convinced of the error they have made.

Selectors are very wrath about it, and Mr. Chanter, who has charge of Watson's petition, will find some day that he never made a greater mistake in his political career than he did when he took this matter in hand.

This petition has only been three days in getting signed, and I am sorry that the shortness of time prevented my getting more signatures of selectors. Mr. Cheriton would have signed it, but I cannot get to see him.

I would further refer you to next Thursday's *Chronicle*, as Mr. Mayger is up in arms, and will have an article in the *Chronicle* of the 25th.

I am, &c.,

A. JAMESON.

R. Barbour, Esq., M.P., Sydney.

If the Minister requires it, I can get a petition signed by at least 400 selectors and farmers, protesting. Special areas are meant for valuable agricultural and arable lands, not to be found far from towns and water.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 19 March, 1886.

We, your petitioners, respectfully approach you, to draw your attention to the following:—

1. That on 6th February, 1886, reserve 1,020 and reserves 1,020A and 1,020B, parish Narrama, county Townsend, were revoked as per *Gazette* notice of that date.
2. That in all there are 2,440 acres, which will be open for selection on the 8th April.
3. That at a meeting of the Deniliquin Municipal Council held last evening, a petition signed by some half dozen townsmen was presented, asking the Council to co-operate in getting these reserves named as special areas, although no notice of any such proceeding was given to Aldermen, the meeting having been called for quite another purpose.
4. That the Council by a majority agreed to co-operate with the petitioners as prayed by them for the purpose of having the land proclaimed a special area.

Now, therefore, we, your petitioners, humbly pray that you may not be pleased to advise His Excellency the Governor to proclaim the above-mentioned reserves as special areas, for the following reasons:—

- (a) Many of those who signed the petition were not fully aware of the intention of the document, or the provisions of the 24th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.
- (b) One hundred and sixty acres of land is of no use to any selector on the reserves mentioned, or in any part of this district without water frontage and special features.
- (c) The land is heavily improved and selectors would, in addition to paying 30s. per acre, have also to pay for improvements.

(d)

- (d) Land immediately adjoining and fully improved has been sold during the past five years at 27s. 6d. per acre, and during the last month conditionally-purchased land 16 miles south of Deniliquin realised 25s. per acre, and 1,200 acres 12 miles west of Deniliquin on the Edward's River was withdrawn at 30s. per acre, therefore it is not at all likely that selectors will pay 30s. and also for the improvements.
- (e) If the land is opened under the special areas provisions it will not be selected at all, and consequently will remain in possession of the pastoral lessee.
- (f) If in an amendment of the Act provisions were made for conditionally purchasing not exceeding 500 acres in the Central Division under the Special Area clause, such would be taken advantage of in this district providing that there are special natural features and advantages.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands.

We are, &c.,

THOMAS IRVING, J.P.

[Here follow 56 more signatures.]

Special Area 2,031.

Sir,

Town Council of Deniliquin, 22 March, 1886.

I have the honor, by direction, to state that in a supplement to the *Government Gazette*, No. 78, page 926, and dated 6th February last, it is notified that a valuable reserve, No. 1,020, and extensions 1,020A and 1,020B, containing 2,444 acres, situated on the Tuppall resumed area, in the parish of Narrama, county of Townsend, has been revoked, and will be open for selection at the expiration of sixty clear days from date of notification, say the 8th April next.

In connection with this matter, I beg to enclose petition presented to this Council, the prayer of which has been acceded to, and the signatures to same attested to by the Mayor and aldermen, and to respectfully request that you will at once endeavour to have the reserve referred to proclaimed a special area under clause 24 of the Land Act, 1884.

I have, &c.,

J. G. EVANS,

Mayor.

J. M. Chanter, Esq., M.L.A., Parliament House, Sydney.

Urgent. Let papers in this case be brought in at once.—H.C., 25/3/86.

Let this land be again reserved from sale with a view to its subdivision into special areas of 160 acres each approximate. The District Surveyor should be instructed to carry out this work immediately, and report on character of soil and capabilities.—H.C., 27/3/86.

C.

20 April, 1886.

RESERVES 18, 19, and 20 in the county of Townsend, parish of Narrama, were, on the 31st March last, notified pending subdivision, for the purpose of the land being subdivided for special areas, and the subdivision is now being carried out.

It is reasonable to suppose that the survey will be completed within two months, and it will therefore be desirable to notify the revocation of the reservations in order that the land may be available for alienation at the expiration of sixty days, which is the period which must elapse before this cancellation can take effect.

C.O.

Approved.—H.C., 3/5/86.

D.

Land Agent, Deniliquin,

Reserves Nos. 18, 19, and 20, parish of Narrama, county Townsend, cancelled 8th May, 1886, will, owing to technical error, be re-notified as reserves to-morrow, and will therefore not be open to selection on the 8th proximo.

Give full publicity, post notice outside your office, and, if possible, cause a local paragraph to appear.

86-12,391, U.S.

Telegram sent, 28/6. 86-850.

Telegram from Hay, addressed to Under Secretary Lands, Sydney.

New South Wales, 6 April, 1886.

Re subdivision of reserves, parish Narrama, for special areas, there are improvements effected prior to July, 1876, reputed to be worth over £160. In such cases, should an area commensurate with value be measured, or should the area be restricted to 160 acres. Please reply to-day. Surveyor on road.

R. M'DONALD,

District Surveyor.

As the improvements upon portion 47 are alleged to have been made prior to July, 1876, and are valued at £500, portion 47 may stand as surveyed, provided it does not interfere with a judicious subdivision of the other portions. In that event, another portion of equal area, and covering the improvements, may be surveyed. Improvements on the other portions are reported to have been made in January, 1878, and therefore need not be allowed to interfere with the subdivision.—H.C., 7/4/86.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 10 May, 1886.

Adverting to your telegram, dated the 4th instant, directing me to state by whom the improvements on reserves Nos. 12, 11, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, parish of Narrama, county of Townsend, I have the honor to report that the lessees (Brown and McFarland) of Tuppall pastoral holding inform me that these improvements embraced by the above reserves were effected at their expense.

I have, &c.,

J. BROUGHTON,

Surveyor.

R. M'Donald, Esq., District Surveyor, Hay.

Sir,

Sir,

Sydney, 6 August, 1886.

Some months since I presented a petition from residents of Deniliquin, praying that the Narrama Reserve, situated on the resumed portion of Tuppal Run, in the district of Deniliquin, might be proclaimed a special area. This has been done (see *Gazette*, July 17th). I am astonished to see in *Gazette*, July 23th that you have advertised this reserve to be sold by auction.

Now, sir, in the event of these lands not being selected prior to that in small areas (and I do not think they will be, as the price is too high), I sincerely trust you will cancel the notice authorising these lands to be sold by auction, as that would enable interested persons to buy one or two of them only, and in such positions as to render the balance useless to others. Far better to let the reserve revert to its original position and be selected in the ordinary manner.

My constituents are up in arms about this matter, and if you sell these lands by auction will cause them to blame me for being the cause for having asked you to proclaim them special areas in the first place. Let me urge you to cancel the notice to sell by auction, and, if the land is not selected as special area, either re-convert it to its original position or reserve it until the law can be amended in regard to special areas. Under the circumstances, as there is so much bother over this particular reserve if, as I said before, it is not selected in small areas, then re-convert it and let it be selected as a whole as quickly as possible, as the people are clamouring for land. Your earnest consideration and reply will much oblige.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. CHANTER, M.P.

I can only administer the land as it at present stands, and I do not think it would be judicious to throw these lands open to selection on payment of 2s. per acre, when I understand they are likely to be purchased for cash at £2 to £3 per acre. Instructions should, however, be sent to the Land Agent that in the event of any attempt being made of peacocking the lots that he must withdraw the land from sale, and he should state his intention of doing so before commencing to sell.—H.C., 6/9/86.

Sir,

Moama, 14 September, 1886.

Enclosed please find copies of resolutions passed at a large public meeting at Wamboota, protesting against the sale of lands by auction. It is needless to reiterate my previous statements to you concerning this question, but I would again respectfully urge you to reconsider your decision, and withdraw these lands from sale. The people in this portion of the Colony are strongly opposed to the system of selling lands by auction, and are crying out bitterly against the practice. Knowing by bitter experience how it prevents the settlement of a proper class upon the land, I, therefore, on their behalf, again respectfully appeal to you to withdraw these lands, and you will earn the lasting gratitude of the people.

Your early and favourable reply will greatly oblige.

Yours, &c.,

J. M. CHANTER.

The Hon. the Minister of Lands.

Sir,

Wamboota, 13 September, 1886.

At a public meeting held here this day, the following resolutions were unanimously passed and ordered to be transmitted to you.

Proposed by Mr. Denny; seconded by Mr. Pitty,—

That this meeting strongly protests against the action of the Minister of Lands in proclaiming the various reserves special areas placing a high price upon them, and then finally disposing of them by auction sale, as being calculated to increase the already large estates, and prevent *bona-fide* settlement on the remaining Crown lands.

Proposed by Mr. Pitty; seconded by Mr. Smith,—

That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the hon. the Minister of Lands, through Mr. J. M. Chanter, and that the Minister be requested to withdraw the lands from auction sale.

I have, &c.,

The Honorable the Minister of Lands.

HENRY HOLSCHIER,

Chairman of Meeting.

Mr. Chanter may be informed that for the reasons already stated, both in former correspondence and in Parliament, I do not feel justified in withdrawing these lands from auction.—H.C., 21/9/86. Mr. Chanter, M.P., informed, 21/9/86.

Special Areas 2,322 to 2,327 inclusive.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 22 April, 1886.

We have the honor to apply, on behalf of Messrs. Watt and Thomson, that the measured portions of land in reserves 675 and 676, parishes of Cocketgedong and Watt, county Urana, and within the resumed area of the Cocketgedong Run, be submitted to public auction.

Our clients are prepared to pay £2 per acre for the land.

We have, &c.,

WILSON AND RANKIN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 16 July, 1886.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your B.C. of 18th May last, conveying instructions to me to report as to the propriety of revoking and alienating reserve Nos. 675 and 676, parishes Cocketgedong and Watt, county of Urana, and in reply I do myself the honor to inform you that I do not think that the interests of the public would be in any way prejudiced by the revocation and alienation of those reserves, as the land which they were intended to preserve access to has since been alienated.

There will be also a large area remaining in hands of the Crown within travelling stock reserve 987, which passes through the parishes herein alluded to. The land comprising reserves Nos. 675 and 676, is open

open plain, 160 acres of which could not be profitably occupied as a farm, but it possesses a special value to the holders of the adjacent lands, and would no doubt bring 40s. per acre if set apart as a special area and submitted to auction at that upset price.

Land has been measured in areas exceeding 160 acres. However, there does not appear to be anything in the 24th section of the Land Act to prevent larger areas being alienated by auction within a special area.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 2,330.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 8 June, 1886.

On behalf of Mr. R. Raud, we beg to intimate that he is prepared to purchase reserve 950 if offered at auction, at £2 per acre. The said reserve is situated in parish Finlay, county Urana.

We have, &c.,

WILSON AND RANKIN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Referred to the District Surveyor for report as to whether there is any objection to the cancellation and sale of this reserve.—C.O., B.C., 28/6/86.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 14 July, 1886.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your B.C. of the 26th ultimo conveying instructions to me to report on the propriety of revoking and alienating reserve No. 950, parish Finlay, county Urana.

And in reply, I do myself the honor to inform you that I do not think there is any longer a necessity for retaining that part of reserve 950, comprising portions Nos. 29 and 57, parish Finlay. Though 160 acres of the land in question would not suffice to support a family, yet the land possesses a special value to adjacent landholders, and would, if submitted to auction, bring 40s. per acre. A question, therefore, suggests itself as to whether the land should be disposed of as ordinary land by conditional purchase, as a rule represents less than 40s. per acre, or whether it should be dealt with as a special area. The portions contain $227\frac{3}{4}$ acres and $235\frac{1}{2}$ acres respectively, and might, therefore, be deemed necessary to subdivide the land into areas not exceeding 160 acres each. If it is to be alienated as a special area, such a course would involve expense and delay, whereas the land would sell as readily as now measured.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

This report is specially submitted. If recommended the revocation of the reserve as to portions 29 and 7 on certain terms.—R.H.D., 15/7/86. The land may be offered at auction at 40s. per acre, and also proclaimed a special area at that price. If conditionally purchased before date of sale it may be withdrawn.—C.O., 17/7/86. Approved.—H.C., 19/7/86.

Descriptions are enclosed for cancellation of part of reserve 950, within portions 29 and 67, and for the proclamation of same as special area as requested. The area has been previously submitted for cancellation as approved on papers Miscellaneous 84-2,371 on 19th May, 1884.—G. LEWIS (for the Surveyor-General), 19/7/86. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Areas 2,331, 2,332, 2,333, and 2,334.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 31 May, 1886.

On behalf of Mr. R. Raud we beg to intimate that he is prepared to purchase reserves 830 and 949 (Murrumbidgee), situated on the resumed area of Mohonga Run, Central Division, if offered at auction at £2 per acre.

It is, of course, understood that any improvement purchase claims to which he is entitled will be allowed him at the ordinary rate.

We have, &c.,

WILSON AND RANKIN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Referred to the District Surveyor for report as to whether the public interest demands that the reserves should be retained.—C.O., B.C., 4/6/86.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 14 July, 1886.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your B.C. of the 4th ultimo, conveying instructions to me to report as to the propriety of revoking and alienating reserves Nos. 830 and 949, county of Urana, and in reply I do myself the honor to inform you that owing to the adjacent lands to which they have intended to preserve access to having now been alienated there does not appear to be a necessity for retaining them any longer, and their alienation would not prejudicially affect the public interests.

The land is not of such a quality that 160 acres of it could be profitably occupied as a farm, or would otherwise yield sufficient to support a family. However, it possesses a special value to the adjacent landholders, and would no doubt meet a ready sale if submitted to auction at 40s. per acre, or a proportion of it might be taken as additional conditional purchases to adjacent conditional purchases at that upset price.

The land has been subdivided, with a view of alienation, and some of the portions exceed 160 acres in extent. (*Vide* Cat. U. 1,286-1880 and U. 2,050). However, there does not appear to be anything in the 24th section of the Act to prevent alienations by auction of areas exceeding 160 acres, though conditional purchases are restricted to that area.

The part shown on Cat. 2,050, as proposed to be retained as a reserve should still be withheld from alienation.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, 24 August, 1886.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. M. O'Connell, and would respectfully request that you will furnish me with the information required, as Mr. O'Connell resides where he receives his mail but once a week, and he wishes the information at an early date, you would oblige by letting me have the information with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY.

Inform Mr. Gormly, M.P., that the land, with the exception of portion 30, parish Morundah South, and 45, parish of Morundah, which are applied for in virtue of improvements, was, on the 25th instant, notified as a special area at the same upset price, as it will be offered for auction if not selected.—C.O., 27/8/86.

Dear Sir,

Urangeline, 22 August, 1886.

I have been requested to ask you whether the upset prices placed on the several lots on reserve 949, parish Finlay, county Urana, will prevent them from being selected. The unimproved lots (some of them) have an upset price of £2 10s. per acre, most of the rest £1 10s. per acre. I will illustrate my meaning. Lot A, portion 22, 346 acres, has an upset price of £1 10s., whilst the improvements on it are valued at over £300. Lots B, C, D, and E, being portions 24, 25, 26, have for upset price £2 10s. per acre respectively. Lot F portion has an upset price of £2 per acre. All these lots are situated in the parish of Finlay, county Urana, on reserve 949, and (with the exception of the first named allotment A, portion 22, which, as I stated, has improvements valued at over £300) are unimproved in any way. If you will kindly find out at the Lands Office the reason why the upset prices are so high on the unimproved blocks you will much oblige.

Many persons here think that the land has been valued so high in order to give the Minister an excuse for proclaiming special areas.

Yours, &c.,

MICHL. O'CONNELL.

James Gormly, Esq., M.P., Sydney.

P.S.—The land is of a middling description.

Special Area 2,385.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 June, 1886.

I have been requested by the Progress Committee, Mulwala, to apply for the revocation of the undermentioned reserves, No. 104, Mulwala Run.

I have, &c.,

J. HAILES.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Extract from Miscellaneous 86-2,727.

I HAVE been given to understand that land at or near Yarrowonga, in Victoria, near Mulwala, and nearly similar in quality to the land within reserve 104A, is valued at about £3 per acre. I can, therefore, recommend that this reserve be proclaimed a special area, and that the upset price be £2 per acre.

J. H. WOOD,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

For approval. The deposit and instalment to be 4s. and 2s. respectively.—C.O., 17/5/86. Approved.—H.C., 17/5/86.

Sir,

Public Works Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 13 August, 1886.

I enclose extract of a letter to me from the Secretary, Goonambil Progress Committee, relative to reserves and selections, and shall be glad if you will let me know if anything can be done in the matter.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

[Enclosure to extract referred to.]

- (ii) I beg to draw your attention to a reserve running through Clear Hill, Wangamong, Bull Plain, thence to Mulwala. All unnecessary reserves thrown open for selection, and in blocks of sufficient area to enable a settler to effect a living by, and as 2,500 acres is the maximum area allowed, we consider it ridiculous to divide land into such small portions as 160 acres.
- (iii) That adjoining residence should constitute priority of claim, and that a resident should be allowed to enlarge his holding to the maximum area.
- (iv) That in the event of two measured portions touching at right angles, as per sketch in margin, they should be considered adjoining one another, providing there be means of access to and from each.

Earnestly praying that you will use your best endeavours to forward our views on the subject.

I have, &c.,

C. D. STEWART,

Hon. Secretary, Clear Hill and Goomal.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 4 December, 1886.

On behalf of Mr. Alex. Sloane, we have respectfully to request that cancelled reserves 104 and 104A may be submitted to auction sales with as little delay as possible. These reserves are situated in the county Denison, parishes Mulwala and Saverlake; they were cancelled on 16th October.

Our client is prepared to purchase the whole or any parts of the reserve at the price named in the special area proclamation.

We have, &c.,

WILSON AND RANKEN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, Corowa, 21 January, 1887.

Sale of the
30th March, 1887;
Lots G, H, K, N,
O, P, Q, R, and
S.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the sale of Crown lands to be held at Corowa on the 30th March, as per *Gazette* notice of the 17th instant (No. 39), and beg most respectfully to inform you that the lots advertised for sale as noted in the margin are now nearly all held as conditional purchases.

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary for Lands.

FRANK G. BATTYE,
Crown Land Agent.

Submitted. The above lots be withdrawn as requested.—E.C.M., 29/1/87. Yes.—C.O., 31/1/87.

Special Area 2,433.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 2 December, 1885.

In the county Townsend, parish of Purdaminna, there is a small reserve of 72 acres 3 roods, which is of no use as a reserve, and it is reserved from sale and lease; it adjoins portion 103, of 150 acres.

One of my constituents, who lives close by, would like to get it as an additional conditional purchase or a conditional lease, and in that case I suppose it would require the reserve to be cancelled. If it is considered inadvisable to cancel the reserve, I suppose if he applied for to lease it by tender, that it would be gazetted, and tenders called for it.

I am informed that it is within the leasehold boundary, but is, of course, not in the lease, being reserved from lease and sale.

The Hon. The Secretary for Lands.

Truly yours,
ROBT. BARBOUR.

The District Surveyor might, perhaps, be requested to report as to the advisableness of cancelling the reserve from lease, with a view to the land being offered at auction as an annual lease, or whether the retention of the reserve in the public interest is still necessary, as, if not, it might be thrown open to conditional purchase, as desired.—W.H., 5/12/85. The Under Secretary.

Referred to Mr. District-Surveyor Wood for report.—C.O., B.C., 7/12/85. Inform Mr. Barbour, M.P. Done, 7/12/85. District Surveyor, Hay.—V.C. Received, 11/12/85. D.S.O., Hay. Mr. Surveyor Broughton for report.—R. McDONALD, D.S., 15/12/85. No. 85-42. To Mr. District-Surveyor McDonald, with my report No. 22, of 6/2/86.—JOHN BROUGHTON, Surveyor.

The Under Secretary, Department of Lands,—I do not think sufficient reasons have been advanced to warrant the retention of the reserve from sale. It is not probable that any great amount of traffic will ever be attached to the Hill Plain Railway Station; Deniliquin, the principal town of the district, is nearer than Hill Plains. It should be pointed out that there is a reserve from sale and lease (about 640 acres), No. 579, with frontage to Wakool River, about 1½ miles R.L.S. No. 2,548.—R. McDONALD, District Surveyor, 11/2/86.

Under the report of the District Surveyor the reserve from sale and lease may be cancelled. As no doubt the land is of special value, it may, probably, with advantage be declared as special area at 40s. per acre, and if not selected within a reasonable period, offered at auction at that price.—C.O., 22/2/86.

Approved.—H.C., 9/6/86. I do not consider this land worth more than 30s. per acre.—JOHN BROUGHTON, Surveyor, 29/6/86.

The portion of land referred to has been measured as No. 104, containing 72 acres 3 roods, parish of Purdaminna, county of Townsend. Descriptions for revocation and of the portion as a "special area" are enclosed herewith. A tracing from parish map is furnished herewith. The original plan is at the Surveyor-General's Office. Mr. Surveyor Broughton is of opinion that the land is not worth more than 30s. per acre.—ROBERT McDONALD, District Surveyor, 7/7/86. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Areas 2,434, 2,435, 3,436.

Extract Report.

Licensed Surveyor Lockhart to The District Surveyor at Hay.

Sir,

Hay, 10 December, 1885.

* * * * *
W.R. 2,020, notified 26th July, 1880.—I would recommend that this reserve be retained as it is a valuable watering-place. Should it be deemed advisable to revoke it, I would recommend it being classed as a special area with a value of 35s. per acre, and would draw attention to my letter No. 85-69, to the Surveyor-General, which gives Messrs. Armstrong Brothers a claim to purchase 225½ acres, being value of tank W.R. 199 and its northerly extension.

I would recommend the revocation of these reserves, except that portion of water reserve 199, situated between the Murrumbidgee and a point 40 chains north of present road, which I am of opinion should be retained for the benefit of travelling stock. The revoked portion of the reserve south of portion No. 28, parish of Howlong, I would submit to your notice for classification as a special area with a value of £2 per acre. Proximity of railway line and alienation of surrounding land is cause of increased value. It would be advisable to retain a frontage road down eastern boundary of reserve of at least 3 chains, forming part of a road which must shortly be opened between Carrathool and the back portion of Wardry and Howlong Runs.

W.R. 483, notified 22nd August, 1871.—I would recommend the revocation of this reserve, except that portion of it between the river and a point 40 chains north of the road, and would class the revoked portion as special area with same value, and for same reasons as quoted in last paragraph. It is most essential that a portion of this reserve be retained for travelling stock as, being on a boundary fence between two runs, it is usually made a camping place.

R. 2,020.—Recommended that this reserve be made a special area.—R. McD., District Surveyor, 21/12/85.

Recommended

Recommended that the portion of W.R. 199, within the following boundaries be revoked, and be declared a special area. Commencing at the south-west corner of portion No. 23, parish of Howlong; thence by a line southerly to the south-east corner of portion No. 22; thence east to western boundary of No. 20; thence north to the south-east corner of portion No. 28.—R McD., District Surveyor, 21/12/85.

R. 483.—Recommended that the part of the reserve northerly of the northern boundary of portion No. 34, parish of Howlong, and its easterly prolongation be revoked and declared a special area.—R.McD., District Surveyor, 21/12/85.

Sir,

19, Macquarie-place, Sydney, 13 August, 1886.

We have the honor to apply that the portion of the reserve noted in the margin, notified as revoked in the *Gazette* of the 24th July last, and shown by red hatched lines on accompanying lithograph, may be proclaimed a special area and be put up for sale by auction.

If this is done, our clients, the lessees of the run, are prepared to pay at the rate of £2 per acre for same.

Trusting you may see your way to comply with this request,

We have, &c.,

RICHARDSON AND COGHLAN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

19, Macquarie-place, Sydney, 9 September, 1886.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, respecting the case noted in the margin, and in reply beg respectfully to draw your attention to our request contained in our letter of the 13th instant to have portion of reserve, as shown on the sketch furnished you, put up for sale by auction.

Trusting you will give the matter your favourable consideration at an early date,

We have, &c.,

RICHARDSON AND COGHLAN,

Agents for Mills, Neilson, and Smith.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

19, Macquarie-place, Sydney, 9 September, 1886.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, respecting the case noted in the margin, and in reply beg respectfully to draw your attention to our request contained in our letter of the 13th instant to have portion of reserve, as shown on sketch furnished you, put up for sale by auction.

Trusting you will give the matter your favourable consideration at an early date,

We have, &c.,

RICHARDSON AND COGHLAN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

18 January, 1887.

There does not appear to be any reason for deferring survey of special areas Nos. 2,435 and 3,436, parish of Howlong, and it is recommended that subdivision of these areas may be made in conjunction with subdivision of reserve No. 216, as recommended in my letter No. 87-1 of 17th January; also that these special areas may be similarly subdivided in regard to areas.

R. McDONALD,

District Surveyor.

Sir,

19, Macquarie-place, Sydney, 2 August, 1888.

On the 13th August, 1886, we had the honor to ask that the reserve noted in the margin might be sent to auction.

May we now renew our request and state that if put up for sale our clients are willing to purchase same.

Trusting you may be able to see your way to give this matter your early and favourable consideration,

We have, &c.,

BRETT AND COGHLAN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

19, Macquarie-place, Sydney, 20 November, 1888.

We respectfully ask that our request for sale by auction of the reserve noted in the margin may receive early attention. The papers in the case are with the District Surveyor, and if he was authorised to make the case special (it being a matter initiated so long back as the 13th August, 1886) it would be esteemed a great favour.

We have, &c.,

BRETT AND COGHLAN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Hay, 10 August, 1889.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of three portions of land numbered 63, 64, and 65, in the parish of Howlong, county of Sturt, and measured by me on 2nd August, 1889, in accordance with instructions No. 89-51, dated 6th July, 1889.

The country is open cotton-bush plain, and is destitute of timber, except of the south-eastern corner of portion No. 65, where there are some box trees.

The soil is light brown clay of a firm nature.

There is an old five-wire fence across portion No. 63. I was unable to ascertain its age, but it has been recently repaired, and is now in good order; the length of fence is 62.67 chains, and the value £15 per mile, £11 15s. The fence is the property of the lessees of Uardry Pastoral Holding.

A fair upset price per acre would be £2.

I have, &c.,

W. H. FOSTER,

Temporary Salaried Surveyor.

The Acting District Surveyor at Hay.

It

It is recommended that the limit of area of this special area be extended to the maximum under the 1889 Act.—THOS. BROUGHTON, Acting District Surveyor, Hay, 4/11/89.

P.S.—Parts of portions 63 and 64 in the eastern boundary are outside the limit of the special area, and should probably be proclaimed special area if it is intended to retain the special area 2,435.—A. R. GALL (*pro* Acting District Surveyor), 6/11/89.

Sir, Hay, 17 February, 1890.
I hereby make application that the land noted in margin should be regazetted as a special area under the 1889 Act, so that 640 acres can be applied for. Also that the upset price should be one pound ten shillings (£1 10s.) per acre.
Yours, &c.,
The Under Secretary for Lands. ROBERT GIBSON.

Sir, Hay, 17 April, 1890.
In reference to special area 2,434 being water reserve 2,020, parish Livingstone, county Sturt, I have the honor to request that the reclamation of above area, under 1889 Act, should be expedited as early as possible.
Yours, &c.,
The Under Secretary for Lands. ROBERT GIBSON.

Sir, Camp, 20 October, 1890.
In compliance with your instruction of the 1st October, No. 90-106, I have the honor to report that on the 4th of October, 1890, I inspected the country within special area, No. 3,436, parish of Howlong, county of Sturt.
South of the railway line, and for 3½ miles north of it, the country is level open plain, with rich chocolate soil, the remaining land is slightly undulating, and sandy in places, with scattered clumps of box and pine timber, otherwise it is similar to the southern portion of the special area.
There is no water on the land, and its conservation, except on the northern portion of the special area, by means of tanks, will be difficult owing to the level nature of the country.
I estimate the carrying capacity of the land at one sheep to about 2½ or 3 acres.
I am of opinion that it is well worth the price, £2 per acre, placed on it under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.
I have, &c.,
The District Surveyor at Hay. W. NEVILLE SANDALL.

Sir, Hay, 29 July, 1891.
Would you please inform me when the reclamation of the land noted on margin will take place.
Yours, &c.,
The Under Secretary for Lands. ROBERT GIBSON.

County Sturt,
parish Howlong,
Special area,
3,436.

Sir, Hay, 30 April, 1891.
I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of seven portions of land, containing from 454½ acres to 640 acres. Total area, 4,077½ acres, numbered 87 to 89, in the parish of Howlong, in the county of Sturt, within the resumed area of Howlong, pastoral holding, No. 659, measured by me in April, 1891, in accordance with instructions No. 91-7, dated the 2nd February, issued by the District Surveyor at Hay.
The value of improvements are as follows:—Portion No. 83, £3 18s. 3d.; portion No. 84, £8 9s. 6d.; portion 85, £44 12s. 10d.; portion 86, £10 18s. 9d.; portion 87, £88 18s. 6d. Total, £156 17s. 10d.
I have, &c.,
The District Surveyor at Hay. S. A. M'DOUGALL.

Special Area 2,443. Reserve 3,145.

With respect to the part marked B on the sketch, the timbered part has been notified as forest reserve No. 2,526, the remainder being within reserve 3,145, which it is not proposed to cancel, being in the leasehold area, does not appear to require to be re-notified. As to portions Nos. 75 and 76, parish Benandra, which falls within the resumed area of the run, they may, I think, be revoked from reservation, and offered at sale as special areas at an upset price of 35s. per acre, as it would readily sell at that price.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

C. F. BOLTON,
District Surveyor.

Special Area No. 2,447.

Sir, 90, Pitt-street, Sydney, 22 July, 1886.
I have the honor, on behalf of the lessee of the Wallendoon Run, in the county of Urana, to request that the reserve, as per margin, may be cancelled, and the land put up to public auction as a "special sale without competition," and this application is made, as it is considered that if the land is thrown open to conditional sale, the value of it will not be obtained, and in proof of which I am authorised to offer, on behalf of the lessee, the sum of (£2) two pounds per acre.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

I have, &c.,
T. F. WALLER.

Submitted,—The reserve has been notified as revoked, but the revocation has not yet taken effect. Perhaps the land may be declared a special area at 40s. per acre, and steps also taken to bring it forward for auction, if not conditionally purchased.—C.O., 29/7/86.

Approved.—H.C., 23/8/86.

Reserve, 1,862.
8/11/72.

Special Area 2,570.

District Survey Office, Albury, 27 July, 1886.
It is recommended that the defined area specified in margin, and situate in the county of Hume, parishes Richmond and Goombargana, being part of reserve No. 923 for water supply be cancelled, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act, as being no longer required in the public interests. This reserve has been subdivided for sale under the repealed Act. The adjoining land is said to be worth £2 per acre. I can, therefore, recommend that this land be proclaimed a special area, at a minimum upset price of £2 per acre.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

J. H. WOOD,
District Surveyor.

Within resumed area (*vide* description). Recommendation submitted for approval.—F.H.W.
Submitted.—C.O., 29/7/86. R.H.D., 28/7/86. Approved.—H.C., 30/7/86.

Special Area 2,831.

(Misc. 86-15,834.)

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to revoke the reserve particularised in the margin, in the interests of settlement.

Wentworth House, Sydney, 31 August, 1886.

I have, &c.,

JAMES CARROLL,

Agent.

(*Pro* WM. SEYMOUR & CO. AND OTHERS.)

Water reserve 821; notified 18th October, 1876; county Bourke, parish Lachlan; 640 acres.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 21 October, 1886.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your B.C. of the 12th instant, No. 86-123, conveying instructions to me to report on the advisability of revoking reserve No. 821, parish Lachlan, county Bourke, and, in reply, do myself the honor to inform you that, owing to all the surrounding land having been now alienated, I do not see any necessity for retaining reserve No. 821. The land comprising the reserve is of good quality, and suitable for cultivation, and if sold at auction would, I think, bring 35s. per acre. I think, therefore, it might be measured in 160-acre portions, with a view to revocation and alienation. The upset price of 35s. per acre as a special area would not act as great an obstacle to selection as the restriction to so small an area as 160 acres.

I have, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Proposed special area, at 35s. per acre. Recommendation submitted.—R.H.D., 25/10/86. F.H.W. S.F., 26/10/86. Approved.—H.C., 27/10/86.

Special Area 2,833.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 27 October, 1886.

We have the honor to state that it is notified in the *Government Gazette* of 16th October instant that reserve 303, county Bourke, parish of Ganmain, containing 640 acres in Dirty Swamp Plain, has been revoked, and will, in due course, be open to conditional purchase. We desire to point out to you that the land has frontage to the Murrumbidgee, and is valuable, and will probably bring a high price if put up to auction sale. We are aware that the sum of £2 10s. per acre will be bid for it if put up to auction. We submit that, as the land is river frontage, it should be put to auction sale or made into a special area.

Fitzhardinge and Coleman, solicitors, &c.

As the land will be open for selection next month, we respectfully request that the matter may have your early attention.

We are, &c.,

FITZHARDINGE AND COLEMAN.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 3,014, re-notified as 7,750.

Dear Sir,

Mulwala, 10 August, 1886

Referring to your letter of the 21st July last, a copy of which is appended, I am directed by the members of the Mulwala Progress Committee to express the hope that you will be pleased to reserve for further consideration the confirmation of the notification referred to in said letter. The Committee unanimously protest against any subdivisions being made in reserve 103A, Tarramia, and urge that there never existed the least shadow of an excuse for having recourse to such subdivisions, as there is more than sufficient land on the south side of the reserve to camp all the available stock in Riverina. Again, many *bona fide* selectors have been here for months past anxiously awaiting the wished-for moment when the reserve shall be thrown open for selection; but, by the notification of your letter, are now unfortunately doomed to bitter disappointment, inasmuch as the two best portions of the reserve, viz, one of 748 acres, the other of 152½ acres are cut off, thereby debarring the selector from selecting. Further, the members of the Committee desire me to state that they were in perfect ignorance of the notification announcing the proposed subdivisions of reserve 103A until the 7th instant, the date of the local Land Court (which they state was two days later than usual). Consequently, were the Land Court held on the 5th, instead of the 7th, the Committee was prepared to offer such objections as would be fatal to such subdivisions for all time. The Committee, therefore, with confidence appeal to your sense of justice, knowing, as it does, that it is your earnest desire to mete out justice between man and man; that you will be pleased not to confirm the subdivisions of reserve 103A, Tarramia, now or at any future time, unless some tangible reasons be offered in support thereof, which the Committee fail to see at present.

Yours, &c.,

C. A. HOWARD,

Secretary, Mulwala Progress Committee.

T. A. Brown, Esq.,

Chairman, Land Board, Albury.

Special

Dear Sir,

Corowa, 21 August, 1886.

I am directed by the Committee of the Land and Industrial Alliance to express the hope that you will reserve for further consideration the confirmation of the subdivision of water reserve 103A, Tarramia Run,—a copy of such notification enclosed.

The Alliance unanimously protest against any subdivisions being made in reserve 103A for camping or travelling stock purposes, as there is sufficient land on the south side of the reserve to accommodate all the travelling stock of the district.

And I would most respectfully point out that many *bona fide* selectors have been anxiously awaiting the time when this reserve would be thrown open for selection; but by your notification of the 21st July they are doomed to disappointment, as the two best portions of the reserve are cut off.

The Committee desire me to point out that they were in total ignorance of the notification until the 7th instant, and consequently were unable to offer any objections on the 5th instant, as required by the notification.

We, therefore, trust that you will be pleased not to confirm the subdivision until you have taken evidence as to the necessity of such subdivision.

T. A. Browne, Esq.,

Chairman, Local Land Board, Albury.

Yours faithfully,

ALEX. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Mulwala, 1 September, 1886.

I am directed by the members of the Mulwala Progress Committee to express the hope that in your jurisdiction you will be pleased to recommend and impress on the notice of the Honorable the Minister for Lands the immediate necessity of throwing open for selection reserves Nos. 103A, 104, and 105, with as little delay as the urgency of the case demands. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for months past many *bona fide* selectors in and around Mulwala have been anxiously awaiting the wished-for time when these reserves should be thrown open for selection, so as to enable them to create homes for themselves and families.

It is evident from present surroundings, and from the almost primitive state of Mulwala, that some action should be taken to advance the prosperity of the town and district. This, as you are aware, can only be accomplished by encouraging population, and successful population requires the blessings of homesteads. You are doubtless aware of the fact that Mulwala is one of the oldest townships in Riverina, and yet look at it. No helping hand has ever been put forth to aid its progress. It is not, therefore, surprising that it should be as it is. You have the remedy in your hands, and the Committee, having the utmost confidence in your integrity, trust that you will use the power vested in you to aid the advancement of the town and district, viz., by recommending the above reserves to be thrown open for selection, so as to enable the hard-working and industrious selector to make a home for himself and family. The Committee, therefore, rest satisfied in leaving the matter of these reserves in your hands.

I am, &c.,

C. A. HOWARD,

Secretary, Mulwala Progress Committee.

T. A. Browne, Esq.,

Chairman, Land Court, Mulwala.

District Survey Office, Albury, 15 December, 1886.

For revocation.
Areas—475
acres, 3,200
acres, 13 acres 1
rod 16 perches.

For reservation.
105½ acres,
120 acres,
about 3,236 acres,
162½ acres.

It is recommended that the defined areas specified in margin, and situated in the county of Denison, parish of Mulwala, and being reserve 103A, part of reserve 103, and reserve 103 extension, be revoked, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act, and the defined areas in the parishes of Mulwala and Tarramia be reserved from sale for travelling stock and camping, from lease for traffic, and for special area under the 109th, 101st, and 24th clauses of the Crown Lands Act in lieu thereof.

J. H. WOOD,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

The travelling stock reserves referred to have been dealt with by the Local Land Board, and approved of (86-18,917). The additional recommendations made by the District Surveyor are submitted.—H.R.D., 20/12/86.

C.O., 31/12/86. Approved.—H.C., 3/1/87. The District Surveyor, Albury, to suggest price for special area.—R.H.D., 22/1/87. I can recommend that the upset price for this special area be £2 per acre.—J. H. Wood, D.S., 25/1/87. The Under Secretary for Lands. Recommendation submitted.—R.H.D., 24/2/87. F.H.W. Must await legislation in view of decision of Minister of 26/2/87.—S.F., 23/2/87.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 October, 1888.

Portions 160,
161, 162, 163, and
164.

We have the honor to draw your attention to the "special area," as notified in *Gazette* of 1st ultimo, parish of Tarramia, county of Denison, and to point out that the price fixed upon, viz., £2 per acre, is far too low an estimate of the value of this land, which will readily bring fully twice that amount if offered for competition.

We may mention that we are in receipt of a telegram from Mr. H. T. Whitty, lessee of Tarramia holding, wherein he states will guarantee to purchase (the portions as per margin) at £4 per acre, if offered for auction sale at that price; and in view of this, and the likely loss of revenue to the Crown if the price fixed is adhered to, we would respectfully submit that the land be at once withdrawn, so as to have it offered for auction sale at an upset price of £4 per acre.

As soon as we receive Mr. Whitty's letter confirming above-mentioned telegram, we will forward you same, and trust that you will see your way clear to approve of this request.

We are, &c.,

CLARK AND ROWLEY,

Acting as Agents for Mr. H. T. WHITTY.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sir,

With reference to our letter of yesterday's date, *re* special area, in the parish Mulwala, county Denison, as notified in *Gazette* of 1st ultimo, we now beg to enclose letter from Mr. Hy. Whitty, dated 15th instant, guaranteeing to purchase, in the event of their being offered for auction sale, the under-mentioned portions, comprising the "special area," at the prices named, viz. :—Portion 158, of 40 acres, at £4 per acre; portion 160, of 178½ acres, at £4 per acre; portion 161, of 191 acres, at £4 per acre; portion 162, of 262 acres, at £4 per acre; portion 163, of 206½ acres, at £4 per acre; portion 164, of 249½ acres, at £4 per acre. Portion 151, of 320 acres, at £3 10s. per acre; portion 152, of 50 acres, at £3 10s. per acre; portion 153, of 166½ acres, at £3 10s. per acre; portion 154, of 320 acres, at £3 10s. per acre; portion 155, of 320 acres, at £3 10s. per acre; portion 156, of 60 acres, at £3 10s. per acre; portion 157, of 135½ acres, at £3 10s. per acre.

In view of this, we would respectfully submit that the land be at once withdrawn, with a view of having it offered for auction sale at the upset prices as above.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

We are, &c.,

CLARK AND ROWLEY,
Acting as Agents for MR. H. T. WHITTY.

These lands will be open to selection on first of next month, at £2 per acre. If the lands are worth the money stated herein they may be made special areas at that price perhaps. The request here is for auction sale.—R.H.D., 18/10/88. Submitted.

Telegraph to District Surveyor, advising him of this offer, and inquiring whether, in view of the special value which attaches to this land by reason of its proximity to the Melbourne market, and the connection therewith by rail direct from opposite Mulwala, he is prepared to modify his views as already expressed, and to state what value should be placed on the land.

Urge immediate report by wire, in order that due publicity may be given to any new conditions that may be determined.—J.N.B., 18/10/80.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 19 October, 1888.

I have the honor to inform you that the value of land, along the Murray River particularly, in this district has increased in value of late, and I beg to recommend that when reserves are dealt with which have been held over for a considerable length of time the papers be returned to me prior to notification, in order that I may report any increase on the value of the land that may have accrued.

I may state that in one case at Tarramia, the land had increased 100 per cent. between the date of Mr. District-Surveyor Wood's valuation and the date of notification of special area.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Telegram from Wagga Wagga to The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

19 October, 1888.

In reply to telegram the prices of land in special area, parish Mulwala, county Denison, notified 1st September, should be increased at least to those offered by Mr. Whitty, and I am of opinion that his values might be raised.

The land may be reproclaimed as a special area, but at the increased rate of £4 per acre.

J.W.B.

Special Area 6,968.

Sir,

Pitt and Bridge Streets, Sydney, 26 November, 1886.

We are instructed by Mr. F. S. Falkiner to offer 40s. per acre for the reserve No. 1,177, county Townsend, exclusive of the land thereon applied for in virtue of improvements.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

We have, &c.,

DUGUID & CO.

Sir,

Germanton, 28 February, 1887.

In accordance with instructions No. 71, dated 16th December, 1886, I have the honor to report that on the 17th February, 1887, I inspected reserve No. 1,177A in the parish of Jerra Jerra in the county of Goulburn.

The timber thereon which consists of stringybark, box, and gum, is of very inferior quality, being neither suitable for the purpose of sawing nor splitting.

The quality of the land is only medium, being worth about 25s. per acre.

There are no springs nor other permanent water upon the reserve in question.

The District Surveyor, Albury.

I have, &c.,

IRWIN SMITH,
Licensed Surveyor.

The reserve referred to by Mr. Falkiner is probably in the county of Townsend, and he has evidently given the wrong number. I can recommend the revocation of reserve 1,177A, parish of Jerra Jerra, as it is not required in the public interests. I do not recommend a special area. Description for revocation and tracings herewith.—J. H. Wood, District Surveyor, 30/3/87. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Transferred to Mr. L. S. Smith for subdivision into 160-acre portions, he will report also as to the character of land, and say whether, in view of its proximity to Doodle Cooma Railway Station, it should be set apart as a special area.—C. F. BOLTON, District Surveyor, 23/9/87.

Sir,

Germanton, 29 February, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of two portions of land containing 160 acres and 60½ acres, numbered 190 and 191, in the parish of Jerra Jerra, in the county of Goulburn, measured by me for sale on the 15th February, 1888, in accordance with instructions No. 87-130, dated 14th September, to Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton, and No. 87-35, dated 23rd September, to me.

I have to report that at the time of survey, improvements had been effected on portion 190, consisting of some top-rail five-wire fencing, worth £15. Portion 191 was unimproved.

These portions are situated about 10 miles from the Doodle Cooma Railway Station, but I do not think that they should be set apart as a special area, because the land is unsuitable for agriculture. It is, however, very fair for grazing purposes, being open forest ridges, well grassed and timbered, with white box, gum, and stringybark. There is no timber of any value on either of the portions. In all probability there would be competition for the land if it were offered at auction, and, in my opinion, it would realize £2 per acre.

I am, &c.

IRWIN SMITH,
Licensed Surveyor.

Memo. from the District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

31 May, 1888.

Portion 190, of 160 acres, has been measured, comprising the land covered by reserve 1,177A, notified 21st July, 1874, Ministerial approval for the revocation of which is given upon Misc. 87-4,763 enclosed.

Portion 191, of 60½ acres, was measured at the same time, embracing part of reserve 1,743, notified 13th February, 1877, which I have now the honor to recommend for revocation. These two portions are situated in the resumed area of Buckeringah holding, and Mr. L. S. Smith values them at £2 per acre, but neither he nor the late District Surveyor at Albury advocate declaring them special areas. With a view, however, of securing a fair value for the land, I would recommend the proclamation of a special area, covering the two portions, at an upset price of £2 per acre, and failing selection under the 24th clause within a reasonable period, that the land be brought to auction at that price.

Portion 190 contains improvements worth £15; portion 191 is unimproved.

Description for revocation of reserve 1,177A and part of 1,743, and for proclamation of special area, are enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The special area as described in the minute of the 13th instant, may, it is submitted, be notified.—
C.O., 14/7/88. Approved.—H.P., 16/7/88.

Special Area 6,977.

Sir,

Albury, 4 February, 1887.

In accordance with instructions dated 24th November, 1886, to inspect and report on improvements on reserve 2,313, being measured portion No. 30 in the parish of Glenkin, in the county of Selwyn, I beg to report as follows:—

I visited the land in question and made a thorough inspection of it, but owing to the time that has elapsed since the improvements were effected, causing all traces of the amount of work done in connection with scrubbing, clearing, and burning off to become obliterated, I find it somewhat difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the amount of money spent.

I have interviewed Messrs. Cheney Brothers, the former owners of Ouranee Station on the subject, and although they have now no records of the amounts paid away, they were both unanimous in agreeing that improvements had been effected on this reserve to the extent of fully £1 per acre.

Mr. Lloyd, the present manager of Ouranee Station, informs me that when Messrs. Cobb and Co. took delivery of the pastoral holding, receipts were handed in to show that improvements had been effected on this portion to the amount of 12s. 6d. per acre, and that since then improvements in connection with fencing, clearing, burning off, and grubbing have been carried on to the extent of 10s. per acre.

The whole of the land has been ringbarked, and apart from grubbing, clearing, &c., I notice the following improvements on this portion:—

Hut (on bank of Ouranee Creek)	£40
Fence (five-wire top-rail, between road and bank of Ouranee Creek) ...	55
Two huts on bank of Johanna Creek	35
Two old huts on bank of Johanna Creek	15
Garden, bank of Johanna Creek	20
Ringbarking	80

Looking at the land as contrasted with the surrounding unimproved country, the land contained in this reserve would undoubtedly appear to have been, by improvements effected, benefited fully to the extent of £1 per acre; but, as stated before, as it is about eight years since these improvements were effected, in the case of grubbing, clearing, and burning off, there are now no traces of the work done on which to base an estimate of money expended.

I have, &c.,

A. H. CHESTERMAN.

The District Surveyor, Albury.

I can recommend the revocation of reserve No. 2,313, county Selwyn, and also that it be proclaimed a special area. Descriptions enclosed. The portion would probably sell at auction at the rate of £2 per acre.—J. H. Woon, D.S. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special

Dear Sir,

Ouranie, 11 November, 1887.

There is a reserve. No. 2,313 on Ouranie which was I. Wanklin, selector. It had been forfeited or cancelled for not having sufficient improvements; it was rung to about 3 acres, grubbed; there is 511 acres in it, I believe, and it was made a water reserve or special area of; there is no travelling stock comes this way, and if there ever is any they never get water or camp there; there are a good many other reserves on this run; the squatter has the use of all those reserves now; I take this on myself to write to you to ask if this land could be selected or leased; if we could get 200 acres or the lot for conditional lease; it is on the resumed half.

My husband and daughters have been to Albury last February for land when it was open, and were not successful in the drawing; we have a large family of twelve children, and have not 1 acre of land, nor have never had the luck to get any as yet; my husband is a carrier, and is away wool carting with his teams; now he has to pay in the winter months for grass for his bullocks, it comes very hard on him, as it takes all he makes to keep our family and educate them, as they are mostly all young; now if we could get a piece of this land I speak of, it would enable me to keep my family altogether, as they could keep a dairy, to cultivate some of the land. I am anxious to make a home for my dear children, and I am sure that if we get some of this land by a little perseverance we could get a comfortable living. I hope you will comply with my wishes if in your power to do so, as I think it is a just case for consideration.

My husband said it would be no use writing, as he did not think a poor man could get this land so I have taken it on myself to write to you, trusting you will take this into consideration.

Yours respectfully,

MARGARET A. COSTELLO.

The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Camp Tooma, 31 December, 1887.

In connection with the enclosed letter by Mrs. Costello, asking to be allowed to select on reserve 2,313, parish of Glenken, county of Selwyn, I beg to report as follows:—

The writer of this letter has evidently made a mistake about reserve 2,313 being cancelled. It was the adjoining reserve, viz., portion 31 of 500 acres, parish of Ouranee, that was cancelled about twelve months ago, but being on the leasehold half of the run, it cannot be selected.

Reserve No. 2,313, viz., portion 30, parish of Glenken, selected by — Wanklin some years ago and forfeited is, I believe, still uncancelled.

This reserve is on the resumed half of the run, and is improved to the value of about £1 per acre.

When the Ouranee Gold-field reserve was thrown open to conditional purchase last February, the Costello family endeavoured to obtain some land, but were unsuccessful in the drawing.

I have, &c.,

A. H. CHESTERMAN.

The Acting District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Sir,

Camp Ournie, 17 July, 1888.

In reply to instruction numbered 15, and dated 18th May, 1888, having reference to subdivision of reserve 2,313, parish of Glenken, county of Selwyn, I beg to submit herewith design for such subdivision:—

1. It is now about four years since any mining was carried on in that part of Johanna Creek included within this portion, and I do not think it is necessary to reserve any land along it for mining purposes. About fifteen months ago, J. Jeffreys was working on Ouranee Creek, just below the junction with Johanna Creek. Since then he has been mining near Omeo, in Victoria, although his family still reside on this reserve. About six months ago a miner, named Homer, was also working in Ouranee Creek, below the junction with Johanna Creek. At the present time no one is mining along the creek.

2. Wanklin's old hut is still occupied, and has been for the last eight and a half years, by a miner, named Jasper Brandt, who is working in the Peep o' Day Gully, on the northern side of Ouranee Creek. He is the holder of a miner's right, and I would suggest that quarter of an acre be reserved around the site of his hut.

3. I have already reported with reference to improvements upon this reserve. *Vide* my letter, 87-6, of 4th February, to the District Surveyor, Albury.

4. The quality of the land comprised within this reserve is so good that I would recommend its subdivision into areas not exceeding 80 acres.

5. The cost of this inspection and report may be estimated at about £3 3s.

I have, &c.,

A. H. CHESTERMAN.

Before completing the foregoing minute it was found that reserve 2,313 was revoked on the 30th July, 1888, and proclaimed special area, the projected subdivision may be abandoned. It is also observed that portion 30 is advertised for sale at Albury on the 10th October, 1888. Probably the portion will not be offered, as no doubt part of it will be selected under the 24th section; but to avoid any future complication, it is recommended that portion 30 be withdrawn from auction sale, as it is partly under occupation for mining, and excision of a few small areas would probably be necessary before sale. The portion might stand as a special area, and provision can be made in measuring any land applied for for the exclusion of any area in legal occupation for mining. The reservation from sale of the area shown by green hatching on tracing "A" is recommended as likely, from its situation, to prove useful in the future.—
WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 14/9/88. The Under Secretary.

Special Area, 7,011.

Wagga Wagga, 17 April, 1888.
 This portion has been measured in connection with an adjoining subdivision, and it is recommended should be brought to auction at an upset price of 35s. per acre, with value of improvements added for owner's protection. With this view it is submitted that the portion be withdrawn from railway reserves 218A and 218A extension, notified 26th November, 1868, and 28th June, 1880, respectively. The improvements upon the land consist of a tank valued at £75, constructed by pastoral lessee, situated within the resumed area of Kindra Creek Holding No. 699. Central. Descriptions for withdrawal from reservation enclosed.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

WILLIAM ORR,
 District Surveyor.

May go on.—T.G., 11/7/88.

Special Area, 7,012—Special Area, 7,984.

139, Pitt-street, 27 October, 1886.
 Sir,
 We have been instructed by Mrs. E. Green to apply to have that portion of travelling stock reserve 997, parish of Buraja, county of Hume, situated on the road from Jerilderie to Corowa, and bounded on the north by portions 41 and 23, parish Buraja; on the east by portion 100, parish Buraja; on the west by portion 421, parish Corowa; and on the south by portions 321 and 195, parish Corowa, being the land coloured blue on enclosed tracing, cancelled and the land measured and offered for sale by auction with as little delay as possible.

Yours, &c.,

BLOMFIELD AND DICKSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

The District Surveyor, Albury.—S.F., B.C., 12/11/86.

Mr. T. S. Cowley for the measurement for sale of that part of the travelling stock reserve north of portion 195 on the east side of the road Corowa to Jerilderie.—J. H. Wood, District Surveyor, 15/11/86.

Albury, 4 June, 1887.
 Sir,
 I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 100 acres 3 roods 20 perches, numbered 167, in the parish of Buraja, in the county of Hume, within the Quat Quatta Run, measured by me on 14th April, 1887, in accordance with instructions No. 65 dated 15th November, 1886.

This land has been measured for sale on the application of E. Green.

This area was applied as a conditional purchase by D. Kelly, but was refused on account of being on travelling stock reserve 997. He has been until recently in occupation of this land.

The improvements were effected by him, and consist of: Ringbarking, to £12 12s.; fencing, to £29 4s.; tank, £20.

Yours, &c.,

WM. COWLEY,
 Licensed Surveyor.

The District Surveyor, Albury.

Plan approved. Dealt with in District Survey Office. This portion has been measured for alienation upon application, and it is submitted that it be brought to auction at an upset price of £2 10s. per acre after withdrawal from travelling stock reserve 997, notified 2nd December, 1873, description for which is enclosed. Value of improvements to be added.—WILLIAM ORR, Acting District Surveyor, 16/1/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted, 16/1/88. C.O., 31/1/88. Hold over.

48, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 24 September, 1888.
 Sir,
 I do myself the honor, on behalf of Mrs. E. Green, of Ellers Glen, Corowa, to inform you that she has been in possession of part of reserve 997, notified 2nd December, 1873, county of Hume, parish of Buraja, area 100 acres 3 roods 2 perches, situated within the boundaries of measured portion 167, having purchased the same from a man named Kelly, who had previously conditionally purchased and improved the same, the said land adjoining other property of Mrs. Green's.

The said reserve has been cancelled, and the area above mentioned has been proclaimed as a special area.

For the reasons above mentioned, the said land is of more value to my client than to any other person, and she is therefore prepared to purchase it at £4 per acre cash, or if it must be put up for sale by auction, she is willing that the upset price should be £4 per acre, and in case a large price should be offered for it at auction she will bid in competition with any other person.

As a proof of the *bona fides* of Mrs. Green's offer, I now enclose cheque for £403 10s., being the price of the land at £4 per acre.

I am, &c.,

R. J. ABBOTT.

The Minister for Lands.

Sir,
 Referring to my letter to you of the 24th September last, enclosing cheque for £403 10s., as a proof of the *bona fides* of an offer made by my client, Mrs. E. Green, of Ellers Glen, Corowa, to purchase 100 acres 3 roods and 2 perches, per part of reserve 997, notified 2nd December, 1873, county of Hume, parish of Buraja. If the Department has finally decided not to let the above go to auction will you be good enough to send me back the cheque at once, as my client is paying interest on the amount of same.

I am, &c.,

R. J. ABBOTT.

The Minister for Lands.

Special Area 7,021.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 July, 1887.

We have the honor to request, on behalf of Mr. Hy. Creswick, occupant of Liewah Holding, that about 1,570 acres of land may be measured and offered for auction sale at an early date, parish Mallan, county Wakool. Plan enclosed, shown by pink tint. Trusting that this application may receive the favourable consideration of your Department.

We are, &c.,

CLARK AND ROWLEY,

Acting as agents for Mr. Hy. Creswick.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted. This application be referred to the District Surveyor for report and measurement if unobjectionable.—R.H.D. The District Surveyor, Hay, accordingly.—S.F., B.C., 15/7/87.

Sir,

Moulamein, 9 November, 1887.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of three portions of land, containing 357½, 448, and 520½ acres, respectively numbered 18, 19, and 20, in the parish of Mallan, in the county of Wakool, within the Liewah Pastoral Holding, measured by me on 1st to 10th November, 1887, in accordance with instructions No. 87-36, dated 28th September. This land has been measured for sale on the application of Henry Creswick, and consists of black soil, level, box country, with occasional patches of open plain, all well grassed where ringing exists, and more suitable for pastoral purpose.

There is no natural permanent water supply on portion 20, but on portions 18 and 19 permanent water exists in holes in the Mallan Mallan Creek.

The improvements are worth £14 8s. The ringing was done in the early part of 1882, and fencing in 1878, at the expense of the lessee and are of a useful character except the yards which are very old.

In my opinion the two frontage portions, Nos. 18 and 19, are worth 30s. per acre, because of the frontage, and portion 20 25s., all of the land being of good quality for pastoral purposes.

ARTHUR B. WOOD,

Licensed Surveyor.

Sir,

Sydney, 15th November, 1887.

We have the honor to request on behalf of Mr. H. Creswick, occupant of Liewah Holding, Central Division, that the following portion of land may be reserved from sale for access to water; portion 18 of 357 acres; parish Mallan, county Wakool.

We would respectfully beg to point out that in the event of forest reserve 1,789 being in any way interfered with, and the portion in question selected, our client would be entirely cut off from the water in Mallan Mallan Creek in this part of his run, and which would be the means of entailing heavy expense on him.

Trusting that this matter will receive the early and favourable attention of your Department.

We are, &c.,

CLARK AND ROWLEY,

Acting as Agents for Mr. H. Creswick.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Memorandum from the District Surveyor, Hay, to the Under Secretary for Lands.

20 April, 1888.

MEASUREMENT of 1,326½ acres has been made in accordance with instructions on alienation 87-2,935 enclosed, application by the lessee of Liewah Holding, for the survey of 1,570 acres for auction sale.

The remainder of the land applied for is embraced within measured portions Nos. 13 and 14, applied for by K. M. S. McKenzie, under conditional purchase 86-20 and conditional lease 86-12, which were disallowed by the Minister on appeal, and reserve No. 613, from lease with which it is undesirable to interfere. Part of forest reserve No. 2,125 is embraced within the subdivision, and there appears to be no objection to revocation, a report to that effect having been obtained from the Department of Mines, *Vide Misc. 87-13,414.*

An application, Misc. 87-15,096, has been made by the lessee of the holding for the reservation from sale for access to water of portion 18, and the matter has been dealt with by my report No. 88-13.

A description of the part of forest reserve No. 2,125, proposed to be revoked is also enclosed.

It would appear that circular No. 88-14, precludes the sale by auction of portions 18 and 19, as Mallan Creek is held to contain permanent water. If, however, under the circumstances pointed out in my report No. 88-13 of this date on application for reservation of portion 18, viz.: that in the event of cancellation of forest reserve No. 2,125 (in lieu of 1,789), and ultimate selection of the land, the lessee's freehold would be cut off from Mallan Mallan Creek, thus necessitating the watering of sheep by reserve No. 613, and the travelling of about 4½ miles from the most remote part of the paddock which is partly comprised in these lands, it be decided to offer portion 18 at auction. I would recommend that an upset price of £2 5s. per acre be placed on the land.

JOHN BROUGHTON,

Acting District Surveyor.

Sir,

Sir,

District Survey Office, Hay, 20 April, 1888.

In compliance with your instructions No. 87-186 of the 6th December, requesting me to report on an application by H. Creswick (per Clark and Rowley), for the reservation from sale for access to water of portion 18 of 357½ acres, parish Mallan, county of Wakool, I have the honor to state:—

The establishment of this reserve would not be a public advantage, and cannot therefore be recommended, but there is no doubt that in the event of the cancellation of forest reserve No. 2,125 (in lieu of 1,789), and the ultimate selection of the land, the applicants freehold would be shut off from easy access to the Mallan Mallan Creek, though access can be obtained by way of reserve No. 613, which to water stock would necessitate them travelling about 4½ miles from the most remote point in the paddock, that is partly comprised by these lands.

My memorandum of this date deals with the applicants request for auction sale of the land.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHTON,
Acting District Surveyor.

Special Area 7,067.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 3 August, 1887.

Adverting to your instructions No. 2,8-87, directing a report upon reserves within resumed areas in this district, I have the honor to forward herein a tracing, showing reserve No. 3,779, for travelling stock purposes, in the parish of Whymoul, county of Wakool, and I beg to submit the following report:—

I am of the opinion that the retention of this reserve is unnecessary as a public requirement, and it is pointed out that it is not in the highway of stock, as the proposed stock road (parish road) is situated about 2 miles to the east of this land.

The character of this country is principally box forest, being a small proportion of open plain.

The improvements on this land consist of yards, hut, ringbarking, and fencing.

I am of the opinion that the nature of the soil is not of the quality that justifies a special area.

This reserve is situated within the resumed area of the Barham Pastoral Holding, lessees, Wilson and Dougherty.

The District Surveyor, Hay.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHTON.

It is submitted that the reserve which embraces the portions referred to be now revoked, and the portions brought forward for sale by auction, if not in the meantime conditionally purchased.—C.O., 16/7/88.

Approved.—H.P., 20/7/88. Very urgent. Will the District Surveyor, Hay, be good enough to report on the value of these two portions, and whether they should be made a special area.—R.H.D. (for the Under Secretary), 23/7/88.

I consider the value of the land comprising portions Nos. 20 and 25, parish of Whymoul, county of Wakool, 32s. 6d. per acre; but owing to its remoteness from settlement, or a market, and the limited area available as a special area, I consider that quality of the soil is not good enough, as far as agriculture is concerned, to warrant it being proclaimed such.—JOHN BROUGHTON, Acting District Surveyor, 25/7/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 7,144.

Telegram from Albury to the Under Secretary, Lands Department.

PLEASE proclaim as special area portion 5, parish of Glenken, county of Selwyn. It will be open to selection on 23rd.

14 August, 1888.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

It has been decided that the land be offered at auction at 25s. per acre. Submitted that it be declared a special area at 30s. per acre.—J.D., 14/8/88. C.O. Approved.—H.P., 14/8/88.

Special Area 7,181.

FORFEITED conditional purchase 82-151, of 179½ acres, comprises portion 76, of 40 acres 1 rood (within leasehold area), and portion 68, of 139 acres 1 rood (within resumed area). The conditional purchase was forfeited on the 19th December last. The District Surveyor recommends that the portion within the resumed area be declared a special area at £2 per acre.

Special Area 7,187.

Sir,

Camp, via Narandera, 13 August, 1887.

I do myself the honor to transmit herewith the plan of two areas, containing 274 acres, numbered 37 and 38, in the parish of Cadell, county of Urana, surveyed by me in compliance with your instructions No. 144, dated 7th October, 1886.

The land comprised within these portions, although of superior quality, could not be considered suitable for agriculture, owing to the dry and doubtful climate for grazing purposes, it is well adapted to pasturage, although these being of a rich fattening nature.

Water can easily be conserved by excavating tanks from ordinary rainfall, and a permanent supply can be obtained by sinking wells to depths varying from 100 to 130 feet, such water being fit for stock and domestic purposes.

I am, &c.,

W. A. LIPSCOMB.

Special

Special Area 7,188.

Sir,

Narandera, 29 April, 1886.

We, the undersigned, beg to ask of you that you will be pleased to revoke or cancel a certain reserve, viz., water reserve No. 1,314, notified 23rd March, 1875, situate in the counties of Boyd and Mitchell, containing 5,300 acres, more or less.

In making this request, we must explain that the surrounding country is watered by the Murrumbidgee River, Yanko Creek, and Cuddell Creek, and the reserve referred to, though notified as a water reserve, has not any connection with a travelling stock route, and serves only as an addition to the holding of the pastoral tenant.

There are in the immediate neighbourhood many settlers who are hemmed in and confined to small holdings, who are particularly anxious to have the opportunity of improving the land referred to.

We have, &c.,

H. D. ADAMS,

Mayor.

The Minister for Lands.

[And eleven more.]

5 May, 1886.

THE contiguous lands having now been alienated, there does not appear to be a necessity for retaining the whole of reserve No. 1,314, but, in view of the permanent character of Tom Grogan's Lagoon, I think about 180 acres should be retained, as indicated on sketch herewith. The balance is very good land, and might be set apart as a special area, at an upset price of 40s. per acre. I would also advise that it be surveyed before the reserve is revoked. Reserve 523 should be surveyed, and the two best roads down the river preserved. I do not think the land is of a quality to justify its being set apart as a special area.

C. F. BOLTON,

District Surveyor.

Approved. In surveying these areas, care should be taken, so as to ensure that the several portions of 160 acres or less might, if grouped together, allow of alienation being made of larger areas (say 320 acres or 640 acres each.—T.G.

Extract.

Re reserves 1,314 and 523, counties Mitchell and Boyd—Minute by District-Surveyor Bolton.

5 July, 1886.

THE contiguous lands having now been alienated, there does not appear to be a necessity for retaining the whole of reserve 1,314. But, in view of the permanent character of Tom Grogan's Lagoon, I think about 180 acres should be retained as indicated on sketch herewith. The balance is very good land, and might be set apart as a special area, at an upset price of 40s. per acre. I would also advise that it be surveyed before the reserve is revoked. Reserve 523 should be surveyed, and the two best roads down the river preserved.

I do not think the land is of a quality to justify its being set apart as a special area.

C. F. BOLTON,

District Surveyor.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Wagga Wagga.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 27 July, 1886.

In reply to your B.C. of the 21st July, 1886, No. 72, requesting my report as to the advisability of cancelling water reserve No. 1,314, situated in the counties of Boyd and Mitchell, I do myself the honor to inform you that on the 5th instant, I furnished a report to the Chairman of the Local Land Board by B.C., on papers Misc. 86-10,459, as to the necessity of retaining reserves Nos. 1,314 and 523, which was as follows, viz.:—"The contiguous lands having now been alienated, there does not appear to be a necessity for retaining the whole of reserve No. 1,314; but, in view of the permanent character of Tom Grogan's Lagoon, I think about 180 acres should be retained as indicated on sketch herewith.

The balance is very good land and might be set apart as a special area at an upset price of 40s. per acre.

I would also advise that it be surveyed before the reserve is revoked. Reserve 523 should be surveyed, and the two best roads down the river preserved. I do not think the land is of a quality to justify its being set apart as a special area."

Papers Misc 86-10,459 herein referred to will no doubt be submitted to you by the Local Land Board in due course.

I am, &c.,

C. F. BOLTON,

District Surveyor.

15 November, 1887.

THESE portions form a subdivision of part of water reserve No. 1,314, notified 23rd March, 1875.

Portion 89 has been made with an area to commensurate with certain improvements existing thereon.

Descriptions, &c., for the cancellation of so much of the reserve as is embraced in these portions, and for the *Gazette* notification of the same as special areas, are forwarded herewith.

An area of about 180 acres of this reserve, including Tom Grogan's Lagoon, have been retained.

If not conditionally purchased the land may, I think, be offered at auction at 40s. per acre.

C. F. BOLTON,

District Surveyor.

The Chairman, Local Board, then Under Secretary, Lands.

Special

Special Area 7,190—Revoked and included in Special Area 11,166.

Sir,

Land Agency Office, 248, George-street, Sydney, 3 September, 1885.

I have the honor, under instructions from Mr. Robert Cust and other selectors in the locality, to apply for the cancellation of part of water reserve No. 287, situated in the county of Townsend, parish Kerranakoon: "Starting from the north-east corner of portion 25, running thence south along the eastern boundary of that portion and portions Nos. 20 and 41 to the northern boundary of travelling stock reserve 1,032; thence along that travelling stock reserve east to the western boundary of reserve from lease No. 198; thence north by that road to the 5-chain road south of travelling stock reserve 1,032; thence west along that road to starting point."

By reference to the map it will be seen that there is no available land in the locality; and, moreover, there are numerous reserves, and the granting of this application will not in any way vitiate the public interest, but will give the residents thereabouts an opportunity of extending their holding.

Will you please instruct the surveyor to report as soon as possible as to the advisability of revoking the reserve in question.

I have, &c.,

JOHN A. MARTIN

(Per G.D.C.)

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Enclosed are two applications for the revocation of portions of reserves 287 and 288, and extensions on the resumed area of Morago Holding, Central Division, which reserves have been partly subdivided with a view to revocation. The approval to cancel is of old standing, and the reserves are clearly not required in the public interest. Revocation was delayed, in the first instance, pending subdivision of some of the measurements to allow certain claims in virtue of improvements. (Mis. 81/21,079.) Those subdivisions having been made, the revocation was again stayed, except as regards the portions to be sold as improvement purchases, pending the passing of the new Land Act (Mis. 83-25,977). Being on resumed area, no objection now apparently exists to the revocation of the subdivided area, and also of that part of reserve 812 and extension north of portion 31 and 32, which has also been subdivided for revocation, and is on the same resumed area. In dealing with the division of the holding, attention was invited to these particular reserves, and therefore were included in resumed area as presenting a fair scope for intending selection. I would invite attention to the schedules particularising improvements with the papers, from which it may be seen that a considerable amount has been expended on the reserves since July, 1876. The two applications now lodged for revocation are—First, from the lessee of the run, Alienation 84-4,581, for part of 288 and extension, with a view to auction sale of certain portions; and, second, on behalf of intending selectors, Miscellaneous 85-17,274. This latter refers to a part of reserve 287, not yet subdivided, and lying between the inner and outer stock routes. It is submitted that the revocation of the subdivided areas might now be carried out (about 3,700 acres), and a report obtained from the District Surveyor on Miscellaneous 85-17,274, to which possibly some objection may exist.—C.J.S., 16/1/86. Mr. Houston.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 2 March, 1886.

Adverting to your instructions No. 2, of 8th January, 1886, directing a report upon reserves in this district, I have the honor to transmit herewith a lithograph showing part of reserve No. 287, which I beg to recommend be revoked for the purpose of the 22nd section of the Lands Act.

I am of the opinion that the retention of this reserve does not bestow an advantage to the public estate, as it will be seen that all adjoining lands are either alienated or held by conditional purchasers, and there being no permanent water contained by it, consequently it is not longer adopted for the purpose of a water reserve.

This reserve has been improved by the lessee of Marago Run.

The part of this reserve proposed to be alienated is lying on the north side of the travelling stock reserve to 32, and is indicated on lithograph by green edging. The land within it is principally an open plain, and it is well suited for settlement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHTON,

Surveyor.

R. McDonald, Esq., District Surveyor, Hay.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 5 April, 1886.

Adverting to you B.C., dated 31st March, 1886, on paper, Land Board District, Hay, No. 86-850, directing a further report upon reserve No. 287, I beg to state that I am of the opinion that the purpose of special areas within this district without permanent water frontage or embracing low sand-hills, cannot be considered conducive to settlement, is owing to the annual rainfall of this locality being dubitable. The selector, as a rule, does not altogether depend upon the produce of agriculture, and during my experience in this district I find that the crop generally grown is wheat, and that this year, which has been an exceptionally good season for the agriculturist, the average crop to the acre is about 14 bushels, and the market price 3s. 6d. per bushel. The cost of producing is £2 1s. per acre, viz., ploughing, 14s.; sowing, 6s.; seed, 7s.; stripping, 10s.; bags, cartage, and other expenses, 4s. per acre, which would leave the farmer 8s. per acre, or (say) on 110 acres, £56 per annum, to pay for cost of land, clearing, fencing, and the necessities of life; and, as previous years crops have been below 10 bushels per acre, I do not consider the whole area of this reserve adapted as a special area, and suggest that the portion of 160 acres forming the northern end, and shown by red hatching on lithograph, may be proclaimed as a special area.

I do not consider this land worth more than £1 7s. 6d. per acre, and I am not aware of any person but the pastoral lessee who is likely to pay that price.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHTON.

R. McDonald, Esq., District Surveyor, Hay.

The Under Secretary for Lands,—Mr. Surveyor Broughton recommends the revocation of reserve No. 287, as being no longer required in the public interest. The reserve was submitted by Mr. Licenced-Surveyor Landon in 1879, but no further action appears to have been taken at the time of Mr. Landon's survey,

survey, portion Nos. 66 and 67, were improved to the value of £233 15s. and £205 respectively. Mr. Broughton reports that only about 160 acres at the northern extremity of the reserve are suitable as a special area. He does not consider the balance of the land to be worth more than £1 7s. 6d. per acre, and thinks that the lessee of the run is the only person who would be likely to give that amount.—ROBERT M'DONALD, District Surveyor, 6/4/86.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 30 November, 1886.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of a portion of land containing 160 acres and numbered 68 in the parish of Boree, county of Townsend, measured by me on November 9th, 1886, in accordance with your instructions No. 14 (to L. S. McCulloch), dated 13th July, 1886.

The nature of the land embraced by this portion is principally a low sandy rise which is well suited for agriculture; the residue of the land comprises a small proportion of swampy box country, also part of an open red soil plain, the latter being fairly adapted to cultivation.

The water supply is dependent on the tank, and is dammed by the lessee, who informs me it was completed in May, 1876, the value of this improvement (which is the only one), is £31 17s. 6d., viz., 850, at 9d. per yard.

R. M'Donald, Esq., District Surveyor, Hay.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHTON.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands. Descriptions:—Seven acres are enclosed for revocation of parts of reserves 287, 288, and travelling stock reserve No. 1,032, in accordance with Ministerial approval on Misc. 86-6,654, also tracing showing portion No. 68, parish of Boree, decided to be made a special area, description for same enclosed. Mr. Broughton recommends that the price of the special area be 30s. per acre. I doubt if more could be obtained. Further revocations of the above-mentioned reserve are recommended, *vide* Surveyor Broughton's letter, No. 86-128, forwarded this date.—R. M'DONALD, District Surveyor, 11/3/87. The Under Secretary for Lands.

After report to be obtained.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 16 November, 1886.

Advorting to your instructions, No. 38, dated 5th May, 1886, directing a report upon reserve No. 287 and parts of reserves No. 288 and 812, situated within the resumed area of the Morago Pastoral Holding in the county of Townsend. I have now the honor to submit the following particulars.

Reserve 287 extension was inspected by me on the 8th instant, and I am of the opinion that it does not generally embrace land of the class that is suited for agriculture, and with the exception of that part of the reserve recommended as a special area (by my report No. 86-43), the country is of the ordinary kind, and would be more advantageously occupied under the provisions of the 26th and 48th sections, the nature of the country within this reserve (on the north side of the travelling stock reserve) is principally open red soil plains, there being a shallow box water-course running through it, which at the northern extremity there is about 100 acres of sandy red soil, which is adapted for agriculture, and has already been measured by me in accordance with instructions (No. 86-14 to L. S. McCulloch). That part on the south of travelling stock reserve No. 1,032, is chiefly a box forest, there being a few small unimportant patches of pine scrub, and at the locality of the east boundary of portion No. 20 there is a small area of low ground which is timbered with an inferior class of gum (stunted), upon which no commercial value can be placed. There is not any permanent natural water on these reserves, and I am of the opinion that the existence of reserve No. 98 from lease is sufficient for public requirements, viz., access to water, and I therefore recommend that the parts of this reserve as already measured and that described by pink tint on accompanying tracing, which also affects a portion of travelling stock reserve No. 1,032, and about 8 acres of forest reserve 1,792 (R. M'D.) be revoked and made available for the ordinary system of selection. I am of the opinion that no injury can occur by the alienation of the part of travelling stock reserve 1,032, as from its position and state it is not of any public benefit: I did not inspect the improvements on the measured portion of this reserve, as I concluded they had already been reported upon, and these are not any improvements on the residue of it.

Reserve No. 288. This reserve was reported upon by my letter, No. 86-33.

Reserve No. 812A the portions lying between portion No. 33, parish Morago and 25, parish of Devon. I am well aware of the character of the country embraced by this part of reserve No. 812, and I do not consider it of sufficient importance to justify a special area.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHTON,

Surveyor.

Proposed Special Area.

Sir,

Hay, 26 February, 1890.

With reference to the revocation of reserve No. 287 extended and 287 north extension, notified in *Gazette* of 15th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report:—

This land is situated on the Morago Holding resumed area, and distant 18 miles from Deniliquin. It is of good character, and, in view of the Land Act of 1889, I am of the opinion that it should be proclaimed a special area.

The part of this reserve north of travelling stock reserve No. 1,032 is measured and already partly covered by special area No. 7,190, being portion No. 68, parish Boree, area 160 acres, price 30s. per acre; but I recommend that this special area be revoked, and that the whole of the available land be proclaimed a special area; maximum limit, 640 acres; minimum, 40 acres; price per acre, £1 12s. 6d. The part of the land on the south of travelling stock reserve No. 1,032 is unmeasured, and it is presumed that a temporary reservation pending survey will be desirable, but, in the meantime, I consider the measured portion should go on for selection.

I have an intimate knowledge of this land, and consider the limits of area are appropriate. Tracing herewith.

In event of recommendation herein contained being approved of, I respectfully request that action be taken as early as possible, thus remove from the public mind the impression that this land will be open for ordinary conditional purchase.

I have, &c.,

J. BROUGHTON,

Acting District Surveyor.

Memorandum

Memorandum.
Proposed Special Area.

Sir,

Hay, 4 March, 1890.

With reference to the revocation of reserve No. 812 extension, notified in *Gazette* of the 15th February, 1890, I have the honor to submit the following report:—

This land is situated on the Morago Holding resumed area, and distant about 15 miles from Deniliquin. It is of good character, and, in view of the Land Act of 1889, I am of opinion that it should be proclaimed a special area.

The land has been already subdivided into portions whose areas range from 40 acres to 209½ acres, being measured portions 33 to 37, parish of Morago, and portions 54 to 56, parish Devon, county Townsend, and I recommend that these lands be proclaimed special areas of a maximum limit of 640 acres, and a minimum limit of 40 acres, at £1 12s. 6d. per acre.

I have an intimate knowledge of the locality, and consider the limits of area are appropriate.

In the event of the recommendations contained herein being approved, I respectfully request that action be taken as early as possible, and thus remove from the public mind the impression that this land will be open for ordinary conditional purchase. Tracing herewith.

I have, &c.,

J. BROUGHTON,
Acting District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted that the proposed special area be notified at 35s. per acre.—R.H.D., 12/3/90. W.H., 12/3/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 12/3/90.

Special Area 7,268, renotified as 7,909, and 7,270, 7,271, renotified as 7,725.

Sir,

Albury, 11 February, 1887.

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to recommend as special areas at the rate of £2 per acre, the following reserves which I believe are about to be revoked:—

1. Part of travelling stock reserve 997, parish Buraja, situated on the parish boundary, and north of portions 23 and 41.
2. Part of travelling stock reserve 997, parish Buraja, situated on the parish boundary. That part south of portion 16.
3. Reserve 3,147, parish Buraja.
4. Water reserve 1,080, parish Lowes.
5. Water reserve 850, parish Buraja.
6. Camping travelling stock reserve 1,519, parish Boomanoomana.
7. Water reserve 106. That part north of main Deniliquin Road.

I am confident that these reserves will sell readily as special areas.

I have, &c.,

JNO. M'PHILLAMY,
Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

J. H. Wood, Esq., District Surveyor, Albury.

District Survey Office, Albury.

Revocations:—
Areas,
600 acres,
640 acres,
545 acres,
1,250 acres.

It is recommended that the defined areas specified in the margin, and situate in the counties of Hume and Denison, and being reserves from sale 1,080, 3,147, 106, 1,519, and from lease 186, 737, be revoked under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act, as they are no longer required, and that they be proclaimed as special areas, at a minimum rate of £2 per acre.

J. H. WOOD,
District Surveyor.

Reservations:—
600 acres,
640 acres,
545 acres,
890 acres.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

The special area may be proclaimed as recommended by the District Surveyor.—R.H.D., 28/7/88. C.O. Approved.—H.P., 2/8/88.

Sir,

Pitt and Bridge Streets, Sydney, 11 October, 1888.

Referring to the notification in *Government Gazette* of 22nd ultimo that water reserve No. 1,080, parishes of Lowes and Buraja, has been revoked, we are instructed by Messrs. Edols Brothers to state that, providing the land is not thrown open to selection, but put up to auction, they are willing to give £3 10s. per acre for it, as if selected the working of the run would be considerably interfered with.

Requesting the favour of your early attention to this matter.

We have, &c.,

DUGUID & CO.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

48, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 7 November, 1888.

I do myself the honor, on behalf of Mr. William Hay, of Boomanoomana, to request that he may be allowed to purchase special area No. 7,268, county of Denison, parish of Boomanoomana, containing an area of about 600 acres, part of reserve on the 22nd September last, at the price of £4 per acre, or that the same may be offered at auction the upset price to be £4 per acre, Mr. Hay bidding at the auction.

I am prepared in either case to lodge in your hands, if you consider it necessary, a cheque for £2,400, as earnest of the *bona fides* of my client.

I have, &c.,

R. P. ABBOTT.

The Minister for Lands.

Special

Special Area 7,294, revoked and reproclaimed as 8,133.

Sir,

Warratta, 12 March, 1887.

In reply to your instructions of 16th February, 1887, and 17th February, 1875, for report on part of reserve 109A, parishes of Tanganga and Tocumwal, county of Denison, I have the honor to reply as follows—that I inspected the land on the 6th instant, and find that there are about 50 acres of pine scrub on the land, as shown by me on tracing. If these were thinned out in a few years they would become timber.

The quarry is as shown on tracing, the rock extending easterly into this part of the reserve; it would be suitable for road metal or other purposes.

The old boundary fence (which went along the position of the red line) has been totally burnt by a bush fire, also it is difficult to determine through that cause the present value of the ringing and scrubbing, but they may be valued the same as in my report of 17th November, 82-106, viz., ringing at 1s. 3d. per acre, and scrubbing, with the exception of the 50 acres, at 1s. 6d. per acre.

I think because this pine scrub is, with the exception of another small patch or two westerly, the only place in the locality where there is any on Crown lands, and that the rocks may be useful for road metal and other purposes, that the reserve should be allowed to remain.

I have, &c.,

WM. CREED,
Licensed Surveyor

The District Surveyor, Albury.

Descriptions are now herewith for revocation of reserve No. 2,936, of the remaining parts of No. 1,460, 109A extension, 109A northerly and easterly extension, and 109 further extension, and for the reservation of parts in lieu thereof for traffic, quarry, and special area, the latter to be offered at a minimum price of £2 per acre.—J. H. WOOD, District Surveyor. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company (Limited),

Sir,

2, Spring-street, Sydney, 13 November, 1888.

I have the honor to address you with reference to the special area reserve No. 7,294, in the parishes of Langunya and Tocumwal, county of Denison, notified on the 6th October, and I beg respectfully to request that this land may be submitted to auction sale at £4. You may accept this letter as I guarantee that it will fetch that price.

Asking your favourable consideration,

I have, &c.,

WM. F. ALLWORTH
(Per Manager),
Agent for R. P. McFARLAND.

Wire under to District Surveyor. Referring to special areas, parishes of Langunya and Tocumwal, county of Denison, notified in *Gazette* of 6th October, 1888, as available for ordinary special area selection at £2 per acre, in accordance with District-Surveyor Wood's suggestion of March, 1887, it has been represented that the land is worth £4 per acre. Please report by telegraph present value. Reply to-morrow, please.—S.F., 29/11/88.

Telegram from Wagga Wagga Station, addressed to Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

SPECIAL area, parishes Langunya and Tocumwal, county Denison, referred to in telegram of this afternoon, should be £4 per acre.

WM. ORR,
District Surveyor.

Submitted in connection with the Under Secretary's memo. of 29/11/88 on 14,511.—R.H.D., 3/12/88. Special. Re-notify at £4 per acre.—J.N.B., 3/12/88.

Re proclamation of special area 8,133, parish of Langunya, county of Denison.

Memo. from the District Surveyor to the Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

8 February, 1890.

REFERRING to circular 90-5 of the 24th ultimo, *re* reproclamation of unalienated parts of special areas, it is recommended that, as a reasonable time has elapsed since the proclamation of special area No. 8,133, parish of Langunya, &c., county of Denison, and a part of the area remaining unselected, the balance of the land be reproclaimed as a special area, under clause 18 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, allowing a maximum area of 320 acres.

In view of the fact that the land is unmeasured, and that the provisions of the 18th section require that all lands should be measured before being declared as special areas, it is requested that authority be granted for the measurement of the same.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Special Area 7,306.

Sir,

O'Brien's Creek, 15th January, 1885.

In compliance with instructions herewith, from Mr. District-Surveyor Wood, I have the honor to state that on the 14th instant, I inspected reserves Nos. 492A, 491, 491A, 489, and extension on west side of Kyeamba Creek, also reserve No. 1,030 in the parish of Book Book, county of Wynyard.

The particulars of the improvements are as follows:—On reserve No. 491, commenced 1879, completed 1879; 14-chain fence at £36 per mile, £6.

Rough plans attached show position of improvements referred to in report.

Distance travelled in reporting, 30 miles.

I may add that the reserves reported on are useless to the public, there being no traffic on the left bank of Kyeamba Creek, and the selections adjacent to the reserves are held by lessee of Book Book Run.

I have, &c.,

ARNOLD LOVE,
Licensed Surveyor.

The Surveyor-General, Sydney.

Sir,

Big Springs, 8 March, 1886.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of three portions of land containing 1874, 50, and 160 acres, numbered respectively 99, 100, and 101, in the parish of Book Book, in the county of Wynyard, being subdivision of reserve Nos. 491 and 491A, and measured by me on 18th February, 1886, in accordance with instructions No. 85-718, reserve branch Misc. 85-19,493, forwarded to Mr. District-Surveyor C. F. Bolton, and transferred to me 19th November, 1885.

Improvements to the value of £50 have been effected on 491A, consisting of sheep-yards erected in 1875 by lessee of Book Book Run, and used at present time for stock purposes. Portion No. 100, containing an area commensurate with value of improvements, namely, 50 acres, has been surveyed.

On portions Nos. 99 and 101 there are not any improvements.

Roadway forming western boundary of portions No. 99 and 100, is a good practicable road, suitable for vehicular traffic.

Magnetic variation was not determined by me, but a previous observation has been adopted.

I have, &c.,

ARNOLD LOVE,

Licensed Surveyor.

Form herewith showing description of portions 99, 100, and 101. Dealt with in District Survey Office. This land is a subdivision of water reserves 491 and 491A, and has been measured with a view to its (the reserves) cancellation. See papers Misc. 86-19,493 with 86-2,289 L.B.D., descriptions and tracings herewith, for revocation of reserve, and notification of special area at upset price of 35s. per acre. If not conditionally purchased in three months may be offered at auction at that upset price.—C. F. BOLTON, District Surveyor, 15/12/87.

P.S.—Portion 100 should be offered at 35s. with improvements added.—C.F.B.

Special Area 7,341.

Sir,

Camp, Temora, 30 November, 1887.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the plan of fourteen portions of land, 2,283 acres, numbered 10, and 51 to 63 inclusive, in the parish of Wallundry, in the county of Bland, which I have measured for conditional sale, under the 24th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, in accordance with B.C. instruction 87-72, from Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton.

The only improvements on these lands is the top rail and wire fencing, which forms part of a paddock in connection with the sheep drafting yards of Narraburra Run, value £20, on portion 54. The brush fencing on portions 53 and 54 is only a temporary break.

The deadwood fencing forming the boundary between Narraburra and North Gundibindyal Run is also worthless, and cannot be considered as an improvement, though suitable for present requirement.

The land subdivided forms part of water reserve 3,018, notified 4th June, 1884, and reserve 1,562, notified 31st March, 1879. It is situated within the Gundibindyal Gold-field, proclaimed 13th May, 1879, and forms part of the resumed area of Narraburra Run.

This land is situated on the main road from Temora to Young; also on the direct road from the Merool to Young, and being very good agricultural land, it is desirable that it should be proclaimed as a special area, and alienated in accordance therewith. There being no natural permanent water supply, though usually water in Gilgai Holes dispersed throughout this area, I have not considered it advisable to recommend any area for a camping reserve, there being available unalienated land adjacent on the leasehold area. Water may be readily conserved in the various watercourses.

As the whole of these lands are being eagerly sought for, I would advise despatch in making it available.

I have, &c.,

V. F. TOZER,

Licensed Surveyor.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

The road along the west boundary of portion 3 being unsuitable, a slight modification in design was necessary.—V. F. TOZER.

In the event of these lands being proclaimed special areas, the value of the land would then be 30s. per acre, and I would recommend that that sum be fixed for the upset price. As portion 10 could not be included in the special area, it would readily sell at auction at 30s. per acre.—V. F. TOZER, Licensed Surveyor.

Sir,

Parliament House, 1 April, 1890.

I would respectfully request that the proclamation fixing the area of land (160 acres) allowed to be selected on revoked reserve 7,341, county of Bland, parish of Wallundry, be withdrawn, and a fresh proclamation issued, so that a larger quantity can be taken by a selector. The proclamation was made before the amended Act came into force.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY.

5 February, 1890.

In accordance with circular 90-5, of 24th ultimo, referring to reproclamation of unalienated parts of special areas, it is recommended that as a reasonable time has elapsed since the proclamation of special area No. 7,341, parish of Wallundry, county of Bland, and a part of the area remaining unselected, that the balance of the land be reproclaimed as a special area under clause 18 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, allowing a maximum area of 320 acres.

With this end in view, a description for reproclamation is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

Submitted.—R.H.D., 28/2/90.
3/3/90.F.H.W. (*pro* Under Secretary), 1/3/90.

Approved.—J.N.B.,

Special

Special Area 7,341—Plan approved.

18 July, 1888.

It is now submitted that reserve 1,562, notified 31st March, 1879, and so much of water reserve 3,018, notified 4th June, 1881, as is comprised within the subdivision be cancelled, and that portions 51 to 63 inclusive, parish of Wallundry, county of Bland, be proclaimed a special area, open to conditional purchase, under the 24th section, at 30s. per acre. Portion 10, which is slightly in excess of the maximum area allowed under section 24, is recommended for auction sale at 30s. per acre.

Portion 54 is the only portion improved, and contains fencing valued at £20. Descriptions enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 7,409.

Sir,

Sydney, 22 March, 1888.

On behalf of the lessees, the N. Z. and A. Land Co. (Limited), of Bundure, No. 604, C. Division, we have the honor to request that steps may be taken for the cancellation of reserve noted in the margin, if not already acted upon, with a view of having the whole reserve offered at auction in areas as lately measured.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

Reserve No. 1,205, notified 11th August, 1874, parishes of Broome and Cadell, county of Urana; resumed area Bundure

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Wagga Wagga, 2 July, 1888.

In connection with the enclosed application for the cancellation of water reserves 1,205 in the county of Urana, I have the honor to report that the retention of the whole of this reserve is now unnecessary, and recommend its revocation, with the exception of the unmeasured portions. The land is worth £2 5s. per acre, and should be proclaimed a special area or withheld from revocation pending amendment in Land Act.

Should it be approved to revoke the reserve, descriptions will be found enclosed for cancellation of the whole of reserve 1,205, and for notification of the portions proposed to be retained, also for proclamation of the measured parts as special areas.

Tracing enclosed illustrative of action suggested.

The reserve is situated within the resumed area of Bundure holding.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 August, 1888.

Referring to our letter of 22nd March last, applying for the cancellation of reserve noted in margin, with a view of having it offered at auction, we have the honor respectfully to urge that the District Surveyor's report as regards the measured portions within said reserve may be carried out and gazetted for auction sale at as early a date as possible.

Our clients are prepared to pay £2 5s. per acre, as appraised by District Surveyor's report referred to.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

B. 1,205, notified 11th August, 1874, parishes of Broome and Cadell, county of Urana; resumed area No. 604, C. Division, Bundure.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 21 November, 1888.

With reference to your letter of 24th ultimo, having reference to cancellation of reserve noted in margin, and its proclamation as a special area, i.e., we have the honor to urge now that the land proclaimed a special area, and not selected, may be brought to auction at an early date.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

Reserve No. 1,205, notified 11th August, 1874, county of Urana.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Memorandum.

Wagga Wagga, 5 February, 1890.

In accordance with circular 90-5, of 24th ultimo, referring to reclamation of unalienated parts of special areas, it is recommended that, as a reasonable time has elapsed since the proclamation of special area 7,409, parish of Broome, &c., county of Urana, and the area remaining unselected, that the land be reclaimed as a special area under clause 18 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, allowing a maximum area of 320 acres.

With this end in view, a description for reclamation is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 November, 1890.

On behalf of the lessees of Bundure holding, we have the honor to apply for portions noted in the margin to be offered at auction sale at an early date, for which they are prepared to pay at the rate of £2 5s. per acre.

These portions, together with others, were declared special areas as early as September, 1888, and have not to the present time been selected, under which circumstances we trust the lands may go to auction at once.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Memorandum.

Wagga Wagga, 18 February, 1891.

REFERRING to the enclosed correspondence regarding portions Nos. 37 and 38, parish of Cadell, and portions Nos. 85 and 86, parish of Broome, county of Urana, which form part of special area No. 7,409, proclaimed

Portion 37, of 114 acres; portion 38, of 100 acres, parish of Cadell, county of Urana; portion 85, of 160 acres; portion 86, of 160 acres, parish of Broome, county of Urana; part of special area No. 7,409; proclaimed 6th October, 1888.

proclaimed 6th October, 1888, and reproclaimed 30th April, 1890, I would respectfully state that the land has been open to conditional purchase as a special area for nine months, and the whole area available might have been applied for by one individual. I am of opinion, therefore, that there cannot be any reasonable objection to the auction sale of the same at £2 5s. per acre as upset price.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Special area 7,413—Reserve 1,204.

Sir,

Exchange, Sydney, 22 March, 1888.

On behalf of the lessees of the N.Z. and A. Land Co. (Limited), we have the honor to request that a report may be furnished with a view of cancellation of reserve (part), noted in margin, with the object of having it offered at auction at an early date.

We are informed that it has been measured.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

The Under Secretary for Lands,

This reserve was subdivided in 1882, and with the exception of the unmeasured portions is not now required. I would, therefore, recommend its revocation and the re-notification of the portions edged green on enclosed lithograph. The land is worth £2 5s. per acre and should be proclaimed a special area or revocation delayed, pending changes in legislation. Portion of the reserve to be revoked situated in resumed area is shown by red edging on lithograph; description enclosed.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 22/3/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

That part of reserve No. 1,204, notified 11th August, 1874, situated within the resumed area of Bundure, No. 604, Central Division, parish of Bundure, county of Urana.

Sir,

Exchange, Sydney, 15 August, 1888.

Referring to our letter of 22nd March last, applying for the cancellation of reserve noted in margin, now approved and to be declared a special area at £2 5s. per acre, we have the honor to urge that the measured portions of said reserve may be offered for auction sale simultaneously with the land being declared a special area, or, if impracticable, at as early a date thereafter as possible.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Ms. 88-3,513; part of reserve No. 1,204, R.A., Bundure, No. 604, Central Division.

Sir,

Exchange, Sydney, 21 November, 1888.

With reference to your letter of 25th ultimo, having reference to the cancellation of part of reserve noted in margin, and the proclamation of special area No. 7,413, &c., we have the honor to urge that that part of said special area not now selected may be brought to auction at an early date.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Ms. 88-12,332; reserve No. 1,204, noted 11th August, 1874, county of Urana.

Re proclamation of special area 7,413, parish of Bundure, county of Urana.

5 February, 1890.

In accordance with circular 90-5, of 24th ultimo, referring to reproclamation of unalienated parts of special areas, it is recommended that as a reasonable time has elapsed since the proclamation of special area No. 7,413, parish of Bundure, county of Urana, and the area remaining unselected, that the land be reproclaimed as a special area, under clause 18 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, allowing a maximum area of 320 acres. With this end in view a description for reproclamation is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Exchange, Sydney, 28 November, 1890.

On behalf of the lessees of Bundure Holding, we have the honor to apply for portions noted in the margin to be offered at auction sale at an early date, for which they are prepared to pay at the rate of £2 5s. per acre.

These portions, together with others, we would point out, were declared special areas as early as September, 1883, and have not to the present time been selected, under which circumstances we trust the lands may go to auction at once.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Portions 87 to 94, 2,275 1/2 acres, parish of Bundure, county of Urana, part of special area No. 7,413, proclaimed 6th October, 1888.

Re reproclamation of special area 7,413, parish of Bundure, county of Urana.

18 February, 1881.

REFERRING to the enclosed correspondence regarding special area No. 7,413, parish of Bundure, county of Urana, I think it advisable that the public should have the privilege of selecting under more liberal terms, and I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the special area in question be reproclaimed at 45s. per acre, with a maximum of 640 acres.

The necessary description is herewith enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

Sir,

Exchange, Sydney, 30 April, 1891.

Referring to special areas noted in the margin, and to our application for the lands contained therein, to be offered at auction sale—first, on 22nd March, 1883, which led same to be proclaimed special area; and, second, on 28th November last, with the result that on 4th instant same were reproclaimed to the effect that the maximum area was increased from 320 acres to 640 acres for selection,—at the time of making our second application, we were in a way assured that there would be no objection raised to the land going to auction after having been special areas since 1883, and not selected, for which reason we were informed personally that the matter had been sent on to the District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga, to ascertain as to whether the value of the land had in any manner varied.

Portions 87 to 94, area, 2,275 1/2 acres, parish Bundure, county of Urana.

As far as we know, the District Surveyor confirmed his former valuation, viz., £2 5s. per acre, on which we were again assured that it soon would go on; but the result was as above stated, showing that it was on account of our application that the question was dealt with in manner described, or, in other words, that it was our application for the lands to be offered at auction which drew the attention of your department to the value of lands referred.

This of course is very hard to our clients as well as to ourselves, for which reason we have the honor again most respectfully to request that the matter may be re-opened, and lands referred to, as specified in the margin, offered at auction within three months' time from now, at the upset price of £2 5s. per acre, which will bring in the handsome revenue of £5,465 Os. 3d.

In the meantime some of these lands may possibly, of course, be selected, with the result that eventually the station will have to buy out the selectors, who will thus reap the unearned increment of the land, whereas our clients are now prepared to pay cash at a very handsome price.

If the lands are not selected in three months' time, it is a sure sign that the country has no attraction for the industrious settler.

We have, &c.,

DU FAUR AND GERARD.

Sir,

Thurrova, Jerilderie, 31 July, 1891.

I do myself the honor to call your attention to a sale of special areas to be held at Urana on 23rd September; *Gazette* notice enclosed. May I beg of you to try and get it stopped, and have it opened to selection in the full area, viz., 2,560 acres, at a reasonable price. I might mention to you that all the good land on the station is taken up, and this is a small reserve, 1 mile wide. It is a dry hard plain, without a stick of timber on it for fencing, and the Government wants £2 per acre for it. I paid for the survey of this land about ten years ago, expecting to get it for a selection; and at that time the Minister for Lands promised me that it would be open for selection in due course. After twelve months the survey fee was returned from the Treasury. I have been waiting ever since, expecting that I would get it for a selection. Of course it was open in special areas, but the price was too high, and the area was too small. It is a very hard thing if this company (the New Zealand and Australian Land Company, Limited) would be allowed to get this piece of land, while myself and ten children would be deprived of the means of getting a living.

Praying you will use your influence with the Minister to get it open to selection.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN MITCHELL.

J. Gormly, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 5 August, 1891.

We enclose you a letter received from one of our constituents, asking that certain lands be withdrawn from auction sale, and declared open for ordinary conditional purchase, and shall be pleased if you will give the matter your careful consideration, and favour us with a reply at your earliest convenience.

We are, &c.,

J. M. CHANTER, M.P.

R. BARBOUR, M.P.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Thurrova, Jerilderie, 31 July, 1891.

I do myself the honor to call your attention to a sale of special areas, to be held in Urana on 23rd September. The land is situated on Bundure Station, the property of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company (Limited), I beg of you to use your influence with the Minister for Lands to get the sale stopped, and have it opened to selection in the full area, 2,560 acres, at a reasonable price. I may state this land is situated on a hard dry plain, without a stick of timber for fencing.

The station has all the timber secured. It is utterly impossible for any person to get a living on 640 acres, and the price, £2 5s., is out of all reason. Of course the station will buy it at whatever price it goes to, as they have over a hundred thousand purchased on the station. It is a very hard thing if this selection, about 2,276 acres, is allowed to pass into this absentee company's hands, while I with my family of ten children am deprived of the means of getting a living. I paid for the survey of this land about ten years ago, and the Minister for Lands promised that it would be open for selection in due course. After twelve months my money was returned from the Treasury, and I have been waiting ever since for it.

I beg to congratulate you on your return for this district.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN MITCHELL

(Per J.M.)

J. M. Chanter, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Thurrova, Jerilderie, 27 October, 1891.

I do myself the honor to call your attention to a special area on Bundure Run, county of Urana, parish of Bundure, Central Division. This land was made into a special area in 1888 at the enormous price of £2 5s. per acre, which is far more than it is worth. It has been modified in area three times and is still open for selection, but the price is so high and the area so small that it is impossible for any selector to make a living on it. I got this land surveyed and paid for the survey of it ten years ago, and the then Minister for Lands promised to have it open for selection.

Praying you will take the matter into consideration, and have it revoked from special area, and opened as an ordinary selection, and reduce the price to the same as land is taken up, viz., 2s. per acre.

I may state that this land is a dry hard plain, without a stick of timber or a drop of water. The lessees of the run have all the best of land taken up. They have 100,000 acres of purchased land.

Praying your favourable consideration,

I have, &c.,

JOHN MITCHELL

(Per J.M.)

The Honorable the Minister for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Thurrova, Jerilderie, 1 December, 1891.

I see by a local paper that Mr. Copeland said that he was favourable to open reserves for settlement. If I might presume on your kindness, would you please bring under his notice the special area made on Bundure Station that I wrote to you about some time ago. You might remember Mr. Brunker withdrew it from auction sale. The price is £2 5s. per acre, and I can assure you it is not worth more than £1 per acre. There is not a stick of timber on it for fencing, nor a drop of water. The station

station has all the best of the land secured. I know the company's agent in Sydney is doing his best against this being open for selection. There are about 100,000 acres of purchased land on Bundure Station, and it seems they are not satisfied. I think if you were to mention the matter to the Minister, he would open it for ordinary selection, as a special area is out of the question in such a situation.

Hoping I am not giving you too much trouble,

Yours, &c.,

JOHN MITCHELL.

J. Gormly, Esq.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 4 December, 1891.

I enclose a letter in reference to special areas on Bundure Run. I think the price should be reduced to £1 10s. an acre.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Re Special Area 7,413, parish of Bundure, county of Urana.

21 November, 1891.

HAVING regard to the enclosed letter of John Mitchell requesting that special area No. 7,413, parish of Bundure, county of Urana, may be revoked and thrown open to ordinary selection, I beg to state that I am still of opinion that this land is worth 45s. per acre, and cannot therefore recommend compliance with the request until the land has been offered and passed at auction.

The person who complains about the price holds a large area in the vicinity, and reducing the price would not tend to increased settlement.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

Special Area, 7,450-7,451.

Dear Sir,

Gundagai, 27 December, 1886.

I am instructed to ask you to endeavour to get a reserve of about 500 acres on Mooney Run, cancelled and thrown open for selection, it being well suited for agricultural purposes and quite unnecessary for the purpose for which it has been reserved—namely, water.

I may mention that all the residents in that locality are unanimous in making this request, and that the reserve forms part of the resumed area.

Yours, &c.,

HARRY BOWDITCH,

Hon. Sec., G.P.C.

Hon. J. H. Want, M.L.A.

Description of Reserve:—Number, 107; area, about 500 acres; run, Mooney Mooney; parish of Bongongolong; purpose, water supply, &c.

Sir,

Camp, Coolamon, 21 May, 1887.

In compliance with instructions, dated 4th May, 1887, No. 21, I have the honor to report that on the 11th May, 1887, I inspected reserve No. 107, parish of Bongongolong, county of Harden.

With the exception of 60 or 70 acres at the southern end, the land is of good quality and fit for agricultural purposes, the remainder being fair grazing land.

The Bongongolong Creek, to which the reserve has a frontage, is almost, if not quite, permanent water.

I see no necessity for the retention of the reserve, and consider the land, as a whole, to be worth £2 10s. per acre.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR H. BRAY.

From this report it would appear advisable to subdivide the reserve in question, with a view to alienation as a special area.—C. F. BOLTON, District Surveyor, 6/6/87.

Sir,

Camp, Germanton, 16 March, 1888.

Acting on your instructions, No. 22, of 23rd December, 1887, papers Misc. 87-7,786, I have the honor to transmit herewith a sketch showing proposed design for subdivision of reserve No. 107 from sale, No. 238 from lease, parish of Bongongolong, county of Harden.

For sake of reference I have numbered the blocks A, B, C, D, and E, and will refer to them under those letters.

Block A is designed to contain an area of 80 acres, with a rectangular frontage of 12 chains.

Block B is intended to have its south boundary flush with the south boundary of block A, and to contain 80 acres, viz., 1,334 x 6,000 links.

Immediately to the north of block B, I propose retaining a small area as a water reserve, as shown on design. This will include the crossing and the two most permanent holes on the creek, from which holes water was being drawn at time of my visit.

Block C is to contain an area of 160 acres, exclusive of reserved road, 150 links wide, as shown on sketch.

Block D is intended to contain an area of 160 acres, exclusive of reserved road, 100 links wide, as approximately shown on sketch.

Block E will contain an approximate area of 60 acres, being the balance of the land available.

Owing to a deep channelled creek on one side, and a steep hill on the other, it will not be practicable to provide for a road other than reserved road through blocks E and D.

This road should approximately follow the track in use, and at the southern end may be taken along the western boundary of J. Foley's conditional purchase, portion 20, of 108 acres 2 roods.

I am informed that this track is the only outlet to Cootamundra for vehicular traffic for Foley, and one or two other selectors at the back.

It

It will be seen that no provision has been made for a road through portion 2, of 372 acres, adjoining the reserve. At present no objection is made to people using this track through portion 2 and so out on to the Muttama crossing, but on the subdivision of the reserve, it will probably be necessary to provide an outlet for intending settlers.

The only improvements on the land other than boundary fencing are an old two-rail fence cutting across blocks A, B, and C, which I value at £25 per mile, claimed by Thomas Broughton, date of erection unknown, but should say at least fifteen years back, and about 4 acres clearing between the creek and the western boundaries of portions 17 and 18, which I value at £2 per acre.

The clearing was effected by J. Foley about 1875, who, being an illiterate man, and unable to identify the corners, was under the impression that the land cleared was within his boundaries.

North of the cross fence the country consists of black soil of considerable depth and great richness; along the creek, timbered with box and apple-tree, south of that fence, grey and red soil, box forest, good agricultural land, with exception of top of ridge, which is stony.

I recommend the follow upset prices, viz., for blocks A and C, £2 15s. per acre, block B, £2 5s. per acre, blocks D and E, £1 15s. per acre.

I have, &c.,

A. E. MACKAY,

Surveyor.

Sir,

Borambula, 13 July, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of five portions of land as follows—No. 80 containing 80 acres; No. 81 containing 80 acres; No. 82 containing 160 acres; No. 83 containing 160 acres; No. 84 containing 56½ acres, in the parish of Bongongolong in the county of Harden, within the Muttama Run, measured by me on 1st July, 1888, in accordance with instructions of 20th June, from the District Surveyor.

The north-east corner tree at terminal point of eastern boundary of portion No. 15 has been destroyed, but the boundary has been correctly located. I marked a new reference tree at north-west corner of No. 38. The reference tree has also been destroyed, but sufficient remains to have enabled me to locate corner.

Roadway 100 links in width has been reserved through portions Nos. 83 and 84, approximately embracing track in use.

There is a discrepancy between original chainage of portion No. 15 in eastern boundary and that by me of 15 links, also in western boundary of portion No. 38 of 11 links (No. 12 on tree at south-east corner), in western boundary of portion No. 14 of 2 links, in part of western boundary of No. 17 of 26 links, and in part of western boundary of No. 18 of 22 links, and in remaining of western boundary of No. 19 of 2 links, and in remaining part of 7 links, that portion of south boundary of 19 shown on original plan as 600 links, chains on ground 500 links, and the westerly boundary of No. 20 shown on original as 2,011, chains 2,021.

Improvements consist of fence on No. 80, value £8, on No. 81, fence £8, on No. 82, fence £8, on No. 83, clearing £12, effected by P. Foley between western boundary of Nos. 17 and of 18 and creek, being prepaid at present time for annual crop of wheat, on No. 84 nil.

The land embraced by portions Nos. 80, 81, and 82 is good agricultural land, which I value at £3 per acre. Portions Nos. 83 and 84 are to about the extent of half in each portion suitable for agricultural purposes, value being £1 15s. per acre.

The water in Bongongolong Creek is not permanent.

A connection between portions Nos. 80 and 82 has been effected along the bank of creek and the letters W. B. have been marked on reference trees at corners D, E, F, J, and K; the roadway through reserve has not been marked, but a bearing taken to include crossing at creek.

A stellar observation has been taken for meridian.

I have, &c.,

ARNOLD W. LOVE,

Licensed Surveyor.

Memo. from the District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, to the Under Secretary for Lands.

17 August, 1888.

SUBDIVISION of reserve 107 from sale and 238 from lease having been effected in accordance with Ministerial approval, descriptions are enclosed for the cancellation of the reservation from sale and lease.

It is recommended that portions 80, 81, and 82 be proclaimed a special area open to selection under the 24th section at £3 per acre, and that portions 83 and 84 be proclaimed a special area at a minimum of 35s. per acre. Descriptions enclosed.

The small area of Crown land retained at the crossing of Bongongolong Creek is recommended reserved from sale and lease for crossing-place.

The subdivision is situated within the boundaries of the reserved area of Muttama Holding No. 239, Eastern Division.

The following improvements had been effected on each portion at date of survey:—Portion 80, fence £8; portion 81, fence £3; portion 82, fence £8; portion 83, clearing £12; portion 84, nil;—total, £36.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

Special Area 7,523.

Sir,

Pitt and Bridge Streets, Sydney, 27 February, 1888.

Referring to papers 76-45,709 A1n., we have the honor, under instructions from Mr. Francis Jenkins, to point out that he purchased portion 26, parish Cuddell, county Mitchell, which, however, was subsequently found to be within travelling stock reserve 990. It was afterwards discovered that 80 acres of the land sold to our client were outside the reserve, and therefore available. This land Mr. Jenkins until the last ten days, felt satisfied was his property, but it is now found that by some inadvertence the sale was not completed. We have now to ask that as the matter is of considerable importance to Mr. Jenkins, and there are no conflicting interests, he may be permitted to complete the purchase. In making this request we would point out that it is evident that in the first instance the error was caused through the

the Department offering the whole of the land for sale, but as Mr. Jenkins after purchase relinquished it at once when assured that the sale had been made in error, we would respectfully submit that the concession now asked might readily be granted.

Mr. Jenkins is perfectly willing to declare that he fully understood that he held the grant of the land referred to.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

We have, &c.,

DUGUID & CO.

Submitted.

Sir,

Camp, Cuddell Siding, 21 June, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of a portion of land containing 82 acres, numbered 54 in the parish of Cuddell, in the county of Mitchell, applied for to purchase by Francis Jenkins under the 2nd section of the Crown Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, and measured by me on 18th June, 1888, in compliance with instruction No. 14, dated 3rd May, 1888.

The only improvement on the land is an excavated tank, effected at the cost of lessee of Buckinbong Holding.

The tank was put down in the year 1876, and in the year 1880 was cleaned out and enlarged, its present cubic content being 4,000 yards, and value £200.

The improvement is necessary for the beneficial occupation of the land for pastoral purposes.

The land is distant from Narrandera, which is the nearest township, about 9 miles, the only water supply being that which is artificially conserved, and the aspect and character of the land is open, crab-hole plain, inclined to be swampy, the soil being of a stiff, clayey nature, well suited for grazing, but not arable purposes.

The value of the land, in my opinion, is 30s. per acre.

The District Surveyor.

I have, &c.,

W. A. LIPSCOMB.

This portion, containing 82 acres, has been measured in accordance with Ministerial decision upon 88-1,044 alienation, enclosed with a view of sale to Mr. Francis Jenkins, who has held it and improved it for a number of years under the impression that he held it in fee simple. It is now submitted that it be offered at auction at 30s. per acre with improvements. Tank £200 added for his protection. The portion at present forms part of travelling stock reserve 990 extension, notified 17th November, 1884, from which withdrawal will be necessary, and for which description is enclosed. Cost of subdivision amounts to £4, so that Jenkins is entitled to a refund of £1 5s. on fee deposited.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 26/7/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 7,529—Reserve 2,872.

Sir,

Temora, 28 October, 1887.

I am directed by the Temora Progress Committee to request that you be good enough to send in your report on the following matter, on which I have written to the Department, throwing open for selection that part of Narraburra Run of resumed area within water reserve.

Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton, Wagga Wagga.

I have, &c.,

W. LYELL.

Mr. Keating,—Can the water reserve be identified.—W.O., 25/1/88.

The only water reserve within the resumed area of Narraburra Run is water reserve 2,872. Mr. Tozer was some time ago asked to report as to whether it is necessary in the public interest to retain the whole of this reserve, as one Patk. Hennessy applied for part of it as a conditional purchase. The report has not yet been received.—J.T.K., 16/2/88. The Acting District Surveyor.

Water Reserve No. 2,872, parish of Narraburra, county of Bland.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 1 March, 1888.

I have now the honor to report that the reserve abovenamed is no longer required, and I have to recommend that it be revoked after survey in the manner shown by red hatching on the accompanying tracing.

That part of the reserve not hatched is required for a travelling stock and camping reserve.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM ORR,

Acting District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Survey may be effected as herein proposed.—R.H.D., 10/3/88. F.H.W. S.F. Approved.—T.G., 10/3/88.

Cootamundra Land District.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 13 July, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of five portions of land, containing 160, 160, 124, 134½, and 95½ acres, numbered 30 to 34 inclusive, in the parish of Narraburra, county of Bland, being part of water reserve No. 2,872, within the Narraburra Run, Temora Gold-field, measured for sale by me on the 29th May, 1888, in accordance with your B.C. instruction No. 14, 27th April, 1888.

The wire fencing, value £3, on 30, effected by T. Kite. The brush fencing on 33 and 34, erected by the adjoining holders as a break, is not of any value.

This land is situated on the main road, about 12 miles from Temora, and there is an abundant supply of permanent water in Narraburra Creek, and the land consists of good sandy loam soil, well adapted for agriculture. I would therefore recommend that it be proclaimed a special area, it being worth 30s. per acre, in order to allow of these lands being taken up under conditional purchase.

These lands are 40 miles from the nearest railway station.

I have, &c.,

V. F. TOZER,

Licensed Surveyor.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Plan

Plan approved subdivision of water reserve 2,872 having been effected in accordance with Ministerial approval, description is enclosed for its revocation. A description is also enclosed for the notification for travelling stock and camping purposes of the unmeasured portion of the reserve fronting Narraburra Creek. It is recommended that the area subdivided, comprising five portions, aggregating 674 acres, be proclaimed a special area open to conditional purchase under the 24th section at 30s. per acre. Description for proclamation of special area enclosed, situated in the resumed area of Narraburra Holding No. 41, Eastern, dealt with in District Survey Office.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, 17/8/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Temora, 14 April, 1890.

I have the honor to apply to you to cause a modification of special area 7,529, 17th October, 1888, plan of Narraburra, county of Bland, to be made, so that an area of 320 acres may be allowed as conditional purchase, being desirous of selecting that area.

P.S.—The number of the portion is 31.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS KITE.

The special area referred to, No. 7,529, embraces 30, 31, 32, and 33, and 64 and 67, parish Narraburra, county Bland, of an aggregate area of 674 acres, proclaimed 20th October, 1888. From the fact that the special area was proclaimed about six months ago, and only 241½ acres thereof have been selected, it may be inferred that the area is too small, and I would recommend increase to 320 acres. In view, however, of the character of the soil and the prices realised recently in the locality, I would advise increase of price to £2 per acre be tried.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 13/6/90.

Special Area 7,532.

Sir,

Tumut, 13 May, 1887.

In accordance with your instructions, No. 87-17, of the 20th April, requesting me to report on Mr. P. Clear's application for the revocation of a portion of water reserve 1,717, in the parish of Ellerslie, county of Wynyard, I have the honor to state that in my letter, No. 87-1, of the 3rd January, I mentioned that there was no objection to the cancellation of about 170 acres of the above reserve, between the Naacka Naacka Creek, at J. Woollam's wash-pen (situated on the portion of 5 acres hatched blue on tracing reported on in above letter), and portion No. 108, parish of Euadera; but I am of opinion that the remainder of this reserve should be retained for travelling stock, as the road down the Naacka Naacka Creek, past Ellerslie, traverses it, as shown on accompanying sketch.

I now recommend that the portion of reserve tinted red on sketch be thrown open to selection.

This land is hilly, and is fair grazing country, but not suitable for cultivation.

There are not any improvements on this portion of reserve.

I have, &c.
MAURICE BARLOW.

Sir,

Tumut, 8 December, 1887.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 154 acres, No. 137, in the parish of Ellerslie, in the county of Wynyard, within the Ellerslie Run, measured by me on the 23rd November, 1887, in accordance with instructions No. 87-4, of the 23rd September, to me.

The portion consists of hilly country, timbered with gum, box, and apple. The pasture is good, and the soil of good quality.

Improvements (fencing), £27.

I have, &c.,
R. G. PRATT,
Licensed Surveyor.

Plan approved. Descriptions are enclosed for the cancellation of part of water reserve 1,717, notified 8th August, 1877, within the boundaries of portion 137, and for the proclamation of that portion as a special area at a minimum price of £2 per acre, in accordance with Ministerial decision, enclosed.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 22/8/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 7,549.

Sir,

Pitt and Bridge Streets, Sydney, 25 June, 1888.

Referring to our previous applications, on behalf of Mr. David Moore, to have portions 32, 34, 41, 68, 69, and 77, parish Miranda, county Wakool, sent to auction, we now, in respectfully asking for your reconsideration of the matter, herewith forward declarations from Mr. Thomas Stoddart (manager of Bundyulumblah) and Mr. David Moore (lessee of the holding), to the effect that the portions in question are in no way beneficial for water supply, all the land being open plains, and the portions in no way connected one with the other, being isolated and surrounded by Mr. Moore's purchased lands. It would be further noted that the portions referred to have no permanent water supply, and our client's sole desire in endeavouring to have them offered for sale is to save unnecessary expense in fencing.

We have, &c.,
DUGUID & CO.

Noted. Portions 32, 34, and 41 are already advertised for sale on 28th September next.—A. R. GALL, 17/8/88.

The land referred to being situated between the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, circular 88-14 evidently precludes the sale of it by auction; but it would appear that portions No. 32, 34, and 41 are already advertised for auction sale on the 28th proximo, and an upset price of 25s. per acre fixed. I therefore recommend that this land be withdrawn, on the grounds that the upset price is much below the value of land, and as competition rarely occurs in cases of similar circumstances, it is obvious that the upset price should be the market value of the land. Apart from retaining the land applied for, with a view to its

prospective value (as set forth in circular 88-14), and as the land does not embrace any permanent water, nor is it necessary for any public purpose, I consider it advisable to offer the land at auction sales, as the areas are too small, and is isolated for settlement purposes. Portion No. 77 is at present covered by reserve No. 4,018, notified 3rd September, 1887, and I am of the opinion that the retention of it is unnecessary. A description for revocation is, therefore, enclosed. The character of this country consists of open plains, grass and cotton bush, with stumps of box timber and box scrub. If it should be decided to offer these portions at auction, I recommend that an upset price of 30s. per acre be fixed. This land is situated within the resumed area of the Bundyulumblah pastoral holding.—JOHN BROUGHTON, Acting District Surveyor, Hay, 24/8/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 7,609.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 8 April, 1887.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of four portions of land, each containing 159½ acres; one portion, 160 acres; and one portion of 138 acres, numbered 202, 203, 204, 213, 214, 215, in the parish of Kindra, in the county of Bourke, within the Kindra Run, and the Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps Gold-field, measured by me on 25th March, 1887, in accordance with instruction No. 2, dated 2nd March, 1887.

The country is slightly undulating and thickly timbered with box and oak, with a light undergrowth of sifting bush scrub. The soil is brown, and would be suitable for cultivation.

The land has not in any way been improved; situated about 4 miles from Coolamon.

I have, &c.,

J. MAUDSLEY NASH,

Licensed Surveyor.

To the District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 8 April, 1887.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of nine portions of land, four of them containing each 160 acres, three of them each 159½ acres, one 95½ acres, and one of 96½ acres, numbered 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, in the parish of Kindra, in the county of Bourke, within the Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps Gold-field, and the Kindra Run, measured by me on 4th April, 1887, in accordance with instructions No. 2, dated 2nd March, 1887.

The land is slightly undulating, and is timbered with box, pine, and oak. Portions 206, 207, and 210 have also a dense undergrowth of sifting-bush scrub. Portion 209 has an undergrowth of pine scrub. The soil is of a very good character for cultivation, especially so on portions No. 200, 207, 209, 210. The land is situated about 2 miles from Coolamon. The only improvements consist of a brush and chock and log fence, which is worth on portion No. 208 about £16, and upon portion No. 209 is worth about £15 10s. This fence is the property of the lessee of Kindra Run, and was erected by him in the year 1875. These portions have been measured, as nearly as possible, in conformity with design transmitted to me with instruction, but as the area has exceeded that anticipated, I have been obliged to modify the design as regards portions No. 200, 208, and 209. Portions No. 200 and 208 being represented on the design by one portion, but as the area of the two combined would exceed the area allowed by law within a special area, viz., 160 acres, I have instead measured two portions, one of 95 acres, and the other of 96 acres 1 rood. Portion No. 209 on plan is shown upon the design as being bounded on the south by a meridional line, but, as the distance on the ground is considerably greater than appears on the design, it would seem to be needlessly departing from the uniformity of design to make the southern boundary otherwise than corresponding to the northern. I have therefore made the southern parallel. I have, in accordance with instructions, defined the northern boundary of reserve No. 218a from the north-eastern corner of portion No. 209 to the village of Coolamon, to effect which I have traversed the railway line and made the northern boundary of the reserve parallel to the traverse.

I have, &c.,

J. MAUDSLEY NASH,

Licensed Surveyor.

The District Surveyor.

21 April, 1888.

In connection with the approved subdivision of parts of railway reserves 218a, notified 26th November, 1878, and 218a extension, notified 28th June, 1880, on the line from Junee to Narrandera, county of Bourke, Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton pointed out in his report, 23rd April, 1887, No. 38 (papers, Miscellaneous 87-5,201, now in this Office), if the subdivision was proclaimed a special area, the limited areas that could thus be acquired would militate against the disposal of the land, as they would be too small to be advantageously occupied, whereupon the Secretary for Lands decided as follows:—

“When the survey of the railway reserve referred to is completed it should be submitted specially.

“If not too late the survey should be carried out so that the land could be taken up in larger portions than 160 acres.”

Part of the subdivision in question had been effected prior to the above decision in areas suitable for selection under the 24th section, and plans have now been dealt with and are forwarded to Head Office under separate cover this day. The papers and design for remainder of subdivision are retained here for action, in accordance with the Ministerial decision quoted.

It is submitted with regard to the portions already measured that they be offered at auction at an upset price of 30s. per acre after withdrawal from the reserves 218a and 218a extension aforesaid. Sale to take place at Coolamon, which is close to the land.

Descriptions for revocation of the portions of reserves subdivided enclosed, but it is pointed out that after withdrawal from these reservations the land will be open to selection, so that auction sale should take place on such a date as will preclude the intervention of a Land Office day, or probably the subdivision should be proclaimed a special area open to selection at 30s. per acre.

If not selected within a reasonable period, auction sale could then take place as recommended.

Description for proclamation of special area enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear

Dear Sir,

Coolamon, 7 July, 1888.

Adverting to my conversation with you when in Sydney one day last week, about the special areas of land within easy distance of Coolamon, I beg to supply the following information:—

Some eighteen months ago, at the instance of the District Surveyor, some 10,000 acres of land were surveyed and cut up into blocks of 160 acres, and made into special areas, the nearest point to the first being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Coolamon, and running down 5 miles each side of the railway line; in all there are about 70 blocks.

The whole of this land is available for farming purposes, or to men capable of other industries. It is urgently necessary that the land be thrown open for selection or auction. The whole of the areas would, I am sure, meet with ready occupation and sale, as even late as to-day, my influence is sought to do something against the continued reservation of these very necessary blocks.

The immediate throwing open of these blocks would be the means of bringing close to this town, which is at present hampered and confined by men of large areas, a class of men useful and beneficial to the progress of this place, and would forge the town ahead, and in every way conduce to the prosperity of all classes.

I trust very sincerely you will give this your usual substantial support, in recommending it either in person or by letter to the proper source for attention, and need scarcely add your efforts will be esteemed, as not only to myself may the occupation of the lands be assured, but to all others following a business career.

Jas. Inglis, Esq.

Yours, &c.,

MITCHELL AND COOK.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, 21 September, 1888.

I have the honor to request that the information asked for in the enclosed letter be furnished to me.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY.

[Enclosure.]

Dear sir,

Coolamon, 8 September, 1888.

At the instance of the Coolamon Progress Committee, I am desired to elicit of you the following information:—

1. The probable date on which 10,000 acres of reserve adjoining the township, and running each side of the railway line, at present surveyed and pegged out in 160-acre special areas, will be thrown open to settlement.
2. The conditions attaching to sale, whether for selection or auction purchase.

Yours, &c.,

W. E. COOKE,

Secretary, Coolamon Progress Committee.

The Under Secretary, Lands Department, Sydney.

Will the District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga be good enough to give some information as to this subdivision.—R.H.D. (for the Under Secretary for Lands), 28/9/88. 186.

The subdivision referred to is that of railway reserve 218A and 218A extended, in the parishes of Kindra, Coolamon, Lupton, Elliott, and Derry, county of Bourke. Portion of this subdivision was effected by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Commins, and plan forwarded to Head Office (B. 1884 Roll) with a recommendation that the land be proclaimed a special area. This action was taken by Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton, but so far does not appear to have been carried out. Later, a further subdivision was effected by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Nash, plans of which (B 1870 and 1871) and papers were sent to Head Office with my recommendation of 21st April, 1888, that the land be declared a special area or offered at auction at £1 10s. per acre. A still larger subdivision has been recently completed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Garland, and the plan (B 1,923) has been partially dealt with in the office, and is only awaiting return of photo-litho. proof from Head Office to complete action.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 11/10/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, 17 October, 1888.

I have the honor to request that the land referred to in the enclosed memorandum be made for conditional purchase at an early date.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY.

Memo. for the Under Secretary.—Kindly place the papers in this matter before the Minister.—J. GORMLY, 17/10/88.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, 8 November, 1888.

I would respectfully request that the land referred to in the enclosed letter be made available for conditional purchase.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY.

[Enclosures.]

Dear Sir,

Coolamon, 6 November, 1888.

Adverting to your letter under date 10th October, and in answer to your inquiries, "if we know anything in connection with the intention of the sale of the 10,000 acres reserved areas," I have to state that we know nothing beyond the information supplied by yourself from time to time. Will you kindly inform me whether the District-Surveyor has reported upon the blocks in question; and if so, what are his views?

It may be timely to state that if the land is thrown open to selection at an early date, we predict that the whole area, as measured into 160-acre blocks, will readily meet with occupation, as from its position to this town and line, added to the natural characteristics, it must prove a boon in its sale to the Crown and also a comfortable possession to the fortunate holder.

Yours, &c.,

W. E. COOK,

Secretary, Coolamon Progress Committee.

James Gormly, Esq., M.L.A., Sydney.

Re 10,000 acres Special Area.

Dear Sir,

Coolamon, 7 November, 1888.

Adverting to the above, of which you have given us the privilege of writing you, I should like to know if you have managed to advance the sale of lands by a system of selection a step further. As the disposition of the present Minister for Lands is to encourage the disposal of Crown lands by selection rather than by auction purchase, and especially in the case I present you, where the lands are bordering on our township, and where the Government are lying out of their money through sheer apathy, and people anxious and willing to settlement, but no means to direct the Crown to a proper sense of duty. I most respectfully urge your valuable assistance and support with the present Minister to bring about the throwing open of these blocks, or even (say) part, and give us a chance to encourage what is most desirable and needful to the better support and progress of this town and district.

Anticipating your reply of success,
Jas. Inglis, Esq., Sydney.

We are, &c.,
MITCHELL AND COOK.

Special Area 7,610.

Sir,

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 28 June, 1886.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your B.C. of the 6th ultimo, conveying instructions to me to report on the propriety of revoking reserve No. 2,059, parish of Edgehill, county of Mitchell, and in reply I do myself the honor to inform you that all the contiguous land having now been alienated there does not appear to be a necessity for retaining it any longer. However, in view of the agricultural settlement in the immediate vicinity and convenient access to a railway station, I think the land should be set apart as a special area at an upset price of £1 15s. per acre. I would also advise that the reserve be measured in 160-acre portions before revocation.

I have, &c.,
C. F. BOLTON,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

Sir,

Camp, via Wagga Wagga, 19 November, 1886.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of twenty-two portions, containing in the aggregate an area of 3,074½ acres, numbered 100 to 121 inclusive, in the parish of Edgehill, county of Mitchell, surveyed by me in accordance with instructions from Mr. District-Surveyor Bolton, dated 11th August, 1886, No. 131.

This subdivision comprises open forest land, especially well suited for the culture of wheat, the soil being of a strong red loamy nature, and the climate, as a rule, sufficiently moist for agricultural purposes.

The land is within from 5 to 11 miles of the Great Southern Railway at Dudal Comer.

Water can be conserved on this survey by excavating tanks.

I would recommend that portion No. 101 be retained as a reserve pending selection of site for cemetery which has been applied for by residents in the neighbourhood. It would also be advisable, in the public interest, to retain portion No. 114 as a reserve for camping purposes. In order to preserve continuity in the road along northern boundary of this subdivision, I would suggest that a road 100 links wide be resumed out of portion 10, at its north-east corner; the excision from the portion of this road will not reduce its area, as, with the corrected lengths of its boundaries, the area of portion 10 exceeds 320 acres.

I have, &c.,
W. A. LIPSCOMB.

When the necessity for the road suggested arises, the resumption of so much of the land as may be required will be effected, as provided for by section 110 of Act 1884.—W.A.L., 3/2/87.

Dealt with in District Survey Office. These portions are embraced within water reserve 2,059, which it is submitted should now be revoked, with the exception of those parts included in portions 101 and 114, the former of which the surveyor recommends to be reserved pending selection of site for cemetery and the latter for camping purposes.—C. F. BOLTON, District Surveyor, 25/2/87.

Special Area 7,626—Reserve 179, Further S. Extension.

Sir,

Narrandera, 23 May, 1887.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of sixteen portions, Nos. 138 to 153, in the parish of Waddi, county of Boyd, containing an area of 2,334 acres 1 rood in all, and measured in accordance with instructions 87-4 of the 19th March, 1887.

The whole of the land comprised by these portions is so similar that it is not necessary to particularise each one, as with the exception of portions 147 and 148 (which are on a rather high sandhill) the country consists of open plain, with belts of box and clumps of pine and box. The only means of storing water would be by sinking tanks, there not being any natural watercourse.

The distance from the nearest point of survey to the nearest township, Waddi, is about 2 miles. It is about 12 miles from Darlington railway station, and 45 miles from Narrandera.

The improvements are:—				£	s.	d.
Portion 138	—	6-wire fence, erected by E. Landers, 42 chains 8 links, value £30 per mile	...	15	15	0
"	139	— do do do do do do	...	15	15	0
"	140	— do 35 chains 42 links, value £30 per mile	...	13	5	6
"	141	— do 42 chains 13 links, John Landers, £30 per mile	...	15	15	0
"	142	— do do do do do do	...	15	15	0
"	143	— do 35 chains 51 links, do do	...	13	6	0
"	144	— do erected by Duncan MacCalman, 4,209 links, at £30 per mile	...	15	15	0
"	145	— 38 chains 6-wire fencing, erected by D. MacCalman, do	...	14	5	0
"	145	— 38 chains do £20, owner, pastoral lessee	...	9	10	0
"	147	— 35-chain 5-wire fencing, at £20 per mile, owner, by Macleay and Clarke, the pastoral lessee	...	8	15	0
				Portion		

	£	s.	d.
Portion 148—25 chains 5-wire fence, same owner, at £20 per mile	6	5	0
" 148—48 chains 63 links 6-wire fencing, at £30 per mile, erected by J. G. Walsh	18	4	8
" 148—Tank made at the expense of the pastoral lessees, 506 yards, at 1s. 3d. per cubic yard... ..	31	12	6
" 148—Hut, made at the expense of the pastoral lessees	30	0	0
" 149—Old 5-wire fencing, erected by pastoral lessees, at £12 per mile, 47 chains	7	1	0
" 149—26 chains 6-wire fence, at £30 per mile, erected by J. G. Walsh	9	15	0
" 150—43 chains 5-wire fence, erected by the pastoral lessees, at £12 per mile	6	9	0
" 151— do do do do do	6	9	0
" 152— do do do do do	6	9	0
" 153—12 chains 50 links 5-wire fence, erected by the pastoral lessees, at £12 per mile	1	17	6

There are not any improvements on the other portions.

I have, &c.,
C. S. CHAUNCEY,
Licensed Surveyor.

From recent communications it would appear that it is not the present policy to revoke reserves of this kind before there is further legislation respecting them. The land in question would bring 35s. per acre if submitted to auction. The question therefore presents itself as to whether or not it should be set apart as a special area. With that in view, I now submit the usual description and tracing.—
C. F. BOLTON, District Surveyor.

The Chairman, and then to the Under Secretary for Lands.

Mallery Park, Trainor's Lagoon, Victoria, 3 March, 1888.

Sir,
Your letter of the 29th ultimo to hand *re* my inquiry about land open for conditional purchase on the Kerarbury Holding, wherein you state reserve No. 179 is about to be proclaimed open for conditional purchase. Will you kindly inform me when the above area is available, and the mode of procedure for making application for same. Being a resident of Victoria, I have no means of knowing. Also the nearest Land Office to the land in question. Your kind attention will oblige.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

Recommended that measured portions 139 to 153 inclusive, containing an area of 2,334½ acres, within reserve 179, be proclaimed a special area at 35s. per acre.—R.H.D., 26/7/88. The special area may be proclaimed as recommended by the District Surveyor.—R.H.D., 28/7/88. C.O. Approved.—H.P., 2/8/88.

Pitt and Bridge Streets, Sydney, 23 November, 1888.

Sir,
Referring to proclamation of special area on Kerarbury Holding (Central Division), in *Government Gazette* of 10th instant (Miscellaneous 88-13,660), at 35s. per acre, we are instructed by the lessee to respectfully request that amount may be increased to £2 5s. per acre, at which price he is prepared to purchase the land at auction.

We have, &c.,
DUGUID & CO.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special. This is an offer of £2 5s. per acre at auction of land, which will be open as a special area at 55s. per acre on 10 January, 1889. Submitted.—R.H.D., 26/11/88. F.H.W. The District Surveyor may, perhaps, be directed to furnish an immediate report as to the value of the land.—S.F., 1/12/88. Submission approved.—J.N.B., 4/12/88. The District Surveyor instructed to report this day.—F.W., 5/12/88. Mr. De Low.

(Misc. 88-15,54C ; L.B.D. 88-13,200.)

11 December, 1888.

In compliance with your B.C. on enclosed papers, I have the honor to report that, in view of the proximity of the Murrumbidgee southern main canal, as projected by the Water Conservation Commission, it appears desirable to withdraw from alienation portions 147, 148, and 149, in the parish of Waddi, county of Boyd, for probable future public requirements.

The description for the revocation of the part of special area 76-26 affected, and the reservation of the area from sale, under the provisions of the 104th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1834 are enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

To the Under Secretary for Lands.

For approval.—S.F., 14/12/88. Approved.—J.N.B., 14/12/88.

5 December, 1888.

By direction of the Minister, you are requested to furnish an immediate report as to the value of special area 7,626, which was gazetted on 10th ultimo, being measured portions 138 to 153, parish Waddi, county of Boyd. The lessee of Kerarbury Holding has asked that it may be put up at auction at £2 5s. per acre.

By order,

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

R. H. DE LOW
(For the Under Secretary).

Wagga

Wagga Wagga, 6 December, 1888.

The area in question crosses a canal route proposed by the Royal Commission on Water Conservation, and in view of circular to District Surveyors, No. 88-14, it is questionable whether the land should be thrown open to conditional purchase under the 24th clause or not; but as the public look upon reservations within resumed areas with suspicion, perhaps it would be advisable to merely raise the price to £6 per acre, seeing that it will ultimately bring £10 if the irrigation scheme is carried out.

Under any circumstances the land should not be offered at auction under £6 per acre.

I may state my reason for suggesting £6, when the ultimate price is £10, is that no guarantee can be given to a purchaser with regard to the route of the canal, as it may be changed.

I now recommend that the price be raised to £6 per acre, and if within a reasonable period—say, two years—the irrigation scheme is still in abeyance, the question of reassessment of the value of the ground might be again investigated.

I also desire to mention the fact that the plan of the irrigation scheme only reached me within the last fourteen days.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

Submitted in connection with memo. of 1st instant on—15,047.—R.H.D., 8/12/88.

Special Area 7,689—Reserve No. 374.

Sir,

Corienbah, 1 May, 1887.

I have the honor to respectfully suggest that that portion of reserve No. 374, in the parish of Borambula, county of Wynyard, and edged blue on tracing herewith, be subdivided for sale.

As a reserve, the portion to which allusion is made, is of no use for public purposes, and would be purchased if subdivided for sale.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

ARNOLD W. LOVE,

Licensed Surveyor.

Sir,

Albury, 28 March, 1888.

Pursuant of your instruction No. 12, of 24th January, papers, L.B.D. 87-2,486, I have the honor to transmit herewith sketch showing proposed design for the subdivision of part of reserve No. 374, parish of Borambula, county of Wynyard. Block A, containing an area of 160 acres, consists of rough stony hills, is poor grazing land, and quite unsuitable for agriculture. I consider 25s. per acre the outside value for this block.

Block B contains 160 acres, about one-third of which is suitable for agriculture, the remainder being rough grazing land; estimated value, 30s. per acre.

Block C, containing an area of 160 acres, is all good agricultural red and grey soil, worth £2 5s. per acre. Block D is similar to Block C; estimated upset price, £2 5s. per acre. In the absence of a map, showing the locality, I am unable to state whether it is necessary to continue the road provided for between portions 88 and 36 along the southern boundary of Block A, but unless a road has been provided for between portions 89 and 35, the continuation will be unnecessary. As the land on either side of the proposed subdivision is apparently in the hands of one holder, the access provided should be sufficient.

The improvements are—On Block A, about 38 chains new heavy 7-wire fence; estimated cost, £45 per mile; amount, £21 7s. 6d.

On Block B or C, about 37 chains 6-wire fencing valued at £35 per mile; amount, £16 3s. 9d.

Also Blocks C and D have been ringed; estimated cost, 9s. per acre.

I have communicated with the lessee as to date when these improvements were effected, and whether with permission of Land Board or not, and will forward reply under B.C. when received.

Mr. District-Surveyor Orr, Wagga Wagga.

I have, &c.,

A. E. MACKAY,

Surveyor.

It is submitted that part of reserve 374, notified 30th December, 1865, in the parish of Borambula, county of Wynyard, as shown on enclosed tracing, be revoked after subdivision, in accordance with approved design with the view to proclamation of the subdivision as a special area; situated in the resumed area of Borambula Holding, No. 724, Central.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, 24/4/86. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Keajura Creck, 29 July, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of four portions of land containing 38½ acres, and numbered 63; 160 acres, and numbered 64; 160 acres, and numbered 65; 160 acres, and numbered 66, in the parish of Borambula, in the county of Wynyard, within the resumed area of Borambula Holding, No. 724, Central.

Improvements I value at £53 11s.

The land embraced by portion No. 66 consists of slate hills, and is adapted only for grazing purposes, the value being £1 5s. per acre, and portion No. 65 is adapted for agricultural purposes on flats, only the hills being of slate formation; value, £1 10s. per acre. Land embraced by portions Nos. 64 and 65 is agricultural on flat; value of same, £2 per acre.

In the survey of portion 66 I had occasion to re-chain eastern boundaries of portions No. 88 and 90, and have shown a slight discrepancy in chainage.

I have taken a reference tree at south-west corner of travelling stock reserve No. 2,142A, and numbered tree according. Reference tree at north-west corner of portion No. 51 I have also numbered travelling stock reserve No. 2,142A.

There is not any permanent water on these blocks; but the soil is adapted for conserving water. The most northerly block is situated about a mile from main road, Wagga Wagga to Tarcutta.

ARNOLD W. LOVE,

Licensed Surveyor.

Plan approved. Subdivision of part of reserve 374, notified 30th December, 1865, having been effected in accordance with Ministerial decision, description is enclosed for the revocation of the portion of

of reserve in question. Descriptions are also enclosed for the proclamation as special areas of portions 63 and 64, at £2 5s. per acre, and portions 65 and 66, at £1 10s. per acre. In the event of non-selection within a reasonable period, auction sale of the portions at upset prices quoted, with improvement added, is recommended.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, 29/8/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted for approval.—S.F. C.O. Approved.—J.N.B., 25/9/88.

Sir, Wagga Wagga, 25 May, 1889.
I have the honor to request you will have submitted to public auction the land described in the margin.

The land in question adjoins my conditional purchase on the north, Mr. Bannatyne on the east, Mr. Rodney on the west, and travelling stock reserve 2,142 on the south.

As the matter is of importance to me, I trust you will have it attended to at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT FOULKES

(By his Agent—P. S. F. STEPHEN).

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Land District,
Wagga Wagga,
parish Boram-
bula, county
Wynyard;
special area
No. 7,689;
gazetted
17 Nov., 1889;
38½ acres,
portion No. 63.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 3 November, 1890.

I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that, owing to the manner in which the survey has been made, a special area, No. 7,689, there is a small portion consisting of 38 acres, situated between my conditional purchase and the travelling stock reserve, rendered unavailable, the area being too small for selection.

I have to request that if possible you will cause a resurvey of the land to be made, and 2 acres taken off the reserve, so that the area could be made up to the minimum amount allowed by the Act, or the piece in question submitted to public auction.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT FOULKES.

W. Orr, Esq., District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Re re-proclamation of special area 7,689, parish of Borambula, county Wynyard.

REFERRING to enclosed correspondence regarding special area No. 7,689, parish of Borambula, county of Wynyard, I would respectfully recommend that the special area be re-proclaimed at the same price (£2 5s. per acre), but with the maximum area increased to 198½ acres, and the minimum decreased 38½ acres, in order that Robert Foulkes, who is apparently a *bonâ-fide* settler, may have an opportunity of conditionally purchasing the residue of the special area, consisting of 38½ acres.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 25 February, 1891.

I have the honor to apply to you to have the portion of land described in the margin, and which adjoins my conditional purchase, submitted to public auction, as it is not available for selection, the area being too small, viz., 38 acres 2 roods.

Trusting you will comply with my request as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT FOULKES

(By his agent—PERCIVAL S. F. STEPHEN, Land Agent).

The Under Secretary for Lands.

District Wagga
Wagga, parish
Borambula,
county
Wynyard,
portion 63
38½ acres.

Special Area 7,692 and 7,693.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 3 February, 1886.

Adverting to your instructions No. 2, dated 1st January, 1886, directing a report upon reserves within this district, I have the honor to transmit herewith a tracing showing reserves Nos. 1,114, 1,114A, and parts of 1,982, and beg to recommend that the entire areas of reserves No. 1,114, and parts of No. 1,982, and the area of No. 1,114, with the exception of that part indicated by red hatching on tracing, be revoked for the purpose of conditional purchase.

The part proposed to be retained fronts a 3-chain road, which forms part of the mail route from Deniliquin to Noorong, and is also the main road from Goun, Wakool, Swan Hill, and Cummryoal to Deniliquin and Moama, and is for the purpose of a camping reserve.

The land embraced by these reserves is principally an open box forest, and fairly grassed, and does not contain any natural storage of permanent water beyond that in the Wakool River.

I am of the opinion that it is not necessary, in the interest of the public, to retain a greater area of these reserves than that proposed.

It would appear that water reserve 1,114A has been subdivided, and various areas measured in virtue of improvements, and I beg to suggest that an inspection, and if necessary a re-valuation, of these improvements be made with a view of ascertaining their relation to the occupation of the land.

It is evident from the settlements in the locality that this class of country is adapted for the subsistence of small land holders, *i.e.*, under the 26th, 42nd, and 46th sections.

The lessee of the Beremegad pastoral holding has improved these reserves to some extent in the shape of tanks and fencing.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHTON,

Surveyor.

Sir,

Cochrane's Creek, near Deniliquin, 20 February, 1886.

I am a selector in the parish of Bookit, county of Wakool, Land District Deniliquin. There is a small block joining me surveyed, ready to be thrown open. It is numbered 63 on the plan, and in extent is about 140 acres. I would take it as a great favour if you would throw it open for selection, as at present I have no frontage to the Wakool River. By throwing it open you will interfere with no interests, either squatting or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM ROSS.

Memorandum.

—Spring, Esq., M.L.A., Minister of Lands, Sydney.

Memorandum.

17 February, 1886.

I AM of the opinion that portion No. 9, parish of Corry, will suit the purpose of the reserve proposed.

I am not aware to what extent the unsurveyed portion of reserve No. 1,114 has been improved, but from my knowledge of the locality I infer it contains fencing of ringbarking improvements, which is the property of the lessee of Beremegad pastoral holding.

JOHN BROUGHTON,
Surveyor.

Mr. District-Surveyor M'Donald, Hay.

Hay, 12 March, 1886.

I BEG to recommend the revocation of the reserves referred to in the enclosed report by Mr. Surveyor Broughton, retaining portion No. 9, parish of Corry, as a reserve for camping, &c. Reserve No. 1,114 has been subdivided. Reserve No. 402, notified 30th December, 1855, appears to be included in water reserve 1,114A.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

ROBERT M'DONALD,
District Surveyor.

Sir,

Cochrane Creek, *via* Deniliquin, 8 March, 1886.

On the 25th January, 1883, I selected 640 acres of land in the parish of Bookit, county of Wakool.

The said land was nearly all thick scrub and box, and would not keep more than twenty sheep, besides being without water. I spent between £500 and £600 on the said land, and even now it will not carry quarter enough stock to keep me, and ask you to cause to be thrown open the water reserve 1,114A and 1,114B, one portion of which has been surveyed.

The land is very much like my own—scrub and box—and no water on it, and has never been used for a water reserve. Being no other land available to increase my present holding, may I beg that you will grant my request.

The Honorable Minister for Lands.

I remain, &c.,
C. FISHER.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 14 October, 1886.

On behalf of Mr. Thomas Wragge we beg to intimate that he is prepared to give the sum of £2 per acre for water reserve 1,114A, situated in county Wakool, on his Beremegad Run.

This reserve has already been surveyed. We have, therefore, respectfully to request that the reserve be cancelled, the land proclaimed a special area, and submitted to auction sale with as little delay as possible.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

We have, &c.,
WILSON AND RANKIN.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 21 January, 1887.

On the 14th October last, we addressed you with reference to the sale of reserve 1,114A, county Wakool, under special area conditions.

From a letter from Mr. Wragge we now find that the part of the reserve which he wishes to purchase extends from the river north to a camping reserve, lately proclaimed, and adjoins his purchased land on the east. The rest of the reserve runs between the conditional purchases the whole way, and would be of no benefit to Mr. Wragge.

We enclose tracing, showing the land he wishes to purchase, coloured yellow.

We have respectfully to request that Mr. Wragge's letter of 14th October may be modified, so as to include only the southern portion of the reserve.

The Secretary for Lands.

We have, &c.,
WILSON AND RANKIN.

Sir,

Cochrane Creek, Deniliquin, 30 January, 1888.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that reserve No. 1,114, in the parish Corry, county Wakool, has now been surveyed some time, and as there are two or three anxiously waiting for same to be gazetted as revoked to conditionally purchase it, you would greatly favour by giving it your just consideration, with a view of revoking same as soon as convenient.

The Under Secretary for Lands,

I am, &c.,
G. W. FAULKS.

The reserve referred to was recommended by Mr. District-Surveyor M'Donald for revocation by his B.C. dated 12th March, 1886, on papers L.B.D. 86-585, with the exception of portion No. 9, which was proposed to be retained as a camping reserve. The papers in this case are now under cover, L.B.D. 87-3,612, Hay, forwarded to Under Secretary (from Land Board), on 27th July, 1887.—JOHN BROUGHTON, Acting District Surveyor, 8/3/88.

Dear Sir,

Cochrane Creek, Deniliquin, 19 August, 1891.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant about the letter to the Minister for Lands. What I meant is, that portion 15, parish of Corey, county Wakool, of 259 acres, be left open for conditional purchase in the ordinary way. I could select as additional conditional purchase if there be any more left open. I would have no chance of getting it, as a deal of applications would be for the same. Portion No. 15 is all dry land. If I can get it to select, it would answer my purpose. I would like the Minister for Lands to send the District Surveyor to my place to see damage done by the flood here.

Dear sir, it is useless to think that the land on this reserve would be taken up on special areas, as no man in his senses would think of the like, as there is land for sale here in the fee simple, and £2 could not be got for it.

R. Barbour, Esq., M.P.

I have, &c.,
JOHN TOLANO.

Sydney

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 7 September, 1889.

A hard-working, industrious man named John Tolan, who has a selection on Cochrane's Creek, about 50 miles from Deniliquin, which is the nearest township, sends the attached letter.

He wishes you to cancel the special area mentioned in margin, that he may have a chance of selecting it as an ordinary selection.

He says it is dry land, but his own selection is flooded land, and in a former letter he said he was nearly driven from it. He concludes his letter thus: "It is useless to think that the land on this reserve would be taken up on special areas, as no man in his senses would think of the like as there is land for sale here in fee simple, and £2 an acre could not be got for it."

I have to request that you will cause a special report to be made; it is a pity to drive away settlement, and if the facts are as this man represents, then your officers are doing their best to defeat settlement and give the country over to the squatters.

Yours, &c.,
ROBT. BARBOUR.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands.

Special Area 7,695—Reserve 2,161.

Sir,

Tubbul, Temora Road, Young, 6 June, 1887.

I have the honor to state that I am a selector in the above-named parish, and my land, 500 acres, is formed thus * * * * *

I would respectfully point out that the reserve of 40 acres is no use to any person, and if you would be kind enough to cancel it I would be most happy to select it, as it will take just as much wire to fence the 540 acres as it will take to fence the 500 acres.

By acceding to my request you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c.,
CHARLES BRUCE FRATER.

The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Cootamundra Land District, Wagga Wagga, 12 July, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of two portions measured for sale, containing 51 acres and 42 acres 3 roods respectively, numbered 69 and 70, in the parish of Tumbleton, county of Bland, being a subdivision of reserve 2,161, notified 1st November, 1880, surveyed by me in accordance with your B.C. instruction No. 12, 30th May, 1888.

There are not any improvements on these portions, and as the lands are of exceptionally good quality and well situated, and in my opinion, if sent to auction should realise £3 per acre. I would recommend that they be sold at auction at the upset price of 30s. per acre.

I have, &c.,
V. F. TOZER.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Reserve 2,161, having been subdivided, description is enclosed for its revocation, in accordance with Ministerial approval upon C.S. 87-3,073, correspondence enclosed. A strip of land 5 chains wide has been left in subdivision as a driftway, which it is recommended should be reserved from sale for travelling stock. Description enclosed.

As Mr. Tozer reports this land as likely to realise £3 per acre, it is recommended that it be proclaimed a special area at that price, and failing selection within a reasonable period, offered at auction at £3 per acre.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor. Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 8,004.

12 November, 1888.

Recommending Proclamation of Special Area.

I HAVE the honor to recommend that portion No. 43, of 600 acres, in the parish of Ashcroft, county of Mitchell, be proclaimed a special area at £2 per acre.

This portion is a forfeited conditional purchase, and unless proclaimed a special area before the 30th instant, will be open to reselection.

Necessary description is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

5 February, 1890.

Re proclamation of special area, 8,004, parish of Ashcroft, county of Mitchell.

In accordance with circular 90-5, of 24th ultimo, referring to reclamation of unalienated parts of special areas, it is recommended that as a reasonable time has elapsed since the proclamation of special area, 8,004, parish of Ashcroft, county of Mitchell, and a part of the area remaining unselected, that the balance of the land be re-proclaimed as a special area under clause 18. of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, allowing a maximum area of 320 acres. With this end in view, a description for reclamation is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area, 8,005.

12 November, 1888.

[Urgent.] Forfeited Conditional Purchase. I HAVE the honor to recommend that portions 24, 25, 32, and 36, containing in the aggregate 600 acres, in the parish of Ashcroft, county of Mitchell, be proclaimed a special area at £2 per acre.

Unless proclaimed before the 30th instant, this land will be open to selection. Necessary description is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 8,041.

Sir,

Bridge and Pitt Streets, Sydney, 5 November, 1888.

Urana; C.P.,
86-43, 115 acres;
23 September,
1888; county
Urana, parish
Morundah
South; forfeited,
31st October,
1888; C.S.,
88-22,477 dept.

Referring to the forfeiture of the conditional purchase, noted in margin, we are instructed by Mr. J. T. Horsfall, the lessee of the holding, to respectfully suggest that the land in question be proclaimed a special area at £3 per acre, at which price he is willing to purchase the same at auction.

We made the application thus early in order that providing the suggestion is complied with, the necessary proclamation may be made before the end of the present month, when the land, under ordinary circumstances, would be open at perhaps a lower price.

We are, &c.,

DUGUID & CO.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

I HAVE the honor to recommend that portions 108 and 109, of 69 acres and 46½ acres respectively, in the parish of Morundah South, county of Urana, be proclaimed a special area at £3 per acre.

These portions were held under conditional purchase 86-43, Urana—*forfeited vide Gazette, 31st October, 1888*, and unless proclaimed special area before the 30th instant, will be open to reselection.

Necessary description is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 8,118—Reproclaimed 11,594.

Sir,

Moulamein, 28 April, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of five portions of land containing 1,833 acres 1 rood, numbered 60 to 64 inclusive, in the parish of Jimaringle, in the county of Wakool, within the Noorong Pastoral Holding, measured by me on 15th to 25th April, 1888, in accordance with instructions No. 88-14, dated February 6th.

The land is situated on Noorong Pastoral Holding, leased to executors of the late Thos. Armstrong, consists in portions 60, 61, and part of 62 of black soil country, subject to inundation, and timbered with box, the rest being chiefly open red-soil plain, part of portion 64 being black soil of a swampy nature. A little gum timber exists in some of the bends of the river, but of no practical value.

The subdivision has been carried on in accordance with the design furnished with instructions, and at 10 per cent. discount from scale of fees.

A gum-tree was found near the north-east corner of portion 61 on river bank marked R over 9, and connection to it is shown in plan.

Permanent water supply is afforded to portions 60 and 61 in the frontage. Portions 63 and 64 are furnished with tanks, in which a good supply—about three-parts full—existed at time of survey. Portion 62 is without water.

The values of land embraced in the several portions are as follows:—Portions 60 and 61, per acre, £1 10s.; portions 62, 63, and 64, per acre, £1 5s., the former being valuable on account of the good frontage.

With reference to the four-wire and two-rail fence on portion 61 and 62, I was unable to get the date of erection, but it must be twenty-five years or upwards, and the fence is of no use except as it stands, and would not bear removal. The plan has been drawn for photo-lithography.

A. B. WOOD.

Memorandum.

Hay, 17 September, 1888.

IN accordance with direction indorsed on Nos. 87-3,619 enclosed, the subdivision of water reserve No. 549, parish Jimaringle, county Wakool, has now been effected, and the plan of survey dealt with, in this office.

Part of forest reserve 2,125 is also embraced by the subdivision.

It would appear that circular No. 88-14 precludes the sale by auction of these lands, especially of the portions fronting the Neimur River, in which Mr. Wood states permanent water is to be found.

The value of the portions I estimate as follows:—Portions 60 and 61, 30s. per acre; portions 62, 63, and 64, 25s. per acre. The improvements effected by the lessee within the reserves having been made during its currency, and subsequent to July, 1876, are the property of the Crown.

While recognising the market value of this land, it is not considered that the soil is of such a quality as to justify it being proclaimed a special area, the maximum area available under that principle being too small, and the distance from market too great, to admit of an individual making a living.

Descriptions for revocation of water reserve 549, and the part of forest reserve 2,125, embraced in the subdivision, are now herewith.

JOHN BROUGHTON,

Acting District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

4, Post Office Chambers, Pitt-street, 17 April, 1889.

We have been instructed by the lessee of Noorong Holding, No. 729, Central Division, to apply to have the portions of land noted in the margin within special area No. 8,118, gazetted 12th January, 1889, offered for sale by auction without delay.

We are, &c.,

BLOMFIELD AND DICKSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

4, Post Office Chambers, Pitt-street, 1 November, 1889.

We beg to draw your attention to our application on behalf of the executors of the late T. Armstrong, to have several portions of land, in the parish of Jimaringle, offered for sale by auction, and now request that it may be dealt with without delay.

We have, &c.,

BLOMFIELD AND DICKSON.

Sir,

Parish
Jimaringle,
county Wakool,
portion 60, of
398 acres; por-
tion 61, of 633
acres; portion
62, of 283 acres
1 rood; portion
63, of 264 acres
2 roods; portion
64, of 239 acres
2 roods.

Parish Jimar-
ingle, county of
Wakool;
89-1,796; alm.

Sir,

Moama, 6 February, 1890.

I beg to enclose you a letter, for which I ask your earnest consideration. I fully indorse it. If in this district, where special areas are proclaimed, they should be as near as possible to the maximum 640 acres. In that case they will be occupied by *bona fide* selectors, otherwise they will fall into the hands of the squatter, and settlement will thereby be impeded.

I therefore earnestly entreat you to withdraw these lands from auction, and have them proclaimed under the amending Act.

Awaiting the favour for an early reply.
The Hon. Minister for Lands.

I am, &c.,

T. M. CHANTER, M.P.

Dear Sir,

Deniliquin, 5 February, 1890.

In the interests of intending selectors, I beg to call your attention to an advertisement in the *Government Gazette* of 24th January ultimo, No. 51, page 650, wherein certain lands situated in parish Jimaringle, county of Wakool, and aggregating 1,420 acres 1 rood will be offered for sale on 26th March at the upset price of 30s. per acre.

These lands are within special area 8,118, and have not been operated on, owing to the limited acreage allowed under 1884 Act.

I would strongly urge for you to at once bring under the notice of the Minister for Lands, the altered condition of the law, as enacted under section 18 of Crown Lands Act, 1889, wherein the Governor can proclaim special areas of 640 acres in the Central Division.

I have no hesitation in saying that if the old proclamation is withdrawn and a fresh one made, permitting of 640 acres being acquired, that there will be applicants for the land. I understand that Mr. Bruncker has publicly stated that he will encourage settlement all he can, and the special area provisions were specially enlarged on his recommendations; and yet, notwithstanding this statement, he advertises the lands I refer to for sale by public auction, when there will be only one buyer, the pastoral tenant.

I write in the public interests. I have no one in view to apply for the land.

This is a matter of great importance, and special efforts should be made. Your colleague when here said publicly that the public would have a chance of selecting in the maximum area first, and if not then acquired, the Minister would reduce the price, and again offer for selection, and that the Minister would not submit for public auction.

Yours, &c.,

A. JAMESON.

J. M. Chanter, Esq., M.P., Moama:

Having an intimate knowledge of the country comprising portions Nos. 60 to 64, in parish Jimaringle, county of Wakool, I consider that the most appropriate limit for special area is 640 acres, and I therefore recommend that portions 61 to 64 be excised from special area 8,118, and proclaimed a special area; maximum limit, 640 acres; price, 30s. per acre; portion No. 60 is partly within travelling stock and camping reserve No. 9,218, and subdivision is being made with a view of similar action being taken. Litho. herein.—J. BROUGHTON, Acting District Surveyor, Hay, 13/3/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Areas 8,180 and 8,181.

Sir,

Bongongolong Creek, 27 August, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit under separate cover the plan of seven portions of land as follows:—No. 210, containing 40 acres; No. 211, containing 40 acres; No. 212, containing 40 acres; No. 213, containing 47 acres; No. 214, containing 35½ acres, in the parish of Mundarlo in the county of Wynyard within the Jellengrove Run, measured by me in accordance with instructions of 4th August, No. 88-14, from the District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga. Date of survey 11th August, 1888. Improvements on Nos. 210, 211, 212, and 216 nil.

On No. 213, fence £3; on No. 214, fence £6; on No. 215, fence £6.

In chainage of west boundary of portion No. 8, a discrepancy of 40 links exists between chainage by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Saunderson and myself. I found reference tree at north-west corner of portion No. 8. I located north-west corner which was on edge of bank of river. I therefore placed corner stake, 7 links south from its original position, making length of west boundary 6,373 in lieu of 6,780 as chained by me against 6,340 shown on original plan of survey.

In chainage of east boundary of portion No. 11, a discrepancy exists between original chainage and that by me of 17 links.

In chainage of north boundary of 122, a discrepancy of 18 links exists between chainage by me and that by Mr. Surveyor Maitland.

The land embraced by portion Nos. 210 to 214 is rich agricultural land subject to inundation, the value is £5 per acre.

Portions 215 and 216 embrace land suitable only for grazing, being rough, and broken, and rocky the value I consider is 30s. per acre.

I would respectfully state that though I accepted the survey at a reduction of 25 per cent. the remuneration is hardly commensurate with the labour attached thereto.

I have, &c.,

ARNOLD LOVE,

Licensed Surveyor.

Plan approved. The necessary tracings and descriptions for the revocation of the area measured from water reserve 176, notified 22nd December, 1865, and reserved from lease 338, notified 29th July, 1878, the proclamation of a water reserve to front the Ana branch, and also the notification of the area measured as special areas are enclosed. In view of the enclosed reports an upset price of £5 an acre is recommended in connection with portions 210 to 214 and 30s. an acre in connection with portions 215 and 216.—WILLIAM ORR, Wagga Wagga, 7/11/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 8,301.

Sir,

Council Chambers, Narandera, 1 May, 1889.

I am instructed by the Borough Council to bring under your notice the desirability of having cancelled and made available for selection, railway reserve No. 218A notified 26th November, 1878, and extending along the railway line from Narandera to Junee.

The land is valuable, and with the exception of a few inlet roads along the route is not required for Government or public purposes; but by making it available would largely increase settlement and prosperity owing to the great demand for land in this district and those adjoining.

This Council has, therefore, to request that you would give instructions for a report on the matter, and the advisability of such a step as urged, will no doubt make itself recognisable.

I have, &c.,

P. HIGGINS,

Council Clerk.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands.

17 May, 1889.

In compliance with B.C. on enclosed papers relating to the application by the Narandera Borough Council that railway reserve 218A along the railway line from Junee to Narandera be revoked and made available for selection, I have the honor to report that the land comprised within the reserve in question, situated on the resumed area of the various holdings has already been subdivided as hereunder specified, and the plans and papers are now at Head Office awaiting necessary action.

Portions 21 to 41, parish Coolamon, county of Bourke, B. 1,884-1,806.

Portions 200, 202 to 215, parish Kindra, county of Bourke, B. 1,870 and 1,871, 1,806.

Portions 42 to 64, 40 to 51, and 45 to 51, parishes of Derry, Elliott, and Lupton, county of Bourke, B. 1,923, 1,806.

Portions 169 to 190, parish Narandera, county of Cooper, C. 1,054, 1,804.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Wagga Wagga, 16 June, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of forty-two portions, measured for sale, numbered 42 to 64, in the parish of Derry; 40 to 51, in the parish of Elliott; and 45 to 51, inclusive, in the parish of Lupton, in the county of Bourke, surveyed in accordance with your instructions No. 18, dated 4th April, 1888.

The survey was commenced by me on the 28th March, 1888, and completed on the 16th May, 1888.

Improvements have been effected on the portions by the Scottish Australian Investment Company, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Ringling on portions 42 to 50, parish Derry	13	6	8
Ringling on portions 44 to 51, parish Elliott	13	6	8
Portions 54, 55, 56, parish Derry	6	13	4
Portions 45 to 49 and 51, parish Lupton	6	13	4
Portion 53, parish Derry	2	4	7
Portion 50, parish Lupton	3	6	5
Fencing portion 48, parish Derry	35	0	0
Portion 48, parish Elliott	30	0	0
Portion 51	15	0	0

The instrument used was a 6-in. theodolite.

Owing to the prevailing cloudy weather I was only able to obtain an observation of one star on portion 49, parish of Elliott.

I have, &c.,

B. CLAYTON GOWLAND,

Licensed Surveyor.

Indorsement on above.

B. 1,923-1,806 Roll, checked by me.—G. MEESON, 12/9/88.

14 September, 1888. The necessary descriptions for the revocation of reserve 2,257, water reserve 884 and water reserve 1,474, with the parts of railway reserve 218A and 218A North Extension, reserve 398 North Extension, water reserve 883 and water reserve 2,042 affected; also for the proclamation of a reserve for water supply in the parish of Lupton, a village site in the parish of Elliott, and an extension to water reserve 2,535, in the parish of Derry; also for the proclamation of the area measured as a special area are enclosed. The upset price of £2 10s. an acre is recommended in connection with the whole of this land.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 22/11/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted for approval.—R.H.D., 29/11/88. S.F. Approved.—J.N.B., 10/12/88.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 21 January, 1890.

I have the honor to direct your attention to the quantity of Crown lands reserved from sale in the neighbourhood of Coolamon, and near the railway line between that place and Narandera.

I am of opinion all the reserves on the resumed portion of pastoral holding in the places I referred to is not required for public purposes, and that some portions of those lands should be thrown open to selection. I know there is a good demand for land for agricultural purposes in the Murrumbidgee district, and would, therefore, respectfully request that a number of the reserves be withdrawn, and made available for selection.

I am, &c.,

JAMES GORMLY.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands.

Memo.

22 December, 1890.

Memo. from the District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, to the Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

Regarding reclamation of special area, No. 8,301, parishes Derry, Elliott, and Lupton, county of Bourke.

REFERRING to special area No. 8,301, parishes of Derry, Elliott, and Lupton, county of Bourke, which was proclaimed 15th February, 1890, with a maximum area of 320 acres, I am of opinion that, as it has only been partly selected, it would be advisable to re proclaim the special area with maximum area increased to 640 acres being the full area allowed by the Act in the Central Division. I would, therefore, recommend the reclamation of the special area.

Description enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

Submitted that the special area be modified by increasing the maximum to 640 acres, as suggested by the District Surveyor.—J.O'D., 12/1/91. R.H.D., 12/1/91. Special.—F.H.W., 13/1/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 13/1/91.

Special Area 8,510.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 6 June, 1887.

In compliance with your instructions No. 102, of 23rd October, 1886, the part of reserve No. 3,103, situated within the resumed area of the Chah Sing Pastoral Holding, parish of Wetuppa, county of Wakool, was inspected by me on the 23rd ultimo, and I have now the honor to submit the following report:—

It does not appear to me that there is any immediate necessity for taking action on the land within the leasehold area, especially as there are other matters of an important nature awaiting action, and there is no doubt that this class of land will receive due attention at a future date, consequently I now forward particulars of that part of this reserve, which is situated within the resumed area.

The south-western and western boundaries of the pine forest are indicated on accompanying tracing, and such positions were determined by compass survey, the other information is shown with a very close approximation.

I consider the pine forest lying to the north-east and east of red lines on tracing, is of sufficient importance to justify the retention of the land, the nature of the country comprised within this proposed amendment of boundaries is principally low sandy ridged, timbered with pine of a very healthy class, there is a scrub undergrowth, hop bush, thorn, &c.; there are also a few strips of box flats, which with the Nantree Lagoon, do not in my opinion represent an area of one-sixth of the pine timber.

The residue of the reserve (without that proposed to be retained) is principally ringbarked box country, there being a few clumps of pine timber which are indicated on tracing.

Under my report, No. 8,754, the forest reserve No. 1,787 is dealt with, and is a matter which may influence this case.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BROUGHTON.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 1 November, 1887.

With reference to your instructions S7-8,806r, of the 21st ultimo, *re* the cancellation of parts of forest reserve No. 3,103 and 1,789, as shown on tracing S7-8,806r west of red line, I have the honor to report that I do not consider it advisable to cancel any of the portions containing pine timber, and if those portions or part of them were excluded from the area proposed to be cancelled, I think it would be in the public interest. As this class of timber is very scarce in this district, and must become very valuable. As an instance of its value, the Telegraph Department are now paying 22s. 6d. each for pine telegraph poles cut on timber reserve No. 1,404, parish Mundewa, for the telegraph line between Deniliquin and Conargo. That amount includes the carting and erecting. The pine timber on the reserves in question is sound and healthy.

I am, &c.,

OSBORNE WILSHIRE.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

Under this report it is recommended that the Lands Department be asked not to cancel any portion of the reserve containing pine timber, there, however, would appear no objection to the cancellation of that part of the reserve, west of the red line, shown on tracing S7-8,806r, appended hereto.—Z.F.P., Forest Branch, 7/11/87.

Sir,

Moulamein, 30 June, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the roll plan of four portions of land, containing 1,733 acres 3 roods in total area, numbered 14 to 17 inclusive, parish of Wetuppa, in the county of Wakool, within the Chah Sing Pastoral Holding leased to Messrs. Grant and Child, and measured by me on 18th May to 30th June, 1888, in accordance with instructions dated 17th April, 1888, No. 23. This land consists chiefly of ring box black soil country with the exception of the pine sand ridges in portion 14 and patches of open plain.

The design has been slightly departed from to conform more to the feature and uniformity between portions 15 and 16.

Good water supply exists in the frontage to portion 14 in holes, but that to portion 15 is salt and unfit for use. Water also exists in holes in the Cunninyeuki Creek, portions 16 and 17, but is not permanent in dry seasons.

No useful timber exists on any of the portions.

The value of the land I estimate as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Portion 14	1	12	6 per acre.
Portions 15, 16, and 17	1	5	0 "

The above improvements, value £60 1s. 2d., were made at the expense of the lessees, and are of a useful and good character; that of the ringing was made in February, 1881; that of the wire fence was made in April, 1880; that of the brush fence, old.

A. WOOD,

Licensed Surveyor.

Dear

Dear Sir,

2, Spring-street, Sydney, 2 October, 1888.

I have seen the Under Secretary for Lands with reference to certain papers, 88-14,751 Misc., which are marked to you on the 7th February, 1888, and he promised that he would ask you to complete your report upon an early date. I would now respectfully ask that you will give this matter your early attention. It is of the utmost importance to my client to get permission to deal with this reserve, which at best is only a clay pan. During this year only 4 inches of rain has fallen, and it would appear we are now on the eve of one of the worst seasons, perhaps ever experienced, and for this reason my clients are more than anxious to make every provision for the worst. Already on some of the neighbouring runs scrub-cutting has commenced, which is not a bright outlook, and if the Government will grant this land to my clients they would immediately erect all necessary machinery to irrigate and cultivate lucerne for an emergency.

Thanking you in anticipation.
The District Surveyor, Hay.

Yours, &c.,
WM. F. ALLWORTH.

17 September, 1888.

Memorandum from The District Surveyor, Hay.

In accordance with direction on Nos. 87-14,751 enclosed, the subdivision of part of forest reserve 3,103 has been carried out and the plan dealt with in this office.

Parts of forest reserves 2,125 and 1,787 are also embraced by the subdivision.

It would appear that circular No. 88-14 precludes the sale by auction of these lands, but, in the event of it being decided that they may be brought to sale, the following upset prices are recommended, viz.:—Portion 14, £1 12s. 6d. per acre; portions 15, 16, and 17, £1 5s. per acre.

While recognising the high market value of part of this land, it is not considered that the soil is of such a quality as to justify any part of it being proclaimed a special area, the maximum area available under that principle being too small and the distance from market too great to admit of an individual making a livelihood.

The improvements on the portions are the property of the lessee, and were effected prior to the notification of the reserves.

Descriptions for revocation of the parts of the above-mentioned reserves embraced by the subdivision are forwarded herewith.

JOHN BROUGHTON,
Acting District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary, Lands Department.

Special Area 8,525.

To the Honorable the Minister for Lands, Department of Lands, Sydney,—

Sir,

Goonambil, 8 January, 1887.

We, the undersigned, being selectors and residents on Goonambil and surrounding districts, humbly beg that you will cause to be revoked for the purpose of settlement so much of reserve 3,019A, 19 March, 1883, as is situated on the resumed area of Goonambil holding, gazetted 11th July, 1885, resumed area 8,463, county Urana, Urana Land District; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN GOVSTRAY.

[Here follow 30 more signatures.]

Sir,

Corowa, 31 March, 1888.

In compliance with your instructions, dated 27th January, 1888, No. 15, I have the honor to report that on the 29th March, 1888, I inspected reserve 195*, now reserve 3,019A, from road adjoining portion 14, parish of Goonambil, to its south boundary, as also reserve 2,913, is thickly covered with dense pine scrub, but there is very little, if any, timber of any commercial value.

In its present state, it is simply a harbour for rabbits, which are already present on it. I am strongly of opinion that the whole of these reserves should be cut up and sold by auction, and a fair upset price would be 30s. per acre.

I would point out that these reserves are embraced within proposed travelling stock route from Goonambil to Mulwala. Land Board District 87-7,292 was returned with my letter of 31st March, 1888, No. 28, but, for reasons stated therein, I am of opinion that they should not be applied to that purpose.

The time occupied in this inspection was one day.

I would point out that there are other timber reserves nearer Urana, and that there is no timber of any commercial value on these reserves.

I am, &c.,
ARTHUR H. BRAY,
Surveyor.

In view of this report, and that of the Forest Ranger (enclosed), it is recommended that so much of water reserve 3,019A, notified 19th March, 1883, as falls within the resumed area of Goonambil Holding, No. 463, Central Division, be revoked after subdivision, in accordance with an approved design. The area proposed to be revoked is shown by red hatching on tracing enclosed, contains no valuable timber, and is not further required in public interests. Area to be subdivided amounts to about 1,700 acres.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, 17/5/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Subdivide, and then submit.—T.G., 8/6/88.

Sir,

Camp, Brookong, 24 October, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of six portions of land, containing in the aggregate 1,393 acres, numbered 42 to 47 inclusive, in the parish of Clear Hill, in the county of Urana, within this resumed area of Goonambil Holding, measured by me from 16th to 25th September, 1888, in accordance with instructions No. 23, dated 23rd August, 1888.

The

*Now reserve 3,019A, county of Urana, reserve 195.

The land comprised within this subdivision is, generally speaking, flat, timbered with box, oak, and pine, and for the greater part encumbered with dense pine scrub, the soil being for the most part of a red, coarse nature. It is fairly suitable for agriculture, profitable crops of wheat having been grown on similar land adjoining. Taking into consideration the inferior quality of the land, and cost of improving same, I am of opinion that its fair capital value would be 30s. per acre.

I have, &c.,
W. A. LIPSCOMBS.

The necessary description for the revocation of the parts of reserve 1,127 and 3,019A effected, and the proclamation of the area measured as a special area, are enclosed. An upset price of £2 an acre is recommended in connection with this land.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 5/12/88. W.H.H. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Instructions for subdivision of the land were given on SS-6,081. Submitted that the revocations and special area recommended by the District Surveyor be notified.—R.H.D., 17/12/88. J.F. P.H.W. Submitted. Approved; price to be 40s. per acre.—J.N.B., 29/12/88.

Special Areas 8,537 and 8,538.

Sir,

7, Bent-street, Sydney, 16 August, 1888.

As agents for Mr. Wilson, lessee of Ringwood Holding, No. 369, Central Division, we have the honor to apply that the portions of land noted in the margin hereof may be offered for sale by auction with the value of the improvements thereon added to the upset price for the protection of the lessee, and we enclose herewith the required applications for remission of value of improvements, with declarations duly signed by Mr. Wilson.

Corowa District,
county Denison,
parish Denison,
portion 45, 309½
acres; portion
65, 528½ acres.

We have, &c.,
ALEX. WILSON & CO.

The Under Secretary, Department of Lands.

Report by Surveyor Mackay to Mr. District-Surveyor Orr reporting on reserve from sale No. 2,555, and from lease No. 586.

Sir,

Camp, Goonambil, 18 June, 1888.

Acting on your instruction No. 59, of 15th ultimo, papers Land Board District SS-1,956, enclosed with my letter No. 49, of this date, I have the honor to inform you that I have inspected reserve from sale No. 2,555, and from lease No. 586, being measured portion No. 45, of 309½ acres in the parish of Denison, county of Denison.

The improvements which were effected by the lessee and are claimed by him are valued at £318 1s. 6d.

It will thus be seen that this reserve is improved to the extent of over £1 per acre.

The improvements are all useful ones and were apparently effected for the more beneficial working of the run. The well has an unfailing supply of water, and during one of the recent dry seasons watered some ten or twelve thousand sheep. It is considered invaluable by the lessee, the run being naturally a dry one.

I do not consider the reserve is necessary in the public interests, and though the land is suitable for special areas, I think, in view of the extensive improvements on the block, and the fact that it is surrounded by freehold land the property of the lessee, the more equitable course would be to offer the land at public auction.

I therefore recommend the reserve for auction sale in one area at an upset price of £2 10s. per acre.

If, however, it is decided to proclaim the reserve a special area I would suggest that the lessee be allowed to purchase the portion hatched red. This would secure to him the principal improvement on the reserve.

I have, &c.,
A. E. MACKAY,
Surveyor.

In view of this report it is recommended that reserve 2,555 from sale, and reserve 586 from lease be cancelled, and portion 45 offered at auction at £2 10s. per acre, with value of improvements added. The improvements are valued by Mr. Surveyor Mackay, at £318 1s. 6d., and the bulk of them were effected prior to notification of reserve. The lessee had previously applied for this portion under Improvement Purchase 80-2, Corowa, which was refused under the limitation clause. Of the total amount of improvements, £27 1s. worth have been effected since date of reservation. Descriptions for revocation enclosed.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 10/10/88. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 8,736.

Sir,

Temora Progress Committee, Temora, 17 January, 1889.

I am directed by the above Committee to call your attention to the annexed advertisement, *ex Temora Independent*, announcing the sale by auction of certain portions of land in Bland County.

This land has been the subject of much correspondence between the Progress Committee and the Lands Department, and the Committee have received repeated assurances that the lands would be thrown open for selection.

About June or July, 1886, a deputation from Temora, Messrs. Hickey and King, accompanied by the late Mr. Gerald Spring, M.L.A., waited on the Minister. At the interview Mr. Abbott, temporarily acting for Mr. Farnell, who was ill, distinctly said that these lands should not be sold, but placed open for selection, the minutes of the Department will show this.

Great dissatisfaction has arisen in this district over this matter, and I am instructed to request you to cause the advertisements of the sale by auction to be cancelled forthwith.

Pardon my intimating that this matter requires prompt attention.

I have, &c.,
ABRAHAM COLLESS,

The Hon. the Minister for Lands.

Secretary, Temora Progress Committee.

Sir,

Sir, Temora Progress Committee, Temora, 17 January, 1889.
In my letter of this date addressed to the Minister, I omitted to attach the "advertisement extract" referring to the sale of lands in Bland County.

Pray oblige me by attaching the enclosed to my letter of this morning.

I am, &c.,

ABRAHAM COLLESS

(Per J.J.),

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Secretary, Temora Progress Committee.

Dear Sir,

Young, 24 January, 1889.

Referring to the letter sent you by Secretary, Temora Progress Committee, dated 17th instant, protesting against the gazetting of certain lands as per slip attached being put to auction, I have the honor to request that you will have this land withdrawn from auction as per Mr. Abbott's promise, which I remember well, and thrown open for selection in special areas. If this were done, it would be a special benefit to the district, as it would be sure to be settled upon by *bona fide* agriculturists.

I am, &c.,

J. A. MACKINNON.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Temora Progress Committee, Temora, 17 January, 1889.

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This land has been the subject of much correspondence between the Progress Committee and the Lands Department, and the Committee have received repeated assurances that the land would be thrown open for selection.

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Great dissatisfaction has arisen in this district over this matter, and I am instructed to request you to cause the advertisement of the sale by auction to be cancelled forthwith.

Pardon my intimating that this matter requires prompt attention.

I have, &c.,

ABRAHAM COLLESS,

Secretary, Temora Progress Committee.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Temora Progress Committee, Temora, 17 January, 1889.

I enclose copy of letter sent this day to the Minister for Lands, and I have to request your prompt and cordial assistance on the subject.

I am, &c.,

ABRAHAM COLLESS,

Secretary, Temora Progress Committee.

James Gordon, Esq., M.L.A., Sydney.

Sir,

25 January, 1889.

On behalf of the Temora Progress Committee, I beg to send you the enclosed protest against the sale of the land referred to, and the *Gazette* notice. These lands ought not to be sold, but should be thrown open for conditional purchase under special conditions.

I have, &c.,

JAMES GORDON.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 9,020.

Sir,

Albury, 16 March, 1889.

In compliance with your instructions, No. 88-102, of the 28th September, requesting me to report on reserve No. 2,833, parish of Cookardinia, county of Goulburn, I have the honor to state:—

That on the 7th March I inspected the above reserve, and I do not consider that it is required in the public interests; but as a considerable portion of it is swampy and liable to inundation, it is not suitable for a special area.

This reserve is held under annual lease by Mr. E. Herriott, and I would recommend that it be retained, and that the lessee be allowed to continue his occupation of it under the same tenure as at present.

The time occupied in dealing with this case was one quarter day in field and one quarter day office work.

I have &c.,

MAURICE BARLOW.

2 April, 1889.

Proposed revocation of water reserve 2,833, parish of Cookardinia, county of Goulburn.

In view of this report, it is inferred that part of the land is suitable for occupation, and no doubt there are persons who would be glad of the opportunity of conditionally purchasing it. As the land is not required as a reserve, I would recommend that the annual lease be cancelled at the expiration of the present term, and the land be proclaimed a special area at £2 an acre.

Description and tracings for the revocation of reserve 2,833, and the proclamation of the land as a special area enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 9,081.

Sir,

Albury, 16 March, 1889.

In compliance with your instructions, No. 88-101, of the 19th September, requesting me to report on water reserve No. 919, I have the honor to state that on the 11th February last I inspected the land referred to, and found it to be level and fairly open box and gum forest, red soil, suitable for agriculture.

There is a small water-course running through the reserve, which was quite dry at date of inspection, thus showing that the spring referred to in Mr. Licensed-Surveyor H. Berry's letter, No. 72-28, is not permanent.

There are not any improvements on the reserve.

I do not consider that this reserve is now required in the public interests, and would therefore recommend that it be declared a special area, and thrown open to selection, at an upset price of £1 10s. per acre.

The 5-chain road leading from main Wagga Wagga road past this reserve is seldom used by the public. There are a few timber-waggon tracks on it, but as the stringybark ridges forming the Little Yambula Range have now been alienated, even this traffic will cease.

The time occupied in dealing with this case was one-quarter day field and one-quarter day office work.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE BARLOW.

Proposed revocation of reserve 919, parish of Morven, county of Hume. In view of this report it is recommended that reserve 919, in the parish of Morven, county of Hume, be revoked with a view to the proclamation of the land as a special area at £1 10s. per acre. The necessary description is enclosed for the action indicated.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 28/3/89. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 10,365.

13 November, 1889.

HAVING regard to the provisions of the 44th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, I have the honor to invite attention to the necessity of proclaiming portion 101, parish of Methul, county of Bourke, a special area at an upset price of £1 15s. an acre.

The character of the land is such as to justify the action recommended, and it is respectfully submitted that the notification appear before the 1st December ensuing, so that the Department may receive a fair value for the land.

The necessary description for the action indicated is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted.—R.H.D., 28/11/89. F.H.W. Special.—S.F. Approved.—J.N.B., 21/11/89.

Special Area 10,488.

11 December, 1889.

HAVING reference to portion G4, parish of Brangalga, county of Bourke. The character of the land embraced in this portion is such as to render it of a special value, and I would therefore recommend that it be proclaimed a special area at an upset price of £2 an acre. It may be pointed out that the land is now open to selection, so that it is respectfully submitted that the notification appear without any delay.

This recommendation is made with a view to meet the provisions of the 44th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

The necessary description for the action indicated is enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted for approval, the minimum to be 40 acres.—R.H.D., 12/12/89. S.F. Approved.—J.N.B., 12/12/89.

12 February, 1890.

IN accordance with circular 90-5, of 24th ultimo, referring to reproclamation of unalienated parts of special areas, it is recommended that special area No. 10,488, parish of Brangalga, county of Bourke, be reproclaimed under clause 18 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, allowing a maximum area of 320 acres. In view of the fact, however, that land is unmeasured, and that the provisions of the 18th clause, require that all lands should be measured prior to being declared special areas, it is requested that authority be granted for the measurement of the same.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

Submitted that authority be issued for the measurement of the special area, with a view to its being brought under the provisions of the 18th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.—R.H.D., 4/3/90. F.H.W. (*pro* Under Secretary), 5/3/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 5/3/90

20 December, 1890.

WITH reference to instructions, No. 90-135 above, for measurement of special area No. 10-488, parish of Brangalga, county of Bourke, I have the honor to report that part of the land had been applied for as a conditional purchase (No. 89-120, Wagga Wagga) on 28th November, 1889, being therefore of prior date to proclamation of the special area.

The special area was embraced in portion 64 of 640 acres, and that portion has now been subdivided, and 480 acres excised for above conditional purchase.

Plan of residue of 160 acres has now been approved, and therefore no further action as to measurement is necessary.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

A. R. GALL
(For District Surveyor).

The balance of the special area referred to has been applied for by D. Hannab, junr., under conditional purchase 91-55.—A. R. GALL (for District Surveyor). The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 10,968.

6 May, 1889.

J. H. Douglas; C.P. 84-27, and C.L. 85-30; portions, 5 and 6; parish of Willimbong; county of Cooper.

In compliance with memorandum over leaf, I have the honor to report that the land comprised in J. H. Douglas' conditional purchase 84-27, and conditional lease 85-30, is worth £3 an acre; but it is not, in my opinion, advisable to proclaim it as a special area at present, in view of the 18th section of the amending Bill now before Parliament. The land, though worth the amount specified in some parts, is not all good, and if proclaimed a special area at the present time, would have the eyes picked out of it, and, as a consequence, the sale of the balance would be prejudicially affected. Furthermore, I would point that the area of 160 acres should be measured to 640 acres, the former being insufficient for one person to make a living off.

The area embraced by the conditional purchase and conditional lease is 2,560 acres, and if subdivided at the present time into 160-acre blocks, measurement will be costly, and quite unnecessary in the event of the amended Bill becoming law. I would therefore recommend that the land be reserved from sale for the present, until the amended Bill has been passed, and that it then be proclaimed a special area at £3 an acre.

The necessary descriptions for the reservation of the area from sale, and subsequently for the revocation of the same, and the notification of the land as a special area are enclosed.

The Chairman, Local Land Board.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Dealt with in Miscellaneous Charting Branch as regards reservation. It will be seen that the intention ultimately is to proclaim the land a special area under the provisions of the new Act.—R.M. (for J.T.K.), 18/9/89.

Resubmitted. The minimum of the proposed special area should perhaps be 40 acres.—F.H.W., J.K. T.F., 2/1/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 10/1/90.

Special Area 11,348.

Sir,

Moama, 27 August, 1888.

I am requested by a large number of my constituents, who are desirous of selecting land, to request that water reserve 109, notified 25th February, 1874, might be cancelled and thrown open for conditional purchase.

These reserves, although supposed to be beneficial, are of no benefit whatever, as there is no water upon them, and if thrown open to selection would be utilised as farms.

This reserve is situated in the parish of Tocumwal, county of Denison, land district of Curowa.

Your early attention and reply will oblige,
The Under Secretary for Lands.

Yours truly,
J. M. CHANTER, M.P.

Sir,

Albury, 28 November, 1888.

In compliance with your instructions, No. 83-118, of 25th October, requesting me to report on water reserve No. 109, parish of Tocumwal, county of Denison, I have the honor now to transmit herewith a sketch showing design for sub-division of a portion of that reserve, and to state:—

That I do not consider this reserve is now required in the public interests, as sufficient provision has been made for travelling stock in the vicinity, there being a good camping reserve (No. 1,359) adjoining water reserve 109.

As will be seen by sketch, nearly the whole of water reserve 109, and of Crown reserve 1,359, is at present fenced in, and has been for some years, so that the public have not derived any benefit from them.

I would suggest that the portion of reserve included within my design be cancelled, and proclaimed a special area, and thrown open to selection at the following upset prices.

Portion marked	A	B	C	D	E	£	s.	d.	per acre
Portion marked A	4	10	0	per acre
" B	4	0	0	"
" C	3	15	0	"
" D	3	15	0	"
" E	4	10	0	"

The improvements on this reserve with their values are worth—

On portion A	...	...	...	...	...	77	10	0	"
" B	...	...	...	...	...	57	5	0	"
" C	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	"
" E	...	...	...	...	...	64	0	0	"

On proposed reserve for roadway tank, 400 cubic yards, excavated about 1880; value, £20. Supply tank, 200 cubic yards, excavated about 1880; value, £10. Twenty-four chains, top rail and five-wire fence, erected in 1881; value, £12. Total, £42.

There

There is a natural water-course crossing the main road between portions 75 and 104, on which the lessee of the Barooga Run has formed a small dam, and excavated two small tanks, the latter being fenced off from the road; the tanks are of little value, and as they were excavated, subsequent to the year 1876, I would suggest that the lessee be requested to remove the fencing, and that the portion of reserve lying between the land designed as special areas, and portion No. 104 be retained at a reserve for roadway and access to water; there is frequently water on the road at this point when there is none on camping reserve No. 1,359.

The portion of reserve included within my design for subdivision is nearly all good agricultural land, that part of it lying to the east of north and south fence exceptionally so, the timber having been dead for a number of years, and partly cleared off, and the land being level and not too sandy, this land is similar to that included within portions 10, 11, 12 and 29, which has been converted into an irrigation farm by Mr. McFarland, the lessee of Barooga Run.

The western half of proposed subdivision is more sandy than the eastern, and the timber is green.

The portion of reserve to the south of portions D and E is very sandy, the sand hills being too steep for cultivation; I would, therefore, recommend that this portion of reserve be retained for access to water and camping, and I have designed a roadway 5 chains wide leading to it, and connecting it with camping reserve 1,359; except in wet seasons there is seldom any water on camping reserve 1,359.

I am, &c.,

MAURICE BARLOW.

Wagga Wagga, 18 January, 1889.

In view of the enclosed report, it is recommended that water reserve 109, in the parish of Tocumwal, county of Denison, be revoked after subdivision in the form indicated on enclosed tracing with a view to the proclamation of part thereof as a special area at prices named in fourth paragraph of enclosed report, and the notification of the frontage to the Murray River as a camping reserve; also for the proclamation of a reserve for roadway, and access to water on the main road.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

To the Under Secretary for Lands.

Wagga Wagga.

PLAN approved. Descriptions enclosed for the revocation of reserve 109 for the proclamation of the camping reserve, 670 acres, and the reserve for roadway and access to water, 87 acres; also for the notification of the area measured as a special area at an upset price of £4 per acre, with a maximum area of 160 acres; no special conditions.

The enclosed information form furnishes the particulars required by circular 90-12.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

Dear Sir,

Tocumwal, 15 July, 1890.

Will you kindly see the Minister for Lands, with a view to getting areas of special areas in county Denison, parish Tocumwal, portions No. 27 and 28, being revoked, reserve No. 109 increased.

I want to select along with others, if I can get at least 320 acres, but on application to Corowa Land Office, find I can only get 160 acres.

No one can make a living on 160 acres, so I withdraw my deposit.

The price, viz., £4 per acre, should also be reduced, as it is only fixed at that in the lessee's interest.

Yours, &c.,

JONATHAN G. HOWARD.

Robert Barbour, Esq., Sydney.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 21 August, 1890.

I enclose a letter from a constituent of mine at Tocumwal. It is on the Murray, opposite to the Goulburn Valley, in Victoria, where the settlers are doing well, because of the advantages they derive from protection. Our people, if they send grain into Victoria, have to pay about 2s. per cental, and are thus heavily handicapped. On these accounts, the land in Victoria is high, and the residents prosperous; but on our side of the border river, the duty prohibits raising grain, and having no railway, they have to be graziers of sheep and cattle.

If they have to pay to the Crown £1 an acre for unimproved land, and if they can only get 160 acres, it is too small an area, hence the complaint.

If these high-priced lands are not taken up, no settlement can take place, and the land will remain in the possession of the squatter at from £2 to £6 per 640 acres, or from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre, better far to sell at £2, the capital value of which, at 4 per cent., would be about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre, and the area should be at least 320 acres to each selector.

Soliciting your kind consideration,
The Hon. The Minister for Lands.

I am, &c.,

ROBT. BARBOUR.

Ms. 90-14,861; L.B. 90-10,302 herewith.

4 November, 1890.

HAVING regard to special area 11,348, proclaimed 17th May, 1890, in the parish of Tocumwal, county of Denison, I now recommend an increased maximum area, 320 acres, as suggested by Mr. Robert Barbour, M.L.A.

Part

Part of the land embraced in this special area has been applied for under volunteer land order—applications Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, by R. and P. McFarland in the form shown by red tint on the accompanying heliograph, marked A, and which have been recommended for measurement in the form shown by red hatching on the same heliograph.

It will be observed that if the Board should approve of the survey of the volunteer land orders, as applied for, the increase of the maximum area will be rendered imperative.

If the subdivision, as suggested by this office, be approved by the Board, full maximum areas may be obtained. With regard to the price, I have met several Victorians who are looking for land, and they informed me the chief obstacle is the small size of the special areas, and not the price. I am of opinion that the land is worth £4 per acre, and if the maximum area—320 acres—as prescribed by law, is obtainable, the ground will be selected.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted. It would, perhaps, be best to defer increasing the maximum of the special area until the Land Board has dealt with the question of survey of the lands taken up in virtue of the volunteer land order applications.—J.O'D., 17/11/90.

Office memorandum.

3 November, 1891.

THE volunteer land orders referred to in previous report, No. 1,187 (Ms. 90-17,086) have now been confirmed by the Board in the forms shown by red hatching on the enclosed lithograph, marked A.

There would, therefore, now appear to be no obstacle to giving effect to previous recommendation as to increasing the maximum area of special area 11,348.

A. R. GALL
(Pro District Surveyor).

The Under Secretary for Lands.

In accordance with the recommendation of the District Surveyor on Ms. 90-17,086, next paper, it is submitted that special area 11,348, county Denison, parish Tocumwal (Central Division) be modified by increasing the maximum area for selection from 160 acres to 320 acres.—J.O'D., 12/11/91. R.H.D., 13/11/91.

Approved as to area.—F.H.W., 16/11/91. Let the price be £3.—H.C., 16/11/91.

Special Area 11,587.

Sir,

Camp, Gundagai, 18 January, 1890.

Pursuant to your general instruction, No. 150, of 28th October, 1889, requesting reports on all leasehold areas within that portion of the Eastern Division under my supervision, I have the honor to inform you that I, on the 9th and 10th instant, inspected the unalienated and unreserved lands within Nangus leasehold area, as shown by red tint accompanying sketches, marked 1 to 4, for convenient reference.

With regard to portion 5 (sketch 1), I find that portion to be a conditional purchase No. 63-120, of 5th February, by Maria Jenkins. There has been a considerable amount of correspondence over this selection, as the applicant was a married woman at the time of selection. The application was, by Ministerial decision, eventually allowed to stand good, and, according to Land Agent's books, the conditional purchase is valid at the present time.

With regard to the portions represented by red tint as Crown lands on sketch 2, measured portion No. 174 of 47 acres 1 rood has, I understand, been exchanged with Mr. John Jenkins, of Nangus, for an equivalent area, as shown by blue-tint on that sketch, though deed of exchange has not yet been issued. The portion was recently offered at public auction by mistake, but did not find a purchaser. Portions 52 to 56 consist of gently undulating greyish and red clay soil, of rather poor quality; and similar soil in the vicinity is stated by experienced farmers to be unprofitable under ordinary farming operations. It is fair to good grazing land, and as the greater part of it has been improved by partial clearing when held under conditional purchase, and the land is conveniently situated with regard to market, I consider £2 15s. per acre a fair upset price, at which figure I would recommend the portions be proclaimed as special areas marked A, B, and C on sketch. There is no permanent water on the land.

The land represented as Crown lands on sketch No. 3 has no special value being all rough rocky hills from inferior to fair grazing land. Measured portion No. 240 (sketch No. 3), represented as Crown lands by the Wagga Wagga office, is stated by Mr. Jenkins to be an additional conditional purchase taken by himself in virtue of George Sheather's conditional purchases, which Jenkins had previously acquired. On reference to Land Agent's books I could not identify this block; but there was an additional conditional purchase by John Jenkins, of 112 acres, which I could not identify on the parish map. Perhaps portion No. 240, of 98½ acres, is in satisfaction of this application. Papers Conditional Sales, 85-33,023, may throw some light on the matter.

The Crown lands indicated by red tint on sketch No. 4 have no special value, and comprise rough rocky ranges, from inferior to fair grazing land.

I have, &c.,

A. E. MACKAY,
Surveyor.

Sir,

Nangus, Gundagai, 17 June, 1890.

As lessee of the Nangus Run, 502, county Clarendon, I earnestly crave your attention to a grievous hardship that I shall be subjected to should portions Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, parish Nangus, containing in all 561 acres, become open for selection on the termination of the lease.

The facts of the case are as follows:—For many years past my drafting yards for 50,000 sheep have stood on these portions. Mr. Surveyor Conroy valued the improvements at £2 16s. 6d. per acre. The portions alluded to adjoin the block on which I have one wool-shed. The land, as a whole, is useless to the ordinary selector, nor is it suited for agriculture, consequently there will be no *bona-fide* selection of the lands on expiration of my lease.

I have hitherto, and will this season shear about 50,000 sheep, but will not have any place to conduct the operation should the land be alienated, and I must lose the season's wool clip. I would respectfully urge that the land may be put to auction or granted to me by private sale, with the value of the improvements added, for which I am willing to pay, notwithstanding that they have already been paid for by me. I will venture to point out that should you permit either of these courses to be adopted you would not only be granting justice but would be obtaining for the public revenue a reasonable and proper value for the land, and would otherwise be debarring what must otherwise ensue—blackmailing.

I enclose a sketch showing the relative position of the land; you will observe they are joining my wool-shed, not a distance of 2 chains.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN JENKINS.

To the Hon. The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 18 June, 1890.

Herewith you will please receive a letter and sketch from Mr. John Jenkins, of Nangus, the letter protesting against the alienation of certain portions of Crown lands on this leasehold of Nangus Kun, and a sketch showing portions of same.

By his letter you will see his reasons for protesting against the sale of these lands by selections, and likewise the proposals he makes to purchasing same, hoping you will give the matter your kind consideration. With kind regards, in haste.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. F. BARNES.

The Hon. The Minister for Lands.

Memorandum.

Wagga Wagga, 16 July, 1890.

REFERRING to the enclosed application from the lessee of Nangus Holding, requesting that portions Nos. 52 to 56 be submitted to auction, I have to report that on the 7th February last I recommended the portions for proclamation as special areas at £2 15s. per acre, and it was announced in the *Government Gazette* of the 18th ult. that the land would thus be open as special areas on the 7th August, 1890.

It will be seen from the enclosed sketch that the lessee has free access to his wool-shed, having alienated land on the east and west of the portion on which the wool-shed stands.

I would also point out that during the last few days I have been given to understand that there will be a great number of applications lodged for the land in question by intending selectors.

In view of these facts, therefore, I cannot recommend that the request of the lessee be acceded to.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

In view of the District Surveyor's report, it is submitted that the request of Mr. Jenkins to have portions 52 to 56 submitted to auction be not complied with.—J.O.D., 17/7/90. Application for refusal in view of this report.—R.H.D., 25/7/90. F.H.W. (for U.S.), 26/7/90. Refusal approved.—J.N.B., 28/7/90.

Sir,

Sydney, 31 July, 1890.

Referring to interview this morning between yourself, Mr. John Jenkins, and myself, concerning certain portion of land situated at Nangus, near Gundagai, I find that portions Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 were gazetted special areas on 18th June, 1890, at upset of £2 15s. per acre, and are open for selection on 7th August (next Thursday).

As there is very little time to spare in the matter, I should esteem it a great favour if you would give the matter your kind consideration without delay, and as Mr. Jenkins says if you could delay the alienation of the blocks mentioned for a time, which would enable him to get his shearing done, it would be of great service to him, as should he lose the land he will have no yards to proceed with that which he commences next month, and to do which will take him some considerable time to erect new yards. Hoping you will give Mr. Jenkins any chance which may lay in your power, with kind regards, in haste,

Yours, &c.,
JNO. F. BARNES.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

These portions being within a leasehold area, expiring 5th August, will be gazetted on Wednesday next, 6th August, at £2 15s. per acre.—W.H.H. (for J.O.D.). Are there any grounds whatever for acceding to Mr. Barnes' request?—W.H., 4/8/90. [Urgent.]

These papers disclose none. I have also seen the papers relating to portions 52, 53 and 54 (forfeited conditional purchases), and nothing is said in those papers as to the yards being erected on the land in question. The papers relating to the remaining portions (55 and 56) are apparently 90-11,292 Msc., submitted 31/7/90. The land will be open to selection on the 7th instant, and is to be proclaimed a special area at £2 15s. per acre.—J.O.D., 4/8/90.

R.H.D., 5/8/90. The Under Secretary. I am afraid that there are not sufficient grounds to justify the withdrawal.—W.H., 5/8/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 5/8/90.

Special Area 11,611—Reserve 2,958.

Sir,

Cootamundra Land District, Camp, Temora, 13 February, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of your portions of land, containing 1,073 acres 3 roods, and reserve for road extension, 4½ acres, numbered respectively 58 to 61 inclusive, and reserve situated in the Grogan Run, Gundibindyal Gold-field, north extension, proclaimed 14th March, 1881, situated in the parish of Carumbie, county of Bland, surveyed by me on the 1st February, 1890, in accordance with your B.C. instructions, No. 93, dated 31st October, 1889.

There are no improvements on these portions. The fence along the south boundary of 61 (incomplete) was erected by A. J. J. Elliott.

No natural boundaries.

I have, &c.,
V. F. TOZER,
Licensed Surveyor.
Descriptions

Descriptions enclosed for the revocation of water reserve 2,958, for the proclamation of the special area and a reserve for water supply. I recommend an upset price of £2 an acre in connection with this land, and a maximum area of 320 acres under the proclamation, the action to be carried out on the determination of the leasehold area of the Molong Holding on 10th July next. The enclosed information form and tabulated statement furnish the information required by circular 90-12.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 13/3/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Number of portions, 58, 59, 60 and 61; about 3½ miles from Young and Cootamundra; water supply, none permanent, good catchment in water-course; timber and physical character of land, open box forest, with pine and oak scrub (not dense); soil, sandy clay, loam, fair agricultural land. I would recommend that an upset price of £1 10s. be placed on these lands.—V. F. TOZER, Licensed Surveyor, 13/2/90.

Special Area 12,138.

Conditional Sale 90-924 Cor., Land Board District 90-1,779.

Wagga Wagga, 6 March, 1890.

HAVING reference to B.C. on enclosed papers requesting me to state whether the land comprised in portions 27 and 28, parish of Bungambil, county of Bourke, possesses any special value, I have the honor to report that in my opinion the land is worth 32s. 6d. an acre, and should be proclaimed a special area at that upset price, the maximum area of the proclamation to be 640 acres. See telegram enclosed. Description enclosed for the action indicated.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

To the Under Secretary for Lands.

W.H.H., No. 296. S.A., No. 12,272. Within a reserved leasehold area.—E.D.

[Very urgent.]

District Survey Office, Wagga Wagga, 12 July, 1890.

Mis., Lands,
14 July, 1890;
10451.
No. 763.

It is recommended that the defined area specified in the margin and situate in the county of Buccleugh, parish of Adjungbilly, be proclaimed a special area at an upset price of 35s. per acre, under the provisions of the 18th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

The maximum and minimum area to be 40 acres.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Leasehold expires 31st instant. Submitted.—J.O.D., 14/7/90. R.H.D. (for U.S.), special.
Approved.—J.N.B., 14/7/90.

Special Area 12,325.

Sir,

Albury, 19 October, 1889.

In compliance with your instructions, No. 89-87, of the 19th August requesting me to report on reserve No. 1,925, parish of Buckaringah, county of Hume, within the leasehold area of Buckaringah Pastoral Holding, I have the honor now to transmit herewith a sketch showing the position of that reserve and to state:—

That on the 11th instant I inspected reserve 1,925 and I do not consider that it is any longer required in the public interests, and would therefore suggest that it be put up for sale by auction in one block, leaving a road along south and east boundaries, at an upset price of £2 per acre.

The country embraced by this reserve is open box and gum forest, the soil being light and not suitable for cultivation, but there are several good springs within the area, which, although not permanent, are very useful to the owners of the adjoining land, and therefore add to the value of the reserve.

The country is not improved.

There are no tracks passing through this reserve, although there is a 3-chain road leading from its south-east corner.

If it is considered advisable to retain a portion of the reserve to protect the springs, an area of 36 acres might be kept at eastern end bounded on the west by a line 12 chains distant from the eastern boundary of reserve and parallel to it.

The time occupied by me in dealing with this case was a quarter day in field and a quarter day office work.

I have, &c.,
MAURICE BARLOW.

Proposed revocation of reserve 1,925, parish of Buckaringah, county of Hume.

Wagga Wagga, 12 November, 1889.

In view of the report which goes to show that no necessity exists for the retention of reserve 1,925 in the parish of Buckaringah, county of Hume, I recommend its revocation after measurement in one portion with a view to the proclamation of the land as a special area at £2 an acre.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Albury, 30 April, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of two portions of land containing 72¼ acres, and 40 acres numbered 26 and 27 respectively in the parish of Buckaringah in the county of Hume, measured by me on the 26th April, 1890, in accordance with instructions No. 101, dated 29th November, 1889, and No. 42, dated 21st April, 1890.

I had carried out the field work in accordance with the former instructions, but on receipt of the latter, I returned to the ground and cut off an area of 40 acres to protect the springs.

I have to report that at the time of survey, improvements upon portion 26 consisted of 29 chains of posts and six-wire fencing worth £11 10s. I was unable to learn when, and by whom this fence was erected. Portion 27 was unimproved. There are good permanent springs on portion 27, but there is no permanent water upon portion 26. These portions embrace good undulating, open box and gum forest land, which is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

The roads leading to this land are not in use, but they are practicable, and Doode-Cooma Railway Platform is situated only about 5 miles distant. I am of opinion that the land is worth £3 per acre.

I am, &c.,

IRWIN SMITH,

Licensed Surveyor.

Reserve No. 1,925, parish of Buckaringah, county of Hume, has been subdivided in accordance with Ministerial approval on Misc. 89-16,681. The eastern part of the reserve (portion 27), contains a valuable spring, and should therefore be retained. Description enclosed for the revocation of the part reserve No. 1,925, affected also for the proclamation of portion 26 as a special area at an upset price of £3, with a maximum area of 80 acres, and minimum of $72\frac{1}{4}$ acres.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 11/6/90.

Special Area 12,335.

District Surveyor's Office, Wagga Wagga, 19 August, 1889.

MR. SURVEYOR BARLOW is requested at his early convenience to inspect and report upon the necessity of retaining reserve No. 1,381 within the leasehold area of Gerogery Pastoral Holding in the parish of Castlestead, county of Hume in the public interest.

Should cancellation be recommended a suitable design for subdivision should be furnished, and the report should clearly indicate the character, value, date of erection, and ownership of any improvements existing on the land.

The estimated value of the land, and the cost of report, and inspection should also be stated.

Tracing forwarded herewith.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

W.H.H.

Sir,

Albury, 3 October, 1889.

In compliance with your instructions, No. 89-91, of 19th August, requesting me to inspect reserve No. 1,381, parish of Castlestead, county of Hume, within the leasehold area of Gerogery pastoral holding, I have the honor now to transmit herewith a sketch showing proposed design for subdivision of that reserve, and to report,—

That on the 28th September last I inspected the above reserve, which was originally made to protect some good building stone.

There is no stone of any value on the eastern end of this reserve, but on the western end there is some good red sandstone suitable for building purposes, and, as the country is flat, access to it is easy. Some of this stone has been carted about 7 miles to build a Lutheran Church at Walla Walla, and stone has also been taken from here for coping for culverts on the main roads in the vicinity.

This stone outcrops in two places on the reserve, as shown on sketch, and as it appears to be fair building stone I would recommend that about 90 acres be still retained for quarry at the western end of the reserve, and that 130 acres to the east be cancelled and thrown open to selection as a special area at an upset price of £4 per acre.

The country embraced by the reserve is slightly undulating, fairly open box country, well grassed, red soil, suitable for agriculture and timber, all ringbarked.

The ringbarking was effected by the lessees of the run (Messrs. Watson) at a cost of 1s. per acre; value, £11 1s.; date of ringbarking, 1874.

The track shown on sketch leads from Gerogery railway station to Walla Walla, but it need be reserved through the proposed special area of 130 acres, as a good road can be obtained along the south boundary of that area, and thence in any direction through the portion of the reserve proposed to be retained.

The time occupied by me in dealing with this case was half a day in the field (on 28th September), and half a day, office work.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE BARLOW.

District Survey Office memo., 89-91, and sketch herewith, re reserve 1,381, parish Castlestead, county of Hume.

Wagga Wagga, 21 October, 1889.

In view of this report which goes to show that the retention of portion of reserve 1,381 is no longer necessary in the public interest, I recommend that about 130 acres, the eastern part, be revoked after subdivision, with a view to its proclamation as a special area at £4 an acre, the first action to be taken after the determination of the leasehold area.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted for approval.—R.H.D., 25/10/89. S.F. Approved.—J.N.B., 30/10/89.

Wagga Wagga, 27 June, 1890.

THE subdivision of part of reserve No. 1,381, in the parish of Castlestead, county of Hume, has been carried out in accordance with Ministerial decision on Ms. 89-15,274 herewith.

Descriptions are enclosed for the revocation of the part of the reserve affected and for proclamation of the portion as a special area, at an upset price of £4 per acre, with a maximum area of 160 acres and minimum of 40 acres.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

8 September, 1890.

IT has been represented by Mr. Hayes, M.P., that special area 238, of 130 acres, parish of Castlestead, county of Hume, is practically only available to the lessees, in consequence of the interposition of the adjoining quarry reserve. Can the District Surveyor suggest a modification?

J. Hayes, Esq., M.L.A.

J.N.B.

10 October, 1890.

YOUR valuable letter is to hand *re* reserve 1,381. I see you have taken a lot of trouble over it, and if you are not successful, it will be taken up by Watsons on the 23rd instant, as no farmer about here cares to pay £4 per acre. I have four boys growing up, and I wished very much to get some land for one of them; the eldest is 15 years of age, and too young yet to select. The stone will not be wanted for ballast, as they can get nearer and better stone, and as for my part they can have them all, as there is plenty about.

Yours, &c.

J. CROSSE.

My heartfelt thanks for your trouble in the above cause to get a piece of land for a selection to you.—J.C.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 October, 1890.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo, stating, as the District Surveyor reports, reserve 1,381 contains valuable stone, which will probably be required in connection with the Culcairn-Corowa railway, the Minister does not see any modification can be made.

In reply I desire to say that the stone is a soft kind of sandstone, useless for either road or railway ballast, and is not likely to be used for any purpose connected with the railway. It may be used for private building purposes, but I only knew it to be used once for many years past.

As it cannot be required for public purposes, I suggest that it be revoked, or, if it is thought desirable to wait until the Culcairn railway is finished, then the whole reserve should be retained. If the portion now advertised as special area be left open, it will be taken by the large land owner who surrounds it, and the selectors at the western end will not be able to increase their present small holdings.

I have, &c.,

J. HAYES.

Special Area 12,477.

Wagga Wagga, 20 February, 1890.

IN reply to your request contained in Land Board District 90-453, referring to revocation of reserves from sale and lease, to protect Crown lands, &c., it is recommended that, on the determination of the leasehold area of Ten-mile Creek Holding, No. 320, reserve No. 3,574, parish of Mountain Creek, county of Goulburn, be revoked and proclaimed a special area at £3 per acre, with a minimum area of 40 acres.

The necessary descriptions for the action indicated are enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Special Area 12,499.

Sir,

Camp, Bland, 20 May, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of three portions of land, containing 720 acres 1 rood, numbered 61, 62, and 63, in the parish of Boginderra, county of Bland, situated in the Little Narraburra River, being a subdivision of part of reserve, surveyed by me on the 15th April, 1890, in accordance with your B.C. instructions No. 25, dated 5th March, 1890.

There are no improvements on these lands.

The access to these lands is from travelling-stock reserve 1,470, along the main road from Narraburra to Morangarell, also along the track from Narraburra to Thuranghy.

Schedule herewith.

I am, &c.,

V. F. TOZER,
Licensed Surveyor.

Special Area 13,154.

SUBDIVISION of part of water reserve No. 2,052 notified 16th August, 1880, in the parish of Boginderra, county of Bland, has been carried out in view of Ministerial approval on Misc. 89-1,200 herewith.

It is recommended that the portions be proclaimed a special area, at an upset price of 40s. per acre, the area allowed to each applicant not to exceed one portion, as measured with a minimum of 40 acres.

Descriptions are enclosed for the revocation of reserve No. 2,052, and for the proclamation of the proposed special area.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Special

Special Areas 12,690 and 12,691.

5 February, 1890.

In accordance with circular 90-5, of 24th ultimo, referring to reclamation of unalienated parts of special areas, it is recommended that, as a reasonable time has elapsed since the proclamation of special area No. 7,181, parish of Hastings, county of Urana, and the area remaining unselected, that the land be re-proclaimed as a special area under clause 18 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, allowing a maximum area of 320 acres.

With this end in view a description for reclamation is enclosed.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

W.H.H., No. 126.

As the land contains only 139½ acres, will the District Surveyor please say whether there are any special reasons for making this recommendation.—W.H. (*per* J.S.D.), Lands, B.C., 2/4/90. The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Re special area 7,181, portion 63, parish Hastings, county Urana.

Wagga Wagga, 8 April, 1890.

The portion in question adjoins Crown lands at present reserved as reserve 931 north extension, which has been approved for revocation after subdivision, with a view to the proclamation of the land as a special area, with a maximum area of 320 acres. The object of the present recommendation is to admit of the alienation of the land in conjunction therewith.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

No. 405.

Wagga Wagga.

In accordance with Ministerial approval on Misc. 89-17,773, enclosed water reserves Nos. 931 and 931 northern extension, in the parish of Hastings, county of Urgna, have been subdivided with a view to the proclamation of portions Nos. 45, 46, and 47 as special area, at an upset price of 60s., and portions 48 and 49 at an upset price of 50s., with a maximum of 640 acres and minimum of 40 acres.

Descriptions are enclosed for the revocation of the reserves and proclamation of the special areas proposed.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

A.G., 7/7/90. The District Surveyor's recommendation on first page is submitted for approval.—J.O'D., 15/7/90. R.H.D. (for the Under Secretary.) Approved.—J.N.B., 17/7/90.

Special Area 12,699.

Sir,

Albury, 6 August, 1890.

In compliance with your instructions, No. 89-36, of 10th May, requesting me to report upon reserve No. 769, parish of Jerilderie north, county of Urana, I have the honor to transmit herewith a sketch, showing the position of that reserve, and to state:—

That at the date of inspection (10th June), the weather was so wet that it was impossible to thoroughly inspect the above reserve, I rode on to portions, Nos. 137 and 138, the greater part of the former being at that time covered with water, and I found that I could not ride over the remainder of the reserve, as it was apparently all swamp.

There is a sand ridge on portion 138 along the west and north boundaries, and the remainder of the portion is fair sandy red soil, suitable for cultivation.

I believe that the northern end of the reserve includes some fair country, and on account of the proximity of the reserve to the town of Jerilderie, I would recommend that it be cancelled, and declared a special area, and thrown open to selection in portions as measured, at the following upset prices:—Portion 138, £2 10s. an acre; portion 137, at £2 an acre; and the remainder at £1 15s. per acre.

The back part of the reserve is level open country, and is fair grazing land.

The reserve is within from 4½ to 6½ miles of the town of Jerilderie, by fair level roads.

There is a little stunted box timber on portion 138, but the remainder of the reserve is open plain country.

There are no creeks running through the land, but it is low lying and swampy; and therefore good sites for tanks can be obtained.

I am not in a position to report upon the extent or nature of the improvements on the land for the reasons stated above, but would suggest that the Licensed Surveyor of the district might be asked to report on the matter, I do not consider this reserve is required in the public interests.

The time occupied by me in dealing with this case was a quarter of a day in the field on the 10th June, and a quarter of a day office work.

I am, &c.,

MAURICE BARLOW.

In view of this report, which indicates that the retention of reserve No. 769, in the parish of Jerilderie, county of Urana, is no longer required in the public interest, I beg to recommend its revocation with a view to proclamation of portion 138, as special area, at £2 10s. per acre, and the remainder at £2 per acre, with maximum area of 320 acres. I know the land well, and the two portions 137 and 138 are the only two not inundated in a wet season like the present. Though the remaining portions are low and swampy, they might be irrigated very easily, and as the ground is fair, and the herbage very fattening, they should not be sold for less than £2 per acre. If this land is not conditionally purchased, I think it should not be offered at auction, as by doing so it would certainly go to increase the vast estate adjoining. Necessary descriptions herewith.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga, 20/8/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Council Chambers, Jerilderie, 24 November, 1890.

I have the honor, by direction of my Council, to bring before you the matter of the proclamation of some 2,000 acres, to be opened for selection as a special area in the parish of North Jerilderie, gazetted 25th ultimo, at the upset price of £2 per acre, which the Council considers excessive, as 1,000 acres of much better land, immediately adjoining, and held as a conditional purchase for sixteen years, was sold two months ago at £2 per acre, besides a great portion of said special area consists principally of swamps.

The Council, therefore, respectfully requests you will be pleased to reduce the upset price to £1 per acre, and enlarge the area for selection to 640 acres.

The Minister for Lands.

I have, &c.,

J. D. RANKIN,

Council Clerk.

Re special area, North Jerilderie, gazetted 25th October, 1890.

Sir,

Sydney, 25 November, 1890.

The Town Council of Jerilderie have had under their notice the gazetting of the special area above mentioned.

They inform me that they have written to you pointing out that the upset price is too high, and the area too small, and they suggest that the price be reduced, and the area increased to 640 acres, and they ask me to place before you the facts that bear upon the case.

In the first place this land is only grazing land. It is part of a great plain of dry loamy soil, growing grass and herbage that will carry about one sheep to 1½ acres. No trees and no stones, not even of the size of a boy's marble. When the land is ploughed, as soon as rain falls it melts like so much salt or sugar, and the soil lies too close to grow cereals.

The Town Council would like these lands when thrown open to be so in such a manner as to attract fresh population, so as to attract additional settlers and bring trade to the town, but their experience is that high prices and small areas prevent strangers entering upon engagements that cannot be made to pay, consequently there is no outside competition, so when such lands are sold they fall into the hands of selectors, should such happen to be alongside, or into the hands of the squatter as conditional purchases, because they can afford to pay the extra prices with a view of getting their properties consolidated, and small areas are no objection to such, because no residence is required of them.

The Minister for Lands.

ROBT. BARBOUR.

Special Area 13,002.

Sir,

Cootamundra, 15 July, 1890.

We have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of six portions, numbered 25 and 35 to 39, in the parish of Gidgingidginbung, county Bland, being part of the subdivision of about 9,000 acres, in the Temora Holding, measured and completed by us on the 22nd April, 1890, in accordance with instructions No. 1 of the 20th March, 1890.

The soil, which is of a red clayey character, is well suited for agriculture, and when cultivated would yield 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. It is poorly grassed, and would not carry more than one sheep to 7 acres.

The land, which is timbered chiefly with box, is covered with dense undergrowth.

The ringbarking, as defined on the accompanying plan, was done twenty years ago, and is worth 1s. per acre. We value the chock and log fences on portions 35, 37, and 38, at £20 per mile.

All improvements were carried out by the lessees of the Temora Holding.

These portions are about 13 miles distant from the town of Temora in a north-westerly direction, and we consider the value of the lands, exclusive of improvements, to be £1 15s. per acre.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

We have, &c.,

MURRAY AND STARLING,

Licensed Surveyors.

Subdivision, late Temora, leasehold, parish Gidgingidginbung, county of Bland. Plan approved. subdivision of part of the late Temora leasehold area has been carried out in accordance with design. Approved by the Secretary for Lands on papers Mis. 90-1,364. Forwarded to head office with L.B. 90-5,431, in connection with Murray and Starling's survey of another part of the holding. Since this subdivision was authorised the greater part of the land measured has been included in railway reserve 11,233, notified 2nd April, 1890, in connection with Barmedman to Temora railway line, and which it is not advisable to interfere with at present. Portion 37 is, however, only slightly affected by the reserve, and might therefore be proclaimed special area at an upset price of £2 5s. maximum, 320 acres, being identical with block C of approved design, before mentioned. Of the remaining portions, portions 25, 39, and 36 are wholly within the railway reserve, and portions 35 and 38 to such a large extent as to preclude their being withdrawn therefrom for the present. Description enclosed for the proclamation of portion 37 as special area, and for withdrawal of that portion from railway reserve, and reserve 11,970, notified 25th June, 1890.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 3/10/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Areas 13,003 and 13,004.

Sir,

Cootamundra, 16 July, 1890.

We have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of seven portions, numbered 55 to 61, in the parish of Narraburra, county of Bland, being part of the subdivision of about 19,000 acres, in the Temora Holding, measured and completed by us on the 26th May, 1890, in accordance with instructions No. 1 of the 20th March, 1890.

The land is timbered with box, and about half of the total area is covered with pine and oak scrub. It is poorly grassed, and will carry one sheep to 10 acres.

The country contained in these portions is flat, but has good catchments.

The soil, which is light and sandy, is poor agricultural land, and would yield 15 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The

The ringbarking was done twenty years ago, and is valued at 9d. per acre.

The chock and log fence, and the stud and brush fence at £20 per mile, and the dam on portion 57 at £50. These improvements were carried out by the lessces of the Temora Holding.

These portions lie in a northerly direction from the town of Temora, and are distant from 8 to 11 miles.

We consider the present value of the ground, exclusive of improvements, to be £1 10s. per acre.

We have, &c.,

MURRAY AND STARLING,
Licensed Surveyors.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Subdivision of part of late leasehold area, Temora Holding, county of Bland. Plan approved of part of the subdivision of the late Temora leasehold area, authorised under Ministerial decision on Miscellaneous 90-1,364, which was forwarded to headquarters with Land Board 90-5,431, being the papers in connection with the plan of another part of the subdivision (90-11,091, Miscellaneous, otherwise being dealt with). The portions of the present subdivision are numbers 55 to 61, in the parish of Narraburra, county of Bland, and are identical with blocks C1, D1, J1, K1, P1, Q1, and R of approved design. Under the decision above referred to it was approved that portions 55 to 59 should be proclaimed special area of £2 an acre, and portions 60 and 61, special area at £1 15s. an acre; maximum, 320 acres; minimum, 40 acres. Descriptions for that purpose are enclosed, also for revocation of part of reserve 11,966, notified 25th June, 1890, pending survey.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 24/9/90. No. 1,049. The Under Secretary.

Special Area 13,038.

Sir,

Cootamundra, 17 July, 1890.

We have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of portions Nos. 43 to 46 inclusive, in the parish of Temora, county of Bland, being part of the subdivision of about 19,000 acres in the Temora Holding, measured and completed by us on the 27th June, 1890, in accordance with instructions No. 1, dated 20th March, 1890.

The country is timbered with box, and a great portion is covered with dense pine scrub.

The soil, being of a rich sandy loam, is first-class wheat-growing country, and capable of yielding 30 bushels to the acre.

The land is well grassed, and would carry one sheep to 4 acres. It is also well watered, having frontages to the Narraburra and Walladilly Creeks.

These portions are situated about 12 miles in a north-easterly direction from the town of Temora, and we consider their present value to be £2 per acre.

We have, &c.,

MURRAY AND STARLING,
Licensed Surveyors.

Subdivision of part of the late leasehold area of Temora holding has been carried out under Ministerial decision on Miscellaneous 90-1,364, which will be found with Land Board 90-5,431, being the papers in connection with another part of the subdivision and forwarded to head office. The portions of the present subdivision are numbered 43 to 46 inclusive, parish of Temora, county of Bland, and are identical with blocks D2, E2, F2, G2, of approved design. It was decided that these portions should be proclaimed a special area at £2 10s. per acre, with maximum of 320 acres. Description for the above special areas are enclosed, also for revocation of water reserve No. 1,018 and reserve 11,964, notified, pending subdivision. The whole of the subdivision of Temora Holding authorised under papers 90-1,364, Miscellaneous, above referred to has now been completed, and the plans and papers forwarded to head office. The design, which was detached from Miscellaneous, 90-1,364, and retained here until action had been completed on the whole area, is now returned herewith.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 20/10/90. A.G., 18/10/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Broken Creek, Benalla, 5 August, 1891.

Yours of the 29th to hand, and I am sorry to hear that there is no land, only special area, for that means none at all, to me your Government must be all land boomers, for to expect such prices for new country as they put on their special area, for my part and others that I know of here wanting selections, would sooner have a place in one of Her Majesty's hotels, than be numbered amongst Brunker's slaves; to my mind, no one can make a living on from 160 to 320 acres in that part of the world, with the prices that are put on it, and the jew's part added, it must be the intentions of the powers that be, to keep plenty of slaves for the monopolists that are already created over there, until the Act is fairly administered, I shall never think of selecting over there.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD QUINN,
Broken Creek, Benalla.

Dear Sir,

Temora, 26 August, 1891.

I write to draw your attention that some of the special areas proclaimed in the Cootamundra Land District are dear at £1 per acre, amongst them are the following numbers, partly under water in the winter—portions 6, 8, 9, 36, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 37, 38, 39, parish Temora, and the most of the land in the parish Carumby, in the county Bland, is low-lying land, not fit for agriculture, and it will never pay to take special areas for grazing only. Please let me know by return if you cannot cause the above to be thrown open for ordinary selection, as there are some South Australian farmers waiting for the result,

result, as they will not take special areas. I have received numerous letters from Victorians and South Australians, inquiring for ordinary land, as they will not take special areas. I enclose one of them, so that you can see what they think of the special areas. Please let me know the result in any case, as soon as possible, as there are some waiting for it. Oblige.

Yours, &c.,
W. FISHER,
Land Agent, Temora Post Office.

Mr. J. N. Brunker.

26 September, 1891.

IN accordance with your instructions of the 21st instant, directing me to report whether, in my opinion, the price 50s. of special area 13,038 might be reduced. I have the honor to state:—

1. That the surveyor who measured the land gave it an excellent character—"as first-class wheat-growing soil, capable of producing 30 bushels to the acre."

2. That, as shown by tracing enclosed, each portion has frontage to main creeks.

3. That this special area is only 6 miles from the projected railway line from Cootamundra to Temora.

4. That, as more than one fourth of the area has been conditionally purchased at 50s., and the balance of the ground is quite as good, and somewhat nearer the projected railway line than the portion selected, it would not be expedient in my opinion to reduce the price.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

A.G., 25/9/91. No. 91-786.

Special Areas 13,050, 13,051, and 13,052.

Sir,

Cootamundra, 18 July, 1890.

We have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of five portions numbered 11 and 47 to 50, in the parish of Temora, and two portions numbered 108 and 110, parish of Thanowring, county of Bland, being part of the subdivision of about 19,000 acres, in the Temora Holding, measured and completed by us on the 9th July, 1890, in accordance with instructions No. 1 of the 20th March, 1890.

These portions are timbered with box, and in places with gum and pine; there is, however, some ironbark in portions 108, 110, and 50.

The land is poorly grassed throughout, and would not carry more than one sheep to 7 acres; it would yield about 20 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The ringbarking, which we value at 1s. per acre, was done twenty years ago by the lessees of the Temora Holding, by whom the fences on portions 47, 48, and 50 were erected. The 6-wire fence on the boundaries of portion 23 was erected by George Elliott; it is worth £40 per mile.

These portions lie in a northerly direction from the town of Temora, and are about 7 miles distant from that place.

We consider the present value of the land to be £1 15s. per acre.

We have, &c.,

MURRAY AND STARLING,
Licensed Surveyors.

District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Plan approved of part of the subdivision of the late Temora Leasehold Area, authorised under ministerial decision on Misc. 90-1,364, which was forwarded to head-quarters with L.B. 90-5,431, being the papers in connection with the plan of another part of the subdivision. The portions of the present subdivision are numbered 11 and 47 to 50, parish of Temora, and 108 and 110, parish Thanowring, county of Bland, and are identical with S¹ to V¹, X, Z, and A² of approved design. In decision above referred to it was decided that portions 11 and 50 should be proclaimed special areas at 40s. an acre, and portions 47, 48, 49, 1,089, 110 special area at 35s. an acre, with maximum 320 acres, minimum 40 acres. Since subdivision was approved, however, part of the land embraced in portion 110 has been included in reserve 11,233 for railway purposes, and that portion should therefore be retained for the present. Description for proclamation of special areas and for cancellation of part of reserve 11,963 notified pending survey are enclosed.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga. A.G., 23/9/90.

Special Area 13,063.

Sir,

Albury, 5 March, 1890.

IN compliance with your instructions, No. 89-85, of the 19th August, requesting me to report upon the necessity of retaining reserve No. 604, on the leasehold area of Billabong Forest Holding, parish of Jerra Jerra, county of Goulburn, I have the honor to transmit herewith a design for subdivision, and to state:—

That on the 27th February I inspected the above reserve and reserves Nos. 533 and 650 adjoining, and, with the exception of about 125 acres at the north end of reserve No. 604, which should be retained for camping, I do not consider they are now required in the public interests, and they might therefore be cancelled and thrown open to selection as special areas, in portions as designed, *i.e.*, in one portion of 160 acres on the west of the Back Creek, including part of reserves Nos. 604 and 533, and one portion of 160 acres on the east side of the creek, including reserve No. 650 and part of reserves Nos. 604 and 533.

The 5-chain road north of portions Nos. 77 and 78 is not required; I have therefore included in the portions designed, leaving a 1-chain road, which will be sufficient for any probable traffic.

The road from Jerra Jerra to Germanton crosses this land, and should be reserved in measurement; and the northern part of reserve No. 604 is frequently used as a camping place by teamsters, as, even when the creek is dry, they can water their horses or bullocks at a well on the small reserve, at the south-east corner of portion No. 17.

I value the land included in the above reserves at £3 10s. an acre; it is 12 miles distant from the town of Germanton by a well-beaten level road, partly formed, and is distant about 17 miles by a formed road from the Culcairn Railway Station.

The formation is volcanic, the soil being good red clay, suitable for agriculture; the land is almost level, and timbered with open box and apple.

The Back Creek is not permanent, but holds water fairly well, and is suitable for the construction of dams.

The climate is warm in summer, but the rainfall is good.

The only improvements on the land are as follows:—About 30 chains of new 7-wire fence on reserve No. 533 in the position shown on the sketch, which was erected by the lessees of the Billabong Forest Holding, Messrs. Ross Brothers, in May, 1889, and which I value at 15s. per chain.

The time occupied by me in dealing with this case was a quarter of a day in the field on the 27th of February and half a day office work.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE BARLOW.

Re reserves 533 and 604, parishes Jerra Jerra, Cookardinia, county Goulburn,—This report indicates that the retention of the greater part of reserves 533 and 604, in the parishes of Jerra Jerra and Cookardinia, county of Goulburn, is no longer necessary in the public interest. I therefore recommend their revocation after subdivision, in accordance with the enclosed amended design, with a view to the proclamation of blocks A and B as special areas at an upset price of £3 10s. an acre, with a maximum of 160 acres, on the determination of the leasehold area of the Billabong Holding on the 30th July next. The land is agricultural, the reserves were notified for water supply, and the measurement should be effected at local rates. The reservation of portion 11 and block 6 is also recommended for water supply.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 13/3/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Camp, 30 June, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of four portions of land containing 439½ acres numbered 6, 7, 11, and 197 in the parish of Jerra Jerra, in the county of Goulburn, measured by me on the 10th June, 1890, in accordance with instructions No. 90-41, dated 21st April.

I have to report that, at the time of survey there were improvements upon the land as follows:—

On portion 11, about 56 chains of posts and 3-wire fencing, recently erected by a man named Watson, who lives on portion 13 adjoining—value, £18. On portion 6, 19 chains of posts and 6-wire fence on west boundary, the property of Parnell; half value, £4 15s.; on portion 7, half value of 7-wire fence on south boundary of portion 8, £19 15s., and about 32 chains of 7-wire fencing on west boundary, worth £17 15s., erected by the lessee of the Billabong Holding about three years ago; half value of old 2-rail and 4-wire fence on north boundary of portion 74, £4 12s. 6d., and half value of old 1-rail 5-wire fence on west boundary of portion 77, £4 8s. 9d.; and on portion 197 half value of 6-wire fencing on south boundary, £4 12s. 6d., about 14 chains 6-wire fencing, £7; and about 4 chains of old 2-rail fence, £2; the improvements on portion 197 belong to the owner of the land adjoining. The portions measured embrace gently undulating or level, open box, gum, and apple forest land, which is situated about 14 miles from Germanton, and there are good roads leading to that town. At time of survey there was water in Back Creek, but I am of opinion that it is not permanent. The soil is good, being well adapted for agricultural purposes. I value the land at £3 per acre. Portions 90 and 91 are not shown on the design, but as the county map shows them to have been dedicated for Catholic Church purposes, I have excluded the area embraced by these measurements from portion 11, and I have also left a road of access to portion 91. I have to report that I found it necessary to renew all old corners. The reference trees, which I found standing, had quite grown up, and when cut out the wood was found to be so much decayed that the numbers were not legible, and renumbering had to be done. At four of the old corners new reference trees were marked by me.

I have, &c.,

IRWIN SMITH,

Licensed Surveyor.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands, Sydney, New South Wales.

THE Petition of the undersigned landholders, farmers, business men, and others residing in the locality of Cookardinia, respectfully sheweth:—

- 1st. That lately a survey of reserve No. 7, in the parish of Jerra Jerra, county of Goulburn, Land District of Albury, has been effected, in obedience to instructions from your Department, by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Smith, it being presumably the intention of your Department to alienate the said land.
- 2nd. That the interests and claims of the general public have been ignored and neglected in respect to this survey in so much as sufficient road accommodation has not been made through the aforesaid reserve.
- 3rd. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly request that you will see fit to have the form of survey so amended as to place a road running from a point on the left bank of the Back Creek immediately at or near the north-west corner of the said reserve No. 7, along the left bank of the Back Creek to a convenient point on the southern boundary of reserve No. 7, thence east along the southern side of the said reserve to its most eastern extremity.
- 4th. The access which is now provided for by road will necessitate travellers crossing the Back Creek several times a condition which your petitioners seek to avoid.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM HENRY PORT,

Farmer, Cookardinia.

[Here follow 19 other signatures.]

Dear

Dear Sir,

7, Norwich Chambers, Sydney, 28 July, 1890.

The enclosed Petition has been forwarded to me by Mr. G. Byrne, of Cookardina, on behalf of a number of farmers and others of that locality, with the request that I should present it to you; it is in reference to a survey made of reserve No. 7, county Goulburn, parish Jerra Jerra, and the petitioners are of opinion that sufficient road accommodation has not been made through it.

I am not well enough to personally present the petition as requested, so enclose it with the hope that you will favourably consider their request.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

There is no reserve No. 7, in the parish of Jerra Jerra, county of Goulburn. It appears probable, however, that the petitioners intend to refer to a subdivision on Back Creek recently carried out by L. S. Smith (under Ministerial approval, with a view to special areas), the papers in connection with which L.B. 90-5,828 (Ms. 90-5,596), were forwarded to head office with my report No. 1,039, on the 22nd August last. It is respectfully suggested that the petitioners be informed, that there is no reserve No. 7, in parish of Jerra Jerra, but if they refer to the above-mentioned subdivision, they should mark the portion of the desired road on the accompanying tracing, which might be forwarded to them for that purpose.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga. A.G., 24/10/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney.

I sent a petition signed by about twenty residents in the locality, asking the Minister for Lands to amend the form of survey of reserve No. 7, on Back Creek in parish of Jerra Jerra, so as to provide road accommodation along the left bank of Back Creek, which has been disturbed by the survey lately made, and as the land is about to be alienated the public will be cut off from what at present is a well trafficked road.

We wish you to do what you can to cause inquiries to be made into the matter, you will recognise by the number who signed the petition that a want is felt in this respect.

I would also wish to draw your attention to the fact, that it is the intention of the Department to throw open a reserve of about 400 acres on both banks of the Back Creek in the parish of Jerra Jerra, and on behalf of many heads of families in this locality who wish to procure a part of same on account of its convenience to the Public School. I would suggest that you would be doing a great service by waiting upon the Minister for Lands with the object of getting him to set a moderate price of, say, £2 per acre upon this land.

The whole of the land lies within a mile of the public school, and I know of no less than seven heads of families in this district who wish to get a portion of it if the price is not set so high as to place it beyond their reach.

Your knowledge of the district, and of the propensity to put such a high price upon all reserves which are being thrown open, will render it unnecessary for me to go into details further than to say that special prices will not tend to put families upon the land, but will rather tend to place it at the mercy of large holders adjoining, who can afford to give more than a small holder.

Hoping you will do what you can in this matter.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD BYRNE.

Mr. Lyne.

Dear Sir,

Cookardina, *via* Culcairn Railway Station, 22 July, 1890.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that it is the intention of the Department to throw open a reserve of about 400 acres on both banks of the Back Creek, in the parish of Jerra Jerra, and on behalf of many heads of families in the locality, who wish to procure a part of same on account of its convenience to the Public School, I would suggest that you would be doing a great service by waiting upon the Minister for Lands, with the object of getting him to set a moderate price of, say, £2 per acre upon the land. The whole of the land lies within a mile of the public school, and I know of no less than seven heads of families in this district who wish to get a portion of it if the price is not set so high as to place it beyond their reach. Your knowledge of the district and of the propensity to put such a high price upon all reserves which are being thrown open, will render it unnecessary for me to go into details further than to say that special prices will not tend to put families upon the land, but will rather tend to place it at the mercy of large holders adjoining who can afford to give more than a small holder.

Hoping you will do what you can in this matter.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD BYRNE.

James Hayes, Esq., M.P., Parliament House.

Portions 6, 7, 11, and 197, parish of Jerra Jerra, county of Goulburn.

Wagga Wagga, 9 October, 1890.

This letter evidently refers to the survey of the portions above quoted, the papers in connection with which were forwarded to the Under Secretary on 22nd August last, with my report No. 1,039.

I recommended the proclamation of portions 6 and 7 as special areas, at 70s. per acre, and after due consideration of this letter, I do not see my way to making any alteration on my suggestion at the present time. The fact mentioned by the writer, that the land has the advantage of a public school near, it is not, in my opinion, a reason for reducing the price, as many parents desire to live near schools for the sake of their children. Notwithstanding the advantages afforded by the school, I do not think that conditional purchasers would be disposed to retain their land longer than is necessary, if they obtained it for 40s. per acre, when some one else would give them 70s.

There are so many persons in this district looking out for land to settle upon, that it would not be advisable to offer this land at auction as, in all probability, the neighbouring land-owners would purchase it at the upset price of 70s. per acre. If, however, the price is reduced to 40s., the result feared by the writer, namely, placing it at the mercy of large holders is more likely to occur.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special

Special Area 13,154.

Sir,

I apply that that portion of the Adelong Temporary Common, in the parish of Adelong, county of Wynyard, between the freehold of the late Edward Williams and Sharp Creek Road, be surveyed for public auction in one block.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Adelong, 29 May, 1888.

I am, &c.,

MICHAEL ARRAGON.

Sir,

In compliance with your instructions, No. 88-78, of 24th July, on papers Land Board District 88-7,139, requesting me to report on Michael Arragon's application to have a portion of the Adelong Temporary Common surveyed for auction sale, I have the honor now to transmit herewith a design for the subdivision of about 210 acres of land adjoining the south boundary of the common, and to report that the land Mr. Arragon wishes to purchase is that lying between the Sharpe's Creek Road, shown on sketch herewith, and portion No. 83, B. C. William's 60 acres.

Mr. Arragon applies to have the land put up for sale in one block, but as it would be inexpedient to do so, I have designed areas ranging from about 8 to 20 acres, which I think will sell readily at a moderate upset price.

The land embraced within design, with the exception of portions 825 to 828, on which there is some good open box country, is medium grazing country, thickly covered with box and gum saplings, and the ridges are steep. There is no permanent water on the land.

The road shown on sketch is the bridle track in present use from Adelong to Sharpe's Creek. In its present state it would be almost too rough for wheeled traffic.

In the survey of portion No. 150, the track is not reserved, but an almost useless road left along the boundary of the portion. M. Arragon, the owner of the land, has fenced the track in use on both sides through this portion, and is willing that the public should have the use of it; and I would therefore recommend that the surveyor entrusted with the survey of this subdivision should be instructed to mark the road through portion No. 150, as shown in red on my design.

I would suggest the following upset prices:—Portion 815, £3 per acre; portions 816 to 823, £2 10s. per acre; portions 824 to 827, £3 per acre; portion 828, £3 10s. per acre.

I am, &c.,

MAURICE BARLOW.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of fourteen portions of land numbered 815 to 822, 827, 828, 865 to 868, in the parish of Adelong, in the county of Wynyard, within the Adelong Gold-field, measured by me on the 7th January, 1890, in accordance with instructions No. 56, dated 29th July, 1889. The land is timbered with gum, box, apple, and stringy-bark, and is fairly good for grazing purposes. It is worth about £3 per acre, and is unimproved to any appreciable value. Portions Nos. 815 to 819, are fairly well watered by a small creek, and 828 by springs. The formation is of an argillaceous nature, shale predominating.

I am, &c.,

T. W. KEMP,

Licensed Surveyor.

Descriptions enclosed for the revocation of the area measured from the temporary common, noted 3rd November, 1871, the Adelong Creek Gold-field, proclaimed 15th February, 1855; reserved from conditional purchase proclaimed 23rd December, 1861, and for the proclamation of the land measured as a special area under the provisions of the 18th clause of the land being within the population area of Adelong. I recommend the following upset price in connection with the land:—£3 10s. an acre in connection with portion 828; £3 an acre in connection with portions 866, 827, 868, and 867; and £3 10s. an acre in connection with portion 815 to 822 and 865. I recommend that the alienation be effected under the system of deferred payments in portions as measured, no application to cover more than one portion, and that the residence and fencing conditions be similar to those attached to ordinary conditional purchase. The requirements of circular 90-12 are met in this and Mr. Surveyor Barlow's report enclosed.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 22/3/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

You will do me a great favour, for which I shall feel very grateful if you will call on the Under Secretary for Lands, and induce him to have those portions of land on the Adelong Temporary Common, put up to public auction (numbers of said blocks at foot) which had been surveyed some time back for that purpose. If I buy them I wish to do so before the spring goes out, in order to fence it, and save the grass which I badly want at present.

I am, &c.,

J. H. ARRAGON.

T. Jones, Esq.

Portions 815 to 822, 827, 828, 865 to 868.

Special area 13,154, within population area at Adelong.

16 October, 1890.

In accordance with the Minister's decision of the 27th instant on Misc. 90-8,364, it is recommended these lands be declared a special area, at £3 per acre, with a maximum of 23½ acres and a minimum of 9 acres 0 roods 34 perches, residence and fencing and improvements to be the same as required in ordinary conditional purchases.

R.H.D.

F.H.W. (for Under Secretary), 20/10/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 20/10/90.

Special

Special Areas Nos. 13,466, 13,467, and 13,468.

Sir,

Welaregang, 11 March, 1890.

In accordance with instruction numbered 78, and dated 24th October, 1889, having reference to reporting upon leasehold areas, I beg to report as follows in connection with unalienated and unreserved lands within the leasehold area of Tumberumba Pastoral Holding.

1. The only portions of this leasehold area that call for special attention are those marked A, B, C, and D on the two accompanying tracings, and that principally owing to their proximity to the town of Tumberumba.

2. Portions A and B are situated just outside of the boundary of the temporary common, on and near the top of a high hill, and consist of very inferior country, timbered principally with stringy-bark and gum, unsuitable for agriculture, and with poor grazing qualities.

They would very probably be selected in connection with previous holdings, but are not suitable for original selection.

Although I do not consider the land worth more than 25s. per acre, a higher price than that might be realised if submitted to auction owing to competition.

3. Portion marked C also adjoins the Tumberumba Temporary Common, but the country included within it is very rough, timbered with gum, stringy-bark, apple, and peppermint, and as it is inferior grazing country might be allowed to become available for ordinary conditional purchase.

4. Portion marked D contains far better country than any of the before-mentioned portions, although stony along the east and south. On the west there is some fair agricultural land, and the timber consists of apple and stringy-bark. There is no water on the portion, but it could be conserved. If proclaimed a special area, I think that 50s. per acre would be a fair price to place upon it, although more might be realised if submitted to auction. The small area, the want of water, and the fact of it being surrounded by other portions constitute a great drawback to its value as a special area, and render it more suitable for auction sale.

5. The remaining area of the leasehold might be allowed to become available for ordinary selection, as the country is principally rough and mountainous, and thickly timbered with stringy-bark, gum, peppermint, and apple.

I have, &c.,

A. H. CHESTERMAN.

Re proposed special areas—Tumberumba leasehold area, parishes King and Tumberumba, county of Selwyn.

22 March, 1890.

THE enclosed report indicates that the character of the unalienated and unreserved land on the leasehold area of the Tumberumba Holding, in the county of Selwyn, is such as to justify its proclamation as special areas on the determination of the leasehold on 10th July next. I therefore recommend that Blocks A, B, and C be proclaimed a special area at an upset price of 30s. an acre, and Block D at 50s. an acre after survey, the maximum area of the notification to be 160 acres. I do not recommend any special conditions in connection with the proclamation.

The necessary descriptions for the reservation of the areas, pending survey, are enclosed.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Tumberumba, 19 August, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 295 acres, numbered 122, parish of Burra, county of Selwyn, measured by me on 31st July, 1890, in accordance with your instruction No. 21, dated 28th June, 1890, and to report as follows:—

Heavily timbered with stringybark, apple, gum, peppermint, and urabee, very rough and poor granite ridges. Watered by springs which appear permanent. Poor grazing, 3 miles from Tumberumba, accessible by Upper Burra Road. Improvements, £10 2s. 6d; 30 chains, 2-rail and log fence at £25 per mile erected by lessees. I was unable to ascertain the date. I estimate the land to be worth £1 per acre.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

I have, &c.,

PERCY COWLEY.

Subdivision of parts of the late leasehold area of Tumberumba Holding has been carried out with a view to proclamation of the portions as special areas, in accordance with Ministerial approval on Misc. 90-6,278, enclosed. Blocks A, and B, on the designs are represented by portions 3 and 4, parish of Tumberumba, and Blocks C and D, by portions 122 and 123, parish of Burra. Descriptions are enclosed for the proclamation of the special areas; also for the revocation of reserves 11,953, 11,954, 11,955, and 11,956, notified 25th June, 1890, to protect the land pending survey.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor.

The report of the Licensed Surveyor indicates that the land does not possess a special value. Ask the District Surveyor for further particulars.—J.N.B., 14/1/91.

In accordance with your instructions of the 16th instant, No. 7, with reference to the above-mentioned portions, I have the honor to report that the proclamation of these portions as special areas, was approved of by the Minister for Lands, prior to the issue of Circular 90-68, and as the portions are valuable, because of their proximity to the rising town of Tumberumba, I considered that it would not be proper under the circumstances to suggest the advisableness of a second submission to the Minister. From my knowledge of the locality, I am of opinion that the portions in question will be taken up by adjoining conditional purchasers as additional, whether they are made special or not, consequently legitimate settlement is not likely to be affected by the proclamation of the special areas. In view, however, of the more recent decision of the Minister for Lands, as set forth in Sub-clause (d) of circular 90-68, it would doubtless be expedient not to proclaim these isolated portions special areas. With respect to the values of these lands as given by the licensed surveyor and the staff surveyor, I may say that the former

former has only been a few months in the district, and the latter has been many years, and the valuations of the latter are consequently more reliable. I might also mention that an agitation is going on for the extension of the railway to Tumberumba, and, if ever that town is made a terminus, the land in its vicinity will certainly increase in value, as it is already a favourite resort in summer, because of its high situation, and its salubrious climate.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor.

Special Area 13,483.

Wagga Wagga, 5 August, 1890.

In connection with the design for subdivision of Narraburra leasehold area, 1, on the 16th December last, inspected water reserve 1,894, herein referred to.

The reserve is unimproved, and is useless as a water reserve, being situated on the top of a low, rocky, granite ridge.

It would, however, be valuable as a quarry reserve, if required for that purpose, but the provision already made in the vicinity for quarrying purposes will probably be sufficient to meet requirements for many years to come.

However, as the land is only fit for grazing purposes, it might, perhaps, be retained as a reserve, and the grazing right leased under the 85th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

I consider 32s. 6d. per acre a fair value for the land.

A. E. MACKAY,

Surveyor, 13/8/90.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Wagga Wagga, 10 September, 1890.

In view of the enclosed report by Surveyor Mackay, which indicates that water reserve No. 1,394 in the parish of Wallundry, county of Bland, is no longer required in the public interest, I beg to recommend that it be revoked after survey, with a view to proclamation of the land as a special area, at an upset price of 35s. per acre.

The reserve is situated within the late leasehold area of Narraburra holding, No. 41, Eastern Division.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

A.G., 9/9/90.

Wagga Wagga, 21 January, 1891.

REFERRING to the enclosed correspondence, regarding the revocation of reserve No. 1,394, parish of Wallundry, county of Bland, with a view to its proclamation as a special area, it is pointed out that the reserve in question has now been numbered on the ground. It is, therefore, recommended that the reserve be revoked and action taken to proclaim same as a special area, as approved on papers, Misc. 90-133,407.

The necessary descriptions herewith.

The land adjoins a special area (No. 12,203), consequently it does not come within the exemptions quoted in circular 90-68 to District Surveyor, dated 28th October, 1890.

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

Special Area 13,600.

Sir,

Camp, Coolamon, 13 September, 1889.

Pursuant to your B.C., instruction No. 91, of 19th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I, on the 27th ultimo, inspected reserve 1,988, in the parishes of Temora and Thanowring, county Bland, and being of opinion that it is no longer required in the public interest, now transmit design showing proposed subdivision into two areas, marked A and B, containing about 320 acres and 240 acres respectively.

I consider 160-acre blocks too small to make a living off in this locality, and in view of legislation now pending to meet the case, I have designed on a larger scale.

The whole of the reserve is suitable for agriculture, and consists of a loose red soil, timbered with box and pine.

The whole of portion A, and part of portion B (as approximately shown on the sketch), has been ringed a number of years by the lessees of Temora. The exact date of the improvements cannot be supplied, but is stated to be prior to 1880.

The following is my estimate of the value of improvements, viz., block A, whole area ringed, at 1s. per acre—amount, £16; block B, about 100 acres, ringed, at 1s. per acre—amount, £5.

There is not any water on the reserve. I consider block A worth £2 per acre, and block B worth 35s. per acre.

I have, &c.,

A. E. MACKAY,

Surveyor.

In view of the report, which goes to show that reserve 1,988, in the parishes of Temora and Thanowring, county of Bland, is no longer required in the public interest, I beg to recommend its subdivision in the manner indicated on enclosed tracing, with a view to the proclamation of the land as a special area, at £2 per acre for block A, and 35s. an acre for block B. Part of the land proposed for subdivision is on the leasehold area of Temora holding, and consequently will be unavailable for selection until the expiration of the pastoral lease.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 21/9/89. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Camp, Temora, 19 February, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of three portions of land, containing 320 acres, 124½ acres, and 50½ acres respectively, numbered 36, in the parish of Temora, and 93 and 94, in the parish of Thanowring, county of Bland, and situate within the Temora gold-field and Temora Run, and forms part of reserve 1998, measured by me on the 11th February, 1890, in accordance with your B.C. instructions, No. 89, dated 26th October, 1889, and 6th February, 1890.

The only improvements on these lands consist of rung timber, value £12 on 36, and £1 10s. on 93. The brush fencing in 36 is old and valueless.

I have, &c.,
F. TOZER.

Plan approved. Descriptions enclosed for the revocation of the area measured from the Temora gold-field reserve 1988, and reserve from conditional purchase, noted 28th February, 1884, also for the proclamation of portion 36 as a special area at an upset price of £2 an acre, and portions 93 and 94 as a special area at an upset price of 35s. an acre, with a maximum area of 320 acres, no special conditions. The enclosed schedule complies with the requirements of circular 90-12.—WILLIAM ORR, D.S. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area, 13,683.

Sir,

Kildary, 31 October, 1890.

Pursuant of your instruction, No. 196, of 1st October, 1890, Land Board 90-2,030, I have the honor to inform you that I, on the 29th instant, inspected the land embraced by conditional purchase 86-23 and conditional lease 86-10, being measured portions Nos. 5 and 52, in the parish of Beaconsfield, county of Bourke.

The land consists of level box forest, dead timber, good red soil, with pine and wattle scrub. I consider the unimproved value of the land to be £2 5s. per acre.

Improvements are as follows—viz., on portion 5,—

	£	s.	d.
About 16 acres, clearing at 30s. per acre	...	24	0 0
About 20 acres, 10s. per acre	...	10	0 0
About 44 acres, ringing, at 1s. per acre	...	2	4 0
Bark hut	...	3	0 0
Small dam, containing about 80 yards, at 1s.	...	4	0 0
Total	...	43	4 0

On portion 52,—

Whole area ringed at 1s.	...	6	0 0
Also six-wire boundary fencing, as shown on sketch, worth...	...	35	0 0 per mile.

I have, &c.,
A. E. MACKAY,
Surveyor.

Mr. District-Surveyor Orr.

Surveyor Mackay has inspected the ground, and reports it to be worth 40s. per acre in its unimproved state. The aggregate area of the two blocks, 200 acres, is somewhat small for a special area, but in view of the fact that it is only about 12 miles from the future railway terminus of Temora, I think it should be proclaimed a special area, and recommend accordingly.—WILLIAM ORR, D.S., 10/11/90.

Submitted that these 2 portions of 80 and 120 acres be proclaimed a special area at 40s., in accordance with District Surveyor's recommendation on conditional sales. 90 23,429 dep.—J.O.D., 20/3/90. For the U.S.—R.H.D., 20/3/91. Urgent. Approved.—J.N.B., 21/3/91.

Special Area 13,685.

Wagga Wagga; conditional purchase, 82-638, 320 acres; additional-conditional purchase 83-5, 320 acres. Thomas Moorhouse, deceased.

On 11th February, 1890, the Land Board at Wagga Wagga came to the decision that the land was not taken up by the selector for his own use, but in violation of section 9 of Land Act Amendment Act of 1875, and referred the case to the Minister for decision. The Board's decision, however, being under the Act of 1889, the case was referred to the Land Court.

On 22nd July last the matter came before the Land Court at Wagga Wagga, when it was held that the Board were right in their decision.

Notice was given requiring the Land Court to state a case for the Supreme Court, but this notice has now been withdrawn.

The conditional purchases are now submitted for forfeiture.

A.S., 7/11/90.

Forfeiture for approval.—W.H.C., 7/11/90. F.H.W. (for the Under Secretary), 11/11/90. Forfeiture approved.—J.N.B., 11/11/90. For the District Surveyor's (Wagga Wagga) report as to whether land has any special value.—J.R.Y. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., 13/11/90. The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Proposed special area; portions 6 and 7; parish Wauberrima, county Mitchell.—I am of opinion that portions 6 and 7, parish Wauberrima, county Mitchell, should be proclaimed a special area at £2 per acre. Maximum area to be the aggregate area of the portions. Description for special area enclosed, A.G., 19/11/90.—W. ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga. No. 1,238. 20/11/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 13,718.

24 March, 1891.

MEASUREMENT of the part 60½ acres of travelling stock reserve 987, within portion 7, parish of Quiamong, county of Townsend, has been made, and has been numbered 12 in that parish.

It would appear from papers that portion 7 was originally measured in March, 1884, in satisfaction of additional conditional purchase 82-71, by the London Chartered Bank (apparently the transferees of J. Tonkin's), and as it was found that the survey encroached to the extent above mentioned on travelling stock reserve 9,877. Ministerial approval was obtained on the 6th November, 1884, for the cancellation of the part affected, with a view to selection by the applicants after the prescribed time had elapsed, thus saving any further subdivision. The matter was, however, referred to the Board, the Crown Lands Act of 1884, having come into operation in the meantime, and it was decided in April, 1888, that the land should be revoked from the travelling stock reserve, and offered for auction sale, and this decision was confirmed in March, 1889, but nothing further appears to have been done, the papers apparently having been put away at head office.

In June last Messrs. Macnamara and Norton, on behalf of J. Tomkins, applied to have the revocation carried out, and the land thrown open for selection as a special area. Mr. Surveyor Broughton was instructed to report and survey, if unobjectionable, and measurement was accordingly made, as already stated.

Mr. Broughton reports that the land is suitable for agriculture, and recommends its proclamation as a special area at £2 5s. per acre, the maximum area to be the area of the portion. In view of the good character of the land, of the fact that it is practically useless to any one but Tomkins, and of the fact that application has been made on Tomkins' behalf to have it proclaimed a special area, I am of opinion that there are sufficient reasons to warrant its being gazetted a special area, and recommend action accordingly, the price and maximum area to be as suggested.

A fresh description for revocation has been prepared, and a description for the notification of the special area. Helio. copy of the plan is with the papers.

J. L. TRITTON,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Proposed special area:—One portion of 60½ acres, at £2 5s. per acre. Submitted in connection with par. D of circular 90-68. The circumstances, as set out in the third page of the District Surveyor's report, appear sufficiently exceptional to warrant the proclamation of the special area.—J.O'D., 1/4/91.

R.H.D., 3/4/91. F.H.W., 6/4/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 6/4/91.

Papers, Land Board, 90-2,818, and plan herewith.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 16 December, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 60½ acres, numbered 12, in the parish of Quiamong, county of Townsend, within travelling stock reserve No. 987 (and forms part of resumed area of Hartwood Run), measured by me on the 24th November, 1890, in accordance with instructions No. 44 of 24th July last.

The only improvement on this land is 50 links of seven-wire fence on west boundary, value 4s. This fence is claimed as the property of J. Tomkins.

I am of the opinion that this land can be excised from the travelling stock reserve without prejudicially affecting the public estate. It is pointed out that the land is enclosed and evidently occupied by John Tomkins, and there is practically no access for travelling stock to it.

In measuring this land, due regard is given to conditional purchase 82-71, John Tomkins, the area of which, according to records of Local Land Agent's office, covers the residue of the portion. The area of this conditional purchase stands as 214½ acres. There is not any evidence to show when the track or road forming the basis of travelling stock reserve 987 existed, but it is presumed that it was situated about the middle of the three-chain road through portion No. 55, which was measured subsequent to notification of reserve; therefore, if such assumption is correct, the conditional purchase does not encroach on the travelling stock reserve.

In view of the Board's recommendation, it is submitted that this portion of land be proclaimed a special area at £2 5s. per acre, maximum and minimum area to be that of the portion. This land consists of an open plain, red and grey soil. It is suited for agriculture.

The time occupied in this survey is half a day in field and half a day in office.

I have, &c.,

The District Surveyor, Hay.

T. BROUGHTON.

T. 3,793-1,803. Plan approved.—J. L. TRITTON, District Surveyor. To the Under Secretary for Lands, with covering report.—J. L. TRITTON, District Surveyor, 21/3/91.

Special Area 13,764.

Dear Sir,

Dora Dora, 18 February, 1889.

I wish to know if block No. 22, containing 40 acres (originally Jane Moody's conditional purchase), but now reserved for travelling stock, and only being 1½ miles from two large reserves being on each side of it, and the only watering place for my stock to get water at, also so small and of very little use to travelling stock, I wish, if there be any opportunity of it being thrown open, that I may select it.

By letting me know in a short time you will greatly oblige.

I have, &c.,

To the Honorable W. J. Lyne.

JOHN M'INTYRE.

26 March, 1889.

HAVING reference to your B.C. on enclosed papers relating to the application for the revocation of reserve 2,280 from sale and 2,281 from lease, the parish of Vantier, county of Goulburn, I have the honor to point out that though there are these reserves in the locality, it is proposed to revoke reserve 232, and instructions for its subdivision are now in the hands of the manager, being carried out.

Reserve

Reserve 245 has been curtailed to one-fourth of its original area, and consequently the reserve under review should, I respectfully submit, be retained. Should my recommendation not meet with your approval, I would point out that the Mines Department should be consulted before revocation, inasmuch as the reserve is one for the benefit of travelling stock.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Mr. Gordon Bruce points out that travelling stock reserve 2,280 is not of much use to travelling stock, owing to its small area, one mob of sheep rendering it useless for the remainder of the season, and suggests that a fair portion of reserve 232 should be notified as a travelling stock and camping reserve. Mr. District-Surveyor Orr recommends the retention of travelling stock reserve 2,280, and I would recommend that the reserve be not interfered with south of the road; and, as it is the intention of the Lands Department to revoke reserve 232 after subdivision, I would beg to recommend that they be asked to retain a fair portion of it for the use of travelling stock.—A.B., 5/8/89. The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Camp, Welaregang, 29 October, 1889.

In reply to instruction, numbered 77, and dated 18th October, 1889, having reference to an application by the Mines Department that portions 8 and 9, in the parish of Vantier, county of Goulburn, be proclaimed a travelling stock reserve, I beg to report as follows:—

(1.) These portions form part of a subdivision of water reserve 232, and contain some of the best land on that reserve.

(2.) With reserve 231 about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west and the "Seven-mile" reserve, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east, there would appear to be no necessity for the retention of any part of reserve 232, when consideration is taken of the fact that a watering place has been provided about half way between the two first-mentioned reserves, viz., at reserve 2,280.

(3.) However, since the Mines Department wish that a portion of reserve 232 be set apart for travelling stock, I would suggest that portions 12 and 13 be retained for that purpose in preference to portions 8 and 9.

The two former portions are situated on the main Upper Murray Road, whereas portions 8 and 9 are some distance off it.

With regard to water the advantages are almost equal, as portion 12 is well watered, the Basin Creek, which is a large watercourse running through it, and spreading out over it.

This creek may be called permanent, as I have seen it running in very dry seasons.

Portions 12 and 13 contain good grazing land, but portions 8 and 9 contain land admirably adapted for agriculture, to which purpose I think it should be devoted.

I have, &c.,

A. H. CHESTERMAN.

In view of this report I cannot recommend for approval the application of the Mines Department—that portions 8 and 9, parish of Vantier, county of Goulburn, be proclaimed a travelling stock and camping reserve. From the report it will be observed that the main Upper Murray road is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the portions sought to be acquired, and I recommend that portion 12 of 150 acres be notified as a water reserve. In view of the expression of opinion on the part of the officers of the Mines Department, I recommend the revocation of travelling stock reserve 2,280 from sale and 2,281 from lease, covering portion 22 of 40 acres. The necessary tracings for exhibition are enclosed.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 22/11/89.

10 May, 1890.

REFERRING to the question on enclosed papers, *re* the cancellation of travelling stock reserve No. 2,280 from sale, and 2,281 from lease, I would respectfully state that I still adhere to my recommendation on Land Board 89-8,581, to the effect that travelling stock reserve 2,280 from sale, and 2,281 from lease, be revoked. I would also recommend that the land in question (portion 22, parish of Vantier, county of Goulburn, be proclaimed a special area at £4 per acre, with a maximum and minimum area of 40 acres.

The necessary descriptions and tracings for the action indicated are enclosed.

This matter should, perhaps, be referred back to the Board.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Sydney, 26 June, 1890.

Minute Paper.

Proposed cancellation of 2,280, county Goulburn.

THIS case refers to the proposed cancellation of travelling stock reserve 2,280, which was referred to this Department as to any objections, on the 23rd March, 1889, when it was recommended that that portion of the reserve south of the road be retained, and that a portion of reserve 232 be notified as a travelling stock and camping reserve.

When the case came before the Land Board they found that the only suitable portions of reserve 232 for a travelling stock and camping reserve had been selected, and they, therefore, made no further recommendation.

In view of the expression of opinion by this Department in reference to reserve 2,280, the District Surveyor now recommends its entire cancellation; but I would beg to recommend that as that portion of reserve 232, which it was sought to have notified as a travelling stock reserve in lieu of reserve 2,280, is not now available, that reserve 2,280 be retained.

It might be pointed out that should the reserve under review be cancelled, stock would be compelled to travel a distance of between 6 and 7 miles, along a narrow road, without a chance of getting to the river for water.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.
Report

Report of Local Land Board.

WHEREAS on 25th day of March, 1891, it became a matter for investigation before us as to whether travelling stock reserve No. 2,280 from sale, and 2,281 from lease, parish of Vantier, county of Goulburn, should be revoked, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we find that there is no objection to the revocation of the reserve in question.

Given under our hands at the Court-house at Germantown, in the Colony of New South Wales, this
25th day of March, 1891,—

J. W. WATT, J.P.,
Chairman.
J. H. WOOD, J.P.

Special Area 13,783.

Sir,

O'Brien's Creek, 15 January, 1885.

In compliance with instructions herewith from Mr. District Surveyor Wood, I have the honor to state that on 14th instant, I inspected reserve Nos. 492A, 491, 491A, 489, and extension on west side of Kycamba Creek, also reserve No. 1,030, in the parish of Book Book, county of Wynyard.

The particulars of the improvement are as follows:—On reserve No. 489, commenced 1880, completed 1880—40 chains fence at £36 per mile—£172. On reserve No. 489 extension, fence A.B., 40 chains, at £36 per mile, commenced 1883, completed 1883—value £18. Twenty-five chains fence X.Y., £36 per mile, commenced 1875, completed 1875—value £10. Sheep yards, commenced 1875, completed 1875—value £35. Dam, 350 yards, commenced 1874, completed 1874, at 1s. 3d. per square yard—value £17 10s. On reserve No. 1,030, chock and log dead wood fence, at £50 per mile, 40 chains, commenced 1880, completed 1880—£25. Ringing and clearing about 140 acres, at 7s. per acre, commenced 1880, completed 1880—£49.

Rough plans attached show position of improvements referred to in report.

Distance travelled in reporting, 30 miles.

I may add that the reserves reported on are useless to the public, there being no traffic on the left bank of Kycamba Creek, and the selections adjacent to the reserves are held by lessee of Book Book Run.

I have, &c.,
ARNOLD LOVE,
Licensed Surveyor.

The Surveyor-General, Sydney.

Wagga Wagga, 10 April, 1891.

I HAVE the honor to recommend the revocation of parts of reserves Nos. 489 and 489 extended, parish of Book Book, county of Wynyard, with a view to their proclamation as a special area, at £3 per acre, with a maximum of 640 acres.

On referring to alienation 86-612 enclosed, it will be seen that Mr. District Surveyor Bolton recommended this action, but it was apparently overlooked.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Submitted for approval.—J.O.D., 15/4/91. R.H.D., 17/4/91. F.H.W. (for U.S.), 17/4/91.
Approved.—J.N.B., 17/4/91.

Special Area 13,828.

Sir,

Albury, 24 March, 1890.

Will you be good enough to have that part of reserve 1,461 lying south of a line joining the north-west corner of portion 125, and the north-east corner of portion 124, parish of Bulgandra, county of Hume, revoked, as I am anxious to select it, in order that I may get rid of the dense scrub on it, which is now a positive nuisance to all the settlers in the locality, as it affords such a safe harbour for rabbits and other vermin, and it is impossible to destroy them as long as the scrub is left on it. This part of the reserve is entirely useless to the public.

CARL VONTHEIN.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands.

Address: Care of George Adams, *Banner Office*.

Sir,

Albury, 11 July, 1890.

In compliance with your instructions No. 90-25, of the 8th April, requesting me to report upon the necessity for retaining that part of water reserves 1,461 and 1,461 extension, within the resumed area of the Bulgandra Holding, parish of Bulgandry, county of Hume, I have the honor to transmit herewith a sketch showing a design for the measurement of the area, and to state:—

That I do not consider these reserves are required in the public interests, and would, therefore, recommend that they be cancelled and declared a special area, and thrown open to selection in one portion as designed.

The portion of the reserves within the resumed area of Bulgandra Pastoral Holding, consists of level box country, with patches of thick pine scrub; the soil is red, sandy loam, suitable for agriculture.

The land is worth £2 10s. per acre; it is distant about 9 miles from the township of Walbundrie, and is easy of access by good level roads; there is no natural water supply on the land, but a fair site for a tank could be obtained; the formation is granitic.

The climate is mild in winter, but warm in summer.

The only improvements on the land consist of an old log fence along the run boundary and road frontage.

There is a Public School on portion 89, built of mud, with galvanised iron roof, and worth about £40, at which there is a fair attendance of children.

The time occupied by me in dealing with this case was one day in the field on 25th April, and a quarter of a day office work.

I have, &c.,
MAURICE BARLOW.

In view of this report, it is recommended that the part of reserves 1,461 and 1,461 extension, within the resumed area of Bulgandra Holding, in the parish of Bulgandry, county of Hume, and indicated by pink tint on enclosed lithograph, marked "A," be revoked, after measurement, with a view to proclamation as special area, at an upset price of 50s. per acre. The remainder of reserve 1,461 is situated within leasehold area of Wallandoon Holding, and no action on that portion is contemplated at present.—WILLIAM ORR, D.S., Wagga Wagga, 18/8/90. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir

Sir,

Camp, Yerong Creek, 23 October, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land, containing 140 acres, numbered 94, in the parish of Bulgandry, county of Hume, being subdivision of part of water reserve 1,461, surveyed by me on 25th September, 1890, in accordance with instructions from you dated 10th September, 1890, No. 59.

The country embraced by this survey is of a flat character, timbered with box, pine, and oak, and lightly encumbered with pine scrub. The soil is of a strong, red, loamy nature, and well adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes.

There is no natural water supply, but an abundant supply of water can be conserved by excavating tanks with drains leading thereto, the subsoil being of a clayey, retentive nature.

The nearest settled township is at Walbundry, distant about 9 miles, and the nearest point of the railway is at Culcairn, distant about 22 miles.

£2 per acre would, I consider, be a fair value for the land.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

I have, &c.,

W. A. LIPSCOMB.

Reserves 1,461 and 1,461 extension, county of Hume, portion 94, parish of Bulgandry. Plan approved 12th February, 1891. Subdivision of the abovementioned reserves has been effected, and an area of 140 acres measured in accordance with approved design, with a view to proclamation as special area, at an upset price of 50s., as authorised under Ministerial approval on papers Misc. 90-12,398, enclosed.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 13,947.

16 April, 1891.

REFERRING to your B.C. of 25th November, 1890, on papers Alb. 90-5,927 enclosed, as to the advisableness of offering for auction sale portions 61 to 64 inclusive, parish of Jimaringle, county of Wakool, I beg to report as follows:—

Portion No. 61 has been amended and 538½ acres of the original area are now comprised in P. P. Littlewood's additional conditional purchase 90-37 confirmed.

The balance of special area No. 11,594, proclaimed 14th June, 1890, comprising portions 71, 60, 63, and 64, is unalienated, and I would recommend that these portions be offered for sale at auction at an upset price of £1 10s. per acre.

Portion No. 60, which was comprised in the original subdivision has now been amended to 347 acres, and it is recommended that reserve 11,595 from sale, pending survey, which covers the land, be cancelled. This portion is, to a certain extent, isolated, as the only selector on the south side of the Niemur River who adjoins it has acquired his full limit of 2,560 acres. It is possible, however, that M. E. Perrignon, on the north side of the river, who has not yet obtained the limit of area allowable, may, after exhaustion of the available land (about 130 acres) on her side of the frontage, be desirous of extending her holding into portion 60, and, as the land from its character and situation is fully worth £1 10s. per acre, I would suggest that for the present it be proclaimed a special area at the price mentioned, with a maximum limit of 347 acres and a minimum of 40 acres.

It is also suggested that a helio, showing the land, might be exhibited at the post-office, Monlamein, as well as at the Lands Office, Deniliquin. Helios for this purpose are enclosed, together with descriptions for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

J. L. TRITTON,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special Area 14,907.

Reserve from lease No. 8,255, from sale No. 6,700, for water supply.

District Survey Office, Wagga Wagga, 11 July, 1890.

OWING to certain representations made by Mr. Byron Ferry to the Secretary for Lands (Mr. Brunkor), to the effect that during the severe drought that occurred at the close of the year 1888 the pastoral tenant of the Bullenbong Holding prevented the watering of Mr. Ferry's stock at a dam belonging to the Crown on portion 27 (*vide* tracing "A" enclosed), the reservation of portions 26 and 27, parish of Ashcroft, county of Mitchell, was specially directed by the Minister—Misc. 88-16,457—and they were accordingly reserved under the number specified above on the 19th December, 1888.

On the 6th February, 1889, whereas instructed, in furtherance of the Minister's orders, to ascertain if Mr. Ferry's statements were correct, and I have now the honor to report that I at once made inquiries and learned that the pastoral tenant had threatened to take legal proceedings if trespass occurred, and alleged that Mr. Ferry had not availed himself of the opportunities he had of storing a supply.

A period of more than eighteen months has elapsed since Mr. Ferry was granted the privilege of using the tank on portion 27, and we have lately had such a bountiful supply of rain that I deem it my duty to submit the advisableness of calling upon Mr. Ferry to show cause why the reservation from lease should not be revoked.

The reserve is so situated that its reservation permanently from lease for water or any other purpose is not a public necessity, and if it is decided that the privilege should no longer be continued to Mr. Ferry, I would recommend the revocation of the notification and the proclamation of a special area at 40s. per acre, maximum area to be allowed being 304½ acres.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM ORR,

District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

This report was obtained in accordance with the Minister's instructions on 88-16,457 Misc. herewith. Submitted that the reserves be cancelled, and the land declared a special area, as recommended in the concluding paragraph of the District Surveyor's report.—J.O.D., 16/7/90.

R.H.D., 17/7/90. Special.—F.H.W. (for U.S.), 18/7/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 18/7/90.

Special

Special Area 15,058.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, 16 April, 1891.

I have the honor to enclose a letter I received in regard to having a reserve thrown open to selection, and would respectfully request that inquiry be made on the subject.

Yours, &c.,

The Under Secretary for Lands.

JAMES GORMLY.

Sir,

Grong Grong, 14 April, 1891.

I have the honor to address these few lines to you, trusting you will use your best endeavours to comply with my request, and get the following piece of land thrown open for selection, which at the present time is termed a water reserve, and there is no water on any portion of it. At the present time it is only used for the squatters' sheep to graze on. This a good piece of land, well suited for agricultural purposes, and it is a shame to see it turned into a reserve for water when there is no water on it, just to suit one, the lessee of the adjoining run. If it is necessary that a petition should be signed by the inhabitants of this district, I will get one and forward it to you as early as possible. Attached is a letter sent to the Lands Inquiry Office, also a fuller plan, showing the land on the map.

I am, &c.,

J. Gormly, Esq., M.P.

THOMAS ARTHUR.

Sir,

Grong Grong, 6 April, 1891.

Will you kindly inform me if the block of land between 91-8,281, camping and travelling stock reserve, and blocks 45 and 46, on the north side of the South-western Railway line is available for selection, in the parish of Lupton, county Bourke, Land District of Narrandera, and oblige.

Yours, &c.,

To the Inquiry Office, Lands Department, Sydney.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Sir,

Camp, 27 May, 1891.

Pursuant of your instructions No. 91-23, of 6th May, 1891, Land Board 91-5,114, I have the honor to inform you that, I, on the 21st instant, inspected water reserve 8,299, in the parish of Lupton, county of Bourke, and within the resumed area of the Burrumbid pastoral holding.

The reserve in question contains about 300 acres, and is situated at the northern side of the railway line, within about 1 mile of the village of Grong Grong, and adjoining camping and travelling stock reserve No. 8,281, containing 499½ acres, and recently notified as a public watering place.

The latter reserve should, I think, be sufficient in this immediate vicinity for the accommodation of the travelling public, and I know of no special reasons why water reserve 8,299 should be further retained, excepting that, as the area is inconsiderable, and Grong Grong is thought by some people to be a rising village, it might, perhaps, be advantageous to retain the reserve for the present, with a view to an increased future price. The soil consists of a good red loam, timbered with box, oak, and pine, and patches of pine scrub. Fairly open country as a whole, and ringed a number of years by lessee (date unknown), at a cost of (say) 1s. per acre for the whole area.

There is no permanent water on the land.

In consideration of proximity to the village of Grong Grong, I consider £3 per acre a fair present value for the land, which, with the exception of ringbarking, is unimproved.

I have, &c.,

A. F. MACKAY,

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Surveyor.

In view of this report, which indicates that the retention of water reserve 8,299, parish Lupton, is not necessary in the public interest, it is recommended that the reserve be revoked after measurement, and the land proclaimed a special area at an upset price of £3 per acre. The reserve adjoins special area No. 8,301, and consequently would not be debarred from special area by circular 90-68 to district surveyors. The reserve was notified on 15th February, 1890, for water supply, No. 91-520.—A. R. GALL (*pro*, and by direction of, the District Surveyor), 9/6/91.

Special Area 14,497.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 11 May, 1891.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of two portions of land containing 885½ acres, numbered 36 and 37, in the parish of Kerranakoon, county of Townsend, within the resumed area of the Marago Pastoral Holding, measured by me on the 9th April, 1891, in accordance with instructions No. 22, of 21st February, 1891.

The land is a black soil, flat timbered with box and gum. The latter is of poor quality, and of no commercial value. The character of this country is not of a first-class nature, but I consider it of sufficient importance to be proclaimed a special area, maximum area, 640 acres, minimum area, 40 acres; price, 30s. per acre.

The subdivision adopted is considered the most appropriate, and is submitted for approval.

It is considered that the retention of a 5-chain road along west boundary is sufficient for public requirements.

The only improvement on this land is 61½ chains six-wire fence on east boundary, portion 41, half value, £7 13s. 6d. This fence is claimed as the property of holder of portion No. 41, who is also licensee of run.

Time occupied, three and a half days in field, and one day in office.

I have, &c.,

J. BROUGHTON.

P.S.—I have every reliance in bearings and distances shown on my plan.—J.B.

The subdivision of reserve 11,168, pending survey, has now been effected (*vide* copy of plan enclosed), and it is recommended that the area subdivided, comprising 885½ acres, be proclaimed a special area at 30s. per acre, and maximum and minimum limit of 640 acres and 40 acres respectively. The necessary descriptions for the cancellation of reserves 11,168, 1,701 from sale, 229 from lease, no longer required in the public interest, and of the proposed special area are enclosed.—J. P. A. GARVIN (for D.S.), 21/8/91. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Special

Special Area 11,482.

14 January, 1890.

THE land comprised on G. Graham's conditional purchase 82-60, being portion 29, parish of Munderoo, county of Selwyn, is in my opinion worth £2 per acre.

The necessary description is enclosed for the proclamation of the land as a special area.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

Special Area 12,279.

Wagga Wagga, 25 June, 1890.

RESERVES, Nos. 6,575, 6,576, 6,577, and 6,578, embracing portions 59, 60, 96 and 97, parish of Billabung, county of Clarendon, having been revoked on 22nd March last, and being on the leasehold area of Bethungra Holding, which determines on the 4th August, 1890, would be then open for selection, but as the land is worth 32s. 6d. per acre, I beg to recommend that the portions in question be proclaimed special areas at that price, with a minimum area of 40 acres, and a maximum of 320 acres. Description enclosed for the action indicated.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.
A.G., 28/6/91.

Special Area 13,598.

Amended Survey.

Tumut, 31 December, 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a sketch showing amendment made in the survey of Nos. 145 and 121, in the parish of Hindmarsh, in the county of Wynyard.

The writer of the petition marked out the road required, and pointed it out to me. There is no doubt that the road will prove of great service to the surrounding inhabitants.

The instructions in this case are to Mr. A. H. Chesterman, who transferred them directly to me.

I have, &c.,
R. G. PRATT,
Licensed Surveyor.

Proposed special area:—Portions Nos. 145 and 121, parish of Hindmarsh. The survey of portions 121 and 145, parish of Hindmarsh, county of Wynyard, have been amended so as to front the road. Authorised under Ministerial approval on Mis. 90-10,094, enclosed. These portions were withdrawn from special area No. 11,078, and reserved from sale pending the above action. It is now recommended that the reserve be revoked, and the portions reproclaimed a special area at an upset price of £1 10s. per acre, maximum 160 acres, and descriptions for that purpose are forwarded herewith.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 11/2/91. The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Tumut, 20 June, 1890.

With reference to the enclosed application for a road through portions 121 and 145, parish of Hindmarsh, county of Wynyard, I can recommend that the request be granted, as it will be of great service to the rising industry of fruit-growing in the locality.

I have, &c.,
A. G. PRATT,
Licensed Surveyor.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.
Noted.—A.G., 27/6/90.

Sir,

Batlow, 20 June, 1890.

On behalf of the residents of Middle and Upper Adelong, I would request that a road be reserved in the position shown on sketch. It would be of great service to us, and we have cleared it at our own expense. As the ground in question will soon be open to conditional sale, I would point out the necessity for dealing with the matter at once. The road which I and others have to use at present is very steep, and entails about a mile extra travelling when going to Adelaide and Tumut. The road I apply for is extensively used for the carriage of fruit, vegetables, &c., and is fairly level and direct.

Yours, &c.,
EZRA W. QUARMBY.

The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

District Survey Office, Wagga Wagga, 3 July, 1890.

Area, 125 acres;
portions 121
and 145.

It is recommended that the defined area specified in margin, and situate in the county of Wynyard, parish of Hindmarsh, be withdrawn from special area No. 11,078 of 24th May, 1890, under the provisions of the 18th clause of the Crown Lands Act, pending consideration as to whether a road should be reserved through the portions.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands. A.G., 3/7/90.

District Survey Office, Wagga Wagga, 3 July, 1890.

Area, 125 acres;
portions 121
and 145.

It is recommended that the defined area specified in margin, and situate in the county of Wynyard, parish Hindmarsh, be reserved from sale pending survey under the provisions of the 101st clause of the Crown Lands Act, pending consideration as to whether a road should be reserved through the portion, representations having recently been made to me that a road, not provided for in the original survey, would be of great service to the public.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Submitted for approval.—J.O'D., 9/7/90. R.H.D. (for the U.S.), 9/7/90. Special. Approved.—J.N.B., 11/7/90. Executive Council minute. Gazette slips to District Surveyor, 27/8/90. Revocation noted and notification charted and plan noted.—J.P. Dealt with in Charting Branch.—T.W.P. (for R.M.), 10/9/90. The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, for survey.—J.O'D. (for the U.S., B.C., Lands), 17/9/90—504. District Survey Office, Wagga Wagga, 19/9/90.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(APPRAISEMENTS OF RENTS AND LICENSE FEES OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 October, 1892.

RETURN (in part) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th August, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers having reference to the appraisalment of rents of pastoral leases, conditional leases, and license fees of resumed areas, including letter or memorandum from the Chairman and Members of the Local Land Board, at Forbes, dated 29th January, 1887; also copies of letters from the Chairman of the Local Land Board, Forbes, dated respectively 6th March, 1891, and 4th April, 1891.”

(*Mr. Hutchinson.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Chairman of the Local Land Board, Forbes, to the Under Secretary for Lands, explaining basis upon which rents of pastoral leases, &c., have been calculated. 31 January, 1887	1
2. The same to the same. 6 March, 1891	3
3. The same to the same. 4 April, 1891	4

No. 1.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Forbes, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Local Land Board Office, Forbes, 31 January, 1887.

I have the honor to enclose herein a memorandum submitted by the Board, explaining the basis upon which rents of pastoral leases and fees of occupation licenses have been calculated. Under separate cover I also send you the papers in connection with fifteen holdings which have been appraised at Forbes.

As this is the first batch of cases dealt with by any of the Boards of which I am Chairman, I shall be glad to receive your instructions if you wish to direct any alteration in the mode of procedure or basis of calculation.

The Members of the Board wish me to invite your attention to the reports and evidence of Mr. Inspector Combes, and to express the great satisfaction they have in bringing under your notice the excellent manner in which he has done his work, and the thorough knowledge of the subject he has shown when under examination in the witness-box and called upon to verify his statements. I have much pleasure in adding to this recommendation my entire approval.

I may add that I anticipate equally good results from the work of the other two gentlemen employed in other parts of the district.

I have, &c.,

J. R. EDWARDS,
Chairman.

List of Runs:—Bundaburra, 446; Wowingoragong, 340; Walla Walla and Carragatcl, 570; Wandary, 21; Wongajong, 396; Bandon, 647; Back Daroualgie, 632; Back Yamma, 521; Bocabigal, 549; Eugowra, 656; Lower Daroualgie, 568; Tomanbil, 653; Yamma, 215; Nanima, 593; Upper Daroualgie, 286.

MEMORANDUM by local Land Board at Forbes to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands as to the appraisalment of rents and license fees of leasehold and resumed areas.

In considering the rents of leasehold areas we have had to formulate a standard for ourselves. The Act states (section 78, sub-section II) that the Board shall conduct all appraisements in the prescribed manner. No manner has been prescribed, nor has any standard, beyond the provisions of the Act, been suggested.

We have at various times taken a good deal of evidence as to conditional leases from which we gleaned, to some extent, what would be a fair rental per head for sheep under certain conditions and circumstances; but in most of those cases the lessees had little experience as to stock, and some of the surveyors who inspected the land and gave evidence, displayed a lamentable want of knowledge of the subject, and somewhat hampered our action by suggesting a rent which was not based on a sufficient knowledge of the subject.

In the cases of pastoral holdings we have been therefore compelled to adopt a course somewhat independent of that which obtained as regards conditional leases.

As regards pastoral leases the Minister determines the rents, the Boards merely take evidence and appraise so as to enable him to do so; therefore we think the Minister should know clearly the lines upon which our appraisements are based, so as to enable him to arrive at a sound conclusion, and with this view we submit the following.—

1. The colony of Victoria has fixed the rent for pastoral allotments under the Land Act of 1884 (*vide* section 2^c) at 1s. per sheep on the basis of 10 acres to one sheep. That would be, for the purpose of illustration, say, country capable of carrying one sheep to 5 acres, the rent would be 2½d. and ¾ farth. per acre; but the lease is for fourteen years (*vide* section 21) without increase, and the outgoing tenant is allowed compensation for improvements (*vide* section 28) necessary for working the holding in the shape of water conservation and fencing at the rate of the sum actually paid; provided it does not exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Our Land Act allows no such privilege, the duration of our leases is probably shorter, and the rent is increased by statute for the second five years.
2. The Queensland law is of little guidance to us, as the latitude, climate, and circumstances, and conditions of the two colonies are totally different, but making the necessary allowances for those differences some information may be gleaned as to what is thought a fair rent for grazing stock. By the Queensland Crown Lands Act of 1884 a pastoral lessee cannot be charged more than £4 10s. nor less than 10s. per section of 640 acres, that is, not more than 1½d. and ¾ farth. nor less than three-fourths of one farthing per acre, and useless mountainous or scrub country is not charged for.
3. We think that any absolute rate of rent for holdings as in Victoria, even for land of the same quality, would prove unjust, for the lessee whose run may be within a few miles of a railway station should pay more, all other things being equal, than the lessee whose holding may be 200 miles or more from any such station; because (a) the lessee close to a railway station would be able to take advantage of any temporary rise, or anticipated rise in the market, either as regards the price of stock or wool; and (b) because the cost of carriage or droving to the metropolis, and the cost of obtaining supplies thence would be considerably less the nearer the holding might be to a railway.
4. From the evidence produced before us as to conditional and pastoral leases, our own experience, the laws of other colonies, and the consideration of statistics, we have arrived at a rate which we think will be fair between the lessee and the Crown as a rent per head per sheep.
5. The cases have been considered on the basis of a scale which we have given below, but each one may present slightly varying circumstances to permit of a small portion being adjusted for or against the lessee. In such cases we have generally noted the fact on the covering paper; or it may be that the holding is on the margin of the scale, showing the distances from railway station. We think the variation in distance, as assigned by our scale, sufficiently small for all practical purposes.
6. We therefore consider that lessees can pay rent per head of sheep as per scale.

Distance of Holding from Railway Station.	Rate per head of Sheep per annum.
Under 20 miles.....	10d.
20 to 60 miles.....	9d.
60 to 110 miles.....	8d.
110 to 160 miles.....	7½d.

The carrying capabilities will have to be adjusted to this scale.

7. The Legislature has drawn a distinction of one-half between the minimum rent of a pastoral lease and an occupation license. We have adopted this rule.
8. In some instances we do not think the land worth the minimum; but those cases may come before us again, and we have refrained from comment.
9. The annual charge for use of improvements on forfeited lands, we think, is a charge distinct from the rent or license fee, and we have appraised accordingly. Where the grazing capabilities are so inferior that with the value of improvements added to a fair rent the minimum would not be reached, we have recommended that no charge be made for the annual value of the improvements.
10. If, therefore, our appraisements, which are after all only in the nature of reports, do not meet the views of the Minister, he can see at a glance what the rent should be.
11. It would be as inconvenient as unnecessary to repeat this statement on each case, but it will be the basis of all our appraisements in the Land Districts of Forbes and Parkes; and the scale is considered by us as a guide as far as those districts only are concerned.

J. R. EDWARDS, Chairman.

ERNEST A. L. SHARPE, }
G. F. HUTCHINSON, } Members.

29 January, 1887.

No. 2.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Forbes, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Court-house, Parkes, 6 March, 1891.

I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, requesting a report as to the basis of appraisement, and the method of calculation adopted by the Board in arriving at the rental values of pastoral and conditional leases and occupation licenses, &c.

As far as I am personally concerned, it would be impossible for me to convey any sufficiently reliable information within the limits of a letter, as to the methods which guide me in dealing with the various cases, to be of any service so as to guide another in following the intricate details that have worked out a result. The methods employed by me are based on the result of nearly a life's experience, having made stock a study; and also, in addition to this, I have for the past five years compiled statistics from official documents, sworn testimony, and other reliable sources, with the special object of appraising a fair annual rental for Crown lands.

Speaking generally, I may state that the underlying principle that has guided the Boards over which I preside in making their appraisements is what the lessee or licensee should be called upon to pay for the agistment of stock, or use of the land in certain situations and under ascertained circumstances.

A pastoral lessee holds his land for grazing purposes only, and *ceteris paribus* the Legislature has drawn a distinction of one half value between the leasehold and resumed area. The conditional lessee has a tenure of fifteen years, and the right of purchase at any time, as against the pastoral lessee's tenure of (now) five years with no right to purchase. The conditional lessee can also utilise his land, perhaps, for agricultural purposes, whilst such a pursuit would be wholly unsuited to a pastoral lessee, nor would he be justified in incurring the cost necessary to enable him to do so. The rate, therefore, of the conditional lessee should be higher than that of the pastoral lessee. But the fact must not be lost sight of that the Legislature granted these grazing areas (conditional leases) with a view to nursing the industry, energy, and capital of the selector till he can convert his conditional lease into a freehold; and having fixed a moderate deposit for the conditional purchase, and payment of the balance by instalments, with interest on the unpaid balance of capital, the interest may be regarded as rent. The rent on the conditional lease should not exceed this, except in very exceptional cases, which could be named. The interest on the balance of instalment on a conditional purchase amounts, as an average, to 4.43 pence per acre per annum, and the rent of a conditional lease should not, as a rule, be more than this. To assess more would be to compel the conditional lessee to convert his holding into a conditional purchase, and thus offend against the intention of the Legislature.

It would be impossible to lay down any rule of general application for the appraisement of rents of Crown lands, as each case varies, and sometimes on very material points, which can be gathered only from a careful balance of testimony, guided by a thorough and competent knowledge of the subject. No one not thoroughly conversant with pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and possessing an undoubted knowledge of income and expenditure, profit and loss of each, could hope to make a mere approximation to correctness.

If you look, for instance, at the evidence taken at Condobolin Land Board last January and February, particularly as to Carlishe, Condobolin, Borna West, Gulgo, and South Condobolin pastoral holdings, you may observe how the description of the country varies, and that, except in the case of Mr. Inspector Lowe, who brings to bear sound judgment, founded on great and varied experience, the Inspector's evidence cannot always be taken as a guide; indeed, in nearly every instance at Condobolin (except in Mr. Lowe's case) the appraisements were much higher than the Inspector's opinion of the carrying capability warranted.

Having gotten the whole of the evidence and weighed it carefully, technical knowledge then enables the appraiser to say what the kind of country described will carry, and what is its value, *i.e.*, how many acres it will take to carry a sheep, and what will be the value of the stock, or the stock and wool. On one occasion I examined two two-tooth ewe hoggets produced in Court. It was sworn that they were from the same stock, and that no difference could be pointed out in their progenitors. One was off country covered with winter grass, corkscrew grass, Bindii and scrub. The other was off clean country. The first ewe was wretchedly poor and ill-formed; the belly and inside of the legs were bare, and the rest of the body thinly covered; the pile was thin, staple, short, tender and lustreless; the fleece was nearly felted with grass-seed and burr, and the skin was an unhealthy blue or grey colour. There was but little wool, and it would not realise more than 3½d. to 4d. per pound. The other ewe was well conditioned, well clothed, and had a magnificent form, with head well set on. The wool was long, bright, elastic, strong, soft, dense, the serrations deep, and free from dirt; the skin was a very healthy pink; the fleece on this sheep was abundant, and would yield fully 4½d. or 5d. per lb. more than that off the other.

An expert, after hearing reliable evidence describing country minutely, could at once decide which kind of sheep it would produce, or any intermediate kind, and determine its values.

Two holdings having only a boundary line between them, may be described as exactly alike as to timber, rocks, and grass, and each capable of carrying one sheep to five acres when fully supplied with water, even in a natural state; but they may require totally different treatment, and it would be manifestly unjust to make both lessees pay the same rent, sheep cannot exist without water, and one holding may be fully watered naturally, whilst the other is waterless. The lessee on the dry country has to conserve water, and expend a large sum of money to do so, and although he may, at the end of his tenure, secure the principal expended, he is losing interest on the outlay, in the meantime, in the nature of ground rent to bring up the land to the carrying capability of his neighbours who has had everything done for him by nature.

Then there are other things to be considered, such as travelling-stock routes and camping reserves, the distance from market, timber, scrub, shrubs, herbs, grasses, soil, rock formation, salt required, if any and its cost, water necessary on waterless country at a certain number of gallons per sheep, at a certain rainfall, and allowing for soakage, evaporation, &c., and hundreds of other matters which are ever varying. A thorough knowledge of each is necessary to enable any one to decide what rent should be placed upon Crown lands, and without such knowledge a decision must of necessity be a failure. A description, however, of the kind of knowledge necessary for this operation is of such a delicately technical character as to be incapable of reduction by weights and measures, or paper description except in a very elaborate volume.

To

To ascertain the carrying capability is, therefore, a mental operation, and the mind must be stored with facts to arrive at fair accuracy.

Having then ascertained in the mind what is the fair carrying capacity or the holding, and what is a fair rate to pay per head for grazing stock in that locality, the rest is mere arithmetic of division, subtraction, and addition. The same rules apply to the resumed area, the final result being divided by two.

The rate for conditional leases should, of course, be higher, because the tenure is better in every way. There are many other considerations, too, to be taken into account as to conditional leases that cannot apply to pastoral leases or occupation licenses, I may mention one. A conditional lease might be apparently worthless, barren soil, rocky ranges, densely timbered, and waterless; but it might contain very valuable timber, which the lessee could cut down and sell in two years and then throw up the lease. In this case the rent should be very high, and the Boards never neglect their duty in a case of this kind.

I have, &c.,

J. R. EDWARDS,
Chairman.

Submitted.—W.H., 25/3/91.

No. 3.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Forbes, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Local Land Board Office, Forbes, 4 April, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that upon receipt of your letter of the 2nd of March last (Occupation, 91-2,469), bearing upon the subject of pastoral and conditional leases and occupation licenses, I was at Parkes, in the midst of a Land Board meeting, and drafted my letter of the 6th of March, and sent it to Forbes to be copied and forwarded to you.

When writing that letter I was absent from headquarters, and had not access to papers; but I had in view the fact that I had submitted, in 1887, an elaborate explanation of the *modus operandi* by which the rents were appraised, and I assumed that the paper was before you, and had been perused. But upon reviewing my letter of the 6th of March, I can see that if it be connected with the memorandum of the 29th of January, 1887, it will be misleading.

As it is my desire to afford you all the information in my power, allow me to go back to 1886, or earlier. From head office experience while floating the Act of 1884, and knowing all the possibilities that might arise under it, that the appraisement of pastoral leases would be an important feature of its administration, upon taking the chairmanship, one of the first things I set about was collecting reliable statistics of every kind bearing upon pastoral pursuits. I collected circulars and reports from woolbrokers (amongst these that of Henry Haigh and Son, with their circular of the 1st of May, 1886), the chart showing the London wool sales for fleece from 1865 to 1886. I obtained, also, list of stock for sale, classified, with the prices added, from all the commission agents in these districts. I took into account, also, reports in reliable newspapers, such as the *English Economist*, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, &c., the statistical registers for several years, the stock reports, copies of depositions taken by other Boards than those in these districts, which had to deal with the subject, before I commenced, and evidence compiled with great care in reference to conditional leases. These yielded facts as to yield per sheep, cost of management, weight and value of fleece and carcass, &c. This information supplied elements, and enabled me to construct a scale revealing a fair basis as a rate for sheep to pay for grazing. That scale I submitted, with an explanatory memorandum, on the 29th of January, 1887. But that scale was based on the assumption that the pastoral lessee would lose his holding at the end of his current term, without compensation for improvements, and that for the second period of five years; the law would load the rent with 25 per centum additional.

When the Act of 1889 was introduced I saw at once that the rates, when reappraising, would have to be raised considerably, as the new tenure and fresh conditions attached to pastoral leases were much more favourable to the lessees than under the Act of 1884. It was observable that there was a probability (however remote in these districts) of the lease being renewed, and that the lessees could in any case secure the value of their improvements at the end of their tenancy by converting the leasehold into an occupation license, and that the 25 per cent. additional was abolished. The 25 per cent. increase had been allowed for when compiling the scale of 1887.

Since the appraisements in 1887 I have been piling up information as to income and expenditure, and obtaining information from all sources likely to prove of service. Neither have I lost sight of the altered conditions of the country as affecting capital and labour, with the probabilities or otherwise of the conflict continuing. Applying my own knowledge and experience to all these elements, I endeavoured to construct a fresh scale as a mere crude basis for operation. It will be seen that it is much higher than the scale of 1887, and more graduated. I cannot state that this scale guided the other members of the Boards wholly, but it was explained to them, and they knew my method of working. But whether it guided them or not, where we were unanimous the result was the same.

I submit the scale:—

Miles from Railway.							
0 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14d. per head.
15 to 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	13d. "
40 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	12d. "
70 to 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	11d. "
100 to 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	10d. "
130 to 160	...	...	...	...	...	...	9d. "
Beyond...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8d. "

Now I wish earnestly to point out that this scale in the hands of a novice would be, like Dr. Koch's remedy, fraught with the greatest danger. I shall, therefore, as well as I can within the limits of a letter, explain its operation.

Firstly, it should be noticed that it has been compiled for this part of the country alone, where there are characteristics peculiar to the districts.

Secondly,

Secondly, it may be noted that if an average be struck the rate per head, as an agistment fee, is 11d. The general impression among experienced men is that 9d. per head is sufficient. But an absolute scale of any kind, as I pointed out in my memorandum of 1887 would be unjust, as a lessee close to market or railway-station can pay more than one over 100 miles distant. A man at a great distance from railway has to face not only the disadvantages of often missing a rise in market prices, but he has also to pay greater cartage both ways, and loses considerably on his stock by drovage. Even in these districts, a lessee within 40 miles of Orange can afford to pay more than a man whose holding is the same distance from Nevertire (*vide* railway map), and the rate in the scale would have to be adjusted to meet cases of this kind. The scale cannot therefore be regarded as absolute, but as a reliable guide in the hands of one competent to use it. I have already, in my letter of the 6th of March, pointed out what should guide any one in his appraisements before giving a decision. I may now show, by way of further illustration, some of the views I hold, and which have guided me in the appraisements, and also the methods I have employed in using the scale. In the construction of the scale, and in estimating the value of the country, I have not lost sight of the fact that the law makes a great difference as to a contract between the Crown and a Crown lessee, and to private individuals. In the first case the lessee is part owner; in the second the occupier is a mere tenant having no interest in the land beyond his tenancy. The private tenant yields nothing during his tenure beyond the stipulated rent, absorbing all the profits; the Crown tenant produces national wealth, by extracting it from the soil, in the shape of wool, tallow, hides, beef, mutton, and other sources which increase the general revenue, as well as employing a large amount of labour, which should always be considered a source of national prosperity so long as it is profitably employed. These assertions do not encroach on grounds of Policy, the facts can be gathered from the Common and Statute Law.

After having taken volumes of evidence in these districts, I was unable to find that anywhere the gross return for sheep—both wool and increase—exceeded 5s. 2d. annually, or that, after deducting working expenses, and without allowing anything for interest on the capital sunk in purchase of station and making of improvements, I could not discover that the net return was more than 2s. 3d. per head. Indeed, those rates are exceptional, the majority of cases showing much less. But say that these maximum rates prevailed, then from it I take 11d. for rent. That leaves the lessee 1s. 4d. to meet interest on capital sunk, and the contingencies of drought, floods, grass-seed, burr, and disease. So far for the elements.

While on this branch of the subject I may invite your attention to the evidence referred to in my letter of the 6th of March last, and also to my remarks as to the colonies of Victoria and Queensland, in the letter of the 29th of January, 1887. The scale I submitted in 1887 and the one I forward now should also be compared, as they were compiled under entirely different states of the law.

The first thing necessary to put the scale in operation is to ascertain how many acres of the country under review will carry one sheep. To find this, the Board ought to be able, after hearing a description of the country, to fix it fairly apart from the witness's opinion. If that opinion come from a man of sound and mature judgment, it will be valuable; but *vice versa* it will be worthless. Judging the carrying capability of the country from the description is debatable ground; and it is just here where error can creep in. But if men having large experience in pastoral pursuits are liable to error, how much more must anyone be who has had no such experience, or possesses no knowledge of the subject. The opinion, and, therefore, the decision, will be valuable or worthless in proportion to the qualification of the appraiser. The Boards are, of course, the appraisers. It seems to me also that the Crown lessee should be charged at the rate per sheep on what the country will carry in its natural state with water, making an allowance for conservation of water where that is proved to be necessary. If the lessee choose to spend money in ringbarking, clearing scrub, or laying down artificial grasses, or in other modes of improving the country to make it carry more stock, he should not, I think, be charged a higher rent on the increased carrying capacity any more than he should have his rent increased because he purchased and kept none but stud or pure-bred sheep. To do so would be to tax his capital apart from his rent. The expenditure in the way indicated is a commercial speculation that benefits the lessee and also the State, because he will leave an improved property behind him. The cost of fencing I have allowed to go for nothing in the estimation of rent, because the sheep must be kept, and fencing is more profitable than shepherding; and although shepherds' wages would increase the annual working expenses, I have allowed the interest on fencing to be taken from the net profits.

Having then ascertained that, say, 5 acres will maintain a sheep all the year round in an average season of ten years, if fully supplied with water, and that the holding is 115 miles from a railway station, my scale applies, and at 10d. per head would give the rent at 2d. per acre.

But here other elements come in. It may be that two holdings, side by side, have to be appraised; both may be classed alike, except that one is fully supplied with abundance of natural water, while the other is waterless country. The scale would work them both out at 2d. per acre, but it would be manifestly unjust to assess them both alike.

In these districts we have an average rainfall of about 20 inches, and after the most careful calculation, I do not think any lessee would be justified in providing less than 2½ cubic yards per sheep by excavation. The value of tanks or dams can be secured at the end of the lessee's term, by his converting his leasehold area into an occupation license, but in the meantime he is paying interest or is entitled to receive an equivalent on the outlay, which can only be regarded in the nature of ground rent to put his holding on an equal footing with his neighbours. Say the holding is 35,000 acres, at 5 acres to 1 sheep, the country will carry 7,000 sheep. At 2½ yards per sheep, it will require an excavation of 17,500 yards, and at 1s. per yard the cost will be £875. I think that 5 per cent. is a fair allowance on this outlay, and that will give £43 15s. per annum. Divide this sum by the area of the run and we have 0.3 of 1d. per acre to come off the rent. Then the lessee with natural water will pay 2d. per acre, and the lessee who has had to incur the cost of conservation will pay 1.7d. per acre. This will make both holders equal as to rent.

Another factor is travelling-stock routes, say that the two holdings just mentioned were watered naturally, but one had a travelling-stock route traversing it, and making one-eighth of the whole area, and, as is not unusual, more than 100,000 sheep passing through it annually. These sheep eat the grass, bring grass seed, burrs, and disease, and necessitate a man to be often employed to see them off the run. The lessee pays rent for this route, and as it is one-eighth of the whole area, if it were that detriment,

detriment, one-eighth would have to come off the rent, but this seldom happens. The difficulty is to ascertain how much should be allowed. But suppose that the Board should decide that it was only one twenty-fifth depreciation, and the rent was assessed at 2d., then one twenty-fifth off would leave the rent at 1'92d. per acre. The two holders would then be paying equal rents.

There are many other things to be considered, such as the cost of salt, liability of country to disease, and above all the quality of the country.

It should not be lost sight of that the poorer the country the more it costs to work it and the less the return, the fences are longer, more boundary riding is required, greater water conservation is necessary, as tanks of less than 3,000 yards are unsafe, and sheep can travel only a certain distance to water, and the yield from sheep off poor country is always less than from those reared on rich pasture. I may mention here that in most cases appraised at Condobolin, the cost of salt, where it was necessary, allowing half a ton per thousand, and the cost of carriage and putting the salt out, &c., was 1½d. per head. I think you will find this sworn to in the case of the Condobolin leasehold area.

By sub-section (2) of section 78 of the Act of 1884, the minimum rent of a pastoral lease is fixed at 1½d. per acre; and by sub-section (1) of section 81 the minimum fee for an occupation license is prescribed as £2 per section of 640 acres, or equal to ¼d. per acre. The Legislature has therefore drawn a distinction between the leasehold area and the occupation-licensed land, making the latter one half the former, all other things being equal of course. My scale should be worked as for a leasehold area, and then divided by two in the case of a resumed area.

In my communication of the 6th March last, I pointed out that conditional leases should be treated by a special method, but I may here add that if the country should be considered as grazing land only, then my scale would apply if increased by about 2d. per head.

I sincerely hope that I have made this question plain, and fully explained the principles that have guided me in rent appraisements. As my three communications on this subject should be read together, I ask that my memorandum of the 29th January, 1887; my letter of the 6th of March last; and this letter, be specially laid before the Secretary for Lands.

I have, &c.,
J. R. EDWARDS,
Chairman.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RETURN RESPECTING APPLICATION BY MESSRS. ROBSON AND SCHOFIELD FOR ANNUAL LEASES AT NUNDLE AND GRANT FOR COMMON FOR RESIDENTS OF HAPPY VALLEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 October, 1892.

[Laid on the Table of the House in accordance with a promise made by the Secretary for Lands to Mr. Levien, M.P.]

Application by Alexander Robson for an Annual Lease,
Parish Nundle, County Parry.

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Application by Alexander Robson for an annual lease.

Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.—Application for an annual lease.

I, ALEXANDER ROBSON, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £4.

Signed this 19th day of February, 1892,—

ALEXANDER ROBSON, Nundle.

Description of the land applied for.

Eastern Division, Land District of Tamworth, county of Parry, parish of Nundle, 1,280 acres: Commencing at the north-east corner of Nundle temporary common, to adjoin an annual lease of 1,920 acres of this date; thence by part of the south boundary of that lease easterly to the Hanging Rock temporary common; thence by part of the western boundary of that common to Happy Valley Creek; thence by that creek and part of the eastern boundary of the temporary common, to point of commencement,—exclusive of land held under lawful mining and other occupation.

To the Land Agent at Tamworth.

Received the sum of £4 as deposit on the above application.

19th February, 1892.

E. G. MARKHAM,
Land Agent.

No. 2.

Report by the District Surveyor, Tamworth.

Annual Lease, Tamworth Land District.

REPORT of the District Surveyor upon annual lease No. 92-26, dated 19th February, 1892, for 1,280 acres, parish Nundle, county Parry, applied for under section 33 of Crown Lands Act of 1889, by Alexander Robson.

No. 92-102 appears available, but only contains about 1,000 acres. Subject to the adoption of my recommendation of even date, on applicant's adjacent annual lease 92-25, allotment of about 1,280 acres, is recommended as shown by red hatching, provided it is considered that the granting of such a lease is not objectionable on the grounds of interference with mining.

I possess no information as to the annual value of this land, but it is in close proximity to Nundle, and forms part of its population area.

8th March, 1892.

FRED. POATE, D.S.

Attention is invited to Papers L.B. 92-2,100, and it is pointed out that the land applied for is exclusive of any held under lawful mining and other occupations.—F.P., 10/3/92.
The Chairman of the Local Land Board, Tamworth.

No. 3.

Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of March, 1892, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the application No. 92-26, made at Tamworth, by Alexander Robson, for annual lease of 1,280 acres, parish of Nundle, county of Parry, should be granted, and having inquired into the said matter, we deferred action pending report by District Surveyor on L.B. 92-2,100, Tamworth, conveying protest from Nundle Progress Committee and L.B. 92-240, Tamworth, covering petition from residents of Happy Valley and others for the land for commonage purposes.

Applicant in attendance states he will be satisfied to have his annual lease granted so as to exclude the southernmost 500 acres, provided this 500 acres be not annually leased to any other person, but set apart for the use of the residents.

Given under our hands at Board Room, at Tamworth, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 14th day of March, 1892,—

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.
JAS. GARLAND,
THOS. R. HUTCHINGS, } Members.

No. 4.

Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit.

WHEREAS on the 14th March and 14th day of June, 1892, it became a matter for investigation before us whether annual lease application No. 92-26, made at Tamworth, by Alexander Robson, for annual lease of 1,280 acres, parish of Nundle, county of Parry, should be granted, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we allotted the annual lease for 1,280 acres in the modified form defined by red hatching on diagram tracing enclosed; subject to the conditions that free access to the land be permitted to miners, that mining operations be in no way interfered with, and that miners shall have free agistment on the lease for their stock actually used in connection with the mining operations.

We appraised the annual rental at £2 13s. 4d. per section of 640 acres. W. F.

Applicant attended on the 14th March, but not to-day.

Given under our Hands, at Board Room, at Tamworth, in the Colony of New South, this 14th day of June, 1892,—

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.
JAS. GARLAND,
THOS. R. HUTCHINGS, } Members.

Application by Alexander Robson for an Annual Lease, Parish Nundle, Dungowen, County Parry.

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Application by Alexander Robson for an annual lease of 1,920 acres, parish Nundle, Dungowen, county Parry. 19 February, 1892	2
2.	Report by the District Surveyor, Tamworth. 8 March, 1892	3
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5.	Decision of Local Land Board, Tamworth. 14 June, 1892	3

No. I.

Application by Alexander Robson for an annual lease.

Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.—Application for an annual lease.

I, ALEXANDER ROBSON, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £6.

Signed this 19th day of February, 1892,—

ALEXANDER ROBSON, Nundle.

Description of land applied for.

Eastern Division, Tamworth, Land District of Tamworth, county of Parry, parishes of Nundle and Dungowen, 1,920 acres: Commencing at the north-east corner of the Nundle temporary common; and bounded thence partly on the south by a line easterly to the Hanging Rock temporary common, R. 160 from lease; thence by a part of the western boundary of that common northerly about 65 chains; thence westerly by the Bowling Alley Point temporary common, R. 101 from lease, to the Peel River; thence by that river southerly to the northern boundary of the Nundle temporary common; thence by the northern boundary of that common to point of commencement,—exclusive of land held under lawful mining and other occupations.

To the Land Agent at Tamworth.

Received the sum of £6 as deposit on the above application.

19th February, 1892.

E. G. MARKHAM,
Land Agent.

No. 2.

Report by the District Surveyor, Tamworth.

Annual Lease, Tamworth Land District.

8 March, 1892.

REPORT of the District Surveyor upon annual lease No. 92-25, dated 19 February, 1892, for 1,920 acres, parishes Nundle and Dungowan, county Perry, applied for under section 33 of Crown Lands Act of 1889, by Alexander Robson.

92-101 appears available, but contains about 280 acres in excess of the maximum area of 1,920 acres.

The only objection I am aware of in connection with the approval of this application is on account of possible interference with mining, subject to which allotment of 1,920 acres is recommended as shown by red hatching.

I possess no information as to the annual value of this land, but it lies in close proximity to Nundle, and forms part of its population area.

Attention is invited to my report of even date on applicant's adjacent annual lease 92-26.

FRED. POATE, D.S.

Attention is invited to papers L.B. 92-2,100 and it is pointed out the land applied for is exclusive of land held under lawful mining and other occupation.—F.P.
The Chairman of the Local Land Board, Tamworth.

No. 3.

Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS on the 14th day of March, 1892, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the application No. 92-25, made at Tamworth, by Alexander Robson, for annual lease of 1,920 acres, parishes of Nundle and Dungowan, county of Parry, should be granted, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we deferred action pending report by District Surveyor on L.B. 92, 2,100, Tamworth, conveying protest from Nundle Progress Committee, and L.B. 92-2,401, Tamworth, covering petition from residents of Happy Valley and others for part of the land for commonage purposes.

Applicant, present, claims to have 1,920 acres in pursuance of sec. 33, C. L. Act of 1884, being the first applicant for the land.

Given under our hands, at Board Room, at Tamworth, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 14th day of March, 1892,—

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.
JAS. GARLAND,
THOS. R. HUTCHINGS, } Members.

No. 4.

Mr. Thomas Lyons to Clerk-in-Charge, Local Land Board, Tamworth.

Sir,

Swamp Creek, 23 March, 1892.

Will you kindly let me know the date of the next Land Board sitting at Tamworth, as the miners on this gold-field have an objection to Alex. Robson's, of Nundle, application for land at Swamp Creek?

I have, &c.,

THOMAS LYONS.

No. 5.

Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS on the 14th March and 14th day of June, 1892, it became a matter for investigation before us whether annual lease application No. 92-25, for 1,920 acres made at Tamworth, by Alexander Robson, under section 33 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, parish of Nundle, county of Parry, should be granted, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we allotted the annual lease for 1,920 acres, in the modified form defined by red hatching on diagram, tracing enclosed, subject to the conditions, that free access to the land be permitted to miners, that mining operations be in no way interfered with, and that miners shall have free agistment on the lease for their stock actually used in connection with the mining operations.

We appraise the annual rental at £2 13s. 4d. per section of 640 acres.

W.F.

Applicant attended on 14th March, 1892, but not to-day.

Given under our hands at Board Room, at Tamworth, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 14th day June, 1892,—

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.
JAS. GARLAND,
THOS. R. HUTCHINGS, } Members.

Application by John Schofield, for an Annual Lease, Parish Nundle, County Parry.

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Application by John Schofield for an annual lease.

Crown Lands Acts—Regulation No. 133.—Application for an annual lease.

I, JOHN SCHOFIELD, hereby apply for an annual lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £6.

Signed, this 19th day of February, 1892,—

JOHN SCHOFIELD,
Nundle.

Description of the land applied for.

Eastern Division, Land District of Tamworth, county of Parry, parish of Nundle, 1,920 acres: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion No. 49; and bounded thence by the Nundle Creek, southerly to the population boundary; thence by that boundary easterly to the south-west corner of Hanging Rock reserve No. 160; thence on the east by that reserve boundary, northerly to Happy Valley Creek; thence by that creek and the eastern boundary of the temporary common; thence by the Oakenville Creek to the north-east corner of reserve 83; thence by the east and part of the south boundary of that reserve to north-east corner, portion 48; thence to point of commencement,—to exclude land held under lawful mining or other occupation, to embrace the area if available.
To the Land Agent at Tamworth.

Received the sum of £6 as deposit on the above application.

19th February, 1892.

E. G. MARKHAM,
Land Agent.

Case to be set down for Tamworth on 15th June, 1892. Annual lease No. 92-24, of 1,920 acres, parish of Nundle, county of Parry, John Schofield. Papers returned from Under Secretary now with the District Surveyor. For Board meeting at Tamworth, on 14th June, 1892. Notice sent to John Schofield.—T.W.W., 30/5/92.

No. 2.

Report by the District Surveyor, Tamworth.

Annual Lease, Tamworth Land District.

REPORT of the District Surveyor upon annual lease No. 92-24, dated 19th February, 1892, for 1,920 acres, parish Nundle, county Parry, applied for under section 33 of Crown Lands Act of 1889, by John Schofield, appears available, and I am aware of no objection to approval of this application other than a possible interference with mining operations. I possess no information as to the annual value of the land, but it is close to Nundle, and adjoins part of the temporary common. In the event of the lease being granted, applicant should probably be informed that he will have no right of interference with travelling stock using those parts of travelling stock reserves Nos. 13,176 and 339, included in this area.

FREDERICK POATE, D.S.

8th March, 1892.

Attention is invited to papers, L.B. 92-2,100, and it is pointed out that the land applied for is exclusive of land held under lawful mining, or other occupation.—F.P., 10/3/92.
The Chairman of the Local Land Board, Tamworth.

No. 3.

Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales,)
to wit.)

WHEREAS, on the 14th day of March, 1892, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the application No. 92-24, made at Tamworth, by John Schofield for annual lease of 1,920 acres, parish of Nundle, county of Parry, should be granted, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we deferred action pending report by the District Surveyor on L.B. 92-2,100, Tamworth, conveying protest from Nundle Progress Committee, L.L.B. 92-2,401, Tamworth, covering petition from residents of Happy Valley and others, for part of the land for commonage purposes. Applicant, in attendance, states he will be satisfied to have his annual lease granted for the area of about 1,400 acres, south of Oakenville Creek, provided the area between that creek and Happy Valley Creek—about 520 acres—

be

be not annually leased to any other person, but set apart for the use of the residents. He further states that, even if the whole of the area applied for under the annual lease, be allotted to him he will permit the residents to use the 520 acres (about) referred to.

Given under our hands, at Board Room, at Tamworth, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 14th day of March, 1892,—

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.
JAS. GARLAND,
THOS. R. HUTCHINGS, } Members.

[Enclosure.]

THIS deponent, *Frederick Poate*, of Tamworth, District Surveyor, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows :— On the 1st June instant, I met the following trustees of the Nundle Common: John Schofield (Chairman), George Davidson, jun., John Hodges, and Alex. M'Clelland (secretary), and found that there were no commoners at Nundle within the meaning of the Commons Act. A so-called commoners' roll was produced by the secretary containing forty-six names, which were obtained partly in response to notices exhibited at the Court-house and elsewhere, at Nundle, asking the commoners to inform the trustees of the numbers and bounds of stock they wished to run on the common, and partly by the secretary inscribing names that he considered should be on the roll; thirty-two names were obtained as the result of the notices; the names and number of stock run will be supplied, as now read. (See document marked "List A," and dated 14th June, 1892, now enclosed herewith.—W.F., 14 June, 1892). The present trustees have just entered into office, and, prior to their taking office, the Nundle Common was used for the advantage of a few persons. The trustees informed me that they have set their faces against this abuse of the common, and that they are charging the following fees :—From 1 to 15 head, 1s. per head per annum; over 15 the stock are surcharged—from 16 to 20, 2s. per head per annum; from 21 to 25, 3s. per head per annum. No commoner is allowed to run more than twenty-five head. The stock that may be depastured are horses and cattle, bulls, if approved, and no entires over six months old.

The population of Nundle, by the last census, is 260.

The population of the Happy Valley is about fifty, eighteen of whom are adults; on Swamp Creek there are twenty-one residents, including thirteen adults, and there is a floating population of fifteen to twenty, principally of Happy Valley.

The permanent common of Nundle consists of 363 acres, and the temporary common of 1,420 acres, making a total of 1,783 acres for the benefit of 32 persons who have registered their stock, being 56 acres per so-called commoner. In calculating the area of commons, it is usual to base the area required in country like the Nundle Common at about 4 acres per possible commoner, and a fair estimate of the possible commoners would be about one-fourth the total population. The land applied for under annual leases Nos. 92-24, by Schofield, and 92-25 and 26, by Robson, is the balance of Nundle population area. Adjoining the population area on the east is the Hanging Rock Common of 13,120 acres, and adjoining it on the north is the Bowling Alley Point Common of 5,000 acres. The greater portion of the residents of the Happy Valley have moved from the Hanging Rock Common into Happy Valley, and the greatest number of possible commoners in the Happy Valley would not exceed twelve; on Swamp Creek there would be about five, and as both the settlements are conveniently situated as regards the existing common, I am of opinion that the common requirements of these people, if any, should be met by extending the commoners' boundaries, and not by extending the commons, subject to the following conditions: I see no objection whatever to the letting of this land under annual lease; that free access should be reserved to the miners to the land; that they should in no way be interfered with in their mining operations; that miners should have free agistment for the stock actually used in their mining operations; that there should be no interference with the legitimate use of the travelling stock reserves by travelling stock. Mr. Schofield informs me that he only requires the sole use of the southern part of the lease, and that the northern part of the lease will be open to the use of the residents upon their paying him a proportionate part of the rent as determined.

By the Chairman: I judge a fair annual rental for the land would be 1d. per acre per annum; the country is mountainous, timbered with stunted white and yellow box, with some stringy-bark; the country is well watered and is breeding country.

By Mr. Schofield: I have taken into consideration the risk of cattle falling into holes made by miners, in recommending the rent at 1d. per acre.

Sworn by F. Poate, at Tamworth, before us, } F. POATE.
this 14th of June, 1892,—

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.
T. GARLAND,
THOS. R. HUTCHINGS, } Members.

LIST A.

Names of persons and number of stock referred to in my evidence before the Land Board in Schofield's annual lease application 92-24 :—J. Schofield, 20; R. M'Clelland, 9; Mrs. R. Ballintyre, 12; R. Thompson, 5; A. Frazer, 11; A. Taylor, 7; E. Lewing, 5; M. Emblem, 16; F. Johnston, 8; F. M'Clelland, 19; J. Odgers, senr., 8; A. M'Clelland, 15; H. Epps, 11; G. Davidson, senr., 2; A. Robson, 20; C. Russell, 15; F. A. Adams, 2; S. M. Waller, 9; M. Isaacson, 25; S. Graham, 3; G. Davidsen, junr., 11; J. Taylor, senr., 12; S. Lewing, 3; C. Johnston, 22; J. Thomas, 3; A. M'Clelland, 11; R. Walker, 7; W. Jackson, 12; S. Kermodie, 10; Mrs. W. Swan, 15; F. Warden, 5; T. Schofield, 6.
FRED. POATE, D.S., 12/6/92.

No. 4.

Decision of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales }
to wit. }

WHEREAS on the 14th March and 14th day of June, 1892, it became a matter for investigation before us whether annual lease application No. 92-24, for 1,920 acres, made at Tamworth, by John Schofield, under section 33 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, parish of Nundle, county of Parry, should be granted, and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we allotted the annual lease for 1,920 acres as defined by red edging on the diagram tracing enclosed, subject to the condition that free access to the land be permitted to miners; that mining operations be in no way interfered with; that miners shall have free agistment on the lease for their stock actually used in connection with the mining operations; and that there shall not be any interference with the legitimate use of the travelling stock reserves by travelling stock. We appraised the annual rental at £2 13s. 4d. per section of 640 acres.

Applicant attended on 14th March, 1892, and to-day.

Given under our hands, at Board Room, Tamworth, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 14th day of June, 1892,—

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.
JAS. GARLAND,
THOS. R. HUTCHINGS, } Members.

Application

Application for a grant of land for Common for the residents of Happy Valley, Nundle.

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 10 January, 1891.

Re grant of land for residents of Happy Valley, Nundle, I have the honor to enclose you a petition herewith signed by the residents and miners asking for a portion of land to be set apart for the use as a common.

I desire to support the same, and trust it will have favourable consideration.

Yours truly,

HENRY LEVIEN.

[Enclosure.]

To The Honorable the Minister for Lands,—

The humble Petition of the undersigned sheweth :—

1st. That a considerable number of the miners and others are now located and resident in the Happy Valley, near Nundle.

2nd. That for the proper maintenance and convenience of such families, cattle, horses, and other animals are required.

3rd. That owing to the peculiar position of such "Valley," the inhabitants are at present debarred from any of the privileges of either the Nundle or Hanging Rock Commons.

4th. That consequently there is no pasturage or sustenance for such cattle, &c., they require for use.

5th. That a piece of land starting from portion No. 120, near Nundle, thence up to Oakenville Creek to the population boundary near Ramsay's Gulley, from thence due north, forming a square block—all marked on parish of Nundle map—withdrawn from Wombramurra Run and annexed to Nundle or Hanging Rock Commons, would remedy such evil and sustain our cattle—

And for that we pray,—

John Blackham, miner.
William Paull, miner.
Stephen Paull, miner.
John Prisk, miner.
Ben. Blackham, miner.
John Leonard, miner.
George Prisk, miner.
Conrad Schroder, miner.
John Powell, sen., miner.
William Earle, miner.
Thomas H. Hitchens, miner.
W. Hy. Evans.
J. Hitchens, miner.
John Dwyer, blacksmith.
Edmund Howarth, miner.
William Theull.
Thomas Cook.
George Davidson, builder.
John Taylor.
John Odgers.
James Robson.
W. N. J. Samsola.
S. M. Walker, miner.
John B. Ward, miner.
Teddy Brooks, miner.
G. R. Jarman, carpenter.
Cohn Ogilvie, miner.
K. McPherson, miner.

A. Brunin, miner.
William Thompson, miner.
John Radley, miner.
Charles Black, miner.
Isaac Powell, miner.
Joseph Clark, miner.
William Lockwood, miner.
Phil. Cannell, miner.
Samuell Graham.
James Tongue, miner.
Thomas Marks, miner.
Tobias Ryan, miner.
Jacob Larz, miner.
Thomas Ellis, miner.
William Dent.
Thomas Schofield.
R. A. Kunsey, miner.
John Allingham, miner.
Robt. Allbeury.
John Stewart, miner.
J. Banfield.
George Lawrence, miner.
Frank Konriff, miner.
J. E. Smart, miner.
Gilbert Mason, miner.
William Laffan, miner.
Martin Walsh, farmer.
Thomas Walsh, farmer.

R. Thompson, miner.
John Werlin, miner.
C. Thompson, miner.
F. W. Ridley, miner.
John Stanto, miner.
Mark Emblem, carrier.
John Oliphant, butcher.
Paul Prisk, miner.
Paul Alfred Prisk.
James McEwen, jun., miner.
Adam Robson.
Alfred Taylor.
A. Schofield, blacksmith.
Joseph Taylor, blacksmith.
Richard Makepeace, miner.
C. Clark, miner.
John Thomas, miner.
Thomas Lewis, miner.
James Fuller, miner.
Samuel Lowing, miner.
Daniel Love, mining manager.
John Schofield, "Peel Inn."
Henry Epps, farmer.
J. F. Taylor, blacksmith.
T. McClelland, farmer.
George Davidson, miner.
Alex. Frazer, "Royal Hotel."
Richard Walker, miner.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Mr. R. Allbeury to The District Surveyor, Tamworth.

MR. JOHN RACCHAM might have the honor of meeting and explaining to you any further particulars you may ask for your guidance. As near as I remember the portion referred to starts about portion 120, end of Times-street, town of Nundle; then up Oakenville Creek to population boundary near Ramsay's Gully; then north to corner peg of Hanging Rock temporary common, forming nearly a square block, as shown on our map of parish of Nundle.

Awaiting your favour,

I am, &c.,

ROBERT ALLBEURY,
Nundle.

No. 3.

Mr. R. Allbeury to The District Surveyor, Tamworth.

Sir,

16 February.

The inhabitants of Nundle who signed the petition for extra commonage desire me to call your attention to the matter and earnestly beg to call your attention to the earnest need of an early report from you about the matter, as meantime their horses and cattle are likely to perish through impoverishment of pasture.

Begging your favour,

I am, &c.,

ROBERT ALLBEURY,
Nundle.

No. 4.

The Secretary, Nundle Progress Committee, to The District Surveyor, Tamworth.

Re extra Commonage for the Residents of Happy Valley.

Sir,

Progress Committee, Nundle, 6 April, 1891.

Some four months since the residents of this district petitioned on the above matter, when a reply was received that the matter was referred to you to visit the neighbourhood and report thereon. Winter is now setting in and grass is getting scarce. We trust you will soon give the matter your attention. Upon receiving a reply, making an appointment, our Committee will gladly meet you. Awaiting the above,

I am, &c.,

W. H. EVANS,
Secretary, Nundle Progress Committee.

No. 5.

The District Surveyor, Tamworth, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

8 April, 1891.

In reply to your instructions, 91-7, of 15th January, I have the honor to inform you that the land referred to in the enclosed petition for extra commonage near Nundle forms part of the population area of that place, and is shown by blue hatching on the enclosed lithograph. The boundaries of Woolamin and Wombramurra Holdings are indicated by red-edging. The land between these holdings does not form part of any lease or license as supposed by the petitioners, in view of which and section 13 of the Mining Act of 1874 there is apparently no necessity to notify the area referred to in the petition as a common. If the lessee of Wombramurra is using this land, as may be inferred from the petition, he is doing so illegally.

FRED. POATE, D.S.

No. 6.

The Chairman, Local Land Board, Tamworth, to The Secretary, Nundle Progress Committee.

Sir,

Local Land Board Office, Tamworth, 8 April, 1891.

In reply to your communication, dated 6th April, 1891, addressed to the District Surveyor, respecting extra commonage for Happy Valley, I have to inform you that the District Surveyor reports, as the land referred to is not under lease or license, field inspection is unnecessary, and that his report on the application has this day been forwarded to the Under Secretary.

I have, &c.,

W. ARDILL
(*Pro* Chairman).

No. 7.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 22 April, 1891.

I have the honor to forward you report from Mr. Ardill, for Chairman of Local Land Board Office, Tamworth, *re* extra commonage for Happy Valley. I trust you will see your way clear to grant the prayer of the petition presented by me some time ago. You will see that report on the application has been forwarded to the Under Secretary.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LEVIEN.

No. 8.

No. 8.

The Secretary, Nundle Progress Committee, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Progress Committee, Nundle, 20 September, 1891.

With further reference to our petition of the 10th January last, *re* extra commonage for the residents of Happy Valley, we again ask you to re-consider this matter, as the population of Happy Valley is increasing rapidly and this is the principal part of Nundle for mining, and we ask that you will give us a favourable reply. Failing this, we are prepared, as per note attached, to lease the ground as per attached.

Awaiting a reply,

We are, &c.,

W. H. EVANS,

Secretary.

No. 9.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 25 September, 1891.

Re extra commonage for Happy Valley, Tamworth District. Herewith I have the honor to forward you a letter from the Secretary of the Progress Committee, Nundle, and request your early and favourable consideration of same.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LEVIEN.

No. 10.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

180, Phillip-street, 25 February, 1892.

Re granting Commons at Happy Valley, near Nundle, I have the honour to forward you an important letter received by me with reference to the above subject, and in my opinion of sufficient importance to request an explanation. If it is true that a portion of this common has been leased to a single person, it seems indeed strange why such could not have been granted to the public.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LEVIEN.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Progress Committee, Nundle, 22 February, 1892.

On behalf of the above Committee, I beg to bring under your notice, in view that the same may not do any injury hereafter, as the matter connected therewith has been brought under the notice of Lands Department through your medium, but without success. On the 16th January, 1891, the residents of Happy Valley make an application through you to have a common granted to them, but has been refused, and by referring to letters from Lands Department bearing dates 22nd April and 13th October, 1891, and Nos. 91-3,067 and 91-3,059, also a letter from the Land Board, Tamworth, dated 8th April, 1891, No. 91-3,059, stating that the land referred to is not under lease or license. After refusal to the Happy Valley residents, an application was forwarded by the Nundle Progress Committee to lease a certain portion of the land in view, to help the residents of Happy Valley, and that the land in question may be held in trust by Messrs. John Schofield and Thomas McClelland for the benefit of the public; but this was flatly refused on the grounds that the mining interests would be seriously injured. Now, from information received, the said land as applied for by the Happy Valley residents and the Nundle Progress Committee has been leased to one single individual and to the injury of the whole residents. The inhabitants request your immediate attention, and to do your utmost to prevent the lease from being granted to one person, and which has been refused to the inhabitants.

Yours truly,

ALEX. McLELLAND,

Secretary, Progress Committee.

R. H. Levien, Esq., M.P., Sydney.

No. 11.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 8 March, 1892.

Re Common between Happy Valley and Nundle, viz.: That portion of land which is bounded, beginning at the junction of Swamp Creek with the Peel River, by Swamp Creek easterly to Hanging Rock common; by Hanging Rock Common southerly to Oakenville Creek; by Oakenville Creek westerly to the Nundle temporary common; by Nundle temporary common and the Peel River northerly to the junction of Swamp Creek, the point of commencement.

Herewith I have the honor to forward you a petition from the residents of Happy Valley and Nundle in the above matter. I trust you will urge the same as soon as report from surveyor is received.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LEVIEN.

[Enclosure.]

The Honorable The Minister for Mines,—

Sir,

Nundle, 24 February, 1892.

The Petition of the undersigned residents of Happy Valley, near Nundle, and others, sheweth that—

1. The number of permanent householders of Happy Valley is twenty-one, and the total population, exclusive of Chinese, over 100 persons.
2. All the houses and cottages are of a substantial character, showing the present population to be fairly permanent.
3. Several of the families who now reside on Happy Valley removed from Mount Pleasant and other out of the way places in order to be within reach of the Public School.
4. The land in and around Happy Valley is Crown Lands, and not held under either lease or license.
5. Happy Valley is situated between Nundle and Hanging Rock Commons, and consequently the residents have great difficulty in preventing their stock from trespassing on either of those Commons.
6. The granting of a Temporary Common would not in any way interfere with the mining industry of the locality.
7. Your Petitioners are all directly or indirectly interested in mining, and would not be likely to advocate any step detrimental to such industry.
8. The extension of the Nundle Temporary Common so as to include the following area would meet the wants of your Petitioners—that portion of land which is bounded, beginning at the junction of Swamp Creek with the Peel River, by Swamp Creek easterly to Hanging Rock; by Hanging Rock southerly to Oakenville Creek; by Oakenville Creek westerly to the Nundle temporary common; by Nundle temporary common and the Peel River northerly to the junction of Swamp Creek, the point of commencement.

Your

Your Petitioners therefore pray that you will please to consider the facts set forth in this their prayer, with a view to granting an extension of the Nundle Temporary Common so as to include Happy Valley, and your Petitioners will ever pray.

James Hitchens, miner, Happy Valley.	T. M. McClelland, farmer, Nundle.
William Paull, miner, Happy Valley.	William Stewart, miner, Oukenville Creek.
James Westaway, miner, Happy Valley.	J. T. Taylor, blacksmith, Nundle.
Jack Williams, miner, Happy Valley.	J. H. Larter, farmer, Nundle.
Thomas H. Hitchens, miner, Happy Valley.	C. Johnson, gardener, Nundle.
Richard Makepeace, miner, Happy Valley.	S. M. Walker, miner, Oukenville Creek.
Robert Allbeury, miner, Happy Valley.	W. Swan, miner, Palmer Gully.
K. McPherson, miner, Happy Valley.	J. Howarth, farmer, Devil Flat.
William Jazley, miner, Happy Valley.	N. Gallagher, miner, Nundle.
John Leonard, miner, Happy Valley.	H. Fraser, Public School teacher, Nundle.
Richard Thompson, miner, Happy Valley.	John Odgers, miner, Nundle.
John Theatour, miner, Happy Valley.	Mark Emblem, carrier, Nundle.
Robert McClelland, miner, Nundle.	Jas. Odgers, messenger, Nundle.
George Davidson, builder, Nundle.	F. A. A. Creling, postmaster, Nundle.
S. Graham, resident, Nundle.	Wm. Thompson, miner, Happy Valley.
John Stanton, miner, Nundle.	John Allingham, miner, Happy Valley.
Alfred Stanton, miner, Nundle.	Harry Allingham, miner, Happy Valley.
Henry Epps, farmer, Nundle.	J. E. Smart, miner, Happy Valley.
William Maddyn, landholder, Nundle.	S. Walsh, miner, Happy Valley.
Charles Sippel, miner, Nundle Creek.	Martin Walsh, miner, Happy Valley.
Fred. Woodley, carrier, Nundle.	S. P. Walsh, miner, Happy Valley.
Robert Odgers, miner, Nundle.	S. Paull, miner, Happy Valley.
Robert Ballantine, farmer, Nundle.	J. Rackham, miner, Happy Valley.
Thos. Lyons, miner, Swamp Creek.	B. Rackham, miner, Happy Valley.
William McClelland, assistant storekeeper, Nundle.	J. Frisk, miner, Happy Valley.
Alex. Fraser, "Royal Hotel," Nundle.	George Frisk, miner, Happy Valley.
Harold Wetherill, coach driver, Nundle.	John Powell, sen., miner, Happy Valley.
M. Regan, miner, Nundle.	C. Schroder, miner, Happy Valley.
William Cook, storekeeper, Nundle.	W. Hearle, miner, Happy Valley.
Richard Walker, miner, Nundle.	Robt. Law, miner, Happy Valley.
John Taylor, Nundle.	Messrs. F. & E. Ranroft, Happy Valley.
James Hansard, chemist, Nundle.	William Hornfield, miner, Happy Valley.
George Davidson, jun., miner, Nundle.	Wm. Coleman, miner, Happy Valley.
Alex. McClelland, miner, Nundle.	Peter Winton, miner, Happy Valley.
James Fuller, miner, Nundle.	Charles Dawson, miner, Happy Valley.
Thomas Lyons, miner, Swamp Creek.	Henry Hibbard, miner, Happy Valley.
Frank Johnson, miner, Nundle.	Samuel Irving, miner, Happy Valley.
R. W. J. Sampson, storekeeper, Nundle.	John Moore, miner, Happy Valley.
Frederick Warden, farmer, Nundle.	James Grieve, miner, Happy Valley.
George Warden, miner, Nundle.	James McCann, miner, Happy Valley.
Charles Warden, miner, Nundle.	Samuel Wade, miner, Happy Valley.
Joseph Warden, miner, Nundle.	Robt. Alfred Kinsey, miner, Happy Valley.
Fred. Warden, miner, Nundle.	John Thomas, miner, Happy Valley.
James McClelland, farmer, Nundle.	George Laurence, miner, Happy Valley.
Joseph Taylor, blacksmith, Nundle.	John Wright, miner, Happy Valley.
John Odgers, assistant storekeeper, Nundle.	Thomas Taylor, miner, Happy Valley.

No. 12.

Telegram from The District Surveyor, Tamworth, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

10 March, 1892.

Re Mr. H. Levien's letter, registered miscellaneous, individual, 92-800, respecting granting of annual leases on land sought to be made commonage for miners and residents of Happy Valley, Nundle—annual lease applications come before Land Board, Tamworth, on Monday next for consideration. I am referring letter for consideration therewith. Suggest that Mr. Levien be so informed.

FRED. POATE,
District Surveyor.

No. 13.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Lands to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Tamworth.

14 March, 1892.

PLEASE postpone consideration of Schofield's and others annual lease application until next sitting of Board, and return papers to headquarters.

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary for Lands.

No. 14.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Re Happy Valley Commons.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 21 March, 1892.

I have the honor to enclose you a letter from the Secretary, Progress Committee, Nundle, upon the above subject. You will see by it that neither Schofield and Robson have previously been lessees of the land referred to. You will recollect I had an interview with you and your Under Secretary upon the subject, when you directed that a telegram should be sent to the Board to withhold action. I am informed that the telegram was received too late, but as they (Schofield and Robson) have not been leaseholders of this common before, I trust you will give the matter immediate attention. Casually I heard that these leases were applied for within the population area, and in that event, I think you can (in the people's interest) refuse to ratify these leases.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LEVIEN.

No. 15.

Mr. T. Butler to The Secretary for Mines.

The Freeman's Journal, 15, Church Hill,
Sydney, 21 March, 1892.

Dear Sir,

I beg to direct your attention to the case stated in the enclosed letter, in which the rights and interests of a large number of miners are involved.

Trusting you will be able to give it favourable and early consideration.

I am, &c.,
T. BUTLER.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly use your valuable influence with the Minister for Mines on behalf of the miners on this gold-field, of which a portion is applied for by Alexander Robson, of Nundle, for grazing purposes. It is situated between Swamp Creek and the sandstone cutting. Gold-field is monopolised in that way. It will obstruct mining, and deprive the miner of the right of grazing a horse or cow. It is not safe to work in a mine where sheep are allowed to run; they are apt to knock stones or earth on the miners.

Swamp Creek, 16 March, 1892.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS LYONS.

Mr. Butler.

No. 16.

Office Memorandum.

MR. LEVIEN, M.P., at the instance of the Progress Committee of Nundle, urges that Messrs. Schofield and Robson's application for annual leases be not granted, pending consideration of their request for a common. The papers have been returned, as desired by the Under Secretary.

J.P.M., 23/3/92.

Submitted.—The Board seems to have "deferred action" on Schofield's (1) and Robson's (2) annual leases.—H.D., 31/3/92. I do not see how the leases can be summarily refused; but the Board in inquiring into them might ascertain whether the land is required for public purposes. If so the leases could be determined at the end of the year, by giving notice in September next.—W.H., 1/4/92. Approved. Mr. Levien may be informed.—H.C., 4/4/92.

No. 17.

Mr. W. E. Swan to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Nundle, 25 April, 1892.

You will pardon me for trespassing upon your valuable time, but will allow the circumstances are of such a nature that it wants your valuable attention.

Some little time back, we, the miners and farmers of Nundle, made a great effort to obtain an increase in the size of the common, the said extension to embrace the Happy Valley; you have the petition that was sent down, and you may form some idea as to the unanimous wish of the residents; you also know that one Schofield obtained part of this land as a lease, and that the District Surveyor acted in a manner which appeared to be inconsistent, favouring a private individual as against the whole community. The residents of the Happy Valley have established a township at a considerable amount of cost, and they have done more—they have settled down to do their level best to advance Nundle district. If you have (and I know you have) any idea of how difficult it is to raise townships, you will see that it is rather rough to refuse these people due extension of the Nundle Common. Let us look, for instance, how the miner stands in this matter. He leaves all town life and town comforts, and creates an industry by his pluck and perseverance. He also pays for the right to toil, a thing no other class in Australia does. Does the carpenter, blacksmith, stonemason, bricklayer pay for the right to toil? We know they do not; the miner does, and he does so willingly. Then, why rent the grass roots round his very home that he has reared with toil, labour, expense, for a few paltry shillings? Oftentimes he has long distances to ride to his work, and, if the grass round the door is eaten down, he has great trouble to find his horses. The man Schofield, who seems to possess more influence with the surveyor and Government than all the rest of the people together, was a member of the Nundle Progress Committee, and, while so was pledged to advance the interest of the people, and all the time, with the aid of a friend of his and an enemy of the people, he was working against us, and still this man made his money as a publican by the favour and patronage of the people whom he afterwards treacherously worked against and sold like a bullock in Smithfield. We knew nothing about him trying for this land, and why such treacherous work is allowed for people to take the land of the people away without others knowing, is to me a queer thing. He went in on the Friday, and stayed there till Monday. He knew of all our plans trying for the extension, and could act accordingly. We are all getting very curious to know how it is that Schofield can possess the power he does, he being of more consequence than all others put together, and we are getting riled at being made a door-mat of for him to wipe his feet on us. And we should like to know why a publican, and a traitor to the interests of the people, is of more consequence than a body of hard working farmers and miners. A few years ago we signed as a body to retain the services of one of the best postmasters that ever took charge of a post office—Mr. Keating. We signed in a body, with the sole exception of Schofield; but Schofield, through John Moor, went to the Postmaster-General, and, although the Postmaster-General telegraphed to us that our request was granted, still, to oblige Schofield, he was shifted in a few days. In the name of God, what is the mystery that a publican should possess this power? Before going into Tamworth, he stated that it was no good trying to do anything with a surveyor, unless you could get him in a back room with plenty of whisky. This was in the presence of the whole of the Committee. And this is why, I suppose, he went to Tamworth three days before he had need to. We in Nundle have struggled for our existence, even now there are people trying to get our common reduced, and the Land Board of Tamworth is our bitter enemy. We are in a corner with 80 miles round to go to get to Sydney, and we have to fight for our existence as a people. Very soon we shall tire of it, and leave the place in a body, and the cowardly skunks who are trying to take from us the very few privileges we possess.

possess. In conclusion, I ask you, straight, will you help us to get this common extension? You have before you a petition that is a credit to any body of men, and we ask justice at your hands and, on behalf of the Committee, I wish to express my utter disgust of the cowardly conduct of Schofield, who was then a member of the Committee. Further, put a stop to this secret tip business that concerning information coming from Sydney to private people, also make the Land Board give full notice of all cases coming before it, that we may know how to act. Let there be less of this sneaking secret work in the pillaging of the lands. As to the reduction of the commons, give the people a chance to pay for what you want to take off.

Believing that you will pardon me for troubling you,

I have, &c.,
W. E. SWAN.

P.S.—We pay for miners' right, dog taxes, cattle taxes, duties on goods, race fees, if required. We are the most law-abiding people in New South Wales. We cost the country nothing for paupers—we support our own poor. Surely we are worthy of honest and fair treatment, and not to be reduced to be the prey of sharks who would obstruct our progress.

No. 18.

Mr. W. E. Swan to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Nundle, 27 April, 1892.

Would you very kindly enlighten me as to how private tips of information reach people, so that they are able to undermine the prosperity of a whole district. Take, for instance, the case of John Schofield getting a piece of land. He stated that he had received a tip—a private tip—and the Land Board and the surveyor and himself, unknown to the people of Nundle, took possession of a piece of land unknown to the people living here. This piece of land is going to be used as a pounding trap, and will cost us scores of pounds a year. Imagine we, a people, have our rights sold away from us for the price of three miners' rights! It will be a nuisance and a tyranny, an outrage upon the people of Nundle. Kindly oblige by letting me know how this private information work is managed so that an infernal skunk can commit any outrage on a whole district. The second question is, this land surveyor and a Land Board dispose of the lands as they think fit and proper without consulting the interests of the people who live here. If so, then for God's sake brand us as serfs and forward along a few leg-irons, because, if so, with the Land Board of Tamworth as our bitter enemy, and a surveyor who is prepared to sell us like dogs, we might as well clear out and let the accursed land-grabbing crowd do as they like. Thirdly, I would wish to know whether you are prepared to stand by and allow the surveyor and Land Board of Tamworth to reduce our common—the effort is now being made to do so. Are we dogs or serfs that our rights shall be wrested from us by every land shark who wants to exterminate us as a people? In conclusion, I beg to ask are you prepared to give a guarantee that our common shall not be reduced in size? I appeal to you for help in our hour of need, when from all quarters efforts are being made to exterminate us.

Apologising for troubling you, and asking you to kindly answer these questions; and if my questions seem rather rough, you must remember that the treatment we have received is also rough.

I am, &c.,
W. SWAN.

No. 19.

The Acting Secretary, Nundle Progress Committee, to The Secretary for Lands.

Commonage for Happy Valley.

Sir,

Progress Committee, Nundle, 9 May, 1892.

Adverting to the facts set forth in my letter of even date on the above, my Committee trust that you will kindly re-consider the whole matter, and, in event of it appearing that no error has been made in your office in informing us that the land around Happy Valley could not be submitted to annual lease—*vide* your letter, No. 91-3,059—we trust that you will not allow the residents of Happy Valley to suffer through a departmental error. We are still prepared to lease the land through trustees.

I have, &c.,
H. FRASER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 20.

The Acting Secretary, Nundle Progress Committee, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Progress Committee, Nundle, 9 May, 1892.

The residents of Happy Valley, near Nundle, have for some considerable time been applying by letter, petition, &c., for the land in their immediate neighbourhood to be granted them as a temporary common, but without success.

Failing to obtain a temporary common, application was made to your Department to lease the land to trustees who should hold it for the benefit and use of the residents of Happy Valley. In reply to this request we are informed, in a letter from your office, dated 13th October last, No. 91-3,059, that as "mining interests would be injudiciously affected, it is not considered advisable to submit the land to annual lease."

It now appears that this same land, which was refused as a common and as a lease for the use of the public, has been or is about to be leased to two private individuals—persons who have hitherto had no claim whatever to it by lease or otherwise.

If it is a fact that the land in question has been or is about to be so leased, will you kindly inform us how it was that we were informed it could not be so leased for public purposes?

I have, &c.,
H. FRASER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 21.

12

No. 21.

W. S. Dowel, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 14 May, 1892.

Please find herewith letters from the Progress Committee of Nundle, *re* Commonage, &c.
I shall be glad if you will give the matter favourable consideration, and let me have an early reply.

I have, &c.,
W. S. DOWEL.

No. 22.

Mr. T. Lyons, to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Swamp Creek, Nundle, 6 June, 1892.

Hearing that Mr. A. Robson has applied for that portion of land vacant between Nundle and Bowling Alley Commons, I beg to lodge a complaint, as I had the honour to apply for same on January, 1877 (*See* my application—reply attached).

I am compelled to take this step, knowing that surveyors are at present in the vicinity, reporting and dealing with all vacant lands.

I am the holder of a purchased block of land, No. 71, and 2 acres of mineral lease—32. As the latter is entirely a speculation, and were I to be unsuccessful in same, my means of living would be gone, as I simply depend on the few head of stock for my family's subsistence.

Trusting that, before further action is taken, you will give my application your favourable approval.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS LYONS.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, Armidale, 20 January, 1877.

I have a tender of yours in my hands for report. Will you be kind enough to point out upon enclosed sketch where the creek is which you call Happy Valley Creek, and also the position of Messrs. Williams and Hole's purchased land, referred to by you. The land tendered for must be within the boundaries of the Peel River Gold-field, as proclaimed 23rd December, 1861, and would appear to be still within it. Your expression in the tender of "Originally Gold-fields Reserve," leads to the impression that you do not consider it to be so now. Can you give any reason why it should not be now considered as gold-fields reserve?

The run Woolomin has frontage to the Oakey Creek and to the Peel River, between Oakey Creek and the watershed, between Duncan's and Dungowan Creek, and includes the waters of Duncan's Creek within its boundaries.

I shall be obliged by your returning the enclosed tracing, with any remarks you may wish to make as to the position of the land tendered for by you.

I am, &c.,
T. WARRE HARRIOTT,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. Thomas Lyons, Swampy Oak Creek, Nundle.

No. 23.

H. Levien Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 8 June, 1892.

Re common at Happy Valley, near Nundle, I have the honor to forward you two letters signed by "Agrarian" and Mr. Swan, Chairman of the Progress Committee, *re* the above matter, which appeared in the *Tamworth Observer*, of 28th May last.

I must certainly say I agree with these letters—"that it is strange, that if it was wanted for the miners, how is it leased to two private individuals?" I think the many petitioners who signed were entitled to consideration (and they are best judges of their local wants) and had it granted as a temporary common. You will recollect I interviewed the Minister upon this subject, and by letters urged the claim of the people. In justice to those interested, I hope I shall receive some information as to how this land came to be leased.

I have, &c.,
HENRY LEVIEN.

No. 24.

The Chief Draftsman, Department of Mines, to The Draftsman-in-Charge, District Surveyor's Office, Tamworth.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 24 June, 1892.

KINDLY state if area between the southern boundary of reserve from lease 101 for Bowling Alley Point miners and town of Nundle is the subject of any application to lease, or is proposed to be alienated under the Lands Act?

M. CAMPBELL,
Chief Draftsman.

No. 25.

Mr. T. Lyons to The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Swamp Creek, Nundle, 4 July, 1892.

I received a letter from the Tamworth Land Board stating that the annual leases were allotted by the Board to A. Robson, 14th June, 1892.

I have tendered for the same land as a cattle run. The latter end of 1876 it was granted to me by the Commissioners who sat in Sydney, and a year's rent of £10 was sent by me to the Colonial Treasury. Somehow the Land Commissioner of Armidale objected to my tender on the grounds of it being a proclaimed gold-field; I have sent his letter to you on the 8th June, dated 20th January, 1877, and I therefore beg your kind consideration of my case, as I am a twenty-five years' resident on the said land, and the first applicant for the said run.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS LYONS.

No. 26.

No. 26.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 August, 1892.

Re leases taken by John Schofield and A. Robson at Nundle, which the public wish to be resumed for a common for the use of the residents.

Some time ago I presented two petitions asking that this land should be made part of the common, but through some mistake or oversight the persons abovenamed seem to have obtained a lease of same.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, the largest meeting and most representative of the residents there waited upon the Hon. the Minister for Mines, and requested him to ask you to have these persons notified, and the land resumed and dedicated as part of the common.

I have the honor now, on behalf of the residents, to request that you will be pleased to comply with their desire. The public are almost unanimous in this matter. Had the public had sufficient notification that the matter of granting these leases would have been heard before the Local Land Board at Tamworth, they would have had a number of witnesses present to object to the granting of these leases.

I enclose report of the public meeting held at Nundle, at which the Minister for Mines was present. Trusting that you will accede to the request of the people, and favour me with an early reply.

I have, &c.,

HENRY LEVIEN.

No. 27.

Office Memorandum.

ANNUAL LEASES, county of Nundle, parish of Parry.

Annual Lease 92-24, Tamworth, by J. Schofield, Board allot 1,920 acres, indicated on tracing at £8 per acre with these conditions: Subject to miners having free access to the land; subject to mining operations having free scope; subject to stock used in mining operations having free agistment, and to travelling stock having free access to travelling stock reserves 339 and 13,176.

In his evidence Mr. District-Surveyor Poate states that applicant is Chairman to the Trustees of Nundle Common; that there are no commoners within the meaning of the Act (Commons); that there were some twenty-six so-called commoners; that prior to the present Trustees taking office the common was used for the advantage of a few persons; and that a small charge is now made.

Annual Leases 92-25 and 26 by Alexander Robson in the same locality have been allotted for 1,920 acres and 1,280 acres, at £8 and £5 6s. 8d. per annum respectively—with the same conditions as above, except as regards travelling reserves, in which they are not situated. These recommendations are submitted specially in view of local objections. Mr. Levien, M.P., on behalf of the Progress Committee at Nundle, urges that the land is required for the commoners. The Mines Department also object to the leases being granted. It is added that the District Surveyor sees no objection to the leases under the conditions suggested by him and adopted by the Board. J.P.M., 25/8/92.

Please have a litho. prepared, showing position of leases in relation to the common at Nundle—the area of which should be given.—W.H., 27/8/92. Chief Draftsman,—Sketch and approximate areas herewith.—G.S., 9/9/92. In view of the Board's report, I cannot see that sufficient grounds exist for terminating the leases.—W.H., 30/9/92. Approved.—H.C., 30/9/92.

No. 28.

Mr. D. McLean, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Tamworth, 7 September, 1892.

I have the honor to herewith hand for your favourable consideration the attached document containing the resolution passed most unanimously at one of the most attentive, appreciative, and influential public meetings ever held in Tamworth when dealing with such matters.

Trusting the same may have the desired effect in the interests of a just cause of the class so warmly espoused always by your attention to the interest of *bonâ fide* and industrious land settlers.

I have, &c.,

D. McLEAN,

Hon. Sec., Tamworth Branch, L.E.L.

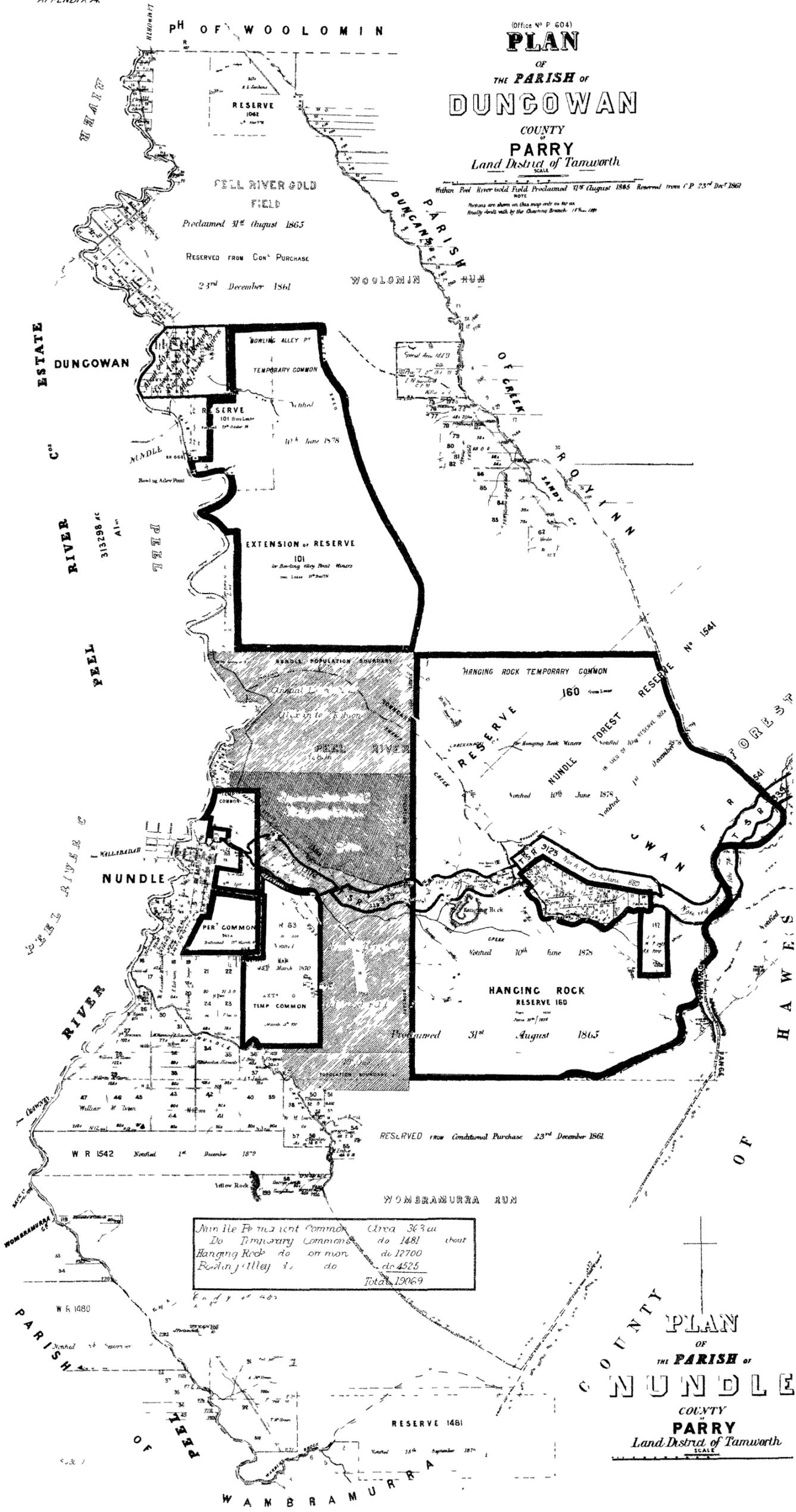
[Enclosure.]

MOTION passed at a public meeting of citizens of Tamworth, and presided over by his Worship the Mayor of Tamworth, held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Tamworth, Tuesday evening, 6th Sept., 1892:—Proposed by Mr. Raymond J. Walsh, seconded by William Kennedy,—“That this public meeting of the townspeople of Tamworth, having listened to and learned from Mr. W. Swan (the Chairman of the Nundle Progress Committee) a full explanation of the trouble in connection with the lands situated between Nundle, Bowling Alley, and Hanging Rock Commons (at present held under two leases by private gentlemen), deeply sympathise with the inhabitants of Nundle, Bowling Alley, and Hanging Rock, and would urge upon the Hon. the Minister of Lands the necessity of reconsidering the granting of the said leases with a view to their cancellation.” Carried unanimously.

RICHARD BOURNE (Mayor of Tamworth),

Chairman, 6th September, 1892.

[One Map.]



(Office No P. 604)
PLAN
 OF
 THE **PARISH** OF
DUNCOWAN
 COUNTY
PARRY
 Land District of Tamworth

Within Peel River Gold Field Proclaimed 31st August 1865 Reserved from C.P. 23rd Dec 1861
 Notes are shown on this map only as far as they apply to the Charming Branch (1878-1880)

Min the Permanent Commons	Area 363 ac
Do Temporary Commons	do 1481 do
Hanging Rock do on mor	do 12700 do
Bowling Alley do	do 4525 do
Total 19069	

PLAN
 OF
 THE **PARISH** OF
NUNDLE
 COUNTY
PARRY
 Land District of Tamworth

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FORFEITURE OF W. BAKER'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, LAND DISTRICT OF MURWILLUMBAH.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 December, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all papers in relation to the forfeiture of W. Baker's conditional purchase, land district of Murwillumbah.”

(Mr. Perry, for Mr. Ewing.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Application by J. Baker.

C.

[Alienation Act, sections 13, 14, and 19.]

District of Tweed River.

No. 95 of 1881.

Application by James Baker, aged 18, on 11th February, 1881, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 60 acres, unimproved Crown land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £15, this 3rd day of November, 1881, at 2.15 o'clock,—

JOSHUA BRAY,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Tweed River.

Sir,

496—A.

[570 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £8 19s. 6d.]

Sir,

Tumbulgum, 3 November, 1881.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, containing 60 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £15, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BAKER.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Tweed River.

Description:—

County of Rous, parish of Cudgen, 60 acres, in a square block at the junction of and lying between the Cudgen and Duranbar Road. Forfeited, *Gazette*, 13/2/89.

No. 2.

Application by J. Baker.

E.

[Alienation Act, sections 21 and 22.]

Application by James Baker, aged 19, on 11th February, 1882, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 60 acres, unimproved Crown land, under section 21 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £15, this 10th day of August, 1882, at 11 o'clock,—

JOSHUA BRAY,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Tweed River.

No. of Applications made under 22nd Clause.	Land Agent's number.	Dates of previous Conditional Purchases.	Area of each Conditional Purchase.
C.P.			acres.
1	95	3 Nov., 1881	60
2	150	10 Aug., 1882	60
Total.....			120

Sir,

Tumbulgum, 10 August, 1882.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown land hereunder described, containing 60 acres, which adjoins my conditional purchase of 60 acres, upon which I am now residing, or upon which I have resided for three years, and I herewith tender the sum of £15, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

This is the first selection made by me in virtue of my conditional purchase of 60 acres.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BAKER.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Tweed River.

Description:—

County of Rous, parish of Cudgen, 60 acres, east of and adjoining my conditional purchase of 60 acres, and fronting Cudgen Road.

First conditional purchase, 81-95; application to Licensed-Surveyor Kelly, 22/12/81, 13th section. Copy of application to Licensed-Surveyor J. B. Kelly for measurement.—J.F.G., 12/9/82. R. 3,939-1,759, portion 210, parish of Cudgen, 87 acres; forfeited, *Gazette*, 13/2/89.

No. 3.

Declaration by J. Baker.

D.

(Alienation Act.)

Declaration of conditional purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I, JAMES BAKER, of Tweed River, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements, consisting of house, fencing, felling, and clearing, and to the value of £100, have been made on such land; and I declare further that the said land has been the *bona-fide* residence, continuously, of myself, from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Taken and declared at Tweed River, this 4th day of }
December, 1884, before me,—

JAMES BAKER.

JOSHUA BRAY, J.P.

Description.

County of Rous, parish of Cudgen, 60 acres, at Cudgen, being conditional purchase No. 95, of 1881, in the district of Tweed River, made on the 3rd November, 1881.

No. 4.

Mr. Inspector T. Miller, to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton.

Report by Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of James Baker, made at Murwillumbah on 3 November, 1881.

C.P. 81-95; section 13 of 1861; portion 47; parish, Cudgen.

Sir,

Murwillumbah, 19 April, 1881,

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 14th day of April, 1885, and that I found the selector then not resident upon his selection.

The

The land, which consists of rich scrub land, and comprises 60 acres, is occasionally occupied and used by the selector for grass-growing, and the selector, who follows the avocation of _____, had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz. :—

Single-room hut, 14 x 12, zinc roof	£10 0 0
About 25 acres falling done and grass sown	50 0 0
About 100 rods two-rail fencing	22 10 0
	£82 10 0

From the appearance of the land, and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has not been continuously resident upon the selection.

Remarks.

From inquiries I ascertained that this selector is a nephew of William Baker, the owner of adjoining portion 50, and that he assisted in carrying on the business of cordial manufacturer at the Junction, where he usually stays. He is a single man, and, I believe, has no other home except the selection.

The selector was not at his selection on two occasions that I called there; but there were some rations and signs of some one having been there lately.

I have, &c.,
T. MILLER,
Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

No. 5.

Report of Local Land Board.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II., section 14, sub-section 4.)

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 25th day of June, 1885, it became a matter for investigation before us whether the condition of residence has been complied with by James Baker upon his conditional purchase of 60 acres, selected at Tweed River, on the 3rd November, 1881, county Rous, parish Cudgen, and having taken evidence, and inquired into the said matter, action postponed pending further inspection and report to the Board.

Given under our hands, at the Court-house, at Murwillumbah, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 25th day of June, 1885.

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, Member.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Donaldson, solicitor, appeared for selector.

This deponent, *Thomas Miller*, maketh oath, and saith as follows :—I am inspector of conditional purchases for the Tweed River district; I inspected James Baker's selection, on the 14th April, 1885; it is situated in the county of Rous, parish of Cudgen; the area is 60 acres, and the date of selection, 3rd November, 1881; selector was not resident at time of my inspection; I visited the selection three times, and he was not resident on either occasion; from the appearance of the place I would think some one visited the place; I saw some rations in the hut; the track to the hut was overgrown with weeds; I have seen the selector several times at Smith and Brett's hotel, at Tumbulgum; I was informed he was carrying on business with his uncle as a cordial manufacturer; I found the following improvements on the selection :—Hut, valued at £10; 25 acres of falling, £50; about 100 rods of fencing, £22 10s.; total value of improvements, £82 10s.

Examined by Mr. Donaldson, claimant's solicitor :—I saw his uncle at the selection, who informed me he was away after his horse; I saw rations there; I did not notice any cooking utensils there; I saw bedding in the hut; there was quite sufficient rations there to accommodate a single man for some time; I do not know if he has other employment; I do not remember having heard that the selector met with an accident a short time before I visited the selection; I would be surprised to hear there was 35 acres of falling on the selection; there may have been that; there was no corn growing; there was grass growing in front of the house; I saw his uncle on the selection at the time of inspection; I never heard a man falling on the land.

Sworn on oath, at the Court-house, Murwillumbah, }
this 25th June, 1885, before us,— }

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, Member of the Board.

THOMAS MILLER.

This deponent, *John Thos. Biffin*, maketh oath and saith as follows :—*By Board* : I am Senior-constable of Police, stationed at Murwillumbah; my duties often take me to Tumbulgum; I have seen James Baker there almost every time I went there, generally at each of the hotels; I cannot say if he was there on business; I should say, from my observations, that he had nothing particular to do; I have seen him the worse for liquor a good number of times; his uncle applied to the Licensing Court for a prohibition against the hotel-keepers supplying him with liquor; I have not been on his selection; if I required him I should go to Tumbulgum to look for him; I know his uncle William Baker's residence; I cannot say I have seen him there; I served the notice to this Court on him at Smith's hotel, Tumbulgum.

Examined by Mr. Donaldson, claimant's solicitor : I could not mention one selector I have seen drunk at Tumbulgum; I will not swear I have not seen one drunk; I do not know that Baker has any other home than his selection; he may have been on business when I saw him at Smith and Brett's; the Bench declined the prohibition asked for by his uncle; I have seen him day and night at Smith and Brett's; he has never been convicted of drunkenness to my knowledge or for any other offence; I consider he is a man very much addicted to drunkenness; I have not been subpoenaed as a witness here to-day; I know he is in delicate health.

Sworn on oath, at the Court-house, Murwillumbah, }
this 25th June, 1885, before us,— }

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, Member of the Board.

J. T. BIFFIN.

For Claimant. This deponent, *James Baker*, maketh oath and saith as follows :—*By Mr. Donaldson* : I am a free selector, residing at Duranbar, parish of Cudgen; I selected 60 acres in the parish of Cudgen, 3rd November, 1881; I was farming, prior to taking up the selection, for William Baker, at the Junction; I went to live upon the land about a month after selecting, and commenced to clear it, and was there seven or eight weeks, and I and another man cleared about 6 or 7 acres; I proceeded with the felling, and went backwards and forwards to work in improving the land; I was present when the surveyor measured the land, and had been resident most of the time; the land was not surveyed for nearly twelve months after selection; I was not resident when Inspector Miller visited the land, through a fall from

horse

horse about a week before ; I had to get medical assistance, and I was after the horse the morning Mr. Miller was there ; I have about 35 acres of falling, 16 acres under grass, a hut worth from £10 to £15, 35 chains two-rail split fence ; I think Inspector Miller's valuation a fair one, but it actually cost me more ; I have had bad health, and have had occasion to go to Brisbane and Sydney for medical assistance ; I had to go to Brisbane eighteen months ago, and was absent a fortnight ; about twelve months ago I was absent a second time ; I had an abscess in my side eight or nine years ago, and have never been strong since ; I had occasion to be absent from my selection a good many times under medical treatment ; I was working with my uncle at a lemonade manufactory about twelve months off and on ; I had an interest in the business ; I stayed in the "Metropolitan Hotel" when I was not strong enough to go to the selection ; it is more than three years since I selected ; I have had two crops of corn off the land during that time ; I have no interest in any other business at present, and have not for some time ; if I did not suffer from a chest complaint I think I would be able to live at the selection altogether ; I am not a married man ; my father and mother are not living ; I have no other home, and the selection has been my *bona-fide* home since date of selection ; I attribute my absence from the selection to ill-health, and being forced to work at the cordial factory for money to carry on the selection ; I have an additional 60 acres ; I do not know the date of selection ; I anticipate being able to live at the selection in future.

Examined by the Board : I was employed at the cordial factory for twelve months ; it is 4½ miles from the selection ; I was obliged to work at the factory ; I had an interest in the business, and resided a good part of my time at the selection ; the work at the factory was often finished at 4 o'clock ; I went rather more to the selection than the Junction ; I think I would have got on better if I had kept to the selection ; I have had to pay for over 30 acres of clearing ; the accident occurred through my horse falling with me when going to my selection.

Sworn on oath at the Court-house, Murwillumbah, }
this 25th June, 1885, before us,—

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, Member of the Board.

JAMES BAKER.

For Claimant.] This deponent, *Patrick Smith*, maketh oath, and saith as follows : *By Mr. Donaldson :* I am a publican resident at Tumbulgum ; I know the claimant, James Baker, and have known him fourteen or fifteen years ; I know he has a selection at Duranbar ; I do not think he is such a drunkard as he has been made out to be ; I have never seen him incapable ; he has been delicate in health, and is so at present ; I know that insurance companies have refused to insure his life on account of bad health ; when he comes to the Junction he makes my place his head-quarters ; he used to come in occasionally to the lemonade factory ; he used to take the men out to the selection to work ; he had not sufficient means to carry on the selection without working at the factory till after his father's death ; I had dinner with him one day on the selection ; I saw a bedstead, palliasses, and bedding there ; I know he has no other home but the selection.

Examined by Inspector Miller : I have no interest in the selection ; I have a public house and a billiard-room attached ; I believe Baker is a man of considerable means, and a very good customer of mine ; I will not swear that he has stayed at the hotel more than at the selection ; I believe the selection is as good as any one in the vicinity.

Sworn on oath at the Court-house, Murwillumbah, }
this 25th June, 1885, before us,—

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, Member of the Board.

PATRICK SMITH.

No. 6.

Declaration by J. Baker.

D.

(C.P., No. 7, 82-150.)

[Alienation Act.]

Declaration of conditional purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I, JAMES BAKER, of Tumbulgum, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of house, fencing, felling, and clearing, and to the value of £100, have been made on such land. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Taken and declared at Murwillumbah, this 10th }
day of November, 1885, before me,—

JAMES BAKER.

JOSHUA BRAY, J.P.

Description.

County of Rous, parish of Cudgen, 60 acres, at Cudgen, being conditional purchase No. 150 of 1882, in the district of Murwillumbah, made on the 10th August, 1882.

No. 7.

Mr. Inspector T. Miller to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton.

Report by T. Miller, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of James Baker, made at Murwillumbah on 3 November, 1881.

C.P. 81-95 ; section 13 ; portion 47.

Sir,

Murwillumbah, 23 November, 1885.

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 20th November, 1885, and that I found the selector then upon his selection.

The land, which consists of heavy brush, and comprises 60 acres, is occupied and used by selector occasionally, and the selector, who follows the avocation of _____ had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz. :—Hut, falling and burning off, fencing, £90

From the appearance of the land, and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has not been continuously resident upon the selection.

Remarks.

Remarks.

This selector's case was put back from last Court for further report. I found him at Smith and Brett's when I arrived at Tumbulgum, and he then went on to his selection, and was there when I visited it. He has not made much improvement on it since I last visited it, and from what I could learn by conversation with others about there, I think he has spent most of his time at Smith and Brett's since he was remanded back.

I have, &c.,

T. MILLER,
Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

No. 8.

The Board's Decision.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 14, sub-section 4).

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 8th day of September, 1886, it became a matter for investigation before us whether James Baker had complied with the residence condition upon his conditional purchase of 60 acres, taken up 3rd November, 1881, county Rous, parish Cudgen; and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, we postponed for such corroborative evidence of the *bona-fide* residence of James Baker (deceased) as will satisfy the Board that he was a *bona-fide* resident from June, 1885, to his death, in January, 1886.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Local Land Board, at Murwillumbah, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 8th day of September, 1886,—

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, }
THOS. CAMPBELL, } Members.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Donaldson, solicitor, appeared for selector.

This deponent, *Thomas Miller*, of Casino, in the Colony of New South Wales, inspector of conditional purchases, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—I know James Baker's selection, taken up 3rd November, 1881; the area is 60 acres; I valued the improvements at £90 when I last inspected it; I previously inspected it in April, 1885, and valued the improvements at £82 10s.; I gave evidence at the inquiry held in June, 1885; the place did not seem to be the *bona-fide* residence of the selector; I have no doubt he was there occasionally; I saw him at Smith and Brett's public house, at Tumbulgum, when I was going to visit his selection; from what I could see and learn I think he lives more at Tumbulgum than at his selection.

By Mr. Donaldson: As far as I know, he had no other home.
Sworn by this deponent, Thomas Miller, on this 8th day of }
September, 1886, at Murwillumbah, before us,— }

T. MILLER.

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, }
THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Members of Board.

This deponent, *William Baker*, of Tumbulgum, in the Colony of New South Wales, farmer, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—*By Mr. Donaldson:* I knew James Baker; he was drowned on the 9th January, 1886; he left a will, and left everything to me; steps are now being taken to prove the will in the Supreme Court of this Colony; under that will I am entitled to the whole of his property, real and personal; I have known him since he took up this selection; my selection adjoins his: I heard Inspector Miller's valuation, and I should think the improvements worth £120—35 acres fell and cleared, at £2 10s. per acre; house, £15, to which one room has been added since Inspector Miller's valuation; 25 rods fencing, at 5s. 6d. a rod; he was always improving the place since the last Court; since the case was before the Court the selector was a great deal more on it than before; he was delicate for years, and went to Brisbane on one occasion for medical advice; he also went to the Clarence on one occasion; I think he was *bona-fide*; he had no other home to go to; sometimes he had to go away and earn money.

By Board: He was a man of means, but he spent that, and had to go and earn money; he was on the selection when Inspector Miller visited it.

Sworn by this deponent, William Baker, on this 8th day of }
September, 1886, at Murwillumbah, before us,— }

WILLIAM BAKER.

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, }
THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Members of Board.

This deponent, *Richard Waller Dodds*, of Cudgen, in the Colony of New South Wales, timber-getter, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—*By Mr. Donaldson:* I know James Baker, now deceased, and have known him for twelve years; I know his selection, and have visited it at various intervals; I don't think I was ever on the place when he was there, but I have frequently seen him on the road, going or coming with rations; I know that since June, 1885, I have met him more frequently in the vicinity of the selection; I consider he was a *bona-fide* resident, because I bought the pine on the selection, and he told me not to put my cattle on the selection.

Sworn by this deponent, Richard W. Dodds, on this 8th day of }
September, 1886, at Murwillumbah, before us,— }

RICHARD W. DODDS.

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, }
THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Members of Board.

Register this, and resubmit to Mr. Blackman.—H.C., Inspector of Land Agents and Land Board Offices, 6/4/87. Mr. Edwards, Court, Murwillumbah.—W.B., 6/4/87.

No. 9.

Mr. Inspector T. Miller to The Chairman, Local Land Board, Grafton.

Report by T. Miller, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the Selection of James Baker, made at Murwillumbah, on 21 September, 1882.

C.P. 82-150, section 21.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 9th June, 1887, and that I found the selector then not resident upon his selection, being dead.

Casino, 2 July, 1887.

The

The land, which consists of scrub land, and comprises 60 acres, is occupied and used by William Baker, and the selector, who follows the avocation of had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz. :—

On original conditional purchase	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Hut	...	...	...	...	...	£15 0 0
Fencing	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0
Falling and clearing 30 acres	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0
						£155 0 0

From the appearance of the land and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has not been continuously resident upon the selection.

Remarks.

This selector's case came before the Land Board, owing to a complaint from me that he was not residing on his land, it was put off for further report, and was reported on again by me. Shortly after that the selector was drowned, and his uncle, William Baker, to whom I believe he was indebted, took possession of it, and has since been improving it.

I have, &c.,

T. MILLER,

Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

For Court, Murwillumbah.—W.B., Chairman, 23/7/87.

No. 10.

The Board's Decision.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II., section 14, sub-section 4).

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 13th day of March, 1888, it became a matter for investigation before us whether James Baker had complied with the condition of residence upon his conditional purchase of 60 acres, selected 3rd November, 1881, county of Rous, parish of Cudgen; and having taken evidence and inquired into the said matter, the Board considers the evidence produced at this second inquiry most unsatisfactory. The Board (and this specially refers to the local members) has no confidence whatever in the evidence of Thos. Baker, brother of deceased, or Henry Chappell, his "chum," the said James Baker being notorious for hard drinking; and looking at all the circumstances and evidence as a whole, the Board deems this a bad case of non-fulfilment of the condition of residence, and, therefore, strongly recommend forfeiture.

Given under our hands, at the office of the Local Land Board, at Murwillumbah, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 13th day of March, 1888.

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.

JOSHUA BRAY,

THOS. CAMPBELL, } Members.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. Donaldson, solicitor, appeared for William Baker.

This deponent, *Thomas Baker*, of Duranbar, in the Colony of New South Wales, timber-getter, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows :—*By Mr. Donaldson*: I had a selection about two years ago adjoining James Baker's, and I knew him before his death; I know where his house is on the selection; I had been frequently at his place before his death, and I lived with him on his selection for three months before he was drowned; selector was there all that time; my place was sold off, and I went to live with him, and worked round about there; he fulfilled his residence very well; he had to go away sometimes for rations; he went to Quirk's for beef, about 7½ miles from the selection; I was there when Inspector Miller came; it was during the three months I was living with him; he grew a couple of crops of corn on the place; he had 10 or 12 acres under crop, and I drew it away for him; I often went to see him before I was sold off; my selection adjoined his, but the huts were half-a-mile apart; I knew pretty well when he was there, and when he was not there; from my own knowledge and observations, I should say it was his *bona-fide* home; he was a single man; I remember him being up at the first Land Court here; I think he complied with his residence better afterwards than he did before; it was after the Land Court I stayed with him for three months; I know that the five years expired in 1886.

By Board: I am James Baker's brother; I am living on his selection.

Sworn by this deponent, Thomas Baker, on this 13th day of }
March, 1888, at Murwillumbah, before us,— }

THOMAS BAKER.

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.

JOSHUA BRAY,

THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Members of Board.

This deponent, *Henry Chappell*, of Tumbulgum, in the Colony of New South Wales, cordial-maker, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows :—*By Mr. Donaldson*: I know the selection of James Baker (deceased) taken up in 1881; I have known it from about twelve months after the date of selection; I have often been out at the selection, and I used to stay there on my way to Cudgen; the house was a quarter of a mile from the road; the place was the same as any other selection; I found him living there when I called; I passed there different times during the day on different occasions, and saw the selector working there; I do not know that he met with an accident, and had to go away for medical advice; I do not remember him being up at the Land Court; I worked for him during July, 1885, on the selection; I used to sleep with him; he was there during the whole of the time; from what I saw during my stay there he appeared to make it his *bona-fide* home.

By Board: I live at Tumbulgum, and carry on my business; I have been carrying on the business about fifteen months; previous to that I was farming with my parents; Baker was a sort of chum of mine, and that is why I went to see him; he used to be at the public-house at times, but I cannot swear he was not often there; I am not aware that he used to live at the public house.

Re-examined by Mr. Donaldson: My parents' farm was about 3 miles from James Baker's selection.

Sworn by this deponent, Henry Chappell, on this 13th day of }
March, 1888, at Murwillumbah, before us,— }

H. CHAPPELL.

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.

JOSHUA BRAY,

THOS. CAMPBELL, } Members of Board.

This deponent, *William Baker*, of Statt's Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales, farmer, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—*By Mr. Donaldson*: I am uncle of the deceased selector, James Baker; I am the person entitled to the selection of James Baker, under letters of administration granted to me in the estate of James Baker (deceased) by the Supreme Court; I gave evidence at the last Court; I have improved the place considerably since; Inspector Miller has been there once or twice; there has been a good deal of burning off and clearing done; there is nearly 40 acres fell and partly burnt off and partly grassed.

Sworn by this deponent, William Baker, on this 13th day of }
March, 1888, at Murwillumbah, before us,— }

WILLIAM BAKER.

WM. BLACKMAN, Chairman.
JOSHUA BRAY, }
THOS. CAMPBELL, } Members of Board.

No. 11.

Notice of Appeal.

Form 62—Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 17).

Notice of Appeal to the Minister from decision of Local Land Board, to be lodged with the Chairman.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 13th day of March, 1888, a certain matter wherein William Baker was called upon to show cause why conditional purchase 81-95, taken up by the late James Baker, on 3rd November, 1881, together with the additional selections, came before the Local Land Board at Murwillumbah, in the Colony of New South Wales, for decision, I being a party to such proceedings; and the said Board, after having inquired into the premises, decided that the selection should be forfeited for non-residence.

And whereas I am dissatisfied with such decision, and intend to appeal therefrom to the Minister, these are, therefore, to give you notice of my intention to appeal as aforesaid, and I herewith tender the sum of £10 as security for the costs of such appeal, and the grounds of such appeal are annexed.

WILLIAM BAKER.

Grafton, 27 March, 1888.

Received the sum of £10 referred to above.

B. S. LEVICK,
Clerk-in-Charge.

Grounds of Appeal.

That the Land Board misinterpreted the evidence regarding residence.

No. 12.

Decision of The Secretary for Lands.

Crown Lands Act of 1884—(Part II, section 18).

Decision of Minister on a case of appeal from Local Land Board.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

WHEREAS, on the 13th day of March, 1888, a certain matter, wherein the fulfilment of the conditions on the late James Baker's conditional purchase, 81-95, Murwillumbah, came on for investigation and adjudication before the Local Land Board at Murwillumbah, Colony of New South Wales, and the said Board decided that such conditional purchase be forfeited, and William Baker, one of the parties thereto, appealed from such decision to the Minister, and the said matter having this 21st day of May, 1888, come before me, Thomas Garrett, on appeal, I, being the Minister charged with the administration of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, having heard the said appeal in open Court, do hereby decide as follows:—I dismiss the appeal, and order the deposit lodged therewith to be refunded.

Given under my hand, at the Department of Lands, Sydney, this 21st day of May, 1888.

THOS. GARRETT,
Minister.

Submitted that the deposit on appeal be refunded to appellant in terms of Ministerial decision hereon, no expense having been incurred.—B. S. LEVICK, 5/6/88. The Chairm'n. Cheque, No. 28,013, herewith.—W.B., Chairman, 7/6/88. Mr. L. Deposit, on appeal, refunded to appellant, through Land Agent, Murwillumbah, by cheque, as above.—B. S. LEVICK, 14/6/88. District Surveyor for report under circular 86-19.—B.S.L. (*pro* Chairman), 15/6/88.

The land in question, viz., portions 48 and 210, parish of Cudgen, county of Rous, is not within the boundaries of any pastoral holding, but being within the boundaries of the Tweed and Richmond Rivers Gold-field, proclaimed 22nd October, 1887, is recommended for proclamation as an extension to same. The land is not required for reservation for any public purpose, but is recommended for proclamation as a special area at £2 per acre for residential, and £4 per acre for non-residential selection. The necessary descriptions and tracings are transmitted herewith. Additional conditional purchase, 82-150, portion 210, in virtue of conditional purchase, 81-95, should be gazetted as forfeited simultaneously with original conditional purchase.—P. R. DONALDSON, District Surveyor, June, 1888. The Chairman, Local Land Board.

The appeal having been dismissed, the recommendation of the Land Board that conditional purchase 81-95, Murwillumbah, be declared forfeited, is submitted for approval.—F.H.W. S.F., 11/7/88. Forfeiture approved.—H.P., 13/7/88. Forfeited, *Gazette*, 13/2/89.

No. 13.

Office Memorandum.

Conditional purchases 81-95 and 82-150, Murwillumbah; James Baker, 13th and 21st sections; county Rous, parish Cudgen, portions 48 of 60 acres, and 210 of 87 acres.

3 December, 1888.

INSPECTOR Miller visited the selection, 9th June, 1887, and reported that the selector had recently been drowned, and that the improvements were to the value of £155 on the original conditional purchase.

The selection consists of scrub land.

The decision of the Board was appealed from and the appeal dismissed by the Minister.

Not within the boundaries of any pastoral holding, but recommended by the District Surveyor as a "special area," and to be proclaimed an extension to the Tweed and Richmond River Gold-field.

F.G.

Forfeited conditional purchase not within any holding. In this case the District Surveyor recommends (*vide* conditional sales 89-21,350 departmental) that the land be proclaimed as a special area at £2 per acre, and also as an extension to the Tweed and Richmond Rivers Gold-field. The forfeiture will take effect on Saturday, the 16th proximo, and the land will be open to selection on the following Thursday. As it has been decided not to make special areas at present, it is submitted whether the land should be added to the gold-field and reserved from sale "to protect Crown lands from sale of any kind pending legislation to determine in what manner it may be dealt with." The land being in the county of Rous, the case is one of those which the Minister desired to have specially submitted as regards the making of special areas. Special.—R.H.D., 20/2/89.

Urgent.—S.F. This case is special, and the land may be made a special area as suggested, and at the price suggested.—W.J.L., 27/2/82. Executive Council minute, Ms. 89-3,257. Gazetted and Land Agent informed, 16/3/89. Under Secretary for Mines, with six slips, 26/3/89. Land Agent, with tracing, 4/4/89.

No. 14.

Gazette Notice.

FORFEITED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 February, 1889.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that the undermentioned portions of Crown land, conditionally purchased under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, and the Crown Lands Act of 1884, as well as all conditional leases or rights attached thereto, are hereby declared forfeited; but such forfeiture shall not take effect until the expiration of thirty clear days after this notification.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

No. of C.P.	Purchaser.	Date of purchase.	District.	Area.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Papers.	Charting number.	Portion
81-95	James Baker	3 Nov., 1881	Murwillumbah.	a. r. p.	13	Rous	Cudgen.	88-4,463 Cor.	R. 3,989-1,759	48
82-150	"	10 Aug., 1882	"	60 0 0	21	"	"	"	"	210

No. 15.

Gazette Notice.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } Proclamation by His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON
to wit. } CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight
(L.S.) } Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
CARRINGTON, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor. } Dependencies.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Mining Act of 1874, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Governor of the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby proclaim that the following shall be deemed a gold-field within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Act, that is to say:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

Land District of Murwillumbah, county of Rous, parish of Cudgen, containing an area of 147 acres. The Crown lands within the boundaries of measured portions 48 and 210, as shown on plan catalogued R. 3,989-1,759, proclaimed special area 8,800, this day. [Ms. 89-2,692.]

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1889, and in the fifty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES. N. BRUNKER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 16.

Gazette Notice.

NEW SOUTH WALES,) Proclamation by His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON
to wit.) CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight
(L.S.)) Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
CARRINGTON,) Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its
Governor.) Dependencies.

In pursuance of the 24th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Governor of the Colony of New South Wales aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, do hereby proclaim that the following portions of Crown lands are declared to be set apart as "special areas," within which it shall not be lawful to conditionally purchase more than 160 acres, or less than 40 acres, and the price shall be £2 per acre for residence conditional purchases, under sections 22 and 42 of that Act, the deposit money 4s. per acre, and the instalments of balance of purchase money 2s. per acre; and on conditional purchases without residence, the deposit, price per acre, and all subsequent instalments, shall be double those stated above.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Land District of Murwillumbah. No. 8,800, county of Rous, parish of Cudgen, containing an area of 147 acres. The Crown lands within the boundaries of measured portions 48 and 210, as shown on plan catalogued R. 3,939-1,759.

Proclaimed an extension to the Tweed and Richmond Rivers Gold-field, proclaimed this day. Given under my hand and seal at Government House, Sydney, this 13th day of March, in the year of Our Lord 1889, and in the fifty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 17.

Office Memorandum.

Murwillumbah, conditional purchase 81-95, 60 acres, portion 48; additional conditional purchase, 82-150, 60 acres, portion 210, measured as 87 acres, James Baker.

13 March, 1889.
THE above conditional purchases were selected by James Baker on 3rd November, 1881, and 10th August, 1882, respectively; and on 14th April, 1885, the original conditional purchase was visited by Mr. Inspector Miller, who found improvements thereon to the value of £82 10s., and reported that Baker was not on the selection on two occasions when he called there, but there were some rations and signs of recent occupation, and he believed the selector had no other home.

On 25th June, 1885, the Board held an inquiry as to fulfilment of the condition of residence, but postponed action pending further inspection; and on 20th November, 1885, Mr. Inspector Miller again visited the land, and reported that in his opinion the selector had not been continuously resident upon the selection, but had spent most of his time at Smith and Brott's, a public house at Tumbulgum.

The selector was drowned on 9th January, 1886, and left all his property by will to his uncle, William Baker.

The Board resumed their inquiry on 3rd September, 1886, but again postponed it for such corroborative evidence of a *bona-fide* residence of James Baker deceased as would satisfy them that he was a *bona-fide* resident from June, 1885, to his death in January, 1886.

On the 13th March, 1888, the Board held a further inquiry, and after taking evidence they found as follows:—"The Board considers the evidence produced at this second inquiry most unsatisfactory. The Board (and this especially refers to the local members) has no confidence whatever in the evidence of Thomas Baker, brother of deceased, or Henry Chappell his "chum," the said James Baker being notorious for hard drinking; and looking at all the circumstances and evidence as a whole, the Board deems this a bad case of non-fulfilment of the condition of residence, and therefore strongly recommend forfeiture."

This decision was appealed against by William Baker, and on the 21st May last the matter came before Mr. Secretary Garrett, who dismissed the appeal, and ordered the deposit lodged therewith to be refunded.

On 4th September last, a petition from a number of the selectors of the district, asking for a re-hearing was presented by Mr. Kethell, M.P., who asked that the claimant, William Baker, might be allowed to re-select the land if a re-hearing could not be granted; and on 15th November, Mr. Kethell, was informed that the land would be added to the gold-field, and dealt with as a special area.

Forfeiture was approved on 13th July last by Sir Henry Parkes (as Acting Secretary for Lands), and gazetted on 13th ultimo; and on 27th ultimo, Mr. Secretary Lyne approved of the land being made a special area at £2 per acre for residential, and £4 per acre for non-residential selection.

A letter dated 12th instant has now been received from Mr. Ewing, M.P., in which he asks for a re-hearing, and states that the claimant can bring further evidence to bear on the matter.

W.H.C.

I see no reason for interfering with the action taken by my predecessors. The special area may be proclaimed as directed.—J.N.B., 13/3/89.

No. 18.

Minute Paper for The Executive Council.

Recommending proclamation of special areas under the 24th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, &c.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 16 March, 1889.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that the portions of Crown land described in the annexed schedule be proclaimed as special areas under the 24th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and that the price of the same by conditional purchase, under sections 22 and 42, be 40s. per acre, the deposit money be 4s. per acre, and the instalment of balance be 2s. per acre; and for non-residence selections under section 47, the area of which shall not exceed 160 acres, the deposit money be 8s. per acre, and the instalment of balance be 4s. per acre, and that the price per acre be double that stated above.

It is further recommended that the portions of land in question be proclaimed as extensions to the Tweed and Richmond Rivers gold-field, under the 10th section of the Mining Act of 1874.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

SCHEDULE.

Registration number, Miscellaneous 89-2,692; area, 147 acres; No. of special area, 8,800; county of Rous, parish of Cudgen; number of portions, 48 and 210. Remarks: Shown on plan R 3,939-1,759.

The Executive Council advise that the recommendation herein set forth be approved, and the necessary notices issued accordingly.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 5/3/89. Minute, 89-17. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 5/3/89. Confirmed, 8/3/89. Gazetted, and Land Agent informed, 16/3/89. Under Secretary for Mines, with six slips of each, 26/3/89.

No. 19.

Telegram from W. Baker, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Tumbulgum, 19 March, 1889.

In case of forfeiture of the selection owned by the late James Baker, and now in the holding of William Baker, it will be placed in the Supreme Court.

W. BAKER.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RETURN SHOWING SALE OF CROWN LANDS IN COUNTIES OF CADELL, DENISON, TOWNSEND, HUME, URANA, AND WAKOOL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 December, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30th November, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the aggregate amount of money received from the “ sale of Crown Lands since the Land Act of 1861, within the counties of “ Cadell, Denison, Townsend, Hume, Urana, and Wakool.”

(Mr. Chanter.)

RETURN showing the aggregate amount of money received from the sale of Crown Lands in the Counties of Cadell, Denison, Hume, Townsend, Urana, and Wakool, from 1862 to 1891 inclusive.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount for lands sold otherwise than conditionally	.....			4,450,516	18	9
*Amount paid on conditionally purchased lands for which deeds have been issued	307,756	0	0			
*Amount paid as deposits on an area of about 1,471,985 acres, held under incomplete conditional purchase	373,196	0	0			
*Amount paid as interest and instalments of purchase money	740,000	0	0			
Total	£ 1,420,952	0	0	1,420,952	0	0
Grand Total	£			5,871,468	18	9

* These figures are approximate only, as the exact amounts cannot be stated without the preparation of a special return, which would be very costly, and take considerable time.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

(RETURN RESPECTING THE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1892.

RETURN (*in part*) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21 December, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A copy of the Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled “ ‘ An Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by Charter, to be called the Australian Agricultural Company.’ ”
- “(2.) A copy of the Charter under the Great Seal of Great Britain, dated at Westminster, the first day of November, in the fifth year of the reign of the aforesaid King George the Fourth, conferring certain powers on the Australian Agricultural Company, and grants of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the Colony of New South Wales.
- “(3.) A copy of an Act, intituled ‘ An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth for granting certain powers and authorities to the Australian Agricultural Company.’ ”
- “(4.) Copies of all reports, documents, letters, and plans in connection with the Crown grant (including the said grant) to the Australian Agricultural Company, dating from the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth up to the present time.”

(*Mr. Melville, for Mr. Dowel.*)

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AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

No. 1.

Act granting certain powers and authorities to the Australian Agricultural Company.

Anno Quinto, Georgii IV, Regis, Cap. LXXXVI.

AN Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a Company to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Australian Agricultural Company," for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the Colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes relating thereto. (21st June, 1824.)

WHEREAS there are in the Colony of New South Wales divers waste lands, which might be cultivated to advantage, if sufficient capital were raised and advanced for that purpose: And whereas there are in the said Colony a large number of convicts, who are at present maintained at the public expense, but who might be advantageously employed in the cultivation of such waste lands as aforesaid, and thereby a considerable annual saving would accrue to the public; and whereas divers persons are willing to contribute and raise, by subscription among themselves, such a capital sum as will be necessary for bringing into cultivation such of the said waste lands as His Majesty may be pleased to grant to them, and for the employment thereon of a large number of convicts. And whereas the beneficial objects aforesaid cannot be effectually attained unless His Majesty should be pleased by his charter to constitute and declare the persons aforesaid one body politic and corporate; and in the event of such a charter being granted, it will be necessary, with a view to the beneficial objects aforesaid, to vest in the said Company such powers and authorities as cannot be granted without the aid of Parliament. May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual, and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in case His Majesty shall, within three years after the passing of this Act, be pleased, by charter under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to declare and grant that such and so many persons as shall be named therein, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time shall be duly admitted members into their corporation, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Australian Agricultural Company," and to declare that the said corporation so to be made and created shall be established for the purpose of cultivating waste lands in the said Colony of New South Wales, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation to hold to them and their successors, such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the said Colony of New South Wales, as shall or may be granted by His Majesty to them and their successors within the said Colony, or as shall be contracted for and purchased or acquired by them therein, and to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, upon, under, and subject to such conditions, provisoes, limitations, and restrictions, as His Majesty by such his charter may impose, direct, or prescribe.

When His Majesty, by charter, shall declare the Australian Company a corporation, it shall be lawful to hold and acquire lands within the Colony of New South Wales.

The Company to appoint agents and attorneys in New South Wales.

4 G. 4, c. 26.

Charter of incorporation, verified on oath, to be transmitted to New South Wales, and enrolled in the Supreme Court.

Artificers and labourers empowered to contract with the Company.

Capital or joint stock of one million to be raised in shares of £100 each.

Three-fourths of the capital to be raised before powers of the Act exercised.

II. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Company from time to time to appoint any person or persons to act as and be the agent or agents, attorney or attorneys of the said Company, in the said Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and such appointment from time to time to revoke and recall, as occasion may require; and the said Company shall be and are hereby authorised to sue and be sued, plead or be impleaded, at Bar or in Equity, within the said Colony, by and in the name of such agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, as aforesaid: Provided always, that every such appointment of such agent or agents, or attorney or attorneys, as aforesaid, be made by the said Company under their common seal, and that the same be duly recorded and enrolled in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, established under and by virtue of an Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act to provide until the 1st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and until the end of the next Session of Parliament, for the better administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual government thereof; and for other purposes relating thereto."

III. And be it further enacted, that a copy of His Majesty's Charter of Incorporation, being duly verified on oath before one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery at Westminster, shall be transmitted to the said Colony, and enrolled in the said Supreme Court of New South Wales, and such enrolment shall within the said Colony be deemed and taken to be good and sufficient evidence of the contents of such Charter of Incorporation to all intents and purposes.

IV. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any artificer, handicraftsman, clerk, mechanic, gardener, servant in husbandry, or other labourer, not being under the age of eighteen years, to contract with the said Company to serve the said Company, in the said Colony, or the dependencies thereof, in such and the same manner and form, and upon, under, and subject to all such and the same conditions and regulations, as are sanctioned and prescribed in and by the said Act, passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, in respect to contracts entered into for the like purposes with any private persons or person; and all such artificers, and any other person or persons, as aforesaid, entering into any such contract as aforesaid with the said Company shall be subject and liable to be proceeded against in such and the same manner as is provided in like leases in and by the said Act; and in case of any such artificers, or other persons, as aforesaid, being employed, retained, harboured, or concealed by any persons or person in the said Colony, it shall be lawful for the said Company to bring and maintain such and the like actions against the persons or person so employing, retaining, harbouring, or concealing them or him, as may be brought and maintained in such and the like leases under and by virtue of the said Act.

V. And be it further enacted, that the capital or joint stock of the said Company to be used and applied in establishing or carrying on the undertaking, and for the purposes aforesaid, shall be the sum of one million pounds sterling, to be raised in shares of one hundred pounds each; and that the shares in the said undertaking, and in the profits and advantages thereof, shall be and be deemed personal estate, and as such personal estate shall be transmissible accordingly.

VI. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, that the said Company shall not be authorised to exercise any of the powers granted under this Act until such time as three-fourth parts of the said capital shall have been subscribed for,

VII.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the said Company shall not borrow or take up by way of loan any sum or sums of money whatsoever, other than by a subscription of shares in the manner and to the extent hereinbefore directed. Company not to borrow money.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that all and every person or persons by and from whom any subscription shall be made or accepted, or any payment made, pursuant to the orders of any general meeting or meetings to be held by the said Company for that purpose, for or towards the raising of the said capital sum of one million pounds as aforesaid, his, her, or their executors, administrators, and assigns respectively, no such subscription being less than one hundred pounds, shall have and be entitled to a share of and in the said capital or joint stock of the said Company, in proportion to the monies which he, she, or they shall have so contributed towards making up the same, and shall have and be entitled to a proportionable share of the profits and advantages attending the capital stock of the said Company, and shall be admitted to be a proprietor or proprietors of and in the same. Subscribers share in the stock in proportion to their subscription.

IX. And be it further enacted, that the said Company, or the directors, to be appointed by virtue of this Act, shall cause the names and designations of the several persons who have subscribed for, or may at any time hereafter be entitled to a share or shares in the said company, with the number of such share or shares, and also the proper number by which every share shall be distinguished to be fairly and distinctly entered in a book, or books, to be kept by their clerk; and after such entry, a certificate under the common seal of the said company, and countersigned by the clerk, shall be delivered to every proprietor upon demand, specifying the share, or shares, to which he or she is entitled in the said Company, and such certificate shall be admitted in all Courts whatsoever as evidence of the title of such proprietor, his or her executors, administrators and assigns, to the share or shares therein specified; but the want of such certificate shall not hinder or prevent the owner of any of the said shares from selling or disposing thereof. Names of proprietors to be entered, and certificates of their shares delivered to them.

X. And be it further enacted, that the several persons who have subscribed for and towards the said capital, or who shall at any time hereafter have or hold any share or shares in the same, shall and they are hereby required to pay the sum or sums of money by them respectively subscribed, or such parts or proportions thereof as shall from time to time be called for, pursuant to or by virtue of the powers and directions of this Act, at such times and places, to such person or persons, and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by the directors for the time being hereinafter mentioned; and in case any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to pay any such sums of money at such times and in such manner as shall be ordered and directed by the directors as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Company to sue for and recover the same, together with lawful interest from such appointed time of payment, from such person or persons, or in cases where two or more persons shall have jointly subscribed for or be jointly possessed of any one or more share or shares in the said Company, then from all, any, or either of such persons. To compel payment of subscriptions.

XI. And be it further enacted, that, whenever two or more persons shall be jointly possessed of or entitled to any share or shares in the said Company, the person whose name shall stand first in the books of the said Company as proprietor of such share or shares, shall, for all the purposes of the said Company and of this Act, be deemed and taken to be the owner or proprietor of such share or shares, and all notices required to be given to the owner or proprietor of any share or shares in the said Company, shall, and may be given to or served upon such person whose name shall so stand first in the books of the said Company, and such service upon such person shall be deemed and taken to be a service upon all the owners or proprietors of such share or shares for all the purposes for which such service is intended to be made upon the owner or proprietor of such share or shares; and all such owners or proprietors shall be entitled to give their vote or votes in respect thereof by the person whose name shall stand first in the books of the said Company as proprietor of such share or shares, and his vote shall on all occasions be deemed and allowed to be the vote for or in respect of the whole property in such share or shares, without proof of the concurrence of the other proprietor or proprietors of such share or shares. The person whose name stands first, for divided shares to be deemed the owner, and entitled to vote.

XII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the several proprietors of the said Company, their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, to sell and transfer any share or shares of which they shall respectively be possessed; and every such transfer shall or may be in the form and to the effect following; (that is to say) :—“I (or we) of of in consideration of paid to me (or us) by of do hereby bargain, sell, assign, and transfer unto the said the sum of , capital stock of and in the undertaking called ‘The Australian Agricultural Company,’ being share (or shares) number (or numbers) in the said undertaking; to hold to the said executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to the same rules, orders, and regulations, and on the same conditions that I (or we) held the same immediately before the execution hereof: And I (or we) the said do hereby agree to accept and take the said share (or shares) subject to the same rules, orders, restrictions and conditions. As witness our Hands and Seals this day of , in the year of Our Lord . And every such transfer shall be produced to the Clerk of the said Company and shall be registered by him in the books of the said Company, and the registry thereof shall specify the dates, names of the parties, and number of shares transferred; and a copy of such register, signed by the said clerk or other officer of the said Company duly authorised thereto shall be sufficient evidence of every such transfer, and be admitted and received as such; and until such transfer shall be registered in the books of the said Company as aforesaid, no purchaser or purchasers of any share or shares, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall receive any interest or dividends for or in respect of such share or shares so purchased, nor be entitled to vote at any meeting or meetings, as proprietor or proprietors of the said Company, in respect of such share or shares, until the expiration of six calendar months after such transfer shall have been registered. Shares may be transferred.

XIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that after any call for money shall have been made and become due and payable by virtue of this Act, no person or persons shall sell or transfer any share or shares which he, she, or they shall possess in the said company, until the money so called for or in respect of his, her, or their share or shares intended to be sold shall be paid; and until such money so called for shall be paid, any such sale or transfer of any share or shares shall be void; and all and every person or persons making default therein shall be subject and liable to forfeit such his, her, or their share or shares in the said company, to and for the general benefit of the said company, unless he, she, or they shall, at the time of such sale or transfer, pay to the treasurer of the said Company the full No share to be sold after a call is made and due till the money is paid.

sum of money called for upon every share so to be sold or transferred; such forfeiture, nevertheless, to be first notified and declared in manner directed by this Act with respect to the forfeiture of shares for not answering the calls to be made thereon as aforesaid.

Proofs required where rights accrue by marriage or death.

XIV. And be it further enacted, that when any person or persons shall claim any part or share in the said capital or joint stock of the said Company, or the profits thereof, in right of marriage, an affidavit, containing a copy of the register of such marriage or the purport of such register shall be made and sworn to by some credible person before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and in the said Colony of New South Wales before a Judge of some Court of Record, or two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony or some district thereof, and shall be delivered to and left with the clerk for the time being of the said company, who shall preserve the same, and make an entry thereof in the book or books which shall be kept by the said clerk for the entry of transfers and sales of shares in the said undertaking before such person or persons shall be entitled to sell and assign such share or shares, or to claim payment of any dividend or dividends in respect thereof; and when any person or persons shall claim any part or share in the capital or joint stock of the said Company, or the profits thereof, under or by virtue of any will or bequest, or in a course of administration the probate copy of the will, or the letters of administration in case the proprietor shall have died intestate, shall be produced and shown to the said clerk, who shall make an entry of such will or of so much thereof as shall relate to the disposition of the share or shares of the testator or of the letters of administration in case the proprietor shall have died intestate, before any person or persons shall be entitled to sell and assign such share or shares, or to claim payment of any dividend or dividends in respect thereof: Provided, nevertheless, that no bequest or clause in any such will contained shall bind or affect the said Company with notice of any trust or disposition of any share or shares in the capital or joint stock of the said Company, or the gains and profits thereof; but the registry of every such share or shares shall be in the name or names of the executor or executors, who shall prove the will of such testator, or the administrator or administrators of his effects, whose receipt or receipts to the said Company for the gains and profits thereof, and to any purchaser or purchasers for the amount of the purchase money paid upon the sale and conveyance of such share or shares, shall be good and effectual, and shall bind the cestuique trusts, and all other persons claiming in trust or otherwise, under such testator, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding.

For ascertaining the proprietorship of shares in certain cases.

XV. And, whereas, in cases where the holder or proprietor of one or more share or shares in the said Company shall die, become insolvent or bankrupt, or go or be resident out of the kingdom, or shall transfer his or her right and interest to some other person or persons, and no register shall have been made of the transfer thereof with the clerk of the said Company, it may not be in the power of the said Company to know who is or are the proprietor or proprietors of such share or shares, in order to give him, her, or them, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns notice or notices of calls to be made on such share or shares, and to maintain any action or actions against him, her, or them, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, for the recovery of the same, or for the purpose of safely paying to him, her, or them, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, the interest or dividends to which he, she, or they may be entitled. Be it therefore further enacted that in all cases aforesaid, where the right and property in one or more share or shares in the said Company shall pass from the original subscriber or subscribers, or any proprietor or proprietors thereof, to any other person or persons by any other legal means than by a transfer or conveyance thereof, in the form and manner hereinbefore specified, an affidavit shall be made and sworn to by two or more credible persons before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and, in the said Colony of New South Wales, before a Judge of some Court of Record, or two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, stating the manner in which such share or shares hath or have passed to such other person or persons, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, and such affidavit shall be delivered to and left with the clerk for the time being of the said Company, to the interest that he may enter and register the name or names of every such other proprietor or proprietors in the Register Book or List of Subscribers and Proprietors of the said Company to be kept in the office of the said Company; and until such time as such affidavit shall have been so delivered and left with the said clerk as aforesaid, no such person or persons shall be entitled to sell and assign such share or shares, or to claim payment of any dividend or dividends in respect thereof.

Directors may make calls on subscribers.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that the directors hereinafter mentioned, or the directors for the time being, shall have full power to make such call or calls for money from the several subscribers and proprietors of the said Company, their respective administrators, successors, and assigns, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred pounds on each of the shares of the said Company held by him, her, or them respectively, as the said directors shall from time to time find wanting and necessary for the purposes of the said Company, so that no one such call do exceed the sum of ten pounds sterling for or in respect of any one share of one hundred pounds, and so that no call or calls be made but at the distance of three months at least from another; and the sum or several sums of money so to called for, shall be paid to or for the treasurer or treasurers of the said Company for the time being, and the said several sums of money so called for shall be paid at such time and place as shall be appointed by the said directors, of which time and place twenty days' previous notice at least shall be given in the *London Gazette*, and in two or more of the daily London newspapers, as the said directors shall direct.

In default of payment of calls, shares to be forfeited.

XVII. And be it further enacted, that if any subscriber, or any proprietor or proprietors of any share or shares in the said Company, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall neglect or refuse to pay his, her, or their part or portion of the money to be called for by the directors as aforesaid, during the space of three calendar months next after the time appointed for payment thereof, together with lawful interest from the appointed time of payment, then, and in every such case, such person or persons so neglecting or refusing, shall absolutely forfeit all his, her, or their share or shares in the said Company and capital stock, and all profits and advantages thereof, and all money theretofore advanced by him, her, or them, on account thereof, to and for the use and benefit of the said Company; and all shares which shall or may be so forfeited, shall or may be at any time or times thereafter be sold at a public sale for the most money that can be gotten for the same, and the produce thereof shall go to and make part of the capital or joint stock of the said Company; but no advantage shall be taken of such forfeiture of any share or shares until after thirty days' notice shall have been given by the said directors, under the hand of the clerk of the said Company, to the owner or owners thereof, by notice

But notice to be given.

in

eight hundred and thirty-one, six others of the said directors, to be determined by lot amongst the first-appointed directors then remaining in office, shall go out of the said office of director; and on the third Tuesday in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, six others of the said directors, to be determined by lot amongst the first-appointed directors then remaining in office, shall go out of the said office of director; and on the third Tuesday in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the remaining six of the said first-appointed directors shall go out of the office of director.

Election of directors.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, that at the general meeting, which shall be holden on the third Tuesday in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, or within fourteen days thereafter, and at the like general meeting in every succeeding year, there shall be an election of six proprietors qualified respectively in manner hereinbefore mentioned, who shall thenceforth be six of the directors of the affairs of the said Company for four years, to be computed from the day of election, and until others or another shall be duly elected into their or any or either of their places.

Appointment of auditors.

XXV. And be it further enacted, that Cornelius Buller, William Haldimand, George Hathorn, and William Ward, Esquires, shall be and they are hereby constituted and appointed the first auditors and examiners of the accounts of the said Company.

Auditors to serve four years.

XXVI. And be it further enacted that the several persons hereby nominated, constituted, and appointed the auditors and examiners of the accounts of the said Company shall continue in office, and be respectively auditors and examiners for the term of four years from the third Tuesday, in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and until others or another shall be appointed in their or any or either of their stead, in pursuance of this Act; and at the expiration of the said term, and also at the expiration of every succeeding year, four other persons shall be elected and appointed out of the proprietors of shares in the said undertaking, to be the auditors and examiners of the accounts of the said Company, who shall continue in their respective offices for the space of one year, to be computed from the day of election, and until others or another shall be duly elected into their or any or either of their places.

Officers may be re-elected.

XXVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act shall be taken or construed to prevent any governor, deputy governor, director, or auditor and examiner, who shall go out of office on days aforesaid, or on any annual day of election thereafter, if qualified as aforesaid, from being eligible to be immediately re-elected to the said offices, or either of them.

Contracts made by or on behalf of governors, or directors, or auditors to be void.

XXVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that all and every contract or contracts made or entered into by or on behalf of any governor, deputy governor, director, or auditor or examiner of accounts of the said Company, or in which any such governor, deputy governor, director, or auditor shall be either directly or indirectly interested or concerned for doing or causing to be done any work for or on behalf of the said Company, or for supplying any of the articles or materials or things to or for the use of the said Company, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and every such governor, deputy governor, director, and auditor and examiner of accounts who shall enter into any such contract or contracts as aforesaid shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be such governor, deputy governor, director, or auditor and examiner, as the case may be, and a new election of some other proprietor duly qualified shall take place in the manner herein mentioned; and every such person shall also, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds to any person or persons who shall sue for the same, to be recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information to be commenced within three calendar months next after the offence committed, in which action or suit respectively no protection, essoin, or wager at law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

In case of death, resignation, or want of qualifications of governors, directors, or auditors, others to be elected.

XXIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that so often as it shall happen that any governor, deputy governor, director, or auditor and examiner of accounts of the said Company shall die, resign, or become disqualified to continue in or hold the said offices, or any or either of them, a special general meeting of the proprietors shall be convened by the directors of the said Company for the time being, for the purpose of electing some one or more proprietor or proprietors, qualified as aforesaid, to fill such vacancy or vacancies, and exercise the said office or offices, or either of them respectively, for such time and times, and with the like powers and authorities as the person or persons so dying, having resigned, or become disqualified would have done respectively if no such vacancy as aforesaid had occurred.

Powers of the directors.

XXX. And be it further enacted that the directors, for the time being, shall have the custody of the Common Seal of the said Company, and shall have full power and authority to use the same for the affairs and concerns of the said Company, and shall have full power and authority to meet and adjourn from time to time, and from place to place, and also to direct, manage, and transact the affairs and business of the said Company, as well in issuing, receiving, laying out and disposing of all sum and sums of money to be issued or received, laid out or disposed of for the purposes of the said Company, as in contracting for and purchasing messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in the said Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, and materials, goods, and chattels for the use of the said Company; and in ordering, directing, and employing the clerk, agents, officers, servants, apprentices, labourers, and workmen, and each and every of them, and selling and disposing of all or any messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in the said Colony, and all materials, goods, chattels, and articles belonging to the said Company; and in making, enforcing, and carrying into effect all contracts and bargains touching, or in anywise concerning the same; subject to such orders, by-laws, rules and regulations, as shall at any time be duly made by the said Company in restraint, control, or regulation of the powers and authorities by this Act granted.

Powers of the directors as to calling the special general meetings. Notice of meetings, &c., hour to be given. Regulations of directors.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, that the said directors shall, and may at any time or times, and for such purpose or purposes as they may think proper, have power to call a special general meeting or meetings of the said Company, of which notice shall be given by advertisement in two or more of the public daily newspapers published in the City of London, or county of Middlesex, fourteen days at the least previous to such meeting.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, that the said Governor, Deputy Governor, and directors, shall meet together at the office of the said Company one day in every month at the least, and at such other times as they shall think proper; and any two or more of the said directors may at any time call a meeting of the said directors by notice in writing, to be sent to each of the said directors respectively; but no business shall be transacted at any such meeting unless five at the least of the said directors shall be present;

present; and all questions, matters, and things which shall be proposed, discussed, or considered by them, shall be decided and determined by the majority in number then present; and in case of an equal division, the director for the time being in the Chair, shall have an additional or casting vote besides his own personal vote; and if on the day appointed for any such meeting a sufficient number of directors shall not attend, then, and in every such case the said meeting shall be adjourned to the next day by the director or directors then present, or if none be present by the clerk to the said Company, or such other person as shall attend in his place, and the proceedings of every meeting of directors shall be entered in a book, to be kept by the clerk for that purpose, and shall be signed by the director who shall be in the Chair.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors, and they are hereby authorised and required, from time to time, to nominate and appoint one or more banker or bankers, treasurer or treasurers, receiver or receivers, collector or collectors, of all and singular the sum and sums of money payable or to become due or payable under or by virtue of this Act, and also a fit and proper person, who shall be and be called the clerk of the said Company, and such other officers and servants, except as aforesaid, as the said directors shall think proper and expedient for the purposes of this Act; and also from time to time to discharge and dismiss or suspend any such clerk, receivers, collectors, or other officers or servants, and to appoint others in their stead, as there shall be occasion; and that every such clerk, receiver, collector, or other officer, who shall at any time quit or be dismissed from the service of the said Company, and the respective executors or administrators of those who may happen to die, shall immediately thereupon produce and deliver up to the said directors or to such person or persons as they shall direct, all books, accounts, writings, and papers whatsoever, which shall be in the custody or power of such clerk, receiver, collector, or other officer, his or their executors and administrators respectively, in any wise relating to the said Company.

Power to the directors to appoint bankers, treasurers, collectors, &c.

XXXIV. Provided always and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said Company to appoint the person who may be appointed to act as their clerk in the execution of this Act, or the partner of any such clerk, or any person in the service or employment of any such clerk, to be the treasurer for the purposes of this Act; or to appoint the person who may be appointed treasurer or the partner of any such treasurer, or any person in the service or employ of any such treasurer, to be the clerk of the said company, and if any person shall act in both the capacities of clerk and treasurer for the purposes of this Act, or if any person, being the partner of any such clerk, or in the service or employ of any such clerk, shall act as treasurer, or, being the partner of any such treasurer, or in the service or employ of any such treasurer, shall act as clerk in the execution of this Act, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds to any person or persons who shall sue for the same, to be sued for and recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, by action of debt or on the case, or by bill, suit, or information, wherein no essoin, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

Clerk and treasurer not to be the same person.

XXXV. And be it further enacted, that the orders and proceedings of every general or special general meeting of the said Company, and of the governor, deputy-governor, and directors of the said Company, shall be entered by the clerk of the said Company, or such other person as shall attend in his place, in a book or books to be kept for that purpose; and such orders and proceedings so entered, and signed by the governor, deputy-governor, or such one of the directors or proprietors of the said Company who shall be in the chair at each respective meeting, shall be deemed and taken to be the original orders and proceedings, and shall be allowed to be read in evidence in all courts and places whatsoever, and by and before all judges, justices, and others.

Proceedings to be entered.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, that no business shall be transacted at any special general meeting besides the business for which it shall have been called, and no other business shall be transacted at any adjourned special general meeting than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place; and if at any special or general meeting ten proprietors at the least shall not assemble and proceed to business in one hour from the time appointed for such meeting, or if that number be not present when the whole or any part of the business to be transacted shall be decided upon, the meeting shall adjourn to the same day in the following week, or to some other day to be appointed by the governor, deputy-governor, and directors, of which adjournment or adjournments notice shall be given to the several proprietors of the said Company: Provided always that the several notices to be given to the proprietors of the said Company of any adjournment or adjournments of a general or special general meeting respectively, shall be given in the manner directed by this Act for notices of any special general meeting of the said Company.

Business at general meetings.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that at the said general meeting, or some adjournment thereof, to be holden in every year, a dividend or dividends shall be made, out of the clear residue (after deducting therefrom, provided the governor, deputy-governor, and directors shall so think fit, any sum not exceeding ten per cent. as herein is mentioned, of the profits or advantages of the said Company) unless such general meeting shall declare otherwise; and such dividend or dividends shall be at and after the rate of so much in the hundred upon all and every the sum and sums of money paid to the said Company by the members thereof, their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, as such meeting or meetings shall think fit to appoint and determine; provided always, that no dividend shall be paid in respect of any share or shares, after any call for money, in respect of such share or shares, shall have become due and payable, until such money be paid; provided also that no dividend shall be made whereby the capital of the said Company shall be in any degree reduced or impaired; and the governor, deputy-governor, and directors, who shall make any such dividends, shall be personally responsible to the proprietors, and also the creditors of the said Company for any injury that may arise therefrom; provided also, that no dividend shall be declared, made, or paid for twenty-four calendar months after the passing of this Act.

Meetings to declare dividends.

No dividend for 24 months.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors shall have power and authority, and they are hereby required, to cause to be balanced the books of the said Company, on the thirty-first day of December in each year (the first balance to be made on the thirty-first day of December next after the passing of this Act), or at such other period of each year as any general meeting may from time to time appoint; and the same being so balanced, shall be examined and signed by two or more of the auditors and examiners, and approved by the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors; and an abstract of the said balance, showing the state of the debts and credits of the said Company, shall be signed by two or more of the auditors and examiners, and shall be

Books to be balanced yearly.

produced at the general meeting of the said Company, to be held upon the third Tuesday in the month of January in every year, or within fourteen days thereafter; so that any of the proprietors attending the said meeting may have an opportunity of inspecting the same.

General meetings to make by-laws.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said Company shall have full power and authority from time to time, at any of their general meetings or special general meetings called for that purpose, as aforesaid, to make such rules, orders, and by-laws, as to them shall seem meet and proper for the good government of the said company, and for regulating the proceedings of the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors, and the duties and conduct of the clerk, and all officers, attorneys, agents, apprentices, labourers, workmen, and servants to be employed in and about the affairs and business of the said Company, as well in the said colony of New South Wales as in the United Kingdom aforesaid, and for the superintendence, regulation, and management of the said Company in all respects whatsoever; and from time to time to alter or repeal such rules, orders, or by-laws, or any of them, and to make others, and to impose and inflict such reasonable fines and forfeitures upon all such person and persons offending against such rules, orders, and by-laws, or any of them, not exceeding the sum of two hundred pounds for any one offence, as to the said Company, at a general meeting or special general meeting shall seem meet and expedient, and all rules, orders, and by-laws so made as aforesaid, being reduced into writing, and the common seal of the said Company, thereto affixed, countersigned by the clerk to the said Company, shall be binding upon all such persons, and shall be sufficient authority in any Court of Law or Equity, as well in the said Colony of New South Wales as in the United Kingdom aforesaid, to justify all persons who shall act under the same; Provided always, that such rules, orders, or by-laws be not repugnant to the laws of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, or to any of the express directions or provisions of this Act. Provided also, that copies thereof shall be fixed and continued in the office of the said Company, and all such rules, orders, and by-laws shall be subject to appeal in manner by this Act directed, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Power for proprietors to call special general meetings in certain cases.

XLI. And be it further enacted, that if at any time any nine or more of the subscribers or proprietors of the said Company who shall, together, be holders of ninety shares at the least, shall deem it necessary or expedient to call a special general meeting of the subscribers or proprietors at large, for the purpose of taking their opinion and determination upon any matter or thing relating to the said Company, and shall sign a requisition in writing to the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors for that purpose, which shall specify the object of such meeting, and shall deliver or cause the same to be delivered to the clerk to the said Company, it shall be lawful for the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors, and they are hereby required to call a special general meeting of the subscribers and proprietors at large, and in case the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors shall refuse or neglect, for the space of thirty days, to comply with such requisition, then, and in such case, it shall be lawful for the subscribers or proprietors who shall have signed the same to call a special general meeting of the said subscribers and proprietors at large, by advertisement in the *London Gazette*, and in four or more of the newspapers published in the City of London or county of Middlesex, specifying the place within the Cities of London or Westminster where, and the time when such meeting is to be held (the time not being less than fourteen days after such notice), and the reason for and intention of calling such special meeting, and the subscribers and proprietors are hereby authorised to meet pursuant to such notice, and take into consideration the matter or matters to be submitted to them by the persons calling such special meeting, and specified in such notice; and the decision, determination, and order of the subscribers and proprietors present at such meeting, or the majority of them, according to the number of votes they shall have a right to give respecting such matter or matters, shall be as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made at any general meeting of the said company as aforesaid: Provided always that ten proprietors at the least shall be present at such meeting as hereinbefore is mentioned.

A fund to answer contingencies.

XLII. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to, and for the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors for the time being, and they are hereby empowered, provided they shall so think fit, at or previous to each and every general meeting to be held, pursuant to this Act, for the purpose of considering of, or for making or declaring a dividend or dividends out of the clear profits of the said undertaking, to deduct and set apart any sum not exceeding one-tenth part of the said clear profits and produce of the said undertaking; and the said directors shall in such case forthwith lay out and invest, in the name of the said company, such one-tenth part of the said clear profits and produce from time to time, as and when the same shall be so deducted and set apart as aforesaid, in such one or more of the Parliamentary Funds or stocks of Great Britain, as the said governor, deputy-governor, and directors, shall in their discretion deem expedient, until the moneys so set apart and funded as aforesaid, shall amount to the sum of twenty thousand pounds; and also from time to time, and at all times hereafter, so often as the same fund or sum of twenty thousand pounds, shall be reduced by the payment of or for any extraordinary contingencies, to deduct and set apart, at any future or subsequent general meeting or meetings, the like one-tenth part of the said clear profits and produce, until the same fund shall be restored, and again amount to the said sum of twenty thousand pounds, and so on from time to time, and at all times hereafter, and so often as the same shall be reduced in manner aforesaid; and that the dividends and interest to become and be due and payable in respect of the said funds or stock so set apart and funded as aforesaid, and each and every of them respectively, shall fall into and become a part of the said profits and produce of the said undertaking, periodically to become and be divisible as herein mentioned. Provided always, that the said governor, deputy governor, and directors, for the time being of the said Company, shall have full power and authority from time to time, when and so often as they shall deem it expedient, to vary or transpose the funds or stock or any of them, or any part thereof, in which the said moneys or funds shall from time to time be invested, and also shall and may sell and dispose of all or any part or parts of the said funds or stock, and convert the same into money, for the purpose of answering every or any extraordinary contingency or contingencies, as and when the same or any part thereof, shall by the said directors be deemed necessary, anything herein contained to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Treasurer not to issue money without an order signed by the governor and directors.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, that the banker or bankers, treasurer, or treasurers, to be appointed by the said Company, shall not issue any sum or sums of money on account of the said Company, without an order or orders in writing, signed by three or more of the said governor, deputy governor, and directors, and that the receipts of the said banker or bankers, for all moneys payable to him or them, on account of the said Company, shall be effectual discharges for the same.

XLIII.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, that all offences whatsoever, which by virtue, or under the authority of this Act, or by or under any by-law, rule, order, or regulation, to be made in pursuance or by the authority of this Act, are or shall be punishable with any pecuniary penalties, fines, or forfeitures, for the recovery of which no express provision is hereinbefore made, shall and may in every case be heard, adjudged, and determined by or before two or more Justices of the Peace, in and for the county or place, or in and for the said Colony, or any district thereof, where the offence shall be committed, in a summary way, upon information or complaint made and exhibited in writing (and which shall in every case be made and exhibited within six calendar months at farthest next after the committing of such offences respectively, and not afterwards), and upon any such information or complaint as aforesaid, the said Justices shall examine into the matter thereof, and if upon the confession of the party or parties accused, or on the oath of any one or more credible witness or witnesses, the party or parties accused shall be convicted of having committed such offence or offences, then and in every such case the penalty or penalties, fine or fines, forfeiture or forfeitures, hereby made payable in respect of such offence or offences, together with the costs of conviction, to be ascertained by such Justices, shall be forthwith paid by the party or parties so convicted as aforesaid; and in case such party or parties so convicted shall refuse or neglect to pay the same forthwith, then (except in cases otherwise provided by this Act) the same shall, and may, by warrant or warrants, under the hand and seal, or hands and seals, of such Justices (which they are hereby empowered and required to grant) be levied and recovered, together with the costs of conviction and recovery thereof, to be ascertained by such Justices, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, rendering the overplus of the money arising by such sale, if any, to the party or parties whose goods and chattels shall be distrained; one moiety of which penalties, not herein directed to be otherwise applied, shall be paid to the informer, and the other moiety shall be paid to the overseers of the poor of the parish where the offence shall be committed, for the benefit of the poor of the said parish, and in the said Colony to any public charitable institution to be named by the said Justices, and it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices to order the offender or offenders so convicted to be detained in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant or warrants of distress, unless the said offender or offenders shall give sufficient security to the satisfaction of such Justices, for his, her, or their appearance before the said Justices on any such day or days as shall be appointed for the return of such warrant or warrants of distress, such day or days not being more than fourteen days from the time of taking any such security, and which security the said Justices are hereby empowered to take by way of recognizances or otherwise; but if upon the return of such warrant or warrants it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereupon to levy the said penalty or penalties, fine or fines, forfeiture or forfeitures, and such costs as aforesaid, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, then it shall be lawful for the said Justices, and they are hereby required and empowered, by warrant or warrants under their hands and seals, to commit such offender or offenders to prison, there to remain, without bail or main-prize, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, or until such offender or offenders shall have fully paid such penalty or penalties, fine or fines, forfeiture or forfeitures, and all other costs and charges attending such proceedings as aforesaid, to be ascertained by such Justices, or shall otherwise be discharged by the course of law.

Recovery and application of penalties.

XLIV. And for the more easy conviction of offenders, be it further enacted, that every conviction under this Act shall be in the form and to the effect following, *videlicet*.

Conviction of offenders against this Act.
Form of conviction.

“ _____ }
to wit. }
BE it remembered, that on the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord _____, is (or are) convicted before us _____, of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for _____, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the fifth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled [*here insert the title of this Act*] of having [*specifying offence, and the time and place when and where the same was committed, as the case may be*] contrary to the said Act, and for which offence we do adjudge the said _____ to have forfeited the sum of _____
Given under our hands and seals the day and year above written.”

XLV. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons thinking himself, herself, or themselves aggrieved by any order, judgment, or determination relating to any matter or thing in this Act mentioned or contained, or by any order, judgment, or determination made or given in pursuance of any rule, order, or by-law, may, within three calendar months next after such order, judgment, or determination shall have been made or given (first giving ten days' notice of appeal to the person or persons appealed against), complain to the Justices of the Peace at the General Quarter Sessions to be held in and for the city, county or district, as well in the said Colony as in the United Kingdom aforesaid, in which the appeal shall arise, who shall in a summary way either hear and determine the said complaint at such General Quarter Sessions; or, if they think proper, may adjourn the hearing thereof to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held for such city, county, or district; and the said Justices may, if they see cause, mitigate any forfeiture or fine, and may order any money to be returned which shall have been levied in pursuance of such order, judgment, or determination; but no proceedings to be had and taken in pursuance of this Act shall be quashed or vacated for want of form, or be removed by *certiorari*, or any writ or process whatsoever, into any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or elsewhere, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and the said Justices may award and order to the party for whom such appeal shall be determined, such costs as they shall judge reasonable and proper; and all determinations of the said Justices shall be final, binding, and conclusive upon all parties, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Appeal may be made to the Quarter Sessions.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall be summoned as a witness or witnesses to give evidence before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, touching any matter contained in any information or complaint for any offence against this Act, either on behalf of the person or persons accused, and shall refuse or neglect to appear from time to time, at the time and place to be for that purpose appointed, after having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his, her, or their costs and expenses, without a reasonable excuse for his, her, or their refusal or neglect of appearing, or, appearing, shall refuse to be examined upon oath, or in case of a Quaker or Quakers on solemn affirmation (which oath or affirmation such Justice or Justices is and are hereby authorised and required to administer), and to give evidence before such Justice or Justices of the Peace, then, and in every such case, every such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

For compelling the attendance of witnesses, and respecting service of notices.

XLVII.

What shall be deemed a service of notices, &c., on the Company.

Persons giving false evidence to be punished for perjury.

Public Act.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, that in all cases where it may be requisite or necessary for any person or persons, party or parties, to serve any notice or notices upon the said Company, or any writ or writs, or other legal proceedings, the service upon any director of the said Company, or left at his last or usual place of abode, or on the clerk of the said Company, or left at his last or usual place of abode, shall be deemed good and sufficient service of the same respectively on the same Company.

XLVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any witness or witnesses, who shall be examined by or before any Justice of the Peace, or otherwise, under this Act, upon oath, or, in case of a Quaker or Quakers, on solemn affirmation, shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, and shall be thereof convicted, he, she, or they so giving false evidence, shall be subject to the same punishment as if he, she, or they had been convicted of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XLIX. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Act, and shall extend to and be in force in the said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and others in the United Kingdom aforesaid, and the said Colony and its Dependencies, without being specially pleaded.

London: Printed by George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.—1824.

No. 2.

An Act amending the Australian Agricultural Company's Act.

CAP. XXIV.

AN Act to amend an Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a Company to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Australian Agricultural Company," for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the Colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes relating thereto. (29 May, 1830.)

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a Company to be incorporated by a charter, to be called 'The Australian Agricultural Company,' for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands of the Colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was enacted that in case His Majesty should, within three years next after passing that Act be pleased, by charter under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to declare and grant that such persons as therein mentioned should be a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Australian Agricultural Company," for the purposes therein expressed, the said Company should have and enjoy the rights and privileges, and be subject to the regulations, restrictions, and conditions in the said Act mentioned and contained. And whereas His Majesty was graciously pleased, by his royal letters patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the first day of November, in the fifth year of his reign, to grant and declare that the several persons therein named, and such others as were therein expressed, should be a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Australian Agricultural Company," and by that name should have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name should and might sue and be sued, plead, and impleaded at law or in equity; and his said Majesty did thereby declare that the said corporation should be and was established for the purpose of cultivating waste lands in the said Colony of New South Wales, and that the business and affairs of the said corporation should be managed and conducted, and the officers thereof elected and appointed in the manner and form in and by the said Act provided in that behalf, and in none other: And whereas some of the provisions in the said Act contained for the regulation and government of the said Australian Agricultural Company have been found inconvenient, and it is expedient to alter and amend the same. May therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act no vacancy already existing or hereafter to arise or exist in the number of the directors of the said Company shall be filled up until the number of directors shall be reduced below twelve, and in case the number of directors shall be reduced below twelve by death, resignation or disqualification of the existing directors, before the third Tuesday in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, a new director or directors, as the case may require, shall be chosen in the manner directed in, and by the said Act, to make up the number of twelve directors; and in case the number of directors shall not, by the ways and means aforesaid, be reduced to twelve at or before the third Tuesday in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, such a number of the directors shall then go out of the said office of director as shall reduce the number of existing directors to nine, and on the third Tuesday in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and in each successive year, three other directors shall go out of the said office of director; and at the general meeting of proprietors, which shall be holden on the third Tuesday, in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, or within fourteen days after, and at the like general meeting in each succeeding year there shall be an election of three proprietors, qualified as in the said Act mentioned, who shall be three of the directors of the affairs of the said Company for four years to be computed from the day of election, and until others or another shall be duly elected into their or either of their places.

Reducing the number of directors.

No directors to go out by rotation, nor any to be elected in 1831.

Regulating the manner of directors going out of office.

II. And be it enacted, that none of the directors shall go out of the said office, by ballot or rotation, on the third Tuesday in the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, nor shall any election of directors be had at the general meeting of proprietors to be then held.

III. And be it further enacted, that the mode of determining the directors who shall go out of the office of director, and the mode of election and right of being re-eligible to the said office shall be the same as are in the said Act mentioned, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit of; and that all the powers and authorities in and by the said Act vested in the governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors of the said Company, shall be vested in and shall and may be exercised by the governor, deputy-governor, and existing directors of the said Company until they shall be reduced to twelve, and thenceforth by the governor, deputy-governor, and twelve directors of the said Company, in the same manner and as amply and fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been part of the original constitution of the said Company.

IV. And whereas it is in and by the said Act provided that the said Company, or the directors to be appointed by virtue of this Act, should cause the names and designations of the several persons who had subscribed for, or might at any time thereafter be entitled to a share or shares in the said Company, with the number of such share or shares, and also the proper number by which every share should be distinguished, to be fairly and distinctly entered in a book or books to be kept by their clerk, and after such entry, a certificate under the common seal of the said Company, and countersigned by the clerk, should be delivered to every proprietor, upon demand, specifying the share or shares to which he or she is entitled in the said Company, and such certificate should be admitted in all Courts whatsoever, as evidence of the title of such proprietor, his or her executors, administrators, and assigns to the share or shares therein specified, but the want of such certificate should not hinder or prevent the owner of any of the said shares from selling or disposing thereof; and whereas the issue of such certificate, as aforesaid, under the Common Seal of the Company, has been found to produce inconvenience; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act no proprietor shall be entitled to require any such certificate, nor shall any such certificate heretofore granted, or to be granted, be of any force or effect whatever.

Repealing provision in former Act respecting certificate of shares.

V. And whereas it is in and by the said Act provided, that all questions at any general or other meeting of the said Company, shall be decided by a majority of votes of the proprietors present, according to their respective shares, in manner therein mentioned. And whereas the said provision has been found inconvenient: be it therefore enacted, that it shall, and may be lawful to, and for the Chairman of any such meeting to take the decision of such meeting, on any questions submitted to them, by show of hands of the proprietors present; provided that it shall be competent to the Chairman, or to any two persons being proprietors of not less than ten shares each, if he, or they, shall be dissatisfied, to demand that such question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the proprietors present in the manner in the said Act provided, which decision shall be immediately taken in manner therein prescribed.

Amending provision in former Act respecting the manner of voting at meetings.

VI. And, whereas it may become necessary for the purposes of the said Company, that the said Company should be authorised to hold lands and tenements in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; be it therefore enacted, that it shall, and may be lawful to, and for the said corporation to hold to them and their successors such lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Great Britain and Ireland, as shall be contracted for, and purchased, or acquired by them, and to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of the same, provided that the said corporation shall not at any one time hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Great Britain and Ireland exceeding in value the sum of one thousand pounds per annum.

Company authorised to hold lands in Great Britain.

VII. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall extend, and be in force in the said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and other in the United Kingdom aforesaid, and in the said Colony and in its dependencies without being specially pleaded.

Public Act.

No. 3.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Brisbane.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 July, 1824.

I do myself the honor to acquaint you that a Company has been formed with a view to purposes of agriculture generally in the Colony of New South Wales, but more particularly to the rearing of flocks of sheep of the purest and finest breed. His Majesty has been pleased to approve the formation of this Company from the impression that it afforded every reasonable prospect of securing to that part of His Majesty's dominions the essential advantage of the immediate introduction of a large capital, and of agricultural skill into the Colony, as well as the ultimate benefit of the increase of fine wool as a valuable commodity for exportation, to the production of which the soil or climate of New South Wales appears so peculiarly adapted.

You will perceive by the Act of Parliament, which I herewith have the honor to enclose the terms on which the Legislature has thought it expedient to provide for the interests of this establishment, and the title of the "Australian Agricultural Company," and which is to be incorporated by a charter already in preparation; but although this document will not be ready to forward by the present opportunity, I am unwilling to delay communicating to you the favourable disposition with which His Majesty's Government have entertained the proposal of the Company, which appear so exactly to correspond with the recommendation which Commissioner Bigge gives in his report for the future advancement of the agriculture of the Colony.

I shall communicate to you more fully on the subject when the copy of the charter is transmitted, and when I shall have the honor of conveying to you His Majesty's commands for the allotments of the grant.

But it is of the utmost importance that no time should be lost to enable the Company to commence those inquiries and that examination, which will be indispensable before the selection of a tract of land can be made, suited to the various and important objects of their undertaking. I have, therefore, to desire that you will afford every facility to those gentlemen who may be authorised to make the necessary arrangements in the Colony, and to collect information previous to the arrival of their agent, and the commencement of more active operations.

I informed the deputation of gentlemen who first applied to me on this subject that from the accounts I had received, it appeared to me that there was a tract of land situated between the Blue Mountains and the River Hastings, which would be very eligible from the goodness of the soil and the convenience of water carriage for the particular object of the Company. It will of course be necessary, previous to the allotment of the grant, that the Surveyor-General should complete a survey of the country, and as it is probable that the tract to which I have alluded may prove particularly suited for agricultural purposes, I am to desire that no delay may occur in the commencement of the survey in question, as it is desirable that the agent should be put in possession of the grant as soon as possible after the situation has been decided upon.

As the number of convicts that will be required by the Company will tend to decrease most materially the great expenditure which the maintenance annually causes to the public if retained on the hands

hands of the Government, I have to desire that you will pay attention to those applications for convicts that you may receive from the persons who are authorised to act on the part of the Company, at the same time you will not consider yourself as called upon to part with those convicts whose services may be absolutely necessary for the exigent purposes of Government, or to deny to private settlers that average accommodation of convict labour which they have been in the habit of receiving, and if you should ever have reason to believe that all the convicts will be so disposed of, you will take care to apprise His Majesty's Government at the earliest period of the probability of that contingency.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

No. 4.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Brisbane.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 April, 1825.

My despatch No. 20, of the 13th July last, will already have informed you of the formation of the Australian Agricultural Company, and of the terms upon which it has been considered expedient to give encouragement to this association. I have now the honor to inform you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to the said Company, dated the 1st November last, for the purpose of enabling them to hold lands, &c., in New South Wales, and for other purposes therein stated, and I herewith enclose to you a copy of the same, duly verified upon oath before one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, in order that it may be enrolled in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, according to the provisions required by the Act of the 5th George 4th, Cap. 86, section 3. As the charter itself specifies the terms under which the grant is to be made, and the conditions respecting the levy or redemption of quit rents, the employment of convicts, and the alienation of any of the land on the part of the Company at any future period, it will be unnecessary for me to detail them in this despatch. I have only, therefore, to direct your attention to the concluding declaration, and to desire that you will take especial care that in all grants which may be made to the Company, in pursuance of a warrant under His Majesty's sign manual, the Company be expressly bound to observe and perform the several conditions, provisions, and restrictions enforced upon them by the terms of the charter. Mr. Robert Dawson has been appointed the agent of the Company, to whom you will afford every reasonable facility in prosecuting the objects with which he is proceeding to the Colony.

He will lose no time after his arrival in examining the tract of country which may be considered most eligible for the proposed undertaking; and I have to desire that as soon as the situation has been fixed upon for the proposed establishment that you will make the same known to me, in order that I may take the necessary measures for carrying into immediate effect the gracious intentions of His Majesty, by submitting a warrant for the royal signature, in pursuance of which a grant of land may be made to the Company upon the conditions specified in the charter.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

No. 5.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Brisbane.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 May, 1825.

In reference to my letters of the 13th July, 1824, and the 17th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the written proposals which were laid before me on the 22nd May, 1824, by the persons who had then associated themselves together to form the Australian Agricultural Company.

These proposals were subsequently approved by me on His Majesty's behalf.

I have on the present occasion to direct your particular attention to the 8th and 9th articles of these proposals, from which you will perceive that the Company is to receive a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land, and that, within the limits defined in the 9th article, the agents of the Company are to select the lands to be comprised in that grant, provided that the whole be taken in one distinct and continuous location.

Mr. Dawson, the general agent of the Company (the gentleman whom I have introduced to your notice in my despatch of the 17th April), will at the earliest practical period transmit to you a written notice, signed by himself and attested by two credible witnesses, in which he will point out, with all convenient precision, what are the particular lands which the Company propose to accept. Upon receiving this notice you will instruct the Surveyor-General to repair to the place thus selected, and, in concurrence with Mr. Dawson, to make as full and accurate a survey of this tract of country as may be possible. In carrying this instruction into effect it will be the duty of the Surveyor-General to avail himself of all natural landmarks which may best contribute to define permanently and with precision the limits of the Company's territory. Considering the importance of preventing all uncertainty upon this subject, the Surveyor-General will not be precluded from making a small addition to the district selected by the Company, if it be necessary for preserving a well-defined natural boundary. In the absence of conspicuous natural objects, such artificial landmarks must be substituted as may be best adapted to answer the same purposes.

The Surveyor-General and the general agent of the Company will then concur in drawing up a report, addressed to yourself, in which they will describe with the utmost possible exactness the tract of country to be granted to the Company, especially enumerating all landmarks, whether natural or artificial, by which the limits of the grant can be most clearly ascertained. This report being signed in duplicate by the Surveyor-General and the Company's agent, and attested by two witnesses, you will lose no time in transmitting one copy of that instrument to me, in order that I may submit to the King a warrant for his signature, authorising you to pass the grant under the great seal of the Colony.

Immediately upon receiving the report from the Surveyor-General and the Company's agent, you will grant to the Company a written license for the occupation of the land described in it, and you will take care that possession of those lands be delivered to the Company's general agent in the most public manner, and with such solemnities as may most conveniently be adopted for perpetuating the memory of that transaction.

If

If instead of receiving a grant of the whole of these lands in one continuous and unbroken tract the Company's general agent should make a written application for receiving two distinct tracts of land, you will be at liberty to carry these instructions into effect with that variation, unless you should be of opinion that any serious inconvenience is to be apprehended from such a deviation from the original plan.

The Company having requested to be allowed to purchase a small tract of land on the banks of the Coal River for the erection of quays and other buildings where cattle and other articles may be shipped or landed, or receive a temporary shelter, you will permit the general agent to purchase on the Company's behalf any tract of land on the banks of the Coal River, not exceeding 2,000 acres in the whole, provided that the purchase be made upon the same terms in every respect, as if a private person were the purchaser.

In conclusion, I have to direct your attention to the circumstance that in carrying the written proposals into effect by the Act of Parliament and subsequent Charter, some modifications were introduced by the desire, or with the consent of the Company, upon all such points, therefore you will consider the written proposals as superseded by the Charter.

I have, &c.,
BATHURST.

[*Enclosure to foregoing proposals.*]

1. The Company to be incorporated by letters patent or Act of Parliament, according to the usual form.
2. The Charter or Act to be obtained if possible in the present Session of Parliament, and to regulate according to customary forms the proceedings of the Company at home.
3. The capital of the Company to be £1,000,000 sterling, divided into 10,000 shares of £100 each.
4. The present committee of management to form the first court of directors and auditors, but at the expiration of the fifth year one sixth of the number to go out by rotation.
5. The directors going out by rotation to be re-eligible.
6. The qualification of a director to be fifty shares.
7. That no rival incorporation or joint-stock company with similar objects shall be established in New South Wales for twenty years, it being however expressly understood that no other exclusive privileges and no peculiar jurisdiction in the Colony are desired.
8. That a grant of land to the extent of 1,000,000 acres shall be made to the Company, subject to such conditions as shall be hereafter determined.
9. That the agents of the Company shall be permitted (subject to the public convenience, and not interfering with private rights) to select the situation of the proposed grant, either between the Blue Mountains and the river Hastings, or in the country recently explored between Lakes George and Bathurst, or in the interior westward of the Blue Mountains.
10. But the primary object of the Company being the production of fine merino wool as an article of export to Great Britain, they propose to purchase in the Colony such flocks of sheep as can be procured of good quality, and to increase and improve them by importations of the purest race from Spain and the electoral dominions of the King of Saxony.
11. The Company engage to erect suitable houses and other buildings upon the lands granted to them.
12. To send out free and experienced persons as agents and overseers, and to employ the convicts under their superintendence and direction.
13. That the shepherds and labouring men shall consist principally of convicts, and in this manner it is calculated that about 1,400 may be eventually employed, which will diminish the Government expenditure to the extent of £30,800 annually.
14. To employ those men under such discipline and regulations as may best conduce to the great object of Government in establishing and continuing the punishment of transportation.
15. To send from Europe persons skilled in the management of merino sheep and in the mode of assorting and preparing the fleeces for the London market. To afford also facilities to the diffusion of this useful knowledge throughout the Colony.
16. To promote (subordinate to the raising of fine wool) the cultivation of the olive, vine, and such productions as may appear best adapted to the climate and soil, and with this view to send from France, Italy, or Germany some families skilled in the management of olive grounds and vineyards.
17. To encourage and assist, as far as may be found practicable, the emigration of useful settlers and female servants.
18. To promote to the utmost of their power the system of rural industry directed by His Majesty's Government (on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Inquiry), as being best adapted to the state and circumstances of the Colony, and to diffuse the knowledge and practice of it amongst all classes of the inhabitants.

Quit rents.

A quit rent, being 30s. per cent. on the estimated value of 1,000,000 acres at 2s. per acre, would amount to £1,500, the sum necessary to redeem that quit rent at twenty years' purchase would be £30,000. But as this grant will be in one continuous location, it is probable that one-fourth of it will consist of land which would be objected in the case of a grant to a private individual, and therefore the quit rent to be demanded in this case shall not be raised on more than 750,000 acres.

The quit rent to be raised by the Company will thus be reduced to £1,125 per year, which, at twenty years' purchase, may be redeemed for £22,500. But as it is calculated that the operations of this Company will ultimately require the services of 1,400 convicts, there will be no objection to provide that at the termination of the first five years, the quit rents (which, under the regulations affecting grants of land will then first become due) shall not be demandable provided that 600 convicts are at that time maintained by the Company, nor at the end of ten years provided 1,000 convicts, nor at the end of fourteen years, provided that 1,400 convicts are then maintained by the Company.

And whenever £100,000 shall be actually saved to the public by the maintenance of convicts (calculating expense of each convict to the Government at £20 per annum), the quit rent of £1,125 shall be considered to be redeemed by the Company, and shall not be again demanded.

Approved by the General Committee,—

JOHN SMITH,
Chairman.

London, 22 May, 1824.

No. 6.

Précis of Charter.

Précis of the Charter of the Australian Agricultural Company.

- 1st. Grant not to be passed until His Majesty's warrant has been obtained.
- 2nd. The land to be valued at 1s. 6d. per acre, paying a quit rent of 30s. per £100.
- 3rd. Exemption of quit rent for five years from date of grant.
- 4th. Quit rent redeemable at twenty years' purchase.
- 5th. If quit rent be redeemed in part, payment of the remainder to be continued.
- 6th. One free superintendent to every fifty convicts.
- 7th. Lands not to be alienated for five years.
- 8th. Fifty thousand acres may be alienated when the Surveyor-General shall have reported to the Governor and Council that £10,000 has been expended in improvements, and so on upon every expenditure of £10,000 so reported.

Said

Said report to be enrolled in the Supreme Court.

Land may be alienated upon the especial license of the Secretary of State.

Every grant or conveyances of land to be null and void except the same refer to the Surveyor-General's report, or Secretary of State's license, as the case may be.

9th. Quit rent to be collected until the expiration of ten years from the date of grant, and the arrears then due to be remitted should it appear that the Company have maintained 600 convicts for the greater part of the latter five years.

10th. Quit rents accruing for the third period of five years to be remitted if 1,000 convicts have been maintained.

11th. Quit rents for the following four years to be remitted if 1,400 convicts have been maintained.

12th. If after twenty years the Treasury shall have been exonerated from a charge equal to £100,000, all payment of quit rent shall cease.

No. 7.

Minute by Governor Darling.

Australian Agricultural Company.

23 February, 1826.

In reference to Mr. Robert Dawson's letter of the 17th instant, requesting on the part of the Australian Agricultural Company, a ticket of occupation of the lands selected for the Company, the duplicates of the Secretary of State's despatches as per margin,* with their respective enclosures, are forwarded herewith, in order that the instructions therein contained may be carried into effect.

It will be seen at page 5 of the despatch, No. 31, that the Surveyor-General and Company's agent are required to draw up a report describing with the utmost possible accuracy the tract of country to be granted; and that the possession of the lands is then to be delivered up to the agent in the most public manner, and with such solemnities as may be most conveniently adopted for perpetuating the memory of that transaction.

Let Mr. Dawson be informed accordingly, and ascertain from the Surveyor-General what rule has generally been observed with respect to making grants of the smaller islands.

The question respecting the military post will be hereafter determined, when the general arrangements are taken into consideration.

R. DARLING.

N.B.—The original copy of the charter has been transmitted to the Chief Justice in order to its being registered in the Supreme Court, as directed by the Secretary of State.—R.D.

No. 8.

Mr. R. Dawson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 28 July, 1826.

Having determined to take a portion if not the whole of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant on the north shores of this harbour, including the spot on which the Company's establishment has been formed, as well as a considerable portion, if not the whole of the unlocated land on the west or opposite side of the river called Karuer, extending as low as and probably beyond the confluence of Williams and Hunter Rivers, I have to request that you will be pleased to notify my intention to His Excellency the Governor, in order that the Surveyor-General may receive from His Excellency the requisite instructions to cause this district of country to be surveyed as early as may be convenient, it being impossible for me to define the exact boundaries and extent of any land I intend to take until this is completed.

In causing this notice to be attested by two witnesses I have followed that part of Earl Bathurst's instructions on the subject of the grant to the Company, and as soon as the Surveyor-General, under his Excellency's instructions, can make it convenient to send some person to survey the land, I shall be ready to attend him, and to point out generally the quarter in which I am desirous of taking it, as I have before proposed.

Witnesses:—

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

J. G. DAWSON.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT DAWSON.

I shall be glad to see Mr. Oxley *re* this on Wednesday.—R.D. See letter to the Surveyor-General dated 17th August; also to Mr. Dawson, 17th August, 1826. Reply N. 26-5,675, and 26-6,078.

No. 9.

The Colonial Secretary to Mr. R. Dawson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 17 August, 1826.

I have received and communicated to his Excellency the Governor your letter of the 28th ultimo, stating that you have determined to take a portion, if not the whole, of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant on the north shore of Port Stephens, including the spot on which the Company's establishment has been formed, as well as a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the unlocated land on the west or opposite side of the river called Karuer, extending as low as, and probably beyond, the confluence on Williams and Hunter Rivers.

In return, I am directed to inform you that it is not judged advisable by His Excellency to extend the limits of the land to be allotted to the Australian Agricultural Company so low as the confluence of the Williams and Hunter Rivers; but His Excellency has no objection to the Company's southern boundary

* 17th April, No. 28; 18th May, No. 31.

boundary extending from the most western part of Port Stephens directly west, to Williams' River, provided the line so drawn does not interfere with any land already allotted to a settler.

I am further directed to inform you that the Surveyor-General is instructed to proceed to Port Stephens for the purpose of joining you in making a full and accurate survey of the land selected by you, and transmitting a report thereon to His Excellency, agreeably to the directions of His Majesty's Secretary of State.

I have, &c.

ALEXR. MACLEAY.

No. 10.

The Colonial Secretary to Mr. R. Dawson.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 21 August, 1826.

In transmitting to you the accompanying papers, relative to certain grants of land intended to be made to Messrs. Shortt and Cromarty, at Port Stephens, and which now appear to be included in the grant to the Australian Agricultural Company, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that His Excellency expects that you will on the part of the company, settle the claims of these parties.

I have, &c.

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 11.

Mr. R. Dawson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 2 September, 1826.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st of August, and also the accompanying papers upon the subject of Messrs. Shortt and Cromarty's possession of lands on the western banks of the river Karuah.

To His Excellency's request that I will on the part of the company, settle the claims of Messrs. Shortt and Cromarty, I beg to say in answer that I shall have no objection to settle every reasonable claim they may make for the expense of falling, cultivating, and planting the land, and also for the erection of huts upon it. That His Excellency may not be deceived as to the extent to which they can in reason make claims. I refer you to enclosed statement of the quantity of land cleared and cultivated by Mr. Cromarty, and as measured by the company's surveyor, Mr. Armstrong, this day.

Mr. Shortt has never fallen a tree, nor has anything been done to mark the spot where proposed to take his grants.

No other person than Mr. Cromarty has taken possession of any land up the Karuah, as far as I have been able to learn and the few acres which he has occupied have never been ploughed, stumped, or enclosed.

I have, &c.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Give me the applications of Messrs. Shortt and Cromarty. It now appears that there are settlers on the west bank of the river Kurear or Karuah, which appeared to me to be the proper boundary of the company's lands. The claim of these gentlemen must be very trifling—the amount must be ascertained in order to its being paid by Mr. Dawson—and they must receive other land.—R.D., 15. Inform Mr. Shortt of this.—MR. SHORTT, 16/9/26.

[Enclosure.]

F. Shortt,
Wm. Cromarty,

Quantity of land cleared at the river Karuah, by Mr. Cromarty:—

	a.	r.	p.
Cultivated with the hoe and sown with wheat	2	3	25
Timber fallen and ground hoed, but not sown	0	2	7
Timber fallen with brush partially left	2	1	0
	5	2	32

JNO. ARMSTRONG,

Surveyor to the Australian Agricultural Company.

2nd September, 1826.

No. 12.

Mr. R. Dawson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 September, 1826.

In your letter of the 17th August, on the subject of the land to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, I received enclosed copies of a communication from the Surveyor-General to His Excellency the Governor relative to a claim on the part of Mr. Cromarty to certain lands lying on the west banks of the river Karuah, within the proposed boundary of the grant to be made to the Company at Port Stephens.

By the communication above alluded to I find that Mr. Cromarty had only a conditional grant of the land in question, and His Excellency having, in your letter to me of the 17th August, requested me to settle the claims of Mr. Cromarty, I was led to conclude that he would not be permitted to occupy the land in question.

I learn, however, that Mr. Cromarty has since proceeded to Port Stephens with his family and stock for the purpose of establishing himself there. I beg, therefore, to be informed whether I am to consider him as an intruder, or whether I have misunderstood His Excellency's request relative to the settlements of Mr. Cromarty's claims for labour performed on the land during his occupation of it.

It

It is most desirable that the Company's grant should not be interfered with in that quarter by any settlers whatever if it can be avoided, and if, therefore, as I presume it is His Excellency's intention not to permit Mr. Cromarty to take his grant there, I shall be much obliged by His Excellency causing his intentions to be made known to him.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT DAWSON.

Have you not written to Mr. Cromarty on the subject. If not, do so, according to my former memorandum. Let me see the letter to Mr. Shortt. Write a letter to Mr. Cromarty to the same effect. 9/10/26.

No. 13.

Mr. R. Dawson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 24 November, 1827.

As it is important that the boundaries of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant should be defined as early as convenient, I beg to acquaint you, for His Excellency's information, that I am ready to enter into a final arrangement relative to them on the spot whenever His Excellency may please to appoint the proper officers to meet me.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT DAWSON, J.P.

This should not be delayed. Pray see Mr. Oxley on his coming to town on Monday next, and let some arrangement be made for what is necessary to be done, as it is impossible that Mr. Oxley can go to Port Stephens in his present state of health. Mr. Oxley is now unfit to go on the service.

No. 14.

Mr. W. Barton to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 February, 1828.

I beg to request, on the part of the Committee of the Australian Agricultural Company, that you will be pleased to procure the sanction of His Excellency the Governor that Major Mitchell may be authorised to deliver the plan of the outline of the company's grant to their surveyor, in order that a copy may be prepared for the information of the Court of Directors in England, and I am further to add that the said plan shall be returned in the course of a few days.

I am, &c.,

W. BARTON,

Secretary to the Committee.

Cannot be sent at present.—5/3/28.

Mr. Barton informed accordingly.

No. 15.

Governor Darling to The Colonial Secretary.

Government House, 27 June, 1828.

THE accompanying report of the Surveyor-General and the Agent of the Australian Agricultural Company, is annexed, in order that the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's despatch, dated the 18th May, 1825, No. 31, may be carried into effect, viz. :—"Immediately upon receiving the report from the Surveyor-General and the company's Agent, you will grant to the company a written license for the occupation of the land described in it; and you will take care that possession of these lands be delivered to the company's general Agent, in the most public manner, and with such solemnities as may most conveniently be adopted for perpetuating the memory of that transaction."

Let a Government order be prepared, making the necessary notification of the transfer of the land, described in the enclosed report, for the purpose of being published in the *Gazette*, so as to record in the most formal manner the particulars of the transfer. It will consequently be necessary that the order contain a copy of the accompanying report.

A copy of the Charter granted to the Australian Agricultural Company is annexed, with a view to its being duly registered in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

R. DARLING.

No. 16.

Mr. J. Bowman to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

His Majesty's General Hospital, Sydney, 14 July, 1828.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to the Committee of the Australian Agricultural Company, which in the absence of the other members of the Committee, I submit to Mr. Macarthur who has now the direction of the company's affairs at Port Stephens, and beg to acquaint you that gentleman will immediately communicate with His Excellency the Governor, on this subject.

I have, &c.,

J. BOWMAN.

Immediate—Memo. It will be necessary to write to the Committee of the Australian Agricultural Company to signify my desire to deliver over to the company, the land granted to them at Port Stephens. That it is my intention to appoint commissioners for the purpose, and I request to be informed who I am to consider as the General Agent the person to whom I am desired to deliver possession of the land.—R.D., 18th July.

Better post this letter under cover to Dr. Bowman.

Acknowledge and acquaint him, I wish to be informed officially, who is the accredited representative of the company in the Colony, as my instructions from the Secretary of State, speak only of the general agent, Mr. Dawson, who has signed the report respecting the company's grant together with the late Surveyor-General as required by the Secretary of State. It is, therefore, necessary I should

be

be informed, under present circumstances, who is authorised by the company to take the management of their concern.—R.D.

Let me have this with a copy of the letter of the 18th. I want this officially, but I recollect having seen an instrument authorising the commission, I think to act, and as I have it not, it may have been sent to Mr. Macarthur. I thought it had been given to you. I think it was from their Secretary. Pray look again.—D.

No. 17.

The Colonial Secretary to The Committee of the Australian Agricultural Company.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 18 July, 1828.

The Governor being desirous of delivering over to the Australian Agricultural Company the land granted to them at Port Stephens, I am directed to inform you that he intends to appoint commissioners for the purpose; and to request, therefore, that you will let me know, for his information, who is to be considered as the company's general agent, the person to whom His Excellency is instructed to deliver possession of the land.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 18.

Mr. John Macarthur to Governor Darling.

My Dear Sir,

Saturday, 19 July, 1828.

I postponed answering Your Excellency's note last evening, that I might have more time to consider its contents. Placed in a most embarrassing situation by untoward events, which had not been foreseen, and could not be controlled, I must beg to decline taking any part in the intended ceremony of delivering formal possession of the land, which has been marked for the Australian Agricultural Company. [I have been induced to come to this determination from positive proof that the company's interest has been wilfully sacrificed by their agent, Mr. Dawson, in making the river Manning one boundary of the grant, with a view of securing for himself and junct of artful intriguers, a large tract of land of the richest quality, which the company's land surveyor was employed at a great expense to the company to explore and accurately survey, whilst no pains were taken to survey the land which Mr. Dawson consented to receive for the company.]

Since their officers have been under my direction, the surveyor has been employed in examining the interior of the proposed grant, but from various causes of obstruction, arising from the broken and nearly impracticable state of an unexplored wilderness, this undertaking advanced very slowly; sufficient, however, has been already ascertained to create an apprehension that at least two-thirds of the land which Your Excellency proposes to surrender, is either barren or nearly inaccessible, and that the allowance made by the late Surveyor-General for waste land is very insufficient.

Persuaded that it is the wish of Your Excellency to carry into effect the instructions of His Majesty's Government on a liberal and just principle, I would beg to press upon your consideration the expediency of postponing the formal surrender of the grant until the quality and usefulness of the land which has been chosen can be ascertained.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACARTHUR.

No. 19.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 14 February, 1831.

Referring to my letter of the 15th December, informing you that His Excellency the Governor intended to bring yours of 1st, requesting His Excellency's sanction on the following points, relative to the coal mines authorised to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, under the consideration of the Executive Council:—

- (1) To sink a pit, and to erect a steam engine, about 100 yards from the western boundary of the proposed town allotments of Newcastle.
- (2) To be allowed to work the coal under any of the unlocated parts in that neighbourhood, including, if requisite, the bed of the river.
- (3) To work the coal which lies under the intended town.
- (4) To be allowed a liberal water frontage somewhere abreast of the spot selected for the site of the steam engine and shaft.

I have now the honor, by the direction of the Governor, to inform you that the subject has accordingly been submitted to the Council, who saw no objection to a compliance with either of the above proposals, and that His Excellency has therefore been pleased to sanction the same, on the condition, however, that if you work any of the seams of coal under the intended town, above the one at present in use, it must not be at less depth than 100 feet from the surface, otherwise the safety of the town and inhabitants will be endangered.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 20.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1831.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that you will allow Sir Edward Parry and Mr. Sempell to examine the maps of the Colony, in your office, and particularly of the unlocated lands lying to the west and north-west of the Australian Agricultural Company's land.

I have, &c.,

T. C. HARRINGTON

(For the Colonial Secretary).

No. 21.

No. 21.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 February, 1831.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, addressed to the Private Secretary, Colonel Dumaresq, I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you, in reply to the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of that communication, that the Surveyor-General has been instructed to permit yourself and Mr. H. C. Sempill to examine the maps of the Colony, and particularly of the unlocated lands lying to the west and north-west of the land of the Australian Agricultural Company, and that the Land Board have been instructed to assign two carpenters and a blacksmith to the company as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 22.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 March, 1831.

His Excellency the Governor has received and laid before the Executive Council your memorandum dated the 21st ultimo, proposing the following arrangements relative to the lands to be held under grant or lease by the Australian Agricultural Company, viz. :—

1. That the company shall give up so much of the land heretofore considered as their grant as is situated to the eastward of the line described in your memorandum.
2. That the company shall retain the remainder of the original grant, computed to amount to about 715½ square miles, or 457,920 acres.
3. That the company decline taking the land situated to the north of the river Manning, more recently reserved for their examination.
4. That for the purpose of enabling you to select the remainder of the land to be granted to the company you shall be put in possession of all information in the Surveyor-General's Office relating to that portion of the Colony lying to the west and north-west of the company's present estate, especially Liverpool Plains, the river Goulburn, and the country situated between these and the Company's grant.
5. That the company shall be allowed to rent certain parts specified in your memorandum of the clergy and school reserve, adjoining their present estate.

In reply, I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that there will be no objection on the part of this Government to a compliance with your first, second, third, and fourth proposals, and that the necessary instructions have accordingly been given to the Surveyor-General.

With respect to the arrangement suggested for renting certain parts of the clergy and school reserve, I do myself the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Commissioners for managing the affairs of the church corporation which has received His Excellency's approval, and in which it is stated, for the reasons therein given, that the Commissioners see no objection to your occupying a part of their reserve, to the extent of five parishes, on behalf of the company, provided that the lands to be rented be selected in one continued tract.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 23.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 April, 1831.

The commissioners for managing the affairs of the Australian Agricultural Company, having requested permission to fence in a paddock of 100 or 150 acres, situated about a quarter of a mile to the southward of the company's coal pit, and which he stated must necessarily be included in their intended coal grant, I have the honor to request that you will report if there be any objection to the making of the paddock in question.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 24.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28 April, 1831.

With reference to your memorandum of the 23th February last, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order that the Australian Agricultural Company shall be allowed two allotments of ground in the town of Newcastle for the purpose of erecting buildings, &c., as requested by you.

You will, therefore, have the goodness to make your selection, and notify the same to the Surveyor-General, who has been duly instructed, in order that it may be finally approved.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 25.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 April, 1831.

I have the honor, by the direction of the Governor, to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to order that the Australian Agricultural Company shall be allowed two separate allotments of land in the town of Newcastle for the purpose of erecting buildings, &c.

Sir Edward Parry has accordingly been requested to notify to you, the selection, he may make, when you will have the goodness to include the same in your abstract of allotments for approval.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 26.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5 May, 1831.

Referring to your letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 31-132, reporting that there appeared no objection to the application of Sir Edward Parry for permission to fence as a paddock 150 acres of land to the southward of the Australian Agricultural Company's coal pit at Newcastle being complied with, but recommending that an assistant surveyor should first mark off the ground, I have the honor, by direction of the Governor, to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to order that Sir Edward Parry shall be allowed to fence in the above quantity in the situation mentioned, and to request that you will have the goodness to have the land marked off as you suggest.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 27.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 30 January, 1832.

With reference to my letter addressed to you on the 4th of October last, on the subject of the water frontage and town allotments proposed to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, at Newcastle, I have now to request the favour of an early answer to that communication, as the further operations of the company are waiting for the determination of His Majesty's Government on this subject.

And as the portion of ground above mentioned will require to be marked out by a surveyor, I beg to suggest that it would be a saving of time if the surveyor to be so employed were also to be directed to mark out in some permanent manner the whole of the 1,500 acres (corresponding with the 300 yards of water frontage) which it is my wish to take for the company in their present location, the selection of the other 500 acres (with its proportion of water frontage) to be reserved for further consideration.

I have, &c.,
E. PARRY,
Commissioner to the Company.

No. 28.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 5 May, 1832.

Adverting to the arrangements made between His Majesty's Government and the Australian Agricultural Company, respecting the final selection of the company's grant of land in New South Wales, and more especially with reference to the documents noted in the margin,* I have now the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that, in conformity with those arrangements, I have at length, after much exertion, and with great expense to the company, succeeded in selecting two locations in the interior of the country, which, though at an inconvenient distance from their original grant and present establishment at Port Stephens, I consider the only selection which can be made in any degree fit for the company's purpose, in the unlocated parts of the Colony.

For a description of the two locations in question, comprising about 249,600 acres and 300,160 acres respectively, or about 549,760 acres in the whole, I beg leave to refer His Excellency to the accompanying map by Mr. Dangar, the company's surveyor, and the specification inserted therein.

It being of vital importance to the interests of the company (principally on account of the very large addition to their flocks, expected this year) that they should, with as little delay as possible, be put in possession of their land, I beg you will do me the honor to lay this communication before the Governor as early as convenient, together with my earnest request that His Excellency will be pleased to direct immediate steps to be taken for the final decision of the company's grant.

With a view to expedite the final settlement of this business, by affording His Majesty's Government any further information that may be required on the part of the company, it is my intention to proceed to Sydney very shortly, and shall hope to be allowed the honor of waiting upon His Excellency in a few days after your receipt of this communication.

I have, &c.,
ED. PARRY,
Commissioner to the Australian Agricultural Company.

Mr. Duncombe,—I wish you could get from the secretary the plan by Dangar of the first selection made by the company, that it may be compared with White's work; it was sent lately with my report on Sir E. Parry's selection.—Th. M.

Received the within requested plan.—H. HALLORAN.

If the map alluded to in this letter is with you (it never came to me) let the Surveyor-General have it, with directions to make such observations as strike him upon Sir Ed. Parry's selection.—R.B., 26/5/32.

Hon. Alex. M'Leay, Surveyor-General, 28/5/32.

Australian Agricultural Company,—Mr. Macleay has got Sir Edward Parry's last communication upon the subject of the additional location upon which the Governor has to minute his decision.—B.B., 5/6/32. Surveyor-General, 8 June, 1832.

Having seen Sir Edward Parry and the Surveyor-General on the subject of these locations the latter is to be instructed to send a surveyor of his Department, in company with one appointed by Sir Edward Parry, to sketch the mountain range to the northward of Peel's River from its source to its junction with the Meurindie, as pointed out to the Surveyor-General, at the conference held with Sir Edward Parry on the subject and to take the contents between that range and the river. The proposed location at the head of the Liverpool Plains is inadmissible, as its occupation in the manner proposed would render an immense tract of country nearly useless to other settlers. It is unnecessary to write to Sir Edward Parry on this subject until the return of the surveyors.—R.B., 6/6/32

*1. Sir George Murray's despatch (No. 23) to His Excellency General Darling, dated 21st April, 1830.

2. Sir Edward Parry's memorandum, addressed to His Majesty's Colonial Government, 21st February, 1831.

3. Mr. Macleay's letter in reply to the foregoing, dated 3rd March, 1831.

No. 29.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28 May, 1832.

3rd March, 1831.

I have the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, which was addressed to Sir Edward Parry, in reply to one received from him respecting a proposed alteration in the Australian Agricultural Company's lands, but which does not appear to have been communicated to you at the time.

5th May, 1832.

Two originals to be returned.

I am also directed to transmit to you the enclosed letter from Sir Edward Parry, together with the map therein alluded to, describing the lands which the company are desirous of obtaining, and to request that you will favour me at your earliest convenience, with such observations as may occur to you, upon the selection made.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 30.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 31 May, 1832.

Original return. See Nos. 22 and 28.

I have had the honor to receive your letter No. 32-470, dated 28th instant, which was accompanied by a copy of your letter to Sir Edward Parry, of 3rd March, and one from the same gentleman, dated 5th May, 1832, with a map therein alluded, describing lands which the Australian Agricultural Company are desirous of obtaining, and on which selection you request me to submit any observations which may occur to me.

Government Order No. 50, 14th October, 1829.

I have, therefore, the honor to observe that the land selected lies altogether beyond, or on the interior side of the Liverpool Range, and the limits of the Colony of New South Wales, as these were described with a view to limit the selections of settlers in the year 1829, and that the land appears to me to be chosen, even on so large a scale, with a view to monopolise the heads of streams, good lands, and river frontages, in a manner in which settlers on a small scale are not permitted by the regulations, to take their grants. By the possession of two such tracts so situated, I beg to observe that the company would command all the intervening and lower country between the Dividing Range and Peel's River or Mulucrindi as exclusively as if they had full possession thereof, a tract containing about 1,600 square miles more than what is actually selected.

The numerous stock stations marked on the map show how distressing such a monopoly would be to the colonists, who during the late dry seasons were enabled to preserve their flocks only by resorting to these interior plains, while the non-extension of the Colony would still prevent them from obtaining possession even of the intermediate parts.

I would submit that under such circumstances a large selection of land in an extensive country where none else can attain any, is tantamount to the possession of the whole, at least as far as relates to grazing.

I would also observe, supposing that country open to the company for selection, that if no monopoly were intended, it would be more convenient to them to have the lands in one tract, and that instead of cutting off the heads of the streams on the southern part of Liverpool Plains, by the detached large parallelogram A, B, C, D, and taking another tract at a distance to the eastward, E, G, H, I, K; the whole might have been chosen together, as the land on the eastern bank of Peel's River would be equally available adjoining the tract selected on the western bank of that river (F, G, H, I, K), and the whole would lie nearer to the sea, and the present grant of the company.

To this tract, I am of opinion that a road might be made uniting it with the grant on the coast, so that the distance would not be half what it would be to travel from their coast grant up the valley of the Hunter by the usual route to Liverpool Plains.

I have also the honor to suggest that such extensive grants in any country should be bounded by great natural lines, such as mountain ranges or rivers, the company not being likely to enclose to such an extent, for it was found extremely difficult to run the straight lines for the interior boundary of their present grant across ravines, steep sides of rocky ranges, &c., while the ignorance of neighbours respecting the precise boundaries, when no regard is had to such features, is likely to keep the country in a desert state for many miles beyond.

I have, &c.,

S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor-General.

No. 30½.

Sir Edward Parry to Governor Bourke.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 15 June, 1832.

The question relative to the lands to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, which formed the principal subject of the conference with your Excellency on the 4th of the present month, is of such vital importance to their interests that it becomes my duty once more to draw Your Excellency's attention to some of the leading features of this case, and, at the same time, in order to obviate the possibility of future misapprehension, to place upon record my views respecting it. This I shall endeavour to do in the communication which I have now the honor of making to your Excellency.

2nd. For this purpose it will be necessary first to recapitulate briefly the circumstances which have led to my selection of those portions of land which, most unhappily for the company's interests, your Excellency has declined granting to them.

3rd. I need not inform Your Excellency that in the original selection of the company's grant so little pains were taken to survey the land that a very slight actual examination rendered it all but certain that it was unfit for the purposes of the company.

4th. This fact having been represented to His Majesty's Home Government, the latter could not fail to perceive that the intentions and hopes of the company must be altogether frustrated unless some relief

relief were afforded to them in this unlooked-for dilemma; and accordingly, just before I left England to proceed to this country, in July, 1829, the Secretary of State consented to allow the Company to exchange a portion of their original selection to a certain specified extent.

5th. In accordance with this permission, a demi-official communication to that effect was then made to General Darling, and this was afterwards followed up by Sir George Murray's despatch (No. 23), dated the 21st of April, 1830, conveying to the Governor the final instructions of His Majesty's Government on the subject.

6th. Some time before the receipt of this latter communication, however, I had, in the beginning of June, 1830, personally commenced an examination of the unexplored parts of the original grant, accompanied by Mr. Armstrong, one of the company's surveyors, and by the superintendent of their flocks.

7th. In the same month, Mr. Dangar, another surveyor (who had lately arrived from England for the express purpose of assisting me in the new selections) was despatched to survey the lands to the north of the Manning River, a considerable tract of country, which was for a short time expressly reserved by the Government for examination by the company.

8th. At the same time various minor excursions were made upon the original grant by other officers of the company's establishment to enable me to complete without delay its final examination.

9th. The result of these journeys accorded but too well with the previous accounts, and no doubt could any longer exist of the absolute necessity of relinquishing a very large portion of the first selection.

10th. Mr. Dangar, having continued his survey till his resources were expended, returned for a fresh supply, and, after thus far finishing his maps, he again set out, in September, 1830, to complete the examination of the whole tract north of the Manning.

11th. Having cherished a sanguine hope that this tract, so advantageous in point of locality, would prove favourable to the company's purposes, I was greatly disappointed in finding it quite the reverse, the proportion of available land being as small as in the original grant.

12th. Mr. Dangar was next employed from the month of November, 1830, till April, 1831, in surveying and completing his maps of the clergy and school reserve, adjoining the company's estate, with reference to certain conditions relative to the leasing by the company of a portion of that reserve.

13th. In March and April, 1831, I despatched Dr. Nisbet, accompanied by the superintendent of the company's flocks, to penetrate through the mountainous country to the westward of the same reserve, which they did to a considerable distance, but without the smallest success in the discovery of available land.

14th. On the 21st of February, 1831, after a personal communication with the Governor, on the subject of the company's lands, I drew up, by His Excellency's desire, and submitted to the Government a memorandum, stating, among other things, the quantity and situation of the original grant, which I proposed to relinquish on the part of the company reporting that the land to the north of the Manning was unfit for the purpose of the company, and requesting with a view to my further selection "to be put in possession of all information of this nature in the Surveyor-General's Office as related to that portion of the Colony lying to the westward and north-westward of the company's present estate, especially Liverpool and Goulburn* Plains, and the country situated between these and the company's grant."

15th. His Majesty's Government having immediately acceded to all these proposals, I applied without delay at the Surveyor-General's office, where, with no small difficulty, I procured from some inferior person, a sight of the only map (as he told me), which he was authorised to show. This map was entirely devoid of information relative to the country north-westward of the company's estate, nor did it even contain the paper on which Liverpool Plains ought to be.

16th. Subsequent inquiries were attended with no better success, and this was the result of the "instructions given to the Surveyor-General" to put me in possession of all his information relative to the lands in question.

17th. Having thus failed to obtain information where it was usual for grantees to seek it, I fitted out another exploring party with a view to the discovery of suitable lands in the interior. Early in July, 1831, I despatched Dr. Nisbet and Mr. Dangar to the north-westward of the company's present grant, with instructions to endeavour to penetrate in that direction. Notwithstanding the discouraging prospect of range after range, which there presented itself, with extreme labour and a degree of enterprise which would have done credit to any object, these gentlemen succeeded in travelling westward up the Manning River, through as rugged a country as any in the known parts of this Colony, coming out over the Great Dividing Range upon the heads of Peel's River.

18th. Their resources being almost exhausted by this effort, they could only make a partial discovery of land in the last mentioned locality, and then travelling southward crossed the Liverpool Range to "Segenhoc," whence having obtained fresh supplies, they traversed with great difficulty the rough and useless country immediately westward of the company's estate. Of this latter tract I laid before Your Excellency a map by Mr. Dangar at the late conference.

19th. The maps of this labourious journey being completed, I again, in November, 1831, despatched Mr. Dangar to examine Liverpool Plains, the still more distant country bordering upon Peel's River, and even beyond the River Mowherindi.

20th. After an absence of ten weeks on this service, Mr. Dangar returned in January of the present year, reporting to me that he had at length succeeded in discovering some portions of land, which, though at a great and inconvenient distance, he considered more likely to suit the company than any other that could be found.

21st. On the 1st of March, a party under my own direction, accompanied by Mr. Dangar and the superintendent of the company's flocks, set out from Port Stephens to make a further examination of the country named by Mr. Dangar, and to enable me to decide for myself without delay whether I should make application for it on account of the company.

22nd. In the course of this journey, which occupied me six weeks, besides going over the former ground, our examination was carried a considerable distance higher up the Mowherindi, till it was discovered to divide into two branches. Then following Peel's River to its sources, I crossed the Great Dividing Range, and, with the hope of discovering a route which might serve for conducting stock from the company's estate, returned home by a new line across the mountainous country before mentioned.

* This error was not mine, but occurs in cross maps on the very spot I have since selected as the Peel's River location.

23rd. Being now satisfied that the Colony did not contain a tract of country so suitable as that which I had just visited, I completed the map without delay, and on the 5th of May, by my letter to the Colonial Secretary, applied to Your Excellency for permission to select for the company the two portions delineated in the map.

24th. On the 4th of the present month I had the honor of a conference with Your Excellency on this subject, in the course of which Your Excellency declined granting to the company that location which I was the most anxious to obtain, and proposed an enlargement of the other location, which, so far as my present information goes, would entirely render null and void the selections I have made.

It only remains for me to add at present, on this part of the subject, that these selections were the result of an examination, during nearly two years unremittingly, of more than three millions and a half of acres, and that the expense to the company has exceeded £1,600.

26th. I have been obliged to trouble Your Excellency with all these details in order to show that since the consent of His Majesty's Government to an exchange of the land was obtained, the company has lost no time and spared no expense in endeavouring to make their selections.

27th. The necessity for my making this clear to Your Excellency arises principally from the remark made to me by your Excellency that it was the fault of the company's own agents that the original selection was a bad one, and that the company must abide by the consequences, or to that effect.

28th. It is quite true that it was the company's own agents who committed this error, but I trust, Sir, you will excuse my remarking that I cannot perceive the justice of the inference which Your Excellency appeared to draw from this fact, namely, that the company's claims to a fresh selection of land upon the same principles as at first, are on that account weakened.

29th. If, indeed, this inference were admitted, what would become of the assurance of His Majesty's Secretary of State that he was "convinced that the company's just interests required some relaxation of the first arrangement," and that on this account he had consented to the exchange of a large portion of the original grant."

30th. For if these considerations and the permission founded upon them mean anything, I humbly conceive they imply that a just and liberal sense of the company's claims had induced His Majesty's Home Government to overlook with considerate indulgence the important error committed at the outset of this extensive undertaking, and that leave was therefore given to repair this error by making a fresh selection, to a certain limited extent indeed, but unshackled by any conditions except those directly specified.

31st. I repeat, therefore, that I know not how to admit what I understood to be Your Excellency's inference, which would, in fact, amount to this—that His Majesty's Government is no longer disposed to view this matter in the same just and considerate light as when the permission to exchange was granted; that this indulgence is to be contracted within some narrower and undefined limits, and, in short, that this first error is still to be visited upon the company by a refusal of what would originally have been considered their fair and reasonable claims.

32nd. On the contrary, I think it is obvious that if His Majesty's Government had determined on putting a nominal value of £5 upon every acre of land in this Colony, instead of as many shillings, this circumstance could not upon any principle of justice, affect the company's previously admitted claims; provided it could be shown that no time had been lost, and no exertion or expense spared by the Company's agent in making the allowed selections.

33rd. On these grounds then I would now respectfully submit to your Excellency's sense of justice whether I am not correct in considering that in whatever degree the decision of this question is influenced by the present views of the Government as to the value and disposal of the land in this Colony, instead of the views entertained when the exchange was consented to precisely in that degree will His Majesty's Government commit a breach of faith in their dealings with the Australian Agricultural Company.

34th. If then the company have a just claim to make their selections on the same principles as at first, that is, on the principle by which all their grants were then regulated, I must contend that no just reason exists for the decided objection raised against the company possessing any portion of one of the locations I had, with so much labour and expense selected for their grant.

35th. That your Excellency arrived at an opposite conclusion, in consequence of the representations of the Surveyor-General, that it would cut off all future settlers from Liverpool Plains, and occupy almost the only desirable tract of country in that neighbourhood, I am well aware. But the Surveyor-General entirely failed to prove the correctness of this sweeping assertion, and I may safely defy him to do so. On the contrary, it is quite evident to every impartial person who knows the country (which, to be sure, Major Mitchell does not) that there would still remain an immense tract of highly desirable country, and that Liverpool Plains to an extent so great that it has never yet been delineated, would be just as much open to future settlers as it is at this moment.

36th. If I am not correct in this conclusion why did not the Surveyor-General propose some other form and situation for a location for the company in that neighbourhood, instead of urging your Excellency to settle the matter by a simple refusal, and thus denying to the company the right of every ordinary settler to choose his grant in a good location, rather than in a bad one.

37th. With respect to the claims of those individuals, or as the Surveyor-General feelingly called them, those "poor people," whose cattle are now grazing on a portion of the lands which I selected for the company, I trust I need scarcely submit to your Excellency whether the just claims of a chartered company, with a capital of one million sterling, are to be sacrificed to the pretensions (if any) of persons whether poor or rich, who have no right whatever to the possession of a single acre of that country.

38th. The fact, however, is, that these persons are by no means disposed to set up any such claims, nor to complain of the company's expected possession of that country as any hardship at all. On the contrary, when speaking of the alarm which the Surveyor-General had sounded, they uniformly treated it as a matter of trifling inconvenience to remove their herd to a somewhat greater distance, only observing that they hoped a few months notice would be given them.

39th. The Surveyor-General also urged as an objection to my selection that the Colony was already too extended, and, therefore, that it was highly inexpedient that the company's grant should be made in the manner I proposed. With this objection, Sir, I have of course nothing to do as a question of expediency.

expediency. It is for Your Excellency alone to determine this, and it did not form any objection on your part; but I cannot help reminding Your Excellency of the consistency with which this objection was urged by the Surveyor-General, when, in the next breath, he used all his logic to drive the company into one location, 40 miles farther from the present limits of the Colony than that which, on this very account, he objected to the company's possessing.

40th. In fact, if the objections raised by the Surveyor-General to the company's possession of the tract shaded green, were divested of the obscurity in which he involved it, they would, I am satisfied amount simply to this: that the tract in question is a desirable one, and that if the company possesses it, nobody else can. These are truisms, which cannot be denied; and I declare, sir, upon my honor, that I think the fact is precisely that and no more, and that if Your Excellency could personally have seen the land, you would never have objected to my selection of it for the company.

41st. The nearest and most desirable location of the two being thus refused, on the grounds to which I have alluded, the next object of the Surveyor-General at the late conference was to persuade me, as he had unhappily already persuaded Your Excellency, that the whole quantity of land required to complete the company's grant, might with advantage to the company, be taken in one location on the Peel's River without interfering with Liverpool Plains at all.

42nd. This object the Surveyor-General endeavoured to accomplish in two ways: first, by pushing the red shaded location back to a range, which, for this express purpose, as it appeared to me, he had opportunely transferred from Mr. Dangar's map to his own blank paper; and secondly, by making up any further deficiency by a few odds and ends of lands; if I may so express myself, on the opposite or right bank of Peel's River.

43rd. As to the first of these proposals: I must observe that the objection I made to this arrangement, being dependent on a physical fact, cannot be got rid of by any representations, however strenuously urged, on the part of the Surveyor-General. Whatever arguments he may have adduced on this occasion, land without water is incapable of supporting man, sheep, or cattle.

44th. If, therefore, the intended survey should then show (as we have much reason to suppose it will), that a tract of 160,000 acres without water is proposed to be added to this location by making the range the boundary, I am sure, Sir, that you would consider me wanting, either, in common sense or common honesty, if I should accede to such a proposal.

45th. I shall not add more on this point at present, since, in order to put beyond doubt the actual fact; I suggested, and Your Excellency has been pleased to direct, that an actual survey of the range be made by the surveyor of the Government and the surveyor of the company conjointly.

46th. I must, however, say a few words as to the general principle upon which as relates to water frontage, it has hitherto been customary to regulate the grants of settlers. And this I am specially anxious to do, because in this respect also, your Excellency appeared to me to apply to the company a principle of selection which was never before applied to any other grant in this Colony.

47th. The custom has hitherto been, to give about 1 mile of water frontage in a grant of 2,560 acres, or four square miles; so that no part of such a grant is more than about 4 miles distant from the water.

48th. The reasonableness and propriety of this arrangement are obvious, if we consider the principle upon which it was adopted, namely, that 4 miles is about the utmost limit of distance which stock should have to go for water, in order to make the whole grant available for their support. In this manner the interest of each individual proprietor is best consulted on the one hand, and the water frontage of any tract of country properly economised on the other.

49th. But supposing the case of any large grant, say, for instance 7,680 acres, or 12 square miles, it never would have been dreamt of, as a reasonable arrangement, that the grantee should still only have his 1 mile of water frontage, and the rest of his grant thrust back 12 miles from the water, so as to leave 7 or 8 square miles wholly destitute of this indispensable article. Otherwise the possessor of the small grant would be just as well off as the possessor of the larger one, inasmuch as he would have just as much land capable of supporting animal life.

50th. Will Your Excellency then deem me unreasonable if I claim for the company that their grant shall be made on the same principle? I do not say that, in so large a grant, it is possible to carry it to the same extent as in a small one; but I must say that it is anything but just to disregard this principle altogether in the case of the company, virtually to say to them, "Whatever care we take to provide for the support of the stock of all other settlers, yours must do the best they can without water," and to carve out for them, and for them only, a grant of land, which, however neat its boundaries may look upon the map, contains an immense proportion utterly unavailable for any one useful purpose.

51st. I have offered these remarks, Sir, because Your Excellency appeared to think that, according to the regulations hitherto in force, the Government would be bestowing a great boon upon the Company in not pushing their grant back from the water I know not how many more miles than I proposed. I maintain, on the contrary, that by so doing the Government would be infringing the very principle on which every other grant in the Colony has been measured out.

52nd. Nor would there be any difficulty in showing that in thus undertaking to mark out a grant for the company, the Surveyor-General has not, in other respects any more than in the water frontage, attended to the principles recognised in other grants.

53rd. For instance, the stress which, on this particular occasion, he has laid on making ranges the boundaries is entirely without precedent in this Colony, even in the company's original grant, the only one which could well furnish a precedent. And, although I have no objection whatever to a range as a boundary, preferring, of course, natural boundaries to any others, yet surely it is too much to expect that I should on this account consent to overlook the more important qualification of land capable of supporting animal life.

54th. Nor can I omit to express the sense I entertain of this attempt, on the part of the Surveyor-General, to drive the company into one distant and inferior location, and thus to blot out one of the most striking and important conditions contained in the permission of His Majesty's Home Government to exchange a portion of their lands. If the Surveyor-General could point out to me any one location suited to the views of the company, most gladly would I accept it; but I must claim your Excellency's protection against this or any other endeavour to deprive the company of the indulgence of selecting the remainder of their grant in two locations, except under circumstances which I, as their agent, can approve.

55th. In the course of this communication I have, without hesitation, assigned the representations of the Surveyor-General as the cause of your Excellency's decision on this subject, because this was obviously the case in the course of the late conference. I should have esteemed it a fortunate circumstance for the company had it so happened that my application for these lands had been made at a somewhat later period, when time had been afforded for your Excellency to put into execution the wise and judicious plan which it is understood to be your intention to adopt of seeing everything with your own eyes, and thus being enabled to form your own unbiassed and impartial judgment in this case. I am satisfied that I should not now have had to contend against the representations of a prejudiced individual.

56th. To prove that I am justified in using this last expression, I have only again to notice the circumstance which I before mentioned to Your Excellency in presence of the Surveyor-General, that that officer had, in a most unwarrantable manner, thought proper to excite an odium against the Company, and me as their agent, throughout the line of the Hunter River Road, and even at the most distant stock station, on Peel's River, by giving out that we were coming to turn everybody else out, and by asserting, in one instance (as I am ready to prove by most respectable testimony), that what Sir Edward Parry was going to ask for was quite inadmissible.

57th. I shall not here stop to remark upon the impossibility of the Surveyor-General's knowing what I was about to ask for, since I did not at that time know myself. But it is of importance that your Excellency should be clearly aware, as I have long been, that this conduct on the part of that officer is the real key to the whole of his objections. Major Mitchell undertook to be the champion of those "poor people," whose case he seemed to regard with so much sympathy, and the consequence was, as I told him in Your Excellency's hearing, that he was content in this affair to do a popular thing rather than a just one.

58th. But I have still to place on record in this communication one more circumstance as regards the Surveyor-General's objections. He told some of the persons on Peel's River that I was about to ask for the land on both sides of that stream, which was quite contrary to all regulations in the granting of land. Whatever I might have done had I not heard this, I determined from that moment not to think of asking for both banks; and, as Your Excellency is aware, I made no such proposition. But what was the result? This objection which the Surveyor-General had magnified into importance, so long as he had one object to effect, was carefully kept out of sight the moment he had another end in view. This latter end, as I have already explained, was to push the company up into one location. For this purpose he wanted 50,000 or 100,000 acres of land on the right bank, to throw into the scale as a convenient make-weight, and therefore not a syllable was said of the inadmissibility of the company's occupying both sides of the river.

59th. I cannot believe it possible, after this statement of facts, that upon the representations of a person so prejudiced, and so pre-determined to object to any thing I should ask for, Your Excellency will be disposed to confirm a decision which strikes at the very root of the company's prosperity.

60th. Under all these circumstances, I feel, Sir, that I should be unworthy of the trust reposed in me, if I did not protest against that decision; and I do, therefore, most respectfully, but most earnestly, entreat Your Excellency to reconsider it. For I now unequivocally repeat the declaration I before made, that this decision, if carried into effect, must not merely cramp the company's operations and retard their final success, but in all probability put an end to their continued existence.

In conclusion, it becomes my duty to request as a matter of immediate and urgent necessity, that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that a license of occupation be granted to me, without delay, on account of the company, for such a portion of the green-shaded location near Warrah, say 40,000 acres, as may suffice to maintain 10,000 lambs, which are expected to be by birth added to the company's flocks between this time and next October. As regards the immediate urgency of this measure, I beg leave, in addition to my own repeated representations on this head, to refer your Excellency to the testimony contained in the affidavit of the superintendent of the company's flocks, appended to this communication.

I have, &c.,

E. PARRY,

Commissioner for managing the affairs of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

This deponent, *Charles Hall*, superintendent of flocks to the Australian Agricultural Company, maketh oath, and saith that he expects an addition by birth of about 10,000 lambs to the company's flocks by the month of October next; that none of this number can, in his opinion, be supported upon the company's present estate, in addition to the flocks now grazing upon it; nor does he know of any suitable unlocated pasturage on which so large a number of additional sheep can be placed nearer than the lands lately visited by him in company with Sir Edward Parry and Mr. Dangar, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool Plains.

Deponent is at a loss to know how the company's flocks are to be supported, unless additional lands be immediately granted, considerable preparation being necessary in the building of huts, sheds, &c., and the making of hurdles on the spot before sheep can be depastured on lands hitherto unlocated.

Sworn before me, at Port Stephens, this }
19th day of June, 1832, — }

CHAS. HALL.

R. G. MOFFATT, J.P.

Governor's decision on.

ACKNOWLEDGE letter of 15th June last, containing sixty-one paragraphs.

State that I hope I may be excused replying to that part of his letter which relates to the conversation passed when I had the pleasure of seeing him at Parramatta, further than to state the result of that conference as far as relates to my decision upon his application, upon which a considerable misapprehension seems to exist.

I objected to the selection made at Liverpool Plains, since to grant the land in the way proposed would evidently prevent the profitable occupation of another large tract of country by any other settlers.

I offered, however, the same quantity of land, or more, in those places, if taken up in a manner which should not preclude others from the enjoyment of the natural advantages of that situation.

In the same way I offered him the location on Peel's River, and the possession of the whole tract of land along one or both banks, if he took his selection back to the Dividing Range, which is the natural boundary, instead of cutting off by an arbitrary and artificial measurement a large portion of country from the occupation of others, and thus virtually adding it to the possessions of the Australian Agricultural Company, but without bringing it forward in account.

That in refusing the selection in the exact form proposed by him, I did nothing more than my duty to the Crown, whose property I protected from waste, and obeyed the instructions of the Secretary of State, who directs that selections of land by the Australian Agricultural Company shall be made so as not to interfere with the reasonable claims of private settlers. I cannot, therefore, make any change in the foregoing decisions.

With respect to the temporary occupation of 40,000 acres near Warrah, on Liverpool Plains, it may be granted to him; and I have to observe the affidavit of Mr. Hall was quite unnecessary.

I have only to add my expression of regret that he should have indulged in a stream of invective against the conduct of the Surveyor-General, and have imputed motives to that officer, for which there appears no reasonable foundation. Major Mitchell positively denied, in the presence of Sir Edward Parry, at the conference at Parramatta, having the least intention to excite an odium against the Company, or their agent. The representations which he made to me on the subject of the proposed locations were such as it became him as Surveyor-General at any time to offer, but more especially when I sent for him expressly to learn his opinion, and receive his professional assistance. I must request Sir Edward Parry to be in future more guarded in his correspondence, and to avoid commenting with such unwarrantable severity upon the conduct of an officer whom it has pleased His Majesty to place in a situation of trust under this Government.

No. 31.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 July, 1832.

By the command of the Governor, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, addressed to His Excellency, on the subject of the proposed change of a portion of the Australian Agricultural Company's land, and in reply to state to you as follows:—

His Excellency trusts he may be excused replying to that part of your letter which refers to the conversation passed when he had the pleasure of seeing you at Parramatta, further than to state the result of that conference, as far as relates to his decision upon your application, on which a considerable misapprehension appears to exist.

The Governor objected to the selection made by you on Liverpool Plains, because to have granted the land in the way proposed would evidently have prevented the profitable occupation of another large tract of country by any other settlers. His Excellency, however, offered the same quantity of land, or more, on those plains if taken up in a manner which should not preclude others from the enjoyment of the natural advantages of that situation.

In the same way he offered you the location on Peel's River, and the possession of the whole tract of land along one or both banks, if you took the location back to the Dividing Range, which is the natural boundary, instead of cutting off, by an arbitrary and artificial measurement, a large portion of country from the occupation of others, and thus virtually adding it to the possessions of the Australian Agricultural Company, but without bringing it into account.

In refusing the selections in the exact form proposed by you, His Excellency preserved the property of the Crown from waste, and upheld the just expectations of private settlers, whose reasonable claims are not, as the Secretary of State directs, to be interfered with by the selections of the Australian Agricultural Company. His Excellency cannot make any change in a decision founded on those principles.

With respect to the Company's temporary occupation of 40,000 acres of land, now applied for by you, near Warrah, on Liverpool Plains, His Excellency has been pleased to grant your request, at the same time observing that the affidavit of the Superintendent of the company's flocks was quite unnecessary.

His Excellency has to add his expressions of regret that you should have indulged in strain of invective against the conduct of the Surveyor-General, and have imputed motives to that officer for which there appears no reasonable foundation. Major Mitchell positively denied, in your presence, at the conference at Parramatta, having the least intention to excite an odium against the Company or their agent. The representations made by that officer were such as it became him as Surveyor-General at any time to offer, but more especially when His Excellency sent for him expressly to learn his opinion and receive his professional assistance.

His Excellency hopes you will in future be more guarded in your correspondence, and avoid commenting with such uncalled for asperity upon the conduct of an officer whom it has pleased His Majesty to place in a situation of trust under this Government.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 32.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir,

Port Stephens, 14 August, 1832.

The immediate occupation of the land at Warrah being very important to the Australian Agricultural Company, I have requested, by an official letter of this day's date, further information on this subject, to enable me to commence the erection of the necessary buildings there.

In

In the hope of expediting this business, Mr. Charles Hall, the superintendent of the company's flocks, will wait upon you with this letter, and will be ready to answer any questions on the subject which you may wish, or His Excellency may direct, to be put to him. I shall feel greatly obliged by your expediting this business, as there is much to be done, and little time now left to do it in.

I have, &c.,
E. PARRY.

The Colonial Secretary had better see Mr. Hall, and learn what he wants. My intention was to allow the company to depasture their surplus flocks on such a range of Liverpool Plains, near to Warrah, as may not be occupied by others, and as may contain the quantity of land asked for, but the range to be given up when required.—R.B., 23/8/32.

No. 33.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 14 August, 1832.

With reference to that part of your letter of the 27th ultimo, which intimates to me that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accede to my request to have temporary occupation of 40,000 acres of land near Warrah, on Liverpool Plains, on account of the Australian Agricultural Company, I request you will do me the honor to acquaint me whether I am at liberty to take possession of the same, and in what manner the limits are to be defined, in order to enable me to proceed with the requisite buildings.

I have, &c.,
E. PARRY,

Commissioner to the Company.

Mr. N.—Sir Edward was merely informed as stated, but no decision given on the points now submitted.

No. 34.

Mr. C. Hall to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 23 August, 1832.

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to inform you that to the best of my belief the tract of country wanted by Sir Edward Parry, on the part of the Australian Agricultural Company at Liverpool Plains, is that called Warrah, including both banks of brook and a portion of the plains in conjunction with the forest land.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. HALL.

Send this to the Surveyor-General, and request him to report whether there is any objection to the temporary occupation of this land by the Australian Agricultural Company. Immediate. 25/8/32. Mr. N.

No. 35.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 25 August, 1832.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, in which you transmit to me the letter of Mr. Hall, the Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company's flocks, and request my report for the information of His Excellency the Governor as to whether there is any objection to the temporary occupation of 4,000 acres of land at a place called Warrah, including both banks of the brook and a portion of the plain in conjunction with the forest land, and I have the honor to report that I am not aware of any objection, provided that these 4,000 acres—there may be well defined natural limits, and to obtain these I would, therefore, suggest that the Warrah Creek should be a boundary on the west, according to the accompanying sketch from the company's map, and that the description should be as follows:—Bounded on the west by Warrah Creek downwards to the intersection of an east and west line from Yoowhar Hill on the north by that line; on the east by a creek watering the valley to the eastward of Warrah, and the tract extending southward and into the forest land towards the mountains.

I have, &c.,
THOS. MITCHELL,
Surveyor-General.

Approved. To be communicated to Sir Edward Parry, with an intimation that the permission to occupy this land is given as a temporary accommodation, and that the land is resumable, and to be surrendered when desired by the local Government.—R.B., 27/8/32. Surveyor-General.

Sir Edward Parry, 28/8/32.

No. 36.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

[Immediate.]

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 25 August, 1832.

His Excellency the Governor, being desirous of complying with an application made by Sir Edward Parry for permission to occupy, on behalf of the Australian Agricultural Company, 40,000 acres of land on Liverpool Plains, for the temporary depasturing of its flocks, I have now the honor, by the direction of his Excellency, to transmit to you the accompanying letter from Mr. Hall, the Superintendent of the company's flocks, describing the land required to be situated at a place called Warrah, including both banks of the brook, and a portion of the plain in conjunction with the forest land, and to request your report whether there is any objection to the temporary occupation of the quantity applied for in this place.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

Original, 23 August, 1832 to be returned.

No. 37.

29

No. 37.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28 August, 1832.

With reference to your letter of the 25th instant, stating in reply to mine of the same date, that you are not aware of any objections to the temporary occupation by the Australian Agricultural Company of the land applied for by Sir Edward Parry at "Warrah" on Liverpool Plains, according to the description subjoined to you.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that his Excellency has been pleased to approve of the occupation of the 40,000 acres in question, to be resumable and surrendered when desired by the Local Government—of which Sir Edward Parry has been apprised.

I am, however, at the same time to point out that your letter refers only to 4,000 acres instead of 40,000 applied for by Sir Edward Parry, but as this evidently appears a clerical error, and the sketch defines the larger quantity, the same has been authorised accordingly.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 38.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28 August, 1832.

With reference to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting to know in what manner the limits of the 40,000 acres of land at Liverpool Plains, for the temporary occupation of which you have applied, and whether you are at liberty to take possession.

I have the honor by direction of the Governor to inform you that there appears no objection to your occupying this quantity at Warrah, according to the undermentioned description, and I am therefore commanded to authorise your taking possession of the same, upon the understanding that this permission is given as a temporary accommodation to the Australian Agricultural Company, and that the land is resumable and to be surrendered when desired by the Local Government, viz. :—

Bounded on the west by Warrah Creek, downward to the intersection of an east and west line from Yowhar Hill; on the north by that line; on the east by a creek watering the valley to the eastward of Warrah, and the tract extending southward into the forest land towards the mountains.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 39.

Memo. by Governor Bourke.

Memorandum for the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. N.,

Government House, Sydney, 30 August, 1832.

In writing to Sir Edward Parry about the land he requests permission to occupy in Liverpool Plains, send him copy of the sketch transmitted by the Surveyor-General.

RICHARD BOURKE.

Sketch transmitted to Sir Edward Parry with reference to letter to him of 28th August, 1832.—
1/9/32.

No. 40.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1832.

With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, communicating to you the Governor's sanction for the temporary occupancy by the Australian Agricultural Company of 40,000 acres of land at "Warrah," Liverpool Plains, I have now the honor by direction of His Excellency, to transmit for your information, the enclosed copy of a sketch furnished by the Surveyor-General as showing the limits of the land in question.

I have, &c.,
T. C. HARRINGTON.

No. 41.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 October, 1832.

I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 21st ultimo, signifying your desire to redeem the quit rent for a certain period on the lands of the Australian Agricultural Company, by the maintenance of convicts agreeably to the terms of the company's charter.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 42.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 22 December, 1832.

Mr. Dangar having completed the map of his recent survey, made in conjunction with Mr. White, Government Surveyor, of that portion of land is included between Peel's River, the Dividing Range to the south-westward of it, for the purpose of ascertaining the precise position of the range and of the river respectively, and the real quality of the land enclosed by these boundaries.

2nd.

2nd. I have now the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a sketch of Mr. Dangar's map; and with reference to my former communications on this subject, I beg leave to submit for His Excellency's consideration, the following observations and proposals.

3rd. The whole area proposed by His Excellency as one location of the two intended to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, as shown by the red boundary line A, B, C, D, has been ascertained to consist of 481,456 acres, reckoning to the summit of the range.

4th. Of this tract, the portion bounded by a yellow line, consisting of about 100,000 acres, is wholly without a stream of water, and, on that account a mere waste. The yellow line is drawn at the distance of 4 miles from the permanent streams.

5th. The tract bounded by a blue line, amounting to 40,960 acres, is in some parts mountainous, in other, rocky, with very small intervals of tolerable land.

6th. The portion C, D, G, H, amounting to 29,747 acres, contains two-thirds, or 19,831 acres of land, which, from its rough character, is of no value for any purpose.

7th. In addition to the above, there are 10,240 acres of precipitous and therefore useless land immediately bordering on the range.

8th. Thus it appears that, from the various causes above mentioned, 171,031 acres, being considerably more than one-third of the whole proposed tract A, B, C, D, is of little or no value.

9th. This proportion of available land being much greater than I should be justified in consenting to receive as one of the two locations intended to be granted to the company, I beg leave to propose as follows:—

10th. That a magnetic north line, EF, be drawn as the western boundary of the proposed location from a remarkable pointed hill in the Dividing Range (about a mile to the eastward of Durie), which is not in the range; and that the rough tract C, D, G, H, be altogether excluded, thus making the proposed location, E, F, H, G, to include 348,345 acres; of which 89,280 acres, or more than one-fourth of the whole, will still consist of unavailable land, as above described, namely of the yellow portion, 40,960 acres, the blue tract, also 40,960 acres; and 7,360 acres of the precipitous sides of the range.

11th. The land on the opposite or right bank of the Peel's River having been ascertained to be a still narrower strip than was before supposed, and nothing having been discovered worthy of notice to the north-eastward, though the surveyors pursued their way up the valley of Cockburn's River (the only opening in that direction), for about 30 miles, it is not in my power to propose any addition to this location on that bank of Peel's River.

12th. Should the Governor accede to the above proposal, in which it has been my anxious endeavour to conform, as far as possible, to His Excellency's wish, of making the range a boundary, there will remain to be selected for the company a second location, consisting of 193,735 acres.

13th. This second location it is still my wish to take for the company, as shown by the green shading in Mr. Dangar's former map accompanying my letter addressed to you on the 5th of May last, and, as by your letter of the 27th of July, His Excellency intimated his readiness to grant the required quantity of land, or more, on or near Liverpool Plains, if selected in a particular manner, I have only respectfully to request that His Excellency will be pleased to propose to me some other situation and shape if he still objects to the selection I made.

14th. As Mr. Dangar is now unoccupied, and is retained in the Company's service at a heavy expense, solely for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of their grants, I take the liberty of requesting as early an answer as the public service will allow as well to this communication as to my application of the 18th of October last for the decision of the company's coal grant at Newcastle.

I have, &c.,

E. PARRY,

Commissioner for managing the affairs of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales.

Refer to the Surveyor-General. He has the maps. 33-7,181.—14/1/32.

Sir Edward Parry reports that the land on Peel's River, pointed out to him at the conference with His Excellency, has been surveyed, and found to consist of 171,031 acres bad; 310,425 acres available; total, 481,456 acres. States that he should not be justified in accepting this. Proposes one selection, containing 89,280 acres bad; 259,065 acres available; total, 348,345 acres; and refers to former map for the selection which he still wishes to make for the remaining 193,735 acres.

His Excellency will probably consult the Surveyor-General personally. The former map was not returned to this office from Government House, I believe.

Governor's Decision.

Refer to Surveyor-General for report. He has the map.—R.B., 14/1.
Surveyor-General accordingly (original sent).—15/1/33.

No. 43.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 January, 1833.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request your report upon the enclosed letter from Sir Edward Parry, relative to the lands proposed to be retained by the Australian Agricultural Company, having reference to the plan which accompanied it, and is now in your possession.

I have, &c.,

T. C. HARRINGTON.

22 December,
1832.
Original to be
returned.

No. 44.

No. 44.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 17 January, 1833.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, No. 33-62, requesting, by the Governor's direction, my report on Sir Edward Parry's letter of the 22nd ultimo relative to the lands proposed to be retained by the Australian Agricultural Company, and observing that the plan which accompanied it is now in my possession, I have the honor to inform you that the plan alluded to is not in my possession, and accordingly request that it may be sent to me.

I have, &c.,

THOS. MITCHELL,
Surveyor-General.

Governor's Decision.

It is now with the Surveyor-General, as well as Sir Edward Parry's letter for report.

No. 45.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 22 January, 1833.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 33-62, dated 15th instant, enclosing a letter from Sir Edward Parry, on which, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, you request my report, the same having reference to a plan by Dangar, which I have also received, and which is herewith returned, as well as Mr. Dangar's former map.

I have, therefore, the honor to refer to the fourth paragraph of that letter, which contains the first objection to the land on the Peel, namely, that the tract distinguished in Dangar's map by a yellow boundary, and containing 100,000 acres, is wholly without a stream of water, and on that account a mere waste, and to observe that, although there may be no stream-water, holes are not wanting, as one proof of which, I beg to state that I encamped in the very centre of it, at a place where there was water in abundance on the night on which I left my party on the bank of the Peel, last autumn, having also found water on another part, where I had encamped with my party two months before; and it may be added that one-half of this land is included in Sir Edward Parry's first selection on the Peel. It is bounded by bold hills on one side, and a fine river on the other, so that no part of this ground is distant above 6 miles from one of these. The whole affords good pasturage, and would not be less available to the company if divided from the company's grant by the imaginary line E F, as proposed, than if it were included therein; for the triangular portion, which would be separated therefrom by this line, is enclosed on the two other sides by such impassable barriers, namely, mountain range on the south-west and the Peel River on the north or towards the unlocated interior, that it could, in fact, only be entered by the side of the Company's grant, and thus this fine tract, containing about 100,000 acres, would be as much in the possession of a company possessing 358,000 acres adjoining, from which it would be separated only by a magnetic north line, E F, as if it formed part and parcel of the granted land. The tract bounded by a blue line (paragraph 5) is objected to as being in some parts mountainous, in others rocky, with very small intervals of tolerable land, but in a large tract such inequalities are necessary to supply the streams. A dead flat would be without water, and upon the whole, this, even as Mr. Dangar marks it, appears to be a remarkably small proportion, as it forms an intermediate basin, which retains the water between the Peel and the boundary range.

The portion C, D, G, H (paragraph 6th) of which two-thirds are stated to be of no value from the rough character, I have not seen; but from the admission that one-third is otherwise I conclude that it partakes of the general character of the valleys of the Liverpool Range, so much desired for the other location proposed, at the head of Liverpool Plains, by Sir Edward Parry, and which, not only from the proportion of good, namely, one third, but from the abundant pasture and unfailing springs of that higher region, would probably be now occupied by the colonists, were it accessible to them at all, since to occupy such parts somewhat nearer they leave their locations and cross a lofty range. Whether the company would virtually occupy this, while holding the land adjacent to it, admits of no question.

That land bordering on a range and being precipitous is, therefore, useless for sheep farming (as stated in paragraph 7th) does not appear to follow, for the steep sides of the range are in general well clothed with grass, and I believe in certain seasons such mountain pasturage is desirable, if not absolutely necessary, in extensive sheep-walks.

In paragraph 8th it is set forth that such objectionable parts, as they are at least represented to be by Sir Edward Parry or Mr. Dangar, amount to considerably more than one-third of the whole tract, A, B, C, D. I have already observed that one-third of good land is a great proportion, because I consider the average proportion of good or available land in the whole Colony is about one-seventh, and in ordinary sized grants will be frequently found a still smaller proportion even of good grazing land. I say one-seventh because my predecessor in this office thought the proportion of good still less, and having since ascertained the whole extent of the Colony, I find that the granted land bears about this proportion to the waste land, of which it was not for some years past in my power to point out to emigrants a four-section grant of average quality within the present limits of the Colony. It is admitted that two-thirds of the extension tract on the Peel offered to the company are good or unobjectionable. In paragraph 9th, Sir Edward Parry states that with such a proportion of unavailable land as one-third he cannot consent to receive it as one of the two locations intended to be granted to the company. He, therefore, still proposes to cut off by an imaginary line, E F, the triangular tract I have already alluded to, a portion confined on other sides by the continuation of the strong natural boundaries of the proposed grant to where they meet and enclose the whole on the north-west. He also proposes to enclose by another ideal line the track C, D, G, H, which is similarly situated at the opposite or south-eastern extremity of the proposed location, thus making it to contain 348,345 acres only, although it would really include within the natural limits of Dangar's calculation 478,000 acres. I would do myself the honor to observe that I see no reason whatever for leaving at each extremity of a tract enclosed by such boundaries so much land in the unauthorised possession of the company, especially considering the extensive survey which Government has found it necessary to make for the purpose of determining natural limits.

The

The tract now proposed to be taken by Sir Edward Parry is scarcely at all different from his former selection on the Peel, as shown in his first chart, the only difference being in the quantity, which was 300,160 acres, the situation is almost precisely the same.

The difference between the whole extent of the land on the Peel, as enclosed by the range and river, namely, 478,000 acres, and what would remain to be selected, as stated by Sir Edward Parry, would be about 64,000 acres, or 100 square miles.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that Sir Edward Parry cannot be persuaded to take this land on the right bank of the Peel, for, according to Mr. White's report, as well as Mr. Oxley's journal, the valley of the Cockburn is good, and there can be little doubt that 100 square miles at least of unexceptional land may be found. The plains of Mullaba, on the other side of the Peel, and part of which I traversed, are at least as good as Liverpool Plains, but their possession is not necessary to ensure it to the company as far northward as they choose to go, or eastward, even to their grant on the coast, while it is desired to extend their exclusive possession to the western limits of Liverpool Plains, where it would be available for the exclusion of the colonists; and if a tract can be shown equally good, where the interests of the company and those of the Colony would not clash, it seems most desirable on principles of common justice to arrange the locations accordingly. It is not only by the occupation of a great portion of what has been hitherto available to the colonists that their interests would be affected, the occupation of the two best watered tracts would leave the intervening country comparatively unavailable. On the other hand, for the ostensible objects of the company the one situation is as eligible as the other, the intrinsic value of the land nearest to the settlers might be the greatest, but all other circumstances being equal, the deterioration in value of a still greater extent left waste on the hands of the Government, and the wants of the colonists, on whose numbers and wealth the actual value depends, appear entitled to consideration. Adhering to the principle of natural boundaries for such large tracts, and admitting that the left bank of the Peel is an eligible tract of this kind, the adjacent country of Liverpool Plains may be considered another tract of much greater extent, having also its limits very well defined, viz., the Liverpool Range on the south, the Boonalla Range on the west, the Muluerindie or Peel on the north, and the range bounding the Upper Peel track on the east. The Conadilly divides it, and taking this river as a western boundary, it would confine a tract of twice the extent of all the land to be selected in two locations by the company. The colonists, by the occupation of the land, give it a value, and, therefore, Sir Edward Parry, to whom land unoccupied, and as good for sheep, has been offered in another situation, would prefer this, for no other reason that I am aware of than because it is occupied. Whether it was contemplated by His Majesty's Government, in granting to a company large tracts of land in New South Wales for the growth of wool, that room could be found there for the company and the colonists too, or not, I shall not presume to offer an opinion, but if the one hundred square miles only, which still remain to be selected are to be allowed on Liverpool Plains, I would beg to suggest that this land should be taken at the western part of the former large selection there, and between natural limits, so as to leave unequivocally open the whole space between that selection and the other on the Peel, with free access for the colonists to the intervening plains and the interior.

I would also have the honor to suggest that in granting the lands on Peel River the right may be reserved of making as many roads as may be necessary to the country beyond the Peel, and free passage to the public along those which may be made, or across the country before roads are made. Also the right of carrying great roads across any portion which may be granted on the west side of Liverpool Plains.

I have, &c.,

THOS. MITCHELL,
Surveyor-General.

Governor's Reply.

The reasons given by the Surveyor-General for adhering to the natural boundaries, as proposed by this Government for the company's location on Peel's River, are too cogent to allow of my adopting the modifications suggested by Sir Edward Parry. The Colonial Secretary is requested to prepare letter to Sir Edward communicating this opinion, and supporting it by the principal reasons adduced by the Surveyor-General, or by sending an extract of that officer's letter, the extent of which I have marked between pencil. Recommend to Sir Edward to take up on the right bank of the Peel what is wanting to complete the whole quantity, as securing for the company a compact location along both sides of a noble river with the best possible boundaries, and the probability of direct communication with Port Stephens. If Sir Edward should be so disposed, I would endeavour to accommodate the company by allowing a very full and favourable selection on the right bank. If he should decline the proposal, I have no objection to grant him a location on Liverpool Plains, if taken up on the principle that has been already suggested, viz., from the Dividing Range downwards along the streams, leaving perfectly open to the colonists all the space between it and the location on the Peel. State the reserve for roads.—31/1/33.

No. 46.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 31 January, 1833.

I duly received and submitted to the Governor your letter of the 22nd ultimo, No. 764, transmitting Mr. Dangar's sketch of the recent survey made in conjunction with the Government, of the land on Peel's River, proposed for the Australian Agricultural Company, and preferring observations and proposals for determining the company's selection.

With reference thereto I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that the reasons given by the Surveyor-General, in the enclosed extract from his report on the subject, for adhering to the natural boundaries before proposed by this Government for the company's location on the Peel River are too cogent to allow of his adopting the modification suggested by you. His Excellency, therefore, recommends your taking on the right bank of the river what is wanting to complete the whole quantity, by which you will secure a compact location along both sides of a noble river, with the best possible boundaries, and the probability of direct communication with Port Stephens; and if you are disposed to do so, His Excellency will endeavour to accommodate the company by allowing a very full and favourable selection on the right bank.

Should

Should you, however, decline this proposal, the Governor has no objection to give you a location on Liverpool Plains, if taken upon the principle that has been already suggested, viz., from the Dividing Range downwards, along the streams, leaving perfectly open to the colonists all the space between it and the location on the Peel, reserving therein to the Government the right of making as many roads as may be necessary to the country beyond the Peel, and free passage to the public along those which may be made, or across the country before roads are made, as well as the right of carrying great roads across any portion which may be granted on the west side of the Liverpool Plains.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 47.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 11 March, 1833.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of January last, acquainting me, by the Governor's commands, that His Excellency declines acceding to the proposals contained in my letter addressed to you on the 22nd December last, and also communicating to me His Excellency's recommendation that I should take, for the Australian Agricultural Company, on and near Peel's River, what is wanting to complete their whole quantity of land.

2nd. I regret that it will not be in my power to adopt His Excellency's recommendation in this respect, for the reasons already very fully detailed in my former communications, some of which reasons are again stated in the enclosure to this letter.

3rd. It is also a matter of sincere regret to me that I cannot consent to the second of His Excellency's proposals, and this for the following reasons: If I could conscientiously consent to take the whole tract (A, B, C, D) of 481,456 acres on the left bank of the Peel as one location, there would remain only about 60,000 acres to select elsewhere. If even these 60,000 acres were to be all good, or at least available land, it would become a question whether so small a portion of the company's whole grant, would be worth the expense of forming a third and very distant establishment. But to this consideration must be added the important fact, well known to any person acquainted with the nature of that country, that if these 60,000 acres were selected in the manner His Excellency proposes, namely, "from the Dividing Range downwards along the streams," towards Liverpool Plains, fully one-half on any such tract would be utterly useless. Whatever appearance, therefore, such an arrangement might make on paper, His Excellency will, I trust, perceive that I cannot accede to a proposal which, if adopted, would, in fact amount to a mere nominal possession of two new locations. Indeed, I cannot persuade myself that the granting of so small a portion of land to constitute a third location, separated 40 miles from the other, is in accordance with the spirit of the intentions of His Majesty's home Government, in granting to the company the indulgence of making two fresh selections.

4th. Your letter having informed me that the Governor's refusal to comply with my request is grounded on the reasons given by the Surveyor-General, in the extract from that officer's communication which you have enclosed for my information, it has become my duty to offer some remarks thereupon. To these, which form a part of the enclosure to the present communication, I respectfully solicit the Governor's attention, and through His Excellency, that of His Majesty's home Government.

5th. Anxious as I am to bring this matter to a conclusion, I cannot, for the reasons now fully stated in my various communications to His Majesty's Government, consent to betray my trust by accepting for the company a grant, in which the quality of the land and a supply of water are in my opinion, made to yield, as matters of comparatively light moment, to the convenience of adopting certain natural boundaries; the acceptance of which grant, would, therefore, according to my judgment, be committing a second error, similar to that which had nearly involved the company in ruin at the outset.

6th. Having given to this important subject the most mature consideration, it appears to me that His Majesty's local Government having virtually declined allowing me to select the lands required to complete the company's grant, I have no power to proceed any further, and shall, therefore, not be justified in incurring more expense on the selections now refused. Much less can I venture to commence afresh, by exploring some still more distant parts of the Colony, or rather out of the Colony, under the apprehension which I cannot but entertain that any fresh selection might be met by a similar refusal.

7th. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, copies of the several communications I have had the honor to make to His Majesty's local Government on this subject; and in compliance with the tenor of Lord Goderich's letter to His Excellency, dated the 3rd March, 1832, I beg to acquaint you that I am about to transmit to the directors of the company copies of the same communications for the purpose of enabling them to address His Majesty's home Government on this question.

As under these circumstances the prospect appears a distant one of any final settlement of this question, I would also respectfully request that His Excellency will be pleased to grant to the company during this interval, temporary occupation of such further portions of land near Liverpool Plains as may from time to time be absolutely necessary for the support of their increasing and valuable flocks.

And as I have given Mr. Dangar notice of my intention to discharge him almost immediately from the company's service, I trust His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the company's grant at Newcastle be decided on, and finally marked out without delay in the situation requested by my letter addressed to you on the 18th of October last, to which I have not received a reply.

I have, &c.,
EDWD. PARRY,

Commissioner for managing the affairs of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales.

Sir Edward Parry declines the proposal last made, as suggested by the Surveyor-General; comments on various parts of the Surveyor-General's Report, 33-718; requests that if his former selection cannot be allowed, copies of correspondence may be sent to the British Government; that, until the decision of His Majesty's Ministers is received, the company may be allowed to occupy such portions of land as their live stock may require; and that an early answer may be given to his letter respecting the grant at Newcastle, 32-8,053.

For consideration and command; Governor's decision. Forwarded to Secretary of State, as desired by Sir Edward Parry. Immediate. Mr.

Mr. N.,—Prepare a copy of 33-2,161, and request the Surveyor-General to prepare a tracing of the accompanying map of Mr. Dangar's, and also of Mr. White's map, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Inform him that duplicate copies will be required, but request he will send one copy of each with as little delay as possible. To be sent by one of the ships now under despatch. Surveyor-General, 2 May, 1833.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT of a letter from the Surveyor-General to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated 22nd January, 1833.

I HAVE therefore the honor to refer to the fourth paragraph of that letter which contains the first objection to the land on the Peel, namely, that the tract distinguished in Dangar's map by a yellow boundary, and containing 100,000 acres, is wholly without a stream of water, and, on that account, a mere waste; and to observe that although there may be no streams, waterholes are not wanting, as one proof of which I beg to state that I encamped in the very centre of it, at a place where there was water in abundance on the night on which I left my party on the bank of the Peel last autumn, having also found water on another part where I had encamped with my party two months before; and, it may be added, that one-half this land is included in Sir Edward Parry's first selection on the Peel. It is bounded by bold hills on one side and a fine river on the other, so that no part of this ground is distant above 6 miles from one of these. The whole affords good pasturage, and would be not less available to the company, if divided from the company's grant by the imaginary line E F, as proposed, than if it were included therein. For the triangular portion which would be separated therefrom by this line is enclosed on the two other sides by such impassable barriers, viz., the mountain range on the south-west and the river Peel on the north, or towards the unlocated interior, that it could, in fact, only be entered by the side of the Company's grant, and thus this fine tract, containing about 100,000 acres, would be as much in the possession of a company possessing 348,000 acres adjoining, from which it would be separated only by a magnetic north line (E F), as if it formed part and parcel of the granted land.

The tract bounded by a blue line (paragraph 5) is objected to as being in some parts mountainous, in others rocky, with very small intervals of tolerable land; but in a large tract such irregularities are necessary to supply the streams. A dead flat would be without water, and upon the whole, this, even as Mr. Dangar marks it, appears to be a remarkably small proportion, as it forms an intermediate basin, which retains the waters between the Peel and the boundary range.

The portion C, D, G, H (paragraph 6th), of which two-thirds are stated to be of no value from the rough character, I have not seen, but from the admission that one-third is otherwise, I conclude that it partakes of the general character of the valleys of the Liverpool Range, so much desired for the other location proposed at the head of Liverpool Plains by Sir Edward Parry, and which not only from the proportion of good, viz., one-third, but from the abundant pasture and unfailing springs of that higher region, would probably be now occupied by the colonists were it accessible to them at all, since to occupy such parts somewhat nearer they leave their locations, and cross a lofty range. Whether the company would virtually occupy this while holding the land adjacent to it admits of no question.

That land bordering on a range, and being precipitous, is therefore useless for sheep-farming (as stated in paragraph 7th) does not appear to follow, for the steep sides of the range are in general well clothed with grass, and I believe in certain seasons such mountain pasturage is desirable, if not absolutely necessary, on extensive sheep-walks.

SIR EDWARD PARRY'S remarks on the observations on the opposite page.

It is true that there are, at some seasons, waterholes in the extensive tract of land here alluded to, but they are only such as must be dried up during the summer months. The autumnal rains had commenced at the latter period mentioned by the Surveyor-General, namely, in March, 1832; and the expression of having "found water" two months before, implies the difficulty which there really was in finding it. If any portion of this tract of 100,000 acres could be advantageously occupied by stock during some part of the year, they must at least be removed every summer. It follows that, even on this most favourable supposition, this tract is virtually a mere waste, as I described it. No man would be unwise enough to form sheep stations on such a tract. It is true that I included a very considerable proportion of this land in my first selection, because I never have been so unreasonable as to expect that I could select the whole quantity good, and I therefore consented to include this very large portion of waste land. But this is a strange argument to use, as it here seems to be used against the company's claims. The distance of 6 miles from Peel's River is too great by at least 2 miles, or one-third of the whole, for stock to feed from the water. This circumstance, therefore, is nothing in favour of the tract. What advantage the Surveyor-General expects the company to derive from the fact that "no part of this ground is distant above 6 miles" from the bold hills on one side, I am quite at a loss to conceive. I appeal to the maps of the Colony, and to the experience of the settlers generally, whether this reasoning will not equally apply to any other unappropriated land in New South Wales. On three-fourths of the grants on the Hunter River, for instance, the proprietors enjoy the advantage of what is called a "back run" for their cattle, &c., namely, land not appropriated, nor ever likely to be appropriated as separate farms, being only useful in connection with the neighbouring estates, which latter must in a multitude of instances be passed through to arrive at the unappropriated land. But the company desire no such advantage, and I particularly solicit the attention of His Majesty's Government to the following observations: If these 100,000 acres do really constitute so very desirable a tract, what is to prevent its being occupied by other colonists? The Surveyor-General says, because "it could, in fact, only be entered by the side of the company's grant." If Major Mitchell has occasion to go to Port Macquarie by land, or to visit the grants on the Manning River, he would have to ride some 50 miles through the company's present grant. And why not? Has the company ever objected, or, if they did, would the objection be held valid for one moment, to roads being made and frequented through their grants in any direction necessary to the public convenience? The objection raised by the Surveyor-General on this head might indeed startle an English gentleman through whose park or game reserve a public road was about to be made, but in this country such an objection is never thought of; and it must be a weak cause that in New South Wales requires such an objection to support it.

If I understand these remarks aright, they amount to an admission that the tract in question is, as I described it, little better than waste lands. It is true that it is only a small proportion of the whole; but I only described it of its proper extent. The facts that "inequalities are necessary to supply streams, and that a dead flat would be without water" are truisms which cannot be denied, but they have nothing to do with the one only essential fact that the tract in question is principally bad.

The theoretical conclusion on which the Surveyor-General has here ventured is erroneous. I, who have seen the portion of land in question, know that it is not of the description so much desired by me elsewhere. The Surveyor-General's assertion that it probably is so seems to convey rather an insulting insinuation. If, however, this tract be really so desirable to the colonists as is here represented, it will most certainly be occupied by them whenever colonisation naturally extends so far. The company know, to their cost, that their neighbourhood is more sought after than is consistent with their interests; and with respect to roads, see my remarks above on this subject.

This question appears to turn on the meaning of the word "precipitous." My meaning was hills too steep for sheep or shepherds to climb without difficulty, which is the case generally with the hills to which I alluded.

In paragraph 8th it is set forth that such objectionable parts (as they are at least represented to be by Sir Edward Parry or Mr. Dangar) amount to considerably more than one-third of the whole proposed tract A, B, C, D. I have already observed that one-third of good land is a great proportion, because I consider the average proportion of good or available land in the whole colony is about one-seventh, and in ordinary sized grants will be frequently found a still smaller proportion even of good grazing land. I say one-seventh, because my predecessor in this office thought the proportion of good still less; and having since ascertained the whole extent of the Colony, I find that the granted land bears about this proportion to the waste land, of which it was not for some years past in my power to point out to emigrants a four-section grant of average quality within the present limits of the Colony. It is admitted that two-thirds of the extensive tract on the Peel offered to the company are good or unobjectionable, and in paragraph 9th Sir Edward Parry states that with such a proportion of unavailable land as one-third, he cannot consent to receive it as one of the two locations intended to be granted to the company.

He, therefore, still proposes to cut off, by an imaginary line, E F, the triangular tract. I have already alluded to a portion confined on other sides by the continuation of the strong natural boundaries of the proposed grant to where they meet, and enclose the whole on the north-west. He also proposes to exclude, by another ideal line, the tract C, D, G, H, which is similarly situated at the opposite or south-eastern extremity of the proposed location, thus making it to contain 348,345 acres only, although it would really include within the natural limits by Dangar's calculation, 478,000 acres. I would do myself the honor to observe that I see no reason whatever for leaving at each extremity of a tract enclosed by such boundaries so much land in the unauthorised possession of the company, especially considering the extensive survey which Government has found it necessary to make for the purpose of determining natural limits. The tract now proposed to be taken by Sir Edward Parry is scarcely at all different from his former selection on the Peel, as shown in his first chart; the only difference being in the quantity, which was 300,160 acres; the situation is almost precisely the same.

This is a very fallacious, and therefore a very unfair point of view to put it in. The question is not what is the average of good or available land in the whole Colony, but what is the average of good or available land in the tracts appropriated to the usual order of grants in the Colony. There are tracts of immense extent in New South Wales not worth one farthing, but nobody has ever thought of including these in any grants at all. I claim, then, for the company only the usual method of giving grants, that is, the usual proportion of good to bad land in the grants of the Colony generally; and every surveyor who knows the Colony is aware that, had the question been put in this the only fair point of view, and the Hunter River district, for instance, taken as a guide, the proportion of bad land would not be found to exceed one-eighth, instead of six-sevenths, as the Surveyor-General's observations appear to intimate. I earnestly request the attention of His Majesty's Government to the fallacy which is at least implied in the Surveyor-General's statement on this most important part of the subject.

I have before admitted that strong natural boundaries are extremely desirable to all parties; but if 100,000 acres in one place, and half as much in another, are to be sacrificed to this consideration, it would be purchasing boundaries much too dearly.

The insinuations that the company, or I, as their agent, desire to have "unauthorised possession" of any portion of land merits no reply on my part.

The real facts respecting surveys are these:—The company has been engaged for three years at an expense considerably exceeding £2,000 in endeavouring to complete their grant, extending their researches even beyond the proclaimed limits of the Colony for this purpose. Their selection is refused, and the expense, therefore, probably in great part thrown away. His Majesty's Government has made one survey, occupying a surveyor from four to five months, embracing some material points, calculated, as his Excellency justly observed, to be of great service to the geography of the Colony, even independently of the question relative to the company's lands. Is it anything new or unreasonable that the Government should survey lands proposed to be granted? Indeed, can lands be sold or granted without a Government survey? And yet the Surveyor-General speaks of this survey as some great and unusual boon conferred upon the company. I respectfully solicit the attention of His Majesty's Government to this instance, among many others, of the want of candour which characterises the Surveyor-General's statements in opposition to the company's just claims.

E. PARRY,

Commissioner to the Australian Agricultural Company.
Port Stephens, 11th March, 1833.

No. 48.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1833.

I had the honor to receive and submit to the Governor your letter of the 18th October last, accompanied by a sketch illustrative of the manner in which you are desirous that the coal grant of the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle shall be measured. In reply, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency, having had an opportunity of seeing the land and conferring with the Surveyor-General on the subject, has been pleased to sanction the following arrangement with reference to the sketch, viz:—

That the grant to comprise 2,000 acres, deducting the quantity specified in paragraph No. 2 below, have a frontage of 500 yards on the river adjoining the company's jetty, and be bounded by the road from Newcastle to Maitland, the lines F, G, D, and the line D, C, prolonged with an addition adjoining and parallel to the last line equal to any deficiency which may occur in this portion of the 2,000 acres.

2. That the company forego their application for the surface right of the portion comprised within the lines A, B, F, G, and stated to contain about 67 acres, on account of its forming a part of the town, and be allowed in lieu the town allotments Nos. 23 and 52 in Pacific and Wall Streets, Newcastle, together with the mining right to the tract so relinquished, subject to such conditions as to depth and necessary supports as may be approved by the Government mineral surveyor.

3. The grant of land and the town allotments to be subject to quit rents without power of redemption.

I do myself the honor to add that the Surveyor-General has been duly apprised as above, and also instructed to mark out the road in question, as far as it will bound the grant which His Excellency considers necessary, previous to the land being measured.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 49.

No. 49.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1833.

I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying map by Mr. Dangar of the land applied for by Sir Edward Parry on behalf of the Australian Agricultural Company, and I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that you will cause a tracing of the same, as also of Mr. Assistant-Surveyor White's map, to be immediately prepared and forwarded to me, for transmission to the Secretary of State.

I am directed to add that duplicate copies will be required, but to request that you will furnish one copy of each with as little delay as possible, to be sent by one of the ships now under dispatch.

I have, &c.,

T. C. HARRINGTON.

No. 50.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1833.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that you will cause a tracing of Mr. Dangar's map of the land first selected by Sir Edward Parry on behalf of the Australian Agricultural Company, which was a short time since privately sent to you, to be immediately prepared and forwarded to me for transmission to the Secretary of State, in addition to the one mentioned in my former letter of this date, No. 33-427.

I have, &c.,

T. C. HARRINGTON.

No. 51.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

[Immediate.]

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1833.

Sir Edward Parry having addressed the Government on the subject of the Australian Agricultural Company's coal grant at Newcastle, and the Governor having had an opportunity of inspecting the land, and conferring with yourself on the subject, I am directed to communicate to you His Excellency's sanction of the following arrangements with reference to the enclosed sketch, which has been furnished by Sir Edward, viz. :—

1. That the grant to comprise 2,000 acres, deducting the quantity specified in paragraph No. 2 below, have a frontage of 500 yards on the river adjoining the company's jetty, and be bounded by road from Newcastle to Maitland, the lines F, G, D and the line D, C prolonged, with an addition adjoining and parallel to the last line equal to any deficiency which may occur in this portion of the 2,000 acres.
2. That the company forego their application for the surface right of the portion comprised within the lines A, B, F, G, and stated to contain about 67 acres, on account of its forming part of the town, and be allowed in lieu the town allotments Nos. 23 and 52, in Pacific and Wall Streets, Newcastle, together with the mining right to the tract so relinquished, subject to such conditions as to depth and necessary supports as may be approved by the Government Mineral Surveyor.
3. That the grant of land and the town allotments be subject to quit rent without power of redemption.

I am directed to add that the above arrangement has been communicated to Sir Edward Parry, and to request that, before measuring the land in conformity therewith, you will mark out the road in question by which it is to be bounded.

I am also directed to request that you will transmit to me a tracing of the enclosed sketch.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 52.

Memo. by Governor Bourke.

Extract of His Excellency the Governor's letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated 6th May, 1833.

If you have got Mr. Dangar's map, which was forwarded with Sir Edward Parry's letter of the 22nd December last, I wish you would send it to the Surveyor-General's Office, as it is a tracing of that map which I require to forward with my despatch to the Secretary of State. I have sent a memorandum on the subject to the Surveyor-General

R B.

No. 53.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Surveyor-General's Office, 8 May, 1833.

Sir,

Transmitting copy of one of Mr. Dangar's maps, which was called for in the belief that it would be required for the Governor's despatches, but which belief, from the return of the accompanying papers, I conclude to have been mistaken.

In attention to your letter 33-428, informing me that you were directed by His Excellency the Governor to request me to cause a tracing of Mr. Dangar's map of the land first selected by Sir Edward Parry on behalf of the Australian
Reporting

Reporting that duplicates are in preparation of the maps sent to Government House for the like purpose. For information.

The only tracing now required is one of Mr. Dangar's maps, which accompanied Sir Edward Parry's letter, of 22nd December, 1832. The Surveyor-General sent me a copy, which he said was preferable to a tracing, and I have no objection to a duplicate in the same form.

Let the Surveyor-General be acquainted that but one tracing is wanted, that his Department may not be uselessly employed.

R.B., 15 May.
Surveyor-General, 15/5/33. Noted.

Agricultural Company, to be prepared and forwarded to you for transmission to the Secretary of State, in addition to those mentioned in your letter 32-427, I have the honor to transmit a copy of the map accordingly. Referring also to your letter No. 33-427, in which you request a tracing of another map of Mr. Dangar's therein transmitted of the land applied for by Sir Edward Parry, as likewise a tracing of Mr. White's map of the river Peel, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inform you that these copies have been prepared and forwarded, by His Excellency the Governor's desire, to the Government House, Parramatta. I have also the honor to state that the duplicates of all these maps, as required by your letter 33-427, are in a state of preparation.

I have, &c.,
THOS. MITCHELL,
Surveyor-General.

No. 54.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 May, 1833.

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, No. 33-317, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that the only maps of which His Excellency now requires tracings, as connected with the correspondence respecting the Australian Agricultural Company, are the second one of Mr. Dangar's, which was received in Sir Edward Parry's letter of 22nd December last, and transmitted to you in mine of the 2nd instant, No. 33-427, and also that of Mr. White.

I have, &c.,
(For the Colonial Secretary)
T. C. HARRINGTON.

No. 55.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 3 June, 1833.

Referring to my letter of the 2nd ultimo, No. 33-430, I have now the honor to transmit to you the accompanying communication from Sir Edward Parry, soliciting that the road from Newcastle to Maitland may be marked out without delay; and that the Australian Agricultural Company's lands at the former place be measured, in order that the business may be completed before the company's surveyor leaves the service, and to request your report, for His Excellency's information, as to the practicability of having Sir Edward's wishes complied with.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

Copy, 20th May.
833.

No. 56.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 21 June, 1833.

Referring to your letter of the 7th instant, No. 33-370, I have the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to request that the measurement of the Australian Agricultural Company's lands in Newcastle may be completed as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(For the Colonial Secretary),
T. C. HARRINGTON.

No. 57.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 21 June, 1833.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with your request, the Surveyor-General has been instructed to have the Australian Agricultural Company's lands in Newcastle measured as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(For the Colonial Secretary),
T. C. HARRINGTON.

No. 58.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 12 September, 1833.

Having received a copy of Viscount Godrich's despatch, No. 153, dated Downing-street, March, 1833, and addressed to the Governor, and directing His Excellency, with as little delay as possible after the receipt of that despatch, to place me in possession of the two locations which I selected for the Australian Agricultural Company, as intimated to you in my letter of the 5th of May, 1832, accompanied by a map in illustration of my selections, I have now the honor respectfully to request that

His

His Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary steps for putting me in immediate possession of the same, and more especially the whole of the green shaded portion in the above-mentioned map, where the increasing quantity of scabby sheep is becoming a very serious evil, likely to affect the best interests of the company if suffered to proceed further for want of due authority to remove them.

I have the honor to add that I am ready, in compliance with Lord Goderich's desire, to enter into any reasonable arrangement for securing proper roads to be made at the expense of the Government wherever they may be requisite for public benefit, through either of these portions of the company's estate, as well as to secure to the settlers in the lands adjoining the company's tracts, the use of those streams which may be available for the fertility and cultivation of their land, as well as afford water-carriage for their produce.

I have, &c.,

E. PARRY,
Commissioner for managing the affairs of the Australian Agricultural
Company in New South Wales.

To await the answer to the letter written to him on M. 29-99.

No. 59.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 September, 1833

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has directed that Sir Edward Parry, as Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company, be placed in possession of the two locations selected by him, and reported at the beginning of the last year, and that care is to be taken that the company do not include within the space fixed by the boundaries of their new locations a larger extent of land than it was proposed to grant to them by the despatch of Sir George Murray, of which a copy is enclosed, to be held in lieu of an equal quantity of the original location of the company at Port Stephens, which is to be surrendered back to the Government at the time the company are put in possession of these lands.

Dated 21st April,
1830, No. 23.

The Governor requests that you will suggest what lines of communication it may be necessary to establish through these lands, in order to obtain full access to the country beyond, and what precautions it may be necessary to adopt for preventing the company from retaining for their sole use and benefit the streams which pass through the location on Liverpool Plains, as also for preserving to the public the free use of Peel's River, whether for water carriage or any other purpose.

Sir Edward Parry has been informed as above, and that arrangements will be made with as little delay as possible for putting him in possession of the two locations in question, for facilitating which he has been requested to name some professional person to communicate with you on the subject.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 60.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 September, 1833.

I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that the Secretary of State has been pleased to order that you be put in possession, as Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company, of the two locations selected by you, and reported at the beginning of the last year, to the extent authorised by Sir George Murray's despatch, dated 21st April, 1830, No. 23, to be held in lieu of an equal quantity of the original location of the company at Port Stephens, which is to be surrendered back to the Government at the time the company are put in possession of these lands.

The Surveyor-General has accordingly been instructed to make the necessary preliminary arrangements with as little delay as possible, and His Excellency recommends that you name some professional person, on behalf of the company, to communicate with that officer on the subject.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 61.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 September, 1833.

With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, relative to the land intended to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to transmit to you a copy of the description furnished by the Surveyor-General of the full quantity of 2,000 acres, as well as of the portion upon which the town stands, and of which the company is only to have the mining right, but at the same time to inform you that that officer reports with respect to the latter portion as follows, having allusion to the boundaries mentioned in your letter of 18th October, 1832, and the map which accompanied it, viz. :—"I have, however, to remark that this latter portion contains only 55 acres 2 roods 20 perches, instead of 67 acres; and, moreover, that it is not, as stated, the figure A, B, F, G, but the part coloured green within that figure that contains this quantity."

As it is of importance that yourself and the Surveyor-General should be agreed respecting the descriptions and boundaries before any communication is made to the Secretary of State with a view to the execution of the grant, His Excellency requests that you will have the goodness to report upon the subject accordingly.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 62.

No. 62.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 9 October, 1833.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, acquainting me, by command of the Governor, that the Secretary of State has been pleased to order that I be put in possession, as Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company of the two locations selected by me, and reported at the beginning of the last year, and recommending that I should name some professional person on behalf of the company to communicate with the Surveyor-General on this subject.

In reply, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that I have taken the necessary steps for procuring a proper person to communicate with the Surveyor-General accordingly, and that I will lose no time in acquainting you therewith when I have been enabled to find a person to entrust with this duty.

I have, &c.,

E. PARRY,

Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

Governor's
decision read.

No. 63.

The Deputy Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 16 October, 1833.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th ultimo, No. 33-852, in which is enclosed a copy of the despatch of Sir George Murray, respecting the lands to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company in lieu of an equal quantity to be surrendered from the grant at Port Stephens, and I have the honor to state that I have prepared a sketch of the lines of communication it may be necessary to establish through these lands, &c., but that I have the honor to request further instructions relative to the land to be given up from the grant at Port Stephens, and also to refer to my letter of the 15th instant, No. 33-682, respecting the surveyor to be sent on this duty.

I have, &c.,

S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor-General.

Schedule 285-33, 28/10/33.

Colonial Secretary's report—for information and command. The despatch of the Secretary of State (No. 1,439 enclosed), which is to govern the extent to be exchanged, is not sufficiently specific as to the spots to be given up. Probably, therefore, the Surveyor-General should be requested to communicate with the company's surveyor and after thus arranging the matter, submit descriptions and report for approval.

Governor's decision.

The only instruction that can be given to the Surveyor-General founded on the Secretary of State's despatch, is to require the company to give up as much land of their present grant as they receive in the two locations lately ordered to be given them. The land to be given up, and consequently that to be retained, to be in one unbroken parcel, the Secretary of State declaring that the company is to have but three locations in all. As to the position and boundary of the land at Port Stephens to be retained by the company, it seems to be left to their choice. Surveyor-General, 14/11/33.

With respect to the other conditions set forth in Sir G. Murray's despatch, I request the Colonial Secretary to prepare a letter to Sir Ed. Parry, acquainting him with the second, third, and fourth conditions, and calling upon him to provide a fund of £300 per annum for the support of a clergyman, &c. Sir Edwd. Parry, 23/11/33.

The rent at which the land is to be leased, in pursuance of the fourth condition, is not stated by the Secretary of State. Has the question ever been asked?

No. 64.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 October, 1833.

With reference to your letter of the 21st instant, representing that the description of the land at Newcastle of which the Australian Agricultural Company are to be allowed the mining right only, which was transmitted to you in my letter of the 20th ultimo, has been found to be incorrect, I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that the Surveyor-General has also reported the discovery of an error, stating at the same time that he has ordered a re-survey to be made, with a view to its being rectified, and that the result shall be duly communicated to you.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 65.

Sir Edward Parry to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 4 November, 1833.

With reference to the concluding part of your letter addressed to me on the 16th September, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I have authorised Mr. John Armstrong, surveyor, to communicate with the Surveyor-General relative to the final delineation, marking, and description of the two portions of land which I have selected for the Australian Agricultural Company, at Liverpool Plains and Peel's River respectively.

I request you will be pleased to acquaint Mr. Armstrong, who is the bearer of this letter, when and in what manner he is to communicate with the Surveyor-General.

I have, &c.,

E. PARRY,

Commissioner for the Company.

Refer Mr. Armstrong to the Surveyor-General. Inform the Surveyor-General accordingly. Surveyor-General and Mr. Armstrong, 12/11/33.

No. 66.

The Colonial Secretary to Mr. J. Armstrong.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 12 November, 1833.
 Sir Edward Parry having intimated that he has authorised you to communicate with the Surveyor-General on the subject of the Australian Agricultural Company's lands at Liverpool Plains and Peel's River, I have the honor to inform you that Major Mitchell has been duly apprised, and to request that you will attend on that officer accordingly.

I have, &c.
 (For the Colonial Secretary),
 T. C. HARRINGTON.

No. 67.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 12 November, 1833.
 Referring to the latter part of my letter of the 16th September, No. 33,852, I have now the honor to inform you that Sir Edward Parry has appointed Mr. John Armstrong, surveyor, to communicate with you on the subject of the Australian Agricultural Company's lands, at Liverpool Plains and Peel River, and that Mr. Armstrong has been instructed to attend you accordingly.

I have, &c.,
 T. C. HARRINGTON.

No. 68.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 14 November, 1833.
 The arrangement for effecting the exchange authorised by the Secretary of State's despatch of the 21st April, 1830, and 23rd March last, of a portion of the Australian Agricultural Company's land at Port Stephens being now in progress, I have received His Excellency the Governor's commands to refer your attention to the following extract from the original despatch above alluded to, and to request that you will be good enough to provide a fund for the purposes of religion and education, as therein mentioned, for the benefit of that portion of the first location retained at Port Stephens, viz. :—

Secondly. That a portion of each of the tracts, at least to one-fourth of such respective tract, be brought into cultivation, or be occupied by the company's flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, or other stock, within three years from the allotment of such tract; the remainder, within seven years more.

Thirdly. That the company provides on account, and, for the benefit of their original location, a fund of £300 per annum, to be immediately applied at the discretion of His Majesty's Government, either to the support of a clergyman, to be appointed by the Crown, or to such other purposes of religion and education as the Government shall think proper.

Fourthly. Should the company be placed in possession of any second location, that a similar provision of funds, viz. :—£300 per annum be made at the expiration of two years from the possession of such grant, and that another similar provision be made at the expiration of three years after the company shall have been placed in possession of any third location.

I have, &c.,
 ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 69.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 14 November, 1833.
 With reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, No. 33,685, reporting that you have, in compliance with mine of the 16th September, No. 33-852, prepared a sketch of the lines of communication it may be necessary to establish through the lands to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company at Liverpool Plains, and requesting instructions relative to the land to be given up from the grant at Port Stephens, I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that the only instructions that can be given on the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject is that the company gives up as much land of their present grant as they receive in the two locations lately ordered at Liverpool Plains. The land to be given up, consequently that to be retained, to be in one unbroken parcel, the Secretary of State declaring that the company is to have but three locations in all. As to the position and boundary of the land at Port Stephens to be retained by the company it seems to be left to their own choice.

I have, &c.,
 ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 70.

The Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 November, 1833.
 The arrangement for effecting the exchange authorised by the Secretary of State's despatches of the 21st April, 1830, and 23rd March last, of a portion of the Australian Agricultural Company's land at Port Stephens being now in progress, I have received His Excellency the Governor's commands to refer your attention to the following extracts from the despatch first alluded to, and to request that you will

will have the goodness to provide a fund for the purposes of religion and education, as therein mentioned, for the benefit of the portion of the first location retained at Port Stephens, viz.:—

Secondly.—That a portion of each of the tracts, amounting at least to one-fourth of such respective tract, be brought into cultivation, or be occupied by the company's flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, or other stock, within three years from the allotment of such tract, and the remainder within seven years more.

Thirdly.—That the company provide on account, and for the benefit of their original location, a fund of £300 per annum to be immediately applied, at the discretion of His Majesty's Government, either to the support of a clergyman, to be appointed by the Crown, or to such other purposes of religion and education as the Government shall think proper.

Fourthly.—Should the company be placed in possession of any second location, that a similar provision of fund, viz., £300 per annum, be made at the expiration of two years from the possession of such grant, and that another similar provision be made at the expiration of three years after the company shall have been placed in possession of any third location.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 71.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Schedule 9-34; 20 January, 1834.

Transmitting a map, showing the land proposed to be surrendered by the Australian Agricultural Company in lieu of that lately selected at Liverpool Plains, stating that this is said to have been approved by General Darling, but that no official communication has been made apprising the Surveyor-General of such approval, representing that the boundaries here proposed will exclude the lands surrendered from access to the fresh water of the Manning River, and that the total quantity retained will exceed 1,000,000 acres by 7,680 acres, and therefore recommending that that quantity be surrendered, in addition on the banks of the Manning.

The map must be inspected to render this report perfectly intelligible. The quantity of 7,680 acres does not appear to me to be a very great surplusage, being only 1/100th; but if the arrangement has not been already approved, I should certainly have recommended that the eastern boundary should have been required to be one continuous line, extending from the point where it might commence, the whole way to the Manning.

The Governor's decision.

I collect from the Colonial Secretary's report that the selection of the company has been already approved by my predecessor. If such be the fact, let the Surveyor-General be informed of it, adding, at the same time, that it is my intention to lay his observations as to the retention of the bank of the Manning before the Secretary of State, between whom and the directors of the company in London, the late exchanges have been negotiated and determined. I fully coincide, with the Surveyor-General, that the retention of the banks in the arbitrary manner which the map exhibits is very objectionable. Let me have a copy of the Surveyor-General's letter with the reduced sketch showing the whole grant and present selections of the company, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Let me also be informed whether this selection was approved of by General Darling.

Surveyor-General's Office,

6 January, 1834.

Sir,

Having applied to the agent of the Australian Agricultural Company respecting that portion of the grant at Port Stephens which is to be given up for the land lately selected at Liverpool Plains, I have received from him the accompanying map and communication, which I beg to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, with my report thereon.

I would, therefore, beg to refer to the termination of the proposed boundary on the Manning, as shown on the map, the effect of which would be to cut off all access to the fresh water of that river from the part which is to revert to the Crown.

It would appear from Sir Edward Parry's communication that the arrangement was approved of by Governor Darling, but I beg to observe that no notification of such approval has been communicated to me, and that although the map may not be considered correct, or the arrangement as final, I beg to point out that there is a considerable discrepancy between the quantities proposed to be retained and the original grant of 1,000,000 acres, as will appear from the following statement:—

Total contents of selections at	Acres.
Liverpool Plains	549,760
Total contents of lands proposed to be retained at	
Port Stephens	457,920
Total	1,007,680

which makes 7,680 acres more than the whole to be selected by the company.

I would, therefore, suggest that any surplus quantity of this kind may be taken from the portion comprising the fresh water frontage on the Manning, which evidently belongs rather to the tract to be relinquished than to that to be retained by the company. According to the quantities already calculated, the amount of lands selected and proposed to be retained exceeds 1,000,000 acres by 7,680 acres, or exactly twelve sections of square miles, which twelve sections I would, therefore, propose to take off the eastern part of the northern boundary of land to be retained along the Manning as marked in pencil on the map herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.,

THOS. MITCHELL,

Surveyor-General.

No. 72.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Sir,

4 July, 1834.

Report respecting the new selection of land by the Australian Agricultural Company.

Surveyor-General, 11th September, 1834.

I have the honor to refer to your letter, No. 33-852, in which you state that you are commanded by His Excellency the Governor to inform me that Sir Edward Parry is to be put in possession of the two selections at Liverpool Plains, as shown on the map dated in May, 1832; that care is to be taken that the extent does not exceed the 400,000 to 600,000 acres mentioned in the despatch of Sir George Murray, of which you enclosed a copy: that these lands are to be in lieu of an equal quantity of the Port Stephens' location, which is to be surrendered to the Crown when the company is put in possession of the new selections; and, further, that I am to preserve all necessary lines of communication to the country beyond, and prevent the exclusive appropriation by the company of the Peel River and the other streams; and that Sir Edward Parry has been thus informed, and requested to appoint some professional person to communicate with me on the subject.

Referring, also, to your letter, No. 33-1,057, in which you informed me that Sir Edward Parry has appointed Mr. John Armstrong to attend me professionally on behalf of the company, I have now the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that having seen Mr. Armstrong, I instructed Mr. Surveyor Ralfe to proceed with him to Liverpool Plains, in order to mark out the two selections, and that these lands have accordingly been marked out, and the measured descriptions thereof will be inserted in my next half-monthly abstract, in order that possession may be authorised in any way that His Excellency the Governor may think proper.

With regard to the preservation of rights of way, and of the use by the public of the Peel River and other streams, I have the honor to report that no particular lines of road have been marked out, under the impression that the "Road Act" now in force will secure such rights to the public. This, however, would be strengthened by the introduction of reservations into any deeds or letters of possession that may be issued to the company. With respect, however, to the streams, I have to remark that the Peel River, which is the principal stream, being the boundary of one of the selections, is available to the public; but I am not aware of any arrangements that could be made to give the public access to any streams included within the company's bounds.

A judicious arrangement of these selections might have been made with this view, but no control in this matter was left to me, my instructions being to measure to the company the lands marked in their map of May, 1832. My instructions, therefore, being so contradictory, I have not been able to take any measures in accordance with the views of His Excellency on this head. The extent of the location at Liverpool Plains* being now determined as 562,898 acres, immediate steps should be taken to resume a like quantity of the Port Stephens' land, particularly as Mr. Ralfe is now in that neighbourhood, and could be advantageously employed in marking it out. I have to refer to my letter No. 34-9, in which I commented upon the arrangement proposed by Sir Edward Parry; and I have now to observe that I further object to that arrangement, inasmuch as no part of the shore of Port Stephens' harbour is proposed to be surrendered.

Let.

The deed to the company must, no doubt, be a special one, and care must be taken to insert a clause.

Reservation of land for roads, without any compensation.

This was not proposed.

No deviation from the map of 1832 is permitted by His Majesty's Government, therefore, if any new selection had been required, the object could not have been effected. The instruction to the Surveyor-General (33-852) was with a view of obtaining such knowledge of the course of the streams which the company's grant on Liverpool Plains crosses, as should enable the law officers, in drawing the deed, to prevent these streams being diverted or intercepted by the company to the prejudice of the settlers lower down the Plain. This may be accomplished probably by the general wording of the deed.

The Surveyor-General's objections are of no avail. The company has been allowed to take the new grant according to its own selection, and in like manner, I consider that the King's Government contemplate the surrender by the company of such part of the old grant as it may not choose to retain.

* He means "and Peel River."

Let the matter be completed, subject to the preceding observation.—R.B., 31st July.

And as the coast possesses no harbour for vessels, I should consider the surrender of some portion of the harbour of Port Stephens was indispensable, and that justice will not be done to the Crown, or the land to be surrendered rendered available to purchasers unless this is acceded to.

I await the instructions of His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,
THOS. MITCHELL,
Surveyor-General.

No. 73.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 30 August, 1834.

I have the honor to refer to my letter No. 32-327B, in which I requested the decision of His Excellency the Governor as to the land about to be surrendered by the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens, and to request that this business may be expedited, if possible, in order that Mr. Kalfe, who is now in Sydney, may be instructed to return to that neighbourhood, and as he has an equipment there he could mark out the lands in question, and receive possession thereof on the part of the Crown.

I have, &c.,
THOS. MITCHELL,
Surveyor-General.

What is now the cause of delay? Mr. Tompson. Surveyor-General, as instructed on 34-4,427, 11/9/34.

No. 74.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 September, 1834.

I had the honor to receive and submit to the Governor your letter of the 4th July, No. 34-327, referred to in your subsequent one of the 30th ultimo, No. 34-443, relative to the commands of the Secretary of State on the subject of the locations of the Australian Agricultural Company, as communicated to you in my letter of the 16th September last, No. 33-852. With reference thereto I am directed by His Excellency to communicate to you as follows, and to request that the matter may be completed subject to these observations, viz. :—

1st. With respect to your suggestions respecting roads through the land, His Excellency observes that the deed to the company must no doubt be a special one, and care must be taken to insert a clear reservation of land for roads, without any compensation.

2nd. It was not proposed to give the public access to any streams included within the "company's bounds," as would appear to be the manner in which you understand the instructions given.

3rd. With reference to your observations that if left to your own control a judicious arrangement might have been made conformably with the preceding remark (No. 2), no deviation from the map of 1832 is permitted by His Majesty's Government; therefore, if any new selection had been required, the object could not have been effected. The instruction conveyed to you in my letter No. 33-852, was with a view to obtain such knowledge of the course of the streams which the company's grant on Liverpool Plains crosses as should enable the law officers, in drawing the deed, to prevent these streams being diverted or interrupted by the company to the prejudice of settlers lower down the plain, but this may be accomplished, probably, by the general wording of the deed.

4th. With regard to your concluding remark respecting the harbour of Port Stephens, His Excellency observes that the objections made by you are of no avail. The company has been allowed to take the new grant according to its own selection, and in like manner he considers that the King's Government contemplates the surrender by the company of such part of the old grant as it may not choose to retain.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 75.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Surveyor-General's Office,
24 September, 1834.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 34-757, relative to the Australian Agricultural Company's lands, and in which you state that you are directed by His Excellency the Governor to request me to bring the matter to a conclusion, subject to certain observations.

I have the honor to refer to the fourth paragraph, in which you inform me that His Excellency the Governor considers the remark in my letter, 34-327, respecting the harbour of Port Stephens as of no avail, as it is evidently the intention of His Majesty's Government to permit the company to surrender what they think proper, and

If a portion of the harbour of Port Stephens can be obtained on the surrender of part of the company's grant, then it will be so much the better, and Mr. Ralfe may be instructed to make the best terms he can for the public. Surveyor-General, 14th October, 1834.

Let Colonel Dumaresq be applied to, as suggested. Colonel Dumaresq. Surveyor-General, 14th October, 1834.

I quite agree with the Surveyor-General that the addition given for a boundary should not be included in the 562,898 acres which the company are to surrender, but that it should be given up as having formed no part of the 1,000,000 acres, and being no longer required for the purpose for which it was granted. Surveyor-General, 14th October, 1834.

Map returned accordingly, 14th October, 1834.

To be open for purchase 9th October.—R.B. Surveyor-General, 14th October, 1834.

and to state that Mr. Surveyor Ralfe has given me to understand that Colonel Dumaresq, as the agent of the company, will not object to a surrender of a portion; but, however this may be, I would propose that the boundaries should be arranged by Colonel Dumaresq on the part of the company, and by Mr. Ralfe on the part of the Crown, and I have therefore the honor to request that Colonel Dumaresq may be communicated with in order that it may be understood whether he will on his own part see the surrender of the 562,898 acres, or whether Mr. Armstrong, or any other surveyor, is to be employed on the part of company, so that I may be enabled to instruct Mr. Ralfe, and that the business may be brought to a conclusion, as His Excellency wishes.

I have to observe that a considerable extent of land along the coast, viz., from Port Stephens to the mouth of Wallis's Lake, was not included in the area of 1,000,000 of acres; but, according to the documents left by Mr. Oxley, it was to be added to the grant as a boundary. It is therefore to be considered whether or not this land is to be included in the 562,898 acres to be given up. I should say not; for as the arrangement was no doubt made with a view to ulterior purposes as connected with the coast which the company now surrenders, I do not see that they are entitled to have it recognised as area in the pending settlement.

When the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor on these points is made known to me, I have to request that the engraved map which was transmitted in my letter. No. 34-9, may be returned.

The land in question being surrendered to the Crown, it is to be considered whether it is to be thrown open for purchase under the existing regulations.

I conclude that this will be done; but I beg to be informed officially on the subject, in order that I may make the usual arrangements to have the available land surveyed and mapped for sale in such a manner as may enable me to report on any application for purchase that may be made.

I have, &c.,
(For the Surveyor-General)
S. A. PERRY,
Deputy Surveyor-General.

No. 76.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 October, 1834.

With reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 34-491, in reply to mine of the 11th, No. 34-757, relative to the exchange of lands between the Australian Agricultural Company and the Government, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to communicate to you as follows, viz. :—

1. If a portion of the harbour of Port Stephens can be obtained on the surrender of the part of the company's grant there, it will be so much the better, and Mr. Ralfe may be instructed to make the best terms he can for the public.

2. Colonel Dumaresq has been applied to, as suggested, to state whether he himself or what other person will see the surrender, on the part of the company, of the land to be given up at Port Stephens, and his reply shall be duly communicated to you when received.

3. With respect to the land along the coast, extending from Port Stephens to Wallis's Lakes, stated to be exclusive of the 1,000,000 acres, but apparently intended to have been added to the grant as a boundary, His Excellency quite agrees with you that this land should not be included in the 562,898 acres to be given up by the company, but that it should be surrendered, as having formed no part of the 1,000,000 acres, and being no longer required for the purpose for which it was intended.

4. The land to be surrendered by the company is to be open for purchase.

At the same time, I do myself the honor, agreeably to your request, to return to you the letter of Sir Edward Parry, and the engraved map of the company's land at Port Stephens therein enclosed, which accompanied your letter to me of the 6th January, No. 34-9.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACLEAY.

45

No. 77.

The Colonial Secretary to Colonel Dumaresq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 October, 1834.

With a view to the completion of the exchange of lands between the Australian Agricultural Company and the Government, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State, I have the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inquire whether you will yourself on the part of the company, see the surrender of the land to be given up at Port Stephens, or whom, if not, you will authorise to perform this duty, in order that the officer deputed by the Crown may have a clear understanding with whom he is to communicate.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 78.

Colonel Dumaresq to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 10 November, 1834.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, and beg to inform you that I hope myself to be able to superintend the surrender of the land to be given up in this neighbourhood with a view to the completion of the exchange alluded to in your communication above mentioned.

I have not yet been able to obtain from the surveyor employed on the part of the Australian Agricultural Company to measure the grants at Liverpool Plains, and on the river Peel, the necessary reports and plans to enable me to communicate with the Government on the subject, and I am at present ignorant of the quantity of land comprised in these two locations. This delay, which I have been unable to avoid, has been extremely mortifying, but Mr. Armstrong has promised that he will furnish these documents, in the course of the present month.

I have, &c.,

H. DUMARESQ,

Commissioner of Australian Agricultural Company.

Have these yet been furnished? If not, write again. Mr. N.,—No report of the land to be surrendered has been received either from Colonel Dumaresq or the Surveyor-General. Commissioner, Australian Agricultural Company, 20/2/35.

No. 79.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A.A. Co.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 February, 1835.

Adverting to your letter of the 10th November, I do myself the honor to request that, if possible, you will now state at what time you will be prepared to complete the arrangements respecting land yet open between the Government and the Australian Agricultural Company.

I have, &c.,

T. C. HARRINGTON

(For the Colonial Secretary).

No. 80.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 23 June, 1836.

With reference to your letter of the 2nd February, No. 36-80, relative to the exchange of lands between the Australian Agricultural Company and the Government, I have the honor, by the direction of the Governor, to request that you will state to me, for his information, the amount of excess above 1,000,000 acres in the first selection of the company, that His Excellency may see what is to be obtained in return for the 27,538 acres proposed by you to be thrown into the present grant.

His Excellency does not approve of giving any land at Liverpool Plains in exchange of the harbour of Port Stephens, as recommended by you, or making any further exchanges with the company.

On receiving the information now required, His Excellency will decide on the notification proposed by you respecting the lands surrendered by the company.

I have, &c.,

A. MACLEAY.

No. 81.

The Deputy Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 10 August, 1836.

In attention to your letter of the 23rd June, 1836, No. 36-500, in which you refer to the letter No. 36-80, of the 2nd February, relative to the exchange of lands between the Australian Agricultural Company and the Government, and to state that you are directed by His Excellency the Governor to inquire, for his information, the amount of excess above the 1,000,000 acres in the company's first selection, that His Excellency may see what is to be obtained in return for the 27,538 acres proposed to be thrown into the present grant; and, moreover, that His Excellency does not approve of giving any land at Liverpool Plains in exchange for land on the harbour of Port Stephens, as recommended, or making any further exchange with the company, I have the honor to request that you will represent to His Excellency the Governor that the information required cannot be obtained without a correct resurvey of the portion surrendered, and as Mr. Ralfe is removed from Port Macquarie, and the measurements

measurements of lands applied for are quite as much as one surveyor can attend to, so large a survey cannot at the present moment be undertaken, nor do I apprehend that His Excellency would desire it even were there less to do, when I explain, as stated in my letter No. 36-SO, 2nd February, 1836, that the excess must be proportionally equal in the portions retained and surrendered. The 1,000,000 acre grant is nearly a square. The boundary on the north is the Manning River, and it is the erroneous fixing of this river on the original map of the company's grant, prepared under the direction of Mr. Oxley, that the error in the area, if any, has originated. The survey on the coast side was made by Mr. Ralfe, that on the land side by Mr. Florance, and when the two surveys were put together a difference of 4 miles in the position of the Manning was found, the survey of Mr. Florance being so much longer than that of Mr. Ralfe, which is accounted for by the unevenness of the interior. Mr. Ralfe's survey, being on one level, was considered the most accurate, and adopted in the construction of the map before alluded to, from which the area was calculated; but it has been found, from the recent survey by Mr. Ralfe, that the medium would have been nearer the truth—at all events, he makes the Manning River 2 miles further north than it was laid down in the said original map, consequently there is so much of excess throughout the whole of the northern boundary, and therefore the excess in the portion retained as well as that surrendered must be pretty equal. Had Mr. Ralfe implicitly attended to instructions, this question would not have arisen, for apprehending that the area of the 1,000,000 acres had been but loosely calculated, that there might be either an excess or a deficiency, but with which I consider the Crown had nothing to do, the appropriation of the 1,000,000 grant being a fixed arrangement. The instructions to Mr. Ralfe were to cut of from the 1,000,000 acres an area equal to that located at Liverpool Plains, neither more nor less, and this, it appears to me, is all that the Government were entitled to; however, I feel assured that there is no deficiency in the area of the quantity surrendered.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe with reference to the proposed surrender of land on the harbour of Port Stephens, that Colonel Dumaresq has intimated that he is willing to take land at Liverpool Plains to the north of the Peel's River instead of to the southward thereof, so as to connect the two locations as at first proposed, which I consider objectionable. Perhaps under the circumstances the locations of the lands by the Crown, by sale on the borders of so fine a harbour as Port Stephens, may be considered more desirable than its being left in its present useless and uncultivated state, unless indeed it be the intention of the company to sell or to lease the land in this part of their grant.

I have, &c.,

S. A. PERRY,
Deputy Surveyor-General
(In the absence of the Surveyor-General).

No. 82.

The Colonial Secretary to Colonel Dumaresq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 26 August, 1836.

Referring to your letter of the 18th instant, I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that the Commanding Royal Engineer has been accordingly instructed to proceed in the quarrying on the Australian Agricultural Company's land at Newcastle.

I have, &c.,

A. MACLEAY.

No. 83.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 29 December, 1836.

In transmitting to you the accompanying letter from the Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company, on the subject of a proposed exchange of a certain portion of their land in the neighbourhood of Port Stephens for other land to be added to their grant at Tamworth, for the purpose of adjusting the boundaries of their estates, I have the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to request that you will furnish for his information a tracing of Port Stephens showing what part of its shores is now the property of the company, and what vacant Crown land, or alienated to others than the company.

Upon this tracing His Excellency is desirous to be shown the boundaries of the land lately returned by the company in lieu of the portions on Peel River and Liverpool Plains, and to be informed what steps have been taken for the putting up to sale the land so returned.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACLEAY.

No. 84.

The Deputy Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 30 January, 1837.

In returning to you the accompanying letter from the Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company, transmitted to me by yours of the 29th ultimo, No. 36-1,089, for my report upon the subject of a proposed exchange of a certain portion of their land in the neighbourhood of Port Stephens for other land to be added to their grant of Tamworth, for the purpose of adjusting the boundaries of their estates, and calling for a tracing of Port Stephens, I have the honor to transmit herewith the tracing required, showing what part of the shores is now the property of the company edged green. The vacant Crown lands left blank, the alienated lands coloured green, and the Church and School land edged yellow. The blue boundaries upon the map furnished by the Commissioner appears, according to the sections, to comprise about 94,000 acres, and considering its locality only with reference to the objects mentioned in Colonel Dumaresq's letter, I should suppose to be of a value equal to land on the Peel, as it contains many spots upon which it would be highly desirable to form villages, and there is little doubt that the retention

18 December,
1836.
Original to be
returned.

Originals re-
turned. Sketch
unelosed.

retention of this land by the company has had considerable effect in retarding settlement of the northern parts, as the great tract of country between it and the Manning may be said to be inaccessible for want, of complete command of the harbour of Port Stephens, and of a land road by way of Clarence Town which the acquisition of the land now proposed to be ceded would afford. Having been to the settlement in a vessel of only 12 tons burthen, I am quite aware that the navigation of Port Stephens is somewhat intricate, owing to the number of shoals, but Sir Edward Parry, who made a careful survey of the harbour, assured me that there are channels by which vessels of considerable burthen may be taken very near the company's settlement. In this case it would seem that some facility in shipping produce might be afforded by the reservations of sections Nos. 1,637, 1,656, 1,659, and 1,588, and 1,589, to be laid out as villages, although the land is generally understood to be of inferior quality. Many patches on the borders of the swamps, and on the banks of the Myall River, might be found suitable for small farms. Under all the circumstances, therefore, I consider that in the actual state of the company's possessions on the Peel and at Port Stephens, the proposed exchange (while doubtless the company would be immediately benefited) would be advantageous to the country.

In replying to the concluding part of your letter, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that although the duty of the surveying the land retained by the company for the purpose of putting it up to sale, has devolved on the Port Macquarie surveyor, no progress has yet been made in it, owing partly to the pressure of business at Port Macquarie itself, and partly to the few applications that have been made for land there, in consequence of the difficulty of access as above explained; and if the Commissioner's proposal be acceded to, it will be necessary to increase the surveying force in that neighbourhood. I would, therefore, in such cases propose to send Mr. Assistant-Surveyor Ogilvie there, for the purpose of surveying the part already surrendered; and, being on the spot, he may be instructed to perform what is required as soon as His Excellency's decision shall have been communicated to me; and as the survey of the land on the Peel by the surveyor of the north-west district would interrupt the measurement of lands already applied for at the Upper Hunter, I see no other means of accomplishing it in the present reduced state of this Department than by offering it as a private job, the expense attending the execution of which, at about 25s. per mile, would be £36 5s. and expenses.

It may be further observed with respect to the steps taken for the putting up to sale the land returned by the company, that in my letter, No. 36-80; it was proposed to announce the opening for sale in the *Gazette*, and your letter, No. 36-500, in reply states that on receiving the information required thereby His Excellency would decide. No decision has, however, been communicated to me, notwithstanding the information called for was furnished on 10th August last, No. 26-487, nor have the applications of a Mr. Stacey and a Mrs. Cann, for lands in the surrendered part, been advertised, although the approval of their selections has been notified and inquiry made as to when they can be measured.

I have, &c.,

S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor-General.

No. 85.

Colonel Dumaresq to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 17 April, 1837.

By a recent communication from the governor, and directors of this company, I have been requested, with much earnestness, to solicit the completion of the deeds of grant of the several locations of land made to the Australian Agricultural Company, viz. :—

- The location at Port Stephens.
- „ on Peel River.
- „ on Liverpool Plains.
- Coal grant and town allotments at Newcastle.

Should any further steps be requisite in order to obtain these important documents, and you will do me the favour to apprise me thereof, I will lose no time in adopting them.

I have, &c.,

H. DUMARESQ,

Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

The Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company urges the speedy preparation of the title deeds.

In order to do this it will be necessary—

1. To define positively the several portions of land which the company are to have, respecting which a separate memorandum is submitted.
2. To procure from the Attorney-General a form embodying so much as may be requisite of their charter of the reservations of roads, &c., mentioned in the correspondence with the Surveyor-General, and of their surrender of the lands before selected by them, and now exchanged, or about to be so.
3. To obtain the report of the Attorney-General (and act upon it), whether the Governor has power to execute a deed or grant under his general commission and instruction, or whether any special powers are required under the following clause, viz. :—“Firstly. That all grants of land in the said

This has been done. See memorandum, Colonial Secretary, 5th July, 1837.—R.B.

Let this be done. I have written all that occurs to me as to the reservation of roads in a minute on 3d-4,427.—R.B.

Let this be done.—R.B., 3rd August, 1837.

Attorney-General, 5th September, 1837.

said Colony which may be made to the said company by us, our heirs, and successors, shall be passed under the great seal of the said Colony, in pursuance of such warrants under our Royal Sign manual, as may for that purpose be issued by us, through one of our principal Secretaries of State."

The foregoing remarks apply to the general grant.

The papers respecting the coal grant will be submitted as soon as collected.

The Commissioner also informed of the case, 14/9/37.

No. 86.

The Deputy Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 19 June, 1837.

Description enclosed.

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, No. 37-404, requesting, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, that I will furnish you with a general outline of the land surrendered by the Australian Agricultural Company for notification in the next *Gazette*, expressly describing that on the waters of Port Stephens, I have the honor to state that the description of the land absolutely surrendered has already been forwarded in my letter, No. 36-80, of the 2nd February, 1836, is forwarded herewith, the arrangement being as general as any other that could be prepared.

With respect to the land on the waters of Port Stephens, I beg leave to point out that no land on Port Stephens has been surrendered by the company, nor have I been favoured with any reply to my last communication on this subject, dated 30th January last, No. 37-57.

I have, &c.,

S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor-General.

[Enclosure.]

Description of the boundaries of the lands surrendered by the Australian Agricultural Company on the coast between Port Stephens and the Manning River.

Bounded on the east by the sea coast from the north head of Port Stephens to the Manning River: on the north by that river to the company's north-east corner, a few miles above the head of navigation of that river; on the west by the company's lines south 2 miles and 52 chains; west 7 miles; south 39 miles; and on the south by a line east 11 miles and 56 chains to the Myall Lake; and by that lake and the Myall River to Port Stephens.

No. 87.

The Colonial Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 7 September, 1837.

With reference to my letter of the 21st January, 1836, requesting that you would obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General whether the coal-mines at Newcastle granted to the Australian Agricultural Company are contemplated in the charter of the company, I do myself the honor by the direction of the Governor, and request that you will immediately obtain the required opinion, and to point out to you the great inconvenience to the public services which results from the delay which has occurred.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 88.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A.A. Co.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 14 September, 1837.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th April, I do myself the honor to inform you that the opinion of the Attorney-General has been called for, whether under the charter of the Australian Agricultural Company the Governor has power to execute the grants of land made to the company without special instructions from home.

When this question is decided no further time will be lost in doing what may be necessary upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 89.

The Colonial Secretary to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15 September, 1837.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of the charter of the Australian Agricultural Company, I do myself the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to request your opinion whether he has power to execute the deed of grant of the lands authorised to be made to the company under his general commission and instruction, or whether any special powers are acquired under the following clause in the charter, viz. — "Firstly. That all grants of lands in the said Colony which may be made to the said company by us, our heirs and successors shall be passed under the Great Seal of the said Colony in pursuance of such warrants, under our Royal Sign Manual, as may for that purpose be issued by us through one of our principal Secretaries of State."

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

1st November 1824. To be returned.

No. 90.

No. 90.

The Attorney-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Office, 7 October, 1837.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the charter of the Australian Agricultural Company, and requesting my opinion whether His Excellency the Governor has power to execute the deed of grant of the lands authorised to be made to the company, under his general commission and instructions, or whether any special powers are required.

Enclosure
returned.
His Excellency
Commission
and copy of
instructions
returned
herewith.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I am of opinion a special power is required to authorise the Governor to execute and issue a deed of grant to the Australian Agricultural Company. The Governor's commission empowers him "to grant to any person or persons upon such terms and under such services and acknowledgments to be thereupon reserved unto us according to such instructions as shall be given to you under our sign manual." The 26th clause in the King's instructions is as follows:—"And it is our pleasure that all the waste and uncleared lands within our said territory which shall remain after making such reservations as before mentioned for the Public Service, shall be granted in our name, and in our behalf, to private persons willing to effect settlement thereupon, and subject nevertheless to the several rules and conditions hereinafter particularly mentioned"

It is clear from the foregoing clause, as also the 29th clause, which directs grants to be made "to such person or persons, their heirs and assigns" that the commission and instructions of the Governor do not authorise him to grant lands in pursuance of the charter of the Australian Company, the conditions of which are so peculiar; for instance, the charter provided that lands granted shall be held in mortmain, and shall be inalienable.

I am of opinion that the clause of the charter referred to requires a warrant under the King's sign manual for the express purpose of authorising a deed of grant to the Company.

I have, &c.,

JOHN H. PLUNKETT,

Attorney-General.

Let me have a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion, for transmission to the Secretary of State, with an application for the required authority, and inform Commissioner of Australian Agricultural Company of the state of the case.—16 October.

Mr. N.,—Immediate.—17 October. The Crown Solicitor requested to expedite opinion of Attorney-General whether the Newcastle lands come within the meaning of the charter.—2/11/37.

No. 91.

The Colonial Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 2 November, 1837.

In reference to my letter of the 21st January, 1836, No. 36-51, requesting the opinion of the Law Officers as to whether the lands given to the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle are to be considered as granted under the charter of that body, I have the honor to request that you will obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 92.

Memo. by Governor Gipps.

24 October, 1838.

A DESPATCH from Lord Glenelg, bearing date the 7th April, 1838, No. 100, was sent on the 28th August last to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

This despatch directed that grants under the Great Seal of the Colony should be made to the Australian Agricultural Company, the drafts of such grants to be made by the Law Officers of the Crown and forwarded to Lord Glenelg.

Have these drafts been received?

If not, write to the Crown Solicitor and say that I must have them in fourteen days.

G.G.

Received 31st October, 1838. Order to be returned by 7th November.—F.F.

No. 93.

The Colonial Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29 October, 1838.

I do myself the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to request, with reference to the first clause of the Australian Agricultural Company's charter, which directs that all grants of lands made to the company shall be passed under the Great Seal of the Colony, in pursuance of such warrants under the sign manual as may for that purpose be issued, that you will prepare and obtain the approval of the Attorney-General to such instruments as may appear best adapted to give effect to this provision in order that the same may be forwarded to the Home Government.

The extent of land authorised by Her Majesty's Government in pursuance of the said charter comprised about 1,000,000 of acres, and was originally located in one spot at Port Stephens, but, in consequence of the very inferior quality of a portion of the selection, the Secretary of State was pleased to allow an exchange of part for an equal extent elsewhere, either in one or two places, on the conditions expressed in the despatch, a copy of which you will find amongst the accompanying papers.

180—G

In

In accordance therewith, the company now retain of the original selection at Port Stephens 464,640 acres, and has taken in two distinct situations the equivalent for the portion to be surrendered—namely, 249,600 acres at Liverpool Plains and 313,298 acres on the Peel River, making in the aggregate 1,027,538 acres of land; and, in preparing the required instruments, I have to observe that, independently of the conditions mentioned in the charter, the grant is to contain the further reservations recommended by the Surveyor-General respecting roads, &c., as detailed in his letter of 4th July, 1834, No. 34-327, and it may likewise be proper that the land given up by the company at Port Stephens should be formally surrendered to the Crown, and you will accordingly have this done by the same instrument or separately, as may be thought best.

I have also to refer you to my letters of the 21st January, 1836, and 7th September, 1837, respecting the land subsequently given to the company for the purpose of working the coal-mines at Newcastle, and to request that if contemplated by the charter that they may be comprised in the grant, provided you see no objection, the requisite provisoes being inserted therein with reference to the letter addressed to the Commissioner of the company of date the 25th June, 1830, and the letter of the Mineral Surveyor of 10th February, 1831.

Any further information you may require respecting the lands, I have to request you will obtain from the Surveyor-General; but I am to add that His Excellency the Governor will expect the proper instruments to be ready for transmission home within fourteen days from this date.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

[Enclosure.]

LIST of documents transmitted to the Crown Solicitor by Colonial Secretary's letter of 29th October, 1838, No. 38-514.

1. Memorandum of His Excellency the Governor, dated 24th October, 1838.
2. M. 4,386, No. 100, dated 7th April, 1838.
3. Memo. of Colonial Secretary on ditto, dated 24th September and 10th October, 1838.
4. Memo. of Colonial Secretary on M. 4,386, dated 8th October.
5. Memo. of Sir Richard Bourke, dated 16th October, 1837.
6. Copy of Act incorporating A. A. Company, dated 21st June, 1834.
7. Duplicate copy of charter of A. A. Company.
8. Memo. of Colonial Secretary, dated 5th July, 1837, with memo. of Sir Richard Bourke attached, dated 3rd August, 1837.
9. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd February, 1836, enclosing description of land surrendered by A. A. Company.
10. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 10th August, 1837.
11. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 30th January, 1837.
12. M. 1,439, No. 142, dated 25th October, 1830, enclosing copy of despatch from Secretary of State, dated 21st April, 1830.
13. Commissioner to A. A. Company to Colonial Secretary, dated 17th April, 1837.
14. Memo. of Governor and Colonial Secretary on ditto.
15. Memo. Colonial Secretary, dated 11th July, 1837; memo. of Sir R. Bourke on ditto, dated 3rd August.
16. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 4th July, 1834.
17. Attorney-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 7th October, 1837, with copy of opinion.
18. Commissioner to A. A. Company to Colonial Secretary, dated 3rd November, 1836.
19. J. Oxley and Robert Dawson to General Darling, dated 9th January, 1828, enclosing description in duplicate of boundaries of A. A. Company's grant, and also memo. of Sir R. Darling, dated 27th June,—
20. Letter from John MacArthur to Governor Darling, 19th July, 1828.
21. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 27th June, 1832.
22. Commissioner to A. A. Company to His Excellency Sir R. Bourke, dated 13th December, 1831.
23. M. 1,884, dated 7th June, 1832.
24. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 17th January, 1833.
25. Commissioner to A. A. Company to Colonial Secretary, dated 4th November, 1833.
26. Commissioner to A. A. Company to Colonial Secretary, dated 26th November, 1833; memo. of Colonial Secretary on ditto.
27. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 11th October, 1833.
28. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 31st March, 1834.
29. Schedule of papers respecting A. A. Company's grant.
30. Memo. of Colonial Secretary, dated October, 1832.
31. Memo. of Colonial Secretary without date.
32. Mr. Dawson to Colonial Secretary, dated 17th February.
33. Copy of minute of Sir R. Darling, dated 23rd February, 1826.
34. Mr. Dawson to Colonial Secretary, dated 28th July, 1826.
35. Copy of letter from Colonial Secretary to Mr. Dawson, dated 7th August, 1826.
36. Mr. Dawson to Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd September, 1826.
37. Mr. Dawson to Colonial Secretary, dated 26th September, 1826.
38. Mr. Dawson to Colonial Secretary, dated 26th November, 1827.
39. Mr. Barton to Colonial Secretary, dated 29th February, 1828.
40. Mr. Bowman to Colonial Secretary, dated 19th July, 1828.
41. Memo. of Sir R. Darling, dated 18th July.
42. Minute No. 75, dated 27th June, 1828.
43. Copy of Government order No. 21, dated 3rd July, 1828.
44. Copy of letter from Colonial Secretary to Committee of A. A. Company, dated 18th July, 1828.
45. Mr. Barton to Colonial Secretary, dated 29th April, 1828, transmitting copies of —
 - (1) Letter of Attorney from Company to the local Committee, dated 3rd June, 1825.
 - (2) Two letters of instructions from Court of Directors to Mr. Dawson, dated 3rd June, 1825.

Coals.

46. Memo. of Colonial Secretary on 35-3,580, dated
47. Mineral Surveyor to Colonial Secretary, dated 10th February, 1831.
48. Draft of letter from Colonial Secretary to Sir Edward Parry, dated 25th June, 1830.
49. Memo. of Sir George Gipps, respecting monopoly of coal, without date.
50. Memo. of Colonial Secretary respecting coal, no date.
51. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 8th May, 1830.
52. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 20th May, 1830.
53. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 8th July, 1830.
54. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 23rd May, 1830, enclosing copy of letter from Lords of the Treasury to Deputy Commissary-General, dated 17th October, 1820.
55. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 18th August, 1830.
56. Principal Superintendent of Convicts to Colonial Secretary, dated 13th September, 1830.

57. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 1st December, 1830, enclosing plan of part of Newcastle, with memo. of Sir R. Darling's attached, dated 14th October.
58. M. 1,516. Extract of proceedings of Council.
59. Sir E. Parry to T. C. Harrington, Esq., dated, 19th February, 1831.
60. Principal Superintendent of Convicts to Colonial Secretary, dated 5th March, 1831, enclosing letter from Superintendent of Public Works, dated 26th February, 1831.
61. Memo. from Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 12th April, 1831.
62. Memo. from Sir E. Parry, dated 28th February, 1831.
63. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 28th April, 1831.
64. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 11th May, 1831, enclosing statement of coals on hand at Newcastle, &c., &c.
65. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 8th June, 1831.
- 64A. Deputy Commissary-General's memo. to Colonial Secretary, dated 4th July, 1831.
- 65A. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 25th August, 1831.
66. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 14th September, 1831.
67. Sir E. Parry's note to T. C. Harrington, Esq., dated 21st September, 1831.
68. Superintendent of Public Works to Colonial Secretary, dated 15th September, 1831, with return of convicts, &c.
69. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 16th September, 1831, enclosing letter from D. A. C. G. Stafford, dated 13th September, 1831.
70. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 29th September, 1831.
71. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 4th October, 1831.
72. Sir E. Parry's note to Colonial Secretary, dated 9th December, 1831.
73. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 30th January, 1832, with memo. of Governor and Colonial Secretary attached.
74. J. Reid, J. P., to Colonial Secretary, dated 7th February, 1832, enclosing letter from Colonial Secretary to Charles Feathers, a veteran, with memo. of Mr. Condamine.
75. Mr. Ebsworth to Colonial Secretary, dated 10th April, 1832, enclosing copy of letter of Sir E. Parry, to ditto, dated 4th October, 1831.
76. Memo. of Sir R. Bourke, dated 27th April, 1832.
77. Schedule 130, dated 23rd March, 1833; A. A. Company's land at Newcastle.
78. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 18th October, 1832, and copy of ditto.
79. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 8th May, 1833, enclosing sketch.
80. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 20th May, 1833.
81. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 7th June, 1833.
82. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 21st October, 1833.
83. Copy of letter from Colonial Secretary to Sir E. Parry, dated 2nd May, 1833.
84. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 13th July, 1833.
85. Surveyor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 20th August, 1833, enclosing two descriptions and schedule of Colonial Secretary's accompanying.
86. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 12th August, 1833.
87. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 21st August, 1833.
88. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 21st August, 1833.
89. Return of coal purchased for Colonial Service in 1832.
90. Auditor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 28th June, 1833.
91. Schedule No. 5, dated 5th December, 1832.
92. Auditor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 30th November, 1832.
93. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 15th February, 1832.
94. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 24th February, 1832.
95. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 7th June, 1833; memo. of Colonial Secretary accompanying.
96. Deputy Commissary-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 6th July, 1833, enclosing statement of coal purchased in 1832.
97. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 15th December, 1832.
98. Auditor-General to Colonial Secretary, dated 26th December, 1832.
99. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 26th October, 1832, memo. of Colonial Secretary accompanying.
100. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 16th May, 1832, enclosing Sir E. Parry's note to Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd June, 1832; memo. of Sir R. Bourke, accompanying.
101. Sir E. Parry to Colonial Secretary, dated 30th April, 1833.

No. 94.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor, Sir George Gipps.

Sir,

Downing-street, 12 January, 1839.

I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence which has taken place with the Australian Agricultural Company relative to the three questions of their claim to the exclusive right of working the coal-mines in New South Wales for a given term; their application for a further exchange of their lands, and their convict servants.

On the first point I shall again communicate with you in answer to your despatch No. 84 of the 7th June, 1838, which I now acknowledge, when I shall have received the final report of the Law Officers of the Crown.

I am, &c.,

GLENELG.

C.O., 7th December, 1833.
A.A. Co., 22nd December, 1833.
A.A. Co.

C.O., 17th Jan., 1839.
For enclosures, see No. 97.

No. 95.

Memo. by Governor Gipps.

3 May, 1839.

Australian Agricultural Company's Deeds of Grant.

I CANNOT conceive that the drafting of these deeds ought to occupy any man more than a few hours.

The recital of the charter (if it be necessary) would be only clerks' work, and the incorporation of the conditions of the charter with the grant would appear to me to be all that the person drafting the deed would have to look to.

Three deeds might be required—that is to say, one for each of the portions at Port Stephens, Liverpool Plains, and Peel's River—though I do not see why one deed might not convey them all.

A separate conveyance will, of course, be required for the lands at Newcastle.

G.G.

No. 96.

No. 96.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Sir George Gipps.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 July, 1839.

To Mr. Brown-
rigge, 27th
February, 1839.
From J.C.B.,
30th May, 1839.
To Mr. J.C.B.,
2nd July, 1839.

With reference to your despatch No. 97, of the 4th July, 1838, and to Lord Glenelg's despatch No. 9, of the 12th January, 1839, relative to the claim of the Australian Company, to the exclusive right of working the coal-mines in New South Wales, and to their supply of convict and free labour, I now transmit to you for your information and guidance, copies of a further correspondence with the company on those subjects.

As the further report of the Crown lawyers goes to confirm their former opinion against the claim of the company in regard to the working of the coal-mines at Port Phillip, it will rest with you to take such measures as may appear most advisable for securing to the settlers at Port Phillip the benefit of those mines.

I am, &c.,

NORMANBY.

[Enclosures]

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 February, 1839.

With reference to Sir George Grey's letter of the 17th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to acquaint you that the Law Officers of the Crown having again had under their consideration all the correspondence relating to the question of working the coal mines in New South Wales, together with so much of your letter of the 22nd December last, as related to that subject, have now reported that the additional information brought before them does not in any way affect the opinion which they formerly adopted, and which was communicated to you in the letter above adverted to, of the 17th ultimo. They observe that the letter written on the 31st July, 1828, by direction of Sir George Murray to the company does not appear to be in any material respect different from the despatch of the same date from Sir George Murray to General Darling.

They add that, although the only circumstance particularly mentioned in the letter and despatch, of the 31st July, 1828, as likely to induce the Home Government to interfere with the monopoly of the company, is the sale of coal at an exorbitant price, yet the power reserved is quite general and might be exercised whenever any circumstances should render it necessary; and that, in truth, unless the company mean to say that they will supply coal in abundance at Port Phillip from their mines at Newcastle at the same price at which coal might be raised and sold from the mines supposed to exist in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip, the Law Officers think the very case contemplated by the despatch of the 31st of July, 1828, will have arisen.

The excess of cost occasioned by the carriage of the coal 700 miles will make the price at Port Phillip an exorbitant price, within the fair meaning of the parties when they were settling the terms of the agreement in July, 1828.

I am, &c.,

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

My Lord,

Australian Agricultural Company, 12, King's Arms Yard, 30 May, 1839.

In obedience to your Lordship's wishes, as expressed in the Under Secretary for State's letter of the 3rd instant, I will endeavour to explain the object of the interview with which your Lordship favoured a deputation of the Directors of the Australian Agricultural Company on the 11th March last, in reference to the question of convict labour.

To make the company's right to receive convicts from the Government (as long as they have the power to grant them) more clear to your Lordship, it will be perhaps advisable to state, shortly, the origin of the Australian Agricultural Company and the promises of Government, by which they were led to undertake a great national object, namely, to cultivate, on a large scale, a breed of sheep, producing the finest wool for the cloth manufacturers of this country.

At that time the company was informed by Lord Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary of that day, that every convict cost the Government £20 annually, and that if the company would undertake to employ from 1,400 to 2,000 convicts annually, the Government would grant the company a charter, and also 1,000,000 acres of land, to encourage the breed of fine-woolled sheep; and also to induce the company to employ the largest number of convicts, it was inserted in their charter that the quit-rent on the 1,000,000 of acres should be paid off by the labour of a certain number of convicts, or by money.

The amount of the payment, if made in money, was about £22,000, but if made by convict labour, the company must prove that they had saved the Government £100,000 before the quit-rent would be considered as satisfied and paid, valuing the annual cost of each convict at £20 per annum. All this is fully explained in the company's charter.

4. In the earlier years of their undertaking the company do not appear to have experienced any material difficulty from the want of convict labour; but in the year 1831, Sir Edward Parry, the then Commissioner of the company, brought the subject before Sir Richard Bourke, and from that time, with the exception of part of the year 1837, when 222 convicts were assigned to the company for their agricultural establishment, in accordance with Lord Glenelg's instructions, the company have not had a sufficient number of convicts to meet their increasing want of labour.

5. In the year 1835, the Governor and Council in Australia came to the resolution of making a scale for apportioning convicts, which should be applicable to the Colony generally, in which scale the company were limited to 350 for their agricultural purposes, and for their colliery, to as many as would be sufficient to afford a liberal supply of coal to the whole Colony. The company appealed against the regulation of the Governor and Council, stating the insufficiency of the supply of convicts, and also their peculiar claims to be provided with convict labour, as sanctioned by their charter.

After much consideration, Lord Glenelg acknowledged the justice of the company's claim, and gave directions to the Governor to increase the number of their agricultural convicts to 500, and for their colliery, to give as many as should be required. And he added, that when by the increase of their tribes more convicts might be wanted, the company might apply to him as heretofore.

6. It may be here observed that the company have a claim for convicts, which no private settler has, because they undertook to employ a large number when their success was very doubtful, and because they expended a large sum of more than £300,000 to the great and permanent advantage of the Colony, when there were many chances that the speculation might entirely fail.

7. The number of convicts on the agricultural establishments of the company by the latest advices appear to have been about 440, instead of 500, the number ordered to be assigned to the company by Lord Glenelg. The company's Commissioner has informed the directors that the wants of the company in this respect are very pressing, and that, although he had frequently written to the local Government for convicts to supply the place of those constantly leaving the company's service, either by becoming free or obtaining tickets-of-leave, no notice has been taken by the Government of such applications.

8. In so far as the object contemplated by the Government in the grant of our charter is concerned, the undertaking has entirely succeeded.

The breed of fine-woolled sheep has been introduced and extended over the whole Colony; nor has the introduction of suitable breeds of kine and horses been neglected, the company having now nearly 100,000 sheep, besides large herds of cattle, amounting to about 4,000, and 450 horses and brood mares, and to spread our breed of fine-woolled sheep, oxen, and horses.

We have for some years established an annual public sale at Maitland, where thousands are sold to the settlers, by whom they are sought after, and much prized; while, on the other hand, the interests of the proprietors of the company and their reasonable expectations are yet to be realised, as your Lordship will see and admit, when I state that for the first ten years of the existence of the company the proprietors obtained no returns whatever in the shape of dividends on their expended capital, and that for the last five years the dividend has only been at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

9. The directors cannot therefore view, without deep anxiety, any arrangements which may have the effect, after fifteen years of persevering labour and a liberal expenditure of capital, of depriving them of that assistance in convict labour,

labour, on the faith of which the company embarked in this great undertaking. At the same time we are prepared to admit that it would be neither becoming, nor is it our wish to press our claims in this particular in opposition to any general plan with regard to Australia which may have for its object either the immediate or gradual cessation of the transportation system.

10. In such a case we must be and are prepared to submit, however disappointing to our hopes and opposed to the expectations held out to us by the Government, to whatever Her Majesty's Government may deem of general good to the Colony; but we submit to your lordship, on the grounds I have briefly stated, that our charter justifies our expecting that so long as convicts are sent to the Colony our wants will be attended to, after those of the Government are provided for, in preference to that of private settlers, who have not, as we have, come under compulsory engagement to employ convicts when it was considered for the advantage of Government that we should be so bound.

11. With the foregoing short statement of the grounds on which our claims to the consideration of the Government are founded, I will only further state the points on which, during the interview alluded to at the commencement of this letter, we desired to entreat your lordship's attention and consideration.

12. Contemplating the heavy loss we should sustain were we at any time left without a competent establishment to look after our extensive and increasing flocks, and the necessity for our having ample time to provide against any arrangement that may cut off our supply of convict labour, we are desirous to know, as far as it may be proper to admit us to that knowledge, what are the plans of the Government with respect to the transportation system hitherto pursued, and I am encouraged to press for early information on this point, in consequence of your lordship having, at the interview already alluded to, admitted that such knowledge was of obvious and vital importance to us, and that we ought to have it.

13. If the system is to be discontinued, and we are not to receive any further supplies of convict labour, it will then be our duty to make the best arrangements we can to supply the place of the convicts now assigned, whose numbers are rapidly diminishing from the ordinary causes of tickets-of-leave, expiration of sentences, &c., &c.; but in that case I venture to press the claim of the Australian Agricultural Company to receive that portion of encouragement in sending out free labourers now granted to private settlers. If, on the other hand, the transportation system is to continue as heretofore, or in any modified shape, I have already stated the grounds on which the Australian Agricultural Company lay claim to peculiar consideration, and I hope I am not asking too much on its part when I respectfully request your lordship to confirm and enforce the orders of Lord Glenelg for completing the supply of convicts for our agricultural establishments to 500, and that when a further supply is required, we may have the privilege of applying to the Secretary of State as heretofore.

14. With regard to the colliery question I have already gone into much detail in my letter to Lord Glenelg, dated 22nd December, 1838, to which I venture to entreat your lordship's reference, as containing the grounds on which the Australian Agricultural Company found their claim to be protected by the Government from competition as far as the grant of leases or the aid of convict labour is concerned, to any other company or individual.

15. In addition to what is stated in my letter above mentioned, I would only further press upon your lordship's consideration that we undertook the working of the colliery at the express desire of the Government, and that our main inducement to do so was the promise made in the Under Secretary of State's letter of the 31st July, 1828, that during thirty-one years we should be protected from competition in the manner I have stated. Eleven years of that term have expired, and the company have yet to look for reimbursement of the heavy outlay they have incurred in placing the collieries at Newcastle in a condition to meet the public demand.

16. These points, as well as what is urged in my letter to Lord Glenelg of December last will, we doubt not, receive the attention of your lordship, and we are satisfied that the application to work coal mines at Western Port, to which I have adverted in my former letter, will be disposed of by your lordship with that consideration for the rights of the Australian Agricultural Company which our case may appear equitably to merit.

I have, &c.,
J. S. BROWNRIGG,
Deputy Governor.

No. 97.

The Secretary of State for The Colonies to Governor Sir George Gipps.

(Received by the "Ferguson," 25th July, 1839).

Sir,

Downing-street.

I transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence which has taken place with the Australian Agricultural Company relative to the three questions of their claim to the exclusive right of working the coal-mines in New South Wales for a given term, their application for a further exchange of their lands, and their convict servants.

On the first point I shall again communicate with you in answer to your despatch No. 84, of the 7th of June, 1838, which I now acknowledge, when I shall have received the first report of the Law Officers of the Crown.

I have, &c.,
GLENELG.

[Enclosures.]

(Enclosed in Lord Glenelg's despatch, No. 9-1,839).

Sir,

Downing-street, 7th December, 1838.

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acquaint you that since the date of my letter to you of the 5th ultimo His Lordship has received from the Law Officers of the Crown a report of their opinion on the question whether the terms of the arrangement made by the Government in the year 1828 with the company for working the coal-mines in New South Wales precludes Her Majesty, in point of law, from the right of granting coal-mines, or from the right of working coal-mines in any part of that Colony.

The Attorney and Solicitor-General have reported it to be their opinion that the arrangement in question does not appear to them to impose any restriction whatever on Her Majesty's right of working coal-mines in the Colony, that it does prevent Her Majesty from granting coal-mines to other persons, to be worked by them without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, but that, with such sanction, Her Majesty may, without at all infringing the terms of the arrangement, make a grant of land, including the coal-mines, or authorise any person to work coal-mines reserved to Her Majesty.

They further observe that the language of the 10th paragraph of the letter, addressed by the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Sir Edward Parry, on the 25th of June, 1830, is certainly somewhat ambiguous, but that, in its grammatical construction, the consent of the Secretary of State may be extended to authorise the grant of coal-mines as well as the use of convict labour, and that as the evident intention was to enable the Secretary of State to prevent the possible mischief of a monopoly in the company, and it might be impossible to carry out that intention without a grant of mines on which convict labour might be employed, they think that construction must be adopted which refers the consent of the Secretary of State to both members of the sentence.

Having communicated this opinion to the company, Lord Glenelg directs me to add that he will be happy to receive a deputation of the directors on any day next week, at 1 o'clock.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE GREY.

My Lord,

Australian Agricultural Company, 12, King's Arms Yard, 22 December, 1838.

On the part of the directors of the Australian Agricultural Company, I beg leave to lay before your lordship the annexed copy of a letter addressed by the Colonial Secretary at New South Wales to our Acting Commissioner, Mr. Ebsworth, under date the 28th of June last, and of Mr. Ebsworth's reply of the 7th July following, which have recently reached us.

In the first-mentioned letter it is stated that "the attention of the Governor having been drawn to the alleged fact of black or aboriginal women frequently living, and also travelling about the country, with assigned servants of the company," the Governor will, if the fact be well authenticated, be under the necessity of withdrawing the whole of the men in the district of the company's possessions where it occurs.

We entreat your lordship's serious attention to this letter, and to the reply of our Acting Commissioner.

In the absence of any specific case or cases, either as to time, place, or person, we can only deal with the accusation of the Governor in the same general way in which it is made. We believe this to be the first complaint of the kind that has been brought against our management of our assigned servants.

We are prepared to prove to your lordship's satisfaction that our unceasing anxiety, as well as that of our Commissioner, has been directed to the moral improvement of all placed under our control, and we would submit that the high character in this, as in every other respect of our two last Commissioners, Sir Edward Parry and the late lamented Colonel Dumaresq, will carry conviction that our instructions on this head were not confided to persons at all lukewarm or indifferent to such high and important consideration. We have every reason to believe that our newly appointed Commissioner, Captain King, R.N., will be equally zealous as his predecessor, in using every effort to improve the morals of all placed under his control.

We submit to your lordship that the case of the company's assigned servants cannot fairly be compared with those individual settlers, where they are generally few in number comparatively, and in situations where the master has them much under personal control, aided by the intervention, where necessary, of magisterial power to enforce existing regulations.

Our assigned servants are congregated in large numbers in three extensive locations, two of which are without the limits of the Colony, and where our supervising officers have not those aids in support of their authority to which we have alluded; and while we have to contend against the difficulty of keeping young unprincipled convicts under adequate control in that particular, which forms the ground of the Governor's complaint, a difficulty common to all having assigned servants, we have the additional evil of receiving much too frequently amongst convicts assigned to us, under your lordship's orders, an undue and unfair proportion of the worst and most depraved characters from the iron gangs, a circumstance which was much complained of by our late Commissioner, Colonel Dumaresq.

Nevertheless, we feel confident, upon an unprejudiced investigation of facts, it will be found that when their numbers and the foregoing considerations are fairly weighed the moral state of our assigned servants will be found to bear comparison with that of the assigned servants of individual settlers.

We cannot but lament that the Governor did not point out the cases and districts where the improper conduct he complained of had taken place, when every remedy in the power of our officers would have been applied, and that he has not, as far as we know, taken the trouble to ascertain whether the allegations, which he apparently too readily assumes to be facts, have not been made, and propagated by interested individuals, of whom there are too many in the Colony, watching anxiously to benefit by the operation of the threat made by the Governor, should such be carried into execution.

It will be obvious to your lordship that against such complaints as the Governor's, given in such a general way, we can offer no other reply than the foregoing, but when we contemplate the possibility of the Governor carrying the threat with which his accusation is coupled into execution, we are filled with alarm at the consequences to the interests of all concerned in the Australian Agricultural Company.

The effect of the Governor's threat would be that, where a few individual convicts may have misconducted themselves, and which it would in all probability be as much out of the power of the Governor himself to prevent as it is out of our Commissioners, the convicts on the same district of our possessions, amounting probably to more than 200, would be summarily withdrawn, and judging from the animus which dictated the threat, would not, we fear, be replaced.

The immense property under charge primarily of such a number of assigned servants, consisting of many thousand head of sheep and other cattle, would be lost to the company, for your lordship well knows that it would be utterly impossible to replace them by free labourers, except from England.

The result would indeed be in every way disgraceful and ruinous, and we earnestly entreat your lordship, with your accustomed sense of justice, to protect us from such an arbitrary and sweeping measure on the part of any Governor.

We fear that Sir George Gipps has not had time to inform himself of our position and the nature of our compact with Government, which requires us to maintain a large amount of convicts on our estates when our doing so was considered most beneficial to Government, and that it was on the faith of being supplied with that description of labour that the proprietors of this extensive concern have already expended near £300,000 in the Colony, a property which the Governor's threat would recklessly destroy, otherwise some shadow of ordinary consideration would, we think, have found its way into his secretary's communication, the absence of which we so much lament. We submit to your lordship that, even admitting the charge to the full extent, or even to a much greater and more flagrant degree than is attempted even to be surmised, the Governor would not be justified in having recourse to a measure of punishment which we unhesitatingly assert would be the instantaneous ruin of the company.

If, indeed, such a case should even be made out (but of which we have no fear), to satisfy your lordship's mind that the extreme penalty of withdrawing our assigned servants in any numbers beyond the offending parties should be inflicted, we still would claim, as a point of common justice to the offending proprietors in this country, that time should at least be given to us to supply their places by free labourers.

We confidently appeal to your lordship's sense of justice to protect the proprietors of this company from the contemplated measure of the Governor, and that you will be pleased to issue with as little delay as possible such instructions as the case may appear to call for.

I have, &c.,

J. S. BROWNRIGG.

Sir,

The attention of the Governor having been drawn to the alleged fact of black or aboriginal women frequently living and also travelling about the country with assigned servants of the company, I am directed to inform you that if the fact be well authenticated His Excellency will be under the necessity of withdrawing the whole of the men in the district of the company's possessions where it occurs.

I have, &c.,

T. C. HARINGTON.

Sir,

I have only this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th June, stating that the attention of the Governor had been drawn to the alleged fact of black or aboriginal women frequently living and travelling with assigned servants of the Australian Agricultural Company, and that if the fact be well authenticated His Excellency will be under the necessity of withdrawing the whole of the men in the district of the company's possessions where it occurs.

In reply, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that it has been and will continue to be the anxious desire of the company's Commissioners to check the improper intercourse alluded to, and I will immediately recall the attention of persons in charge of the several branches of the Company's establishment to the instructions which were given some time since with a view to prevent the occurrence of such disreputable proceedings on the part of the assigned servants of the company.

I regret that the cases to which His Excellency the Governor refers are not specified to enable me to take measures for causing the offenders to answer for their misconduct.

I would assure His Excellency that, in every instance where an assigned servant shall be made known to be as living in intercourse with a black or aboriginal woman, he shall be dealt with as the police authorities may deem right; but I trust that the Governor will not inflict upon the company the penalty of withdrawing their assigned servants on account of the misconduct of individuals who may infringe the regulations, because they are beyond the immediate reach of my observation and control, more especially when His Excellency may ascertain that any measures which the Government may suggest will be readily adopted by the representative of the company to maintain as much as possible the proper discipline of the convict population in the instance now under notice, as well as in all other cases.

I have, &c.,

J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,

Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

My

My Lord, Australian Agricultural Company, 12, Queen's Arms Yard, 22 December, 1838.

In obedience to your lordship's wish, I proceed to state in writing those points connected with the interests of the Australian Agricultural Company which I had the honor to lay before your lordship at the conference on the 14th instant.

2. The first point to which I drew your lordship's attention was the application of certain individuals to work coal-mines at Western Port, and the degree in which the rights and interests of our company would be affected, were such permission granted.

3. Your lordship will bear in mind that it was in compliance with the expressed desire of the Government, that we undertook the hazardous speculation of working the coal-mines at Newcastle, and the best proof of the risk we ran was that Government had previously worked these mines at a loss.

4. We should not have considered ourselves justified in incurring the heavy outlay that we did in commencing the coal works, had not Government given us some security or assurance that as long as we complied with certain stipulations, having for their object the adequate protection of the public, we should, as far as rested with the Government, be secured for a limited time against competition.

5. These stipulations and conditions are, I submit, clearly laid down in the Under Secretary of State's letter of the 31st July, 1828, comprising under six distinct heads, in the 5th article, it is declared that Government will have the right to resume the grant of the coal-mines, and the privileges connected with that grant, "if the company shall raise a less quantity of coal than two-thirds of the weight, which on an average of the three years ending the 31st December, 1828, had been yearly raised from the mines," thereby securing to the public an adequate supply.

6. In the preamble to the 6th article, the consideration given on the part of the company is expressly recognised in the following words: "That as the company will have incurred as great preliminary expense for a public benefit, which expense they ought to have a fair opportunity of repaying to themselves, and then follows the pledge on the part of the Government at home, that no Governor would for the next thirty-one years, grant or convey any coal-mines, or land containing coal-mines, without a specific exception of the coal in such grant or conveyance, nor afford any assistance in convict labour for the working of any coal-mines to any other company, or to any other individual, without the previous sanction of the Government at home." And in order to leave no doubt on our minds as to the circumstances under which such a sanction on the part of the Government at home would be given, the article concludes by saying that "it would probably be given if the company should avail themselves of their monopoly to impose an exorbitant price on coal, the produce of their mine."

7. We submit therefore to your lordship, that it would be a manifest breach of faith, and contrary to the plain and honest meaning of the article in question, if the Government at home sanctioned the grant of coal-mines, or gave facilities in convict labour for working them to any other person until the expiration of the thirty-one years, unless it can be shown that we have failed in our part of the agreement, and that we have either not raised the quantity of coal stipulated for in the 5th article, or that as provided for in the 6th article, we have not incurred the heavy preliminary expenses contemplated or imposed an exorbitant price for coal.

8. No such complaints have been made, and we are prepared to prove, if proof be required--

1st. That we have raised an infinitely larger supply of coal than is stipulated for.

2nd. That we have, in addition to the great preliminary expense contemplated, incurred subsequently a very heavy outlay, in order to increase our power of supplying the increasing demands of the public, and that at this time we have not been reimbursed any part of our great preliminary expense, and

3rd. That so far from having availed ourselves of our monopoly to impose an exorbitant price on coal, it is sold for less than was charged by the Government when it worked the coal-mines, being 10s. per ton to the public, and 8s. to the Government.

9. I might here, my lord, further press upon your attention the fact of the monopoly granted to us being distinctly recognised in the very word, and the further consideration given by us, and stipulated for by the Home Government, that we should supply the coals required by the Colonial Government, at prime cost, were it not that I consider the right of the company to be fully made out in what I have already stated.

10. With regard to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, which your lordship did us the honor to communicate to us in the Under Secretary of State's letter of the 7th instant, we beg leave in the first place to state that, given doubtfully as that opinion is, and with the admission that the language of the 10th paragraph of the letter addressed by the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to Sir Edward Parry, on the 25th June, 1830, is certainly somewhat ambiguous; yet, without pretending to compete with such high authority on legal niceties, we submit that even if the abstract right of the Secretary of State to grant coal-mines or give facilities for working them were established, and that by the strict legal interpretation of the paragraph above-mentioned, we should have no legal redress were we so injured. We confidently state our belief that neither your lordship nor any Secretary of State would, with the Under Secretary of State's letter to us of the 31st July, 1828, fairly before him, grant such permission on any other grounds than a failure on our part in any of these stipulations, either expressed or fairly implied, by which the interests of the public, so far as our recognised monopoly is concerned, were very properly envied.

11. We further beg to draw your lordship's attention to the fact that the letter of the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, on which the above-mentioned opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General is founded, is not the one on which we rest our claim. The Under Secretary of State's letter to us of the 31st July, 1828, contains the agreement as sanctioned by the home Government, and moreover, recognises in the preamble to the 6th Article the consideration given by us, which is altogether omitted in the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales' letter, and which might, had it been before the Law Officers of the Crown, have led, perhaps, to a different conclusion from that which they appear to have come to.

12. With this short exposition of the grounds of our claim, and the view which we take of the rights of the Australian Agricultural Company will leave the case in your Lordship's hands, being assured that we shall receive that justice and fair consideration which we have always experienced from your lordship.

13. The second subject which I have the honor to bring under your lordship's notice at the conference was the proposed exchange of lands.

14. The object we have in view, and the grounds upon which we urge the proposed exchange, were brought under your lordship's notice in June, 1837, at a conference, and subsequently in our letter to your lordship of the 7th July following, wherein we enclose a copy of our late Commissioner's, Lieutenant-Colonel Dumaresq, letter to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, dated 18th December, 1836. To this latter document we called your lordship's attention as going fully into the subject, and containing all the reasons in favour of the proposed exchange which we desired to advance.

15. In reply your lordship was pleased to order us to be informed in Mr. Stephens' letter of the 20th July, 1837, that "you felt it impossible to issue any instructions, or to express any opinion until in possession of the Governor's report on the subject."

16. The Governor being known to be on his way to England, we refrained from troubling your lordship again on the subject until his arrival, when we were grieved to learn that Sir Richard Bourke was unable, from recollection, to give any information connected with it; and it is now evident that no report from the present Governor is likely to be made without a special reference which would entail upon us the evil of a further delay, in addition to the long time during which we have patiently awaited your lordship's decision on this important matter.

17. In addition to the statements contained in Colonel Dumaresq's letter to the Colonial Secretary of the 18th December, 1836, already adverted to as having been before your Lordship with our letter of the 7th July, 1837, and to which we again crave reference, we beg to annex an extract from a report from the Deputy Surveyor-General Perry to the Colonial Secretary, dated 30th January, 1837, and we submit that both these documents go to establish the protection I assumed in our conference with your lordship, that the proposed exchange of land would be as advantageous to the country generally as to our company, the grounds of which assumption are very clearly stated by Deputy Surveyor-General Perry in the report above mentioned.

18. I took the liberty, further, to suggest to your lordship, as the Colonial Surveyor-General, Major Mitchell, was now in England, and was the officer through whom the preliminary negotiations of our Commissioner for the exchange had been made, and who would, in all probability, be the person on whose opinion the Government would place the most reliance, that his report on the matter might be called for, and that upon it your lordship would be pleased to decide as to the fate of our application; and this I beg respectfully to repeat.

19. In order to meet an objection that was hinted at by your lordship, I beg leave to remind you that in all grants or exchanges of lands, the Australian Agricultural Company have invariably negotiated with the Home Government and not with the Governor of the Colony. The Secretary of State has ordered the grant or exchange, and the Governor has taken care that it should not infringe on private rights.

20. Thus, in the year 1829, we stated to the Secretary of State that a considerable portion of our original grant of land was found to be unfit for the avowed and recognised object for which our company was principally established, namely, the rearing of fine-woolled sheep, the same was recognised as a valid and sufficient ground for authorising an exchange.

21. An exchange to the extent of 600,000 acres was consequently authorised by the Secretary of State without any previous reference to the Governor, but limiting the same to two locations.

At the time, however, the company could not find a sufficient extent of ground suitable for their purposes, limited as they were to the two locations, and 562,898 acres only were exchanged; there therefore remains 37,102 acres, which, under the former decision of the Secretary of State, the company submit their claim to have exchanged, has been recognised, provided it adjoins one of the present locations already chosen in exchange for the 600,000 acres of land north of Port Stephens, which have been given up to the Government.

22. From what I have stated, I trust your lordship will perceive that it will only be following the usual course if your lordship decided upon our application, leaving the Governor the care that in carrying your lordship's decision into execution the public interests and private rights are duly protected.

We respectfully but most earnestly deprecate another reference to the Colony after the long delay that has already taken place; and from the just and liberal consideration which this company has before experienced from your lordship, and which they always gratefully acknowledge, we feel assured that such will not be the case, if after a reference to the Surveyor-General, Major Mitchell, and to what I have now brought under your notice, your lordship is satisfied that our request is a reasonable one.

24. Having addressed your lordship separately with regard to the threatened withdrawal of our assigned servants by the present Governor of New South Wales, I have only to state, on the subject of convict labour generally, that the Australian Agricultural Company has reason to complain that your lordship's repeated instructions on this head have not been carried into execution either promptly or efficiently. By our late returns we were still forty-six men short of the 500 ordered by your lordship, exclusive of those employed in the colliery. If this non-compliance with your lordship's orders proceeds from there not being a sufficient number of convicts at the disposal of the local Government, we have no fair ground of complaint; and in bringing the above fact under notice we have only to request your lordship to give instructions that when a deficiency of convicts prevails, the same shall not fall unfairly on us, but that the supply to private settlers, as fixed by local ordinances, shall be ratably reduced, also a measure of justice which we have reason to believe has not been dealt to our company.

I have, &c.,

J. S. BROWNRIGG,
Deputy Governor.

EXTRACT from letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated 30th January, 1837.

THE blue boundary upon the map, furnished by the Commissioner, according to the sections, to comprise about 94,000 acres, and considering its locality only, with reference to the subjects mentioned in Colonel Dumaresq's letter, I should suppose to be of a value equal to land on the Peel, as it contains many spots upon which it would be highly desirable to form villages, and there is little doubt that the retention of this land by the company has had considerable effect in retarding the settlement of the northern parts, as the great tract of country between it and the Manning may be said to be inaccessible for want of a complete command of the harbour of Port Stephens, and of a land road by the way of Clarence Town, which the acquisition of the land now proposed to be ceded would afford. Having been to the settlement in a vessel of only 12 tons burthen, I am quite aware that the navigation of Port Stephens is somewhat intricate, owing to the number of shoals; but Sir Edward Parry, who made a careful survey of the harbour, assured me that there are channels by which vessels of considerable burthen may be taken very near the company's settlement. In this case it would seem that some facilities in shipping produce might be afforded by the reservation of sections Nos. 1,637, 1,656, 1,659, 1,588, and 1,589, to be laid out as villages, and although the land is generally understood to be of inferior quality, many patches on the borders of the swamps, and on the banks of the Myall River, might be found suitable for small farms. Under all the circumstances, therefore, I should consider that in the actual state of the company's possessions on the Peel, and at Port Stephens, the proposed exchange, while doubtless the company would be immediately benefited, would be advantageous to the country.

S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 January, 1839.

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 22nd ultimo.

1. Lord Glenelg has referred to such of your letter as related to the working of coal-mines in New South Wales to the Crown lawyers, with a view to ascertain whether there is anything therein contained which would lead them to alter their opinion on the case.

2. With regard to the further exchange of land which the company are anxious to effect, Lord Glenelg cannot consent to decide on or to entertain such an application without the previous report of the local Government. If you are, therefore, desirous of bringing such a question under the consideration of the Government it will be necessary that you should instruct your agent to prefer the application, with whatever is to be urged in its support, to the local Government in the first instance; and in order to prepare the Governor for a consideration of the question when so brought before him, Lord Glenelg has transmitted to him copies of the correspondence.

3. With regard to the number of convicts assigned to the company. In my letter to you of the 20th July, 1837, I pointed out, by Lord Glenelg's directions, that in the increasing demand for labour existing in New South Wales, the colonists generally were turning their attention to the introduction of free labour, to supply the deficiency of convict servants. You are no doubt aware that on the 18th November, 1837, Governor Sir R. Bourke issued a general notice in the *Gazette* of the Colony, founded on instructions which he had received, intimating that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to discontinue at the earliest possible period the assignment of convicts to private service, and pointing out to the settlers the expediency of their looking for the future to immigration rather than to assignment as the source from which to obtain the requisite labour for the cultivation of their lands, and for other purposes. Any arrangements which may from time to time have been made for the supply of convict servants to the company depended, of course, on the continuance of the general system on which those arrangements were founded, and Lord Glenelg cannot lead the company to expect a permanent supply of labour from this source.

With regard to the representation which forms the subject of a separate communication from you in consequence of a notice which the Governor had given to the company's agent, that he should feel himself compelled to withdraw their assigned servants in a certain district in the event of an alleged fact being authenticated of black or aboriginal women frequently living and travelling about the country with such servants, Lord Glenelg directs me to state that the circumstances to which Sir George Gipps attention had been called was one which he could not consistently with his duty overlook, and he appears to have taken the proper course in addressing the company's agent on the subject. Lord Glenelg, however, does not find that the Governor adopted any proceeding injurious to the interests of the company, or that he expressed any intention of withdrawing their convicts, except upon proof of a neglect of duty on the part of the company's officers in charge of the district, which, in Lord Glenelg's opinion, would have rendered such a measure indispensable.

I have, &c.,

GEO. GREY.

No. 98.

Captain P. P. King to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 14 February, 1840.

With reference to your letter to the Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company, dated 14th September, 1837 (numbered 37-577) in reply to an application on the part of my predecessor for the completion of the title deed to the grants of land held by the Australian Agricultural Company

at

at Port Stephens, Peel River, Liverpool Plains, and Newcastle, in which you informed him that the opinion of the Attorney-General had been called for, whether, under the charter of the Australian Agricultural Company, the Governor has power to execute the grants of land made to the Company without special instructions from Home, and that when the question is decided no further time will be lost in doing what is necessary upon the subject, I do myself the honor to request your attention to the subject, in the hope that the affair in question may be brought to an early conclusion by transmitting to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies the requisite descriptions of the several grants above enumerated, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary warrants under the Royal Sign Manual for passing the grants under the Great Seal of the Colony, as provided by the first clause of the Company's charter.

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING,
Commissioner, Australian Agricultural Company.

Mr. Nowcombe, 25 February. Immediate.—See note enclosed.

Inform Mr. Fisher that the papers in question, which appear to have been sent to him on the 29th October, 1838, have not been returned to this office by Dr. Kinchola with the other arrears papers upon which he has given his opinion. It is concluded, therefore, that they are still in Mr. Fisher's possession. If so, request him to return them at his earliest convenience, as they are urgently required. Immediate, March 6.

Inform Captain King, and that on receipt of the papers no time will be lost in bringing the matter to a final determination. Mr. Fisher and Captain King, 6 March, 1840.

[Enclosure.]

[Private.]

My Dear Sir,

The directors have written to me pressing the completion of the title-deeds. I have therefore written the enclosed preparatory to my calling upon the Governor on the subject. No letter has been received from you upon the subject since the 14th September, 1837. I shall be very glad to get this little affair concluded.

I shall be in Sydney next week, when I will do myself the pleasure of calling upon you.

I am, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING.

Mr. Newcombe, 24th February.—This matter awaits the form of deed which Mr. Fisher was some time since directed to prepare, and the papers do not appear to have been returned through Dr. Kinchola.—28.

This matter must not be lost sight of. If not received in ten days or a fortnight, let the subject be again brought forward. 29th February.—A.

Inform the Civil Crown Solicitor that my attention has been drawn by the Secretary of State to the first clause of the charter of the Australian Agricultural Company, which provides that all grants of land made to the Company shall be passed under the Great Seal of the Colony, in pursuance of such warrant under the Royal Sign Manual as may for that purpose be issued. Request him to prepare the draft of such instruments as may be best adapted to give effect to this provision of the charter.—C.G., 6th February. N.B.—This, though often called for, has not yet been furnished. Lord Glenelg's despatch is dated the 7th April, 1838, No. 100.

No. 99.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor:

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 March, 1840.

I do myself the honor to inform you that the papers connected with the form of deed to be used in granting certain lands to the Australian Agricultural Company, which were transmitted to you on the 29th October, 1838, do not appear to have been returned to this office by Dr. Kinchola with the other arrear papers upon which he has given his opinion, and it is therefore concluded that they are still in your possession. Should this be the case, I have the honor to request that you will return them at your earliest convenience, as they are now urgently required.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 100.

The Colonial Secretary to Captain P. P. King.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 March, 1840.

With reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the papers connected with the form of deed to be used in granting the lands promised to the Australian Agricultural Company were transmitted to the Civil Crown Solicitor on the 29th October, 1838, and have not since been returned. Mr. Fisher, with whom they are now supposed to be, has been written to to return these papers, and upon their receipt no time will be lost in bringing the matter to a final determination.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 101.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12-13 May, 1840.

In attention to your letter of the 10th instant, I do myself the honor to transmit the whole of the papers connected with the Australian Agricultural Company's grants, including those relating to the coal-mines at Newcastle worked by the Company. See list enclosed.

I have, &c.,

T. C. HARRINGTON.

[Enclosure.]

LIST of papers forwarded to the Civil Crown Solicitor by Colonial Secretary's letter of 11th May, 1840.

- 26-622—17th February, 1826; Robert Dawson.
 " 23rd February, 1826; copy of minute, No. 47.
 26-4,750—28th July, 1826; Robert Dawson.
 26-5,675—2nd September, 1826; Robert Dawson.
 26-6,078—26th September, 1826; Robert Dawson.
 27-10,924—24th November, 1827; Robert Dawson.
 28-1,791—29th February, 1828; William Barton (Secretary).
 28-3,463—29th April, 1828; William Barton, with copies of letters-of-attorney to Local Committee; two letters from Directors to Mr. Dawson, dated 3rd June, 1825.
 M. 75—27th June, 1828; minute of Governor Darling.
 " —18th July, 1828;
 28-5,660—19th July, 1828; Dr. Bowman.
 30-3,873—8th May, 1830; Sir Edward Parry.
 30-4,161—20th May, 1830;
 30-5,327—8th July, 1830;
 30-6,519—18th August, 1830;
 30-6,355—23rd August, 1830; Deputy Commissary-General, with copy of letter from Lords of the Treasury, dated 17th October, 1829.
 30-6,938—12th September, 1830; Principal Superintendent of Convicts.
 30-8,455—3rd November, 1830; Sir Edward Parry.
 30-9,301—1st December, 1830; Sir Edward Parry, with plan and memo. of Governor Darling.
 31-M. 1,516—7th January, 1831; minute of Council.
 31-1,005—10th February, 1831; Mineral Surveyor.
 31-1,650—5th March, 1831; Principal Superintendent of Convicts, with letter from Superintendent of Public Works, dated 26th February, 1831.
 31-2,158—9th January, 1828; Robert Dawson and John Oxley, with description of A. A. Company's land.
 31-2,640—12th April, 1831; Deputy Commissary-General.
 31-2,827—28th February, 1831; Sir Edward Parry.
 31-3,046—28th April, 1831; Surveyor-General.
 31-3,414—11th May, 1831; Deputy Commissary-General Laidley, enclosing statement of coal.
 31-5,040—4th July, 1831;
 31-6,666—25th August, 1831;
 31-7,274—14th September, 1831; Sir Edward Parry.
 31-7,310—15th September, 1831; Inspector of Public Works.
 31-7,377—16th September, 1831; Deputy Commissary-General Laidley.
 31-7,813—29th September, 1831; Sir Edward Parry.
 4th October, 1831;
 9th December, 1831; note from Sir Edward Parry.
 31-10,478—13th December, 1831; Sir Edward Parry.
 32-1,011—30th January, 1832;
 32-1,231—7th February, 1832; J. Reed, J.P.
 32-1,638—15th February, 1832; Sir Edward Parry.
 32-1,679—24th February, 1832; Commissary Laidley.
 32-3,007—10th April, 1832; J. E. Ebsworth.
 32-3,910—16th May, 1832; Sir Edward Parry, with memo. of Sir Richard Bourke.
 M. 1,884—7th June, 1832; memo. of Sir Richard Bourke.
 32-4,842—27th June, 1832; memo. of Surveyor-General.
 32-8,053—18th October, 1832; Sir Edward Parry, with *précis* of Colonial Secretary and memo. of Sir R. Bourke.
 32-8,040—26th October, 1832; Sir Edward Parry.
 32-8,843—30th November, 1832; Auditor-General.
 33-508—17th January, 1833; Surveyor-General.
 33-3,252—30th April, 1833; Sir Edward Parry.
 33-3,254—8th May, 1833; Surveyor-General, with sketch.
 33-3,590—20th May, 1833; Sir Edward Parry.
 33-3,942—7th June, 1833;
 33-3,948—7th June, 1833; Deputy Surveyor-General.
 33-4,354—28th June, 1833; Auditor-General.
 33-4,447—6th July, 1833; Commissary Laidley, with statement of coal.
 33-5,589—12th August, 1833; Sir Edward Parry.
 33-5,488—20th August, 1833; Surveyor-General, with two descriptions.
 33-5,587—21st August, 1833; Sir Edward Parry.
 33-6,827—11th October, 1833; Surveyor-General.
 33-7,143—21st October, 1833; Sir Edward Parry.
 33-7,367—4th November, 1833;
 33-7,885—26th November, 1833;
 34-2,162—31st March, 1834; Surveyor-General.
 35-5,284—13th July, 1835; Commissary Laidley.
 35-6,223—21st August, 1835;
 Memo. of Sir Richard Bourke, 29th August.
 36-76—9th January, 1836; Colonial Secretary, with letter from P.M., Port Stephens.
 21st January, 1836; Colonial Secretary, with copy of Company's charter.
 17th June, 1837; Colonial Secretary, enclosing Commissioner's memorial, No. 800 and 939, with draft deed to John Brown of 2,000 acres of land, in parish of Nottingham.
 Memo. of Sir George Gipps, without date.

No. 102.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,
 Referring to your letter No. 40-180, of the 12th May last, I have the honor to request that you will expedite your report as to the proper form of deed to be used in granting the lands promised to the Australian Agricultural Company, repeated inquiries having been made by Captain King on the subject.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29 June, 1840.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 103.

No. 103.

The Civil Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 16 July, 1840.

I have the honor to return herewith all the papers relative to the land granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, together with a draft deed of grant to that Company, which has been perused and approved of by Dr. Kinchela, as also his opinion thereon.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COOPER TURNER,
Civil Crown Solicitor.

[Enclosure.]

I HEREWITH send you the draft of the deed of grant to the Australian Agricultural Company, which is a very peculiar one, and, under the circumstances of the case, very different from the ordinary deeds of grant. The recitals are necessary, as the validity of the grant will depend upon its being made in pursuance to the directions stated in the charter, as the Company, as a body corporate, could only take lands granted in pursuance of such direction to the ordinary reservations contained in the ordinary grants from the Crown. I have added one reserving all lands that may hereafter be required for the protection of the territory. This is done to save the necessity of an Ordinance Act in future, as I am not aware that the present Ordinance Bill would embrace the lands about to be granted to the Company. On this subject, however, the opinion of His Excellency the Governor should be taken before the deed will be engrossed. In the reservation of gold and silver mines I have also included the ordinary one of coal. This, perhaps, will not be inserted, as I conceive it was a very unwise and unfortunate thing for the Colony that the Government were ever induced to include such a reservation into the grants of land, which was done merely to protect the monopoly of the Australian Agricultural Company. The clauses and conditions respecting the quit-rent are now embarrassing, as from the length of time which has elapsed since the grant ought to have been made. The calculation will be difficult, if not impossible, to be made, and as the calculation under the grant can only be made from the date of the grant a question will arise as to the payment of quit-rents for the times past.

Before, however, the deed of grant will be executed by the Governor, it will be absolutely necessary for the protection of the Crown that all the lands the possession of which was formerly given to the Company, but which it was subsequently agreed should be exchanged for the lands which I presume will be now included in the grant, should be actually restored to the Crown, as a length of undisturbed possession would be good as against the Crown, even though no grant could be produced; and as the Company have now been in undisturbed possession for several years past of part of the land which it was the intention of the Government to take back in place of the land they agreed to give in exchange, a longer possession of such parts of the land may be prejudicial hereafter to the claims of the Crown.

JOHN KINCHELA.

Australian Agricultural Company's Agricultural
Grants.

A DRAFT of the proposed deed of grant has been prepared by the Civil Crown Solicitor, and approved by Dr. Kinchela, and is now enclosed. Since verbal alterations appear to be still required, but these I will arrange with Mr. Turner when the more important points have been decided on. These are:—

1. That a warrant is required under the Royal Sign Manual before any deed can be legally executed by the Governor.

This is required both under the provisions of the Company's charter and under the Attorney-General's opinion that the Governor's Commission empowers him to grant lands to private persons only, not to a body corporate. [See 37-9,398.]

2. That the exchange of certain portions of land originally located to the Company was sanctioned only on condition of their making provision for clergymen, but that it is uncertain whether this condition has been abandoned or not. [See 33-7,885.]

If this provision is to be made, the draft of deed must be amended accordingly.

3. That Dr. Kinchela suggests the necessity of a formal surrender of the lands heretofore occupied by the Company not afterwards exchanged, the object being to prevent the future assertion of any claim upon the ground of such occupancy. I am not myself apprehensive of any danger from this cause, but, if thought necessary, either the surrender may be recited in the deed of grant, and made the condition of the same, or a separate surrender may be formally obtained from the Company's attorney or agent, if he be duly accredited as required by the Company's Act of Parliament, 5 George IV, c. 86. To carry out the arrangements after determining these points, it appears proper—

1. To furnish the Company's agent with a copy of the proposed deed, and of the specific description of land to be therein inserted. That

I shall take care to point out the necessity of this when I send Home the drafts of the deed.—G.G., September 11, 1840.

On further search, I find that the condition has been given up, or at any rate that it cannot now be enforced, the Company never having been put in possession of the Church and School reserves. [See Sir R. B's despatch to the Secretary of State of the 18th February, 1834, No. 14, and the letter from Sir Ed. Parry enclosed in it.]

[See also Sir G. Murray's despatch of the 21st April, 1830, No. 23.]

G.G., 15 September, 1840.

The deeds may be prepared, but I shall not sign them until the requisite surrender has been made. The best way of proceeding would be, I think, to have the surrender drawn, and sent to England to be executed by the Directors of the Company. The Commission cannot have the required power to execute the surrender.—G.G.

Approved.—G.G.

That is my business.—G.G.

2. To transmit the same to the Secretary of State.
3. To execute the deed on receipt of the Royal Warrant.

Respecting the grants of coal lands and allotments a separate memorandum shall be submitted, when the foregoing points are decided on.

The deeds for these ought, in my opinion, to be distinct from those for the agricultural grants.—September, 9, 1840.

Before returning the enclosed draft to the Crown Solicitor for completion, it occurs to me to submit that some instructions are yet required with regard to the intended date of the deed.

It will be seen that agreeably to the provisions of the charter the Company are restrained (page 8 of the draft) from selling any portion of the land for five years after the date of the deed, and, on the other hand (pages 17 to 21 of draft), that the whole arrangement respecting the rates of quit-rent, their collection, and the redemption by employment, is, in like manner, to be calculated from the date of the deed.

Captain King's letter, 40-10,573, states that possession was taken of the original selection in February, 1826.—December 3, 1840.

The date of the deed must, of course, be the date of its execution. I am not aware that it would be competent to ante date it, so as either, on the one hand, to render the Company liable to an earlier payment of quit-rent, or, on the other hand, to give them sooner the privilege of sale.—December 6, 1840.

No. 104.

Captain P. P. King to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 20 July, 1840.

With reference to your letter of 24th June, communicating a draft of the title-deeds of the Australian Agricultural Company's lands, together with copies of the Solicitor-General's opinion, and a letter from the Crown Solicitor on the subject, I have the honor to return to same with the following remarks:—

As in the terms of the charter incorporating the Company, and by virtue of which they hold their land, all intended reservations and provisoes are fully described, I submit most respectfully that the grant ought not to contain any which are not thereon provided for.

If, therefore, as I presume must be the case, I am right in my conclusions, the title-deeds must be freed from the following reservations, which, although usually inserted in those of lands granted previous to the year 1825, have no reference to the case of the Australian Agricultural Company.

The objectionable clauses are contained between pages 12 and 18 of the rough draft, commencing at page 12, with the words "Provided nevertheless, &c.," and ending at the 18th page, with the words "whole or any part of the quit-rents remaining unredcedmed," and are as follows, viz. :—

1. The reservation of lands for the erection of fortifications.
2. Reservation for a public way or ways, and for the stone, gravel, indigenous timber, and other materials the produce of the said lands which may be required; also providing for the right of taking and removing the same, and for full and free ingress, egress, and regress into, out of, and upon the Company's lands.
3. The power for the Government to resume and take possession of all or any part of the said land which may be required at any time for any public purpose, upon payment being made by arbitration.
4. The proviso for the redemption of the quit-rents is unnecessary, as it is elsewhere provided for (see 11th and 12th clauses of the charter).

With respect to that part of your letter in which you require me to put the Company's solicitor in communication with the Crown Solicitor, should any question of legal or technical points arise, I have the honor to state that I have not yet submitted the draft to the Company's solicitor for his legal opinion. Supposing that, from the objections I have made, and which must be satisfactorily borne out by a reference to the charter and to the Solicitor-General's opinion, "that the declaration of the charter should be strictly followed," I shall be furnished with an amended draft.

The Company's solicitor will be instructed to draw up the indenture of surrender of the lands given up in exchange for those at Liverpool Plains and Peel River, as requested.

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING,
Commissioner, Australian Agricultural Company.

Rough draft of title-deeds. Opinion of Solicitor-General. Letter from Crown Solicitor, dated 29th May, 1841.

I see no reason to put any reservations in that are not in the charter.—G.G., 28rd July. Unnecessary.—G.G. Unnecessary.—G.G. Unnecessary.—G.G.

The reservation of lands for the erection of fortifications appears to have been suggested by Dr. Kinchela in order to save the necessity for an Ordnance Act in future, but he submitted the propriety of obtaining the Governor's opinion on this point (see opinion on original draft deed). The reservation of a public way or ways, &c., seems to be necessary, and was inserted on that account, as well as to assimilate the deed to the general form of all grants prior to 18th May, 1825. The power of resumption of any portion of the grant required for public purposes was doubtless inserted for the like purpose. I conclude the original draft approved by Dr. Kinchela, as well as the subsequent form prepared and submitted to the Solicitor-General, should be again laid before the law officers, with Captain King's letter.—22nd July.

I see no reason for any further application to the law officers.—G.G., 23/7/40.

The Governor says that there is no necessity for referring the subject again to the law officers. Is the deed to be prepared after striking out the objectionable clauses, or the copy to be again returned to Captain King with the Governor's decision, in order that the Company's solicitor may settle the draft with the Crown officers.—27 July.

The latter.—July 27. Captain King, 29 July.

The letter to the Crown Solicitor of 12th December, 1840, returned the draft deed prepared by Dr. Kinchela—a copy with certain alterations proposed; and it was intimated that it was considered advisable, in order to prevent any future mistake, to recite:—

1. The original selection at Port Stephens, estimated to comprise 1,048,960 acres.
2. The portion surrendered; the extent not given.
3. The portion of the original selection retained, comprising 464,640 acres.
4. The selection at Warrah, Liverpool Plains, comprising 249,640 acres, and the remaining selection.
5. At Tamworth, Peel River, comprising 313,298 acres.

1,048,960 acres;
464,640 acres
retained;
584,320 acres
given up.
Liverpool Plains,
249,640 acres;
Peel River,
313,298 acres;
total, 862,938
acres; difference,
21,382 acres.

The two latter portions being in lieu of the land surrendered.

To enable the law officers to complete the deed, the descriptions were sent, a letter from Captain King showing the dates of possession, and the despatch of the Secretary of State authorising the exchange of lands. The suggestion does not appear to be attended to, although very desirable, but a recital of the warrant directing the original grant at Port Stephens is simply made (although I do not believe there is such a document in existence, and, if not, one certainly will not now be made, the greater portion of the land being taken elsewhere) a recital that the Company entered into possession, a recital of the surrender of the portion of that land, and a recital that in consideration of such surrender, and of a warrant from Her Majesty directing a grant of the three portions in exchange for the surrendered land, Her Majesty, in pursuance of another warrant, grants the three portions in question. Some inaccuracies also appear in the form; it commences by reciting the Letters Patent. (The Act of Parliament upon which they are founded would perhaps have been best.) Whereas his late Majesty, "after reciting a certain Act," and so it goes on reciting that Act without coming to any definite conclusion; and then, "and whereas his said Majesty by his said above-mentioned charter (not before named, excepting in the recital), did declare, &c.," being a repetition of the recited Act as before recited. "Her" and "our" are indifferently mentioned in referring to Her Majesty. There are also pencil memoranda made by the law officers, but whether any attention is to be paid to them I am not aware.—28 July.

No. 105.

Captain P. P. King to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 September, 1840.

With reference to a former application respecting the title-deeds of the Australian Agricultural Company's property in this Colony, I beg to know whether the necessary documents have been completed, in order that they may be transmitted to England.

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING, Captain, R.N.,
Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

In order to the preparation of these deeds, request the Surveyor-General to furnish quickly descriptions of the following portions of land, specifying in each case the date when each selection was communicated to him, and by whom, the date of his report thereon, and the date and particulars of the Governor's decision, viz.:—The original selection at Port Stephens; the portion afterwards surrendered; the portion ultimately retained; the selections on the Peel and in Liverpool Plains respectively; each portion of land and allotment selected, surrendered, or exchanged, in the town of Newcastle, and the coal land adjacent.—14 September. Mr. N. Immediate. Surveyor-General, 15 September, 1840.

Inform the Commissioner that the proposed form of deed has been prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and that copies will be transmitted—one to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of obtaining the warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, as required by the charter, and another to the Commissioner himself, for the information of the directors, as soon as some verbal alterations have been made and the requisite descriptions procured from the Surveyor-General. Inform him also that copies will in like manner be prepared and transmitted of a deed of surrender of the lands originally selected and afterwards exchanged by the Company, of which the law officers consider it proper to procure the execution by the directors under their common seal. In the meantime, request he will enumerate the several portions of land of which he claims deeds of grant on behalf of the Company, specifying, if possible, in each case, the situation, extent, date of selection, date of possession, and authority under which that possession is held.—17 September, 1840. Immediate, Mr. N.—18 September, 1840.

No. 106.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 September, 1840.

I do myself the honor to request that you will, with the least possible delay, furnish descriptions of the following portions of land connected with the claims of the Australian Agricultural Company, specifying in each case the date when the selection was communicated to you, and by whom, the date of your report thereon, and the date and particulars of the Governor's decision, viz.:—

The original selection at Port Stephens; the portion afterwards surrendered; the portion ultimately retained; the selections on the Peel and in Liverpool Plains respectively; also, each portion of land and allotment surrendered or exchanged in the town of Newcastle, and the coal land adjacent.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 107.

No. 107.

Captain P. P. King to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 16 September, 1840.

With reference to the draft of the title-deeds which you were so good as to show me the other day, I beg to remark that the boundaries are so different to what are described in the description officially communicated to the agent of the Company, and also communicated to the Secretary of the Australian Agricultural Company, by Horace Twiss, Under Secretary of State, in a letter dated as per margin, that I feel it necessary to call your attention thereto. I mean more particularly to a reservation of water-frontage, which is proposed to be inserted in all grants subsequent to 18th May, 1825.

The following is a copy of the official description of the grant:—

A description of the boundaries of the lands intended to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company; situated in the county of _____; bounded on the south by a line by compass bearing west 8 statute miles of 640 chains. Commencing on the west bank of the river Karuah, at a mark there set up a few yards below a reef of rocks stretching across the river; on the west by a line bearing north by compass to the river Manning; on the north by the south bank of the river Manning to the sea; on the east by the sea-coast at high-water mark to the north head of Port Stephens*; on the south and west by the waters of the harbour of Port Stephens and the river Karuah to the mark set up on the west bank; comprising 1,048,960 acres of land, whereof 35,040 acres consist of barren sandy sea-coast, rendered necessary to be included for the more complete definition of the Company's boundary, with a reservation to the Crown of 320 acres of land surrounding the north head of Port Stephens.

Given under our hands, at Port Stephens, this ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

JOHN OXLEY,
Surveyor-General.

Witness to signature,—

ROBERT DAWSON,
Principal Agent to the Company.
WM. CORDEAUX,
JOHN KEPTIN,
Commissioners of Crown Lands.

I apprehend that the grant ought not to contain reservations not contemplated at the time, and which would have been noticed, as was the peculiar arrangement for quit-rent, were such intended; but if in this case I am wrong, I would respectfully submit that, as the charter of the Company is dated 1st November, 1824, none be made that were not usual in grants of that period, in which there were no reservations "of land within 100 feet of high-water mark on the sea-coast, and on every creek, harbour, and inlet of the sea, and also all mines of gold, of silver, and of coal, with full and free liberty and power to search for, dig, and take away the same."

Respectfully submitting the above to the consideration of His Excellency,

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING,
Commissioner, Australian Agricultural Company.

No. 108.

The Colonial Secretary to Captain P. P. King.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 September, 1840.

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, inquiring relative to the title-deeds of the Australian Agricultural Company's property in this Colony, I have the honor to inform you that the proposed form of deed has been prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and that copies will be transmitted—one to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of obtaining the warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, as required by the charter; and another copy to yourself, for the information of the directors, as soon as some verbal alterations have been made, and the requisite descriptions procured from the Surveyor-General, which have been called for.

Copies will, in like manner, be prepared and transmitted of a deed of surrender of the lands originally selected and afterwards exchanged by the Company, of which the law officers consider it proper to procure the execution by the directors under their common seal.

In the meantime I have the honor to request that you will enumerate the several portions of land of which you claim deeds of grant on behalf of the Company, specifying, if possible, in each case the situation, extent, date of selection, date of possession, and authority under which that possession is held.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 109.

The Deputy Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 23 October, 1840.

In attention to your letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 40-540, in which you request me to furnish descriptions of the following portions of land connected with the claims of the Australian Agricultural Company; specifying in each case the date when the selection was communicated to me, and by whom, the date of my report thereon, and the date and particulars of the Governor's decision, viz.:—1. The original selection at Port Stephens; 2. The portion afterwards surrendered; 3. The portion ultimately retained; 4. The selections on the Peel and in Liverpool Plains respectively. Each portion of land and allotment selected, surrendered, or exchanged in the town of Newcastle, and the land adjacent.

I have the honor to state that I am unable to furnish the whole of the information required, especially with respect to the original, but I beg to subjoin what my records afford, and I hope that any difficulty in this respect may be easily supplied from the original papers in your office.

The original selection at Port Stephens was made, it would appear, by the Commissioners of the Company in 1825, and notified by them to the then Surveyor-General, the late Mr. Oxley. The description, with a plan, was forwarded to the Governor by Mr. Oxley prior to February, 1828; of this description I do not possess a copy.

The portion afterwards surrendered.—Of this I enclose a description, and would beg to refer you on this subject to your letters Nos. 34-886 and 36-550, and to my letters 36-80 and 37-341.

The portion ultimately retained.—A copy of the description of this land is enclosed. A reference to my half-monthly return would have given a copy of this description, and in the report thereon would have been found full information on the subject.

Of the lands on the Peel and Liverpool Plains.—I enclose descriptions. They were inserted in abstract, in compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 12th November, 1833, in abstract 34-25 and 26, to the report on which insertion I beg to refer.

Of each portion of land and allotment selected, surrendered, or retained in the town of Newcastle, and the coal land adjacent.—I enclose descriptions. These, however, were inserted in abstract of the 15-31 March, 1833, as Nos. 33, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

I have, &c.,

S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor-General.

[Enclosure.]

DESCRIPTIONS of the lands to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company at Liverpool Plains, being in lieu of a like quantity to be surrendered out of the million of acres at Port Stephens:—

County unnamed, parish unnamed, 249,600 acres, at Liverpool Plains. Bounded on the south by a line west 39 miles: Commencing in a ravine forming the source of the Warrah Brook; on the west by a line north 13 miles; on the north by a line east 30 miles; and on the east by a line south 13 miles to the ravine at the head of Warrah Brook.

County unnamed, parish unnamed, 313,298 acres, at Liverpool Plains. Between the river Peel and the Turi Range. Bounded on the west by a line south from Peel River to a remarkable rocky pointed hill called by the black natives 'Turi, and measuring 16½ miles; on the south by lines from that rocky pointed hill bearing east 10 miles; then south 13 miles, east 4½ miles, south 5 miles, and again east 10 miles and 38 chains to Peel River; and on the east and north by that river.

Description of 464,640 acres of land to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens:—County of Gloucester, between Port Stephens and the Manning River. Bounded on the south by the harbour of Port Stephens: Commencing at the reserve at the base of the north head, the Karuah River, and a line west from about half a mile below the head of navigation of that river; on the west by a line north 47 miles to the Manning River; on the north by that river east direct 19 miles, exclusively of the windings of that river; and on the east by lines south 2 miles and 52 chains, west 7 miles, south 39 miles, and east 11 miles and 56 chains, to a creek of the Myall Lake, and by that lake and the Myall River to Port Stephens.

Query, if portion ultimately retained.

Description of the boundaries of the lands surrendered by the Australian Agricultural Company:—On the coast between the Manning and Port Stephens. Bounded on the east by the sea-coast from the north head of Port Stephens to the Manning River; on the north by that river to the Company's north-east corner, a few miles above the head of navigation of that river; on the west by the Company's lines south 2 miles and 52 chains, west 7 miles, south 39 miles; and on the south by a line east 11 miles and 56 chains to the Myall Lake, and by that lake and the Myall River to Port Stephens.

A.

Description.—County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, town of Newcastle, 36 poles, allotment No. 52: Commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 54 (William Evans); and bounded on the north by its south boundary line, bearing west 7 degrees north 2 chains 25 links; on the west by the east boundary line of allotment No. 53 (William Hicks), bearing south 2 chains and 25 links to Watt-street; and on the east by 1 chain of the west side of that street, bearing north 7 degrees east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 54 aforesaid.

Description.—County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, town of Newcastle, 36 poles, allotment No. 23: Commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 21; and bounded on the north by its south boundary line, bearing west 7 degrees north 2 chains 25 links; on the west by the east boundary of allotment No. 24, bearing south 7 degrees west 1 chain; on the south by a line bearing east 7 degrees south 2 chains 25 links to Pacific-street; and on the east by 1 chain of that street, bearing north 7 degrees east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 21 as aforesaid.

Description.—County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, 2,000 acres: Commencing at the north-east corner; and bounded on the north by 35 chains and 40 links of the coast on a west line; on part of the west by a south line of 10 chains to the south side of the road to Maitland; on the remainder of the north and on the north-east by the south side of the before-named road to the north-west corner, that corner bearing from the centre of the bridge over Throsby Creek north 319½ degrees west 50 chains; on the west by a south line of 193 chains 50 links; on the south by an east line of 162 chains to the coast; on the south-east by the coast; and on the east by a line bearing north 15 degrees west 47 chains to the coast at the north-east corner aforesaid.

Description.—County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, 87 acres: Commencing at the north-west corner of the township, according to the scale of the maps prepared by Mr. Dangar; and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 7 degrees west 17 chains and 15 links; and a line bearing south 15 degrees east 41 chains to the coast-line; on the south by the coast-line; on the east by a line bearing north 15 degrees west 47 chains to the harbour of Newcastle; and on the north by high-water mark of that harbour westerly to the commencing point.

Extract from Colonial Secretary's letter of Sir E. Parry, dated 2nd May, 1833.

THAT the Company forego their application for the surface right of the portion comprised within the lines A, B, F, G, and stated to contain about 87 acres, on account of its forming a part of the town, and be allowed in lieu of the town allotments Nos. 23 and 52 in Pacific and Watt Streets, Newcastle, together with the mining right to the tract so relinquished, subject to such conditions as to depth and necessary supports as may be approved of by the Government.

No. 110.

The Colonial Secretary to Captain P. P. King.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1840.

Having laid before the Governor your letter of the 16th ultimo, in which you represent that the boundaries used in the draft deed of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant at Port Stephens are different from those originally approved, and suggest that no reservations should be made in the deeds which were not in force at the date of the Company's charter (1st November, 1824), I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency is not at this present moment able to say what are the correct boundaries of the land; but in respect to the reservations, His Excellency thinks they must be those usually made in grants prior to the 18th May, 1825, as detailed in Form No. 1 of the forms of deeds as fixed by the Government notice of the 15th August, 1840, a copy of which is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 111.

No. 111.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 December, 1840.

In returning to you the draft of the intended deed of grant to the Australian Agricultural Company, which was received in your letter of the 16th July last, I do myself the honor to inform you that certain alterations have been made therein, subject to your approval, for the purpose of assimilating it, in points not specially provided for in the Company's charter, to the general form of deed used for all grants prior to the 18th May, 1825, as notified in the Government notice of the 15th August, 1840.

I have also the honor to observe that your draft is apparently prepared for the purpose of granting to the Company one portion only of land; but their grant actually consists of three distinct portions, one of which is a part of their original selection, and the other two are in lieu of another part of that selection which was subsequently surrendered. To render this more clear, and to prevent any future mistake, it is considered advisable to recite in the proposed grant:—

- 1st. The original selection, which was estimated to comprise 1,048,960 acres at Port Stephens;
- 2nd. The portion of that selection surrendered by the Company, of which a description is furnished, but the number of acres not stated;
- 3rd. The portion of the original selection still retained, comprising 464,640 acres;
- 4th. The selection at Warrah, in Liverpool Plains, comprising 249,600 acres; and
- 5th. The selection at Tamworth, on the river Peel, comprising 313,298 acres;

these two selections at Warrah and Tamworth being in lieu of the portion surrendered at Port Stephens.

It is also considered desirable that the Company in London shall execute a formal surrender, under their common seal, of the land relinquished at Port Stephens, and that this surrender shall be recited in the grant from the Crown.

With regard to the conditions under which the exchange was sanctioned, it will not be necessary to introduce any clause respecting a provision for the support of clergymen, the lease of Church land not having been executed, in consideration of which the provision alluded to was to have been made.

But unless already secured, clauses will be required for enforcing the conditions respecting navigable rivers, as explained in the Secretary of State's despatch of 21st April, 1830, and the Surveyor-General's letter of 4th July, 1834.

To enable you to complete the form of grant from the Crown and of surrender by the Company, I do myself the honor to enclose the documents mentioned in the annexed list, and am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that both instruments may be completed for transmission to England with the least possible delay.

On the subject of the Company's coal lands I shall do myself the honor of addressing to you a separate letter.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON

No. 112.

The Colonial Secretary to Captain P. P. King.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 December, 1840.

With reference to my letter of the 24th October last and former correspondence, I have the honor to request that for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of the deeds for the land at Newcastle you will be good enough to transmit a copy of the communication made to the Company by Mr. Hay, Under Secretary of State in 1830, which is alluded to in Sir Edward Parry's letter of the 4th October, 1831, No. 499.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 113.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A.A. Co.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1841.

With reference to my letter of 28th ultimo, respecting the Australian Agricultural Company's land at Newcastle, I do myself the honor to request that you will favour me with a statement showing the following particulars, viz.:—

1. The several portions of coal land in and near Newcastle originally selected by the Company or their agent.
2. All changes therein or portions surrendered.
3. The portions finally selected, and now claimed, with the dates of each selection changed or surrendered, and of possession having been authorised.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 114.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1841.

With reference to your letter of the 31st of March, 1834, No. 31-157, respecting the Australian Agricultural Company's land at Newcastle, I do myself the honor to request that you will favour me with a statement showing the following particulars, viz.:—

1. The several portions of coal land in and near Newcastle originally selected by the Company or their agent;
 2. All changes therein or portions surrendered;
 3. The portions finally selected, and now claimed;
- with the dates of each selection, change, or surrender, and of possession being authorised, and also a copy of the description of each portion.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 115.

No. 115.

Captain P. P. King to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 26 January, 1841.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, requesting a statement to show certain particulars relative to the Australian Agricultural Company's land at Newcastle, I have the honor to append such explanation as a reference to the papers connected with the subject enables me.

1. "The several portions of coal land in and near Newcastle originally selected by the company or their agent"—I am not aware that any other portions were selected other than the land the Australian Agricultural Company now holds. In Sir Edward Parry's letter, 30th January, 1832, he desired to have 1,500 acres measured, and to defer the selection of the remaining 500; but on the 18th October following he again wrote to request that the 500 that remained should be added to the 1,500, which was confirmed by the Colonial Secretary's letter of 2nd May, 1833.

2. "All changes therein or portions surrendered."—I knew of no change having been made or portions surrendered, unless it be the surface right of that part of the town where the Government formerly worked the coal. This Sir Edward Parry decided upon not interfering with, and received in lieu two allotments, together with the mining right of the portions so surrendered, by virtue of the authority contained in the Colonial Secretary's letter above referred to.

3. "The portions finally selected and now claimed, with the dates of each selection, change, or surrender, and of possession having been authorised."—The portion selected and now claimed is that described in the Colonial Secretary's letter above referred to. Permission to sink a pit was authorised in the Colonial Secretary's letter of 14th February, 1831, but possession can scarcely be considered to have been authorised until the date of the Colonial Secretary's letter, 2nd May, 1833.

Trusting that the above is sufficient for the purpose required.

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING, Captain, R.N.,

Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

No. 116.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, *

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 February, 1841.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 20th January, No. 41-29, I do myself the honor to inform you that the descriptions of the coal lands of the Australian Agricultural Company therein referred to (if received in your previous letter of 23rd October, No. 40-381) have been mislaid, and that I shall feel obliged, therefore, by your causing duplicates to be furnished, together with the dates of possession, if known, at your earliest possible convenience.

At the same time, I beg to suggest that the letters of 15th September and 23rd October related exclusively to the agricultural lands of the company—not the coal lands.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 117.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 16 March, 1841.

In compliance with your request, I do myself the honor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the charter of the Australian Agricultural Company, and to request that the same may be returned when done with.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 118.

The Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 23 March, 1841.

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, No. 41-78, in which, in referring to my letter No. 40-29, of the 20th January, 1841, you request me to furnish duplicates of the descriptions of the coal lands of the Australian Agricultural Company, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the required descriptions, and to refer you to your predecessor's letter, No. 33-430, for the particulars of the arrangement made between the Government and the Australian Agricultural Company with respect to these lands.

I have, &c.,

T. L. MITCHELL,

Surveyor-General.

[Enclosure.]

Description:—87 acres, county of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle. Commencing at the north-west corner of the township (according to the scale of the maps prepared by Mr. Dangar); and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 7 degrees 17 chains and 15 links, and a line bearing south 15 degrees east 41 chains to the coast line; on the south by the coast line; on the east by a line bearing north 15 degrees west 47 chains to the harbour of Newcastle; and on the north by high-water mark of that harbour westerly, to the commencing point. Surrendered by Australian Agricultural Company; 87 acres.

Report:—Measured in conformity with the direction of Colonial Secretary's letter 33-430, being in lieu of the erroneous description transmitted in my letter No. 33-546. This is the portion, the surface right to which the company give up in consideration of receiving the allotments Nos. 23 and 52, in the Newcastle town.

Description

Australian
Agricultural
Company ;
36 perches.

Description :—36 perches, county of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, town of Newcastle, allotment No. 52. Commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 54 (Wm. Evans) ; and bounded on the north by its south boundary-line bearing west 7 degrees north 2 chains 25 links ; on the west by the east boundary-line of allotment No. 53 (Wm. Hicks), bearing south 2 chains and 25 links to Wall-street ; and on the east by 1 chain of the west side of that street bearing north 7 degrees east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 54 aforesaid.

Report :—Measured in conformity with the directions of Colonial Secretary's letter No. 32-430.

Australian
Agricultural
Company ;
36 perches.

Description :—36 perches, county of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, town of Newcastle, allotment No. 23. Commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 21 ; and bounded on the north by its south boundary-line bearing west 7 degrees north 2 chains 25 links ; on the west by the east boundary of allotment No. 24 bearing south 7 degrees west 1 chain ; on the south by a line bearing east 7 degrees south 2 chains 25 links to Pacific-street ; and on the east by 1 chain of that street bearing north 7 degrees east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 21 as aforesaid.

Report :—Measured in conformity with the directions of Colonial Secretary's letter, No. 33-430, as alluded to in my letter, 33-546. It is to be observed that this allotment was located to H. Feathers, of the Staff Corps, as directed by the Colonial Secretary's letter, 29-595. Feathers is supposed to have left the Colony, but it will be necessary either to cancel his order for this allotment, or to give the company another one.

Australian
Agricultural
Company ;
2,000 acres.

Description :—2,000 acres, county of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle. Commencing at the north-east corner ; and bounded on the north by 35 chains and 40 links of the coast on a west line ; on part of the west by a south line of 10 chains to the south side of the road to Maitland ; on the remainder of the north and on the north-east by the south side of the before-named road to the north-west corner, that corner bearing from the centre of the bridge over Throsby Creek north 319½ degrees west 50 chains ; on the west by a south line of 193 chains 50 links ; on the south by an east line of 162 chains to the coast ; on the south-east by the coast ; and on the east by a line bearing north 15 degrees west 47 chains, to the coast at the north-east corner aforesaid.

Report :—Measured in conformity with the directions of the Colonial Secretary's letter, 33-430, a similar description having been already transmitted to the Colonial Secretary in my letter, 33-546.

No. 119.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 May, 1841.

With reference to my letter of the 12th December, 1840, on the subject of the agricultural lands of the Australian Agricultural Company, I now do myself the honor to transmit to you the under-mentioned documents, relating to the company's coal lands, and am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that the form of a deed of grant may be prepared in accordance with the following instructions, for transmission to England with as little delay as possible.

The deed of grant is to be separate from that of the agricultural lands, but under the opinion of Dr. Kinchela, transmitted in your letter of 2nd July, 1840, it is to be in all respects similar to it, except as otherwise directed in the present letter.

No recital is required of exchanges or surrenders.

A clause is to be inserted in compliance with the Secretary of State's despatch of 31st July, 1828, No. 18, reserving to the Crown the power of resuming the land if, in any year, the Company shall raise a less quantity of coal than two-thirds of the weight which, on an average of three years ending 31st December, 1828, had been yearly raised from the mines wrought by the Government.

A clause is also to be inserted in compliance with the same despatch reserving to the Crown in perpetuity a right to all coal wanted for its own consumption, not exceeding in any case one fourth of the average annual produce of the mines included in the land granted to be delivered at the pit's mouth at prime cost.

As the lands in question are situated either in or immediately adjoining the town of Newcastle, it will also be proper to insert a clause providing for the observance of the regulations for the alignment of streets and the construction of proper drains as in the forms of ordinary deeds published on 15th August, 1840, so far as the same may be or may become applicable.

With respect to one portion of these lands, namely, that of 87 acres in the parish of Newcastle, you will perceive that the company gave up the surface right on receiving two allotments in the town of Newcastle, and on condition of their retaining the mining right of the land in question, subject to such restrictions for the security of life and property on the surface as are pointed out in enclosure No. 5.

To enable you to comply with these instructions, the following documents are enclosed :—

- 1st. The Surveyor-General's letter of the 23rd March, 1841, containing descriptions of the four portions of land now to be granted.
- 2nd. A letter from the company's Commissioner, dated 26th January, 1841, showing the dates on which possession was obtained.
- 3rd. An extract from the Secretary of State's despatch, dated 31st July, 1828, respecting the two reservations before alluded to.
- 4th. A return, compiled from returns furnished by the Auditor-General and the Deputy Commissary-General, showing the quantity of coals raised by the Government during years 1826, 1827, and 1828.
- 5th. An extract from my predecessor's letter to the company's Commissioner, dated 2nd May, 1833, stating the terms on which the mining right of 87 acres of land in the parish of Newcastle, is to be exercised by the company.

What have we
to do with this?

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS-THOMSON.

[Enclosures.]

EXTRACT from the despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 31st July, 1828.

“AND it will be proper to insert a condition with respect to the 500 acres and any other coal land not already granted, that all such ground may be resumed by the Crown with the permission of His Majesty's Government in England, after reference to them by the Governor, if in any year the company shall raise a less quantity of coal than two-thirds of the weight, which, on an average of three years ending 31st December, 1828, has been yearly raised from the mines which are now wrought by the Government ; and a stipulation is also to be inserted that Government shall be entitled, in perpetuity, to all coal wanted for its own consumption, not exceeding, in any case, one fourth of the average annual produce of the mines included in the 500 acres, to be delivered at the pit's mouth at prime cost.”

A RETURN, compiled from returns furnished by the Auditor-General and Deputy Commissary-General, showing the quantity of coals raised by the Government, during the years 1826, 1827, and 1828.

From what source computed.	Period.	Tons.	Bushels.
Furnished by the Auditor-General in his letter of the 2nd February, 1841	From 1st January to 31st December, 1826...	1,834½	
	From 1st January to 31st December, 1827...	4,122½	
The amount for the year 1828 has been thus computed—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1828...	4,025	16
tons bshls.			
From 1st January to 24th June, 1828, as furnished by the Auditor		1,464	0
From 25th June, 1828, to 24th December, as furnished by the Commissary-General	Total quantity for the three years ending 31st December, 1828	9,982	16
From 25th December, 1828, to 24th January, 1829		2,510	22
Averages of seven days from 25th to 31st December, 1828	Average of the three years ending 31st December, 1828.....	3,327½	tons or more.
Approximate total for 1828 ...		4,025	16

No. 120.

The Civil Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 May, 1841.

With reference to your letter of the 12th December last, I have the honor to forward draft grant to the Australian Agricultural Company. The land granted will, of course, be that directed by warrants under the Royal Sign Manual, and which for accuracy must depend on the Surveyor-General's report.

As to the clause respecting roads, that is provided for, but the clause as to navigable rivers would be an unusual one. The surrender, I submit, should be prepared by the company's solicitor in London.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Solicitor-General's opinion on the draft being submitted to him. On referring to this you will observe that the last clause in the charter, "That in any grants to be made to the said Company, that all necessary covenants shall be made and entered into by the said company." This will be effected by the seal of the company being attached, which will render it necessary that the grant should be sent to England.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COOPER TURNER,

Civil Crown Solicitor.

This matter seems as yet far from concluded. The surrender by the company was also requested to be incorporated in this deed, but it is here recommended to be separate, and prepared by the company's solicitor, and the reservation with regard to the navigable rivers is stated to be unusual and consequently not inserted. The only way I apprehend of disposing of the matter will be to send a copy of the draft to the Secretary of State, with a copy of the letter to the Crown Solicitor, and the Solicitor-General's opinion, at the same time sending similar copies to the Commissioner, informing him what has been done. The Crown Solicitor has not returned the draft prepared by Dr. Kinchela. Write for it.—9/6/41.

The Crown Solicitor has received instructions to prepare a draft of the deed for the coal lands, and, I conclude, when furnished, the same course is to be pursued.—3 June. See above.—5 June.

[Enclosure.]

Copy of opinion of the Solicitor-General respecting the form of deed for granting land to the Australian Agricultural Company.

29 May, 1841.

I HAVE perused the draft settled by Dr. Kinchela, of which, so far as it goes, I approve; but I think the grant, if issued in that form, would be defective in one very material point. By the charter incorporating the company, it is declared that all land to be purchased or alienated by the company, or granted to them by the Crown, shall be held and alienated upon, and subject to certain conditions, &c., mentioned in the charter, and at the end of the charter there is a further declaration that "in any grants to be made to the said company of any lands situate in the said Colony, all necessary covenants shall be made and entered into by the said company for ensuring the due observance and performance on their part of the several conditions, premises, and restrictions aforesaid."

I am of opinion, therefore, as all grants are made to the company by virtue of the charter, that the declarations of the charter should be strictly followed, and consequently that in the present grant the company should enter into the necessary covenants prescribed.

This might be effected by the signature of the company, through their seal, to the grant, which will probably render it necessary to send the grant to England, in which case the draft might as well be settled by the law officers there, as in all probability similar grants have been issued under the Act, empowering the company to hold land in England.

W. A'BECKETT,

Solicitor-General.

No. 121.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 June, 1841.

With reference to your letter of the 29th May, returning the draft of the deed proposed to be executed of the Australian Agricultural Company's lands at Port Stephens, Liverpool Plains, and on the Peel River respectively, I do myself the honor to request that you will return to me the original draft of the deed furnished by you, and which was forwarded to you in my letter of the 12th December.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 122.

No. 122.

The Civil Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 18 June, 1841.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 9th instant, I do myself the honor to forward herewith draft deed of grant to the Australian Agricultural Company of certain lands at Port Stephens, Liverpool Plains, and the Peel River, together with Dr. Kinchela's opinion thereon.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COOPER TURNER,

Civil Crown Solicitor.

Mr. N., 19 June. Civil Crown Solicitor to expedite coal lease drafts, with copy of deed, &c.,
24/6/41.

No. 123.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 June, 1841.

In reference to your letter of the 18th instant, relative to the proposed deed of grant for conveying the agricultural lands of the Australian Agricultural Company, I have the honor to acquaint you that the draft of the deed in question, together with copies of the Solicitor-General's opinion, and your letter of the 29th May last, have been forwarded to the company's commissioner, in order that, should he desire to make any representation with respect to the terms of the grant, he will instruct his solicitor to put himself in communication with you, when, if required, the papers will be returned to you for that purpose.

I am directed, however, to take this opportunity of requesting that you will endeavour to hasten the preparation of the draft deed of the company's coal lands, as called for by my letter of the 18th May last.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 124.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A. A. Company.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 June, 1841.

In reply to your letter of the 18th May last, inquiring what progress had been made in granting the lands of the Australian Agricultural Company, I do myself the honor to transmit to you, in order that you may have an opportunity of offering any remarks that may occur to you, a draft of the proposed deed for granting the company's agricultural lands, together with copies of the Solicitor-General's opinion, and a letter from the Crown Solicitor on this subject; but should it appear necessary to you to bring under notice any legal or technical points connected with the proposed grant, I am to request that you will instruct your solicitor to put himself into communication with the Crown Solicitor for that purpose.

The completion of the company's coal grant still awaits the form from the law officers, whose attention has again been drawn to the subject.

In conclusion, I have the honor to request that you will instruct your solicitor in Sydney to prepare the draft of a document proposed to be used in surrendering to the Crown the portions of land formerly selected by the company, which, when prepared, you will be good enough to forward me through the Crown Solicitor.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Office Memorandum.

Australian Agricultural Company's lands.

22 September.

THE opinion of the present Solicitor-General is that in conveying these lands the declaration of the charter should be strictly followed. Dr. Kinchela says that the validity of the grant will depend upon its being made in pursuance to the directions therein contained, as the company as a body corporate could only take lands granted in pursuance of such direction. Nevertheless, he recommended the insertion of several of the ordinary reservations not, however, mentioned in the charter. The commissioner objected to any such reservations, and the Governor especially decides that none other are to be inserted than those directed by the charter. And as it has been decided that the coal lands come within the charter, I have prepared the warrant for authority to grant these lands, also without any additional restrictions.

The charter declares that in all grants to the company, all necessary covenants shall be entered into by the company for ensuring a performance of the conditions on their part, and the Solicitor-General considers that these should be incorporated in the same deed. I have not referred to this in the warrant, as the general instructions given therein seem sufficient; but it may be observed that if this course be adopted upon receipt of the authority to execute the grant the document will, after preparation, require to be sent home for execution by the company previously to the signature of the Governor.

Under the opinion of Dr. Kinchela and the Solicitor-General, there would seem to be no necessity for the company to execute a formal surrender of the land given up at Port Stephens, for if it can only take land granted in accordance with the terms of the charter, surely it can retain no right without any document whatever.

I have included in the warrant the 87 acres at Newcastle, of which the company has only the mining right; but am doubtful about this, particularly as the Commissioner omits it in his statement of the grants made to the company.

If

1 July, 1825.

If this land could be excluded and given in some other way the necessary restrictions, as well as the conditions directed to be imposed by the Secretary of State's despatch, might be made with respect to this portion of the coal-mines.

It is, I believe, distinctly understood that although by the orders of the Secretary of State, the directions of Sir Richard Bourke, as well as of Sir George Gipps, other conditions than those mentioned in the charter were to be inserted in the grant, yet the intention is now entirely abandoned.

Should any difficulty occur in settling the form of the proposed warrant, might it not be as well simply to send home copies of the descriptions of the land to be conveyed, so that the necessary document could be prepared in the office of the Secretary of State, transmitting with them the opinion of Dr. Kinchela and the Solicitor-General's?

If a surrender of the portion of the land given up be considered essential, could it not be a separate document? If so, a form could be prepared, approved by Mr. Norton on behalf of the company, and at once forwarded home by the Commissioner for execution by the proper persons.

And if in the same deed could be incorporated the covenants to be entered into by the company for observing the conditions of the proposed grants, the delay contemplated would be prevented. A separate document, however, for this also would be simplest, and I do not think the course would be at variance, at any rate with the spirit of the charter.

In case the despatch of the Secretary of State should have reference to the form of grant and not to the warrant, it might prevent considerable delay if a form of the proposed deed was sent home, approved by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Norton.

The objectionable reservation accordingly struck out, and the drafts of the agricultural lands and the coal lands (exclusive of the 87 acres) sent to Commissioner to be returned through the Civil Crown Solicitor, together with a draft of transfer of the surrendered lands to be prepared by the company's agent. Copy of proposed warrant also sent Commissioner, 2/11/42.

The Civil Crown Solicitor informed and requested to prepare a separate deed for the 87 acres. Copy of proposed warrant also sent, 3/11/42.

No. 125.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A.A. Co.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 2 November, 1842.

With reference to your letter of the 20th July, 1840, respecting the proposed deed of grant for the lands authorised for the Australian Agricultural Company, I now do myself the honor to inform you that the Governor has been pleased to direct that the objectionable reservations pointed out by you shall be omitted in the deed in question, and accordingly retransmit to you the form of deed for the conveying the lands situated at Port Stephens and Liverpool Plains, with the necessary alterations. At the same time I also forward to you a form of the deed which has been proposed by the law officers of the Crown for granting to the company the coal lands near Newcastle, as well as the two allotments in that township which were given in lieu of the surface right to the 87 acres of land now surrendered by the company, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to cause the same to be returned through the Civil Crown Solicitor, with any observations that you may consider necessary to make thereon, when no further delay will be made in obtaining Her Majesty's sanction to the execution of the proper deeds.

You will perceive by a note of the law officers on the latter draft that a separate deed is advised for the conveying to the company the mining right of the 87 acres of land alluded to above. In consequence of the necessity there exists of inserting therein some special clauses, the Civil Crown Solicitor has accordingly been directed to prepare the form of deed immediately, when, in like manner, it will be submitted to you.

I also beg to transmit to you a form of the warrant which it is proposed to obtain from Her Majesty for making the above grants.

In conclusion, I have to express my regret that so much unavoidable delay should have occurred in settling these documents, and to add that the matter shall now receive my best attention until finally completed.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 126.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 November, 1842.

With reference to your letter of the 18th June, 1841, enclosing a draft of the deed of grant proposed to be issued in favour of the Australian Agricultural Company for the land at Port Stephens, Liverpool Plains, and the river Peel respectively, I do myself the honor to inform you that, in accordance with an objection which has been raised by the Commissioner of the company in the letter of which the enclosed is a copy, His Excellency the Governor has authorised the striking out of all the reservations inserted therein not provided for by the charter. This has accordingly been done and the draft retransmitted to the Commissioner, with instructions that the same may be returned to me through you for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Similar alterations have been made in the form of deed referred to in your letter of the 15th February last for conveying the coal lands near Newcastle, and the two town allotments, and the draft has also been transmitted to the Commissioner to be in like manner returned through you.

It appears, by a note made by you on the last-mentioned draft, that it is considered advisable to give a separate deed for the 87 acres of land near Newcastle, of which the company retain only the mining right. No form for that purpose, however, accompanied it, and I am accordingly to request that you will have the goodness, as soon as possible, to furnish me with a draft of the document you would propose,

propose, inserting therein such restrictions as may seem necessary with reference to the enclosed extract of a letter addressed to the Commissioner on the subject.

At the same time I do myself the honor to transmit to you the accompanying draft of warrant which it is proposed to send to the Secretary of State, in order that Her Majesty's sanction may be obtained for executing the deeds of grant in favour of the Commissioner.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 127.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A. A. Company.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 November, 1842.

With reference to my former letter of this date, respecting the deeds of grants of land to be made in favour of the Australian Agricultural Company, I do myself the honor to inform you that I omitted to point out that it is considered necessary by the law officers of the Government that the company should transfer to the Crown that portion of the land originally located to them at Port Stephens; but subsequently surrendered for other land on Liverpool Plains and the Peel River, and I am accordingly to transmit to you a description of the lands, and to request that you will have the necessary document prepared for execution by the directors, and forwarded to me through the Civil Crown Solicitor.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS-THOMSON.

[Enclosure.]

DESCRIPTION of the boundaries of the lands surrendered by the Australian Agricultural Company on the coast between the Manning and Port Stephens.

Bounded on the east by the sea coast from the North Head of Port Stephens to the Manning River; on the north by that river to the company's north-east corner, a few miles above the head of navigation of that river; on the west by the company's lines south 2 miles and 52 chains, west 7 miles, south 39 miles; and on the south by a line east 11 miles and 56 chains to the Myall Lake; and by that lake and the Myall River to Port Stephens.

No. 128.

The Civil Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Crown Solicitor's Chambers, 27 December, 1842.

With reference to yours of the 2nd November last, enclosing a draft of the deed of grant proposed to be issued in favour of the Australian Agricultural Company for the lands at Port Stephens, Liverpool Plains, and the river Peel, I have the honor herewith to return the same, finally settled; and with reference to that portion of your letter concerning the 87 acres of land, near Newcastle, of which a right to dig for minerals is to be given to the company, to remark that the proper course will be for the Crown to grant the land to the company, taking a conveyance back from the company for which a license must be obtained, in which conveyance the company would reserve to themselves the right of mining, a draft of which deed has been prepared and perused by the Solicitor-General, and which I have now the honor to forward. The land, therefore, viz., the 87 acres, should be included amongst the other lands in the grant. At the same time, I do myself the honor to transmit to you the accompanying draft warrant, proposed to be sent the Secretary of State, which has been perused and approved of by the Solicitor-General.

I have, &c.,
G. COOPER TURNER,
Civil Crown Solicitor.

On the 2nd November, 1842, the draft of the proposed deed for granting to the Australian Agricultural Company the lands at Port Stephens and Liverpool Plains, and also the draft of the deed for the coal lands, was forwarded to the Commissioner with the objectionable clauses struck out, to be returned through the Crown Solicitor. The Commissioner was also informed that a separate deed was deemed necessary for granting the 87 acres of land to which the Company was only to obtain the mining right, and that the necessary form would be prepared and submitted to him. A form of the proposed Royal warrant for the grants was also sent. In addition, the Commissioner was apprised that it was necessary for the company to transfer to the Crown by deed the surrendered portion of the original location at Port Stephens, and instructed to get the proper document prepared for execution by the directors and forwarded through the Crown Solicitor. On the same day the Civil Crown Solicitor was duly apprised, as a lease and a copy of the letter to the Commissioners was furnished to him. At the same time he was instructed to prepare the form of deed for conveying the 87 acres at Newcastle, to which the company was to have only the mining right, introducing the necessary reservations. The form of warrant was also sent for approval. In this letter the Crown Solicitor returns, finally settled, the two forms of deeds of grant to the company, as well as the proposed warrant. Instead, however, of giving a separate deed for the 87 acres, it is proposed to include the same in the deed with the other Newcastle lands, and that the company, then reconvey the same to the Crown, reserving the mining right, and a form of such re-conveyance or grant is at the same time forwarded, which course, it will be seen, renders necessary a license from the Crown to the company for such alienation. The Crown Solicitor does not obtain from the company's solicitor the surrender of the land given up at Port Stephens. Perhaps the Commissioner may again be referred to this; informed of the course proposed with respect to the 87 acres, and the necessity for the special license, which the company should prepare, and at the same time furnished for approval, with the draft deed of grant to be made by the Company to the Crown for the 87 acres.—5th January.

Let what is herein proposed be acted upon.—5th January. Immediate. Captain King, as within proposed. Civil Crown Solicitor informed, 7th January, 1843.

No. 129.

71

No. 129.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 January, 1843.

In reference to your letter of the 27th December ultimo, respecting the lands of the Australian Agricultural Company, I do myself the honor to inform you that I have duly forwarded to the Commissioner the draft of the deed proposed by you for the company to transfer to the Crown the 87 acres of land at Newcastle, of which it is only to retain the mining right, in order that the same may be approved by the solicitor, and returned to me through you.

At the same time the Commissioner has been made acquainted with the necessity for the company's obtaining the license of Her Majesty for such alienation, and instructed to have the proper document prepared and forwarded through you, together with the necessary transfer of the portion of the original location at Port Stephens, afterwards surrendered by the company.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD, JUN.

No. 130.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A.A. Co.

[Immediate.]

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 January, 1843.

With reference to my letter of the 2nd November last, I now do myself the honor to inform you that the Civil Crown Solicitor has forwarded to me the draft of the deed proposed for granting to the Australian Agricultural Company the lands at Port Stephens and Liverpool Plains, as well as for the coal lands at Newcastle, which were transmitted to you in my letter above referred to.

Instead, however, of making a separate grant for the 87 acres, of which the company have only the mining right, it is now considered preferable to include the same in the deeds for the Newcastle lands, and that the company should re-grant the same 87 acres to the Crown, reserving the mine, for which purpose the draft form of deed to be signed by the directors has been prepared, and is herewith transmitted for the approval of the company's solicitor.

You will observe that by the charter this arrangement will render it necessary for the company to obtain the special license of Her Majesty for alienating the 87 acres for this purpose. I have accordingly to request that you will have the necessary documents prepared and transmitted to me through the Civil Crown Solicitor, together with the surrender of that portion of the original location at Port Stephens, which was given up by the company, as requested in my letter of 2nd November, 1842.

The form of warrant authorising the Governor to authorise the necessary deeds of grants (of which I sent you a copy) has been duly approved on behalf of this Government.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD.

No. 131.

Captain P. P. King to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 14 January, 1843.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, respecting the progress that has been made relative to the title deeds of the Australian Agricultural Company, and informing me that instead of a separate grant for the 87 acres, of which the company have only the mining rights it has been considered preferable to include the same in the deed for the other Newcastle lands; and that the company should re-grant the same to Her Majesty, reserving the mining right, for which purpose the draft form of the deeds to be signed by the directors has been forwarded, the receipt of which I beg to acknowledge.

Previous to laying the said draft before the company's solicitor, I beg to suggest for your consideration whether the two allotments may not, with the mining right, be also reserved, as it will save much trouble, time, and expense, and be less complicated, because if they are not so reserved they will have to be again granted to the company, the two allotments and the mining rights being severally contained in the 87 acres.

With respect to the special license from Her Majesty for the alienation of the 87 acres, I beg to suggest the propriety of that document being prepared in England by the directors.

And in order to enable the company's solicitor to draw up a surrender of the land exchanged for the grants at Liverpool Plains, I have to request you will furnish me with the date of the Secretary of State's letter authorising the same, and such extracts as may be considered necessary to insert in the deeds.

I shall be very thankful for your early attention to these subjects.

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING,

Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

43,466.—By this letter it would seem that the Commissioner has an idea that the town allotments to be given to the company at Newcastle are situated on the surface of the 87 acres, to which the company obtain only the mining right. I accordingly ascertained at the office of the Surveyor-General that this is not the case, the allotments in question being in another part of the town. I find, however, what has escaped notice during the last four or five years—that the 87 acres forms a portion of the 2,000 acres, and that a great portion of the town is actually built on the 87 acres. In the year 1833 the Surveyor-General was instructed to furnish for deeds descriptions of the two town allotments, and also of the 2,000 acres after deducting the 87 acres, but having, on the contrary, sent in descriptions of the whole
four

Approved.
Inform Com-
missioner.

Approved.

four portions led, no doubt, to the misunderstanding. Although a great portion of the 87 acres has been alienated by the Crown, yet I do not see any difficulty in now granting the whole 2,000 acres, the same deed reserving to the Crown the surface right of the 87 acres, but the draft should be returned to the Crown Solicitor for the necessary alterations and amendments. This arrangement will supersede the necessity of the proposed transfer of the surface of the 87 acres to the Crown, as also for the Queen's special license to such alienation. The Commissioner requires to be informed the date of the Secretary of State's despatch authorising the exchange of the country lands; it seems to be enclosed in No. 1,439, and I conclude a copy may be sent, omitting the papers respecting the funds for the support of a clergyman, the same having been abandoned by the Government.—24/1/43.

25 January. Immediate. Crown Solicitor and Commissioner as within. 43-1,237.—Captain King, 17th February, stating that a deed of surrender of certain land to be unnecessary sent to the Crown Solicitor, 18th February.

No. 132.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 January, 1843.

With reference to my letter of the 7th instant respecting the deeds for the Australian Agricultural Company's lands at Newcastle, I now do myself the honor to inform you that it has been discovered that the 87 acres of land proposed to be conveyed to the company to enable it to transfer the surface right to the Crown, actually forms a portion of the 2,000 acres intended to be granted by the same deed. The grant, therefore, is to be made out for the 2,000 acres with an express reservation of the right of the Crown to the surface of the 87 acres, and must also contain such necessary clauses for restricting the mining thereof so as not to endanger life and property, as pointed out in letters of the 18th May, 1841, No. 41-303, and 2nd November, 1842, No. 42-525.

I accordingly beg to return you the draft deed, in order that you may, in conjunction with the company's solicitor, make the required alterations and amendments; but as it is so much cut up, I am to request that you will have the goodness to forward a fair copy of the approved deed, returning, however, the present draft.

Under the circumstances here communicated, there will, of course, be no necessity for the proposed transfer by the company of the surface right of the 87 acres, nor for obtaining the special permission of Her Majesty for such alienation of which the Commissioner has been duly apprised.

As some alterations and amendments may now be required in the form of warrant proposed to be issued by Her Majesty for executing the grants to the company, the draft is returned for your final approval.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 133.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A. A. Company.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 January, 1843.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, I do myself the honor to inform you that the two allotments of Newcastle proposed to be granted to the Australian Agricultural Company in exchange for the surface of the 87 acres of land, of which the company retain the mining right are not situated on the said 87 acres, as you seem to suppose, and there would consequently be no necessity under the arrangement communicated to you in my letter of the 7th instant for any re-conveyance of the allotments in question. But on my inquiring at the office of the Surveyor-General, I now find that the 87 acres are included in the 2,000 acres to be granted to the company, a fact which appears to have been lost sight of during the whole of the correspondence. Under these circumstances the intended arrangement will require to be somewhat modified.

The draft deed has accordingly been returned to the Crown officers, with injunctions to communicate with the company's solicitor on the subject, for the purpose of amending the deed, so that it convey 2,000 acres and the two allotments only, and reserving to the Crown the surface right of the 87 acres.

Under these circumstances there will, of course, be no necessity for the transfer, nor the special authority of Her Majesty, referred to in my former letter; but in compliance with your request, I send you an extract from the Secretary of State's despatch of 21st April, 1820, authorising the exchange of some of the Company's pastoral lands.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 134.

The Civil Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 13 March, 1843.

With reference to yours of the 27th January last, respecting the deeds of grant to the Australian Agricultural Company's lands at Newcastle, and informing me that it has been discovered that the 87 acres of land proposed to be conveyed to the company, to enable it to transfer the surface right to the Crown, actually forms a portion of the 2,000 acres intended to be granted, I have the honor to inform you that there can be no reservation in the grant repugnant to the conditions of the charter (and reservation of the surface right to the 87 acres would be so). The only course to be pursued is that suggested by my former communication—that the 87 acres be granted to the company, and the company then convey the same to the Crown, reserving to themselves the right of mining, and covenanting not to endanger, by mining, life and property.

I have the honor to transmit to you the draft warrants and two draft deeds of grants.

I have, &c.,

G. COOPER TURNER,

Civil Crown Solicitor.

Under

Under these circumstances, I conclude the original arrangement is to be completed.

1. On the 2nd November, 1842, the Commissioner was apprised that the deed of the agricultural lands would contain no reservations not expressed in the charter, and the draft was accordingly sent to him for the approval of the company's solicitor, to be returned through the Civil Crown Solicitor. (Nothing further has been seen or heard of this).

2. In 43-466 the Commissioner returned the draft deed of the coal lands (also sent him on 2nd November). This should now be again returned to be resubmitted by the company's attorney, through the Crown Solicitor.—Yes.

3. The draft proposed surrender of the surface right to the 87 acres (sent also in letter of 2nd November, 1842, and since returned) will, I think, now require alteration. Perhaps it may be sent to the Civil Crown Solicitor, to be returned with the other document after submission to the company's attorney.—Yes.

4. With reference to the special license required by the company for alienating the surface right of the 87 acres, the Commissioner in 43-466 suggested the propriety of that document being prepared in England by the directors. Perhaps this course will be authorised.—Yes.

5. In addition to these, the only other document in the business is the warrant of Her Majesty authorising the grants to the company a draft approved is amongst the papers; but in order that the whole matter may be in unison, perhaps this may now again be returned to the Crown Solicitor to be submitted and forwarded to this office with the other papers.—21st March.

5. I do not think this necessary.—22nd March.

The Civil Crown Solicitor and Commissioner, Australian Agricultural Company.—24th March, 1843.

No. 135.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13-14 March, 1845.

In attention to the request contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo, I do myself the honor, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to Sir Edward Parry, dated the 25th June, 1830, specifying the terms of the agreement entered into between the Government and the Australian Agricultural Company in respect to the coal mines at Newcastle; and I am desired to state to you, that from the returns received in this office, it appears that the company have carried out their agreement as to the quantity of coals to be raised.

I have, &c.,
W. ELYARD, JUNR.

No. 136.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 March, 1843.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, respecting the grants to the Australian Agricultural Company, I now do myself the honor to inform you that in accordance therewith the draft deed proposed for conveying the coal lands at Newcastle has been again transmitted to the Commissioner, in order that the same may be referred to the company's solicitor, and returned to this office through you, finally approved.

As under the present circumstances of the case some alterations may be necessary in the form proposed for the company's surrender of the surface right of the 87 acres (comprising a portion of the 2,000 acres), I now do myself the honor to return the draft, together with a description of the 87 acres in question.

The Commissioner has likewise been informed in reply to his application on the subject that there will be no objection to the Directors in England preparing the special license required from Her Majesty for the alienation of the 87 acres, and in addition he has been requested to instruct the company's solicitor to communicate with you personally on the above points, in order that no further delay may occur in disposing of this long pending business, and I am to beg that you will settle every preliminary with the solicitor, and return the several documents (including the draft of the Australian Agricultural Company's land at Port Stephens, now with the Commissioner), in a proper state for transmission home.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 137.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A. A. Company.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 March, 1843.

With reference to my letter of the 27th January last, I do myself the honor to inform you that in accordance therewith the Crown Solicitor was duly instructed to make the required alterations and addition in the deeds for granting to the Australian Agricultural Company the coal lands at Newcastle, and I now beg to enclose you a copy of that officers communication by which it appears that the business cannot be legally settled in the manner proposed.

Under these circumstances, I have to return you the draft of the deed proposed for granting the lands in question in order that, after having been approved of by the company's solicitor, it may be forwarded to me through the Civil Crown Solicitor.

The draft of the surrender of the surface right to the 87 acres (which will of course be now required) has been returned to the Crown Solicitor for such alterations, as may be necessary with instructions to forward the same after obtaining the approval of the company's solicitor, and I am at the same time to inform you that as suggested in your letter of the 14th January last, there will be no objection to the special license required by the company for alienating the 87 acres in question being prepared by the Directors in England, to whom you will doubtless make the necessary communication.

In addition, I have again to express my regret at the unavoidable delay which has occurred in settling this long pending transaction, and to request that you will now have the goodness to direct the company's solicitor to communicate personally with the Law Officers of the Crown, so as to arrange all the preliminaries before the above document (together with the draft grant of the agricultural lands sent to you on the 2nd November last) are forwarded to this office for transmission home.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 138.

Memo. by Governor Gipps.

2 April, 1843.

THE restrictions imposed upon the Government of New South Wales in consequence of the agreement of the Home Government with the Australian Agricultural Company are specified in the following words in Sir George Murray's despatch to General Darling of the 31st July, 1828, No. 18.

His Majesty's Government deem it proper to desire that for the next thirty-one years, no Governor will grant or convey any coal-mine, or land containing any coal-mine, without a specific exception of the coal in such grant or conveyance, nor afford any assistance in convict labour for the working of any coal-mine to any other company, or to any individual or individuals, without the previous sanction of the Government at Home, a sanction which would probably be granted if the company should avail themselves of their monopoly to impose an exorbitant price upon coal, the produce of their mines.

2. By Mr. Labouchere's letter to Mr. Brownrigg, of the 27th February, 1839, of which a copy was enclosed to me in Lord Glenelg's despatch No. 84, of the 3rd July, 1839, it is shown that the law officers of the Crown in England were of opinion that "the letter written on the 31st July, 1828, by order of Sir George Murray to the company does not appear to be in any material respect different from the despatch of the same date, from Sir George Murray to General Darling. That although the only circumstance particularly mentioned in the letter and despatch of the 31st July, 1828, as likely to induce the Home Government to interfere with the monopoly of the company is the sale of coal at an exorbitant price. Yet the power reserved is quite general, and might be exercised whenever any circumstance should render it necessary, and, in truth, unless the company mean to say that they will supply coal in abundance at Port Phillip from their mines at Newcastle at the same price at which coal might be raised and sold from the mines supposed to exist in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip, the law officers think the case contemplated by the despatch of the 31st July, 1828, will have arisen, the excess of coal occasioned by the carriage of the coals 700 miles, makes the price at Port Phillip an exorbitant price within the fair meaning of the parties when they were settling the terms of the agreement in July, 1828."

3. Having the above papers before him, the Secretary of State authorised me, by his despatch No. 84, of the 3rd July, 1839, to take such measures as might appear most advisable for securing to the settlers at Port Phillip the benefit of the mines situated or supposed to be situated in their district.

4. Substituting only Moreton Bay for Port Phillip, and 400 miles for 700, the above documents may be equally applicable to the one place as to the other.

5. But though there can be no doubt of the nature of the decision which the Secretary of State will give whenever the case is referred to him, no reference has yet been made, and consequently, strictly speaking, I am not yet released in respect to Moreton Bay from the restrictions imposed on the Governor by the despatch of the 31st July, 1828. I can, therefore, for the present, grant no land without reserving coal, nor can I grant convict labour to assist in working it.

I am not, however, restricted from allowing coal to be worked by free labour on lands which are ungranted, and such permission, though not an exclusive permission, may be granted to any person making a specific application for it—and paying such a reasonable fee as may be fixed for a license.

I shall forthwith apply to the Secretary of State for permission to extend to the district of Moreton Bay the advantage secured to that of Port Phillip by Lord Glenelg's despatch of the 3rd July, 1839, and though in the meantime deeds of grant cannot be issued without the reservation of coal, such reservation may, of course, be ultimately given up or cancelled, as I hope it will be.

G.G.

No. 139.

The Colonial Secretary to Captain P. P. King.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 June, 1843.

Referring to my letter of the 24th March last, I do myself the honor to inform you that nothing further appears to have been done to complete the necessary documents for conveying the Australian Agricultural company's grants. I have again written to the Crown Solicitor, and it would perhaps be well if you would urge the company's solicitor also to expedite them.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 140.

The Colonial Secretary to The Civil Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 June, 1843.

Referring to my letter of the 24th March last, No. 12-159, I do myself the honor to request that you will hasten your transmission of the necessary document for conveying the Australian Agricultural Company's grant.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 141.

No. 141.

The Civil Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 7 August, 1843.

With reference to yours of the 24th March last, No. 43-159, respecting the grants to the "Australian Agricultural Company," I have the honor to inform you, that the draft deed of grant from the Crown to the company of the coal lands at Newcastle, and also the draft deed of grant from the company to the Crown of the 87 acres of land at Newcastle, have been referred to the company's solicitor, Mr. Norton, and finally approved by him, and I have the honor to forward the same for transmission to England.

With reference to that part of your communication, in which you remark, that the draft of the Australian Agricultural lands at Port Stephens, is at present with the Commissioner. I have the honor to state that I have applied to him for the draft, and that the Commissioner and his solicitor, Mr. Norton, informed me that the draft has been forwarded to your office.

I have, &c.,

G. COOPER TURNER,

Civil Crown Solicitor.

I have made some remarks in pages 6, 8, 9, and 10, of the draft which must be answered before I can send it home.—G.G., 15/8/43. It must be returned to me, and also the drafts for the deeds of the other lands with as little delay as possible, in order that I may send the whole to England.—G.G. Before I transmit them, I should like to see the charter, of which I have not a copy.—G.G.

No. 142.

The Colonial Secretary to Captain P. P. King.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 1 March, 1844.

In reference to your letter of the 24th ultimo, requesting that a survey may be made of the improvements effected on their lands by the Australian Agricultural Company in terms of the 8th clause of the charter of incorporation.

I do myself the honor to state that the matter has been referred to the Surveyor-General, with instructions to put himself in communication with you, and report to the Government the nature of the operations which will be required before any expense is incurred.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD, JUNR.

No. 143.

The Colonial Secretary to Captain P. P. King.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28-29 March, 1844.

I do myself the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has now forwarded to the Secretary of State the following documents connected with the Australian Agricultural Company, viz. :—

1. Draft of a warrant from Her Majesty, authorising the Governor to grant to the company the agricultural and coal lands.
2. The draft deed of the three portions of land called the agricultural.
3. Draft of deed of coal land.
4. Surrender by the company of the 87 acres of land out of the 2,000 acres at Newcastle, reserving the mining right.

And I am now instructed to remind you that the following documents require to be sent home, or prepared there by the company, viz. :—

1. Surrender by the directors of the portion of land originally taken possession of at Port Stephens, but since given up.
2. The license of Her Majesty, authorising the company to alienate the 87 acres at Newcastle.

The deed of grant to the company, you are doubtless aware, contains conditions to be performed by them; and consequently under the charter the company must be a party of the grants. This is effected, it is believed, by the seal of the corporation being affixed and witnessed.

And it will be for the interest of the company to attend at the Secretary of State's office, or that of the Law Officer in England, and have the matter so arranged that their seal can be affixed to the original deeds previously to their being returned to this Colony for the signature of His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 144.

Captain P. P. King to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 8 April, 1844.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, informing me that His Excellency the Governor has forwarded to the Secretary of State the documents connected with the title deeds, and reminding me that, besides Her Majesty's special license for alienating the 87 acres of land at Newcastle, it will be necessary that there should be a surrender of those lands at Port Stephens, which were originally taken possession of, but which since have been given up.

I beg to call your attention to a portion of the correspondence which has taken place relative to the subject, and that you will as early as is convenient inform me whether the document will be required.

It appears that about the 13th February, 1843, Mr. Norton saw the Crown Solicitor upon the subject of the surrender, when the latter explained that a surrender had never been necessary; that it had originated in a mistake of Mr. Kinchela's; and begged Mr. Norton to leave with him your letter to

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me (dated 7th January, 1843), to enable him to explain to you that a surrender could not be made at the time without causing some inconvenience as respected the recent grants from the Crown.

You are doubtless aware that the Government has already sold several portions of these lands, and that the company cannot surrender that which does not belong to them, of which they are not, and have not been in possession for many years, but for which they have long since received an equivalent of land at Liverpool Plains and Peel's River.

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING, Captain, R.N.,
Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

It will be seen by the Governor's minute on 40-7,003, that he particularly observed on the necessity of having such a surrender, and I do not find any subsequent communication dispensing with it; on the contrary, the letter of 7th January, 1843, here referred to by the Commissioner, repeated the instructions for the preparation of the document. Even if the Government has sold any portion of the land in question, there can be no objection to the company transferring any right they may previously have acquired by sanctioned possession.—15th April.

I did not suggest that a surrender was necessary. The lawyers are the parties who did so. Refer to Mr. C. Turner.—G.G., 17/4/44. Blank cover No. 7, 24/4/44.—W. ELYARD, jurr., (for the Colonial Secretary).

No. 145.

The Civil Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 April, 1844.

With reference to Captain King's communication, forwarded to me under blank cover, on the 26th instant, relative to a surrender of 87 acres of land at Newcastle, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the company having no interest in the land, of course a surrender from them is quite unnecessary, and that a grant from the Crown of any portion thereof is a sufficient title to parties obtaining the same.

I have, &c.,

G. COOPER TURNER,
Civil Crown Solicitor.

My report to the Secretary of State having been forwarded (see despatch No. 34, of the present year), I can make no alteration in it. Moreover, as the 87 acres are included in the 2,000 to be granted to the company, a reconveyance or surrender of them by the company to the Crown does on reconsideration seem to me to be necessary.—G.G., 1/5/44.

The Crown Solicitor appears to labour under some mistake in this matter. The question referred to him was respecting the necessity of the company making a formal surrender of the two portions of land originally taken at Port Stephens, but since given up for land elsewhere. With respect to the surface right of the 87 acres of land at Newcastle there can, I imagine, be no doubt as to the receipt of their reconveyance to the Crown. 1/5/44.

This is my own view of the case; so refer again to the Crown Solicitor, who must, I think, lie under a mistake.—G.G., 1/5/44. Blank Cover, 2/5/44 (for the Colonial Secretary), W. ELYARD, junr. To be returned.

No. 146.

The Civil Crown Solicitor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 9 May, 1844.

With reference to your minute of the 24th April last, transmitting a communication from Captain King, of the 8th of the same month, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from you in which you inform him that His Excellency the Governor had forwarded to the Secretary of State the documents connected with the title deeds, and remind him that besides Her Majesty's special license for alienating the 87 acres of land at Newcastle it will be necessary that there should be a surrender of the lands at Port Stephens.

I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that a surrender of the land at Port Stephens is not necessary, as the company never had a legal title to the land; a surrender, therefore, under such circumstances would be of no effect.

The 87 acres were included in the 2,000 acre grant, which land will be surrendered to the Crown by the company after the execution of the grant, with a reservation to the company of the mining right, subject to certain restrictions, a draft for which purpose was prepared and transmitted to you.

I have, &c.,

G. COOPER TURNER,
Civil Crown Solicitor.

Commissioner Australian Agricultural Company, 12/6/44.

No. 147.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A.A. Co.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 June, 1844.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th April, I do myself the honor to inform you that I have since been in communication with the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject, and that they are of opinion that it will not be necessary for the company to surrender by a formal deed the land originally authorised at Port Stephens, but subsequently given up for other lands on Liverpool Plains and the Peel River.

Under the circumstances His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to amend his former report to the Secretary of State in the matter by despatch No. 110-1,844.

I have, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 148.

No. 148.

Captain P. P. King to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Port Stephens, 25 June, 1844.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, informing me that it will not be necessary for the company to surrender by a formal deed the lands originally authorised at Port Stephens, but subsequently given up for other lands at Liverpool Plains and the Peel River.

I beg to offer you my due acknowledgment for the very great trouble that you have experienced during the progress of this long protracted affair, and to return you my best thanks for the attention you have on all occasions paid to such representations as I have from time to time found it necessary to make for the due observance of the interests of the proprietors of the Australian Agricultural Company.

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP P. KING, Captain, R.N.,
Commissioner of Australian Agricultural Company.

Read.—G.G., 29 June. It is satisfactory to see that Captain King throws no blame on the Government for the delays which have occurred.

No. 149.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 October, 1847.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of Her Majesty's warrant, directing the Governor to issue a deed of grant of the lands of the Australian Agricultural Company, I am directed by His Excellency to request that you will have the goodness to return the same to me with the descriptions inserted therein duly verified.

I have, &c.,

WM. ELYARD, JUNR.

No. 150.

The Deputy Surveyor-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

The Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 13 October, 1847.

In attention to your letter of the 1st instant, No. 47-374, by which you transmit a copy of Her Majesty's warrants for the making of a deed of grant to the Australian Agricultural Company of the lands promised to them, and request me, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, to cause the descriptions inserted therein to be duly verified, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the descriptions have accordingly been compared with the descriptions and maps in the office, and such corrections as were found necessary have been made in red ink, and the copy of the warrant is returned herewith.

I observe that the proposed deed releases the company from all reservations whatever, and I therefore take leave to allude to the expediency of making some arrangement for roads, and also to inquire whether, with reference to the restrictions relative to the working under the town of Newcastle of the land, the surface right to which is withheld by the Crown, it will be necessary to instruct the surveyor of the district, Mr. G. B. White, to see that such conditions as His Excellency the Governor may deem proper to impose are fulfilled.

I have, &c.,

S. A. PERRY,

Deputy Surveyor-General.

Australian Agricultural Company's grant; papers with Executive Council, 9th December, 1847; title deed of the above executed 20th November, 1847; despatched to Registrar-General, 1st December, 1847.

By the report of the Surveyor-General, it would seem that the descriptions given of the Australian Agricultural lands in the letters patent authorising the deed of grant do not, in all instances, agree with those recorded in the Survey Office. In order, however, that there may be no mistake, I am desirous of seeing the original letters again, which are at Government House. 15th October.

I have again carefully examined the descriptions in the letters patent with the copy sent to the Surveyor-General, and find the latter to be perfectly correct. The errors are pointed out by the Surveyor-General in red ink. 21st October.

I conclude that the deed may now be prepared with the descriptions as amended by the Deputy Surveyor-General. 23rd October. Approved.—CHAS. F., 23rd October.

The deed of grant of land to the Australian Agricultural Company (M. 7,261):—The Act of Parliament, 5 George IV., authorising the establishment of this company, directs that the lands shall be held alienated, &c., subject to such conditions, &c., as the charter may impose. The charter, dated 1st November, 1824, declares that all grants to the company shall be made in pursuance of Royal instructions and subject to as fair conditions and provisions therein set forth, which have reference only to the quit rents imposed, the mode of redeeming the same, without any mention of roads. When in the year 1830 the company was allowed to exchange a portion of their selection, it was upon certain conditions—one was that the amended selection should not interfere with the public objects of the Government. And it was originally intended to insert in all the deeds of grant the usual and ordinary reservation of roads, &c., and the Commissioner himself considered that they should be subject to the conditions of the time, namely, 1st November, 1824, but Sir George Gipps' minute on 41-6,786, negatived this as unnecessary, upon the Commissioner now objecting to the same. It appears that the new Act of Parliament enables the Crown to alienate lands freed from the conditions imposed by the charter. The despatch afterwards states that the Act authorises the Queen, by warrant, to grant the lands discharged from all conditions. The warrant itself contains the form of the deed of grant, which is directed to be issued for giving to the company the three portions of country

country lands, the 2,000 acres at Newcastle (reserving the surface of 87 acres, and the company's right to the mining under them), and the two town allotments there, without any conditions, and concludes as follows:—"Freed and discharged from all and every the quit rents, conditions, provisions, limitations, and restrictions in the said letters patent or charter expressed and contained." Now, as pointed out, the conditions of the charter has reference only to the quit rents, and, consequently, the necessary reservations for roads, &c., could be applied to the grant, as not being repugnant to the original charter usual in all grants, and necessary for the welfare of the public. If, therefore, it can be done, the grant of the lands might, as formerly contemplated, contain reservations to the following effect:—Lands required for fortifications and other defences; for public roads, stone, gravel, &c.; other land required for public purposes. In the two town allotments the other conditions, particularly the reservation of coal expressly inserted in other cases, unless the company be restricted in the working of that article, as in the case of the 87 acres, of which the Crown retains the surface right only. It may also be observed that according to the law laid down in this Colony, the conditions of all grants of land from the Crown should be expressly set out therein, and not be subject to definition hereafter, or by any second document, but in this instance the working of the coal under the 87 acres is to be subject to such conditions as to depth and necessary supports as may be approved of by the Governor for the time being, provided, however, that the depth of land from the surface shall not be less than 100 feet. On these 87 acres the greatest portion of the town of Newcastle is situated, and the inhabitants may require to dig for water beyond 100 feet. The home Government could, I imagine, scarcely have borne in mind the situation of these 87 acres, for the deed stipulates that if the company, by mining, damage the surface, it is to make reasonable compensation to the Crown. Under any circumstances, I conclude the descriptions will require to be verified by the Surveyor-General, and such corrections made as may be necessary.—27 September.

(Query). Would not this destroy the town and inhabitants?

The form of deed being given in the Queen's warrant, it does not appear to me that the local Government has any discretion but to follow implicitly the instruction therein given. It may not, however, be amiss before having the deed prepared, to cause the descriptions to be verified by the Deputy Surveyor-General.—29th September.

Let the Deputy Surveyor-General be instructed accordingly.—Cm. F., 30th September. Urgent. Surveyor-General, 1/9/47.

[Enclosure A.]

(No. 127.)

Copy, received by the "Sterling," on the 1st September, 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 13 April, 1847.

With reference to the despatches enumerated in the margin from your predecessor respecting the conveyance to the Australian Agricultural Company of the lands which they have occupied for several years under the provisions of their charter, and various arrangements from time to time since their incorporation in 1824, assented to on behalf of the Crown by my predecessors, I have now to apprise you of the decisions which the Government have taken on this subject, and to give you the necessary instructions for completing the title deeds of the company.

I do not propose, on the present occasion, to recapitulate the several matters which, as between the Crown and the company, required to be adjusted, nor do I think that any useful purpose will be accomplished by my drawing your attention to the correspondence on this subject that has passed between this Department, the company, and the Law Officers of the Crown. Upon my accession to office I found that progress towards completing the company's title had already been made, that communications had taken place between Lord Stanley, as well as my immediate predecessor, and the company, that the law officers had been instructed to prepare the necessary instruments to convey the lands to the company, with the right forthwith to alienate a considerable portion. It was, however, discovered, that in consequence of the conditions and restrictions imposed by their charter and the Act (5 George IV. cap. 71) under which it was issued, this conveyance, to be available to the company for the purpose of selling land, could not be effected without the sanction of Parliament. Accordingly, application was made to the Legislature for authority to the Crown to grant, and to the company to hold, or to dispose of land freed and discharged from the conditions and restrictions to which I have above adverted. Parliament has thought proper to sanction that application, acting, I presume, upon the assumption that many of the reservations in question are wholly inapplicable to the state of things at present existing in the Colony, while others are of doubtful advantage to the public; and I now transmit, for your information and guidance, a copy of the Act passed during the last Session, empowering Her Majesty by warrant to authorise you to execute a conveyance to the company of any lands in the Colony, freed and discharged from all conditions and restrictions. Since the passing of this Act I have, myself, also been in communication with the company, and I am unable to perceive that any adequate advantage to the Crown commensurate with the disadvantage to the company will be secured by continuing the conditions and restrictions respecting the tenure and sale of land which, in the early negotiations with the company, or at any subsequent period may have been contemplated on either side, whilst I am greatly impressed on the one hand with the evil that must result from land remaining unproductive in the hands of the company, and on the other with the importance to the Colony at large of encouraging the introduction of capitalists whether they may intend settling upon land the property of the Crown, or of an influential and well-established public company. I have, therefore, felt justified in submitting to the Queen the advice that Her Majesty should issue a warrant directing you to cause to be prepared a deed conveying to the company the land specified in the warrant freed and discharged from all conditions and restrictions; I may also add, that in submitting this advice I was not altogether uninfluenced by the altered state of the company's settlements as respects convict labour.

Her Majesty, approving of the course proposed, has been graciously pleased to affix the Royal Sign Manual to a warrant directing you to execute a deed according to the form therein set forth, which warrant I now transmit to you in original, and I have to instruct you to lose no time in giving due effect to Her Majesty's commands.

It is unnecessary for me to advert in detail to the provisions of the deed, but there is one point on which some further explanation may be convenient. You will not fail to observe that it includes the land at Newcastle where the company have their coal works. It has been thought advisable that the same principle dispensing with conditions and restrictions applied to the other lands should be extended to the land containing coal, and that the company should be released from any engagement to the Crown respecting the coal mines; at the same time that the Government is to be released from any stipulations which otherwise would be binding upon it in consequence of a former agreement with the company, giving them exclusive advantages in the working of coal, which agreement henceforth is to be considered at an end.

I have, &c.,

GREY.

[Enclosure B.]

Enclosed in Earl Grey's despatch, No. 127, 1847.

(L.S.) VICTORIA R.

TRUSTY and well beloved, We greet you well: Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by charter to be called the Australian Agricultural Company for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the Colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was amongst other things enacted that in case His said Majesty should, within three years after the passing of the said Act be pleased by charter, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to declare and grant that such and so many persons as should be named therein, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time should be duly admitted members into their Corporation, should

should be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Australian Agricultural Company, and to declare that the said corporation so to be made and created should be established for the purpose of cultivating waste lands in the said Colony of New South Wales, then, and in that case it should and might be lawful for the said corporation to hold to them and their successors such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the Colony of New South Wales, as should or might be granted by His Majesty to them and their successors within the said Colony, or as should be contracted for and purchased or acquired by them therein, and to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments upon, under, and subject to such conditions, provisions, limitations, and restrictions, as His said Majesty, by such his charter, might impose, direct, or prescribe. And whereas, in pursuance of the said Act, His said Majesty was pleased by his letters patent or charter, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, dated at Westminster the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1824, and in the fifth year of his reign, to grant and declare that certain persons therein named, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time should be duly admitted as members into their corporation, should be a body politic and corporate by the name of the Australian Agricultural Company, and by that name should have perpetual succession and a common seal. And it was thereby further declared that all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said Colony as should or might be granted by His Majesty to the said corporation and their successors within the said Colony, or as shall be contracted for and purchased, or acquired by them therein, should be held, alienated, sold, and disposed of, upon, under and subject to the conditions, provisions, limitations, and restrictions, set forth in the said letters patent or charter, among which were certain conditions relating to certain quit rents thereby directed to be reserved to His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, in respect of the lands to be so granted. And whereas, by divers instructions which have been issued from time to time by order of His said Majesty King George the Fourth, and our Royal predecessor, King William the Fourth, to the Governors of our said Colony of New South Wales, the said company have been authorised to take possession of the several lands and hereditaments hereinafter described and authorised to be granted, situated in our said Colony, and have, with the assent of the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, entered into and taken possession of the said lands and hereditaments, and the said company have now been for some several years past in the possession thereof, and they have laid out and expended very large sums of money in the improvement thereof, but no grant thereof hath yet been made to the said company. And whereas by an Act made and passed in the tenth year of our reign, intituled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for granting certain powers and authorities to the Australian Agricultural Company" after reciting (among other things) to the effect aforesaid, and further reciting that the said company had substantially fulfilled divers of the conditions contained in the said letters patent on their part to be observed and performed, and that by reason of lapse of time, and the alteration of circumstances, others of the said conditions had become immaterial, it was enacted that it might be lawful for us and our successors from time to time, and at all times thereafter, by warrant under the Royal sign manual, to authorise and empower the Governor for the time being of the said Colony of New South Wales, to execute a deed or deeds under the Great Seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, granting to the said company any lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the said Colony, freed and for ever discharged of and from the quit rents, conditions, provisions, limitations, and restrictions in the said letters patent or charter expressed, or such of them, or such parts thereof, as we or our successors should in and by the said grant or warrant, or grants or warrants, direct, and that it should be lawful for the said company to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all or any part or parts of the said lands so to be granted, subject only to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as should be stipulated in and by the grant and grants thereof to the said company, and to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all lands purchased, or to be purchased by the said company, free from the conditions and restrictions imposed by the said letters patent. Now, therefore, in consideration of the instructions so issued by command of our said Royal predecessors, and in pursuance of the last hereinbefore recited Act of Parliament, we do hereby direct to you this our warrant under our Royal sign manual, authorising and empowering you to execute a deed under the Great Seal of our said Colony of New South Wales, of or to the tenor or effect following, that is to say: Victoria by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by charter, to be called the Australian Agricultural Company, for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the Colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was amongst other things enacted that in case His said Majesty should, within three years after the passing of the said Act, be pleased by charter, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to declare and grant that such and so many persons as should be named therein, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time should be duly admitted members into their corporation, should be a body politic and corporate by the name of the Australian Agricultural Company, and to declare that the corporation so to be named and created, should be established for the purpose of cultivating waste lands in the said Colony of New South Wales, then and in such cases it should and might be lawful for the said corporation to hold to them and their successors such lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said Colony of New South Wales, as should or might be granted by His said Majesty to them and to their successors within the said Colony, or as should be contracted for, and purchased or acquired by them therein, and to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments upon, under, and subject to such conditions and provisions, limitations, and restrictions as His said Majesty by his said charter might impose, direct, or prescribe. And whereas His said late Majesty, by his letters patent or charter under the Great Seal of Great Britain, dated at Westminster the 1st day of November, in the fifth year of the reign of His said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord 1824, after reciting the said Act of Parliament, did by his said letters patent or charter, and declare that certain persons therein named, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time should be duly admitted members into the said corporation, should be a body politic and corporate by the name of the Australian Agricultural Company, and amongst other things did thereby declare that all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said Colony as should or might be granted by His Majesty to the said corporation and their successors within the said Colony, should be held, alienated, and disposed of under and subject to the conditions, provisions, and limitations, and restrictions in the said letters patent or charter expressed, among which were certain conditions relating to certain quit rents thereby directed to be reserved to His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, in respect of the lands to be so granted. And whereas by divers instructions which have been issued from time to time by order of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth and of His said late Majesty King William the Fourth to the Governors of the said Colony, the said company have been authorised to take possession of the several lands and hereditaments hereinafter described and intended to be hereby granted, and have with the assent of the Governors for the time being of our said Colony entered into and taken possession of the said lands and hereditaments. And the said company have now been for several years past in the possession thereof, and they have laid out and expended very large sums of money in the improvement thereof, but no grant thereof hath yet been made to the said company. And whereas, by an Act made and passed in the tenth year of our reign, intituled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth for granting certain powers and authorities to the Australian Agricultural Company," after reciting (among other things) in part to the effect aforesaid, and further reciting that the said company has substantially fulfilled divers of the conditions contained in the said letters patent on their part to be observed and performed, and that by reason of lapse of time and the alteration of circumstances others of the said conditions had become immaterial, it was enacted that it might be lawful for us and our successors from time to time, and at all times thereafter, by warrant under the Royal sign manual, to authorise and empower the Governor for the time being of the said Colony of New South Wales to execute a deed or deeds, under the Great Seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, granting to the said company any lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the said Colony, freed and for ever discharged of and from the quit rents, conditions, provisions, limitations and restrictions in the said letters patent or charter expressed, or such of them or such parts thereof as we or our successors should, in and by the said grant or warrant or grants or warrants, direct, and that it should be lawful for the said company to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all or any part or parts of the said lands so to be granted, subject only to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as should be stipulated in and by the grant or grants thereof to the said company. And whereas we, in consideration of the said instructions, and in pursuance of the last hereinbefore recited Act of Parliament, did, by a warrant under our Royal sign manual, bearing date on or about the 17th April, 1847, transmitted by the Right Honorable Earl Grey, one of our Principal Secretaries of State, authorise and empower the Governor of our said Colony to execute a deed under the Great Seal of the said Colony of or to the tenor or effect of these presents.

Now know ye that, in consideration of the premises, we, of our special grace, mere motion, and certain knowledge, have granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, do hereby grant unto the Australian Agricultural Company and their successors—

successors—Firstly, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement, 464,640 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Gloucester, between Port Stephens and the Manning River, bounded on the south by the harbour of Port Stephens : Commencing at the reserve at the base of the North Head, the Karuah River, and a line west from about half a mile below the head of the navigation of that river ; on the west by a line north 47 miles to the Manning River ; on the north by that river east direct 19 miles exclusively of the windings of that river ; and on the east by lines south 2 miles and 52 chains, west 7 miles, south 39 miles, and east 11 miles and 56 chains to a creek of the Myall Lake, and by that lake and the Myall River to Port Stephens. And also secondly all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 249,600 acres, be the same more or less, situated in a county and parish unnamed, at Liverpool Plains, bounded on the south by a line west 30 miles : Commencing in a ravine forming the source of the Warrah Brook ; on the west by a line north 13 miles ; on the north by a line east 30 miles ; and on the east by a line south 13 miles to the ravine at the head of Warrah Brook ; and likewise, thirdly, all that other piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 313,298 acres, be the same more or less, situated in a county and parish unnamed, between the river Peel and the Turi Range ; bounded on the west by a line south from Peel River to a remarkable rocky pointed hill, called by the black natives Turi, and measuring 16½ miles ; on the south by lines from that rocky pointed hill, bearing east 10 miles, then south 13 miles, east 4½ miles, south 5 miles, and again east 10 miles and 38 chains to Peel's River, and on the east and north by that river ; and fourthly, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 2,000 acres, situated in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland : Commencing at the north-east corner, and bounded partly on the north by 35 chains and 40 links of the coast on a west line ; on part of the west by a south line of 10 chains to the south side of the road to Maitland ; on the remainder of the north and on the north-east by the south side of the before-named road to the north-west corner, that corner bearing from the centre of the bridge over Throsby's Creek north 319½ degrees east 50 chains ; on the west by a south line of 193 chains 50 links ; on the south by an east line of 162 chains to the coast ; on the south-east by the coast ; and on the east by a line bearing north 15 degrees west 47 chains to the coast at the north-east corner aforesaid, except and always reserved to us, our heirs and successors, out of the said piece or parcel of land containing 2,000 acres, all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 87 acres, situate in the said county of Northumberland and parish of Newcastle : Commencing at the north-west corner of the township (according to the scale of the maps prepared by Mr. Dangar) and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 7 degrees west 17 chains and 15 links and a line bearing south 15 degrees east 41 chains to the coast line ; on the south by the coast line ; on the east by a line bearing north 15 degrees west 47 chains to the harbour of Newcastle ; and on the north by high-water mark of that harbour westerly to the commencing point ; and fifthly, by way of further grant, and not of exception or reservation, all that other piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement, 36 perches, situate in the county of Northumberland and parish of Newcastle, and in the town of Newcastle : Commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 21 ; and bounded on the north by its south boundary line, bearing west 7 degrees north 2 chains and 25 links on the west by the east boundary of allotment No. 24, bearing south 7 degrees west 1 chain ; on the south by a line bearing east 7 degrees south 2 chains 25 links to Pacific-street ; and on the east by 1 chain of that street, bearing north 7 degrees east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 21 as aforesaid, being allotment No. 23 ; and sixthly, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 36 perches, situate in the county of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, town of Newcastle : Commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 54 (William Evans), and bounded on the north by its south boundary line, bearing west 7 degrees, north 2 chains and 25 links ; on the west by the east boundary line of allotment No. 53 (William Hicks), bearing south 7 degrees, west 1 chain ; on the south by a line bearing east 7 degrees south 2 chains and 25 links to Watt-street ; and on the east by 1 chain of the west side of that street, bearing north 7 degrees east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 54 aforesaid, being allotment No. 52 ; and seventhly and lastly, full and free license, liberty, and authority unto and for the said Australian Agricultural Company, their successors and assigns for ever, and their agents, servants, and workmen, to enter into, search for, dig, get, take, and carry away to and for the use and benefit of the said company and their successors, all and all manner of coals and minerals, and mines and quarries of coals and minerals, now open for or known, or which at any time hereafter shall be found out and discovered in or under the piece or parcel of land containing 87 acres hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, subject, nevertheless, in the working of such mines in and under the last-mentioned piece or parcel of land to such conditions as to depth and necessary supports as may be approved of by the Governor for the time being of our said Colony, and provided that in no case the depth of land left from the surface of the mine shall be less than 100 feet, they, the said company, and their successors, making reasonable satisfaction unto us, our heirs and successors, for all damage which may be occasioned to all surface of the said piece of land, containing 87 acres, or any part thereof, by or by means of the working of the said mines, together with all rights, members, and appurtenances to the several lands and hereditaments hereby granted or intended so to be. To hold the lands and hereditaments hereby granted or intended so to be, and every part thereof, to the said Australian Agricultural Company, and their successors, for ever freed and for ever discharged from all and every the quit rents, conditions, provisoes, limitations, and restrictions in the said letters patent or charter expressed and contained.

In witness whereof, we have caused our trusty and well-beloved Sir CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZROY, Knight, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, to affix to these presents the public seal of our said Colony, at Government House. And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 31st day of March, 1847, in the tenth year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
GREY.

No. 151.

The Colonial Secretary to The Commissioner of the A. A. Company.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 November, 1847.

I duly received your letter of the 15th September last, and have delayed acknowledging the same until the instructions from the Secretary of State had been obtained with regard to the terms upon the deed of grant of the Australian Agricultural Company's lands should issue.

These instructions having since arrived, with directions to grant the lands in question upon the conditions referred to in the communication enclosed by you, I now do myself the honor to inform you that the deeds will accordingly be prepared without further delay.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS-THOMSON.

No. 152.

Deed of Grant to the Australian Agricultural Company.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by charter, to be called 'The Australian Agricultural Company,' for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the Colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was amongst other things enacted that in case His said Majesty should, within three years after the passing of the said Act, be pleased by charter under the Great Seal of Great Britain to declare and grant that

that such and so many persons as should be named therein, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time should be duly admitted members into their corporation, should be a body politic and corporate by the name of the Australian Agricultural Company, and to declare that the corporation so to be made and created should be established for the purpose of cultivating waste lands in the said Colony of New South Wales, then and in such case it should and might be lawful for the said corporation to hold to them and their successors such land, tenements, and hereditaments within the said Colony of New South Wales as should or might be granted by His said Majesty to them and to their successors within the said Colony, or as should be contracted for and purchased or required by them therein, and to hold, alienate, settle, and dispose of all such land, tenements, and hereditaments upon and subject to such conditions and provisions, limitations and restrictions, as His said Majesty by his said charter might impose, direct, or prescribe.

And whereas His said late Majesty by his letters patent or charter under the Great Seal of Great Britain, dated at Westminster, first day of November, in the fifth year of the reign of His said Majesty, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, after reciting the said Act of Parliament, did, by his said letters patent or charter, grant and declare that certain persons therein named, and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time should be duly admitted members into the said Corporation should be a body politic and corporate by the name of the Australian Agricultural Company, and amongst other things did thereby declare that all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the said Colony as should or might be granted by His said Majesty to the said corporation and their successors within the said Colony should be held, alienated, and disposed of under and subject to the conditions, provisos, and limitations and restrictions in the said letters patent or charter expressed, among which were certain conditions relating to certain quit-rents, thereby directed to be reserved to His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, in respect of the land to be so granted.

And whereas by divers instructions which have been issued from time to time by order of His said late Majesty King George the Fourth, and of his said late Majesty King William the Fourth, to the Governors of our said Colony, the said Company have been authorised to take possession of the several lands and hereditaments hereinafter described, and intended to be hereby granted, and to have, with the assent of the Governors for the time being of our said Colony, entered into and taken possession of the said lands and hereditaments; and the said Company have now been for several years past in the possession thereof; and they have laid out and expended very large sums of money in the improvement thereof, but no grant thereof hath yet been made to the said Company. And whereas, by an Act made and passed in the tenth year of our Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, for granting certain powers and authorities to the Australian Agricultural Company."

After reciting (among other things), in part, to the effects aforesaid, and further, reciting that the said Company had substantially fulfilled divers of the conditions contained in the said letters patent, on their part to be observed and performed, and that, by reason of lapse of time and the alteration of circumstances, others of the said conditions had become immaterial. It was enacted that it might be lawful for us and our successors, from time to time, and at all times thereafter by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, to authorise and empower the Governors for the time being of the said Colony of New South Wales to execute a deed or deeds under the Great Seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, granting to the said Company any lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the said Colony, freed and for ever discharged of and from the quit-rents, conditions, provisos, limitations, and restrictions in the said letters patent or charter expressed, or such of them, or such parts thereof as we or our successors should in and by the said grant or warrant, or grants and warrants, direct; and that it should be lawful for the said Company to hold, alienate, sell, and dispose of all or any part or parts of the said lands so to be granted, subject only to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as should be stipulated in and by the grant or grants thereof to the said Company. And whereas we, in consideration of the said instructions, and in pursuance of the last hereinbefore recited Act of Parliament, did, by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, transmitted by the Right Honorable Earl Grey, one of our Principal Under Secretaries of State, authorise and empower the Governor of our said Colony to execute a deed under the Great Seal of the said Colony, of or to the tenor or effect of these presents. Now know ye, that, in consideration of the premises, we, of our special grace, mere motion, and certain knowledge, have granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, do hereby grant unto the Australian Agricultural Company and their successors,—

Firstly, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 464,640 acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Gloucester, between Port Stephens and the Manning River; bounded on the south by the harbour of Port Stephens (commencing at the reserve at the base of the north head), the Karuah River, and a line west from about half a mile below the head of the navigation of that river; on the west by a line north 47 miles to the Manning River; on the north by that river east direct 19 miles, exclusively of the windings of that river; and on the east by lines south 2 miles and 52 chains, west 7 miles, south 39 miles, and east 11 miles 56 chains to a creek of the Myall Lake; and by that lake and the Myall River to Port Stephens. And also, secondly, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 249,600 acres, be the same more or less, situated in a county and parish unnamed at Liverpool Plains; bounded on the south by line west 30 miles, commencing in a ravine forming the source of the Warrah Brook; on the west by a line north 13 miles; on the north by a line east 30 miles; and on the east by a line south 13 miles, to the ravine at the head of Warrah Brook. And likewise, thirdly, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 313,298 acres, be the same more or less, situated in a county and parish unnamed, between the river Peel and the Turi Range; bounded on the west by a line south from the Peel River to a remarkably rocky point hill, called by the black natives Turi, and measuring 16½ miles; on the south by lines from that rocky pointed hill, bearing east 10 miles, then south 13 miles, east 4½ miles; south 5 miles, and again east 10 miles and 38 chains to Peel River, and on the east and north by that river. And fourthly, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 2,000 acres, situated in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland: Commencing at the north-east corner, and bounded partly on the north by 35 chains and 40 links of the coast on a west line; on part of the west by a south line of 10 chains to the south side of the road to Maitland; on the remainder of the north and on the north-east by the south side of the before-named road to the north-west corner, that corner bearing from the

the centre of the bridge over Throsby's Creek north $319\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east 50 chains; on the west by a south line of 193 chains 50 links; on the south by an east line of 162 chains to the coast; on the south-east by the coast; and on the east by a line bearing north 15 degrees west 47 chains to the coast at the north-east corner aforesaid,—except and always reserved to us, our heirs and successors, out of the said piece or parcel of land, containing 2,000 acres, all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 87 acres, situate in the said county of Northumberland and parish of Newcastle: Commencing at the north-west corner of the township (according to the scale of the maps prepared by Mr. Dangar); and bounded on the west by a line bearing south 7 degrees west, west 17 chains and 15 links, and a line bearing south 15 degrees east 41 chains to the coast line; on the south by the coast line; on the east by a line bearing north 15 degrees west 47 chains to the harbour of Newcastle; and on the north by high-water mark of that harbour westerly to the commencing point. And fifthly, by way of further grant, and not of exception or reservation, all that other piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 36 perches, situate in the said county of Northumberland and parish of Newcastle, and in the town of Newcastle: Commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 21; and bounded on the north by its south boundary line bearing west 7 degrees north 2 chains and 25 links; on the west by the east boundary of allotment No. 24, bearing south 7 degrees west 1 chain; on the south by a line bearing east 7 degrees south 2 chains 25 links to Pacific-street and on the east by 1 chain of that street, bearing north 7 degrees east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 21 as aforesaid, being allotment No. 23. And sixthly, all that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurement 36 perches, situate in the county of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, town of Newcastle: Commencing from the south-east corner of allotment No. 54 (William Evans); and bounded on the north by its south boundary-line bearing west 7 degrees north 2 chains and 25 links; on the west by the east boundary-line of allotment No. 53 (William Hicks) bearing south 7 degrees west 1 chain; on the south by a line bearing east 7 degrees south 2 chains and 25 links to Watt-street; and on the east by 1 chain of the west side of that street bearing north 7 degrees east to the south-east corner of allotment No. 54 aforesaid, being allotment No. 52. And seventhly and lastly, full and free license, liberty, and authority unto and for the said Australian Agricultural Company, their successors and assigns for ever, and their agents, servants, and workmen to enter into, search for, dig, get, take, and carry away, to and for the use and benefit of the said Company, and their successors, all and all manner of coals and minerals, and mines and quarries of coals and minerals now open for or known, or which at any time hereafter shall be found out and discovered in or under the piece or parcel of ground containing 87 acres, hereinbefore described, or any part thereof; subject, nevertheless, in the working of such mines in and under the last mentioned piece or parcel of land to such conditions as to depth and necessary supports as may be approved of by the Governor for the time being of our said Colony; and provided that in no case the depth of land left from the surface of the mine shall be less than 100 feet, they, the said Company and their successors making reasonable satisfaction unto us, our heirs and successors, for all damage which may be occasioned to the surface of the said piece of land, containing 87 acres, or any part thereof, by or by means of the working of the said mines; together with all rights, members, and appurtenances to the several lands and hereditaments hereby granted or intended so to be; to hold the lands and hereditaments hereby granted, or intended so to be, and every part thereof to the said Australian Agricultural Company and their successors for ever, freed and for ever discharged from all and every the quit-rents, conditions, provisos, limitations, and restrictions in the said letters patent or charter expressed and contained.

In witness whereof we have caused our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Knight, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, to affix to these presents the public seal of our said Colony at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this 20th day of November, in the 11th year of our Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1847.

CHAS. A. FITZROY.

Entered on record by me, this 27th day of November, 1847. The words from "to execute, &c.," to "granting" being interlined after "Wales" in the 16th line of page 505, this registration being now a verbatim copy of the original deed as executed,—

E. DEAS-THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary and Registrar.

No. 153.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

Sir, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1876.

Under separate cover, I have this day forwarded for your information, a packet of tracings, and I have to request that you will survey the boundaries between the Australian Agricultural Company's grant and the Church and School Estate shown thereon, for which you will be paid £3 per diem.

You will start from the Karuah River at the known point half a mile below the head of navigation, and there observe for true meridian, and when ascertained to start off at a bearing of 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds, and run the line out till you intersect the old marked west boundary with line or its prolongation. As you proceed, you will measure offsets from the astronomical line to the old marked line, and note the extent of deviation, and if it is progressive.

Should you find the deviation excessive, say 4 or 5 chains, you will (after testing the north line for a few miles, and finding the deviation continuous) alter the bearing an even number of minutes in order to make the offsets shorter, being careful to decrease the bearing one minute for every 11 miles and 60 chains made northerly to correct for divergence of meridian.

The old line to be established as nearly as possible in its present position, only straightening it between the mile marks, if they can be traced. This line as so re-established will be adopted in the subdivision of the Church and School lands adjacent.

As the portions to be measured will be scattered or in different localities it will be necessary that permanent marks and reference trees be left at intervals to afford connection for the portion so subdivided.

You

You will be good enough to supply a plan showing the relative position of the astronomical line and the old marked line, showing at what distance along the former line the offsets were taken, and the position of the reference trees on the old line. You will also leave permanent marks and reference trees at the station from which observation for the true meridian was taken.

You will please send the field and observation books with your plans, in order that a thorough examination of the work may be made in this office.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

Observations for the true meridian should be taken at distances not further apart than from 4 to 6 miles, the nearer to the 11 miles 60 chains spaces on the north line the better, and will simplify calculations. The line should never be more than one or two minutes out to be of geodetic value.—P.F.A., 3 March.

No. 154.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Cromarty's Creek, Dungog, 1 June, 1876.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of part of the division line between the Australian Agricultural Company's grant and Church and School estate, together with list of observations taken for the purpose of re-establishing this line, also a report of each day's services performed by me during the period from the 1st to 31st May, 1876, performed in accordance with instructions dated 8th March, 1876-4.

It may be seen from the sketch herewith enclosed, that the country through which this line passes is very rough, which, together with its being thickly and heavily timbered, militates considerably against a more speedy progress of this work.

The line shown in blue and starting from a rock marked with broad-arrow, situated on west bank of Karuah River between Rocky Falls and head of navigation, represents the astronomical line which I am running on, bearing 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds from true meridian—that marked in black represents the company's old marked southern boundary, its deviation from the astronomical line being shown by offsets on a scale of 2 chains to 1 inch.

In proceeding with the astronomical line, I find at 30 chains the company's marked line trended southward 30 links. Having used a 5-inch theodolite here for the purpose of clearing, I noticed slight local attraction varying from three to five minutes west of north; proceeding 30 chains further, both lines intersect and continue as one line for 10 chains, when the company's line again trended south, and at the end of the first mile the offset reaches 40 links. Proceeding on with the second mile, I find the offsets increasing gradually until, having reached 40 chains, where the old marked line is 1 chain south, and continues at this offset 20 chains further.

I now beg most respectfully to submit an account of each day's performances during the period from the 1st to the 31st May inclusive:—

1st and 2nd,—Delayed in Sydney awaiting preparation of letter to Mr. Gregson, requesting his concurrence in the survey of this line. May 3rd,—Called upon Mr. Gregson at Newcastle, and presented above letter, after which I proceeded to Maitland, and on the 4th started three men en route to camp. 5th and 6th May,—Delayed in Maitland obtaining necessary equipment for work. 8th—Arrived at camp, Clarence Town. 9th,—Reached head-quarters at Black Camp Creek. 10th,—Arranged camp, and called upon Mr. District-Surveyor Evans. 11th,—Removed to starting point on Karuah River, took two observations for true meridian and latitude. 12th,—Arranged camp, and spent remainder of the day in tracing old line. 13th,—Called upon Mr. Ogden, Australian Agricultural Company's surveyor at Stroud; started clearing. 15th,—Determined starting point, shown to me in the presence of my men by Mr. Ogden. 16th,—Cleared old scrub about starting point, drilled hole in rock, and marked broad-arrow. 18th,—Clearing for sight to top of hill 2,000. 19th and 20th,—Raining heavily; unable to perform any outside work. 22nd,—Clearing traverse to wharf at head of navigation. Owing to the wet and cloudy weather which continued from the 18th to the 22nd May, I was unable to obtain any observation for latitude and meridian. 23rd and 24th,—Took observations for latitude and azimuth. 25th,—Started in bearing 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds from true meridian—2,000. 26th,—Continued 2,000 further. 27th,—Continued 2,000 further. 29th,—Reached end of first mile; drilled hole in flat stone, and placed it beneath surface marked by reference tree. 30th,—Continued on 3,000 further. 31st,—Reached 6,000 in second mile, intersected pole on first hill 2,000 chains from starting point. As I have no convenience for drawing or writing, having to use instrument box for table, I find a difficulty in preparing monthly sketches in anything like neat form.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL MURPHY.

Inform Mr. Murphy that he will be good enough in future to make separate communications on each subject. The journal for the month should have been sent in on the printed form. Then to Mr. Vessey for checking astronomical observations.—P.F.A., 22. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy, 27th June, 1876; No. 14.

No. 155.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 27 June, 1876.

In acknowledging the receipt on the 20th of your letter of the 1st instant, No. 76-12, transmitting your plan of part of division line between the Australian Agricultural Company's grant, and Church and School Estate, I have to request that you will be good enough in future to make separate communications on each subject; and that you will use the printed forms furnished from the office for your monthly progress journals.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

No. 156.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Dungog, 1 July, 1876.

I have the honor to transmit herewith sketch showing quantity of work performed by me during the month of June, performed in accordance with instructions, dated 8th March, 76-4.

Before proceeding further according to your directions, I have taken the liberty of reporting the result of this work at once, in order to obtain further information as to how I shall proceed.

The position of the Australian Agricultural Company's southern boundary with reference to the astronomical line is shown on sketch, and I find that the company's south-west corner is 1.79 chains south from the point where the astronomical intersects the western boundary-line, distance 8 miles 8 chains and 5 links from starting point on Karuah River.

Three sketches herewith.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL MURPHY.

Refer with any previous reports to Mr. Vessey, who will be good enough to examine observations, and return to me.—P.F.A.

No. 157.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 6 July, 1876.

In forwarding you herewith a proof copy of the note-book applied for by your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 76-23, I beg to remind you that in the survey of the Australian Agricultural Company's boundary in the county of Gloucester, that you are at present engaged upon, you have only to record the magnetic variation as you progress, and that the only paragraphs of Mr. Russell's article that bear upon your work are the 7 S and 8 S concerning the daily variation of the needle.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

No. 158.

Office Memorandum.

Memo. to The Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, Trigonometrical Branch, 11 July, 1876.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy's azimuth observations at 2 miles 75 chains and at 7 miles from Karuah River.

MR. MURPHY uses the mean declinations of the stars observed as before, and he further uses the latitude of his starting-point at Karuah River, instead of the local latitude deduced from this and from the difference of latitude of his line. Fortunately in this case these errors tend to cancel each other, and Mr. Murphy's calculations are thus nearly correct.

His report, however, shows distinctly that his line both at 2 miles 75 chains, and at 7 miles from the starting-point, still bears 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds (within a few seconds), or the same bearing as that on which he started it. This is manifestly impossible if the line be straight. It is just possible that Mr. Murphy has sent in an incomplete report of his observations and work, but as it stands he must either have run the line on a curve, or his observations are seriously at fault.

L. A. VESSEY.

No. 159.

Telegram from The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

TRUE bearing at elongation at *Alpha Pavonis* is now 139 degrees 56 minutes 45 seconds, and of *Beta Argus* is 204 degrees 53 minutes 20 seconds. Observe the stars, and start the western boundary from the south-west corner on true bearing 8 degrees 56 minutes, as shown in your instructions. If you run the line straight you will find its bearing change gradually, as shown on sketch. Letter by post.

P. F. ADAMS,

Surveyor-General.

No. 160.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 12 July, 1876.

In connection with my telegram to you hereon of yesterday, I have to inform you that true bearing at elongation of *Alpha Pavonis* is now 139 degrees 56 minutes 45 seconds, and of *Beta Argus* is 204 degrees 53 minutes 20 seconds.

Observe these stars, and start the western boundary from the south-west corner on true bearing 8 degrees 56 minutes, as shown in your instructions.

If you run the line straight you will find its bearing change gradually, as shown on sketch.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

No. 161.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Dungog, 26 July, 1876.

1. With reference to Mr. Vessey's memo., dated 5th July instant, pointing out certain errors in latitude, and azimuth taken by me on 22nd and 23rd May ultimo, for the purpose of defining southern boundary of Australian Agricultural Company's grant, I beg most respectfully to state:—

2. (1st.) That the observations taken by me on above dates, and forwarded to you in my letter dated 1st June, 76-22, are the only reliable observations in my possession, and considering that the error is according to Mr. Vessey's recalculation only 4" in azimuth and 25" in latitude, principally caused by my using mean declination taken from star book, this error might be overlooked, as judging from the inconvenience I am subjected to, especially at this time of the year, I find it practically impossible to obtain accuracy.

3. As Mr. Vessey has been good enough to point out these deficiencies in recalculating, and showing corrections, I have taken the liberty of adopting these corrected observations, and herewith submit a copy.

(2nd.) After having determined latitude and azimuth, I proceeded on bearing 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds from true meridian, according to instructions, and having reached 2 miles 75 chains again, took observations to *A. Tranguli* and *B. Argus*, as shown on enclosed sheet, and I may here state that I was under the impression that my bearing should still be 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds, therefore did not take into consideration the convergency thus producing, as I then thought, an error of nearly two minutes. On the following night I accordingly observed the same stars, and made my reading check as nearly as possible with 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds; consequently the error.

(3rd.) At the end of the seventh mile I found the supposed error increasing, but as the weather at the time I sent in my report did not permit of my repeating observations, I sent in those taken, which Mr. Vessey has shown as manifestly impossible if the line were straight. Having finished the southern boundary I sent in my report, and pending reply to which, having right-angled off 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds, I had proceeded with western boundary 1 mile on bearing 368 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds, when I received your telegram sending bearings of *A. Pavonis* and *B. Argus*. I accordingly observed those stars and found a difference of 30 seconds in my western line.

I now beg most respectfully to state that there being no mention of convergency in my original instructions with reference to the southern line, and owing to my inexperience in this work, that, notwithstanding the extreme care with which I ran this line, I was at a loss to understand how any error could exist.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL MURPHY.

I am not at all surprised that Mr. Murphy should have become confused in his first geodetic operation, and he will remember that by offering him the district containing this important matter that I stipulated that he should not have full payment. He will at once proceed to Sydney, bringing all his notes, observations, and papers, when I anticipate no difficulty in extricating him from the difficulty.—P.F.A., S/S/

No. 162.

Office Memorandum.

Memo. to The Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office, Trigonometrical Branch.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy's retrace of Australian Agricultural Company's boundary, county Gloucester.

It is impossible to learn from Mr. Murphy's reply what he has actually done upon the ground. The end of the fourth paragraph is a very unsatisfactory explanation of what he did at 2 miles 75 chains. Section five shows that he had what he thought was an increasing error at 7 miles, although his previous report showed none, and in section six he states that he started the western boundary on 8 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds, although, by the sketch sent him, its bearing should have been 8 degrees 56 minutes.

I feel satisfied that his lines are straight between his stations, but I do not think he has sufficient geodetic knowledge to enable him to straighten his line throughout, without explicit directions, and to enable these to be issued, he must clearly state, showing all his supposed errors, what he has done at each station, and what changes he has made in the direction of his line, with rough sketches, if necessary. This will probably clear up section four, and may explain why the observations he now sends, as made upon 1st July, should differ more than 3 minutes from the same observations by his previous report.

L. A. VESSEY.

4th August, 1876.

Forwarded, with letter, for Mr. Murphy's information.—P.F.A., 8th August.

No. 163.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1876.

In acknowledging the receipt of your further report of 26th ultimo, in connection with your retrace of the Australian Agricultural Company's boundary, county Gloucester, I beg to inform you that I am not at all surprised that you should have become confused in your first geodetic operations, and you will remember that by offering you the district containing this important matter that I stipulated that you should not have full payment. I forward you herewith Mr. Vessey's memo., of the 4th instant, on the subject, and I have to request that you will at once proceed to Sydney, bringing all your observations, notes, and papers with you, when I anticipate no difficulty in extricating you from the difficulty.

I am, &c.,

P.F.A.

No. 164.

No. 164.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Dungog, 25 August, 1876.

I have the honor to transmit a general report on work performed by me during the period from 1st May to 25th August, 1876, surveyed, in accordance with instructions dated 8th March, 76-4.

2. In submitting the above-mentioned report, I beg most respectfully to state that I have now finished the fourth mile on western boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant, county Gloucester.

3. Having started on the Karuah River, at a point shown by Mr. Ogden, Australian Agricultural Company's surveyor, and agreeing with your instructions, I proceeded on bearing 278 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds from true north, and after running 8 miles 8 chains 0.5 links in a straight line, intersected the company's western boundary 1 chain 79 links north of old south-west corner.

4. Thence, in accordance with your instructions, dated 15th July, 76-17, I joined the old south-west corner and the starting point on the Karuah River by an indelibly marked tree line.

5. Having then started on bearing 8 degrees 56 minutes from the north, I found the old marked western boundary and the astronomical line agreed as one straight line during the first mile, the second and third miles showed that the old line trended on an average 0.40 links westward, but at the end of the third mile, and throughout the fourth, both lines agree as one.

Owing to the broken and rugged nature of the country through which this division line passes, as well as the fact of its being so heavily timbered, together with numbers of dense bushes which abound in this district, I find it very difficult to make anything approaching speedy progress, nor can I form any idea of the length of time it may take to finish this work.

When once finished, however, it will suffice to prevent all further doubt as to the exact position of this western boundary, and will also act as a reference line in the triangulation of the county of Gloucester.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL MURPHY.

Instruct Mr. Murphy to abandon the present practice of clearing the line for sky view throughout, adopting transit clearings on summits only, the intervening portions of the line to be marked as correctly as possible without clearing more than the undergrowths. He will, however, continue to be as accurate as possible in chaining.—P.F.A., 8th September.

Licensed-Surveyor Murphy informed, 12th September, 1876, No. 23.

No. 165.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Dungog, 1 September, 1876.

I have the honor to transmit herewith sketch showing position of western boundary of Australian Agricultural Company's grant, also amount of work performed by me during the period from the 1st to 31st August, 1876.

Previous to my proceeding to Sydney, on the 14th August ultimo, I cleared the valleys as well as the hilltops, but since my return, according to your directions, I have cleared the hilltops only, and find that it greatly expedites a more speedy progress with the work.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL MURPHY.

No. 166.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 12 September, 1876.

In reference to your report of the 25th ultimo, No. 76-27, on work performed, I have to request that you will be good enough to abandon your present practice of clearing the line for sky view throughout, adopting transit clearings on summits only, the intervening portions of the line to be marked as correctly as possible, without clearing more than the undergrowth. You will, however, continue to be as accurate as possible in chaining.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

No. 167.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Dungog, 2 October, 1876.

I have the honor to transmit herewith sketch and report, showing amount of work performed during the period from 1st to 30th September, 1876.

At the fifth mile, north from south-west corner the company's old marked and the astronomical line which I am running, showed no perceptible difference.

Consequently I continued in a straight line, but at 30 chains, on 6th mile, the old marked line began to trend westward (as shown on sketch), and at 10 miles the old marked line is 2 chains 50 links west of the astronomical line.

As this deviation appears to be progressive, and as it is more than probable that it may continue throughout, I intend reducing my bearing five minutes at the 11 miles 60 chains, but before doing so would beg most respectfully to ask your advice and directions as to the most desirable course to pursue.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL MURPHY.

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No. 168.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1876.

Having heard that you are in ill-health, and unable to get on with the survey of the boundary line entrusted to you as fast as you desire, I have to inform you that should you desire it, I am prepared to relieve you of the duty.

I am about instructing Mr. District-Surveyor Evans to visit the ground and report on the progress and the manner in which the work is being done.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

No. 169.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. District-Surveyor Evans.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 2 November, 1876.

I have to request that you will be so good as to visit the boundary-line in course of measurement between the Australian Agricultural Company's and the Church and School Estate near Stroud.

I forward you herewith all the papers connected therewith, and wish you to furnish me with a report as to whether you consider the time occupied reasonable or otherwise, and whether proper judgment has been used in working the party to advantage, and if strong enough to cope with the work. I do not require your report as to the astronomical part of the works, but you may note the delays, if any, caused by want of data to proceed with the work arising from this cause.

I transmit you herewith a copy of my letter to Mr. L.-S. Murphy on this subject.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

Returned according to verbal instructions from the Surveyor-General, Mr. Murphy having broken up his camp and left the ground before the receipt of these instructions.—THOMAS EVANS, District Surveyor, B.C., 2/1/77-1.

May be sent to Mr. L.-S. Wood, who will be appointed to succeed Mr. Murphy in this work.—P.F.A., 19. No. 123.

No. 170.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 24 November, 1876.

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, reporting on your inability to proceed with the work in connection with the Australian Agricultural Company's western boundary, county of Gloucester, I have to request that you will be good enough to hand to Mr. District-Surveyor Evans all papers, instruments, &c., connected therewith. Salary will be paid to you to the end of last month, and the men's wages to the day of your discharging them, for which you will please furnish the abstracts at once.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

No. 171.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

East Maitland, 4 January, 1877.

I have the honor to acquaint you, in answer to your letter dated 29th December, 76-33, requesting return of all papers, plans, &c., in connection with Australian Agricultural Company's south boundary, that I have already transferred to Mr. District-Surveyor Evans, in accordance with instructions dated 24th November, 76-30, all papers, instruments, and tracings connected with the boundary line between the Australian Agricultural Company's land and Church and School Estate.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL MURPHY.

Mr. Evans will be good enough to return papers in this case.—P.F.A., 14/1. No. 12.

Enclosed please find eight letters addressed to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy, Nos. 76-4, 14, 16, 18, with enclosures 20, 23, 29, and 30, also field-book used by him in the survey of the Australian Agricultural Company's boundary, and, under separate cover, are forwarded by same post seven tracings of adjoining lands. I retain six in theodolite, S.G.O., No. 65, and telescope left by Mr. Murphy.—THOMAS EVANS, District Surveyor, B.C., 19/1/77-15.

Papers may be inspected by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Wood, who will be employed on this work.—P.F.A., 8.

For enclosures see Nos 153, 155, 157, 160, 183, 166, 168, and 109.

No. 172.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Wood.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1877.

I have to request that you will be good enough to take charge of the measurement of the geodetic boundary-line between the Church and School Estate and the Australian Agricultural Company's land, as left by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy, and proceed with the instructions issued originally to that gentleman.

I am, &c.,

P. F. ADAMS.

Received and forwarded.—T.E., 18/4. Returned with my letter, 78-1, of 27th of February, 1878.—W. H. O'M. WOOD.

No. 173.

No. 173.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Wood.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 23 April, 1877.

Cost of transport for self and party as far from Maitland as he can travel by carriage, and returning to that place. Other forms forwarded under separate cover.

In reference to my letter of the 11th instant, No. 77-2, requesting you to take charge of the measurement of the geodetic boundary line between that Church and School Estate and the Australian Agricultural Company's land, I have now to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Lands has been pleased to approve of your carrying out such service on the same conditions as to payment, &c., as approved in the first instance to Mr. Murphy, viz., salary and allowances of a second-class surveyor, with wages of party and cost of transport as per margin, and as specified on form of account transmitted herewith for your use monthly.

I am, &c.,

ROBT. D. FITZGERALD

(For Surveyor-General).

No. 174.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Wood to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Barrington River, 8 September, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that I am now remarking the old boundary between the Australian Agricultural Company's land and the Church and School Estate, in the county of Gloucester. And have the honor to draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy did not remark that part of the old boundary lying beside that portion of the geodetic line measured by him. I have also the honor to state that the offsets from the geodetic line to the old marked line are very short, the offset at the point where Mr. Murphy left off being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ chains.

Would you kindly inform me whether I am to remark that part of the old boundary above referred to.

Should you require this part of the old line remarked, I have the honor to apply for a sketch or tracing showing the offsets taken from the geodetic to the old marked line by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy.

I have, &c.,

W. H. O'M. WOOD,

Licensed Surveyor.

Submitted that the geodetic line run by Mr. Murphy is in such close proximity to the old marked line, and the nature of the country being of an almost unavailable character, that there will be no necessity to remark the old line. I have no survey plan of the 11 miles of the west boundary made by Mr. Murphy. I am informed by Mr. Murphy that the few marked trees that he did find were so far apart that it would necessitate the calculation of the direct bearing between them to mark the intervening distance. Should you deem it unnecessary to remark the old line, will the question require the concurrence of Mr. Gregson?—C. B. BROWNRIFF, 28/9/77. The Surveyor-General.

Mr. Brownrigg,—Survey of Mr. Murphy's offsets to be supplied, the line to be remarked by compass, picking up the old trees, &c. The distance from them to the old line should be shown at every mile.—P.F.A.

Mr. Murphy instructed to forward plans, 5/10/77.

No. 175.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Murphy to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Barrington, 30 January, 1878.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan in duplicate of 11 miles 60 chains of the boundary between the Church and School Estate and the Australian Agricultural Company's grant, surveyed and drawn in accordance with instructions dated 8th March, 76-4, and 3rd October, 77-28.

I should have transmitted these plans while engaged at special rates, but was prevented at the time from doing so through illness.

This line starts on a bearing of 8 degrees 56 minutes east from true north, and shows no appreciable difference from the old marked line for half a mile, which here begins to gradually trend westward for 2 miles, when its greatest offset reaches 1 chain; it then trends eastward, until at the end of the 5th mile both lines again join, and continue as one for 20 chains further, when the old marked line again leaves the astronomical line, and continues gradually to trend westward, until at the end of 11 miles 60 chains the offsets reach 3 chains 50 links west.

Old marked trees are not so plentiful here as along the first 5 miles, but I succeeded in tracing the old line correctly to the finish.

With regard to the country through which this line passes, it is on the whole broken and rugged; in places tolerably suited for grazing purposes; but is in its present state, owing to the number of mountain bushes, almost unavailable.

It could, however, be greatly improved by ringbarking and clearing, as the country is of late years becoming inaccessible with undergrowth.

Sandstone ranges prevail, but at the 8th mile I noticed limestone cropping above the surface.

My last observations were taken 7 miles 53 chains north from south-west corner, and transmitted with letter dated 2nd October, 76-29, and showing an error of 7 seconds in astronomical line, which having corrected, I proceeded in the usual manner, viz., intersecting hilltops and obtaining long sights to 11th mile stone.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL MURPHY.

No. 176.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Wood to The Surveyor-General

Sir,

Sydney, 27 February, 1878.

In accordance with my instructions, No. 77-2, of 11th of April, I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan (in three sheets), and rendered in duplicate, of the geodetic line, fixing the position of the boundary between the Australian Agricultural Company's grant and the Church and School Estate in the county of Gloucester, I have the honor to draw your attention to the fact of my having changed the bearing of the geodetic line 10 minutes at the point where I commenced.

I have, &c.,

W. H. O'M. WOOD,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 177.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Wood to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Sydney, 27 February, 1878.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a plan of the offset measured by me from the geodetic line to the western boundary of the Church and School Estate.

This measurement was done in accordance with verbal instructions.

Date of survey from 10th to 12th of January, 1878.

Five-inch theodolite used in survey.

I have, &c.,

W. H. O'M. WOOD,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 178.

The District Surveyor, Maitland, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Re the determination of part of the north and east boundaries of the Australian Agricultural Company's Estate at Stroud.

Sir,

10th December, 1887.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the apparent necessity that now exists for some steps to be taken to permanently define two of the boundaries of the Australian Agricultural Company's Estate at Stroud, county of Gloucester (*i.e.*, so much of the north boundary as forms the south boundary of the parish of Nerong, and of the east boundary as forms the west boundary of the parishes of Nerong, Willabah, Myall, Euther, Kyle, Mimi, and Belbora, county of Gloucester) edged red on annexed tracing.

Surveys are now advancing in the vicinity of these lines, and considerable doubt exists as to their true position. As will be seen by reference to the enclosures (Miscellaneous 84-9,757 and Land Board 87-5,138) and in view of the probable revocation of the Gooloogoolook Gold-field, it is desirable that the question be now set at rest.

The distance requiring re-definition is about 50 miles, which, with necessary connections, would total 56 miles of measurement.

The difficulties to be encountered, apart from the actual definition of the line, which, in one case, is a straight run of about 39 miles, will be considerable, as the country is very rugged, and in places covered with scrub and brush. So far, there is little or no settlement near, so that arrangements for victualling a strong party will have to be carefully planned.

From what I can learn, none of the old marks can now be found, and only a compass line has been run (along the boundaries) as a temporary expedient in connection with the cutting of timber on the Company's estate.

I have had a conversation on this subject with the general superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company, and he said that they are desirous of having the position of the boundaries definitely fixed, and he was sure that a proportion of the expense would be borne by the Company, but to what extent he did not then commit himself.

With reference to the cost, I would point out that some years ago the position of the boundary between the Church and School Estate and the Australian Agricultural Company's Estate was determined, and from the cost of that some idea of the expense now to be incurred might be estimated. I think that, with the experience there gained, these lines should be done more reasonably.

This work should be done in connection with the trigonometrical survey, and I think that I am correct in saying that a point has been fixed near the intersection of the boundaries now under notice with that object in view.

The surveyor entrusted with this work would require a special outfit, and possibly Acting Surveyor-General might detail some surveyor specially fitted for the work, and give me any special directions he may consider necessary, so that it might be made use of in any general survey.

I would further suggest that the general superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company be officially communicated with to learn what moiety of the cost the Company are prepared to bear.

I have, &c.,

J. WITTER ALLWORTH,
District Surveyor.

No. 179.

Mr. Surveyor Wood to The Acting Surveyor-General.

Dear Sir,

Queanbeyan, 26 December, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, I do not think the system adopted for the determination of the boundary between the Australian Agricultural Company's grant and the Church and School Estate can be improved upon, excepting in matters of detail.

Care should be taken to select a man for the service who has had practical experience in cedar brush country, and his instructions in the details of the work should be more explicit than were supplied to me.

The geodetic line should be straight from start to finish, the azimuth to start on should be carefully determined from the line I ran and laid off on the ground by astronomy.

Latitude should be determined at the terminal points of the survey, and from these the latitude of intermediate stations can be interpolated.

Azimuth observations should be taken about every 10 or 12 miles; sufficient offsets to the old marked boundary should be taken to enable the surveyor to retrace it.

Where there is no brush I think a line carefully run with a 6-inch theodolite, blazed and aligned in the usual manner, would be good enough, provided that $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile-posts of exceptionally substantial character were put in and referenced.

In brush country mile-posts are necessary, but alignment pegs and half-mile posts might be dispensed with, the line run by needle, and well blazed. It would, however, be necessary to carry the line by a series of long sights with theodolite from hilltop to hilltop over the brush country. In order to prevent the surveyor from getting too much out with his compass work, it would be well to put some limit upon the length of his sights (say 3 miles). The sight-marks on hilltops should be well marked (a good method is to place a drilled stone 18 inches under the surface, a large peg on top of it, and a cairn of stones over all; one or two trees might also be referenced).

The brush I had to contend with rarely reached the tops of high hills, although the lower ridges and flat land were often so densely interwoven with scrub and vines as to render it impossible for a man to creep through them.

Each mile-peg on the boundary should be fixed by offset from the geodetic mile-peg, and if the geodetic line is chained twice (a practice that I strongly recommend) the chainage of the boundary need only be done roughly for the features.

In forest country the boundary between mile-posts might be run with theodolite and aligned, but in brush country, I think, the needle should be used and alignment pegs omitted.

If the work is carried out in this way I think the geodetic line might be completed at a cost of £5 or £6 per mile, and the boundary re-marked at about £2 per mile.

If an attempt is made to carry an accurate theodolite survey through the brush, making the work complete in every detail, it will cost nearly twice as much.

If any other information is required I will gladly furnish all I know.

Yours, &c.,

W. H. O'M. WOOD.

No. 180.

Office Memorandum.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 30 December, 1887.

THE eastern boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant is a line north about 38 miles; the definition thereof is not a matter of ordinary survey, but requires greater skill and other appliances in order to ensure accuracy.

In a previous minute (Ministerial 86-S, 085), I have advised that the trigonometrical survey proceed in the county of Gloucester and adjacent counties; and in connection therewith this boundary should be determined, and marked in a permanent conspicuous manner. I may add that it is commonly reported that the rectilinear boundaries of this estate never were marked throughout their length.

I concur in the District Surveyor's opinion that the marking of these boundaries will probably lead to alienation or further settlement of a beneficial character on adjoining Crown lands, and I am informed that there are several applications which are necessarily in abeyance pending determination of this boundary.

Many parts of the boundary-line referred to pass through country of very rugged character, and there are unusual difficulties to be encountered in the undertaking proposed, chief amongst which are means of transit and maintenance of the party—double the usual expenditure.

Under these circumstances, I submit that it is desirable in the public interest that the boundaries herein mentioned—about 50 miles—be defined; also, in view of the fact that the determination of these boundaries will be of great use to the Australian Agricultural Company, and as the general manager has intimated verbally his opinion that the Company will contribute a part of the cost, that a communication be made, stating the circumstances, and inviting the Company to contribute towards the cost, either by paying one-half, or by payment at the rate of £2 10s. per mile; and in event of the total cost being less than £5 per mile, the difference between the Company's moiety and contribution as specified to be refunded.

E. TWYNAM.

Submitted.—R.H.D., 9/1/88. F.H.W.,—For approval.—C.O., 11/1/88. Approved.—J.T.B., 12/1/88. The Acting Surveyor-General.—R.H.D. (for the Under Secretary), 13/1/88. Seen.—A letter should be now written to the Manager of the Australian Agricultural Company.—E.T., 18/1/88. Mr. Thompson,—Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, asked.—31/1/88.

No. 181.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Superintendent, A. A. Co.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 31 January, 1888.

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that it appears that the marking of the east and one of the north boundaries of your Company's grant of 464,640 acres at Stroud, has become effaced, and it is now proposed to re-establish and mark these boundaries, and inasmuch as this survey will be of great use to the Company, I have to ask that you will be good enough to state whether your Company are willing to pay half the cost of the same.

The survey will extend over about 50 miles, and the character of the country being very rugged, it is estimated that the total will be about £5 per mile, but should it prove less, any amount overpaid by the Company as their moiety, based on this calculation, will be refunded.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 182.

No. 182.

The General Superintendent, A. A. Co., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 3 February, 1888.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo.

Although marks are not easily found which will indicate the position of the greater part of the boundaries on the east, south, and north of the Company's Port Stephens estate, the corners and starting points are, I believe, tolerably well known, and can be fixed by the testimony of old residents, if in no other way.

Assuming that care would be taken in the proposed survey to make the new marking agree with those known points, and on the understanding that your proposal refers to the whole of the boundary lines from the Manning River to Dirty Creek and the Myall River, I am willing to undertake that the Company on being supplied with a plan, showing the result of the survey, and the marks indicating the boundary lines, will pay the half cost of the work, such half cost not to exceed £2 10s. per mile, the estimated maximum expense being stated in your letter at £5 per mile.

I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to have me informed when the survey is commenced.

I have, &c.,

JESSE GREGSON,

General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company.

No. 183.

Office Memorandum.

Surveyor-General's Office, General Survey Branch, 5 March, 1888.

To the Surveyor-General,—

It having been decided to resurvey the boundary between the Australian Agricultural Company's 464,640 acres, county Gloucester, and the Crown lands in the parishes of Nerong, Willabah, Myall, Euther, Kyle, Mimi, and Belbora, I forward in accordance with your instructions a recommendation that the survey should be conducted as below described.

The approval of the Secretary for Lands has been given only to survey of the boundary as far as it forms the south boundary of the above-named parishes, and the west boundary of that parish and the others named.

As, however, the communication last received from the general manager of the Company makes the Company's contribution towards the cost of the survey conditional upon the survey being extended to the Manning River, I have, in my description of the course to be followed, included the additional 9 miles 52 chains in anticipation of that extension being authorised.

With the object of determining the direction of the magnetic north at the time of the original survey, I have endeavoured to trace the field notes and original plan thereof, but without result. Plan catalogue A 507a, which was made in 1834, has since that year had the boundary subsequently charted on it, and as the date of grant is 1847, I have been obliged to assume for the purposes of computation the mean of those two dates, viz., 1840, as the probable date of the survey. The magnetic variation at Sydney then was 9 degrees 27 minutes east, and this corrected for the distance west of the line of equal variation would make the variation at Dirty Creek in 1840 to be 9 degrees 24 minutes east.

Commencement should be made at a point on Dirty Creek recognised as the intersection of the boundary with that creek.

At that point observations to determine the direction of the true meridian should be carefully made, and a line bearing 279 degrees 20 minutes (true) should be set out for a distance of about 936 chains to its intersection at point A (on diagram A. herewith), with a northerly line forming part of the boundary, or with a southerly prolongation of that line. The direction of the line so set out should be verified by astronomical observations at intervals of not more than 5 miles. This line being referred to the astronomical line may be hereafter termed the astronomical line.

Endeavour should be made to connect by offsets with the line originally marked out; for this purpose the probable position of the boundary, with reference to the astronomical line, has been computed, and is shown on diagram. As, however, the original survey may have been affected by local magnetic attraction, as well as by errors of alignment, this computation is to be considered only as a guide to the surveyor in finding the line. Should it be found that the marked boundary diverges so far from the astronomical line as to make the offsets of any considerable length, the astronomical line may be altered so as to follow as nearly as may be the marked line.

The chainage may be made on the astronomical line, or on the marked boundary, as may prove convenient, but two independent measures of distance should be made; the first by the surveyor himself, and a subsequent chainage by another member of his party, preferably a reliable field assistant. The second measurement, which is for the purpose of enabling any large accidental error to be eliminated, should be made with a chain of different length to that used in the first chainage.

Following the same procedure as above detailed, a line bearing 9 degrees 11 minutes 40 seconds, true by initial meridian, should be run from point A on diagram for a distance of about 3,120 chains, to the point B on diagram, adopting as part of the boundary the line already determined in position, and forming the west boundaries of portions Nos. 7, 18, 19, and 20, parish of Belbora.

From the point B a line bearing 99 degrees 10 minutes 50 seconds (by initial meridian) for about 560 chains, to the west boundary of the parish of Bootoowa, will be found to follow the boundary approximately to the point C, where it turns northerly on a bearing of 9 degrees 15 minutes 50 seconds for about 212 chains to the Manning River. Part of the boundary from C to the Manning River, forming also the west boundary of lands already alienated, will be found already marked, and need only be re-marked if found necessary.

Connection

Connection should be made by traverse as follows, viz., to surveys of—

- Wm. Dee, 40 acres additional conditional purchase No. 41, parish Nerong, G. 1,392-1,497.
 Wm. Dee, 90½ acres additional conditional purchase No. 58, parish Nerong, G. 1,656.
 Railway trial line from Maitland to Grafton, *via* Bullahdelah, parish Nerong.
 Peter Grey's 40 acres conditional purchase No. 37, parish Nerong, G. 1,389.
 Road from Booral to Bullahdelah, R. 807-1,603 roll.
 Charles Carr's 200 acres conditional purchase No. 57, parish Nerong, G. 1,659-1,497, or to
 Wm. Renwick's 60 acres additional conditional purchase No. 30, parish Nerong, G. 1,368.
 Forty acres No. 7-1, parish Enther, G. 305, and to stringbark tree marked \uparrow at F. on G. 305.
 Wm. Paterson's 40 acres conditional purchase No. 2-1, parish Kyle, G. 438.
 Railway trial line from Maitland to Grafton, parish Belbora.
 Road from Gloucester to road from Raymond Terrace, and Gloucester to Tinonee, R. 111-1,603.
 R. Easton, junr., additional conditional purchase, 240 acres, parish Belbora, G. 1,606.
 " " conditional lease, 262 acres, parish Belbora, G. 1,607.
 Wm. Easton, conditional purchase, 50 acres, parish Belbora, G. 447.
 " 41 acres, parish Bootoowa, G. 58.
 Road from Gloucester to Tinonee, R. 111-1,603 roll, parish Belbora Δ Gundaine.

Description herewith.

- Railway trial line from Maitland to Grafton, parish Bootoowa,—
 60 acres, No. 128, parish Bootoowa, G. 1,283.
 50 acres, T. Murray, parish Bootoowa, G. 39.
 46 acres, R. Easton, parish Bootoowa, M. 174-666.
 46 acres, W. Froude, conditional purchase, parish Bootoowa, G. 66.
 50 acres, T. A. Richardson, additional conditional purchase No. 75, parish Bootoowa, G. 506.
 75 acres, A. Richardson, additional conditional purchase No. 76, parish Bootoowa, G. 507.
 90 acres, T. Richardson, conditional purchase No. 76, parish Bootoowa, G. 8.
 Road from Wingham and Black Flat Roads to Tinonee, R. 847-1,603.

The field notes should be kept in ink, and transmitted to this office on completion of the survey, with a plan drawn on the best mounted drawing paper to the scale of 20 chains to an inch.

In tubular form herewith is given—

- (a) The convergence of the meridians of various points towards that of the starting point at Dirty Creek.
 (b) The assumed magnetic variation at the same points in 1840.
 (c) The deduced bearing of the old line between the same points, from true meridian of Dirty Creek.
 (d) The direct bearings and distances from corner to corner; and
 (e) The offsets from the direct lines to the probable position of the marked boundary.

Tracing from plan A 507a, which shows the boundary relatively to the features, and also lithograph maps of the parishes in the neighbourhood, are appended for the information of the surveyor.

In addition to this, I would recommend that tracings of such parts of the plans of surveys to be connected with as are likely to be required be made by a contract draftsman and forwarded with the instructions.

T. F. FURBER.

[Enclosure.]

	Conver- gences from Dirty Creek.	Assumed variation (in 1840).	Deduced bearing of old line from meridian of Dirty Creek.	Distance.	Direct bearing and distance from corner to corner	Offsets to old line (computed).	Remarks.
At Dirty Creek	" "	o "	o "	chains.	Latitude (approximate), 32° 33' south; longi- tude (approximate), 152° 14' east.
" 240 chains on 1st line	1 37	9 23	279 24 0	240	} 279° 20' 0" 936 chains.	} 27 links right 36 "	
" 480 " " "	3 16	9 22	279 21 18	240			
" 720 " " "	4 53	9 21	279 18 34	240			
" 936 " " "	6 22	9 20	279 15 52	216			
" 800 " on 2nd line	5 28	9 18	9 13 10	800	} 9° 11' 40" 3,120 chains.	} 34 links right 45 "	
" 1,600 " " "	4 34	9 16	9 12 10	800			
" 2,400 " " "	3 40	9 14	9 11 10	800			
" 3,120 " " "	2 51	9 12	9 10 10	720			
" 280 " on 3rd line	0 51	9 13	99 9 13	280	} 99° 10' 50" 560 chains.	} 13 links right	Latitude (approximate), 31° 37' 50" south. (?) left as line runs.
" 560 " " "	1 9	9 15	99 12 30	280			
" " " "	.....	.....	9 15 47	.....		
" Mauring River

Δ Gundaine, 3rd class.

County of Gloucester.

On the Australian Agricultural Company's Stroud Estate, about 4 miles east-south-east from Booral. The station is on a conical hill, locally known as the Booral Sugarloaf; native name, Gundaine.

Access by road from Booral to Bullahdelah for about 3½ miles; thence by road to the right (Carrington Road) for about 1¼ mile. This road passes close to the foot of the hill.

Water and little grass at foot of hill; water not permanent.

The station is marked by a hole drilled in large stone sunk in the ground below the surface. A temporary beacon was erected to enable this station to be observed at once from Seaham Δ

Stations observed.	Approximate magnetic bearings.	Estimated distance.
Round Hill.....	10 48	10 miles.
Mount Lewis	22 54	6 "
Bullahdelah Mountains	42 17	6 "
Big Range	51° to 63°	20 "
Peak on Dirty Range	74 40	8 "
Peak on Island	101 10	15 "
Yacaaba Δ	128 33	16 "
Big Hill	168 38	7 "
Sugarloaf	214 3	...
Seaham (Δ not seen)	218 34	18 "
Δ (?)	231 57	14 "
Small Conical Hill	347 33	15 "
Big Hill	353 43	10 "

Description of boundaries of Australian Agricultural Company's grant, county of Gloucester.

20 November, 1847.

ALL that piece or parcel of land in our said Colony, containing by admeasurements 464,640 acres in the same, more or less, situated in the county of Gloucester, between Port Stephens and the Manning River: Bounded on the south by the harbour of Port Stephens (commencing at the Reserve at the base of the North Head), the Karuah River, and a line west from about half a mile below the head of the navigation of that river; on the west by a line north 47 miles to the Manning River; on the north by that river east direct 19 miles, exclusively of the windings of that river; and on the east by lines south 2 miles and 52 chains, west 7 miles, south 39 miles, and east 11 miles and 56 chains to a creek of the Myall Lake; and by that lake and the Myall River to Port Stephens.

No. 184.

Mr. Surveyor Scrivener to The District Surveyor, East Maitland.

Sir,

Camp Road, Sawyers' Point to Tea Gardens, 27 September, 1888.

With reference to the running of the east boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant, I propose to make a careful traverse from Conger Hill corner to the Belbora corner, and computing the direct bearing and distance run the line back this traverse, if accurately run, the azimuth, carefully checked by numerous observations, would enable me to strike, say, within 20 links of Conger Hill corner, running from Belbora, or at least so near that no line would require to be offsetted. The instructions suggest running a line upon a given bearing, which line should strike the old corners. However, Mr. Surveyor Wood was more than a quarter of a mile from the old line before he had completed his geodetic line, and it is not probable that I should be more fortunate, thus I should have to offset to old corner, and clear a second line through what is undoubtedly rough country, and for more than half of the distance through dense brush. This would be a large undertaking, and would be most expensive. Clearing a line well through brush is very slow work indeed.

By making the traverse I should run along roads and tracks, avoiding clearing altogether, and should complete the preliminary work in about six weeks. The running of the line back would then be a simple matter, and there would be no doubt as to where I should come out. It would possibly be slow, on account of the character of the country, but it would not be necessary to run any other line. The work would be completed.

By the system suggested in instructions there are 80 miles of marking instead of 40, because both geodetic and old boundary would require marking well. By making the traverse some additional information would be supplied to the Department respecting the features of the country, and I cannot doubt but that by this method the cost of the work would be much less, while its accuracy would not be impaired.

From correspondence with the Company's surveyor, Mr. Elliott, I am inclined to think that the old marking will be difficult to find, and the Company would be quite satisfied with a direct line from corner to corner. The traverse would show if any glaring error existed in the fixing of the existing corners, and if no great discrepancy were discovered the straight line from end to end would appear to be the most satisfactory, and the method I propose to adopt would be the least expensive.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES ROB. SCRIVENER.

Forwarded to the Acting Surveyor-General.—J. WITTER ALLWORTH, District Surveyor, 2/10/88. Send memo. to Mr. Scrivener, asking for return of the tracing showing this boundary line.—E.T., 9/10.

Mr. Scrivener's proposition is approved. It is scarcely requisite for me to insist upon the importance of the utmost care in carrying out a traverse of more than 40 miles, on which to base the projection of a straight line between the termini of the traverse. It may be practicable, and certainly it will be desirable, to test the accuracy of the projection at a suitable distance from the starting point by a connection with the traverse mentioned. Of course additional topographical information may be obtained by the proposed mode of conducting the survey.—E.T., 15/10/88, No. 3. (Per the District Surveyor at Maitland, for Mr. Surveyor Scrivener.)

No. 185.

Mr. Surveyor Scrivener to The District Surveyor, East Maitland.

Sir,

Minto, 20 August, 1890.

I beg to transmit herewith plan of survey of Australian Agricultural Company's boundaries, county of Gloucester, marked in accordance with your instructions, No. 88-37, of 3rd July.

When this work was undertaken considerable doubt was felt as to the correctness of the assumed positions of the Australian Agricultural Company's corners, many old residents asserting that the present corners were in positions differing considerably from the original. This being the case, and considering the small amount of information available for purposes of identification, I suggested, by my letter No. 88-32, of 27th September, that a traverse should be run, connecting the assumed corners, so that some evidence

evidence might be obtained as to their accuracy or otherwise, the traverse being then used to compute the bearings of the straight lines forming the boundaries. It had been suggested that a trial line should be run from one of the corners, on a bearing which should agree with the original, allowance being made for variation of magnetic bearing. This assumed two things—first, that the corners were fixed points easily determined, and, second, that the surveyor who ran the lines was careful to see that his compass was accurate, conditions which seldom exist, and in this case had the proposal been adopted offsets as great as 40 or 50 chains would have been necessary. If these were run by compass, the boundary would be only roughly marked; if carefully fixed, the time occupied would have been very great, however. My suggestion was adopted, and the traverse run, the result being that the accuracy of the assumed positions of the extremities of the east boundary was placed beyond doubt.

A traverse was first run from Dirty Creek westerly to the south end of the east boundary. Here lines were frequently very short, and azimuth was checked by sun observations as the work proceeded. The lines were only chained once by 100-foot wires, the bearing of line between extremities of traverse computed from traverse, and the boundary run out, the deviation being $4\frac{1}{2}$ links from computed position, and the length of line, as computed from traverse, chained with feet wires, differing from the link wire chainage by about 3 links. There is an old blazed line from Dirty Creek, supposed to be the original boundary. It is very crooked, and is in places about 3 chains north of my line. Many of the creek crossings on original tracing agree closely with distances by my survey, but the whole length of line differs considerably. By me the length of boundary is 85,930 links, or about 863 chains to water's edge at Dirty Creek. By original and deed the distance is 936 chains. How this difference can exist is inexplicable, if the original line was nearly straight. It is shown on tracing supplied to me as running north of a high range near Dirty Creek, while my line is just to the south of that range, but even were the former position adopted there would be considerable difference between present actual distance and that on deed.

With reference to the east boundary-line, besides the traverse actually necessary for the determination of the position of the boundary, a subsidiary traverse was run from main traverse to trigonometrical station, Euther, as directed by memorandum upon my letter SS-32. This latter traverse took a very much longer time than I expected. The country is rough, and in places very brushy. We were surrounded by bush-fires for some time. I was left without an assistant, and lost time obtaining one, and when nearly finished wet weather caused greater loss of time.

The main traverse was twice chained, once by feet wires and once by link wires. The azimuth was checked by observation from trigonometrical stations and by star observations where these different methods of checking could be compared. Greatest weight was given to the observations from trigonometrical stations, and this will account for slight differences in variation when observations are reduced to the same meridian. The greatest difference is at Gloucester, where the observations from trigonometrical station differ $10''$ from star observations, although the latter were very carefully taken, and the results are good.

The observation at south end traverse 161 were used to check azimuth. When camped near this station observations could not be taken on account of bad weather. They were obtained later. The night was a bad one, cloudy, so that the stars could be observed only as clouds passed, and as the delays were considerable, there was probably movement of instrument from referring object. The adoption of these observations renders necessary somewhat large corrections in the subsidiary traverse which might be avoided by discarding them. A change of $15''$ in azimuth here would make the corrections on subsidiary traverse very small.

The main traverse passes over undulating country as far as Gloucester, but from there to the corner of Belboursa Creek the country is generally hilly and occasionally brushy, although generally favouring good work.

The result of running the east boundary on the bearing computed from traverse was that we were 7.9 links west of the computed position. The deviation was caused partly by a change of azimuth, due to the fact that observations from Euther trigonometrical station were not obtainable until after 20 miles of the line had been run out.

This boundary unquestionably occupies very nearly the position of original line, a comparison of the creek crossings showing that very clearly; and besides this, we found the old blazed trees on lines continuously for 10 miles from the north end of line. Then they were lost, but at 30 miles we run into what appeared to be old marking. Connections have been made to portions near the boundary according to instructions.

An inspection of the plan will show that the marking is likely to last, at least 50 per centum of the pegs have stone lock-spits, and are at intervals of about 8 chains, many surrounded by cairns. There are on all prominent ridges sunken stones with hole drilled in centre, often with post above and cairn, large numbered posts at each mile, and generally the marking is made as durable as possible. The gaps where the falling was heavy will be easily seen thirty years hence.

This boundary passes through rough country, the greater part covered by brush, and everywhere the timber is heavy. To get the camp we had in places to clear through brush for some distance, and from camp clear tracks to work, as the undergrowth is too thick to walk through. The falling in opening the ridge tops when ranging the line was very heavy, and the average rainfall about 2 inches each week. The mountains were frequently for days wreathed in fog, so that instrumental work was an impossibility.

In this country it is absolutely necessary, if a straight line is desired, to clear the hilltops, as the sights obtainable in ordinary way are not unfrequently as short as 50 links, from which good results cannot be obtained.

The running of the line from the north end of the east boundary easterly was commenced before the long line was run, as marked trees were found for about 1 mile from the Belboursa corner; but as these were then lost as we entered the brush, the work was left until the traverse of the Manning River was run. When this work had been carried some distance I was able to compute the bearing and distance of this boundary, but the line thus obtained would not pass through the marking at either extremity of the line. It was, therefore, necessary to run the line from both ends through the old marks and intersect.

The old corner was found near the Manning River Road, and a line of blazed trees is near to my boundary for about 180 chains; the old marks are then lost.

No. 186.

The General Superintendent, A.A. Company, to The Acting Surveyor-General.

Sir, Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 22 August, 1890.

I have the honor to draw your attention to an arrangement by which a survey and re-marking of the east and north boundaries of this Company's Port Stephens Estate is now in progress by Mr. Surveyor Scrivener, at the joint expense of the Government and the Company.

In carrying out the work Mr. Scrivener found it necessary to make a traverse from the south corner, near Booral, to the northern portion of the estate, and as this part of the work will be equally useful to the Company as to the Government I have gone to a very considerable outlay in putting down permanent marks.

I have now to ask if you have any objection to my being supplied with the bearings and distances of this traverse, in order that we may utilise it for purposes of connecting with our detail subdivisions.

I have, &c.,

JESSE GREGSON,
General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company.

No. 187.

Memo. by The Chief Surveyor.

The Manager of Australian Agricultural Company re survey of boundaries of 464,640-acre grant, county of Gloucester.

THE arrangement with the Australian Agricultural Company was that moiety of the cost not to exceed £2 10s. per mile of marking the rectilinear boundaries of the 464,640-acres grant should be contributed by the Company, and that a copy of the plan should be supplied.

The plan is not yet transmitted; it is nearly finished, and may be expected in two or three weeks.

The survey has been very expensive, and the contribution of the Company will be but an insignificant part of the cost.

The manager of the Australian Agricultural Company now asks for a copy of the plans showing the subsidiary traverses in connection with this survey, intimating that the Company has inserted permanent marks at the stations on the traverses of adjacent features.

The understanding with the Company was precisely as before stated, and does not include the affording of collateral or incidental information.

There would be no objection to affording the additional survey, which would be very valuable to the Company, provided a part of the cost be contributed (say) at rate of £2 10s. per mile of traverse.

I would suggest that the manager be informed as above, also that the Department would not object to entertaining the request, subject to the above condition, and that two heliograph copies of the plans would be supplied.

E. TWYNAM,
28 August, 1890.

The Under Secretary.

Submitted. Please see last paragraph more particularly.—H.L.T., 29/8/90. Submitted. For approval.—W.H., 3/9/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 4/9/90. Manager, Australian Agricultural Company, 4/9/90. The Chief Surveyor.—H.L.T., 5/9/90.

No. 188.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Manager, A. A. Co.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 September, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, asking to be supplied with the bearings and distances of the traverse made by Mr. Scrivener from the south corner, near Booral, to the northern portion of the estate, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that there is no objection to your being supplied with the additional survey, provided you contribute a part of the cost, viz., £2 10s. per mile of traverse; also that two heliographic copies of the plans will be supplied you.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per F.H.W.)

No. 189.

The General Superintendent, A. A. Co., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 6 September, 1890.

Minist. 00-10,422.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant, numbered as per margin.

I submit for the consideration of the Minister that it is scarcely fair that I should be required to contribute more than I have already agreed to do in my letter to the Under Secretary, dated 3rd February, 1888, which undertaking, it will be seen on reference to my letter, was that this Company should pay the half of the expense, which the Government estimated would not exceed £5 per mile of the length of the boundaries, which were to be re-marked.

Mr. Scrivener's traverse from the south corner to the northern part of the estate is, I venture to think, a necessary part of the work then contemplated, and as such I conceive it may be justly covered by the wording of my letter, in which I stipulated "for a plan of the result of the survey."

Not

Not only so, but this company has gone to the expense, unassisted by the Government, of permanently marking Mr. Scrivener's traverse stations, and I submit that this will be as useful to the Government in making future surveys as to the company.

I think then I may fairly ask the Minister to reconsider his direction that the company should be called upon to pay for the traverse as for an additional survey. I submit that, if we are to be charged anything at all for the information requested, the cost of making a copy of the traverse plan is the most that we should be called upon to pay.

I have, &c.,
JESSE GREGSON,
 General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company.

The Chief Surveyor,—H.L.T., 9/9/90.

The arrangement was precisely as set forth in my previous minute, and it is unreasonable to endeavour to make it cover a large quantity of other feature survey. The company is about to subdivide this large holding, and the manager is desirous to utilise other traverse surveys which have been made for verification of the boundary connections to trigonometrical stations, &c. I submit this cannot be regarded as covered by an arrangement to pay a moiety of cost of re-marking certain specified rectilinear boundaries. The particulars desired are very valuable to the company, which should contribute towards the cost, of which cost, as previously pointed out, the contribution at £2 10s. per mile is comparatively an insignificant item.—E. TWYNAM, 15/9/90. The Under Secretary. I concur with the Chief Surveyor.—W.H. F.H.W., 18/9/90. Submitted. The company should certainly pay the contribution proposed by the Chief Surveyor.—J.N.B., 19/9/90. General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company, 22/9/90. J.R., 22/9/90.

No. 190.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The General Superintendent, A.A. Co.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 September, 1890.

Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, asking for a reconsideration of the decision that the Australian Agricultural Company should pay part of the cost of survey of the traverse lines, I am directed to inform you that upon reconsideration the Secretary for Lands has decided that your request cannot be regarded as covered by an arrangement to pay a moiety of cost of re-marking certain specified rectilinear boundaries, and that you should pay the contribution asked for, viz., £2 10s. per mile.

I have, &c.,
WM. HOUSTON,
 Under Secretary
 (Per F.H.W.)

No. 191.

The General Superintendent, A.A. Co., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 2 October, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 22nd ultimo, numbered as in margin, in which you inform me that, after reconsideration, the Secretary for Lands has decided that this company should pay the £2 10s. per mile of traverse of Mr. Scrivener's work in ascertaining the position of the east boundary of the company's estate. Ministerial,
80-10,766.

While I must still hold the opinion that the arrangement between the Department and the company in reference to the re-marking of this boundary properly covers the supply of full information of all work incidental thereto, I will submit to the Minister's ruling without further demur.

I have now to request that you will be so good as to direct that I should be furnished with a tracing showing bearings and distances of Mr. Scrivener's traverse from the company's south corner, near Gundaroo trigonometrical station, northerly as far as Coal Creek a distance of 30 miles or thereabouts, and I undertake the charge for same at the rate of £2 10s. per mile shall be duly paid.

I have, &c.,
JESSE GREGSON,
 General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company.

The Chief Draftsman,—On perusal of these papers it will be seen that the Australian Agricultural Company has agreed to contribute £2 10s. per mile towards cost of marking the boundaries of the grant, and is to have a copy of the plan showing particulars of the boundaries, in addition to which it has been decided by the Minister that particulars of incidental feature traverses may be supplied, for which a contribution at the same rate is to be paid. For a set of first-class heliographs, mounted, to be prepared for the company, and care is to be taken that the reference to traverse shall comprise only such parts for which a contribution is to be paid. A statement of linear measurement of boundaries and feature traverse is required, in order that the Company may be asked formally to contribute the quota of cost.—E. TWYNAM, 4/2/91.

Mr. Shaw for helios. Care should be taken that good helio.-paper is available for these copies. That now being supplied is inferior, I know. Please see whether it will be possible to stop out the information, which is not to be supplied to the Australian Agricultural Company. Particulars as required by the concluding part of the Chief Surveyor's memo. can be computed by Charting Branch in the meantime, and returned to me with heliographs.—C.J.S., 9/2/91.

Mr. M'Lean,—The mileage to be paid for by the company is 88 miles 70 chains.—R.M., 17/2/91.

No. 192.

The Chief Surveyor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Determining and re-marking of the rectilinear boundaries of the Agricultural Company's 464,640 acres grant, county Gloucester; and other adjacent feature survey.

20 March, 1891.

REFERRING to previous correspondence, and in accordance with arrangement with the General Superintendent, a copy (heliograph) of the plan of this survey, which also affords particulars of traverse of adjacent feature surveys, has been prepared for transmission to the company's agent.

The contribution on the part of the company towards cost of survey amounts to £222 3s. 9d., payment of which sum should be formally requested when forwarding plans.

Plans herewith in roll.

E. TWYNAM.

Submitted.—H.L.F., 23/3/91. For approval.—F.H.W., 24/3/91. W.H. Approved.—J.N.B., 25/3/91. The Chief Surveyor.—H.L.F., 26/3/91. Manager, Australian Agricultural Company, with roll plan asked, 1/4/91. The Chief Surveyor.—H.L.F., 1/4/91. The Accountant.—E.T., 2/4/91.

No. 193.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Manager, A.A. Company.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 1 April, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 2nd October last, and previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to forward herewith a copy (heliograph) of the plan of the survey of the boundaries of the Australian Agricultural Company's 464,640-acre grant, county of Gloucester, which also affords particulars of adjacent feature surveys.

I have to add that the contribution due by the company towards the cost of this survey amounts to £222 3s. 9d., and to request you to be so good as to transmit that sum at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per F.H.W.)

No. 194.

The General Superintendent, A.A. Co., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 16 April, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 1st instant, numbered as in margin, as well as of the plans therein mentioned.

The copy of a letter, dated 9th instant, from Mr. Surveyor Elliott, which I do myself the honor to forward herewith, shows a small discrepancy between the amounts you and he respectively estimate as being the sum due from the company in respect of this survey. Perhaps you will be so good as to have the matter inquired into, and favour me with an explanation as to how the larger sum is arrived at.

I have, &c.,

JESSE GREGSON,

General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company.

The Accountant.—H.S.T., 17/4/91. Urgent. The Chief Draftsman.—V.C., 17/4/91. Charting Branch as to where discrepancy is. I think that Mr. Murphy dealt with this matter.—C.J.S., 20/4/91. Detailed statement herewith, showing the lengths of lines charged for.—N.W.M. A.A. Company's grant.

The following is a detailed statement showing the lengths of lines charged for:—

	links.
From Dirty Creek to Conger Hill corner	85,929
From Conger Hill to Belbora Corner	283,909
From Belbora Corner to Burrill Creek	56,952
From Burrill Creek to Manning River	22,202
Traverse lines, 90 to 196 inclusive	262,066

80) 711,058

miles 88.7058 links.

R.M., 25/4/91.

As the difference between the amount claimed by the Department and that estimated by Mr. Gregson is but £5 9s. 10d., and as some of the items included in the Departmental estimate are debatable under the agreement entered into as to payment, it may, perhaps, be thought advisable to close the matter by accepting the company's estimate of cost.—C.J.S., 28/4/91. The Chief Surveyor.

I have looked into this matter with the Chief Draftsman, and I would advise acceptance of the General Manager's amendment of the claim sent to him by this Department, and I would suggest that he may be informed accordingly.—E. TWYNAM, Chief Surveyor, 30/4/91.

The Under Secretary.—F.H.W. For approval.—W.H., 1/5/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 4/5/91. General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company, informed, 6/5/91.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 9 April, 1891.

In accordance with your letter of 4th instant, I have examined Mr. Scrivener's plan of the Company's east boundary, which also shows traverse along the main road from Coal Creek to Booral, and a connection from Booral to the Conger Hill corner, with a view to ascertain the number of miles to be paid for by the company.

The

The lengths of the permanently-marked boundaries I ascertain to be as follows :—

From Dirty Creek Corner to Conger Hill corner	links. 85,929
From Conger Hill corner to Belbora corner	307,631
From Belbora corner to Burrill Creek corner	56,952
From Burrill Creek Corner to the Manning River	22,202
Total length of marked boundaries.....	
472,714	
Traverse from Conger Hill corner to the northern extremity of traverse No. 196, north of Coal Creek	220,716
Total length of chaining to be paid for	
693,430	
693,430 links ; 86 miles 54 chains 30 links, at £2 10s. per mile.....	£216 13 11

I have, &c.,

A. ELLIOTT,

Surveyor, Australian Agricultural Company.

Jesse Gregson, Esq., General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle.

No. 195.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The General Superintendent, A. A. Company.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 May, 1891.

With reference to the re-marking, &c., of the boundaries of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant of 464,640 acres, county of Gloucester, and the amount claimed by the Department as a contribution towards expenses incurred, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of the sum mentioned in your letter of the 16th ultimo, viz., £216 13s. 11d. being accepted in satisfaction of the claim.

I have, &c.,

W. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per H.C.)

No. 196.

The General Superintendent, A.A. Company, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Australian Agricultural Company, Newcastle, 13 May, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 6th instant, numbered as in the margin, and, in accordance therewith, I beg to hand you cheque for £216 13s. 11d. in satisfaction of the claim made by your Department on account of re-marking of the eastern boundaries of this company's Port Stephens estate, county of Gloucester.

Minist. 91-4,714

I have, &c.,

JESSE GREGSON,

General Superintendent, Australian Agricultural Company.

Cheque enclosed.—H.L.F., 14/5/91. Received cheque, £216 13s. 11d.—T.A., 14/5/91. Receipt No. 950,938.—T.R., 14/5/91. Entered folio 141, Chief Draftsman.—V.C., 15/5/91. Mr. Vauten,—Is any further action necessary in regard to charting of plans by Mr. Harris?—C.J.S. The Chief Draftsman,—No further action necessary. Plans have been charted and traced and helios supplied.—E.S.V., 20/5/91. Mr. Briscoe,—The Chief Surveyor should see the reply from Australian Agricultural Company. Action is now, I think, complete.—E.J.S., 21/5/91. No further action required; papers may be put away.—E.T., 22/5/91.

No. 197.

Question and Answer.

Legislative Assembly.—Question for this day, Tuesday, 4th August, 1891.

6. AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY:—Mr. Williams asked the Secretary for Lands,—

- (1.) What is the exact area of land granted to the Australian Agricultural Company?
- (2.) When, where, how, and under what terms and conditions were said lands granted?

Mr. Bruncker answered,—

(1.) 1,029,451 acres 1 rood 32 perches.

(2.) The Imperial Parliament in 1824 (V George IV) passed an Act of Parliament (subsequently amended in the year 1829), for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by charter, to be called the "Australian Agricultural Company," for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the Colony of New South Wales, and for other purposes relating thereto. The Act seems to have remained in abeyance until 1847, when deeds of grant issued to the company.

No. 198.

J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 August, 1891.

Are you aware that the conditions under which the Australian Agricultural Company hold their land have never been fulfilled, and are you prepared to resume the land for the purpose of throwing it open for selection?

I write these questions to you, rather than waste the time of the House by asking them, and I think you will admit that, the company having failed to comply with the conditions imposed, they have no legal right to hold lands which ought to have reverted to the Crown long ago. I refer more particularly to Warialda, which is purely a sheep-walk.

The same remarks apply to the Peel River Company.

Trusting you will take steps to have the evils spoken of remedied.

I have, &c.,

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Since

Since the receipt of this letter the Minister has answered several questions in the Legislative Assembly bearing on the case. Perhaps the writer may be informed that the only special conditions attached to this grant were in reference to the surface rights of 87 acres, beneath which the company was authorised to mine. His attention may, perhaps, be drawn to the answers referred to above.—E.A.B., 20/8/91.

W.H.C., 27/8/91. F.H.W., 28/8/91. W.H. For approval. The writer is believed to be a Member of the Legislative Assembly. Yes.—W.H., 28. The writer may be informed as suggested.—J.N.B., 28/8/91. J. Kirkpatrick, M.P., informed, 31/8/91.

No. 199.

Question and Answer.

Legislative Assembly.—Question for this day, Tuesday, 18th August, 1891.

(22.) AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY:—Mr. Williams asked the Secretary for Lands,—

- (1.) Is there any agreement in existence between the Australian Agricultural Company and the Government of New South Wales, under which said Company was granted 1,029,451 acres 1 rood 32 perches for agricultural purposes?
- (2.) If so, what are the conditions specified in that agreement?
- (3.) Have those conditions been complied with?

Mr. Brunner answered,—No. The lands were granted in pursuance of Acts of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1824 and 1829. A copy of the deed of grant will be laid upon the Table if moved for in the usual manner.

No. 200.

The Under Secretary for Lands to J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 31 August, 1891.

In reply to your letter of 5th instant, respecting the grant to the Australian Agricultural Company, I am desired by the Secretary for Lands to invite your attention to the answers given in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th instant in reply to Mr. Williams.

I am to add that the only special conditions attached to the grant were in reference to the surface rights of 87 acres, beneath which the company was authorised to mine.

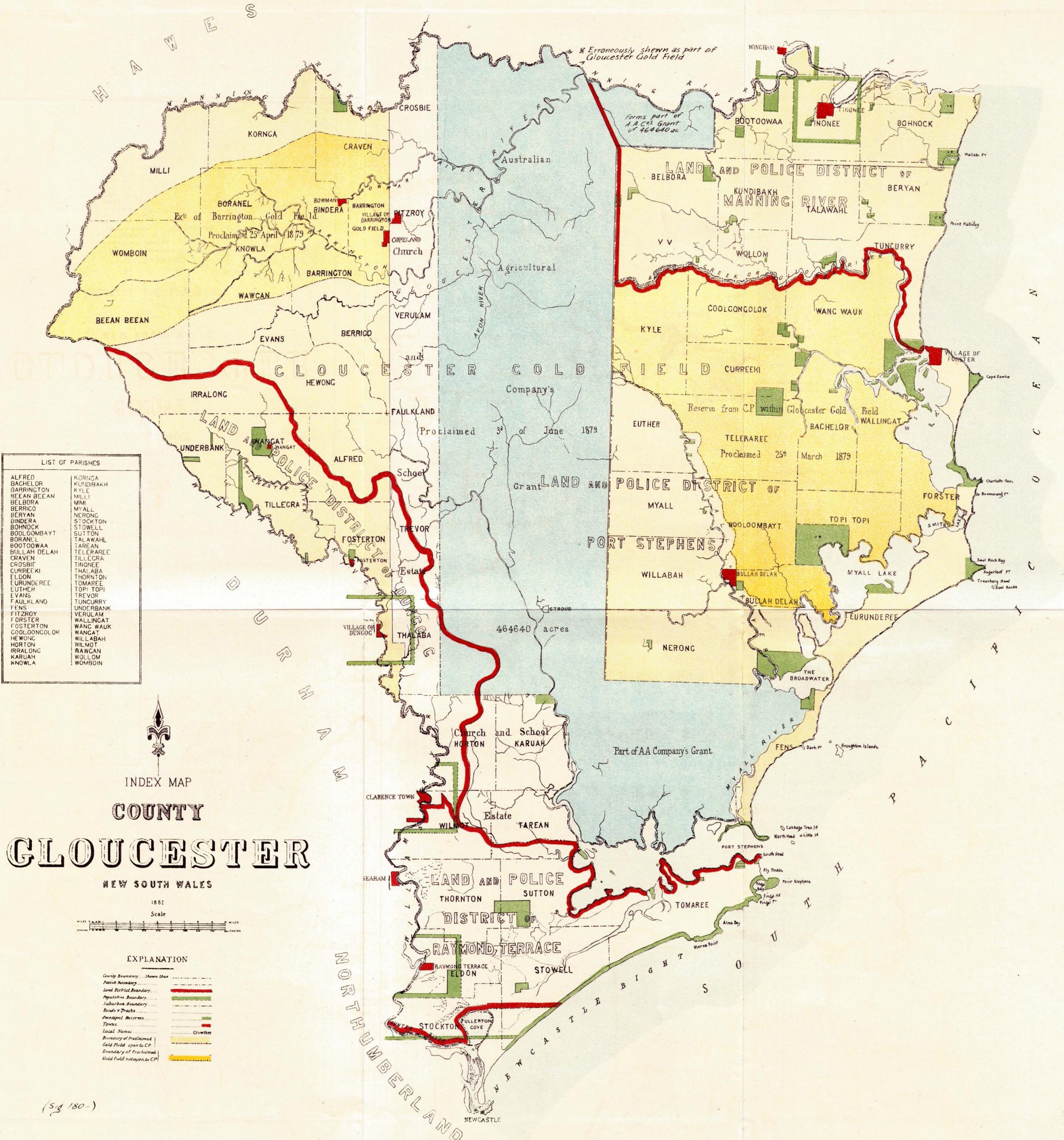
I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per W.H.C.)

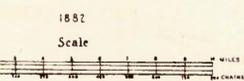
[Five Plans.]



LIST OF PARISHES

ALFRED	KORNGA
BACHELOR	KUNDIBAH
BARRINGTON	KYLE
BEEAN BEEAN	MILLI
BELBORA	MYALL
BERRICO	NERONG
BERYAN	STOCKTON
BINDERA	STOWELL
BOHNOCK	SUTTON
BOOLGOMBAYT	TALAWAH
BORANEL	TAREAN
BOOTOOWAA	TELERAREE
BULLAH DELAH	TILLEGRA
CRAVEN	THONERTON
CROSBIE	TOMAREE
CURREEKI	TOPI TOPI
ELDON	TREVOY
EURUNDEREE	TUNCURRY
EUTHER	UNDERBANK
EVANS	VERULAM
FAULKLAND	WALLINGAT
FENS	WANGAUK
FITZROY	WANGAT
FORSTER	WILLABAH
FOSTERTON	WILMOT
COOLOONGOLOK	WAWGAN
HEWONG	WOLLOM
HORTON	WOMBOIN
IRRALONG	
KARUAH	
KNOWLA	

INDEX MAP
COUNTY
GLOUCESTER
 NEW SOUTH WALES



EXPLANATION

County Boundary	Shown thus
Parish Boundary	---
Land District Boundary	---
Population Boundary	---
Suburban Boundary	---
Roads & Tracks	---
Municipal Wierres	---
Towns	---
Local Names	---
Boundary of Proclaimed Gold Field open to CP	---
Boundary of Proclaimed Gold Field not open to CP	---

(S. 180-)

[INDEX MAP]

COUNTY OF PARRY

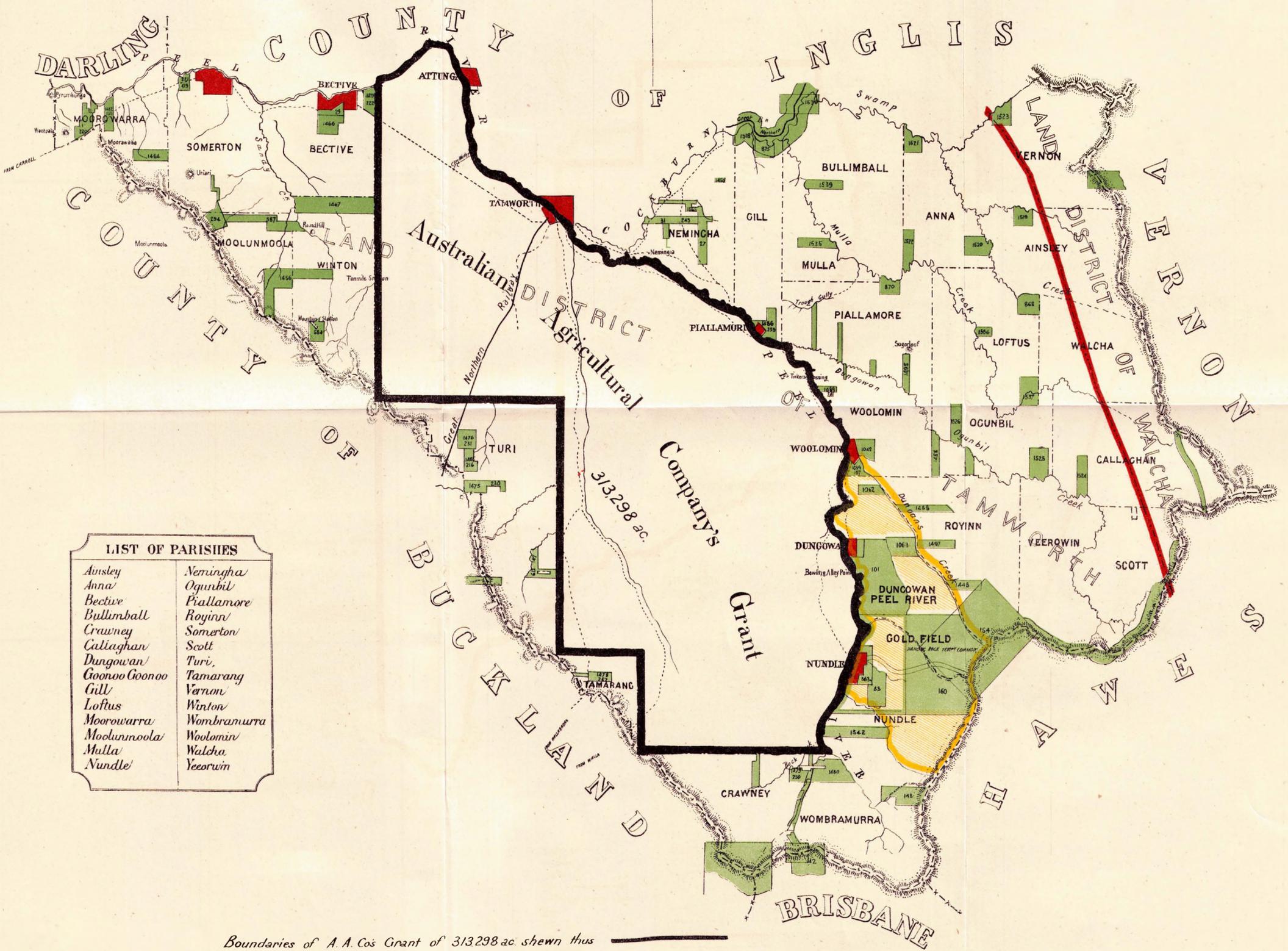
NEW SOUTH WALES

1881



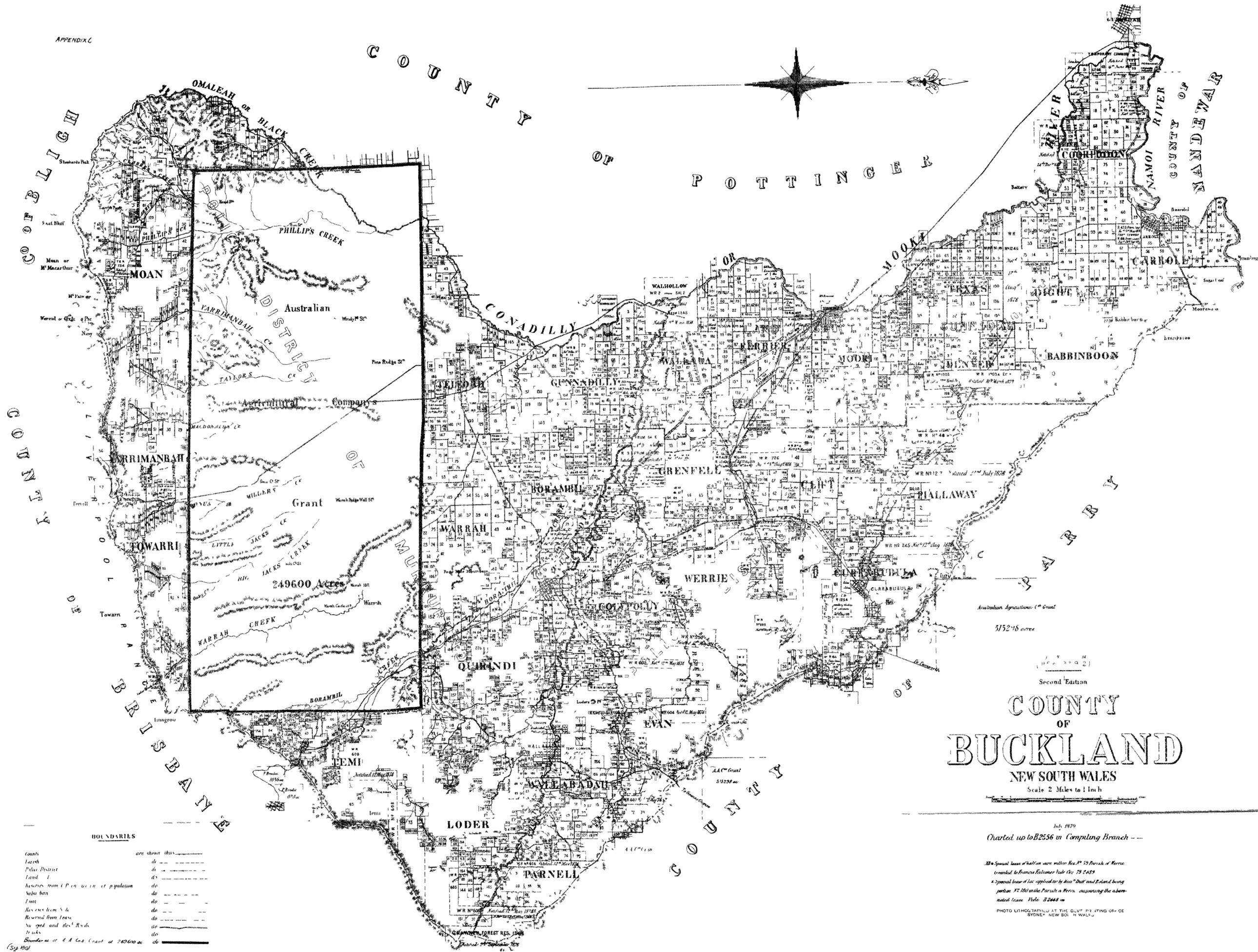
EXPLANATION

- County Boundary shown thus
- Parish Boundary
- Land District Boundary
- Roads
- Tracks
- Principal Reserves shown in Green Color
- Temps (including suburban lands)
- Railway
- Local names
- Goldfield Boundary



LIST OF PARISHES	
Ainsley	Nemingha
Anna	Ogunbil
Bective	Piallamore
Bullimball	Royinn
Crawney	Somerton
Callaghan	Scott
Dungowan	Turi
Goonoo Goonoo	Tamarang
Gill	Vernon
Loftus	Winton
Moorowarra	Wombramurra
Moolunmoola	Woolomin
Mulla	Walcha
Nundle	Yeerowin

Boundaries of A. A. Co's Grant of 313298 ac. shewn thus



Second Edition
COUNTY OF BUCKLAND
 NEW SOUTH WALES
 Scale 2 Miles to 1 Inch

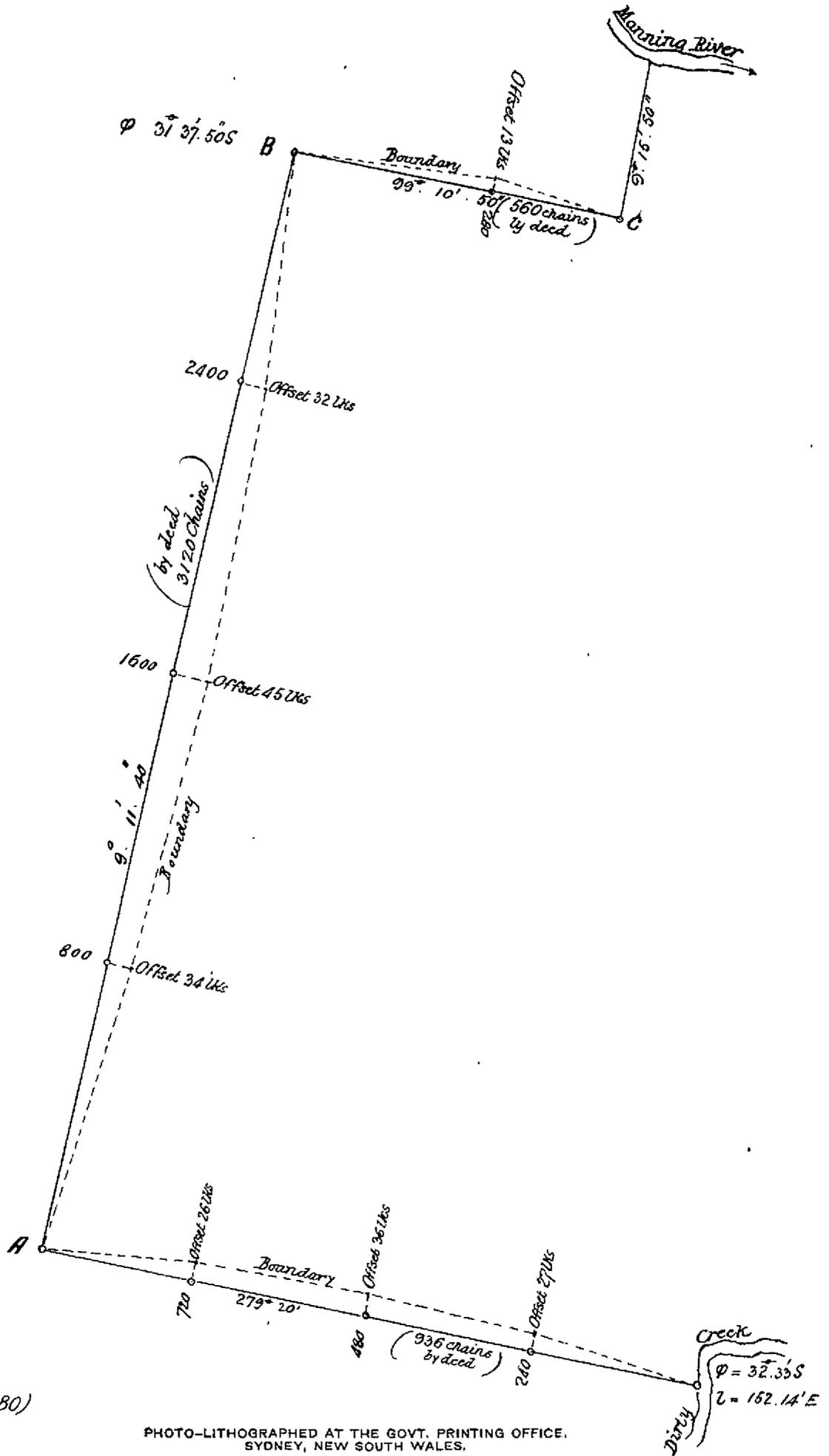
July 1879
 Charted up to B2556 in Compiling Branch

Special lease of section 100 within the P 35 Parish of Werrie granted to Francis Kellerman vide Dec. 75 2489
 Special lease of 100 acres within the P 35 Parish of Werrie containing the abandoned lease vide 32448 m

PHOTO LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

BOUNDARIES

Counts	are shown thus
Township	do
Parish District	do
Land 1	do
Reserves from Crown or in population	do
Suburban	do
Forest	do
Reserves from Crown	do
Surveyed and the Roads	do
Trails	do
Boundaries of A.A. Co's Grant of 249600 ac	do



(Sig 180)

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 January, 1893.

RETURN (*in completion*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st December, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A copy of the Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled ‘An Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by Charter, to be called the Australian Agricultural Company.’
- “(2.) A copy of the Charter under the Great Seal of Great Britain, dated at Westminster, the first day of November, in the fifth year of the reign of the aforesaid King George the Fourth, conferring certain powers on the Australian Agricultural Company, and grants of land, tenements, and hereditaments, in the Colony of New South Wales.
- “(3.) A copy of an Act, intituled ‘An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth for granting certain powers and authorities to the Australian Agricultural Company.’
- “(4.) Copies of all reports, letters, documents, and plans in connection with the Crown grant (including the said grant) to the Australian Agricultural Company, dating from the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth up to the present time.”

(Mr. Melville, for Mr. Dowel.)

Charter, Australian Agricultural Company.

[Public Record Office Copy, pursuant to Statute 1 and 2 Vict., c. 94.]

Patent Roll (Chancery), 5 George the Fourth, Part II, No. 1.

GEORGE THE FOURTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas in and by a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the fifth year of our reign intituled “an Act for granting certain powers and authorities to a company to be incorporated by charter to be called ‘The Australian Agricultural Company’ for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands in the Colony of New South Wales and for other purposes relating thereto.” After reciting that there are in the Colony of New South Wales divers waste lands which might be cultivated to advantage if sufficient capital were raised and advanced for that purpose and that there are in the said Colony a large number of convicts who are at present maintained at the public expense but who might be advantageously employed in the cultivation of such waste lands as aforesaid and thereby a considerable annual saving would accrue to the public and that divers persons are willing to contribute and raise by subscription among themselves such

581—

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 9s. 3d.]

such a capital sum as will be necessary for bringing into cultivation such of the said waste lands as we may be pleased to grant them and for the employment thereon of a large number of convicts. And further reciting that the beneficial objects aforesaid cannot be effectually attained unless we should be pleased by our charter to constitute and declare the persons aforesaid one body politic and corporate. It is enacted that in case we shall within three years after the passing of the said Act be pleased by charter under the Great Seal of Great Britain to declare and grant that such and so many persons as should be named therein and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time shall be duly admitted. Members into their corporation shall be a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Australian Agricultural Company" and to declare that the said corporation so to be made and created shall be established for the purpose of cultivating waste lands in the said Colony of New South Wales. Then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation to hold to them and their successors such lands tenements and hereditaments within the said Colony of New South Wales as shall or may be granted by us to them and their successors within the said Colony or as shall be contracted for and purchased or acquired by them therein and to hold alienate sell and dispose of all such lands tenements and hereditaments upon under and subject to such conditions provisoes limitations and restrictions as we by such our charter may impose direct or prescribe and in and by the said Act provision is made for the Government and for the due management and regulation of the affairs of the said company. Now know ye that we of our especial grace mere motion and certain knowledge have granted and declared and by these presents do grant and declare that John Smith William Manning Cornelius Buller John Baker Richard William Astell and Campbell Majoribanks Esquires and all and every such other person or persons as from time to time shall be duly admitted members into their corporation shall be a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Australian Agricultural Company" and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and by that name shall and may sue and be sued plead and be impleaded at law or in equity and we do hereby declare that the said corporation shall be and is established for the purpose of cultivating waste lands in the said Colony of New South Wales and that the business and affairs of the said corporation shall be managed and conducted and the officers thereof elected and appointed in the manner and form in and by the said Act of Parliament provided in that behalf and in none other. And we do hereby further declare that all such lands tenements and hereditaments within the said Colony as shall or may be granted by us to the said corporation and their successors within the said Colony or as shall be contracted for and purchased or acquired by them therein shall be held alienated sold and disposed of upon under and subject to the conditions provisoes limitations and restrictions following that is to say: Firstly. That all grants of land in the said Colony which may be made to the said company by us our heirs and successors shall be passed under the Great Seal of the said Colony in pursuance of such warrants under our Royal sign manual as may for that purpose be issued by us through one of our principal Secretaries of State. Secondly. That for and in respect of all such lands within the said Colony as may be granted by us our heirs and successors to the said company in fee simple to be holden by them in free and common soccage there shall be reserved and paid and payable to us our heirs and successors and annual quit rent which shall amount to the sum of thirty shillings and no more for each and every parcel of the said lands of the value of one hundred pounds sterling. And that each and every acre of the said lands shall for the purpose of calculating the amount of such quit rent be taken and estimated as of the value of one shilling and six pence sterling and no more. Thirdly. That no quit rents shall accrue due or be payable by the said company for or in respect of any such lands as aforesaid during the term of five years to be computed from the date and execution of any grant in and by which such lands may be so granted. Fourthly. That upon giving six months' notice in writing under their common seal to the Governor of the said Colony it shall be lawful for the said company to redeem the said quit rent or any part thereof upon payment into our Treasury in British sterling money of a capital sum equal to twenty times the amount of the rent so to be redeemed. Provided always that the redemption of any portion of the said quit rents shall not exonerate or discharge any part of the lands to be granted to the said company from the payment of whole or any part of the quit rents remaining unredeemed. Fifthly. That the said company shall employ upon the lands so to be granted to them such a number of convicts as shall at the least be equal to the number of free labourers employed if the Governor for the time being of the said Colony shall be able and willing to supply a sufficient number of convicts for that purpose. Sixthly. That the said company shall at their own expense employ fit and proper persons not being or having been convicts to act as superintendents of the convicts so to be employed by them in the proportion at the least of one such superintendent to every fifty convicts. Seventhly. That no land granted to the said company by us our heirs and successors shall by the said company be granted bargained sold conveyed demised or alienated for and during a period of five years to be computed from the date of the grant in which any such lands may be comprised. And if any such grant bargain sale conveyance demise or alienation shall during any such period as aforesaid be made or executed the lands therein comprised shall be and become absolutely forfeited to and vested in us our heirs and successors. Eighthly. That the lands to be granted to the said company by us our heirs and successors shall be held by them in mortmain and be absolutely unalienable by them except upon the terms and conditions following that is to say: That it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of the said Colony and they are hereby required upon application to them for that purpose made by the said company to direct the Surveyor-General for the time being of the said Colony to inquire and report whether the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling hath been laid out and expended by the said company in the formation of roads the erection of buildings the cultivation clearing fencing draining or other improvements of any such lands. And if the said Surveyor-General shall report to the said Governor and Council that the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling hath been so expended it shall be and become competent to the said company without license from us our heirs and successors to alienate and convey in fee simple but subject to the quit rents aforesaid any part or parts of the lands granted to them not exceeding fifty thousand acres in the whole and such and the same proceedings shall from time to time take place upon each successive application of the said company for the purpose aforesaid to the said Governor and Council and upon each successive report so made as aforesaid of the further expenditure upon any such lands of any further sum of ten thousand pounds the said company shall be and become competent to alienate fifty thousand acres or any smaller quantity of the lands to be granted to them until one moiety or equal half part of such lands shall in manner aforesaid become alienable. Provided always that every such report as aforesaid shall be enrolled in the Supreme Court of Justice of New South Wales

Provided

Provided also that it shall be lawful for the said company to alienate any of the lands to be granted to them upon obtaining a special license for that purpose from us through one of our principal Secretaries of State. Provided further that every grant or conveyance of lands to be made by the said company shall be absolutely null and void unless the same shall expressly refer to and particularise the Surveyor-General's report or the license from us (as the case may be) under the authority of which the same may be so granted or conveyed. Provided nevertheless that nothing herein contained shall extend to or prevent any demise of any such lands made by the said company for any term not exceeding twenty-one years without any covenant of renewal so as that not more than one moiety of the lands so to be granted as aforesaid be demised within twenty years next succeeding the date of any such grant. Ninthly. That the quit rents to accrue due upon any lands to be granted to the said company by us our heirs and successors for and during the term of five years to commence and be computed from and after the expiration of the first five years next following the date of any such grant shall not be actually collected and received until the expiration of such second term of five years. And that at that time all quit rents then due and in arrear by the said company shall be remitted if six hundred convicts shall have been regularly employed and maintained by the said company for and during the greater part of such second term of five years. Tenthly. That the said quit rents to accrue due for and during the further term of five years to commence and be computed from and after the expiration of the second term of five years next following the date of any such grant shall not be actually collected and received until the expiration of such third term of five years and that at that time all quit rents accrued due and then in arrear by the said company in respect of such third term of five years shall be remitted if one thousand convicts shall have been regularly employed and maintained by the said company for and during the greater part of such third term of five years. Eleventhly. That the said quit rents to accrue due for and during the further term of four years to commence and be computed from and after the expiration of the third term of five years next following the date of any such grant shall not be actually collected until the expiration of the said term of four years and that at that time all quit rents accrued due and then in arrear by the said company in respect of the said term of four years shall be remitted if one thousand four hundred convicts shall have been regularly employed and maintained by the said company for and during the greater part of such term of four years. Twelfthly. That if at any time within twenty years next after the date of any such grant it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of us or of our Governor for the time being of the said Colony that the said company hath by the employment of convicts exonerated our Treasury from a charge equal in the whole to the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling then the lands which may by us our heirs and successors have been granted to the said company shall be for ever discharged of and from the quit rents originally charged thereupon. And in calculating the amount of the sums from which our said Treasury has been so exonerated it shall be assumed and taken that the said Treasury has saved the sum of twenty pounds sterling for each and every convict who shall appear to have been maintained during one whole year by the said company. And we do further declare that in any grants to be made to the said company of any lands situate in the said Colony all necessary covenants shall be made and entered into by the said company for ensuring the due observance and performance on their part of the several conditions provisoes and restrictions aforesaid. In witness the first day of November.

By the King.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and authentic copy.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, 29th October, 1892.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SURVEY OF RESERVES CONTIGUOUS TO THE PUNT
CROSSING-PLACE AT TOCUMWAL.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 November, 1892.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers in connection with the recent Survey of Reserves
“contiguous to the punt crossing-place at Tocumwal, on the river Murray.”

(Mr. Chanter.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga to the Under Secretary for Lands, respecting the design of the extension to the village of Tocumwal, with minutes. 9 March, 1892	1
2. Mr. Superintendent Grainger to the Inspector-General of Police, with minutes and enclosures. 13 June, 1892...	2
3. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor P. Riches to the District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga. 14 June, 1892	2
4. The District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga to the Under Secretary for Lands. 5 July, 1892	2
5. R. Barbour, Esq., M.P. (for executors of late E. Hillson), to the Secretary for Lands, with enclosure. 22 July, 1892	3
6. The District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga to the Under Secretary for Lands. 9 August, 1892	3

No. 1.

Memo. from The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, to The Under Secretary for
Lands, Sydney.

Re design for extension to village of Tocumwal, parish of Tocumwal, county of Denison.

9 March, 1892.

I beg leave to invite attention to my report No. 91-614. of 18th July, submitting a design, for extension to the village of Tocumwal, notified 5th December, 1891, for Ministerial approval, and to request that authority may be sanctioned for the carrying out of the survey of the proposed design, if approved, as a surveyor is at present ready to undertake the work.

The construction of a bridge over the Murray River at Tocumwal is now under consideration, and there is consequently demand for land there.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

As the design has been approved the papers can be returned to the District Surveyor for measurement. It would be as well for him to chart the new measurement on a proof of the town map directly after approval of plan for the information of Compiling Branch, and in order that the new map may be completed and published prior to the auction sale.—C.J.S., 26/3/92. Misc. Branch.

No. 2.

Mr. Police-Superintendent Grainger to The Inspector-General of Police.

Memo. :—*Re* Police Paddock, Tocumwal.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, South-Western District, Deniliquin, 13 June, 1892.
It is intended to resume 34 acres, and is marked in pencil on plan. The police paddock will then only contain 18 acres 3 roods 37 perches; much too small. The paddock is fenced.

I think a portion of the water reserve adjoining might be obtained to add on to the portion left.

E. GRAINGER,
Superintendent.

Re Police paddock, Tocumwal.—This matter of the interference with the police paddock was dealt with by me when I submitted design for the subdivision of allotments. The head office communicated with the Police Department, but, the survey having been completed, all the papers are now at the head office, and I cannot state with certainty if that Department signified its consent, or whether an objection was raised and overruled. When forwarding final recommendation *re* auction sale of the allotments (*Vide* Misc. 92-1,702, Dept.), I suggested that a definite exchange of land should be made. On tracing "X" (enclosed), the police paddock is marked R. 2181, and is situated close to the proposed bridge site, where land is required for business purposes, and W. B. 188, edged green on tracing "X" was, I think, offered in exchange.—WILLIAM ORR, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, 14/7/92. The Under Secretary for Lands.

[Enclosure.]

Police Station, Tocumwal, 17 May, 1892.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE BURMAN respectfully reports, for the information of his superintendent, that there is a surveyor at Tocumwal who is surveying town lots, and he informed the Senior Constable that he had been ordered to survey a portion of the paddock here, and cut it up into town lots. What with this, and the land required for the bridge site, nearly half the paddock will be taken, and it is small enough at present.

Superintendent Grainger, Deniliquin.

A. BURMAN,
Senior Constable.

No. 3.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Riches to The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.

Extension of village at Tocumwal.

Albury, 14 June, 1892.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of 39 acres 1 rood 38 perches, parish of Tocumwal, county of Denison, being an extension of the village of Tocumwal, measured by me on the 26th of May, 1892, in accordance with instruction No. 921, dated 6th May, 1892.

I have to report that at the time of survey the following improvements had been effected:—About 16 chains of top-rail and five-wire fencing, traversing sections 37, 34, and 35, erected about eight years by the Police Department, and worth about 15s. a chain; on section 42, old sheds and wharf erected about twenty-five years, by Edward Hillson, and still his property; value, £100.

The land is flat, and is for the most part subject to inundation at times of high flood, with the exception of part of allotment 4 of section 38, which is situated on a sand-hill, the country is fairly open, and timbered throughout with box and gum of large growth.

I am of the opinion that the following will be a fair upset price for the land:—

Section 32, allotment 1,	at £12; 2, 3, 7, 8,	at £10; 5 and 9,	at £15; 4 and 6,	at £20.	
" 33, allotments 1 and 4,	at £12; 2, 3, 6,	and 7,	at £10; 5 and 8,	at £15.	
" 34 "	1 and 5,	at £12; 2, 3, 4, 7, 8,	and 9,	at £10; 6 and 10,	at £15.
" 35 "	1, 5, and 10,	at £10; 2, 3, 4, 7, 8,	and 9,	at £8; 6,	at £12.
" 36 "	1 and 10,	at £10; 2, 3, 4, 7, 8,	and 9,	at £8; 5 and 6,	at £15.
" 37 "	1, 5, 6, and 10,	at £15; 2, 3, 4, 7, 8,	and 9,	at £10.	
" 38 "	1, 7, and 9,	at £10; 2, 3, and 8,	at £8; 4 and 6,	at £30; 5,	at £20.

I have also to report that the road from Deniliquin is formed and metalled through allotments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 34.

I have, &c.,
PERCY C. RICHES,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 4.

Memo. from The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Village of Tocumwal Extension.

5 July, 1892.

SUBDIVISION in accordance with approved design has been effected of allotments in the extension to village of Tocumwal, proclaimed 5th December, 1891, as authorised to be surveyed under Ministerial decision of 25th March, 1892, on papers Misc. 92-1,702, Dept.

The subdivision embraces part of police reserve No. 2,181, and the police paddock of 19 acres. These reserves have not yet been revoked, although descriptions were prepared in head office for that purpose, the matter being delayed, apparently pending reply from the Police Department as to acceptance of site proposed to be granted in lieu; *vide* Misc. 91-7,493, Dept.

Attention is invited to my report No. 92-451, forwarded to the Under Secretary on the 17th May last, drawing attention to the action of the Roads Department in forming and metalling a deviation of the main Deniliquin Road through section 34 of this subdivision.

In view of the encroachment of the road, it is recommended that the sale of section 34 be postponed pending settlement of the question.

It is now recommended that the allotments in the remaining sections, not reserved, together with some allotments in the old township, as set forth in the accompanying schedule, be offered for sale at auction at the prices quoted in the schedule.

WILLIAM ORR,
District Surveyor.

No. 5.

No. 5.

R. Barbour, Esq., M.P. (for Executors of late E. Hillson), to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Sydney, 22 July, 1892.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Edward Hillson, the lessee of the punt site of 3 acres, and the owner of the punt which plies night and day at Tocumwal for the convenience of the public, I have the honor to direct your attention to the fact that, in the new surveys going on in the township this lease has been ignored; the effect being that the punt will be shut off, and stock and the travelling public will be inconvenienced if the land surveyed is sold at the auction sale.

I would remind you that a stock route terminates at the punt, and large quantities of stock are crossed here in going from and in coming into New South Wales.

It is contemplated to build a bridge (the site being near to the punt), at the joint expense of Victoria and New South Wales, and if part of the surveyed lots were not sold until the bridge were opened for traffic, very little inconvenience will be suffered by anyone.

I would suggest that surveyed portions Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section No. 37 be not sold until after the bridge be opened for traffic, and that section 34, portion 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, be treated in like manner, this would satisfy the executors.

May I request that you will send this application to the District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, that he may deal with it when he deals with the survey of the village lots.

Yours truly,

ROBT. BARBOUR

(For the Executors of the late E. Hillson).

County Denison,
village of
Tocumwal,
parish of
Tocumwal.

See tracing at-
tached, showing
the additional
town allotments
surveyed for sale.

Also showing
tracing in red
ink of 3 acres
granted to
E. Hillson for
punt site and
ferry.

Gazette, 9th
January, 1891,
No. 596.

No. 6.

Memo. from The District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Re punt site at Tocumwal.

9 August, 1892.

MR. BARBOUR writes, respecting the withholding of parts of sections 34 and 37, village of Tocumwal, from sale, in order to give better access to the punt at that place.

The enclosed sketch shows the relative positions correctly of the punt site and town sections.

I have now the honor to report that this matter was not overlooked when the village design was prepared, and it was then considered that sufficient access was being left thereto. In view, however, of Mr. Barbour's representations, there is no objection to withholding the sale of the allotments 2 to 9 of section 34, and 3 to 8 of section 37 until the punt lease expires.

The present lease expires at the end of this year, and I would suggest that after the termination of the present lease the executors of Edward Hillson might be allowed an extension of lease until the bridge is open for traffic, if it is not opened before the termination of the present lease, and provided no extended delay in the construction of the bridge takes place.

The papers in connection with the village of Tocumwal, Mis. 92-1,702, Dep., were forwarded to head office on the 5th ultimo, with my report, No. 92-615, recommending sale of allotments recently surveyed.

WILLIAM ORR,
D.S.

[Two plans.]

LB92/4534.

Appendix A.

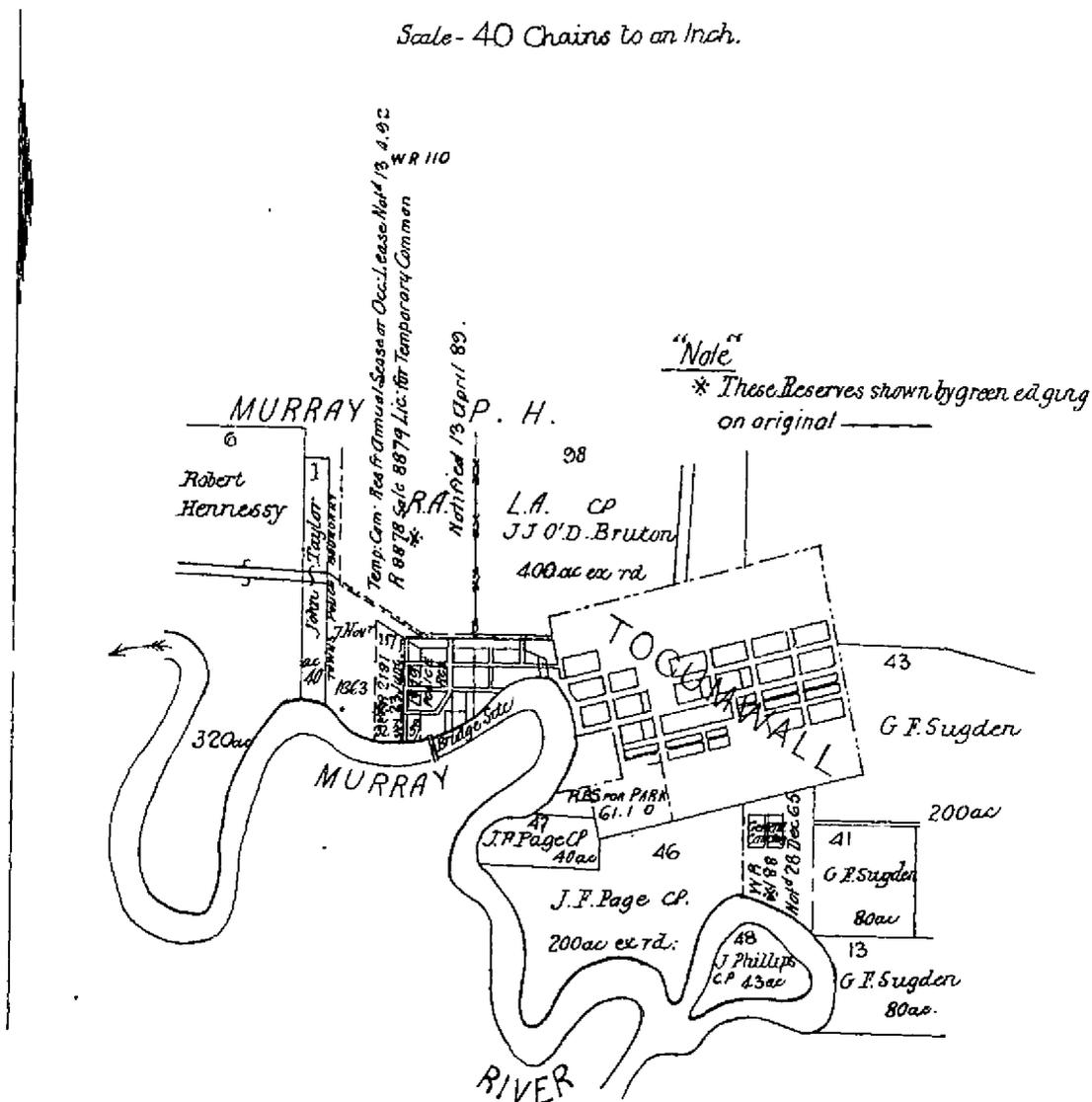
Enclosure to N^o 2

TRACING

Showing *Village of Tocumwal*

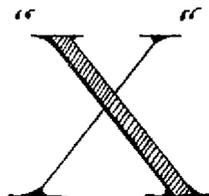
*Parish of Tocumwal
County of Denison*

Scale - 40 Chains to an Inch.



*Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands
with my report, dated 14th July 1892.*

(Sig^d) H. D.S. Wagga



Sig^d A57.

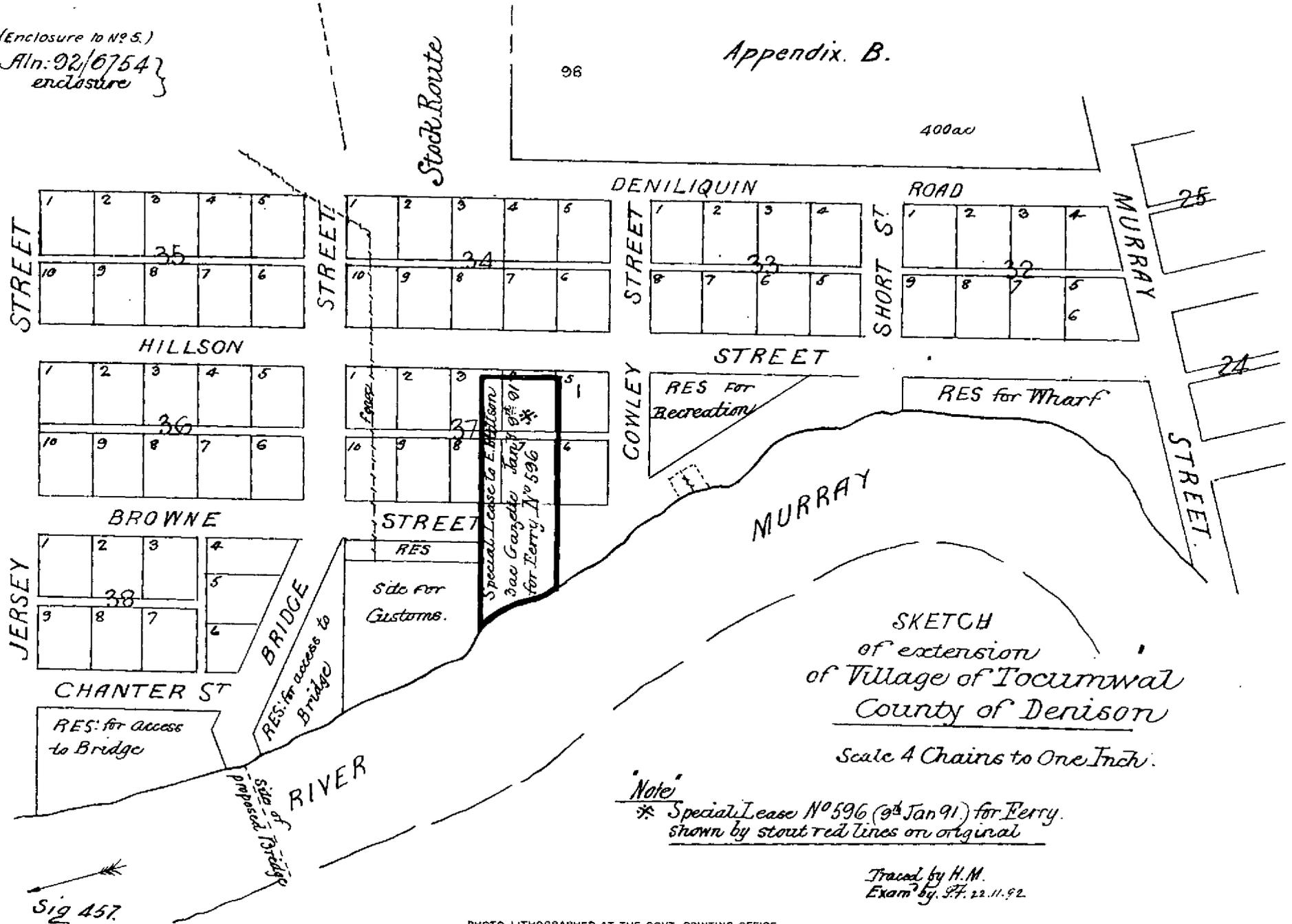
*Traced by H.M.
Examined by P.P. 22. 11. 92*

(Enclosure to No 5.)
 Aln: 92/6754 }
 enclosure

Appendix B.

96

400ac



SKETCH
 of extension
 of Village of Tocumwal
 County of Denison

Scale 4 Chains to One Inch.

Note
 * Special Lease No 596 (9th Jan 91) for Ferry.
 shown by stout red lines on original

Traced by H.M.
 Exam'd by S.F. 22.11.92.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 45 OF THE
CROWN LANDS ACT.

(RETURN SHOWING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1892.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th January, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

“The number of applications made to mine under the 45th section of the “Crown Lands Act during the last five years; also, showing the dates when “such applications were made, and when finally dealt with.”

(Mr. Wall.)

Date of Application.	Applicant.	Portion.	County.	Parish.	Final Action
1887.					
7 April	William Westren and party	110	Sandon	Metz	Refused— 6 July, 1887
14 "	James Davey	78 & 85	Urana	Wallandoon.....	" 26 " "
15 "	A. J. Hack	109 & 110	Sandon	Metz	" 6 " "
28 "	Joseph F. M'Kinlay and others ...	109 & 110	"	"	" 6 " "
17 May	W. G. Archer and another	126	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly..	Granted—13 Aug., "
4 June	M. Rolfe and another	122 & 123	Selwyn	Tooma	" 16 Sept., "
6 "	George F. Wylie	Lots 1, 5, 6, sec. 82; lot 3, sec. 81	Ashburham ..	Forbes	" 4 June, 1888
21 "	W. J. Rayner	264	Wellington	Tannabutta	" 6 Aug., 1887
22 "	Thomas Rhodes	253	"	"	" 5 Sept., "
11 July	Charles Swanston and others	210	Phillip	Eurundury	" 6 Aug., "
14 "	F. W. Polyblank and another.....	210	"	"	" 6 " "
14 "	James C. Barker.....	210	"	"	" 6 " "
14 "	"	200	"	"	" 6 " "
16 "	Edward Clarke	210	"	"	" 6 " "
21 "	F. G. Givney and party	117 & 119	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly.....	" 12 Sept., "
27 "	Peter Sullivan, jun.	54	Harden	Mooney Mooney	" 16 Feb., 1888
27 "	J. W. Benson	126	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly.....	" 6 Sept., 1887
27 "	W. G. Archer and another	48	"	"	" 7 " "
27 "	"	119	"	"	" 12 " "
2 Aug.	A. J. Hack	58	Sandon	Metz	Refused—24 Aug., "
12 "	Mark Patterson	144	Bourke	Tooyal	Granted— 9 Sept., "
12 "	Francis Tait.....	68, 96, & 126	Argyle	Inverary	" 9 " "
7 Sept.	August Makohl	17	Georgiana.....	Tuena	Refused—30 Nov., "
8 "	George Stephens and party	254	Wellington	Tannabutta	Granted— 6 Oct., "
8 "	B. Franca	208 & 209	Phillip	Eurundury	" 6 Dec., "
10 "	John Hurley and another.....	152	Wellington	Boomey.....	Refused—29 Feb., 1888
10 "	"	18 & 27	"	Warne	" 29 " "
17 "	C. A. Sibert and another	99	Phillip	Dungaree	" 17 Nov., 1887
26 "	James Hamilton.....	94	Bathurst	Tintern.....	Granted—28 " "
30 "	A. Boyd and another.....	138	Clarendon	Kimo.....	Refused—17 " "
30 "	George Givney	116	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly.....	Granted—12 Dec., "
4 Oct.	Joseph Patterson	94	Bathurst	Tintern.....	" 28 Nov., "
4 "	Michael Ryan	68	Argyle	Inverary	" 12 Oct., "
4 "	James Armstrong	68	"	"	" 12 " "

515—A

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material) £24 11s. 11d.]

Date of Application.	Applicant.	Portion.	County.	Parish.	Final Action.
1887.					
4 Oct.	Henry Copeland	96	Argyle	Inverary	Granted—12 Oct., 1887.
4 "	"	126	"	"	" 12 " "
4 "	"	68	"	"	" 12 " "
7 "	Jonathan Bones and party	72	Phillip	Eurundury	" 6 Dec., "
17 "	A. Boyd and another	139	Clarendon	Kimo	Refused—17 Nov., "
19 "	Murdoch M'Leod	67	Argyle	Inverary	" 8 Dec., "
28 "	J. G. Mylecharane	206	Ashburnham	Toogong	Granted—12 " "
5 Nov.	John M'Mahon	263	Georgiana	Kiamma	Refused— 8 " "
5 "	"	261	"	"	" 8 " "
5 "	Murtough M'Mahon	259	"	"	" 8 " "
5 "	"	260	"	"	" 8 " "
7 "	William Willis and another	200, 201, & 209	King	Crookwell	Granted—16 Feb., 1888
16 "	George O'Brien and party	202 & 209	Phillip	Eurundury	" 30 Dec., 1887
19 "	A. Steimberg	40	Bligh	Talbragar	Refused—21 Jan., 1888
20 "	James Eagar and another	140	Monteagle	Coba	Granted—14 Dec., 1887
25 "	James Rhind and another	29	Bathurst	Canowindra	" 23 Jan., 1888
21 "	A. J. Hack	110	Sandon	Cooney	Refused—25 Nov., 1887
26 "	John Hodson and others	104	Bathurst	Torrans	" 21 Jan., 1888
26 "	Charles Smith	Lots 3, 9, & 10. sec. 84	Ashburnham	Forbes	Granted—13 Mar., 1890
3 Dec.	Patrick Maher	55	Harden	Mooney Mooney	" 8 " 1888
3 "	James M. D. Williams	54	"	"	" 8 " "
7 "	"	309	"	"	" 28 Dec., 1887
9 "	Denis P. O'Keefe	54	"	"	" 16 Feb., 1888
9 "	"	53	"	"	" 28 Nov., 1887
9 "	Edward Clarke	149	Phillip	Eurunduree	" 9 Sept., "
12 "	B. Hayes and others	114	Bathurst	Canowindra	" 8 Dec., 1888
21 "	George Marshall	157	Harden	Burra	Refused—21 Jan., "
21 "	George Brown	157	"	"	" 21 " "
21 "	John Hegarty	157	"	"	" 21 " "
22 "	James Piercy	207	Clarendon	Merrybundinah	Granted—12 Apr., 1888
1888.					
23 Jan.	George Nicholls and party	16	Monteagle	Bungalong	" 6 June, "
9 "	Jacob Russart	52, 53, 100, 110, & 111	Bathurst	Torrans	" 12 Apr., "
6 Feb.	John Campbell and another	114	Argyle	Baw Baw	Refused—24 Feb., "
7 "	William J. Wardell	114	"	"	Granted—16 Mar., "
13 "	J. D. Hourigan and another	77	Wynyard	Batlow	" 12 Apr., "
22 "	George Marshall	111	Harden	Burra	Refused—16 Mar., "
27 "	Frederick Mazondier and another	399	Ashburnham	Currajong	Granted— 9 July, "
28 "	Hans A. Crowe	55	Harden	Mooney Mooney	" 9 Mar., "
29 "	William Lovel Davis	42	"	Harden	Refused— 8 " "
29 "	Frederick Clissold	42	"	"	" 8 " "
6 Mar.	John Q. Wood	120	Monteagle	Bungalong	Granted—30 Apr., "
6 "	"	156	"	"	" 12 " "
6 "	"	114	"	"	" 30 " "
6 "	Henry Gullen and party	6 & 168	"	"	" 6 June, "
11 "	W. H. Lavers	50	Bathurst	Worcester	Refused— 5 Apr., "
17 "	T. A. Maher	81	Monteagle	Coba	Granted—15 Aug., "
20 "	Henry Poord	198	Murray	Bywong	" 26 Mar., "
29 "	John Campbell	297	Phillip	Bailey	" 29 May, "
29 "	G. J. Campbell	303	King	Winduella	" 6 June, "
29 "	William C. Wall	226	Phillip	Bayley	" 30 Apr., "
29 "	William Firth	150	Bathurst	Tenandra	" 7 Feb., 1889
3 Apr.	Donald M'Innes and another	79	"	"	Refused—25 May, 1888
3 "	"	80	"	"	" 25 " "
5 "	T. S. Kellaway	198	Murray	Bywong	Granted—28 Apr., "
5 "	Frank Crocker	198	"	"	" 28 " "
5 "	Robert Little	198	"	"	" 28 " "
5 "	Fred. C. Dwyer	198	"	"	" 28 " "
5 "	R. W. Bennett	198	"	"	" 28 " "
12 "	H. T. Minter and party	140	Argyle	Tarago	" 25 May, "
17 "	Peter Horan	139	"	"	" 28 June, "
18 "	P. Fanning and another	41	Rous	Dunbible	Refused—10 May, "
17 "	R. H. Brideoake	114	Bathurst	Canowindra	Granted— 8 Dec., "
19 "	Nicholas Leoni	202	Dampier	Congo	Refused—10 May, "
19 "	H. Cornish	117	Robinson	Cobar	Granted—31 July, "
20 "	Robert Coulter	459	Ashburnham	Gregra	Refused— 8 June, "
27 "	R. F. Fincher	176	Clarendon	Eurongilly	Granted—26 July, "
27 "	John Charlton	176	"	"	" 26 " "
30 "	Damian Wall	297	Phillip	Bayley	" 29 May, "
30 "	William F. Woods	297	"	"	" 29 " "
30 "	Ignatius Wall	296	"	"	" 15 June, "
3 May	Kiran Slattery	105	Wynyard	Yaven	" 29 May, "
9 "	George Hayton	99	Bathurst	Lowry	" 3 June, "
10 "	Dennis Hogan	207	Clarendon	Merrybundinah	" 24 Sept., "
14 "	Walter Bryant	21	Bathurst	Tenandra	" 8 Nov., "
14 "	Phillip Edgerton	21	"	"	" 8 " "
14 "	John Paull	41	"	"	" 8 " "
14 "	A. A. Clarke and another	129	Wynyard	Tareutta	" 12 Oct., "
14 "	Thomas Hickey and party	141	Phillip	Gulgong	" 31 July, "
14 "	John M'Intyre	114	Bathurst	Canowindra	" 8 Dec., "
16 "	Michael Dwyer	253	Wellington	Tannabutta	" 30 Oct., "
18 "	Owen O'Brien and party	141	Phillip	Gulgong	" 31 July, "
18 "	John Beaver	199	Wynyard	Tarrabandra	Refused— 1 Sept., "
21 "	John T. Walsh	27	Murray	Bywong	" 20 " "
28 "	Major Eagleston	11	Gordon	Dilga	" 9 Aug., "
30 "	Daniel Herlihy	13, 14, 15, 16, 17	Buccleugh	Yarrangobilly	" 11 June, "
30 "	Rowland A. Cotton	142	Wynyard	Yaven	Granted—12 Oct., "

Date of Application.	Applicant.	Portion.	County.	Parish.	Final Action.
1888					
31 May	William Hancock	90	Bathurst	Torrens.....	Granted—17 May, 1889
31 "	D. R. M'Donald.....	208	Phillip	Bayley	" 7 Feb., "
31 "	"	88	"	Botabolar.....	" 25 Oct., 1888
4 June	A. A. Mylecharane and party.....	Lot 2, sec. 71; lots 11, 6, sec. 81.	Ashburnham ..	Forbes	Refused— 5 June, 1890
5 "	W. J. Hogan and another.....	99	Robinson	Cobar.....	" 25 Apr., 1889
6 "	David O'Rourke.....	55	Beresford	Colinton	Granted—22 Nov., 1888
6 "	George Stevens	210	Phillip	Eurunduree.....	" 11 Sept., "
6 "	Henry Elliot	445	Ashburnham ..	Currajong	" 20 Aug., "
7 "	A. W. Collis	77	"	Collet	" 31 July, "
11 "	Thomas O'Brien	407	Monteagle	Young	" 30 Oct., "
12 "	James Winn	210	Phillip	Eurundury	" 11 Sept., "
13 "	John Beaver	142	Wynyard	Yaven	" 12 Oct., "
13 "	Kiran Slattery	142	"	"	" 12 " "
14 "	Richard Donelan and party.....	122, 163, 116, 121, & 123	Selwyn	Tooma	" 30 " "
18 "	John Elphick	142	Wynyard	Yaven	" 12 " "
18 "	Charles Lewin.....	142	"	"	" 12 " "
19 "	Patrick Corbett and another	92	"	"	Refused—12 Mar., 1889
20 "	Robert Potter.....	199	Wellington	Wellington	Granted— 7 Feb., "
20 "	Herman Sadling.....	200	"	"	" 7 " "
20 "	C. Solomon	52	Beresford	Colinton	" 28 " "
25 "	A. M'Kenzie	55	"	"	" 22 Nov., 1888
25 "	W. T. Edwards	62	"	"	" 22 " "
25 "	G. T. K. Cole and others.....	142	Wynyard	Yaven	" 12 Oct., "
25 "	Maurice Reidy	41	Robinson	Cobar	Refused—30 July, "
4 July	Nicholas Jordan and party	42	Bathurst	Waugoola.....	" 5 Oct., "
4 "	William Cosgrove	62	Beresford	Colinton	Granted—22 Nov., "
5 "	John Maloney and party	135, 136	Monteagle	Yandoo.....	Refused— 3 Dec., "
5 "	William L. Seely	62	Beresford	Colinton	Granted—22 Nov., "
4 "	James Crow and another	114, 115	Robinson	Cobar	" 8 Jan., 1889
6 "	A. A. Mylecharane	111	Forbes	Boyd	Refused—21 Mar., "
6 "	John Hore and another.....	205	Clarendon	Merrybundinah ..	" 8 Nov., 1888
6 "	Charles Solomon.....	53	Beresford	Colinton	Granted—13 Mar., 1889
9 "	J. Atkins and others	111	Forbes	Boyd	Refused—21 " "
9 "	Hugh Cameron	252	Wellington	Tannabutta	Granted—22 Nov., 1888
9 "	Robert Meldrum and party.....	111	Forbes	Boyd	Refused—21 Mar., 1889
9 "	Henry Nelson.....	18	Bland	Barbingal	" 19 Oct., 1888
11 "	E. M. Bowler and party	111	Forbes	Boyd	Refused—21 Mar., 1889
11 "	John Hore and another.....	108	Bland	Wantabadgery	" 8 Nov., 1888
11 "	John D. Postle and others	38	Beresford	Bulgandramine	Granted—22 " "
13 "	Alfred Hughes	16	"	Gungoandra.....	Refused— 5 Oct., "
16 "	Walter S. Suttor and party.....	111	Forbes	Boyd	" 21 Mar., 1889
18 "	Donald M'Leod	67	Harden	Mooney Mooney ..	Granted—14 Dec., 1888
18 "	J. M. D. Williams.....	67	"	"	" 14 " "
18 "	John M'Leod	52	"	"	" 9 Aug., "
18 "	James M. D. Williams	114	"	Coolac	Refused— 8 Nov., "
23 "	Vivian Stephens and another	176	Clarendon	Eurongilly	Granted—24 Sept., "
23 "	Alfred Hughes	16	Beresford	Gungoandra	Refused— 2 Oct., "
23 "	John Charlton and party	176	Clarendon	Eurongilly	" 20 Aug., "
26 "	Thomas B. M'Farland	17	Monteagle	Tyagong	" 8 " "
27 "	John Maloney and party	135, 136	"	Yandoo.....	" 3 Dec., "
30 "	Robert R. Timmis	16	Wynyard	Selwyn	Granted—31 " "
30 "	George Monatt	166	"	Batlow	" 22 Nov., "
30 "	William Radley and another	176	Clarendon	Eurongilly	" 24 Sept., "
30 "	John George Baker	176	"	"	" 24 " "
30 "	Hamilton Osborne	114	Bathurst	Canowindra	" 8 Dec., "
30 "	Charles A. Sibert and others	88	Roxburgh.....	Warragunnia	Refused— 3 " "
2 Aug.	James M. D. Williams	52	Harden	Mooney Mooney ..	Granted— 9 Aug., "
3 "	Donald M'Leod	55	"	"	" 11 Sept., "
6 "	John Simpson.....	1 over 1	Monteagle	Coba	" 22 Nov., 1889
6 "	Hector M'Kenzie	91	"	"	" 7 Feb., "
7 "	Thomas H. Pateman.....	26	"	Bribarce	" 15 Jan., "
7 "	"	67	"	"	" 15 " "
7 "	Thomas M'Carty and another.....	176	Clarendon	Eurongilly	" 24 July, 1888
7 "	John Hanson and another	20	Wallace	Adaminaby	" 5 Oct., "
13 "	Antonio Debeneditti and others ..	5	Bland	Therabung	" 25 " "
15 "	Alfred Hughes	4	Beresford	Gungoandra	Refused—27 Nov., "
15 "	"	3	"	"	" 29 Oct., "
16 "	William T. Smith	112	Bathurst	Torrens.....	Refused—15 Apr., 1889.
16 "	George M'Farlane	77	Wynyard	Batlow	Granted—8 Jan., "
20 "	W. H. Davies	124	Clarendon	Eurongilly	Refused—10 Dec., 1888
20 "	Archibald Peden	54	Beresford	Colinton	Granted—8 Dec., "
21 "	Travers Jones.....	11	Wynyard	Calafat	Refused—14 Aug., 1891
21 "	"	6	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	12	"	"	Granted—27 " "
21 "	"	13	"	"	Refused—14 " "
21 "	"	75	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	20	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	36	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	2	"	Euadera	" 14 " "
21 "	"	3	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	4	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	9	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	10	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	5	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	6	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	7	"	"	" 14 " "
21 "	"	8	"	"	" 14 " "

Date of Application.	Applicant.	Portion.	County.	Parish.	Final Action.
1888.					
21 Aug.	Travers Jones.....	12	Wynyard	Euadera	Refused—14 Aug., 1891
21 "	"	11	"	"	" 14 "
21 "	"	13	"	"	" 15 May, 1889
22 "	Alfred Hughes and another	129	Beresford	Michelago	" 18 Apr., "
22 "	"	97	"	"	" 6 Feb., "
24 "	James Berrigan	54	"	Colinton	Granted—8 Dec., 1888
24 "	Daniel Endacott	76	Wellington	Merinda	" 13 Mar., 1889
29 "	Patrick Maher	55	Harden	Mooney Mooney	Refused—1 Sept., 1888
30 "	Arthur Irwin and another	19	Monteagle	Tyagong	Granted—16 Jan., 1889
1 Sept.	C. F. Welsh	54	Beresford	Colinton	" 8 Dec., 1888
3 "	William Hattersley	176	Clarendon	Eurongilly	" 24 Sept., "
3 "	Launcelot F. Smith	176	"	"	" 24 "
3 "	Gerhard Steamann	176	"	"	" 24 "
3 "	Florence Crowley	176	"	"	" 24 "
5 "	M. R. Lowe.....	75	Wellington	Merunda	" 14 " 1889
6 "	John Q. Wood.....	152	Monteagle	Brungalong	" 8 Feb., "
10 "	Morton, Rolfe, and another.....	163	Selwyn	Tooma	" 30 Oct., 1888
10 "	"	128	"	"	" 30 "
10 "	"	129	"	"	" 30 "
10 "	"	144	"	"	" 30 "
10 "	"	124	"	"	" 30 "
10 "	"	116	"	"	" 30 "
10 "	"	127	"	"	" 30 "
12 "	Alfred Hughes	17	Beresford	Gungoandra.....	Refused—13 Dec., "
12 "	Joel Moss.....	13	"	"	" 15 Nov., "
14 "	J. D. Brierly	20, 21	Forbes	Boyd	" 31 July, 1889
14 "	Alfred Hughes	17	Beresford	Gungoandra	" 13 Dec., 1888
15 "	Joseph Reilly	13, 17	Blaxland	Mt. Allen.....	Granted—12 Aug., 1890
26 "	Arthur J. C. Single	167	Bathurst	Kenilworth	" 22 Feb., 1889
26 "	A. P. C. Single	167	"	"	" 22 "
26 "	H. H. Single	167	"	"	" 22 "
27 "	Denis Morris	215	Clarendon	Eurongilly	" 7 "
27 "	Edward Jenkins	142	Wynyard	Yaven	" 15 Nov., 1888
2 Oct.	Charles Shirlock.....	93	Bathurst	Torrens	" 17 May, 1889
6 "	Hugh M. Matthews	113	Sandon	Cooney	Refused—12 Feb., 1890
6 "	Edward E. Brett	113	"	"	" 12 "
6 "	Walter M. Roberts	113	"	"	" 12 "
6 "	Vincent Coghlan	113	"	"	" 12 "
6 "	John Vann	113	"	"	" 12 "
9 "	R. W. Brereton	113	"	"	" 12 "
9 "	R. G. Brereton	113	"	"	" 12 "
10 "	William Ley and another.....	107	Forbes	Eualdrie	Granted—7 Feb., 1889
24 "	Andrew Olsen.....	26	Gloucester	Bulladelah	" 13 Mar., "
25 "	C. C. Allingham	113	Sandon	Cooney	Refused—12 Feb., 1890
25 "	Alfred J. Hack	113	"	"	" 12 "
25 "	William G. Brereton.....	113	"	"	" 12 "
12 Nov.	John Moonan	142	Wynyard	Yaven	Granted—8 Dec., 1888
23 "	F. J. Flood and others	65	Bourke	Fennell.....	" 14 Mar., 1889
28 "	John M'Grath and another	75	Wellington	Merrendee	Refused—27 Aug., "
26 "	John Hodson	88	Bathurst	Torrens	Granted—26 Sept., "
29 "	Mary Ann Paul and another	21	"	Tenandra.....	" 4 Feb., "
5 Dec.	John M'Kenzie	121, 122	Monteagle	Burrangong.....	" 11 Mar., "
5 "	"	1	"	"	" 21 Aug., "
5 "	"	1,320	"	Young	" 21 "
5 "	"	1,339	"	"	" 21 "
5 "	"	26	"	Baxter	" 21 "
5 "	"	140	"	"	" 21 "
5 "	"	140	"	Burrangong	" 21 "
5 "	"	139	"	"	" 21 "
5 "	"	7	"	"	" 21 "
5 "	"	2	"	"	" 27 Mar., 1890
5 "	"	191	"	"	" 27 May, 1889
5 "	"	4	"	"	" 27 Mar., 1890
5 "	"	157, 158	"	"	" 30 May, 1889
5 "	"	152	"	"	" 20 "
5 "	"	3	"	Wilton	" 27 "
5 "	"	150	"	Burrangong	" 27 Apr., "
5 "	"	208, 192, 149	"	"	Refused—12 "
5 "	"	3	"	"	Granted—20 June, 1890
5 "	"	176	"	"	" 27 Mar., "
5 "	"	5	"	"	" 20 June, "
5 "	"	8	"	"	Refused—5 "
5 "	"	4, 19	"	"	Granted—20 "
5 "	"	151	"	"	" 15 Apr., 1889
5 "	"	156	"	"	" 15 "
7 "	Dennis Hogan and party	21	Clarendon.....	Merribundinah..	Refused—19 Mar., "
10 "	William M'Cook.....	142	Wynyard	Yaven	Granted—28 Dec., 1888
10 "	John B. Engelen.....	142	"	"	" 28 "
13 "	Donald Robertson	86	"	"	" 27 May, 1889
13 "	J. W. Benson	142	"	"	" 3 Apr., "
13 "	"	86	"	"	" 27 May, "
17 "	Thomas K. Irwin	99	Bathurst	Lowry	" 19 Mar., "
18 "	Donald M'Phail	30	Narramine	Bulgandramine..	" 24 Sept., "
27 "	Edward Caspersonn	142	Wynyard	Yaven	" 8 Jan., "
27 "	Annie Caspersonn	142	"	"	" 8 "
27 "	Adah Watson	142	"	"	" 8 "
28 "	John Eaton	88	Bathurst	Torrens.....	" 2 Nov., "
31 "	Richard J. Gosper	52	Ashburnham	Dulladerry	Refused—21 Mar., "
31 "	Thomas Twaddell and another	80	"	Wise.....	Granted—2 June, 1890

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1889.					
7 Jan.	J. M. D. Williams.....	317	Harden.....	Mooney Mooney	Refused—31 Jan., 1889
7 "	J. McLeod	317	"	"	" 31 " "
10 "	James Eagar and another.....	106	Monteagle	Coba	Granted—14 Mar., "
14 "	W. E. Myring.....	113	Sandon	Cooney	Refused—7 Feb., 1890
15 "	Thomas H. Horton and another...	5	Drake	Hong Kong	" 28 Apr., "
15 "	J. M. Proctor	113	Sandon	Cooney	" 12 Feb., "
15 "	Charles L. Tange	113	"	"	" 12 " "
17 "	Bernard M'Dermott	41	Wellington	Cooper	Granted—27 Mar., 1889
17 "	James M. M'Grath	138	Monteagle	Coba	" 19 " "
19 "	Henry L. Cousen	113	Sandon	Cooney	Refused—12 Feb., 1890
29 "	Charles Hadden	215	Clarendon	Eurongilly	Granted—11 Mar., 1889
29 "	William Williams	215	"	"	" 11 " "
6 Feb.	Walter T. Griffen	142	Wynyard	Yaven	" 21 Feb., "
8 "	Timothy Maber	99	Bathurst	Lowry	" 14 May, "
11 "	Thomas H. Hutton and party.....	8	Clarendon	Eurongilly	Refused—23 Mar., "
15 "	Henry Chapman	176	Wellington	Ironbarks	Granted—27 May, "
19 "	William H. Whittaker.....	4	Vernon	Branga	" 11 Mar., "
25 "	James O. Dodd	84	Bathurst	Torrens.....	" 14 May, "
8 Mar.	F. G. Markham	133	Wellington	March	" 27 " "
13 "	Louisa Lawson	179	Phillip	Eurunduree.....	" 26 Apr., "
14 "	Thomas Jenkins	142	Wynyard	Yaven	" 17 June, "
22 "	Arthur Elbourne	114	Bathurst	Canowindra.....	" 31 Aug., "
25 "	J. W. Smith and party	8	Clarendon	Eurongilly	Refused—3 Apr., "
26 "	Joseph E. Evans.....	206	Ashburnham	Toogong	Granted—20 May, "
3 Apr.	Patrick Keane.....	5	"	Kamandra	" 9 July, "
10 "	G. Reeves	38	Wellington	Werociera	Refused—12 June, "
10 "	R. R. Timmis and others.....	10	Wynyard	Batlow	" 22 " "
10 "	William Murray	10	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly.....	Granted—8 July, "
15 "	Rowland A. Cotton	142	Wynyard.....	Yaven	Refused—12 Oct., "
16 "	John Channon	142	"	"	" 12 " "
17 "	Francis J. Flood	65	Bourke	Fennell.....	Granted—17 June, "
29 "	John B. Engelin.....	164	Wynyard.....	Mundarlo	" 17 Feb., 1890
29 "	Francis Scott	164	"	"	" 17 " "
30 "	William C. Cain	94	Bathurst	Carlton	Refused—27 June, 1889
2 May	R. H. Brideoake and another	150	"	Tenandra	Granted—20 Aug., "
6 "	J. H. Akehurst	253	Wellington	Tannabutta	" 14 Oct., "
6 "	Matthew Byrne and another	113	Sandon	Cooney	Refused—12 Feb., 1890
6 "	James Elliot Potter	150	Bathurst	Tenandra	Granted—21 Aug., 1889
6 "	Thomas Paton.....	39	Wellington	Nubrigyn	Refused—1 " "
9 "	Edward C. Allman	10	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly.....	Granted—21 " "
10 "	"	5	"	"	" 21 " "
13 "	G. H. G. Manning	65	Bourke	Fennell.....	" 30 July, "
14 "	John Charlton.....	152	Clarendon	Boree	" 25 Oct., "
22 "	James Lee	Allot. 1, sec. 82	Ashburnham	Forbes	" 28 Sept., "
22 "	"	" 2, " 82	"	"	" 28 " "
22 "	"	" 3, " 81	"	"	" 28 " "
22 "	"	" 6, " 82	"	"	" 28 " "
22 "	"	" 5, " 82	"	"	" 28 " "
22 "	Jeremiah O'Regan.....	187	Wynyard	Batlow	" 21 Aug., "
22 "	Michael Brady	54	Wellington	Nubrigyn	Refused—1 " "
31 "	John Walker	55	Harden.....	Mooney Mooney	Granted—20 " "
31 "	Hans A. Cowe	54	"	"	" 20 " "
3 June	James M. Beeche	58	Sandon	Metz	Refused—4 Sept., "
3 "	Mathew Byrne	109	"	"	" 4 " "
5 "	William Sullivan	11	Vernon	Cobrabald	Granted—21 Aug., "
5 "	Mathew Byrne	109	Sandon	Cooney	Refused—4 Sept., "
12 "	Andrew Wright and party	65	Cooper	Fennel	Granted—30 July, "
13 "	William H. Buckley.....	119, 120, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, & 138.	Harden.....	Cumbamura	Refused—20 June, "
18 "	H. W. Gibbs	176	Clarendon	Eurongilly	" 12 Sept., "
19 "	Charles Wallace and another	74	Bathurst	Torrens	Granted—21 Aug., "
19 "	Dick M'Caush and another	200	Harden	Cunningham	Refused—8 " "
19 "	John M'Grath and another	75	Wellington	Merinda	" 26 Sept., "
25 "	Robert B. Smith.....	19	"	Nubrigyn	" 24 Oct., "
26 "	C. J. Campbell and another	65	Bourke	Fennell.....	Granted—1 May, 1890
25 "	R. J. Louis	8, 11	Vernon	Cobrabald.....	" 21 Aug., 1889
1 July	Edward C. Allman.....	13	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly	" 21 " "
1 "	"	14	"	"	" 21 " "
1 "	James Pope and another	176	Clarendon	Eurongilly	Refused—12 Sept., "
1 "	Mark Dam	6	Wellington	Cooper	" 13 Feb., 1890.
2 "	George S. M'Leod and party	140	Ashburnham	Tyagong	" 12 Dec., 1889
2 "	Walter Bradbury	45	Georgiana.....	Jerrong	Granted—21 Aug., "
9 "	Benjamin Geddes	81	Monteagle	Brundah	Refused—12 Dec., "
12 "	T. B. M'Farland and others	140	"	Coba	" 12 " "
12 "	William Bristow and others	140	"	"	" 12 " "
12 "	Alfred Connaughton and others	81	"	"	" 12 " "
12 "	Gustavus Fitte	54	Bligh	Nanima	Granted—2 Nov., "
15 "	Henry Fitch and another	81	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—12 Dec., "
16 "	John Kirby.....	183	Westmoreland	Blenheim	Granted—2 Oct., "
16 "	Abel Wilkins and party	59	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—12 Sept., "
16 "	Harold Brown and party	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Granted—26 " "
2 "	A. Robb	59	Westmoreland	Duckmaloi	" 21 Aug., "
17 "	James Lawler and party	12	Kennedy	Kadina	" 26 Sept., "
18 "	Edward Funn and party	12	"	"	" 26 " "
19 "	James Bailey and party	12	"	"	" 26 " "
19 "	Henry Cassell and party	12	"	"	Refused—16 Oct., "
19 "	Patrick Davey and party	12	"	"	" 2 " "
19 "	M. Williams and party.....	191, 141	Monteagle	Coba	Granted—2 " "

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1889.					
19 July	Henry Ward and party	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Refused—16 Oct., 1889
19 "	J. C. Cosgrove	54	Beresford	Colinton	Granted—2 Nov., "
22 "	Robert Callow and party	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Refused—14 Sept., "
22 "	George Burke	112	Bathurst	Canowindra	Granted—25 Oct., "
22 "	John M'Keown and others	12	Kennedy	Kadina	" 26 Sept., "
22 "	Abraham Hines and others	140	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—12 Dec., "
23 "	Robert Graham	41	"	"	" 13 Sept., "
24 "	Patrick Murdock and others	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Granted—26 " "
24 "	Patrick Keane	12	"	"	Refused—14 " "
26 "	William Metcalfe and others	12	"	"	Granted—26 " "
26 "	Robert Fletcher and others	12	"	"	" 26 " "
26 "	Henry Reading	100	Murchison	Diuoga	" 26 " "
29 "	Alexander M'Keown	12	Kennedy	Kadina	" 16 Dec., "
29 "	Paul Bayless and others	12	"	"	Refused—16 Oct., "
29 "	E. Blunden, jun.	12	"	"	" 9 Sept., "
29 "	Robert Callow and others	12	"	"	" 9 " "
29 "	A. C. Barrett and others	191, 41	Monteagle	Coba	Granted—2 Oct., "
29 "	William Ryan	8	Wynyard	Eusadera	Not yet finally dealt with.
29 "	William Ebbs	60, 70	Monteagle	Young	Granted—2 Nov., 1889
27 "	Michael Flood and another	112	Bathurst	Canowindra	" 25 Oct., "
27 "	George Burke and another	112	"	"	" 25 " "
31 "	James D. Brierly and party	140	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—12 Dec., "
2 Aug.	Edward O'Mally and others	81	"	"	" 12 " "
2 "	Henry E. Fitch and party	81	"	"	" 12 " "
2 "	John Tom and party	12	Kennedy	Kadina	" 2 Oct., "
2 "	David Bynon and another	112	Bathurst	Canowindra	Granted—25 " "
2 "	Michael Flood and another	112	"	"	" 25 " "
2 "	T. B. M'Farland and party	140, 81	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—12 Dec., "
2 "	W. Graham, jun., and party	81	"	"	" 12 " "
5 "	Dennis Buckley	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Granted—2 Nov., "
5 "	Michael Gorman	12	"	"	Refused—9 Sept., "
5 "	James Donnellan and others	12	"	"	Granted—13 Sept., "
5 "	Thomas Stoffani and others	12	"	"	" 13 " "
5 "	John Gallagher	12	"	"	Refused—23 Oct., "
5 "	Richard Calligan	12	"	"	" 2 " "
15 "	William Withers and others	40, 41	Murchison	Diuoga	Granted—2 " "
7 "	John Durham	141, 192	Monteagle	Coba	" 1 " "
7 "	Richard Nicholls and party	141, 192	"	"	" 1 " "
8 "	Thomas Stoffani	12	Kennedy	Kadina	" 13 Sept., "
8 "	William H. James	34	Wellington	Merinda	" 2 Oct., "
9 "	Joseph A. Wall	2	Kennedy	Mickabri	Refused—20 Sept., "
9 "	Bernard Reilley	12	"	Kadina	Granted—13 " "
9 "	William King	12	"	"	" 13 " "
12 "	James Bell	2	Wellington	Curriguna	" 13 Nov., "
12 "	C. Hildebrandt and another	480, 431	Monteagle	Young	" 11 Apr., 1892
16 "	William Gardner	12	Kennedy	Kadina	" 25 Oct., 1889
19 "	Samuel M. Bradley	12	"	"	" 25 " "
19 "	Nicholas French and party	12	"	"	" 25 " "
19 "	John Strickland	12	"	"	" 13 Sept., "
19 "	Henry Roberts	12	"	"	" 13 " "
19 "	W. Williamson and party	12	"	"	" 2 Nov., "
19 "	Timothy Giligan	12	"	"	" 19 Oct., "
19 "	James Coghlan	12	"	"	" 19 " "
20 "	Donald M'Kenzie and others	12	"	"	Refused—2 " "
21 "	William P. M'Millan	12	"	"	Granted—26 Sept., "
22 "	E. W. Pennington and others	12	"	"	Refused—13 Nov., "
26 "	James Coghlan	12	"	"	" 2 Oct., "
26 "	Robert R. Timmis	113	Wynyard	Hindmarsh	Granted—9 Dec., "
26 "	John Quigley and party	191	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—13 " "
26 "	E. Frewin and party	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Granted—13 Sept., "
26 "	George H. Blackham	104	Wellington	Tannabutta	" 16 Jan., 1890
27 "	William Barker	12	Kennedy	Kadina	" 2 Nov., 1889
28 "	John O'Mally, jun.	41	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—30 Dec., "
28 "	Samuel Salt and party	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Granted—13 Sept., "
28 "	Thomas O'Crady and party	12	"	"	" 13 " "
28 "	Patrick Ryan and party	12	"	"	" 13 " "
28 "	H. Foster and party	12	"	"	Refused—4 June, 1890
29 "	Peter Mitchell and party	12	"	"	Granted—26 Sept., 1889
3 Sept.	James D. Brierly and party	140	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—12 Dec., "
3 "	George Nicholls and another	81	"	"	" 20 May, 1890
3 "	W. Graham, jun., and party	81	"	"	" 12 Dec., 1889
5 "	J. Higgins	16	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly	Granted—9 " "
5 "	R. Callow and another	Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4, sec. 99.	Ashburnham	Forbes	" 16 " "
6 "	Thomas Dwyer	77	"	Collett	" 22 " "
9 "	Alan Shaw	41	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—21 " "
9 "	James Eagar	138	"	"	Granted—18 " "
9 "	A. Shaw and others	191	"	"	Refused—20 " "
9 "	James Eagar, sen., and others	106	"	"	Granted—14 Oct., "
9 "	Timothy Lewis and another	Lots 1 & 2, sec. 75.	Ashburnham	Forbes	Refused—23 Jan., 1890
9 "	"	Lots 3 & 4, sec. 75.	"	"	" 19 Nov., 1889
9 "	William Mansell	73 & 74	"	"	" 27 Feb., 1890
9 "	John J. Paterson	Allot. 5, sec. 74	"	"	" 23 Jan., "
9 "	John C. Martin	Allots. 7 & 8, sec. 96.	"	"	Granted—24 " "

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1889.					
11 Sept.	William Drutt and party	9	Kennedy	Stanley	Refused—4 Feb., 1890
11 "	Joseph N. M'Dougall	101	Vernon	Cobrabald	Granted—2 Nov., 1889
12 "	Annie Marie Dempsey	9	Kennedy	Stanley	" 19 Dec. "
12 "	Thomas Keilly	5	"	"	" 21 " "
13 "	Bridgett Corbett	Lot 1, sec. 96	Ashburnham	Forbes	Refused—6 Nov. "
13 "	Henry Clancy	Lots 1, 2, & 15	"	"	" 13 " "
13 "	Robert C. Low and another	231	"	"	" 13 " "
16 "	Richard Barton	Lot 1, sec. 96	"	"	Granted—17 Feb., 1890
16 "	John J. Patterson	Lot 5, sec. 73	"	"	Refused—19 Nov., 1889
16 "	A. Wyndham	Lot 8, sec. 74	"	"	" 13 " "
17 "	John Burns and party	121	Selwyn	Burra	Granted—26 Oct. "
17 "	G. W. H. Dry	150	Bathurst	Tenandra	" 9 Dec. "
17 "	William Pyne	176	Phillip	Eurundury	" 27 Mar., 1890
17 "	George Burke	43	Bathurst	Canowindra	Refused—17 Apr. "
18 "	Rufus O. French	Allot. 1, sec. 73	Ashburnham	Forbes	" 19 Nov., 1889
18 "	James E. Jones	Lot 2, sec. 73	"	"	" 19 " "
18 "	James P. Corbett	Lot 1, sec. 98	"	"	Granted—17 Feb., 1890
20 "	J. A. J. Macleod	119	Wellesley	Aston	" 17 Dec., 1889
20 "	"	120	"	"	" 19 " "
20 "	Hugh Fruser	47	Buccleugh	Coolomon	" 10 Nov. "
20 "	James Walleit and another	790	Ashburnham	Forbes	" 9 Dec. "
20 "	Joshua Free	Lots 1, 2, & 3, sec. 65.	"	"	Refused—23 Jan., 1890
23 "	J. M. D. Williams	55	Harden	Mooney Mooney	Granted—19 Oct., 1889
25 "	John M'Leod	54	"	"	" 19 " "
25 "	M. S. Williams and party	41 & 191	Monteagle	Coba	Refused—24 Dec. "
27 "	Walter S. Brown and party	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Granted—2 Nov. "
30 "	Morton Rolfe and another	123	Selwyn	Tooma	Refused—25 Feb., 1890
30 "	"	122	"	"	" 25 " "
30 "	John Quigly and party	"	Monteagle	Coba	" 24 Dec., 1889
30 "	Henry Tickle	103	Vernon	Cobrabald	Granted—9 " "
30 "	J. D. Scouler	103	"	"	" 9 " "
17 Oct.	Patrick Ryan and another	40, 41, 55, & 133	Murchison	Dinoga	" 16 Dec., 1889
14 "	Edward Dixon and party	17 & 18	"	"	" 16 " "
16 "	Frederick G. Hunt and another	40, 41, 55, & 133	"	"	" 16 " "
16 "	Thomas Smart and others	141 & 142	"	Bingara	" 20 June, 1890
28 "	Samuel Greenwood, sen., and others	46 & 100	"	"	" 16 Dec., 1889
28 "	William Broome and others	187	Wynyard	Batlow	Refused—20 June, 1890
25 "	Patrick Shanahan and party	503 & 504	Sandon	Uralla	" 20 Nov. "
25 "	Martin Hogan and party	270	"	"	" 13 June, 1891
25 "	C. H. Givney and party	411 & 412	"	"	Granted—3 Feb., 1890
1 Nov.	Thomas C. Miller	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 16 Dec., 1889
20 "	John Ray and party	101	"	"	" 16 Jan., 1890
4 "	Richard Walker and another	51 & 211	Murray	Bywong	" 3 Feb. "
13 "	John Bell and others	63	Sandon	Tillbuster	Refused—10 Jan. "
19 "	Albert A. Nicholson	113	"	Cooney	" 12 Feb. "
28 Oct.	Patrick Burke and party	270	"	Uralla	" 13 June, 1891
28 "	James Hogan	415	"	"	Granted—19 July, 1890
29 "	James Burke	270	"	"	Refused—13 June, 1891
29 "	Charles Withers and another	270	"	"	" 13 " "
29 "	Robert Edwards	415 & 416	"	"	Granted—19 July, 1890
20 Nov.	Michael J. Walsh	93	Vernon	Cobrabald	Refused—8 May, "
1 "	A. S. Nicholson	113	Sandon	Cooney	" 12 Feb. "
18 "	George Garton	109	"	"	" 2 Dec., 1889
21 "	James J. Fitzgerald	113	"	"	" 12 Feb., 1890
21 "	Charles G. Beale	113	"	"	" 12 " "
21 "	"	113	"	"	" 12 " "
29 Oct.	Michael Flood	111	Bathurst	Canowindra	Granted—16 Jan., 1890
23 "	Jacob Seymour and another	150	"	Tenandra	" 28 " "
13 Nov.	William Hill	21	"	"	" 16 " "
2 Dec.	Patrick Costello	189	Clarendon	North Gundagai	" 20 Dec., 1889
2 "	"	235	"	"	" 20 " "
2 "	"	277	"	"	" 20 " "
12 "	George Adams	32	Westmoreland	Bathurst	" 25 Feb., 1890
12 "	Thomas Cotterill	166	Bathurst	Bringellet	Refused—25 June, 1892
21 Oct.	James A. Simpson and another	145	Monteagle	Coba	Granted—24 Jan., 1890
16 Nov.	George Axam and party	30	Auckland	Mataganah	Refused—28 Dec., 1889
15 "	"	21 & 22	"	"	" 28 " "
23 Dec.	W. Payne and others	12	Kennedy	Kadina	Granted—7 Feb., 1890
23 "	G. Batten and others	12	"	"	" 7 " "
27 "	Robert Kinawick	40	Murchison	Dinoga	" 6 Mar. "
27 "	Thomas C. Miller	40	"	"	" 6 " "
27 "	Henry Batten	100	"	Bingara	" 3 Feb. "
29 "	William Pursell	100	"	"	" 3 " "
1890.					
3 Jan.	Donald M'Alister	100	"	"	" 3 " "
6 "	Silas Huntley	100	"	"	" 3 " "
7 "	Thomas Chambers	100	"	"	" 3 " "
7 "	Honor E. Biddulph	96 & 97	Bathurst	Carlton	" 19 July, "
1889.					
31 Dec.	Edward Slattery and party	140	Phillip	Gulgong	" 24 Jan. "
1890.					
11 Jan.	H. K. Twyford	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 3 Feb. "
11 "	Frederick G. Hunt and another	100	"	"	" 3 " "
11 "	John Shelton	100	"	"	" 3 " "
13 "	Robert Callow and another	Lot 1, sec. 99	Ashburnham	Forbes	" 3 " "
14 "	Joseph Clayton	28 & 129	Murchison	Bingara	" 27 " "
14 "	Robert H. Hopwood	920 & 664	Monteagle	Young	" 13 Mar. "

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1890.					
6 Jan.	Frank Madden and party	54	Bligh	Nanima	Refused—11 Sept., 1890
24 "	James Higgins	10	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly	Granted—1 May, "
25 "	Henry Graham and another	119	Sandon	Arding	Refused—7 Nov., "
18 "	R. A. Watson and others	13, 75	Bathurst	Clarendon	" 25 Feb., "
18 "	" "	12, 24, & 40	"	"	" 25 " "
18 "	" "	77 & 98	"	"	" 25 " "
1890.					
20 Dec.	C. Paul and another	144	Wellesley	Aston	Granted—12 Apr., "
1890.					
30 Jan.	Thomas Driscoll	2	Wellington	Curragurra	" 18 Aug., "
1890.					
21 Dec.	W. J. Hunkin	2	"	"	" 18 " "
16 Nov.	A. H. W. Hill	2	"	"	" 18 " "
14 Dec.	Richard Walker and another	174	Murray	Womboin	" 12 Mar., "
14 "	" "	51	"	Bywong	Refused—22 " "
1890.					
18 Feb.	Silas Huntley	101	Murchison	Bingara	Granted—6 " "
10 "	Patrick Furey and another	101	"	"	" 6 " "
10 "	Nicholas George and others	40	"	Dinoga	" 6 " "
10 "	John Alexander	40	"	"	" 6 " "
10 "	M. Linley and another	100	"	"	" 13 " "
8 "	Henry Batten	101	"	Bingara	" 6 " "
6 "	James Gould and others	101	"	"	" 6 " "
21 Jan.	George Adams	31	Westmoreland	Barry	" 27 " "
15 Feb.	Edward T. Warburton and others	101	Murchison	Bingara	" 6 " "
19 "	George Whackett and another	119	Sandon	Arding	Refused—7 Nov., "
17 "	D. J. M'Manus	101	Murchison	Bingara	Granted—6 Mar., "
20 "	Samuel Watson	119	Sandon	Arding	" 12 Nov., "
30 Jan.	John Williams and others	12	Kennedy	Kadina	" 7 Mar., "
22 Feb.	Samuel Withers	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 1 May, "
28 "	John Mason	41	"	Dinoga	" 1 " "
28 "	"	55	"	"	" 17 July, "
28 "	"	40	"	"	" 17 " "
28 "	"	133	"	Bingara	" 17 " "
5 Mar.	Thomas Specht and another	166	Wynyard	Batlow	" 2 " "
5 "	Thomas Sullivan	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 1 May, "
3 "	William Rowston and others	65	Cooper	Fennell	" 1 " "
13 "	P. A. Connell	Allot. 5, sec. 82	Ashburnham	Forbes	" 18 Aug., "
13 "	"	1, "	"	"	" 18 " "
13 "	"	6, "	"	"	" 18 " "
10 "	G. W. Browning and party	119	Sandon	Arding	" 12 Nov., "
11 "	John Mead	119	"	"	" 12 " "
7 "	Henry Moller	40, 41, & 55	Murchison	Dinoga	" 17 July, "
12 "	James Robinson and another	11	Sandon	Urotah	Refused—13 Oct., "
12 "	P. O'Neill	100	Murchison	Bingara	Granted—1 May, "
4 "	John Price and another	55	Bligh	Nanima	Refused—11 Sept., "
15 "	Bernard M'Manus	100	Murchison	Bingara	Granted—1 May, "
15 "	Patrick M'Manus	100	"	"	" 1 " "
21 "	Michael Burns	129	"	Dinoga	" 31 " "
3 Feb.	William Boulton	134	Harden	Cumbamurra	Refused—25 June, "
15 Mar.	Harry B. Johnson	126	Selwyn	Tooma	Granted—31 May, "
15 "	Samuel Gilbert	122	"	"	" 1 " "
31 "	Edward A. Tayleur	123	"	"	" 1 " "
31 "	Samuel Gilbert	123	"	"	" 1 " "
1 Apr.	Robert H. Ferrer	65	Cooper	Fennell	" 3 " "
5 "	Archibald Nicholson	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 27 " "
12 "	Michael Spain	100	"	"	" 27 " "
11 "	William Hayman	10	"	Dinoga	" 11 Aug., "
14 "	Guiseppe Ceruti	100	"	Bingara	" 27 May, "
22 "	James Howeson	100	"	"	" 27 " "
16 "	Richard Manning and another	129	"	"	" 31 " "
21 "	John J. O'Farrell	65	Bourke	Fennell	Refused—14 Nov., "
20 "	Samuel Withers	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 14 June, "
14 "	Charles Johnston	100	"	"	Granted—31 May, "
24 Feb.	Terence E. Ryan	100	"	"	" 31 " "
26 "	Gosper Anglimer	100	"	"	" 31 " "
5 May	Henry Krantuyver	55	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused—17 May, "
5 "	Andrew Nelson	100	Murchison	Bingara	Granted—31 " "
5 "	T. B. Willis	28, 129, & 27	"	"	" 31 " "
8 "	W. R. Newton	55	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused—17 " "
9 "	C. D. Sullivan	55	"	"	" 17 " "
25 Apr.	John Morris	126	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly	Granted—11 Sept., "
12 May	William Urquhart	129, 28, & 27	Murchison	Bingara	" 31 May, "
12 "	George Urquhart	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 31 " "
12 "	Peter D'Ancona	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 31 " "
12 "	Samuel Hayman	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 31 " "
13 "	Guiseppe Ceruti	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 31 " "
13 "	Thomas Steel	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 31 " 1889
13 "	Isaac Steel	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 31 " "
13 "	Thomas Hobson	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 31 " "
14 "	John Shelton	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 31 " "
14 "	James Smith	119	Sandon	Arding	" 12 Nov., 1890
27 "	Launcelot Hogg	101, 102, 106, & 111	Murchison	Bingara	Refused—26 " "
10 Apr.	John Channon	64	Wynyard	Courabyra	Granted—9 Oct., "
22 May	Frederick Bland		Auckland	Yowaka	Refused—26 June, "
2 "	"		"	"	" 26 " "
5 "	C. D. Sullivan	55	"	"	" 15 " "

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1890.					
2 May	W. J. Tweedie	55	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused—15 June, 1890
24 Mar.	W. A. Cummings and another	55	Monteagle	Cocomingla	Granted—15 Jan., 1891
30 May	Joseph Clayton and another	27	Murchison	Bingara	" 1 July, 1890
30 "	T. B. Willis and another	37 & 112	"	"	" 24 Nov., "
3 June	William Hartwell	129, 27, & 28	"	"	" 1 July, "
29 May	Solomon Schlossman	55	Harden	Mooney Mooney	" 30 June, "
6 June	Donald McAlister	129, 27, & 28	Murchison	Bingara	" 1 July, "
2 "	Alfred Keim	101, 102, 106, & 111	"	"	" 12 Nov., "
20 May	John Elliot Warne	164	Wellington	Burrendong	Refused—15 July, "
9 June	John Mason	129, 27, & 28	Murchison	Bingara	Granted—1 "
7 "	F. Silvester	179	King	Crookwell	Refused—29 Sept., "
16 "	Alexander M'Caw	101, 102, 106, & 111	Murchison	Bingara	Granted—12 Nov., "
16 "	Robert Kenawick and party	109	"	"	" 30 June, "
2 "	Anthony Liddle	3	Wellington	Curragurra	" 18 Aug., "
23 "	Dennis M'Manus and another	109	Murchison	Bingara	" 23 Sept., "
21 "	S. Withers, jun., and another	46	"	"	" 24 Oct., "
27 "	Thomas Collins	101, 102, 106, & 111	"	"	Refused—26 Nov., "
27 "	George Collins	"	"	"	" 26 "
27 "	Samuel Hayman	112	"	"	" 26 "
27 "	Samuel Phillips	112	"	"	Granted—24 Nov., "
29 "	R. Manning	101, 102, 106, & 111.	"	"	Refused—26 "
30 "	P. O'Neill and another	"	"	"	" 26 "
29 "	John O'Donnell	"	"	"	Granted—12 "
30 "	T. B. Willis and another	"	"	"	" 12 "
29 "	Thomas Rogers	37, 31, 112, & 132.	"	"	Refused—26 "
29 "	Christopher Johnson	37, 124, 31, 112, & 132.	"	"	Granted—24 "
30 "	John Evans	141	"	"	" 18 Aug., "
30 "	Thomas White	101, 102, 106, & 111.	"	"	Refused—26 Nov., "
30 "	Thomas Sullivan and others	"	"	"	Granted—12 "
30 "	Walter Hewett	"	"	"	" 12 "
30 "	Donald M'Alister	"	"	"	" 12 "
30 "	Alexander Gasson	"	"	"	Refused—26 "
30 "	John Mason	"	"	"	" 26 "
30 "	Henry Attenborough and others	141 & 142	"	"	Granted—22 July, "
30 "	Major Butt	"	"	"	" 22 "
30 "	William Hayman	37, 124, 31, 132, & 112.	"	"	" 24 Nov. "
30 "	Isaac Steel	141 & 142	"	"	" 22 July, "
30 "	Thomas Askue	101, 102, 106, & 111.	"	"	" 12 Nov., "
30 "	Thomas Damani	"	"	"	Refused—26 "
30 "	John Hayman	37, 124, 31, 132, & 112.	"	"	" 26 "
30 "	Alfred M'Carthy	101, 102, 106, & 111.	"	"	Granted—12 "
30 "	Frederick G. Hunt	"	"	"	" 12 "
28 "	William Pursell	37, 124, 31, 132, & 112.	"	"	" 24 "
3 July	John Elliot	"	"	"	Refused—26 "
3 "	Samuel Greenwood, sen.	101, 102, 106, & 111.	"	"	" 26 "
3 "	F. W. Lawrence	"	"	"	" 26 "
3 "	Robert Greenwood	"	"	"	" 26 "
1 "	Samuel Greenwood, jun.	142 & 141	"	"	Granted—31 July "
2 "	Patrick Ryan and another	141 & 142	"	"	" 31 "
2 "	Thomas Castledine	142 & 141	"	"	" 31 "
7 "	James Heath	101, 102, 106 & 111.	"	"	Refused—26 Nov., "
7 "	William Salt	101, 102, 106, & 111	"	"	" 26 "
7 "	Patrick O'Neill	37, 124, 132, 26, & 31	"	"	" 26 "
7 "	Alfred M'Carthy	112, 37, 124, 31, 132, & 26	"	"	Granted—24 "
7 "	George Holmes and another	37, 124, 31, 132, & 26	"	"	" 24 "
7 "	Thomas Damaini and another	37, 124, 131, 132, 26	"	"	Refused—26 "
7 "	William M'Gregor	53	Harden	Mooney Mooney	Granted—11 Sept., "
16 "	Alexander M'Caw	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 31 July, "
18 "	Thomas Lowe	109	"	"	" 23 Sept., "
18 "	Donald M'Leod	55	Harden	Mooney Mooney	Refused—16 Oct., "
25 "	Michael Hickey and another	141	Phillip	Gulgong	Granted—31 "
23 May	William Clark	17	Blaxland	Mount Allen	Refused—11 "
9 July	Duncan Fraser	164	Wellington	Burrendong	Granted—15 "
9 "	John Iverson	164	"	"	" 15 "
7 Aug.	W. M'Cook	20	Wynyard	South Gundagai	Refused—11 Sept., "
4 "	Robert Kenawick	37, 31, 132, 124, & 112	Murchison	Bingara	Granted—8 Dec., "
4 "	Daniel T. Hunt	"	"	"	" 8 "
24 July	William H. Hunt	"	"	"	" 8 "
18 "	John Alexander and another	100	"	"	" 11 Sept., "
19 "	John Porter and another	100	"	"	" 11 "

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1890.					
8 July	G. R. Meallin	211	Sandon	Uralla	Refused— 8 Sept., 1890
8 "	"	302	"	"	" 8 " "
18 "	William H. Buckley and another	58	Auckland	Yowaka	" 28 Aug., "
18 "	"	59	"	"	" 28 " "
7 "	F. B. Houghton	31	Selwyn	King	Granted— 7 Nov., "
7 "	J. C. Hogan	31	"	"	" 7 " "
14 "	George Davidson	141	Phillip	Gulgong	" 31 Oct., "
26 "	W. Studen, jun., and others	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 23 Sept., "
24 "	Felix Hearn	202	Georgiana	Meglo	" 8 Oct., "
29 Aug.	Myles Gilmartin	195	Wynyard	South Gundagai	Refused— 4 " "
23 "	Thomas Edwards	164	Wellington	Burrendong	Granted— 15 " "
3 June	James Bell	164	"	"	" 20 " "
1 Sept.	W. M'Cook	331 & 332	Wynyard	South Gundagai	" 24 " "
1 "	Samuel Penell	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 23 Sept., "
1 "	Thomas Chambers	104	"	Dinoga	" 24 Oct., "
1 "	William O'Brien	36, 46, 29, & 6	"	"	" 8 Dec., "
27 Aug.	James Allen	101, 102, 106, & 111.	"	Bingara	" 12 Nov., "
1 Sept.	James Higgins	52	Harden	Mooney Mooney	" 21 Oct., "
1 "	Arthur Higgins	52	"	"	" 21 " "
1 "	James M. D. Williams	52	"	"	Refused— 10 Oct., "
1 "	George Davidson	53	Phillip	Boogedic	Granted— 7 Nov., "
5 "	John Mackay	56	Macquarie	Pappinbarra	" 24 Oct., "
5 "	"	66	"	"	" 24 " "
3 "	John Rutherford	100	Murchison	Bingara	" 15 " "
8 "	Thomas Owens	41	Parry	Walcha	Refused— 28 " "
9 "	James Kean	41	"	"	" 28 " "
15 "	James M. D. Williams	309	Harden	Mooney Mooney	Granted— 24 " "
17 "	John M'Kinlay	41	Parry	Walcha	Refused— 28 " "
15 "	John Nobbs	11	Argyle	Boro	" 31 Mar., 1892
26 Aug.	James Bevan and others	30	Bligh	Yarragal	Granted— 31 Oct., 1890
22 Sept.	John J. O'Farrell	65	Cooper	Fennell	" 24 Nov., "
27 Aug.	Richard Edwards and another		Gordon	Ponto	Refused— 7 Jan., 1891
22 Sept.	George Murray	41	Parry	Walcha	" 28 Oct., 1890
3 Oct.	John Channon	176	Selwyn	King	Granted— 7 Nov., "
19 Sept.	Thomas Rogers	101, 102, 106, & 111.	Murchison	Bingara	Refused— 26 " "
6 Oct.	Cecil Moore	101, 102, 106, & 111.	"	"	Granted— 12 " "
15 "	Frederick W. Brice	106	Dampier	Wagonga	" 12 Dec., "
29 Sept.	James Winn and party	148 & 215	Phillip	Eurunderee	" 12 " "
16 Oct.	Michael Ryan	68	Argyle	Inverary	" 12 " "
16 "	"	125	"	"	" 12 " "
18 "	A. F. Twine	2 to 6	Buller	Antimony	"
24 "	J. M'Kinlay	41	Parry	Walcha	Refused— 24 Nov., "
4 "	Edward Tyne	18	Dudley	Macleay	Granted— 12 " "
27 "	William H. Buckley	60	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused— 14 " "
3 Nov.	John Murphy and another	132	Wellington	Warrata	Granted— 29 Dec., "
3 "	George Bullen	119	Sandon	Arding	" 18 " "
4 "	Henry Hibbard	132	Wellington	Warrata	" 29 " "
11 "	John Murphy	132	"	"	" 29 " "
11 "	W. S. Barnes	176	Harden	Wilkie	" 12 " "
13 "	John W. Bouchier	16	Westmoreland	Abercorn	" 29 Jan., 1891
17 "	Alexander Mathews	100	Murchison	Bingara	Refused— 24 Nov., 1890
17 "	Henry Coxon and another	100	"	"	" 24 " "
17 "	Michael M'Namara	100	"	"	" 24 " "
17 "	Cecil Moore	100	"	"	" 24 " "
17 "	Charles W. Causdell	6	Argyle	Jerrara	Granted— 17 Aug., 1891
18 "	John Robert Reid	106	Dampier	Wagonga	" 18 Dec., 1890
18 "	Henry Wharton Mason	44	Wynyard	King	Refused— 5 " "
18 "	"	71	"	"	Granted— 4 Feb., 1891
18 "	Alfred Smith	11	Raleigh	Denison	" 12 Dec., 1890
18 "	Thomas Walsh	11	"	"	" 12 " "
18 "	James Stockman	Allots. 1 & 2, sec. 26; 4 & 5, sec. 70.	Phillip	Guntawang	" 20 Feb., 1891
19 "	Samuel Withers and another	7, 8, 9, 10, 24, 25 & 26.	Murchison	Dinoga	" 18 Dec., 1890
28 "	Stephen M'Keever	175	Selwyn	King	" 16 Jan., 1891
2 Dec.	Walter Dickson	62	Wynyard	Hindmarsh	" 15 " "
2 "	Charles Johnson	31	Raleigh	Yarrambella	" 16 " "
2 "	Louis Lawn	1 & 3	"	"	" 16 " "
13 Oct.	P. A. Connell	Lot 3, sec. 81	Ashburnham	Forbes	" 13 Feb., "
13 "	"	Lot 4, sec. 82	"	"	" 13 " "
21 Nov.	John Ware and another	119	Sandon	Arding	" 18 Dec., 1890
23 Oct.	John Dodd and another	17	Blaxland	Mount Allen	" 8 July, 1891
23 "	"	17	"	"	Refused— 25 June, "
11 Sept.	John Dodd	13	"	"	Granted— 8 July, "
2 Aug.	"	17	"	"	Refused— 25 June, "
25 "	John T. Johnston	17	"	"	Granted— 8 July, "
6 Dec.	Charles Roberts	55	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused— 23 Dec., 1890
1 "	John Alfred Porter	41	Bligh	Meruthera	Granted— 6 Apr., 1891
1 "	A. R. Gordon	55	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused— 23 Dec., 1890
1 "	Herbert T. Gordon	55	"	"	" 23 " "
5 "	James R. Wickes	126	Bathurst	Clarendon	" 28 Jan., 1891
5 "	"	124	"	"	" 28 " "
5 "	"	125	"	"	" 28 " "
11 "	George Silly	55	Auckland	Yowaka	" 5 " "
13 "	Rowland A. Cotton	172	Selwyn	King	Granted— 16 " "

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1890. 12 Dec.	Marshall Linley and another	7, 8, 9, 10, 24, 25, 26, 104.	Murchison	Dinoga	Granted—7 Jan., 1891
18 1891.	William Henry Marriott	8	Bathurst	King's Plains	Refused—10 " "
14 Jan.	Robert W. Collins	65	Auckland	Bimmil	Granted—13 Feb., "
14 "	"	68	"	"	" 13 " "
14 "	Michael Fourter	76	"	"	Refused—4 Mar., "
14 "	"	77	"	"	" 19 Feb., "
1890. 11 Dec.	T. F. de Courcey Browne	55	"	Yowaka	" 7 Jan., "
11 "	Mark J. Hammond	55	"	"	" 7 " "
11 "	James Blomfield	55	"	"	" 7 " "
20 "	T. B. Wilkinson	55	"	"	" 7 " "
1891. 7 Jan.	Mark J. Hammond	478	Monteagle	Young	Granted—3 Mar., "
7 "	"	477	"	"	" 3 " "
7 "	"	99	"	"	Refused—13 May, 1892
7 "	"	670	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	479	"	"	" 13 Feb., 1891
7 "	"	480	"	"	" 13 May, 1892
7 "	"	481	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	1,047	"	"	" 13 Feb., 1891
7 "	"	1,048	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	1,049	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	1,046	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	1,045	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	1,044	"	"	" 13 May, 1892
7 "	"	1,043	"	"	" 13 Feb., 1891
7 "	"	1,890	"	"	" 13 May, 1892
7 "	"	1,113	"	"	" 13 Feb., 1891
7 "	"	359 & 360	"	"	" 13 May, 1892
7 "	"	1,035	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	1,034	"	"	" 13 Feb., 1891
7 "	"	1,033	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	224	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	952	"	"	" 13 " "
7 "	"	953	"	"	" 13 " "
5 "	Kenneth Finlayson	22	Sandon	Woolomunbi	Granted—13 Aug., "
3 "	Robert N. Elliot	55	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused—13 Jan., "
3 "	Alexander J. Cook	55	"	"	" 13 " "
8 "	Thomas Robinson	61	"	Pericoo	Granted—10 Mar. "
1890. 11 Dec.	Herbert T. Gordon	55	"	Yowaka	Refused—21 Jan. "
11 "	A. R. Gordon	55	"	"	" 21 " "
11 "	George Silly	55	"	"	" 21 " "
1891. 3 Jan.	J. J. Power and another	55	"	"	" 21 " "
3 "	R. D. Brandon	55	"	"	" 21 " "
3 "	William Bragg	55	"	"	" 21 " "
3 "	Thomas Tate	55	"	"	" 21 " "
3 "	Jacob Garrard	55	"	"	" 21 " "
13 "	James McCoy	55	"	"	" 28 " "
14 "	John T. Mitchell	27	"	Nullicoo	" 13 Feb., "
14 "	"	44	"	"	" 3 Aug., "
14 "	Robert H. Hazlegrove	40	"	"	" 20 Feb., "
14 "	James T. Dickie	60	"	Finlay	Granted—20 " "
17 "	Charles T. Stiles	30	"	Mattagamah	" 4 Mar., "
17 "	"	38	"	"	" 4 " "
17 "	"	20	"	"	" 4 " "
17 "	Charles T. Styles	21	"	"	" 4 " "
17 "	"	22	"	"	Refused—13 Feb., "
21 "	Mark Hammond	478	Monteagle	Young	" 13 May, "
21 "	Mark J. Hammond	477	"	"	" 13 " "
6 "	Michael M'Namara	3, 4, & 5	Murchison	Dinoga	Granted—4 Mar., "
19 "	Silas Huntley	9, 24, 25, 26, 104	"	"	" 4 " "
19 "	Robert Kenawick and another	3, 4, & 5	"	"	" 4 " "
12 "	William S. Dowel	55	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused—4 Feb., "
12 "	"	55	"	"	" 4 " "
12 "	"	55	"	"	" 4 " "
23 "	Robert Turbut	52	"	Burragate	Granted—10 Mar., "
23 "	"	51	"	"	" 10 " "
23 "	"	53	"	"	" 10 " "
30 "	Stephen Leary	199	Wynyard	Tarrabandra	Refused—19 Feb., "
31 "	William Denham and others	27 & 119	St. Vincent	Goba	Granted—13 Apr., "
21 "	R. R. Armstrong	55	Auckland	Yowaka	Refused—5 Feb., "
9 Feb.	Robert C. Stuart	9	Clarke	Chandler	" 13 Mar., "
12 "	Rhoderick W. Finlayson	13	"	"	" 13 " "
16 "	Martin O'Halloran	13, 14, & 25	Wallace	Crackenback	" 18 " "
12 Jan.	John M'Donald and party	288	Ashburnham	Currajong	" 24 June, "
12 "	Thomas J. Fogarty and party	288	"	"	" 24 " "
19 Feb.	James Connell	55	Harden	Mooney Mooney	" 20 Mar., "
19 "	H. Stafford	55	"	"	" 20 " "
19 "	Albert Nicholson	84	Clarke	Chandler	" 13 " "
13 "	James Milne, jun.	164	Selwyn	Tumberumba	" 12 Oct., 1892
13 "	William A. Gibb	162	"	"	" 12 " "
13 "	Frederick B. Houghton	210	"	"	" 12 " "
23 "	George Brown	124	Clarendon	Gundagai	" 10 Mar., 1891

Date of Application	Applicant.	Portion.	County.	Parish.	Final Action.
1891.					
23 Feb.	Patrick J. Lynch	124	Clarendon.....	Gundagai.....	Refused—10 Mar., 1891
23 "	P. James Lynch.....	124	"	Eurongilly	" 10 " "
23 "	James Lynch	124	"	"	" 10 " "
19 "	Charles Brice	106	Dampier	Wagonga	Granted—6 Apr., "
19 "	Walter M. Coman	106	"	"	" 6 " "
19 "	John Foster	106	"	"	" 6 " "
19 "	James M. Dalzell	106	"	"	" 6 " "
19 "	James Pitt	106	"	"	" 6 " "
28 "	Thomas Fisher	54	Harden.....	Mooney Mooney	Refused—20 Mar., "
28 "	John Melhiday.....	55	"	"	" 20 " "
23 "	Joseph Kramer	119	Sandon	Arding	Granted—17 July, "
24 "	Charles E. Brice.....	104	Dampier	Wagonga	" 13 Apr., "
7 "	Arthur H. W. Hill	164	Wellington	Burrendong	Refused—18 Mar., "
9 Feb.	Sydney J. Shillington	182	"	Ironbarks.....	" 4 June, "
11 Mar.	Thomas Hoskings	17	Blaxland	Mount Allen	" 25 " "
11 "	"	13	"	"	" 25 " "
5 "	John Elliot Warn	164	Wellington	Burrendong	Granted—23 Mar., "
17 "	W. N. Crawley and another	21	Clarendon.....	"	Refused—10 June, "
2 "	William J. Shaw	35	Bligh	Yarragal	" 7 Apr., "
2 "	John Cooper	34	"	"	Granted—13 " "
19 "	Thomas Cotterill	90	Georgiana.....	Ballyroe	" 17 Aug., "
17 "	John Ross and party	175	Selwyn	King	" 6 May, "
23 "	W. T. Pullin	5	Fitzroy	Woolgoolga	" 13 " "
19 "	Charles W. Newman	175	Selwyn	King	" 26 " "
3 "	Joseph Speirs and another	41, 94	Wynyard	Hillas	Refused—7 " "
6 Apr.	Moses Rixon	119	Sandon	Arding	Granted—17 July, "
6 "	John H. Mehrten	119	"	"	Refused—28 May, "
1890.					
1 Dec.	Benjamin Geddes	52	Monteagle	Bumbaldry	Granted—30 Apr., "
1891.					
9 Feb.	Henry Fitch	898	"	Brundah	" 6 June, "
1890.					
12 Nov.	John Henry Iveson	595	"	"	Refused—15 Apr., "
18 Dec.	George M'Leod	591	"	"	" 15 " "
1891.					
9 Apr.	Thomas Sisson	9	Sandon	Woolomombi	" 22 May, "
9 "	"	106	"	"	" 22 " "
10 "	"	16	"	"	" 22 " "
9 "	O. J. Wilson	106	"	"	" 22 " "
13 "	Joseph Kliendeust.....	119	"	Arding	Granted—17 July, "
21 "	William Graham	119	"	"	" 17 " "
21 "	Joseph Roberts	119	"	"	" 17 " "
21 "	George Woods.....	119	"	"	" 17 " "
21 "	Henry Schwilk	119	"	"	" 17 " "
21 "	William J. Cross	119	"	"	" 17 " "
21 "	John Williams	119	"	"	" 17 " "
21 "	John Parker	119	"	"	" 17 " "
21 "	Sidney Parker.....	119	"	"	" 17 " "
28 "	Martin O'Halloran and another	36	Wellington	Merinda	" 5 Aug., "
16 Mar.	James Eagar	46	Monteagle	Brundah	Refused—13 " "
27 Apr.	A. J. Hardwick	7	Sandon	Woolomombi	" 25 June, "
8 May	Walter Dickson	25	Wynyard	Selwyn	Granted—15 Aug., "
27 Apr.	O. J. Wilson	6	Sandon	Woolomombi	Refused—13 June, "
24 "	"	9	"	"	" 13 " "
28 "	"	7	"	"	" 13 July, "
11 May	William Floyd	134	Murchison	Bingara.....	Granted—8 " "
31 Mar.	Thomas Low	13	Blaxland	Mount Allen	Refused—25 June, "
20 "	William Raphael	17	"	"	" 25 " "
19 "	John Charlton.....	13	"	"	" 25 " "
6 "	Robert Hills	13	"	"	Granted—8 July, "
16 "	William H. Truscott	17	"	"	Refused—25 June, "
6 "	Thomas H. Kelly	17	"	"	Granted—8 July, "
31 "	Thomas Low	17	"	"	Refused—25 June, "
20 "	William Raphael	13	"	"	" 25 " "
19 "	John Charlton.....	17	"	"	" 25 " "
19 "	William H. Truscott.....	13	"	"	" 25 " "
1890.					
15 May	George Whackett	119	Sandon	Arding	Granted—17 July, "
7 "	O. J. Wilson	30	"	Woolomombi	Refused—13 " "
7 "	"	10	Clarke	Chandler	" 25 June, "
26 "	George Brown.....	221	Clarendon	Kimo.....	" 30 Sept., "
23 June	W. H. Buckley	31	Bathurst	Clarendon	" 30 July, "
26 "	Charles Clarke	221	Clarendon.....	Kimo.....	" 30 Sept., "
26 "	John Clarke.....	221	"	"	" 30 " "
26 "	Thomas Daley.....	221	"	"	" 30 " "
26 "	Charles Dillon.....	221	"	"	" 30 " "
26 "	William Holland	221	"	"	" 30 " "
26 "	James Patmann	13	Wallace	Clyde	" 24 June, "
1891.					
30 Apr.	William J. Shaw and party.....	34	Bligh.....	Yarragal	Granted—25 " "
11 "	Charles Gibson.....	34	"	"	" 25 " "
10 "	John Hickmott	35	"	"	Refused—25 " 1892
18 Mar.	James Bevan	34	"	"	Granted—25 " 1891
2 May	W. J. Frank	160	Ashburnham	Cargo	" 8 July, "
2 "	"	161	"	"	" 8 " "
5 June	Peter Nelson	30	Auckland.....	Mattaganah.....	" 17 Aug., "
15 "	Archibald Turnbull	175	King	Cullarim	Refused—2 Apr., 1892
18 "	Archibald Currie	175	Selwyn	King	Granted—13 Oct., 1891
27 May	John C. Moore	939	Monteagle	Brundah	" 5 Aug., "

Date of Appli- cation.	Applicant.	Portion.	County.	Parish.	Final Action.
1891.					
11 May	James A. Sense and another	240	Ashburnham	Currajong.....	Granted—17 Aug., 1891
26 Mar.	Joseph Bowman	288	"	"	Refused—21 Jan., 1892
1 July	Frederick Foster and others.....	1,041 & 1,042	"	Forbes	Granted—5 Aug., 1891
2 June	George Seymour.....	89 & 40	Morongla	"	Refused—14 " "
28 July	Thomas M'Namara.....	64	Monteagle	Wilton	" 21 " "
28 June	A. Bullers and another.....	8	Lincoln	Cobrauraguy	" 11 " "
20 July	Samuel Bradley and another	72	Bligh.....	Yarragal	Granted—27 " "
6 "	David W. Cox.....	72	"	"	" 27 " "
25 "	James A. Burness	62	"	"	Refused—27 " "
7 "	James Falconer	77	Gordon	Redbank	" 21 " "
21 "	William Fitch.....	898	Monteagle	Brundah	" 12 " "
14 "	George Nicholls	16	"	Bungalong	Granted—7 Sept., "
29 "	John C. Gleadow	1 over 1	"	Coba	" 3 " "
23 "	John Callaghan	93	"	Iandra	" 7 Sept., 1891
5 Aug.	John Thompson	788	Wynyard	Adelong	" 13 Oct., "
8 "	James Wilson	184	Bligh	Rouse	" 7 Dec., "
14 "	William Ascott	176	Phillip	Eurundury	" 16 Oct., "
21 "	Edward Shanby	30	Auckland	Mataganah	" 13 " "
27 "	Donald McLeod	260	Harden	Mooney Mooney	" 5 Jan., 1892
5 "	James O'Connor	46	Monteagle	Brundah	Refused—10 Sept., 1891
22 "	James Bevan	62	Bligh	Yarragal	Granted—13 Oct., "
7 "	James A. Burness	40	"	"	" 13 " "
11 "	Thomas Cox.....	72	"	"	" 30 Sept., "
24 "	Thomas Cashel	72	"	"	Refused—10 " "
11 "	Edward J. Fitzgerald	72	"	"	" 21 " "
10 Sept.	James Higgins	13	Buccleugh	Adjungbilly	Granted—13 Oct., "
10 "	"	10	"	"	" 13 " "
10 "	"	14	"	"	" 13 " "
10 "	"	5	"	"	" 13 " "
26 "	Patrick Keane and party	16	Kennedy	Kadina	" 13 " "
12 "	Felix Bradley	90	Auckland	Bimmel.....	Refused—21 Oct., "
19 Aug.	Isaac A. Mobbs	74	King	Balla	" 7 " "
20 "	James O'Connor	47	Monteagle	Brundah	Granted—16 Nov., "
29 Sept.	Robert Cantlay	104	Dampier	Congo	" 24 " "
21 "	James Conners	175	Selwyn	King	" 20 Jan., 1892
13 Oct.	Frederick J. Bird	53	Phillip	Boogledie	" 13 Feb., "
9 Sept.	Edward Wythes	72	Bligh	Yarragal	" 16 Nov., 1891
9 "	Edward J. Fitzgerald	72	"	"	Refused—10 " "
6 Oct.	John R. Hallett and another	90	Bathurst	Torrens.....	Granted—16 " "
19 "	A. C. Hodder	109	Murchison	Bingara.....	" 24 " "
19 "	A. Hart	109	"	"	" 24 " "
19 "	James Fuller and another	109	"	"	" 24 " "
19 "	E. T. Warburton and another.....	109	"	"	" 24 " "
19 "	Thomas S. Connolly and another	109	"	"	" 24 " "
29 "	Isaac Drew and others	3	Ashburnham	Martin	" 16 " "
27 "	Andrew Tynan and party.....	1	Kennedy	Mickibri	" 27 " "
26 "	John Westlake.....	74	Bathurst	Torrens.....	" 24 " "
28 "	William T. Smith	91	"	"	Refused—9 Apr., 1892
30 "	Richard Unsworth	97	"	Tintern.....	Granted—24 " 1891
29 Sept.	John Freeman.....	3	Ashburnham	Martin	Refused—25 Nov., "
21 Oct.	Nathan A. Hyman.....	3	"	"	" 25 " "
5 Nov.	George Boyd and party.....	3	"	"	" 25 " "
17 Oct.	Adolphus Rogalsky	1 over 1	Monteagle	Coba	" 26 " "
17 "	Charles J. E. Ferssberg	1 over 1	"	"	" 26 " "
1 Nov.	Guiseppi Ceruti	109	Murchison	Bingara.....	Granted—7 Dec., "
1 "	Thomas White and another.....	109	"	"	" 7 " "
27 "	Keaton, Lalor, and party.....	3	Ashburnham	Martin	Refused—10 " "
23 "	John T. Wilson	72	Bligh.....	Yarragal	" 10 " "
23 "	Charles G. Scott.....	72	"	"	" 12 " "
23 "	James Bevan	72	"	"	" 12 " "
26 Nov.	John Liedemann	72	"	"	" 12 " "
2 Oct.	William Green	Allots. 1 & 2, sec. 99.	Ashburnham	Forbes	Granted—20 Jan., 1892
2 "	"	Allot. 3, sec. 99	"	"	" 20 " "
19 Dec.	Thomas Woods	56	Auckland	Mataganah	Refused—16 " "
19 "	"	55	"	"	" 16 " "
1892.					
4 Jan.	Giffard M. Jarvey	148	Parry	Nemingha	" 21 " "
1891.					
27 Nov.	W. F. M'Carthy	64	Monteagle	Coba	Granted—13 Feb., "
28 Dec.	William Stockley and another	215 & 148	Phillip	Eurunduree.....	" 22 " "
1892.					
12 Jan.	Thomas Stuart and another	27	Murchison	Bingara.....	" 13 " "
12 "	Alexander Gassam and another	27	"	"	" 13 " "
12 "	William Floyde	27	"	"	" 13 " "
14 "	Michael Scanton	77	Wynyard	Batlow	" 22 " "
14 "	Alan. E. Strahan	77	"	"	Refused—28 May, "
12 "	Henry Coxon and others	109	Murchison	Bingara.....	Granted—13 Feb., "
12 "	"	27	"	"	" 13 " "
12 "	William Hewitt	75, 57, 58, 59, 69, 74.	"	"	Refused—18 May, "
12 "	Cares Johnson	27	"	"	Granted—13 Feb., "
12 "	Cocil Moore and another	27	"	"	" 13 " "
12 "	"	109	"	"	" 13 " "
12 "	T. E. Ryan	27	"	"	" 13 " "
16 "	John Davis	103	Dampier	Congo	" 22 " "

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RODD ISLAND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 January, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th October, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“All correspondence, dating from the year, 1859, between any and all Ministers of the Crown and Mr. B. C. Rodd, of Five Dock, and any other persons, in connection with the sale or alienation, or reservation of an island in Long Cove, Parramatta River, now called Rodd Island, and all reports, minutes, notations, and all other papers or matters concerning or relating to such correspondence, &c., and concerning the alienation, reservation, uses, or proposed uses of such island.” ;

(*Mr. Darnley.*)

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No. 1.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 January, 1842.

I request permission to purchase a small island in Iron Cove Bay, nearly opposite Iron Cove Bay Point, containing about 1 acre.

The land is of little value, and my principal object in purchasing it would be to prevent squatters, or rather shell-gatherers, from taking up their abode there occasionally, and thereby becoming a great nuisance to me.

If His Excellency will not permit me to purchase, perhaps he will suffer me to occupy at a nominal rent, as even then my object would in some degree be gained, and the whole neighbourhood benefited.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

The Surveyor-General is requested to report.—E.D.T., B.C., 7/1/42. Apprised.

The island is situated in the navigable waters of Port Jackson, with 2½ to 3 fathoms of water round it, and would serve very well for a police station in connection with Cockatoo Island. I do not think it should be either sold or let.—T.L.M., 14/1/42.

Inform Mr. Rodd that I do not consider it would be proper either to sell or let this island.—G.G., 19/1/42. Mr. Rodd and Surveyor-General, 21/1/42.

No. 2.

The Colonial Secretary to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 January, 1842.

In reference to your report on the application of Mr. B. C. Rodd to be allowed to purchase or rent a small island in Iron Cove Bay, I do myself the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor does not consider it proper either to sell or to let this island, of which Mr. Rodd has been apprised.

I have, &c.,

W. ELYARD, JUNR.

(For the Colonial Secretary).

B.C. 42-280 received by Surveyor-General, 13/1/42. To report on Mr. Rodd's inquiry whether shell-gatherers have any right on his portion of his Five Dock farm. Replied to 19/1/42.

No. 3.

No. 3.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Barnstaple Manor, Long Cove Bay, Five Dock, 22 March, 1858.

There is a small island in Long Cove Bay, containing about 1 acre of Crown land, unoccupied. It is now being destroyed by goats and ballast men. From the spot where I live it has a picturesque effect. The real value is *nil*. My object now is to preserve it, having no anxious desire to possess it.

1. I have therefore to request it may be put up for sale.
2. That I have a lease of it with a nominal rent, or be authorised to hold it for the Government.
3. Or that some person be put in charge of it.

I have, &c.,
B. C. RODD.

The Surveyor-General is requested to report.—M.F., B.C., 24th June.

Sir George Gipps in the year 1842 refused to sanction the sale of the island referred to, on a report from Sir Thomas Mitchell that it was surrounded by water $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms deep, and would serve very well for a police station in connection with Cockatoo Island, and that he did not think it should either be sold or let. It seems probable that the late Surveyor-General was mistaken in the identity of the island applied for by Mr. Rodd, which is not surrounded by deep water, and is at least a mile and a half from Cockatoo Island, and that Sir Thomas Mitchell's report refers to one of the small islands, known as Spectacle and Snake Islands, which lie within a few hundred yards of Cockatoo, and between it and the Five Dock estate. The island referred to by Mr. Rodd contains, so far as the plans show, rather less than 1 acre. I see no probability of its ever being required for any public purpose, and I therefore think that it might be brought to sale in compliance with Mr. Rodd's renewed application.—GEO. BARNEY, Surveyor-General, Surveyor-General's Office, 4/10/58; 58-499, folio 398.

May be submitted for sale.—JOHN R., 6/10/58. The Surveyor-General,—To be acted on accordingly.—M.F. B.C., 6/10/58. Inform B. C. Rodd, Esq.—6/10/58. Licensed-Surveyor Neild, 23rd October. B.C., 25th. 23rd October, 1,064. Sydney schedule (2nd day, dated 12/2/59).

No. 4.

The Surveyor-General to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

B.C. immediate.

24 September, 1858.

The refusal to sell the island referred to was by Sir George Gipps, in 1842, on a report by Sir Thomas Mitchell that it was surrounded by water $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms deep, and would serve very well for a police station in connection with Cockatoo Island, and that he did not think it should either be sold or let.

It seems probable that the late Surveyor-General was mistaken in the identity of the island applied for by Mr. Rodd, which is not surrounded by deep water, and is at least a mile and a half from Cockatoo Island, and that Sir Thomas Mitchell's report refers to one of the small islands known as Spectacle and Snake Islands, which lie within a few hundred yards of Cockatoo, and between it and the Five Dock Estate.

The island referred to by Mr. Rodd contains, so far as the plans show, rather less than 1 acre. I see no probability of its ever being required for any public purpose, and I therefore think that it might be brought to sale, in compliance with Mr. Rodd's renewed application.

A.G.M., G.B.

B.C.—1/10/58-499.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary for Lands to B. C. Rodd, Esq.

Sir, Department of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, 6 October, 1858.

Adverting to my letter of the 24th June last, respecting your application to purchase a small island, situated in Long Cove Bay, Parramatta River, I am now directed to inform you that under a report received from the Surveyor-General, the Secretary for Lands and Public Works has, in compliance with your request, issued instructions for the sale of the island in question.

I have, &c.,
MICHL. FITZPATRICK.

No. 6.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Neild to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, 98, Palmer-street, 18 November, 1858.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit a plan and description of an island in the Parramatta River, near Long Cove and Iron Cove Bays.

Measured in accordance with your letter of instructions, No. 58-542, dated 23rd October, 1858, and have the honor to be,

Yours, &c.,
JOHN NEILD,
Licensed Surveyor.

Cat. C 727-690.

No. 7.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Minister for Lands and Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 21 April, 1859.

On the 31st ultimo, I purchased from the Government, at a land sale, a small island in Long Cove Bay, containing about 3 acres.

2. I am informed that the grant, when issued, will be in the usual form, unless ordered to the contrary.

3. I consider that in purchasing the whole island I have a right to its appurtenances and privileges—such as the land betwixt high and low water mark, oysters, seaweed, &c.—in short, to make it clear that no person could land upon the island without my permission.

4. The island is all but a barren rock—a second Pinchgut—valueless to any person, and regarded by me as a picturesque object, and for picnicing; therefore, unless I could obtain a grant of these privileges, I should have no inducement to complete my contract. On the place where I live, instead of water frontage being a benefit, it is a nuisance, the public claiming a right to traffic betwixt high and low water mark.

5. As I have to pay the balance of purchase money on the 30th instant, I shall esteem it a favour to have a reply before then, or if there is not time to consider the matter in taking the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, I would pay the balance of purchase money forthwith, subject to its being returned to me should my present request be refused.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

The Surveyor-General is requested to report.—M.F., B.C., 3 May. Informed.

The clause reserving 100 feet above high-water mark is now omitted in all deeds of grant by purchase, nor am I aware of any reason why, in the alienation of the small island purchased by Mr. Rodd, the reservation should be specially introduced.—G. BARNES, Surveyor-General's Office, 11/5/59., B.C., 59-335, fol. 131, vol. vii.

Inform Mr Rodd.—13.

No. 8.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

My dear Sir,

2 May, 1859.

This is all but a copy of the letter I sent you on the 21st ultimo. I fear now it is too late, and the deposit must be forfeited.

Yours, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

I find, on personal inquiry, that Mr. Rodd has failed to complete the purchase of the island herein alluded to, and that the deposit has been forfeited. The matter might therefore be allowed to drop, as the statement made in the Surveyor-General's report is no answer to Mr. Rodd's application, which was for the reservation, in his favour, of the land between high and low water-mark, and not above high water-mark.—G.W.W., 20/5/59.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Sydney, 21 April, 1859.

1. On the 31st of last month I purchased at a Government land sale a small island in Long Cove Bay, containing about 3 acres.

2. I am informed that the grant, when issued, will be in the usual form, unless specially ordered to the contrary.

3. I consider that in purchasing the whole island I have a right to its appurtenances and privileges, such as the land betwixt high and low water mark, oysters, seaweed, &c.—in short, to make it clear that no person could even land on the place without my permission.

4. The island is all but a barren rock—in fact, a second Pinchgut—quite valueless to any person, and regarded by me as a picturesque object only; therefore, unless I could obtain a grant of these privileges, I should not complete my contract.

5. As I have to pay the balance of purchase on the 30th, I should esteem it a favour to have a reply before that, or if there is not time to consider the matter or test the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, I would pay the amount in full, subject to its being returned to me in case my request is not granted.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

The Hon. John Robertson.

No. 9.

D. Ramsay, Esq., to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Petersham Post Office, 1 December, 1865.

I request you will be good enough to bring to auction sale Jack's Island, in the Long Cove, Parramatta River, opposite Austenham, my residence, formerly belonging to Captain Perry.

I am under the impression that it was once bought, and that the purchaser forfeited the deposit.

I have, &c.,

DAVID RAMSAY]

No. 10.

Office Memorandum.

Recommending revocation of reserve, island at entrance of Long and Iron Cove Bays.

21 July, 1866.

RECOMMENDED to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands that the island, containing 3 roods and 20 perches, situated near the entrance to Long Cove and Iron Cove Bays, Port Jackson, county of Cumberland, reserved from sale until surveyed by notice, 17th April, 1862, not being required for public purposes, the reservation be revoked and the island brought forward for auction sale.

W.E.D.

The Under Secretary for Lands,—Very urgent. Submitted, 31.

No. 71.

No. 11.

Minute Paper for The Executive Council.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 2 August, 1866.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that authority be given for the revocation of the temporary reservation from sale of the within described island, near the entrance to Long and Iron Cove Bays, under the 6th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

The Clerk of the Council.—M.F., B.C., 3/8/66. Urgent. Withdrawn for the consideration of the Executive Council, at the request of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 6/8/66. A notice withdrawing the land from sale will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette*. Papers now returned to Surveyor-General in order that the auctioneer may be so informed.—M.F., B.C., 6/8/66. Urgent. Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, 6/8/66.

No. 11½.

Gazette Notice.

WITHDRAWAL OF LAND FROM SALE.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 August, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the portion of land, hereunder described, advertised in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th ultimo (No. 133) for sale at the office of Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street, Sydney, on the 9th instant, has been withdrawn from sale, viz.:—Lot A, 3 acres 20 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of Concord, being an island near the entrance to Iron Cove and Long Cove, Port Jackson, about a quarter of a mile north-easterly from Iron Cove Point.

J. BOWIE WILSON.

No. 12.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 February, 1869.

About eight years since, I bought the island in Iron Cove Bay, and paid to your office deposit of £17, or thereabouts.

I am trying to get this returned, as it was no fault of mine that I did not complete the purchase.

I have now to beg the favour of your informing me the exact amount I paid, and when.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

Will the Under Secretary for Lands be good enough to favour me with the date of the sale of the island in question.—J.T. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., 15/2/69. Sale at Sydney, 31st March, 1859. Special country lot No. 1.—G.J.A. (for the Under Secretary), Department of Lands, B.C., 18/2/69.

Mr. B. C. Rodd became the purchaser of lot 1, containing 3 roods 20 perches, at £170. A deposit of £17 was paid. Mr. Rodd failed to complete the purchase, and thus forfeited the deposit. It is believed that Mr. Rodd, some time after the sale, had a correspondence with the Lands Department. This application is now referred to that Department. The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 19/2/69.—J.T. (for Under Secretary, Lands), 20/2/69. Inform Mr. Rodd.—W.F., 26/2/69.

No. 13.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, 11 February, 1869.

Some time in the year 1860, or thereabouts, I purchased at a Government sale the island in Iron Cove Bay, Five Dock, opposite my residence, and paid the deposit of £17.

2. Before the time of completion, one month from sale, I wrote to your office to know if the above island would be granted to me, and not on the old grant terms, viz., reservation of water frontage.

3. Awaiting the reply the time expired for completion, and I was told at the Treasury that my purchase was forfeited.

4. Since then the Government advertised the island for sale which was withdrawn, and I wrote to Mr. Wilson, the late Secretary, on the subject.

5. My only object in purchasing was to preserve a picturesque island in the bay. I saved it wholly from destruction by ballast men. It is otherwise valueless. There is not 20 rods of earth upon it, and no water.

6. I have, therefore, to request the Minister's consideration either to let me take the island by appraisal, or return me my deposit as it was no fault of mine that I did not complete at the time, as I then had plenty of money to fritter away, and now the sum of £17 odd would be useful.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

Letters and correspondence.—Fitzpatrick, Esq. Papers relating to purchase of island in Farm Cove Bay by Mr. B. C. Rodd in 1859.—W.F., February, 1869. Forfeiture may be cancelled, and deposit taken as part payment being held in suspense in the meantime.—W.F., 27/2/69.

[Enclosure.]

THESE papers relate to an island at Long Cove, which was offered for sale at Sydney on the 31st March, 1859, as a special country lot, No. 1, and purchased by Mr. Rodd, but he failing to complete the purchase, the deposit of £17 paid by him was forfeited. It

It appears, by letter of Mr. Rodd, dated 21st April, 1859 (*vide* 59-3,971 herewith), that he wrote to the Minister for Lands requesting to know if the land would be granted to him between high and low water mark, instead of the usual reservation of 100 feet of high-water mark, but no answer appears to have been sent to Mr. Rodd, and after waiting some time, as he alleges, he tendered the balance of the purchase money at the Treasury, but it was refused, as the time for payment had lapsed.

Since forfeiture the island was reserved from sale.

On 1st December, 1865, Mr. David Ramsay applied to have the land re-offered at auction, and the Surveyor-General recommended (*vide* 65-21,200 herewith) that the reservation from sale be revoked, which was approved by the Executive Council, and the land was advertised for sale on the 9th August, 1866, but withdrawn because the revocation of reservation from sale had not been advertised in *Gazette*.

The land having been withdrawn for the above reason, it should have gone on for sale at some subsequent period, but it appears that such action was never taken.

Mr. Rodd now wishes to have his deposit refunded or allowed to purchase the land. As it is against the law to refund forfeited deposits on auction sales, the island may perhaps be re-offered at auction, when Mr. Rodd can purchase it if he wishes to do so.

This matter having been submitted to the Cabinet, they are of opinion that the remission asked for by Mr. Rodd ought not to be recommended. Inform.—W.F., 16/3/69. Is the land to be advertised for sale, as requested by Mr. Rodd, in the event of the deposit not being refunded?—W.W.S., 17/3/69. At present answer his first inquiry. B. C. Rodd, 23/3/69.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Lands to B. C. Rodd, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 March, 1869.

With reference to your letter of the 5th ultimo respecting the refund of a forfeited deposit of £17 paid by you at a land sale held at Sydney on the 31st March, 1859, I am directed to inform you that the matter having been under the consideration of the Government, it has been decided that your application cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK.

No. 15.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

132, Pitt-street, Sydney, 8 May, 1869.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd March last, No. 69-1,452 (alienation), refusing to accede to my request to refund the £17 paid for deposit on island in Iron Cove Bay.

1. No reason having been given for refusal, I am at a loss to understand upon what grounds you have acted.

2. Venturing to suppose my case has been misunderstood, I solicit your reconsideration.

3. I will try to be explicit. The point I take in law, equity, and practice of the profession is this: In all conditions of sale by auction of land in Sydney there is always a clause that the contract shall be completed usually in fourteen days, and upon demand of abstract, or making inquiries as to measurements or locality, or any other inquiry, the time is in abeyance and does not again commence until all inquiries answered.

4. Now, by the conditions under which I purchased the island, was that I had to pay the deposit down and complete in thirty days.

5. About this time the question of measurements and reservations on grants was talked of. About twenty days after the purchase (I can account for the delay), I applied by letter to know in what form the grant would be issued to me, and to that letter I have not had any reply to this day. I believe it was intended that that letter should be answered, but through some mistake or oversight it was omitted.

6. Should you decline to reconsider the matter, may I beg you to refer it to the Attorney-General for his opinion, or allow me to sue the Government in the District Court, not pleading the statute of limitation, or allow me the deposit if the island is sold again, or allow me to complete the purchase.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

Cabinet to sue. I recommend Mr. Rodd be allowed to sue the Government as he requests in this letter; but the question of what line of defence would be adopted on behalf of the Crown in such case is a matter for the Crown Law Officers.—W.F., 17/6/69.

B. C. Rodd.—7/69. For Crown Solicitor, B.C., 9-10/7/69.

No. 16.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

(No. 69-664A.)

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 12 July, 1869.

I have the honor to inform you that I have laid before Mr. Solicitor-General Josephson the accompanying papers, received by me from your Department, relative to an application of Mr. Rodd for a refund of a deposit paid by him on the purchase of an island in Iron Cove Bay, and that Mr. Solicitor-General wishes to see the conditions under which the island was sold to Mr. Rodd. If you will return the papers, accompanied by the conditions, I will lay them before Mr. Solicitor-General.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Copy of articles and conditions of sale are enclosed herewith.—M.F., B.C., 4-5/8/69. Crown Solicitor. To be returned.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

No. 2, 1869.

LAND SALE LIST.

ARTICLES and conditions of sale held by public auction, at Sydney, on the 31st day of March, 1859, commencing at 11 o'clock, under the direction of the Treasurer, at that place (acting for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen) of the following portions of land advertised by His Excellency the Governor-General's proclamation dated the 21st day of February, 1859, in conformity with existing regulations, of which those more particularly necessary to be noticed are as follows, viz. :—

- 1st. Each lot will be put up for sale at the price stated in the proclamation, and the bidder of that sum, or the highest bidder above it, will be declared the purchaser, provided he shall immediately pay down a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money, and sign the Sale List, thereby binding himself to the observance of all the conditions of sale.
- 2nd. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid at the Treasury within one calendar month from this date, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the land again open for sale.
- 3rd. Immediately after the biddings on each lot are concluded, and before another lot is put up, the name of the purchaser will be entered by the auctioneer in the Sale List. If previous to such entry any question or dispute arise between the seller and bidders, or amongst the bidders themselves, the lot in question shall be put up again. Subsequently to such entry no dispute whatever can be admitted.
- 4th. Deeds of grant will be completed and issued in each case as soon as practicable after payment in full of the purchase money; and will be delivered to the grantees by the Surveyor-General on payment of the regulated fee named in the proclamation, which will be required to be paid on completion of the purchase. Each lot will be granted to the purchaser by deed poll, under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General and the great seal of the Colony, to be held in free and common soccage, subject to the payment of a quit rent of one pepper-corn yearly, if demanded, and subject to such other reservations as may be deemed expedient for the public benefit.
- 5th. If the officer holding the sale, or other person acting on behalf of the Government, shall have reason to believe that any lot will not obtain its fair value, or shall otherwise have just cause to withdraw the same from the sale, he shall have full power to do so at any time previously to its being actually sold.
- 6th. Persons having affixed their signatures to the Sale List, in token of their having become purchasers (or agents for purchasers) of the lots to which their signatures are respectively so affixed will be held to have previously obtained all necessary information, and not to be entitled to allege ignorance or any other cause for their not fulfilling all and every obligation incumbent upon them by these articles and conditions.

Declaration.

We, whose signatures are attached to the lots respectively purchased by us, do hereby acknowledge that we are the purchasers (or agents for purchasers) of the same; and we do each of us severally for ourselves (or on behalf our constituents) undertake to make payment to the officer appointed to receive the same, of the remainder of the purchase money of the said lots respectively, within one calendar month from the date of these presents, and to fulfil all and each of the foregoing articles and conditions; and failing our doing so we do further acknowledge that we thereby forfeit all and every claim to the said lot or lots, and to the deposit of 10 per cent. of the price thereof which we have paid. In witness whereof we have, on the day and year above written, severally signed our names against the descriptions of each lot respectively purchased by us.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary for Lands to B. C. Rodd, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 July, 1869.

Referring to your letter of the 8th May last, respecting the deposit paid on your purchase of an island at Long Cove, which was forfeited in consequence of your failing to complete the purchase, I am directed to inform you that your request therein made, to be allowed to sue the Government in the District Court in connection with this matter, has been granted.

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK.

No. 18.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 16 August, 1869.

I have the honor to return to you herewith the papers received by me from your Department relative to Mr. Rodd's application for the refund of a deposit paid by him on the purchase of an island in Iron Cove Bay, and to state that I have laid them before Mr. Solicitor-General Josephson, who has been pleased to write an opinion on the matter, a copy of which I send you on the annexed half sheet.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Inform accordingly.—W.F., 20/8/69.

B.C. Rodd, 4/9/69.

[Enclosure.]

HAVING perused the papers submitted to me and read the conditions of sale, I cannot see that Mr. Rodd has made out any case whereby the Government can be justified in repaying to him the deposit money paid on the island being knocked down to him.

Mr. Rodd, after the sale, made some inquiries from the Minister for Lands as to whether the land between high and low water mark would be granted to him, and failing to get a speedy reply, he did not pay the balance of purchase money, according to the conditions of sale, and thereby he forfeited his deposit money paid at the time of sale, one of such conditions being that the balance of purchase money should be paid at the Treasury within one month from the day of sale.

J. F. JOSEPHSON,

Solicitor-General.

16th August, 1869.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary for Lands to B. C. Rodd, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 September, 1869.

With reference to your letter of the 8th May last, applying for leave to sue the Government for the refund of the deposit paid by you for the purchase of a small island, situated in Iron Cove Bay, I am directed to inform you that, for the reasons stated in the enclosed copy of an opinion given by the Honorable the Solicitor-General, the Secretary for Lands cannot recommend compliance with your request.

I have, &c.,

M. FITZPATRICK.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Attorney-General's Opinion *re* Return of Deposit to E. C. Rodd.

HAVING perused the papers submitted to me and read the conditions of sale, I cannot see that Mr. Rodd has made out any case whereby the Government can be justified in repaying to him the deposit money paid on the island being knocked down to him.

Mr. Rodd, after the sale, made some inquiries from the Minister for Lands as to whether land between high and low water mark would be granted to him, and, failing to get a speedy reply, he did not pay the balance of purchase money according to the conditions of sale, and thereby he forfeited his deposit money paid at the time of the sale, one of such conditions being that the balance of purchase money should be paid at the Treasury within one month from the day of sale.

16th August, 1869.

J. F. JOSEPHSON,
Solicitor-General.

No. 20.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, 15 May, 1878.

I have been informed by a person, whom I am disposed to credit, that the island in Iron Cove Bay, Five Dock, known as Rodd's Island (no name heretofore), and situated between my house and Callan Park, Balmain, has been applied for to rent, for the purpose of taking ballast. Should this report be true, I respectfully enter my protest against the same, because I consider the island mine.

2. The island is a picturesque object from my residence, and I have at all times tried to preserve the same. It has no other value in my eyes.

3. A few years since some men took possession and commenced blowing up the rocks for ballast. I represented the trespass to Captain Perry, who was then Deputy Surveyor-General, and he at once had them removed. After this, my neighbours put on some goats, and they all but consumed every vestige of a shrub. This I represented to the Government, and they were removed.

4. About the beginning of the year 1859 or 1860 the island was put up for sale by the Government, and I attended and became the purchaser for £170, and paid the deposit of £17. The conditions, I presume, were that the balance should be paid in a month.

5. A report got about at this time that the Government were looking up and selling the reserve mentioned in grants bounded by the water. Now, as the island only contained about three quarter's of an acre, I wrote to the Minister for Lands at the time to know if any reserve would be made of the water frontage, also the form and conditions of grant. This I sent directly after the sale, and I know for certain the Minister received it. From that day to this I never received any answer, and I happen to know there was not any sent.

6. When the day came for the balance to be paid I attended at the Treasury, and tendered the balance (this is admitted), and asked for my grant, and was told it was not ready. I asked if it would be of a special or usual form, and could get no answer for certain, but was told it would be in the usual form.

7. I repeatedly applied for the grant, and was told that as I had not complied with the conditions of sale in paying the balance within the time, the sale was cancelled, and the deposit forfeited.

8. Thinking there was not a possibility of obtaining the grant without an equity suit, I applied for a return of my deposit. This was refused, but I was informed at the same time that if I made another purchase of land the deposit should go in part payment.

9. I then applied for leave to sue the Government (Mr. Foster being then Minister for Lands), or to take the Attorney-General's opinion as to the forfeiture. Permission was granted, and just after I had placed the matter in the Court, I received a notification that the consent had been withdrawn. The Solicitor-General, upon an *ex parte* case, had given an opinion against me. For special reasons of my own, I would not then refer the question to the Solicitor-General.

10. Some time, just before or after this, the island was again put up for sale, as I believe at the instance of Mr. David Ramsay. My attention being called to the same I at once wrote to the Minister for Lands, Dr. Wilson, claiming the island, and stating my reason for doing so, when he caused it to be withdrawn from sale.

11. The ground I take is that according to law, when the conditions of sale state that a certain thing is to be done within a certain time, that time does not begin to run until the requisitions are answered, as in this case. Now, had I received an answer to my letter or requisition that the whole island would be granted, I should have paid the balance, and then there would not have been any trouble about it.

12. It may be asked why I have allowed the question to remain over so long. To give all my reasons would occupy too much space. Suffice at present to say that I had appointments with Mr. Parkes and Mr. Sutherland, and tried several times to see yourself on the subject of taking charge of a petition to the Legislative Assembly, just after your first election at North Shore.

13. I have lost or mislaid my original documents, except the receipt for the deposit of £17, dated 31st March, 1859 (*copy herewith*). I write from memory, but am certain that I am substantially correct.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

Chief Officer of the Occupation Branch.—CHAS. A. BROWN (for the Under Secretary), B.C.,
28/5/78.

I have visited the island in question, but found no person on it. The soil has been removed apparently for the purpose of measuring the stone, but none has been taken away. The island is small and ornamental. It would not, I think, be advisable to allow stone to be quarried on it.—W. F. PIPEB,
Land Bailiff, 30/5/78.

No. 21.

No. 21.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Barnstaple Manor, 17 May, 1878.

Since writing the accompanying letter I have been informed by Mr. West, road contractor, and a neighbour of mine, that the men are now actually on the island quarrying, blasting, and removing the stone. I cannot bring myself to believe this.

If the Government are taking the stone they might take thousands of tons from my ground free of all charge sooner than see the island demolished—there is only three-quarters of an acre of it.

Yours, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

This complaint is probably in reference to employees or contractors under the Leichhardt Municipal Council, from which an application to lease the island. The application is under reference to the Surveyor-General (78-1,693, 16 April).—E. O'D., 29/5/78. Mr. Piper had better visit the island and take steps to prevent any trespass, if committed, being continued.—T.W.H., 29/5/78. See memo.—W.L.P., 30/5/78. To Surveyor-General for his information.—T.W.H., B.C., 29/5/78.

Police District of Sydney, 31 March, 1859.

RECEIVED from B. C. Rodd, of Five Dock, the sum of seventeen pounds, being the amount of the deposit on the sale of lot 1 of this day's sale. The purchase money of the above land amounts to £170, on which a deposit of 10 per cent. is now paid (£17), leaving a balance payable on 30th of April, 1859, £153. The deed fees amount to £1. This is sent in place of the original.—L. S. BRENNAN, Agent.

No. 22.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, 22 January, 1879.

About nine months since I addressed a letter to the Minister for Lands (Mr. Farnell) in reference to an island in Long Cove Bay (Five Dock) known as Rodd's Island.

This island I claim by purchase from the Government, and the full particulars are set out in the letter above alluded to, with the receipt for the deposit annexed.

I called and saw Mr. Farnell on the subject, but for some reason my letter had not been brought under his notice.

In the *Echo* of this day I observe that Sir George Innes is to move that this island (amongst others) may be dedicated to the public.

My object now is to beg you to look into the question and do what is just.

The letter above alluded to I last saw with a gentleman in one of the Branch Land Offices, a large corner house in Macquarie-place.

Sooner than have any trouble in the matter, I would waive my claim upon being paid back my deposit with interest, the island called Rodd's Island, and be perpetually dedicated to the use of the public, and remain,

Yours, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

Under Secretary.—Urgent. Let me have the papers in this case.—J.H., 23/1/79. Papers herewith obtained from Occupation Branch, Department of Mines.—W.W.S., 25/1/79. Surveyor-General. Has Mr. Rodd been hitherto recognised as the owner of this island; if not, what is intended to be done with it?—J.H., 3/2/79. Mr. Freeman.—P.F.A., 7/2/79.

The island in question was offered for sale at auction on 31st March, 1859, as "special country lot 1." Mr. Rodd was the highest bidder, and paid deposit, £17 (10 per cent.), and as the balance was not paid within the specified time the deposit was forfeited. The land was again offered for sale on 9th August, 1866, but withdrawn from sale and selection in view of protest from Mr. Rodd, who subsequently, in 1869, applied for a refund of deposit, and the Crown Solicitor (Papers, 69-9,693 Alienation) gave it as his opinion that "Mr. Rodd's" application cannot be complied with; therefore, hitherto Mr. Rodd has not been recognised as the owner of the island, which has recently been dedicated as a place of public recreation, to be called Rodd Island—W.F., 10/2/79. ROBT. D. FITZGERALD (for the Surveyor-General).

Under Secretary for Lands, B.C. For information.—W.W.C., 21/2/79. Especially Crown Solicitor's opinion. Approved.—J.H., 22/2/79. Mr. Freeman, 4/3/79. The Crown Solicitor's opinion is enclosed (*see* Papers, 69-9,693, Alienation).—W.F., 5/3/79. Auction Branch, Lands, B.C. Inform that in accordance with the Crown Solicitor's opinion his request cannot be complied with.—R.H.D., 14/3/79. B. C. Rodd informed accordingly, 20/3/79.

No. 23.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, 7 February, 1879.

On the 31st March, 1859, I attended a Government land sale and became the purchaser of the island in Long Cove Bay, known now as Rodd's Island, and paid the deposit, viz., £17; a copy of receipt enclosed.

About the time of the sale a rumour was rife that reserves of 1 chain wide to water frontages would be made.

I wrote directly to the then Minister for Lands, to know on what terms or form the grant would be issued. From that day to this I have never received any reply or answer; and as the island only contains three-quarters of an acre, if such a reserve had been made there would have been little or no land left in the centre.

582—B

On

On the 30th April, 1859, I attended at the Treasury and tendered the balance due—£153; but as I could not get the grant (although £1 was demanded for it) or any information about the terms and conditions, I came away.

About twelve months since came or went on to the island—nearly all rock—to get ballast. I immediately represented same to your office (see my application, a letter), and an officer was sent out and made them discontinue.

Now, as the Assembly has virtually deprived me of my claim to the island, by asking to have it dedicated to the public, to which I make no objection, I have now to ask for a return of my deposit, viz., £17, and interest on same at 5 per cent., amounting to £ , which I only think fair and reasonable.

I have, &c.

B. C. RODD.

P.S.—I may add that when there was a question about forfeiture of the deposit, Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was then Under Secretary, offered to give me credit for the deposit against any future land I might purchase; but I refused to give up my claim to the island.

No. 24.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, 21 February, 1879

Referring to the conversation I had with you this day, I now apply to have the deposit I paid of £17 returned, the Government having resumed the island as a perpetual Government reserve.

I may be permitted to observe that there would never have been any difficulty in this matter had I received any answer to my letter as to reserves in grant, and that opinion given by one of the Law Officers was not in accordance with the facts, he having assumed that a reply was given to that letter.

I never had any desire to possess the island; my wish was to preserve it.

Possibly in strict law I may have forfeited the deposit; but, as a matter of fairness and equity, I am entitled to a return of the deposit under the circumstances, and I venture to say, after forty-five years' practice, that if it were worth while a Court of Equity would decree me relief.

With this I send the receipt for deposit, also a letter from Mr. Perry, and also from Sir John Robertson. I blame him for all the bother and trouble there has been about this business.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

[Enclosures.]

Police District of Sydney, 31 March, 1859.

RECEIVED from B. C. Rodd, of Five Dock, the sum of £17, being the amount of deposit on the sale of lot 1 of this day's sale.

Note.—To be filled up by the Agent.

The purchase money of the above land amounts to	£170 0 0
On which a deposit of 10 per cent. is now paid	17 0 0
Leaving a balance payable on or before the 30th of April, 1859	£153 0 0
The deed fees amount to	£1 0 0

L. J. BRENNAND,
Agent.

Dear Rodd,

Reform Club, 5 February, 1859.

I duly received your letter on the subject of Rodd Island, and you rightly judge when you suggest that I did not know (or remember) anything about your interest in it.

I do not even now see how I can have been in the way of your purchasing it, unless the general land regulations framed by me, and prohibiting the sale of islands, was the cause.

You speak of a balance of money—or, at any rate, of money owing to you by the Government in connection with the island.

I presume that, if that be so, there will be no difficulty in getting it on application to the Lands Minister—
Mr. Hoskins.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

P.S.—If the money paid was a "deposit," there will be no necessity to apply to Parliament.
B. C. Rodd, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, 6 March, 1847.

I am much obliged to you for having mentioned the trespass on that valuable portion of Crown property, the island in Iron Cove, as it will oblige me to bring under the notice of the Government these trespasses generally; and I am glad, also, to find that there is one individual who can appreciate the beauty of the Cove so little known to the Sydney people. With respect to the proposal to purchase, I apprehend there may be a difficulty, as the upset price must necessarily be high to warrant the expense of survey, and you are aware that, except for pictorial or picnic purposes, the rock is of no value whatever, unless, as you observed, to carry away as ballast, and I believe it is a principle in political economy, that the worst land ought to be retained in the hands of Government—at least, so opines Adam Smith.

I have, &c.,

S. A. PERRY.

No. 25.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, 22 March, 1879.

I do myself the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th (evidently intended for the 20th) instant, referring to my claim for return of deposit of £17 paid on account of island.

I make no complaint at the decision you have arrived at, assuming it to be based upon the opinion given by Mr. Josephson, Solicitor-General, because I shall be able to show that that opinion is not correct upon the face of it, and I am confident a true and full state of the question was not submitted to him.

With this belief, I trust you will do me the justice to let me have a copy of the case, or sight thereof of the case, submitted to him for his opinion, also copy of that opinion, and also copy of letter I sent, asking for conditions upon which a grant would issue.

Assuming

Assuming the law to be against me, surely Government can deal out equities the same as other people. My case is not like one who has abandoned his purchase, or had not the means of completion.

The money question is, with me, a matter of perfect indifference, and as I feel that justice has not been done to me under all the circumstances, I trust I shall be able to induce you to alter your mind.

I felt all along that you would have decided in my favour, that* . . . abstained from intruding upon you again, which I had a desire to do, to point out a defect in the opinion, and also to impress upon you that Mr. Fitzpatrick offered me the deposit back. I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

It would appear that Mr. Rodd desires either to see or have copies of the papers. I presume there is no objection to his inspecting them or taking copies. We cannot, however, supply the latter.—C.O., 26/8/79.

Mr. Rodd can see the papers, or employ one of the clerks to copy them for him on usual conditions—W.W.S., 29/3/79. Inform, 31/3/79. B. C. Rodd informed, 17/4/79.

No. 26.

Mr. Surveyor Deering to The Surveyor-General.

General Survey.

Sir,

Sydney, 8th July, 1881.

In compliance with your general memorandum of instructions to me (Trigonometrical Branch) of 25th June, 1881, I have the honor to transmit herewith the above-mentioned traverse table.

There is but one trigonometrical station upon the island, and the survey is therefore dependent upon itself.

It will be observed, however, that the survey closes to 10 links of latitude and 49 links of departure, Boileau's Tables.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. DEERING.

No. 27.

Mr. Surveyor Deering to The Surveyor-General.

General Survey.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 July, 1881.

In compliance with your memorandum of instructions to me of the 25th June, 1881 (unnumbered), I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan and field-book of Rodd Island, Long Cove.

2. The island being small, and the details numerous, I have plotted the work to a scale of 50 links to 1 inch.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. DEERING.

Memo., Trigonometrical Branch,—Field-book herewith. Received, without memo. of instructions, field-book in Trigonometrical Branch.—T.F.F., 29/7/81. Plan in Trigonometrical Branch.—J.M.S., 29/7/81. Plan P. 116-574.

No. 28.

The Under Secretary for Lands to B. C. Rodd, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, 13 July, 1885.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that application must be made on the prescribed form (enclosed) for the area you wish to reclaim and purchase fronting Iron Cove Bay.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 29.

B. C. Rodd, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, 8 May, 1888.

The island in Long Cove Bay, Five Dock, known as Rodd's Island, I consider belongs to me legally and equitably. About thirty years since I bought the same at auction from the Government, and paid the deposit (£16 odd), for which I have receipt.

Within three months, according to conditions of sale, I called at the Treasury and tendered the balance of the purchase money and demanded the grant, which was refused.

Before the expiration of the three months, and just after the sale, I wrote to the Minister for Lands (then the present Sir John Robertson), to know if there would be a reservation of 66 feet all round the island; and, if so, it would take in all the island, to which letter I never had any reply. It was found ten months afterwards in one of Sir John's old hats at Clovelly—so Mr. Fitzpatrick told me; and so, from changes of Ministry, the question remained dormant. In meantime I took possession, and put rabbits and goats on same. The goats I removed, as they destroyed the shrubs, and also kept off ballast men from year 1842.

Some time afterwards Mr. David Ramsay applied to buy the island, when I entered a protest, and wrote and called upon Dr. Wilson, then Minister for Lands, and upon my representation the sale was withdrawn. After this a long correspondence ensued, when finally I attended on Mr. Hoskins, then Minister for Lands, and after a long conversation with him, and upon his recommendation, it was finally agreed that I should, in writing, absolutely renounce all claim to the island, and he, on his part, verbally agreed that the island hereafter was to be called Rodd's Island, and I should be paid or refunded the deposit with interest, and that the island should not be sold to any one. All this was done at the earnest request of Mr. Hoskins, and the place has ever since been known and called Rodd's Island.

I never had any desire to possess the freehold; all I wanted was to preserve the island as a picturesque object from my house.

I hope and trust, sir, you will personally look into the question, and do me justice.

Mr. Hoskins told me there would be no occasion to go to the Assembly for the refund. He could do it out of the Lands grant.

I have, &c.,

B. C. RODD.

What is the position of this matter now?—T.G., 12/5/88.

Mr. Rodd became the purchaser of this island at a sale by auction held in Sydney on the 31st March, 1859, paying a deposit of £17. He failed to pay the balance of purchase money within one month, as prescribed in the conditions of sale, consequently the deposit money became forfeited (see opinion of the Crown Solicitor on Alienation 69-9,693).—R.L., 9/6/88.

Mr. De Low,—Please see Minister's inquiry of the 12th. The case has long since been settled. It has been several times under review, but with the result that the Government, from time to time refused to recognise the claim set up. May be informed the case cannot be reopened.—R.H.D., 19/6/88.

Submitted.—F.H.W., S.F., C.O. Inform—T.G., 21/6/88. B. C. Rodd informed.—H.L.T., 27/6/88.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Lands to B. C. Rodd, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 27 June, 1888.

I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, respecting your alleged claim to Rodd Island, Long Cove, and to inform you that Mr. Garrett declines to re-open the case. The previous decisions that your claim cannot be recognised must, therefore, be adhered to.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 31.

Mr. J. de V. Lamb to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 April, 1890.

Herewith I have the honor to hand you copy* of minutes on meeting of the Board appointed to inquire into the best cure and drenches for worms in sheep, which was held yesterday, and have to request that Rodd Island, with all appliances and caretaker, may be placed at the disposal of the Board for carrying on these experiments in place of the Randwick Sheep Quarantine, for (say) fourteen days.

I have, &c.,

J. DE V. LAMB,

Chairman.

Submitted.—A.B., 18/4/90. The Under Secretary for Mines.

Submitted.—H.W., 21/4/90.

I shall be glad if my honorable colleague, the Minister for Lands, will grant this request.—S. SMITH, 21/4/90. The Under Secretary for Lands—A.B. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., 21/4/90.

At the present time but little use is being made of the establishment at Rodd Island, and assuming it to be suitable for the purpose, I see no objection to the island, together with the services of the caretaker, being placed at the disposal of the Department of Mines for the period named. Some restriction must, however, be placed on the use of the appliances, as many of the articles are of a costly nature, and were procured for a special purpose. Such of the appliances as are actually necessary might be made use of, and it should also be made conditional that no fires are to be lighted except in the places constructed for the purpose, and that the whole of the operations are conducted under the supervision of an officer, who should be responsible to the Minister for the exercise of proper precautions for the safety of the establishment.—H.C.T., 23/4/90. F.H.W.

May perhaps be approved under the conditions above mentioned, and for terms specified in Mr. Lamb's letter.—W.H., 23/4/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 23/4/90. Inform the Under Secretary for Mines and the caretaker.—H.C.T., 24/4/90. Under Secretary for Mines and caretaker, Rodd Island, informed, 23/4/90.

The period for which the use of the island was granted having expired, the Under Secretary for Mines may, perhaps, be asked whether the experiments have been brought to a conclusion.—H.C.T., 10/5/90. F.H.W., 12/5/90. Yes.—W.H., 12/5/90. The Under Secretary for Mines asked.—W.R.S., 14/5/90. No reply has been vouchsafed to the letter of 14th ultimo, but I notice by this day's *Sydney Morning Herald* that the experiments are still being continued.—H.C.T., 2/6/90. Reply now to hand (*vide* 90-736).—H.P.T., 3/6/90.

No. 32.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 April, 1890.

In acknowledging the receipt of your blank cover communication of the 21st instant, forwarding a letter from the Chairman of the Board appointed to inquire into the best cure and drenches for worms in sheep, applying for the use of Rodd Island, with all the appliances thereon, for a period of fourteen days, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that he approves of the island, together with the services of the caretaker, being placed at the disposal of your Department for the period named.

In addition, such of the appliances on the island as are actually necessary for the purposes of these experiments may be made use of, but it must be distinctly understood that no fires are to be lighted except in the places constructed for the purpose, and that the whole of the operations are to be conducted under the supervision of some officer responsible to the Minister for the exercise of proper precautions for the safety of the establishment.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(*Per* W. H. CAPPER).

No. 33.

13

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 May, 1890.
 With reference to my letter of the 24th ultimo, I have now the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the experiments at Rodd Island have been brought to a conclusion, the period for which the island was placed at the disposal of your Department having expired.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
 Under Secretary
 (Per F. H. WILSON).

No. 34.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 30 May, 1890.
 I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 14th instant, that the experiments at Rodd Island have not yet terminated, and to request permission to use the island until they are brought to a conclusion.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,
 Under Secretary.

I think it would be as well to place some limit upon the time during which the island is to be used for this purpose, and would suggest that the request be granted upon the understanding that a further application shall be made in the event of the experiments not being brought to a conclusion by the end of the present month.—H.C.T., 3/6/90.

T.H.W. (for the Under Secretary), 3/6/90. Approved.—J.N.B., 6/6/90. Under Secretary for Mines informed.—W.R.C., 11/6/90.

No. 35.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, 11 June, 1890.
 In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting permission to use Rodd Island until the experiments are brought to a conclusion, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that the request is granted, upon the understanding that a further application shall be made in the event of the experiments not being concluded by the end of the present month.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM HOUSTON,
 Under Secretary
 (Per F. H. WILSON).

No. 36.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 27 June, 1890.
 With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the experiments at Rodd Island are for the present at an end, but should they be again renewed, fresh application will be made for the accommodation which has been kindly given.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,
 Under Secretary.

Submitted.—H.C.T., 3/7/90. F.H.W. (for the Under Secretary), 4/7/90. Seen.—J.N.B. 7/7/90.

No. 37.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 4 November, 1890.
 In order that this Department may be in a position to properly carry out the experiments to be made from time to time in regard to diseases in stock, it is necessary that a laboratory should be provided, and as Rodd Island is not likely to be required again in connection with experiments for the destruction of rabbits, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to request that you will be good enough to ask the Secretary for Lands to cause it to be handed over to this Department as it now stands, with buildings and other appointments.

I have, &c.,

GERARD E. HERRING,
 Assistant Under Secretary.

Mr. Taylor.—W.H., 5/11/90.

This letter has been written without a proper knowledge of the circumstances existing, as it is not at all unlikely that Rodd Island may at any moment be required, in order that experiments may be carried out, having for their object the extermination of the rabbit pest by the means of disease, and while such continues to be the case, I do not think it would be wise for this Department to part with the control of the island. At the present time there is before the Department an application which may result in the island being put to the use stated, and only this morning an analytical chemist called upon me making inquiries with a similar object, whilst almost every foreign mail brings letters from correspondents who

hope

hope to bring about the desired result in the manner stated, and until such time as the rabbit question has been settled in some satisfactory manner this Department should, in my opinion, retain possession of the establishment upon which it has spent so much money, as should the necessity arise some difficulty will be experienced in securing the use of a suitable place upon which to conduct operations. However, there can be no objection to the Department of Mines being permitted (as was previously done), upon application to make use of the establishment, to carry out the experiments to be made from time to time, and it may not be out of place to point out here that even now the island is being used in the interests of stock-owners without inconvenience, arising from the circumstance that the property is not vested in the Department before-mentioned.—H.C.T., 5/11/90. F.H.W., 6/11/90.

The suggestion contained in the latter part of Mr. Taylor's memo. is submitted for approval; the question of transferring the Rodd Island Laboratory might, however, perhaps stand over for the present.—W.H., 6/11/90. Submitted.

Approved.—J.N.B., 7/11/90. Informed.—W.R.S., 13/11/90.

No. 38.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 November, 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, requesting that Rodd Island, as it now stands, with buildings and other appointments, may be handed over to the Department of Mines, in order that it may be in a position to properly carry out the experiments to be made from time to time in regard to diseases in stock, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that, while the rabbit question continues in its present unsettled state, this Department is not prepared to relinquish its control of the island, but the temporary use of the establishment for the purpose of carrying out necessary experiments, will from time to time be granted upon application, provided that the granting of such permission would not interfere with any operations conducted in the interests of this Department, and that the provisions of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act are fully complied with.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per F. H. WILSON).

No. 39.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 14 November, 1890.

I am directed by the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant respecting the use of Rodd Island, and to request that you will be good enough to ask the Secretary for Lands to allow this Department the use of Rodd Island for a period of six months, so that M. Loir may be able to conduct his experiments in regard to diseases in stock without interference.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

The request herein made is not in accordance with the intimation contained in the Under Secretary's letter of the 13th instant, and the necessity for complying with it is not apparent, seeing that Mons. Loir is at present in occupation of the island, and has been so for upwards of four months without interference, carrying on operations in connection with diseases in stock, and no inconvenience has arisen, from the fact that the authority for him to do so emanated from this Department and not from the Department of Mines. Considering the conveniences which exist at the island, the exclusive use of it should not, it is thought, be granted to any private individual for such a lengthy period, especially as similar applications are likely to be made shortly by gentlemen who are entitled to the same amount of consideration as has been shown to Mons. Loir. In addition, past experience has shown that this Department should be acquainted with the nature of all experiments to be carried out on the island, in order that it may be seen that the provisions of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act are complied with, a course which will not be attended with so much difficulty whilst this Department retains control of the establishment.—H.C.T., 17/11/90.

The letter of the 13th instant (copy enclosed) appears sufficiently explicit, and while this Department retains possession of the island, laboratory, &c., some definite information should be afforded as to the nature of the experiments to be carried on and their bearing on the public interest. There is no objection to granting permission to use the island, buildings, &c., to Mons. Loir, assuming that the experiments contemplated are for the benefit of the public. If, in the nature of a private or partially private venture, it might be necessary to make some special arrangements. This letter, however, apparently conveys that the Department of Mines wishes Mons. Loir to conduct some experiments with regard to diseases in the stock of the Colony. That being so, there would not be any objection to granting the permission, but the purpose should be definitely stated, and it should further be explained what is meant by the concluding words of the letter, as Mons. Loir is already in occupation of the island, and has been so for some time.—W.H., 17/11/90.

It is not within the knowledge of this Department that Mons. Loir has met with any obstruction or interference in the conduct of his experiments during the past few months. The improvements and laboratory at Rodd Island have been provided at great cost, and, whilst it is desirable that the island with the appliances provided should be profitably utilised in the interests of the Colony, I cannot consent to a complete transfer to Mons. Loir without further information. If the Minister for Mines will fully explain the purposes for which the island and laboratory are required, and will indemnify this Department, and such explanation is satisfactory, I can see no objection to granting the Mines Department the use of the island for a specified period to assist in conducting experiments in connection with the Stock Branch of the Department.—J.N.B., 20/11/90.

The Under Secretary for Mines.—W.R.S., 20/11/90.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 13 November, 1890.
 With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, requesting that Rodd Island as it now stands, with buildings and other appointments, may be handed over to the Department of Mines, in order that it may be in a position to properly carry out the experiments to be made from time to time in regard to diseases in stock, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that while the rabbit question continues in its present unsettled state this Department is not prepared to relinquish its control of the island, but the temporary use of the establishment for the purpose of carrying out necessary experiments will from time to time be granted upon application, provided that the granting of such permission would not interfere with any operations conducted in the interests of this Department and that the provisions of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act are fully complied with.

I have, &c.,
 WM. HOUSTON,
 Under Secretary
 (per F. H. WILSON).

The Under Secretary for Mines, Sydney.

No. 40.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 24 November, 1890.
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and in reply beg to refer you to my communication of the 5th instant, from which it will be seen that the work proposed to be done by Mons. Loir—the identification of the microbe of pleuro-pneumonia—is only a portion of that contemplated in asking for the transference of Rodd Island to this Department, and as Mr. Secretary Smith is satisfied that this work will not only be for the interest of the stock-owners in this Colony but throughout Australia, he is prepared, if the island is handed over for six months, to indemnify your Department for any loss which may arise through its occupancy by this Department.

I may add that Dr. Manning, the health officer, has asked Mons. Loir to make investigations in regard to tuberculosis, in which he will be assisted by Mr. Government Veterinarian Stanley, and that Mons. Loir is willing to undertake this work also if the use of the laboratory on Rodd Island can be obtained.

I have, &c.,
 HARRIE WOOD,
 Under Secretary.

No. 41.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 27 November, 1890.
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, on the subject of your request to be allowed to use the establishment of Rodd Island for a period of six months, and in view of the explanation furnished in respect of the purposes for which it is required, and of the undertaking to indemnify this Department for any loss that may arise through its occupation, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Lands has approved of the use of the establishment being granted to the Department of Mines for the period above-mentioned, in order that certain experiments may be carried out in the interest of the Stock Branch of that Department. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that the provisions of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act must be duly observed, and that the establishment shall be available to this Department if it should at any time be required in connection with the suppression of the rabbit pest.

I have further to point out that the expense of maintaining the island during the period specified must be borne by the Mines Department.

I have, &c.,
 WM. HOUSTON,
 Under Secretary.

No. 42.

Office Memorandum.

Respecting the use of the experimental station at Rodd Island by the Department of Mines or Mons. Loir. IRRESPECTIVE of the statement herein contained, I am given to understand by Mons. Loir that the island is principally required in order that he may be able to carry out experiments, in the interest of the Queensland Government, without being compelled to visit Brisbane to enter upon his duties; and if Mons. Loir's convenience in this respect is to be studied, I see no reason why he should not be required to pay this Department the amount of the caretaker's wages during the period he may be in occupation. It is also pointed out that the work he is to be engaged upon is of such a character as can only be performed under the conditions contained in the Animals Infectious Diseases Act, the administration of which is vested in the Minister for Lands, and so far as Mons. Loir is concerned, the whole matter could be more readily dealt with providing he consults with this Department direct instead of through the Department of Mines.

In the event of the explanation supplied being considered satisfactory, and it is decided to grant the use of the island to either the Department of Mines or Mons. Loir, which will practically be the same thing, it should, in my opinion, be upon the distinct understanding that every care is taken to comply with the requirements of the Act before quoted, and that the occupancy must terminate in the event of the establishment being required at any time in the interests of the owners of rabbit-infested country, who are being debited with the cost of it, and in this particular it may be mentioned that a suggestion by Dr. Belgrave, that trials be made on Rodd Island with a view of ascertaining whether the destruction of rabbits cannot be brought about by the use of the "Bacillus Pyocareus," yet remain to be considered.

The letter of the 5th instant referred to has not yet reached this Department.

H.C.T., 25/11/90.
 F.H.W., 26/11/90.
 Urgent.

Urgent. Submitted in view of previous decision on 90-1,165 herewith.—W.H., 26/11/90.
 The Department of Mines may be permitted to use Rodd Island for six months, subject to the conditions specified in my minute 20/11/90, and with a due regard to a compliance with the provisions of the Animals Infectious Diseases Act. It is of course understood that the island and laboratory shall be available to this Department at any time it may be required for experimental purposes in connection with the suppression of the rabbit pest. The expense of maintaining the island during the time specified to be borne by the Mines Department.—J.N.B., 27/11/90. Informed.—W.R.S., 27/11/90.

No. 43.

The Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 1 December, 1890.
 I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, stating the terms upon which you are prepared to allow the use of Rodd Island for six months, in order that experiments in the interest of the Stock Branch in diseases in stock may be carried out, and to state that this Department is prepared to accept the use of the island for the period and on the terms stated by you, and would feel obliged by you naming an early day for handing over the premises, plant, and other articles to Mr. Government Veterinarian Stanley, in whose charge the island will be placed, on behalf of this Department.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

With the approval of the Under Secretary, I propose visiting the island on Monday next, in company with the Government Veterinarian, in order that the plant, &c., may be handed over as desired.—H.C.T., 5/12/90.

F.H.W., 6/12/90. Approved.—W.H., 8/12/90.

On the 8th December Mr. Stanley visited the island, in company with the Government Veterinarian, and the establishment, together with the articles mentioned in the inventory with papers 90-938 were duly handed over to him as the officer representing the Under Secretary for Mines.—H.P.F., 9/12/90.

No. 44.

Office Memorandum.

I AM informed that the Colonial Secretary has approved of Rodd Island being dedicated as a reserve for recreation, and that the Department of Mines has received instructions to vacate the place forthwith, in order that steps may be taken to beautify it.

Submitted as to whether any action should be taken by this Department to obtain possession of the household furniture and other effects now on the island, the use of which was temporarily granted to the Department of Mines.

H.C.T., 18/4/91.

F.H.W., 20/4/91. Is there any official communication on this subject?—W.H., 21/4/91. Cannot trace.—J.F.W., 21/4/91.

Rodd Island is already a dedicated recreation reserve, and has been so for the past twelve years, having been dedicated 16th April, 1879, under section 5 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. No trustees have been appointed.—J.O'D., 21/4/91.

The Under Secretary.—R.H.D., 22/4/91. The Colonial Secretary's office should probably be communicated with in reference to this matter. Submitted.—W.H., 24/4/91. Submission approved.—J.N.B., 24/4/91. The Principal Under Secretary, with reference to proposed dedication.—W.R.S., 28/4/91.

No. 45.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 28 April, 1891.
 It having been brought under the notice of this Department that the Stock Branch of the Department of Mines will be required to vacate the experimental establishment at Rodd Island at an early date, in order that the island may be resumed for the purposes of a recreation reserve, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to request that you will be so good as to ask his honorable colleague, the Colonial Secretary, whether it is in contemplation to give effect to the instrument of dedication, dated the 16th April, 1879, and to resume the island, with a view to its improvement and conversion into a place of resort for the public.

In this connection I desire to point out that a substantial building, provided with a well equipped laboratory, and all necessary apparatus and appliances for the conduct of experiments and investigations, requiring an isolated position for their prosecution, has been erected upon the island at a cost of some thousands of pounds to the Government; and as the establishment has been almost continuously availed of up to the present time, first in connection with the labours of the Royal Commission of inquiry into schemes for the extermination of rabbits in Australasia, and subsequently by the Stock Branch of the Department of Mines for the purposes of carrying out certain researches relating to the cure and prevention of diseases among stock, it might perhaps be a matter for future consideration whether, in view of the great difficulty which in the first instance was experienced in obtaining so suitable a site, of the expense and loss which the removal of the institution to another locality would entail, and of the facilities which it at present offers as a bacteriological station for the study of the communicable diseases of animals, some steps should not be taken to temporarily postpone, if not to relinquish entirely, the project to resume the island for the purposes of a recreation reserve.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary.

No. 46.

No. 46.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 20 May, 1891.

Referring to your letter of the 27th November last, granting the use of the establishment at Rodd Island for a period of six months, I am now directed by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to inform you that the experiments being carried out are not yet complete, and to request that you will be good enough to ask the Secretary for Lands to grant the use of the island for a further period of six months from the 8th proximo.

I have, &c.,

GERARD E. HERRING,

Assistant Under Secretary.

The use of the establishment is not at present required by this Department, and providing it will not interfere with any arrangements being made by the Colonial Secretary to beautify the island and make it available as a place of resort for the people, there does not appear to be any objection to the Department of Mines continuing in occupation for a further period of six months, subject to the conditions previously decided upon.—H.C.T., 26/5/91. F.H.W., 27/5/91. Submitted for approval.—H.C., 27/5/91. Approved.—J.N.B., 28/5/91. Under Secretary for Mines informed.—W.R.S., 1/6/91.

No. 47.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 1 June, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, requesting that the use of the establishment at Rodd Island may be granted to your Department for a further period of six months from the 8th instant; and with reference thereto, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to request that you will be so good as to inform the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture that no objection exists to the term of the occupation of the island being extended to the 8th December next, subject to the conditions specified in my letter of the 27th of November last, and provided that such occupation does not interfere with any arrangements that are being made by the Colonial Secretary to beautify the island, and make it available as a resort for the public.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per F. H. WILSON).

No. 48.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 July, 1891.

With reference to your letters of the 3rd ultimo and 4th instant, stating that it is contemplated to renew experiments on Rodd Island, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that if the experiments have ceased the island should be handed back to this Department; but whether such is the case or not, and before the use of it can be granted for a further term, it will be necessary for you to state definitely what experiments are to be renewed, and when they are to be commenced.

In addition, it will also be necessary for this Department to be informed for what further period the occupancy of the island may be required.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary

(Per F. H. WILSON).

No. 49.

E. Darnley, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 10 September, 1891.

I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly furnish me with the information asked for in the following questions:—

1. Is it not a fact that horse-racing, cricket, football, rifle shooting, &c., and other land sports have been encouraged by the Government by means of the appointment of reserves for such sports?
2. What similar encouragement has been given to the aquatic sports of rowing and sailing?
3. Have there been any applications (if so, by whom and when), for the use of Rodd Island, Long Cove, in the interests of aquatics?
4. Is there any reason against the granting of Rodd Island, Long Cove, as an aquatic reserve under the control of proper trustees?
5. Is there any reason against the granting of Clark Island as a like reserve under similar control?

I have, &c.,

E. DARNLEY.

No application can be traced for the use of Rodd Island in the interests of aquatics. The island is at present used for experiments in the cures of stock diseases. An application has been made for Clark Island which is being dealt with on other papers.—J.O'D., 24/9/91.

Submitted. As to answering these questions.—R.H.D., 25/9/91. F.H.W., 25/9/91.

Mr. Darnley, M.P., may be informed that limited areas of vacant and unused Crown land have been set apart from time to time for various purposes of public recreation, subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts in force for the time being. No application has been received for the use of Rodd Island in the interests of aquatics, and there are reasons why this island and Clark Island should not be appropriated for such purposes.—W.H., 25/9/91.

Approved.—J.N.B., 29/9/91. Mr. Darnley, M.P., informed.—2/10/91.

No. 50.

The Under Secretary for Lands to E. Darnley, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 2 October, 1891.

With further reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, making certain inquiries as to the setting apart of reserves for recreation purposes, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that limited areas of vacant and unused Crown land have been set apart from time to time for various purposes of public recreation, subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts in force for the time being.

I have to add that no application has been received for the use of Rodd Island in the interests of aquatics, and there are reasons why this island and Clark Island should not be appropriated for such purposes.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary.

No. 51.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 November, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting that the Department of Mines may be allowed the use of Rodd Island for a period of six months, so that Mons. Loir may be able to conduct his experiments in regard to diseases in stock without interference, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that it is not within the knowledge of this Department that Mons. Loir has met with any obstruction or interference in the conduct of his experiments during the past few months he has been in occupation of the island, and while recognising the desirability of the laboratory and its appliances, which have been provided at great cost, being profitably utilised in the interests of the Colony, he cannot consent to what is practically a complete transfer of the island to Mons. Loir for such a lengthened period without further information as to the nature of the experiments to be carried on and their being in the public interest.

If the Minister for Mines will fully explain the purpose for which the island and laboratory are required, and will indemnify this Department, the Secretary for Lands will, in the event of such explanation proving satisfactory, have no objection to granting the Department of Mines the use of the establishment for a specified time, to assist in experiments carried out in the interest of the Stock Branch of that Department.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary.

No. 52.

The Assistant Under Secretary for Mines to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Stock Branch,
Sydney, 11 December, 1891.

As the experiments being carried out at Rodd Island are not yet concluded, I am directed by the Minister for Mines and Agriculture to request that the use of the establishment at the island may be granted to this Department for a further period of six months from the 8th instant.

I have, &c.,

GERARD E. HERRING,
Assistant Under Secretary.

It is recommended that the request be granted subject to the conditions previously decided upon. As the nature of the experiments being carried out may have changed since the use of the island was first granted, it would, I think, be well to call particular attention to the fact that it is, of course, understood that in the conduct of all such experiments every care is taken to comply with the requirements of the "Animals Infectious Diseases Act."—H.C.T., 17/12/91. F.H.W., 18/12/91.

Submitted for approval.—W.H., 18/12/91. Approved.—H.C., 21/12/91. Under Secretary for Mines informed.—W.R.S., 23/12/91. The period for which the use of the island was granted to the Department of Mines has now expired.—H.C.T., 8/6/92. Submitted.—T.H.W., 9/6/92. The Mines Department should, perhaps, be asked whether the experiments for which the use of the island was obtained have ceased, and if so, that steps should be taken to hand it back to this Department.—W.H., 9/6/92. Approved.—H.C., 22/6/92. Asked.—W.R.S., 24/6/92.

No. 53.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 23 December, 1891.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, requesting that the use of the establishment at Rodd Island may be granted to your Department for a further period of six months from the 8th idem, and to inform you that he approves of the extension of the period of your occupation of the island upon the same conditions as those named in my letter of the 27th of November, 1890.

In connection with this matter, I am directed to invite your special attention to the fact that it is of course understood that in the conduct of experiments every care is taken to comply with the requirements of the "Animals Infectious Diseases Act."

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary.

No. 54.

E. Darnley, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 22 February, 1892.

Some time ago I had some correspondence with your Department in regard to the question of dedicating Rodd Island, Leichhardt Bay, as an aquatic reserve. Mr. Brunker replied that there were reasons why the island in question should not be so dedicated, at the same time did not state what those reasons were. Knowing your determination to give back to the people the various islands in Port Jackson, I take the opportunity of placing the matter before you for your consideration.

I may here state that a great interest is taken in aquatics in the district, an annual regatta being held, which is largely patronised, not only by people living in the immediate vicinity, but by people from Sydney and elsewhere, and to whom the use of the island would be a great advantage, and the use to which it is put to at the present time is considered by many a menace to the district.

Hoping that you will give this matter your careful consideration, and if possible accede to my proposal, which is made at the instance of a considerable number of my constituents,

I have, &c.,

E. DARNLEY.

No. 55.

E. Darnley, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir

Parliament House, Sydney, 28 March, 1892.

I should like a reply to my letter in reference to the "dedication of Rodd Island, Long Cove, as an aquatic reserve," at as early a date as possible.

Yours, &c.,

E. DARNLEY.

Submitted as to whether any action in the direction desired is to be taken. The land is dedicated for public recreation, but has not been vested in trustees, and has been principally used for experimental purposes in connection with the rabbit plague and diseases of stock. The question of the harbour islands generally is being dealt with on papers 92-266, Individuals, now under submission.—J.O'D., 13/4/92.

R.H.D., 22/4/92. F.H.W., 23/4/92. W.H., 18/5/92.

Mr. Darnley, M.P., may be informed that his letter of 22nd February has only now come under my notice, and that I will take an early opportunity of visiting Rodd Island, and make inquiries of Mines Department whether the island can be spared, or whether it is required for experimental purposes.—H.C., 18/5/92.

Mr. Darnley, M.P., informed, 19/5/92. Under Secretary for Mines, 21/5/92.

No. 56.

The Under Secretary for Lands to E. Darnley, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 May, 1892.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd March last, respecting the dedication of Rodd Island, Long Cove, as an aquatic reserve, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that your letter of the 22nd February last, on the same subject, has only now come under his notice, and that he will take an early opportunity of visiting Rodd Island, and make inquiries of the Mines Department whether the island can be spared, or whether it is still required for experimental purposes.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary.

No. 57.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 May, 1892.

Application having been made by Mr. E. Darnley, M.P., for the dedication of Rodd Island, Long Cove, as an aquatic reserve, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inquire whether the island referred to is required for experimental purposes in connection with the rabbit pest, diseases of stock, &c., or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary.

No. 58.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock, and Agriculture, Sydney, 3 June, 1892.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, that it is contemplated to renew experiments on Rodd Island, and to therefore request that you will be good enough to retain the island for that purpose. I may state that it is especially desirable that this should be done in view of the possible establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute in Sydney.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

Submitted in connection with the action taken on 92-1,303. Mr. Darnley, M.P., may, perhaps, be informed in terms of this letter.—J.O'D., 30/6/92. Please see the Minister's promise to visit the island.—R.H.D., 30/6/92. F.H.W., 1/7/92. Mr. Taylor (Rabbit Branch) in first instance.—W.H., 1/7/92.

Mr. Darnley may, perhaps, be informed that inquiries are being made, with a view to ascertaining whether the island is likely to be any longer required for the purpose for which it has latterly been used.—H.C.T., 19/7/92.

Yes.—F.H.W. (for the Under Secretary), 20/7/92.

No. 59.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 24 June, 1892.

Referring to your letter of the 11th December last, requesting that the use of the establishment at Rodd Island may be granted to your Department for a further period of six months from the 8th idem, as the experiments then being carried out were not concluded, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to ask that steps may be taken to hand the island back to this Department if the experiments for which the use of it was obtained have ceased.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary,

(Per F. H. WILSON).

No. 60.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock, and Agriculture, Sydney, 4 July, 1892.

With reference to your communication of the 24th ultimo, asking that steps may be taken to hand Rodd Island back to your Department if no longer required for experimental purposes, I am directed to invite your attention to my letter of the 3rd ultimo on this subject.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

The letter referred to is herewith, 92-3,935 Miscellaneous. The use of Rodd Island was granted to the Stock Branch of the Mines Department on certain conditions, and for a period the term of which has now expired. If the occupancy is to be renewed it should be for some more definite purpose than the contemplated renewal of experiments. Moreover, from the concluding portion of the letter, it is inferred that in the event of the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute in Sydney, this island is to be the site, and it is pointed out that the adoption of such a course would amount to a permanent occupation, and would be at variance with the expressed desire of the Government to do all things possible to hand over the harbour islands to the people as places for resort and recreation.—H.C.T., 8/7/92.

F.H.W., 8/7/92.

If the experiments have ceased the island should be handed back to this Department. Whether or not, the Mines Department should state definitely what experiments are to be renewed, when, and for what further period occupancy of the island is desired for the purpose.—W.H., 8/7/92.

Approved.—H.C., 15/7/92. Under Secretary for Mines informed and asked.—W.R.S., 19/7/92.

No. 61.

The President, Board of Health, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Board of Health Offices, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 19 July, 1892.

Understanding that the Lands Department has now no further use for the laboratory situated at Rodd Island, I have the honor to recommend for the consideration of the Minister for Lands that the control of the island and the buildings thereon should be handed over to the Health Department, which, by reason of having a scientific and professional staff, comprising medical men, analytical chemists, and veterinary surgeons, is in a position to make, without extra expense, research into the diseases of man and animals, besides such investigations as may be necessary in connection with the administration of the Diseased Animals and Meat, and the Animals Infectious Diseases Acts.

The laboratory, situated in Macquarie-street, which is in the charge of the Government Analyst (an officer of this Department), has frequently been found to be placed in too confined an area to admit of certain experiments being carried out, and as the buildings on Rodd Island are extremely suitable, I am of the opinion that the possession of the island would greatly facilitate the working of the Health Department.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,

President, Board of Health, and Medical Adviser to the Government.

Mr. Taylor, Rabbit Branch.—So far as I am aware, Rodd Island is not likely to be required any longer for the purposes of research in connection with this branch of the Department, and if the Department of Mines, as would appear to be the case, has completed the operations recently carried out there, the question of the future control of the island is one requiring careful consideration. The buildings on Rodd Island are no doubt extremely suitable for the purpose described by Dr. Manning, but the setting apart of the island for such a purpose would no doubt raise a storm amongst the residents of what is fast becoming a crowded suburb, and in considering the matter, the representations made by Mr. E. Daruley, M.P., must not be overlooked.—H.C.T., 10/8/92. F.H.W., 10/8/92.

The only possible use to which this Department might apply the island and laboratory would be bacteriological investigations, the diseases of rabbits, and it is a question whether such investigations could not be as well conducted under the supervision of Dr. Manning as under any other person that might be appointed by the Department. If the transfer is authorised, it should, perhaps, be on the condition that any such investigations required by this Department will be conducted by Dr. Manning and his staff. At present, however, the island is in the occupation of the Mines Department.—W.H., 10/8/92.

May be referred to Mines for their opinion.—H.C., 10/8/92.

In view of the remarks made by the Minister in reply to the deputation that waited upon him on Friday last, it is submitted whether the reference to the Department of Mines will now be necessary.—H.C.T., 23/8/92. See slip herewith.—F.H.W., 23/8/92. W.H., 23/8/92.

The

The use of Rodd Island.—A deputation, including the Members for Canterbury and Balmain, together with Alderman Walsh, waited upon the Minister for Lands yesterday, and represented that they had heard that the Board of Health had applied to have Rodd Island handed over for the purposes of an experimental station in connection with microbes, &c. They protested against the island being used in this manner, as it might affect the health of the people in the neighbouring localities. The island should be set apart as a recreation reserve. Mr. Copeland said the application had been made somewhat late, as there were now £4,000 worth of buildings on the island. The place had been lent to the Mines Department, who had asked for the further use of it, and the Board of Health also wanted it for an experimental station. Personally he did not think that much danger was to be apprehended from having experiments carried on at the island. He would, however, before dealing with the matter in any way, see if some other site could be found for an experimental station for the Board of Health.

No. 62.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock, and Agriculture, Sydney, 8 August, 1892.
In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, asking what experiments are to be renewed at Rodd Island, and when they are to be commenced, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to state that Dr. Loir arrived by the steamship "Australien" on Saturday, and he is to resume work immediately at Rodd Island in the preparation of Pasteur's vaccine of anthrax.

It is also proposed to use the island in connection with the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute, but for how long cannot at present be determined.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

Before referring the case to the Mines Department, in accordance with the decision on 92-5,202 (next paper), this letter is submitted.—J.O'D., 11/8/92. R.H.D., 11/8/92. F.H.W., 12/8/92.

No. 63.

E. Darnley, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 16 August, 1892.
The Members for Canterbury and Balmain desire an interview with you on Thursday next about 11 o'clock, if you could make it convenient to see them, in reference to the question of the dedication of Rodd Island for the use of the people.

If you can receive us, you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,
E. DARNLEY.

Send letter to the Assembly by a messenger this morning and inform will see them to-morrow at 11.15.—H.C., 17/8/92. Informed.—W.R.S., 17/8/92. Submitted for consideration in connection with 92-991 herewith.—H.P.T., 23/8/92. F.H.W., 23/8/92. Shorthand notes of interview herewith. Mr. Inspector Bruce would like to be informed when the Minister intends to visit the island.—W.H., 23/8/92. This matter must stand over for the present. I will arrange a visit with the Minister for Mines.—H.C., 16/9/92.

[Enclosure.]

Shorthand Notes.

Deputation consisting of Messrs. Darnley, Carruthers, Danahy, Bavister, and G. D. Clark, M's.P., and Alderman Walsh, re Rodd Island.

19 August, 1892.

The Deputation represented that it had come to their knowledge that the Board of Health had applied for Rodd Island as an experimental station, and they deemed it their duty to protest against any such application being granted, as they thought the establishment of a station for experiments in microbes and other diseases on the island would be detrimental to the health of the large population in the neighbourhood. The wind blew over the island on every side towards populous centres, and they thought might carry the germs of disease with it. There were not many recreation reserves in the locality, and they would suggest that the island be granted for an aquatic reserve. Regattas were held there every year; vessels could not be got up there for flagships. Anyway, if the Minister was not in favour of this, they hoped the Board of Health would fix upon a less populous locality to carry out their experiments in, and must enter their protest against the island being granted for the purpose.

The Minister (Mr. Copeland) said he was somewhat in sympathy with the object of the deputation, but unfortunately they had taken action rather late. Already there were on the island about £4,000 of buildings. The island was originally dedicated as a recreation reserve, but subsequently made a quarantine reserve, the use of the island was sought by two departments, the Board of Health and the Mines Departments. The Mines Department had the loan of it at present for experiments, and as a quarantine ground, and asked for the still further use of it.

He had a letter there from Dr. Manning, on behalf of the Board of Health, applying for the island (read letter as under).—

"Understanding that the Lands Department has now no further use for the laboratory situated at Rodd Island, I have the honor to recommend for the consideration of the Minister for Lands that the control of the island, and the buildings thereon should be handed over to the Health Department, which, by reason of having a scientific and professional staff, comprising medical men, analytical chemists, and veterinary surgeons, is in a position to make, without extra expense, research into the diseases of men and animals, besides such investigations as may be necessary in connection with the administration of the Diseased Animals and Meat, and the Animals Infectious Diseases Acts.

"The laboratory, situated in Macquarie-street, which is in the charge of the Government Analyst, an officer of this Department, has frequently been found to be placed in too confined an area to admit of certain experiments being carried out, and, as the buildings on Rodd Island are extremely suitable, I am of the opinion that the possession of the island would greatly facilitate the working of the Health Department."

So they would see, so far as the microbes were concerned, that the Board of Health were experimenting in the present offices in Macquarie-street. It would, he thought, be better that those experiments should be conducted on an isolated island than in the centre of the city. Personally he did not think there was anything to be feared from the experiments being carried out on the island.

He would be perfectly willing to hand over the island for recreation purposes, but for the buildings upon it; he could not ignore £4,000 worth of buildings. He was quite with them in their desire to beautify the island. Perhaps there was some other island which would suit them. Had Schnapper Island anything on it? The

The deputation thought not. As to the buildings on Rodd Island they were of galvanized iron, and could, they thought, be removed elsewhere; in fact, they understood they had been built with that view, Alderman Walsh stating that when it was first proposed to make Rodd Island an experimental station an agitation against the proposal was got up in Leichhardt, but was dropped, as they were promised that the station would be removed when the experiments were finished. They would urge the Minister to defer his decision until he had an opportunity of inspecting the buildings himself. Some other site could be found for the Board of Health experimental station, the Five Islands, Wollongong, being suggested. There was room enough on any one of those for all the Board of Health would want.

The Minister pointed out that the station must be somewhere not too far away, as the medical men could not spare the time to travel a long way away. If it were not for the buildings on the island he should have no hesitation in handing over the island for recreation purposes. He would promise them this much,—that he would not create any fresh difficulty by handing over the island to any other branch of the Service, and would take an opportunity of inspecting the building himself. In the meantime he would keep a look out for another suitable place for the Board of Health's experiments. It did not appear to him absolutely necessary that they should be conducted on an island—somewhere inland, away from settlement, would, he thought, do as well.

WALTER D. BINGLE.

No. 64.

The Under Secretary for Lands to E. Darnley, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 August, 1892.

In reply to your communication of the 16th instant, stating that the Members for Canterbury and Balmain desire an interview with reference to the question of the dedication of Rodd Island for the use of the people, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Lands, to inform you that he will be prepared to receive those gentlemen at 11:15 a.m. on Thursday next, the 18th instant.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,

Under Secretary.

(Per F.H.W.)

No. 65.

Extract from The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 20th August, 1892.

Rodd Island and the application of the Board of Health.

Messrs. Darnley, Carruthers, Danahey, G. D. Clark, and Bavister, M's.L.A., together with some other gentlemen, waited upon the Minister for Lands yesterday to urge that, instead of Rodd Island being handed over to the Board of Health, so that it might conduct certain experiments thereon in regard to microbes, &c., it should be set apart as an aquatic or public recreation reserve. Members of the deputation expressed it as their belief, that if Rodd Island were used by the Board of Health in connection with experiments relating to disease, it would prove a menace to the health of the neighbouring population.

Mr. Copeland said he sympathised with the object the deputation had in view, and would have given proof of his sympathy if he could have seen his way to do so, but, unfortunately, the deputation had taken action too late. Already there were on the island buildings which were worth about £4,000. The island was dedicated as a recreation reserve as far back as 1879, but in 1891 it was proclaimed a quarantine reserve for imported stock. At present the use of the island was sought by the Mines Department and the Board of Health. The Mines Department had the loan of it at the present time for their experiments and as a quarantine, and they asked for the further use of the island. In addition to that, Dr. Manning had applied, on behalf of the Board of Health, for the island. Dr. Manning's letter was in these terms: "Understanding that the Lands Department has now no further use for the laboratory situated at Rodd Island, I have the honor to recommend, for the consideration of the Minister of Lands, that the control of the island and the buildings thereon should be handed over to the Health Department, which, by reason of having a scientific and professional staff, comprising medical men, analytical chemists, and veterinary surgeons, is in a position to make, without extra expense, research into the diseases of men and animals, besides such investigations as may be necessary in connection with the administration of the Diseased Animals and Meat and the Animals Infectious Diseases Acts. The laboratory, situated in Macquarie-street, which is in the charge of the Government Analyst (an officer of this Department), has frequently been found to be placed in too confined an area to admit of certain experiments being carried out. As the buildings on Rodd Island are extremely suitable, I am of opinion that the possession of the island would greatly facilitate the working of the Health Department." At present, the Board of Health conducted their experiments in a building in Macquarie-street, near Parliament House. Undoubtedly it would be better that those experiments should be conducted on Rodd Island which was isolated, rather than that they should be continued in the present laboratory. He did not think that any danger need be apprehended from those experiments being conducted at Rodd Island, which was not in immediate contact with the people.

The deputation pointed out that as the buildings were of iron they could easily be removed without their value being greatly diminished.

Mr. Copeland then promised to take the first opportunity of personally inspecting the buildings before deciding finally what should be done. It appeared to him, he said, that it was not absolutely essential that Rodd Island should be used for the purpose contemplated by the Board of Health.

Possibly some site in the country, which was far removed from population and isolated, would be suitable for carrying on the experiments.

No. 66.

The President, Board of Health, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Board of Health Offices, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 22 August, 1892.

With reference to my letter of the 19th ultimo and the views of the deputation which waited upon the Minister for Lands on the 19th instant with regard to the disposal of Rodd Island, I think it advisable to point out for the information of the Minister when considering this question:—

First. That there is already a fine public park at Leichhardt, purchased by the Government some eight or ten years ago, and shown coloured green on the enclosed plan.

Second.

Second. That, owing to the very isolated position of Rodd Island, it is a specially suitable place for dealing with investigations into infectious diseases in man and animals, and that no danger need be apprehended from the spread of these from such a locality; and

Third. That any laboratory for the study of infectious diseases should not be too far from the central offices of the Government, as otherwise the time of scientific officers would be too much taken up in journeys to and from their work, and they would be less at the service of the head of the Department for ordinary duties.

I have, &c.,
F. NORTON MANNING,
 President, Board of Health, and Medical Adviser to the Government.

No. 67.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Sydney, 26 August, 1892.

Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the use of Rodd Island, and more particularly to my letter of the 8th instant and the subject therein referred to, in regard to the use of the island for the establishment of an Australasian Stock Institute, I am now directed by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to request that you will be good enough to ask the Secretary for Lands to place Rodd Island under the control of this Department, so that Dr. Loir may have the use of it for conducting his important investigations, and the preparation of Pasteur's vaccine of anthrax, and other work.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD.

No. 68.

F. Walsh, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Glen View, Leichhardt, 26 August, 1892.

I have the honor to protest against the dedication of Rodd Island, Port Jackson, for any purpose other than public recreation, and in so doing beg to forward herewith extract from to-day's issue of *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which my reasons are set out at length. I trust your consideration of same will result in a decision welcome to the residents of Leichhardt and to the aquatic community.

I have, &c.,
FRED. WALSH.

Rodd Island, Port Jackson. Submitted in connection with action on 92-5,202 Departmental. This is a dedicated recreation ground of 1 acre 23 perches. The Board of Health have applied for it for an experimental station, &c. Miscellaneous 92-5,202 Departmental, and 92-6,279 Departmental. The Mines Department also seek to have it granted for the establishment of a Stock Institute, for carrying out investigations respecting stock diseases (92-6,416 Departmental), and this letter is a protest against giving the island for any other purpose than public recreation—J.O'D., 15/9/92.

R.H.D., 16/9/92. F.H.W., 17/9/92. Let me know what was the cost of the buildings erected on the island, including wharfage accommodation, if any.—W.H., 19/9/92. Mr. Miller.—Please ascertain the cost of erection of buildings. The furnishing was, I think, paid for by this Department and the erection by Colonial Architect.—V.C., 19/9/92. The Accountant,—*Vide* separate memo. in reply to the Under Secretary's question.—J.G.B., 21/9/92.

[Enclosures.]

[Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald* of 25th August, 1892.]

RODD ISLAND—THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND AN AQUATIC RESERVE.

To the Editor of the Herald

Sir,—On Friday last a deputation waited upon the Minister for Works in order to protest against the granting of Rodd Island to the Board of Health for use as an experimental or propagating nursery for diseases of man and animals, and to ask that such island be dedicated to the uses of the aquatic community.

As one who has taken a continuous and strong interest in this matter, and carefully watched all the actions concerning this beautiful little island, will you allow me to give particulars of the public's right to the same, and to protest against the attempted institution of such an alarming and most likely highly dangerous disease factory as the Board of Health wish to have.

In the first place, it might be as well to point out that Rodd Island is a beautiful little islet in the midst of Leichhardt Bay (late Long and Iron Coves), fairly between the shores of Leichhardt and those of Drummoyne. Its picturesque rocks and native shrubs and grasses have always been an attraction for picnic parties, and have secured for the islet a patronage and fame which are not to be despised. It lays abreast of the Leichhardt Public Park, and forms a pleasing eye rest in the magnificent landscape views which are obtained from the high ground of that park, where, on holidays, thousands of people congregate to view the fleets of sailing boats visiting such a charming spot, and sent forth with cheerful parties on board from the sheds all round the inlet, and to become spectators of the feats of the local oarsmen, who have an extensive and ornamental shed, yecept the Leichhardt Rowing Club shed, on the shores of the park, where, gradually lowering to the water's edge, the originally rocky, but now ornamentally laid out ridge of the cape which forms the park, shelters the sportsman from the sharp north-easters.

This rocky and romantic islet was claimed for a good many years by the father of the legal profession, Mr. B. C. Rodd, whose interesting residence faces and overlooks it, and I understand that he released all right, title, and interest in it to the Government on condition that it should be dedicated as a reserve to the people for ever, and should be left in its natural state. Mr. Rodd evidently thought that, with the varieties of taste in beautifying, the green, grey, and brown gem of the inlet would stand a chance of losing for ever its interest as a sight. Well, Rodd Island, or "Jack's" Island, was dedicated as a reserve in 1871, though to no particular purpose that I am aware of; but to all intents and purposes from that date until recently it has been a recreation reserve of great resort. Now, about five years ago, the residents of Leichhardt, Drummoyne, Five Dock, and Ashfield, were alarmed to hear that Pasteur's method for the destruction of rabbits was to be experimented upon on Rodd Island. The indignation was very keen.

The island was taken possession of, and buildings commenced before we had any idea of the purpose; but as soon as ever it was known, as by magic, a numerously signed requisition was prepared and handed to the Mayor of Leichhardt asking him to convene a public indignation meeting. The Mayor and the Members for the district were at that time supporting the Government of the day, and instead of a public meeting being called a special meeting of the local Council was convened, at which an assurance was given on behalf of the Members for the district and the Government of the day—on condition of the withdrawal of opposition to the use of Rodd Island for the Pasteur experiments—that the occupancy of the island would only be for about nine months—at any rate, for not more than twelve.

Building

Building after building has been added to the original one, but although it is said they are now worth £4,000, an experienced builder tells me he would like half that sum for the job of putting them all up, and would even make a penny or two at a quarter of the price. The island has never reverted back to the people for recreation purposes, and I do think it now should do so.

From the expressions which fell from the Minister for Lands last week it will do so, if he is convinced the buildings are not of such permanent character that great loss will be entailed in disregarding their existence. This loss, I conceive, will be but very small; but even if it were great, I apprehend that it should not weigh with those in charge when it becomes a question of conserving the health of the people.

The present and proposed use of the island is one calculated to injure the rights and properties of owners and residents in Balmain, Leichhardt, Ashfield, Drummoyne, and Five Dock, even if it only leads to the belief that the propagation of diseases and experimenting in the same of both animals and man so close to thickly-populated places, if they are not really so, are a menace to the health and well being of the people. I say if even it is only believed so; but we find strong arguments, though opposed by others, that this is a dangerous proceeding. No risk at all should be incurred. Microbes and all their concomitants are as a breath of air, and may be wafted hither and thither by the slightest breeze; and how nice for the pleasure-seekers upon the water and upon the park to have this fear in mind.

There were, by your own report, some 5,000 people on Leichhardt park on the 30th ultimo, on the occasion of the carnival for the distressed, while other estimates made it twice that number. On New Year's Day, when the annual regatta is held, a similar number of people always congregate there in most enjoyable sport, while on Saturdays and holidays very great crowds gather to view cricket or football matches, and to hold private picnics.

Surely this menace, if it only be a very insignificant one, is not going to be held up to this large section of the community. Now, as to an aquatic reserve, I do think that the sport which has opportunity second to none in the world in the placid waters of our harbour should be fostered equally with the others. I would refer to the encouragement afforded to land sports and pastimes, as to cricket, football, bowling (as instanced by the occupancy of the Victoria Park), horse-racing, and others, and to other pleasures and callings, such as horticulture, agriculture, and such like, by the appointment of reserves for cricket grounds, sports reserves, show grounds, &c., and suggest that aquatics, both as a sport and as a calling, merits like treatment, while, so far as we are aware, no reserves beyond "camping" reserves have been set apart for such purpose.

The Leichhardt residents have in the past successfully carried out a yearly aquatic festival in the form of a comprehensive regatta, and it is now established as the "New Year's Day Regatta" of the metropolis. This has been done under considerable difficulty, owing to the Iron Cove bridge preventing the entrance to the noble waters of Leichhardt Bay (late Long Cove) of a vessel of suitable size for a flagship.

Had the Committee the right to use Rodd Island as the flag station, better enjoyment and more satisfaction to the public and the workers would be afforded.

It would, I conceive, be only right and proper that the public should have the use of Rodd Island, and it would be a boon to aquatic men, and only fair as between them and other sportsmen.

I therefore put this suggestion forward for consideration, and trust that our Members will work with the object suggested, and that we shall see soon gazetted an admirable flag station for the Leichhardt regattas.

In effecting such dedication we apprehend it would be wise to appoint trustees of the Rodd Island aquatic reserve having the confidence of the public, and would suggest that they should have power to erect grandstands and other buildings for the comfort of sight-seers, and to charge for admission to the same, and that upon public holidays and on other days, of which seven days notice in one Sydney newspaper and the local papers might be given, the trustees should be allowed to charge a landing fee. Under this reservation, the trustees might be the Minister for Lands or one of his officers, the president of the Rowing Association, the mayors of the surrounding districts, with the presidents of rowing clubs *ex officio*.

Very soon, I think, we should have a club-house and surroundings equal to those of the Association Cricket Ground, and of equal service to the votaries of aquatic sport as the former is to those of athletic taste.

I do not think it out of the way to ask for this recognition of aquatics, seeing the other sports and callings are so well endowed by the Government assistance in finding them a habitation and a home. I do trust that the Minister for Lands, with that acumen which so well characterises him, will consider all sides of the matter, and come to a decision in accordance with the above views, which are not only held by me, but by most persons of my acquaintance.

Do not have a microbe factory close to densely-populated places, make the islands of the harbour recreation grounds, and give the aquatic men some encouragement.

I am, &c.,
FRED. WALSH.

Re Rodd Island.

Account Branch, 21 September, 1892.

With regard to the Under Secretary's question as to cost of buildings, wharfage accommodation, &c., at Rodd Island, inquiries made at the Government Architect's office have elicited the information that the following expenditure is recorded there, viz.:—Year 1888, erection of buildings, furniture, &c., £3,078 5s. 3d.; year 1889, additions to buildings, furniture, &c., £243 12s.; total, £3,321 17s. 3d.

Respecting the wharf, the only expenditure recorded in the Harbours and Rivers Branch, Works Department, is for alterations to wharf, 1891, £75.

The records there have been searched as far back as 1887, but nothing can be found as to any contract being let for the original wharf. Mr. Quodling saw the Under Secretary for Works on the subject, and the Under Secretary has no recollection of any other expenditure than that above quoted for wharfage accommodation at the island since 1887.

The Accountant. Submitted. Herewith I append the report of the Royal Commission, in which is contained a description of the buildings, &c.—V.C., 27/9/92. W.H., 10/10/92.

Pending the voting by Parliament of a sum of money for the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of the appropriation of a site for the use of the Board of Health to make researches into diseases of men and animals, Rodd Island may be used for scientific purposes for the present. I, however, anticipate that there will be only a temporary delay in applying it to public recreation, as dedicated.—H.C., 12/10/92.

Papers, Mines 92-10,509, returned, and the Under Secretary informed as above, 17/10/92. Council Clerk, E. Darnley, M.P., F. Walsh, and President, Board of Health informed.—(M), 20/10/92. Mr. Taylor, Rabbit Branch, 26/10/92. Seen.—H.C.T., 28/10/92.

No. 69.

The Council Clerk, Leichhardt, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Municipal District of Leichhardt, Town Hall, Norton-street, 13 September, 1892.

By a resolution of this Council adopted at their last meeting, I am directed to prefer a request that you will be pleased to take into your favourable consideration the advisability of dedicating Rodd Island as a public reserve to the people.

It is understood that a deputation has already approached you on this subject, and it is hoped that, in view of the fact that the island is no longer required for experiments in connection with the destruction of rabbits, and the inestimable boon it would be to the public as a place of recreation and a health-giving resort, you may find it in your power to accede to this request.

I am, &c.,
T. D. MEARES,

Council Clerk.

This matter is now under consideration. Acknowledge and inform, please.—W.H.S., 24/9/92. Council Clerk, Leichhardt, accordingly, 26/9/92.

No. 70.

No. 70.

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

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 26 September, 1892.

Minute Paper—Australasian Stock Institute.

THE Prime Minister of Queensland telegraphs to know the present position of matters in regard to the proposed Australasian Stock Institute, and points out the desirability of making definite arrangements while Dr. Loir is in Australia. He also states that his Government agree to the location on Rodd Island.

This refers to a resolution passed unanimously at the Intercolonial Stock Conference, held in Melbourne in 1889, "That there should be an Australasian Stock Institute, and that it should be established at Sydney.

With a view to giving Sir S. W. Griffith a reply, I have the honor to suggest that the Lands Department, in terms of our letter, 3rd June last, be required to hand over Rodd Island to this Department, with the view to the establishment of the Temporary Intercolonial Stock Institute on Rodd Island, and the appointment of Dr. Loir as director, as recommended at a meeting of the Chief Inspectors of Stock for the Colonies, held during June, 1891.

The reason for selecting Rodd Island as the seat of operations is that Dr. Loir is at work there where there is a well-appointed laboratory and everything in readiness; and I think it is very improbable that the island will be required again by the Lands Department in connection with rabbit experiments. If it is every assistance would, of course, be given for carrying them on there.

The only objection, as I understand, that can be urged against Rodd Island being taken for this purpose is on the score of danger to the public health; but I would point out that this is more imaginary than otherwise, for there is no risk to human subjects in the experiments to be carried out, as similar experiments are so at the Pasteur Institute, in the centre of Paris. The only risk is contact with animals, which cannot take place, the institute being on an island, which is the chief recommendation of the place as a site.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the advantages of having the institute in Sydney; and as the colonies interested are agreeable to Rodd Island as the site of the temporary institute, I would strongly recommend the transference of the control of the island, with all appointments, to this Department.

It will be seen that the question is very urgent.

ALEX. BRUCE,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Submitted.—H.W., 26/9/92. Approved.—T.M.S., 27/9/92. The Under Secretary for Lands.—
A.B. (for the Under Secretary), B.C., 27/9/92.

No. 71.

The Council Clerk, Leichhardt, to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Municipal District of Leichhardt, Town Hall, Norton-street, 1 October, 1892.

As this Council has passed resolutions and public meetings been held, protesting against the use of Rodd Island for any other than recreation purposes, and as a deputation from this Council and numerous other Councils interested is shortly to wait upon you, I am requested to ask that you will not enter into any definite arrangements *re* the same until such deputation has been received.

I have, &c.,
T. D. MEARES,
Council Clerk
(Per O.E.M.)

Submitted.—H.C.T., 4/10/92. F.H.W., 4/10/92. W.H., 5/10/92. No deputation is
necessary; the paper may be put away.—H.C., 12/10/92

No. 72.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Mines, Stock, and Agriculture, Sydney, 7 October, 1892.

Referring to previous correspondence upon the subject of the transfer to this Department of the laboratory on Rodd Island for the purpose of carrying on experiments for prevention of diseases in stock, I have the honor to request that I may be favoured with a reply to my communication of the 27th August last on that subject, in order that a reply may be given to the letter from Sir Samuel Griffith, the Premier of Queensland, to Sir George R. Dibbs, of the 24th ultimo, copy of which I append hereto.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

[Enclosure.]

Sir, Queensland, Chief Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 24 September, 1892.
Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the permission granted by the New South Wales Government to Dr. Loir to make use of the laboratory and appliances at Rodd Island for the purpose of carrying out on behalf of this Government a course of experimental investigations into the mode of preserving the virus of pleuro-pneumonia, I have the honor to inquire whether the Government of New South Wales will renew their permission to carry on the experiments at the expense of this Colony at Rodd Island.

I have, &c.,
S. W. GRIFFITH.

The Honorable Sir George R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G., Sydney.

No. 73.

Question and Answer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1892.

Question.

6. EXPERIMENTS ON RODD ISLAND, LONG COVE:—MR. DARNLEY asked THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—
- (1.) What requests have been made, and by whom, for the use of Rodd Island, Long Cove, for the purpose of carrying out experiments in and propagation of disease of man and animals?
 - (2.) Is it a fact that the said island is in close proximity to the populous districts of Balmain, Leichhardt, Ashfield, Five Dock, and Drummoyne?
 - (3.) Have any protests been made against the use of such island for such dangerous purposes; and, if so, by whom?
 - (4.) What requests have been made for the dedication of such island for recreation purposes; and by whom?
 - (5.) What is his intention with respect to the future use of Rodd Island?

Answer.

Mr. Copeland answered,—

(1.) (a) By the Department of Mines, that Dr. Loir may have the use of it for conducting his important investigations, and the preparation of Pasteur's vaccine of anthrax, and other work. (b) By the Department of Mines, with the view to the establishment of a temporary Intercolonial Stock Institute thereon, with Dr. Loir as Director. (c) By the Board of Health, to enable that body to make researches into the diseases of men and animals, besides such investigations as may be necessary in connection with the Diseased Animals and Meat, and the Animal's Infectious Diseases Acts.

(2.) Yes.

(3.) By the Honorable Member and Mr. Walsh, of Leichhardt.

(4.) By the Municipal Council of Leichhardt, and by the Honorable Member on behalf of a considerable number of his constituents.

(5.) This island, although dedicated for public recreation in 1879, has recently been loaned to the Mines Department for experimental purposes in connection with diseases of stock. Pending the voting by Parliament of a sum of money for the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of the appropriation of a site for the use of the Board of Health to make researches into diseases of men and animals, it has been decided to allow the island to be used for scientific purposes for the present; but it is anticipated that there will be only a temporary delay in applying it to public recreation as dedicated.

No. 74.

The Under Secretary for Lands to E. Darnley, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 October, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 28th March last, relative to the disposal of Rodd Island, I have the honor to inform you that pending the voting by Parliament of a sum of money for the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of the appropriation of a site for the use of the Board of Health to make researches into diseases of men and animals, the Secretary for Lands has approved of Rodd Island being used for scientific purposes for the present.

I am to add that it is anticipated that there will be only a temporary delay in applying the land to public recreation as dedicated.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(per R.H.D.)

No. 75.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Leichhardt.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 October, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 13th September last, relative to the disposal of Rodd Island, I have the honor to inform you that, pending the voting by Parliament of a sum of money for the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of the appropriation of a site for the use of the Board of Health to make researches into the diseases of men and animals, the Secretary for Lands has approved of Rodd Island being used for scientific purposes for the present.

I am to add that it is anticipated that there will be only a temporary delay in applying the land to public recreation as dedicated.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary,
(per R.H.D.)

No. 76.

The Under Secretary for Lands to F. Walsh, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, 20 October, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 26th August last, relative to the disposal of Rodd Island, I have the honor to inform you that, pending the voting by the Parliament of a sum of money for the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of the appropriation of a site for the use of the Board of Health to make researches into diseases of men and animals, the Secretary for Lands has approved of Rodd Island being used for scientific purposes for the present.

I am to add that it is anticipated that there will be only a temporary delay in applying the land to public recreation as dedicated.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary,
(per R.H.D.)

No. 77.

No. 77.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The President, Board of Health, Sydney.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 October, 1892.

With reference to your letter of the 22nd August last, relative to the disposal of Rodd Island, I have the honor to inform you that, pending the voting by Parliament of a sum of money for the establishment of an Intercolonial Stock Institute, and of the appropriation of a site for the use of the Board of Health to make researches into diseases of men and animals, the Secretary for Lands has approved of Rodd Island being used for scientific purposes for the present.

I am to add that it is anticipated there will be only a temporary delay in applying the land to public recreation, as dedicated.

I have, &c.,

WM. HOUSTON,
Under Secretary
(Per R.H.D.)

No. 78.

Question and Answer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1892.

Question.

(3.) RODD ISLAND:—MR. CARRUTHERS *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—

- (1.) To what purposes is Rodd Island now devoted?
- (2.) Is it intended to permit the island to be used as a station for the cultivation of the microbes of certain diseases; and, if so, of what diseases?
- (3.) Are any animals to be inoculated with the virus of any disease on the island?
- (4.) What safeguards will be provided against infection and contagion to the general community?
- (5.) Have any objections been made to the establishment of the bacteriological station at Rodd Island?
- (6.) Are there no places in New South Wales, save an island in the centre of a thickly populated locality, suitable for the purposes of a bacteriological station?

Answer.

Mr. Slattery answered,—

(1.) It is being used by M. Pasteur's representatives (Drs. Loir and Momont) for the cultivation of vaccine of anthrax and black-leg. Those gentlemen are also carrying on a series of experiments in regard to pleuro-pneumonia on behalf of the Government of Queensland.

(2.) Yes; at present anthrax and black-leg.

(3.) Yes.

(4.) The same safeguards as are adopted in other countries under similar circumstances, *i.e.*, all infected animals being destroyed, and material being sterilised by heat.

(5.) Yes; objections have been received, but not in the main directed against the particular use to which it is put.

(6.) No doubt there are; but at Rodd Island there is a properly appointed laboratory available, easily accessible from all parts of the Colony, and it is so situated that no risk is incurred in using it for the purpose.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CALAGHAN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES,
BRAIDWOOD AND QUEANBEYAN;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
2 *March*, 1893.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

1892-3.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 71. WEDNESDAY, 1 MARCH, 1893.

8. CALAGHAN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, BRAIDWOOD AND QUEANBEYAN:—Mr. Holborow moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon all the circumstances connected with Calaghan's conditional purchase, 81-51, Braidwood, and 83-246 and 84-30, Queanbeyan, recommended for forfeiture.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Copeland, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Colls, Mr. Joseph Abbott, Mr. McCourt, Dr. Ross, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Rose, Mr. Carruthers, and the Mover.
- (3.) That the Report from the Select Committee on the same subject, during the Session of 1890, be referred to such Committee.
- Debate ensued.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 72. THURSDAY, 2 MARCH, 1893.

5. CALAGHAN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, BRAIDWOOD AND QUEANBEYAN:—Mr. Holborow, as Chairman brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 1st March, 1893.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1892-3.

CALAGHAN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, BRAIDWOOD AND QUEANBEYAN.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 1st March, 1893,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon all the circumstances connected with Calaghan's conditional purchase 81-51, Braidwood, and 83-246 and 84-30, Queanbeyan, recommended for forfeiture,”—and to whom was referred, on the same date, “the Report from the Select Committee on the same subject, during the Session of 1890,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee, having carefully considered the Report referred to them, find,—

That it is satisfactorily proved that Calaghan was a *boná fide* resident upon his conditional purchase, and is entitled to get the land in question, and that he had justifiable reasons for leaving his wife and children to reside elsewhere.

Your Committee recommend Calaghan's case to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House.

WM. H. HOLBOROW,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Sydney, 2nd March, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 2 MARCH, 1893.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Joseph Abbott,	|	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Colls,	|	Mr. Holborow.

Mr. Holborow called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, and referring the Report from the Select Committee of 1890, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Report *referred* before the Committee.

Motion made (*Mr. Barbour*) and question,—That the Report brought up by a former Committee, and dated 30th October, 1890, be the Report of this Committee,—put and passed.

Chairman to report to the House.

1892-3.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LAND OWNED BY MR. J. P. GARVAN IN VICINITY OF
 THE TWEED AND LISMORE RAILWAY.**

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 February, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 3, of 8 December, 1892.]

—
Question.

3. LAND OWNED BY MR. J. P. GARVAN IN THE VICINITY OF THE TWEED AND LISMORE RAILWAY:—
 MR. KELLY (for MR. BLACK) asked THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—
- (1.) What was the value per acre of the land owned by Mr. J. P. Garvan in the vicinity of the Tweed and Lismore railway before the railway was carried through?
 - (2.) Who were the valutors in connection with the assessment of the portion resumed by the Government?
 - (3.) What was the valutors' award per acre?
 - (4.) What, approximately, will be the total amount paid to Mr. Garvan?

Answer.

- (1.) Cleared land (say), £10; scrub land (say), £4; average value of Mr. Garvan's land (say), £6
 - (2.) T. F. Waller.
 - (3.) Partially cleared land, £15; bush land, £4.
 - (4.) Awarded by Arbitration Court, £1,050.
-

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND RESUMED AT MICHELAGO.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 May, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 8 of 26 April, 1893.]

Question.

8. LAND RESUMED AT MICHELAGO, IN THE QUEANBEYAN ELECTORATE:—MR. JONES (for MR. HAYNES) asked THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—
- (1.) What is the amount of money paid to the Honorable Alexander Ryrie, Member of the Legislative Council, for land resumed at Michelago, in the Queanbeyan electorate, and the number of acres resumed?
 - (2.) The amount of money spent on such land during the last six years in the erection of public buildings?
 - (3.) The number of tenanted houses at the present time in the township of Michelago?

Answer.

- (1.) 53a. 2r. 31p. were resumed for railway purposes, and 2a. 3r. 34p. were acquired for police purposes, the total cost being £851 1s.
- (2.) Irrespective of railway works, the sum of £1,865 13s. was spent by this Department in the erection of buildings.
- (3.) I am informed by the Government Statistician that, according to the Census of 1891, the number of tenanted houses was as follows:—Michelago, 28; Tindry Vale, near Michelago, 7; Waterholes, near Michelago, 8.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105, AND ACT 53 VIC. No. 21, SEC. 41.)

Presented to Parliament, under Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 sec. 105, and 53 Vic. No. 21 sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT TRANGIE, AND DEDICATION FOR THE
SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Trangie, area 2 acres, viz., portion 2, in the parish of Trangie, county of Narromine, dedicated 16th January, 1886, and hereunder described, with a view to the inclusion of that area in the temporary common, and to the dedication of allotment 1 of section 7, village of Trangie, as a site for Public School, in lieu.

[Ms. 92-1,241 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

2 acres. County of Narromine, parish of Trangie, at Trangie, portion 2: Commencing at the eastern corner of portion 1 of 160 acres; and bounded thence on the north-west by part of the south-eastern boundary of that portion bearing south 32 degrees 30 minutes west 6 chains 7 links; on the south-west by a north-eastern boundary of portion 3 of 10 acres bearing south 57 degrees 30 minutes east 3 chains 29½ links; on the south-east by a north-western boundary of that portion bearing north 32 degrees 30 minutes east 6 chains 7 links; and on the north-east by a line bearing north 57 degrees 30 minutes west 3 chains 29½ links to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan P 1,368-1,978.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Narromine, parish of Trangie, village of Trangie, being allotment 1 of section 7, village of Trangie, area 2 acres: Commencing at the intersection of the north-western side of Temoin-street with the south-western side of Derridong-street; bounded thence by the south-western side of the latter street being a line bearing north 46 degrees 18 minutes west 5 chains 30½ links; thence by the south-eastern side of Goan-street bearing south 43 degrees 42 minutes west 3 chains 77.1 links; thence by a line bearing south 46 degrees 18 minutes east 5 chains 30½ links to the north-western side of Temoin-street aforesaid; and thence by that side of that street bearing north 43 degrees 42 minutes east 3 chains 77.1 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan T. 4-2,418.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT HELENSBURGH, AND DEDICATION FOR
THE SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Helensburgh, area 11 acres 3 roods, dedicated 24th June, 1890, and hereunder described, with a view to sale by auction or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts, and to the dedication of 12 acres 3 roods at Helensburgh West, also hereunder described, for General Cemetery in lieu.

[Ms. 92-2,899 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

General Cemetery proposed to be resumed.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Helensburgh, in the parish of Heathcote, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 11 acres 3 roods: Commencing on the south-western side of the Main Illawarra Road, at a point bearing north 7 degrees 20 minutes west 22 chains 27½ links from the most easterly corner of George Davison's 50 acres, portion 43, parish of Heathcote; and bounded thence by a line bearing west 11 chains 86½ links; thence by a line north 13 chains 63 links; thence by a line east 2 chains 92 links to the south-western side of the Main Illawarra Road before mentioned; and thence by lines forming that side of that road bearing south 51 degrees 48 minutes east 5 chains 27½ links, south 33 degrees 1 minute east 4 chains 66½ links, south 19 degrees 10 minutes east 6 chains 83½ links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 254 Sy.

General Cemetery proposed to be dedicated.

County of Cumberland, parish of Heathcote, at Helensburgh West, area 12 acres 3 roods: Commencing on the south-western side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point bearing south 32 degrees 30 minutes east 10 chains 43 links from the south-western corner of measured portion 168 of 1 acre 2 roods 38½ perches; and bounded thence by a line south 14 chains 45 links; thence by a line east 9 chains 50 links; thence by a line north 12 chains 44 links to the road before mentioned; and thence by the said road bearing north 78 degrees west 9 chains 71 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 525 Sy.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SHOW GROUND AT FORBES, AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Show Ground at Forbes, area 56 acres 3 roods 39 perches, viz., portions 362 to 366 in the parish of Forbes, county of Ashburnham, dedicated 20th July, 1877, and hereunder described, with a view to its being made available for suburban settlement, and to the dedication of portion 827 of 20 acres 2 roods 14 perches, in the same locality, for Show Ground in lieu.

[Ms. 92-1,345 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Show Ground proposed to be resumed.

56 acres 3 roods 39 perches. County of Ashburnham, parish of Forbes, portions 362, 363, 364, 365, and 366: Commencing on the southern side of a road 1 chain wide at a point distant 1 chain south from the south-eastern corner of portion 363 of 23 acres; and bounded thence on the north by that road dividing it from that portion and from portions 370 and 371 of 23 acres each bearing west 30 chains; on the west by a road 1 chain wide dividing it from part of portion 378 of 27 acres 2 roods 20 perches bearing south 10 chains; on the south-west by a road 3 chains wide bearing south 59 degrees 2 minutes east 35 chains $\frac{1}{2}$ a link; and on the east by a road 1 chain wide bearing north 28 chains and 30 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan A. 868-1,770 Roll.

Show Ground proposed to be dedicated.

20 acres 2 roods 14 perches. County of Ashburnham, parish of Forbes, portion 827: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 824 of 2 acres 3 roods and 38 perches; and bounded thence on the north by part of the south side of a road 1 chain and 50 links wide bearing east 16 chains 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ links to the west side of a road 1 chain and 50 links wide; on the east by part of the west side of that road bearing south 12 chains 69 links to the north side of a road 1 chain and 50 links wide; on the south by part of the north side of that road bearing west 16 chains 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ links to the south-east corner of portion 826 of 3 acres; and on the west by the east boundaries of portions 826 and 824 aforesaid bearing north 12 chains 69 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan A. 4,773-1,770 Roll.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RESERVE AT SHELLHARBOR.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Shellharbor, dedicated 24th September, 1889, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to its rededication for the same purpose in two areas of 15 acres and 1 acre 2 roods respectively.

[Ms. 92-2,446 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Camden, parish of Terragong, town of Shellharbor: Commencing on the left bank of a creek, which forms the south-eastern boundary of section 1, at its intersection of the south-easterly prolongation of the north-eastern side of John-street; and bounded thence on the south-west by a line partly forming that side of that street north-westerly to the easternmost corner of allotment 4 of section 2, by the north-eastern boundaries of allotments 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, and 13 in the same section north-westerly to the northernmost corner of the last-named allotment, by a line north-westerly to the easternmost corner of allotment 2 of section 3, and by the north-eastern boundary of that allotment north-westerly to its northernmost corner; thence on the west by a line northerly to the southernmost corner of allotment 1 of section 4; thence on the north-west and west by the south-eastern and eastern boundaries of allotments 1 and 2 of that section north-easterly to the north-eastern extremity of the south-eastern side of Town-street; thence again on the west by a line northerly to the easternmost corner of allotment 7 of section 5; thence on the south-west by part of the north-eastern boundary of that allotment north-westerly to high-water mark on the shore of the Pacific Ocean; and thence by that shore generally southerly to the left bank of the creek aforesaid; and by that bank upwards, to the point of commencement, containing about 30 acres.

Areas proposed to be dedicated.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 15 acres, more or less, situated in the town of Shellharbor, parish of Terragong, county of Camden: Commencing on the left bank of a creek, which forms the south-eastern boundary of section 1, at its intersection with the south-easterly prolongation of the north-eastern side of John-street; and bounded thence on the south-west by lines bearing north 32 degrees 30 minutes west 13 chains 60 links, north 36 degrees 40 minutes west 2 chains 75 $\frac{1}{10}$ links, north 39 degrees 1 minute west 1 chain 76 $\frac{2}{10}$ links, north 48 degrees 27 minutes west 1 chain 82 links, north 46 degrees 55 minutes west 1 chain 80 $\frac{1}{10}$ links, north 54 degrees 33 minutes west 2 chains 15 $\frac{2}{10}$ links, north 47 degrees 53 minutes west 2 chains 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ links, north 70 degrees 49 minutes west 1 chain 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, north 54 degrees 23 minutes west 3 chains 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence by a line, being the south-easterly prolongation of the south-western side of Wollongong-street, bearing north 32 degrees 30 minutes west to its intersection with the south-westerly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of section 4; thence on the north-west by a line partly forming the south-eastern boundary of section 4 bearing north 57 degrees 30 minutes east to the high-water mark of the Pacific Ocean; thence on the north-east, east, and south-east by that high-water mark south-easterly and south-westerly to the left bank of the creek before mentioned; thence by that creek upwards to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 408 Sy.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, more or less, situated in the town of Shellharbor, parish of Terragong, county of Camden: Commencing at a point on the high-water mark of the Pacific Ocean bearing south 32 degrees 30 minutes east, and distant about 45 links from the most northerly corner of section 4; and bounded thence on part of the south-west by a line bearing south 32 degrees 30 minutes east about 65 links until it again meets the high-water mark; thence on the remainder of the south-west, the south-east, east, and north by that high-water mark to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 408 Sy.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GAOL SITE AT WILLYAMA AND REDEDICATION OF PART THEREOF FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Acts of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Gaol site at Willyama, area 18 acres 2 roods 17 perches, dedicated 7th August, 1889, and hereunder described with a view to the rededication of 16 acres 2 roods 22 perches thereof for the same purpose, and to the setting apart of the remainder as a part of Galena-street.

[Ms. 92-2,901 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Yancowinna, parish of Picton, town of Willyama, area 18 acres 2 roods 17 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south-eastern side of Mica-street with the south-western side of Gosan-street; thence bounded by that side of Gosan-street bearing south 41 degrees 39 minutes east 12 chains 12 links to the north-western side of Cobalt-street; thence by that side of that street bearing south 49 degrees 21 minutes west 12 chains 83 $\frac{1}{10}$ links to the original north-east side of Galena-street; thence by that side of that street bearing north 64 degrees 15 minutes west 13 chains 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ links to the aforementioned south-east side of Mica-street; and thence by that side of that street bearing north 48 degrees 21 minutes east 17 chains 57 $\frac{1}{10}$ links, to the point of commencement,—being section 4, town of Willyama, as shown on plan catalogued W. 1-2,492.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Yancowinna, parish of Picton, town of Willyama, area 16 acres 2 roods 22 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south-eastern side of Mica-street with the south-western side of Gosan-street; and bounded thence by that side of Gosan-street bearing south 41 degrees 39 minutes east 12 chains 12 links to the north-western side of Cobalt-street; thence by that side of that street bearing south 48 degrees 21 minutes west 11 chains 20 $\frac{2}{10}$ links to a north-eastern side of Galena-street, as altered by Gazette notice of 8th August, 1891; thence by that side of that street bearing north 64 degrees 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes west 13 chains 13 links to the south-eastern side of Mica-street aforesaid; and thence by that side of that street bearing north 48 degrees 21 minutes east 16 chains 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—being section 4 town of Willyama, shown on plans catalogued W. 1-2,492 and Ms. 235 Be.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT GALATHERA ROAD, AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Galathera Road, area 2 acres, viz., portion 104, in the parish of Galathera, county of Jamison, dedicated 13th April, 1888, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of that area for travelling stock, and to the dedication of portion 438 of 2 acres, in parish of Narrabri, county of Nandewar, for Public School site in lieu.

[Ms. 92-1,240 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Public School site proposed to be resumed.

2 acres. County of Jamison, parish of Galathera, portion 104: Commencing at a point bearing north 88 degrees 50 minutes east and distant 14 chains 91 links from the north-east corner of portion 101; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains; on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains; on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains; and on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan J. 975-1,968.

Public School site proposed to be dedicated.

County of Nandewar, parish of Narrabri, containing an area of 2 acres. The Crown Lands within the boundaries of measured portion 438 of 2 acres,—as shown on plan catalogued N. 1,099-1,774.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF TOWN HALL SITE AT KIAMA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Kiama, area 24 perches, viz., allotment 18 of section 5, dedicated 25th July, 1884, for Town Hall site, and hereunder described, with a view to reservation of that area for public buildings, and to the dedication of a site for Council Chambers in lieu.

[Ms. 92-2,447 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Camden, parish of Kiama, town of Kiama, containing by admeasurement 24 perches: Commencing on the north-western side of Manning-street, at a point bearing south 27 degrees west and distant 4 chains 15 links from the intersection of the north-western side of that street with the south-western side of Terralong-street; and bounded thence on the south-east by Manning-street bearing south 27 degrees west 1 chain; on the south-west by a line bearing north 63 degrees west 1 chain 50 links; on the north-west by a line bearing north 27 degrees east 1 chain; and on the north-east by a line bearing south 63 degrees east 1 chain 50 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued K. 40-1,091.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT TURI.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Turi, area 2 acres, viz., portion 173, in the parish of Turi, county of Parry, dedicated 28th June, 1878, and hereunder described, with a view to its being set apart as a special area in conjunction with portion 102 adjoining.

[Ms. 92-2,900 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Parry, parish of Turi containing 2 acres: Commencing on the west boundary of portion 102 of 68 acres 3 rods, at a point on the east side of a road one chain wide, distant 6 chains north from the south-west corner (portion 102 aforesaid); and bounded thence by a line bearing east 4 chains; thence by a line north 5 chains; thence by a line west 4 chains to the one-chain road aforesaid; and thence by part of the side of that road being a line bearing south 5 chains to the point of commencement,—to include measure portion 173 of 2 acres, as shown on plan catalogued P. 346-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RESERVE AT KIAMA, AND REDEDICATION OF PART THEREOF FOR SITE FOR COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Kiama, known as Boat Harbor Reserve, dedicated 6th December, 1867, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the rededication of 25½ perches thereof for site for Council Chambers, and to the reservation of the remainder for public recreation.

[Ms. 92-2,448 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be resumed.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Camden, parish of Kiama, town of Kiama, containing by dedication list No. 2 of 6th December, 1867, an area of 1 acre 2 rods; bounded by Minumurra, Shoalhaven, and Terralong Streets, the Presbyterian Church site, and Kiama Harbor.

Site for Council Chambers proposed to be dedicated.

County of Camden, parish of Kiama, town of Kiama, area 25½ perches: Commencing at the intersection of a fenced line with the north-eastern side of Terralong-street, being a point bearing about north 44 degrees 28 minutes west 4 chains 70 links from the most eastern corner of town, section 5; and bounded thence by Terralong-street bearing north 63 degrees 4 minutes west 1 chain 55 links; thence by a line bearing north 26 degrees 56 minutes east 1 chain 25 links; thence by a line bearing south 47 degrees 17 minutes east 1 chain 62 links; and thence by that line bearing south 27 degrees 59 minutes west 82 links, to the point of commencement,—as surveyed and shown on plan catalogued Ms. 552 Sy.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SHOW GROUND AT HAY, AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Hay, areas 5 acres 1 rood 12 perches and 4 acres, dedicated 18th November, 1881, and 15th January, 1886, respectively, for show-ground and addition thereto, with a view to portions thereof being set apart for roadway and for access to water and to the sale by auction of the remainder, and to the dedication of portion 16 of 15 acres, parish of Hay, county of Waradgery, for show ground in lieu.

[Ms. 92-2,903 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Areas proposed to be resumed.

5 acres 1 rood 12 perches. County of Waradgery, parish of Hay, town of Hay, section 20: Commencing on the northern side of Cadell-street, at its intersection with the eastern side of Coke-street; and bounded thence on the south by Cadell-street bearing east 10 chains to Stephen-street; on the east by Stephen-street bearing north 5 chains and 33 links to Church-street; on the north by Church-street bearing west 10 chains to Coke-street aforesaid; and on the west by that street bearing south 5 chains and 33 links to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan H. 25-1,694.

4 acres. County of Waradgery, parish of Hay, town of Hay: Commencing at the intersection of the southern side of Cadell-street with the eastern side of Coke-street; and bounded thence on the north by Cadell-street bearing south 89 degrees 40 minutes east 10 chains 6 links to Stephen-street; on the east by that street bearing south 20 minutes west 4 chains 2 links; on the south by a line bearing north 89 degrees 40 minutes west 10 chains 6 links to Coke-street aforesaid; and on the west by that street bearing north 20 minutes east 4 chains 2 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan H. 17-1,694.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Waradgery, parish of Hay, area 15 acres; suburbs of Hay, being portion 16. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point bearing north 1 minute west 32 chains 89 links from the north-west corner of section 31, town of Hay; bounded thence on the west by part of the east side of a road 3 chains wide bearing north 1 minute west 15 chains ½ link; thence on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 59 minutes east 10 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 1 minute east 14 chains 99½ links; thence on the south by part of the north side of a road 3 chains wide bearing south 89 degrees 55 minutes west 10 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued W. 1,301-1,839.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF MOAMA RECREATION RESERVE, AND REDEDICATED FOR SHOW GROUND AND PUBLIC RECREATION.

It is hereby notified that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Moama, area 108 acres, dedicated 20th July, 1889, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to dedication of 10 acres thereof for Show Ground, and to the rededication of the remainder for public recreation.

[Ms. 92-3,159 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be resumed.

County of Cadell, parishes Moama and Tataila, containing an area of 108 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the south side of a road 1 chain wide, at a fence-post distant 1 chain from the south-west corner of portion 74 of 20 acres, parish of Tataila; and bounded thence by lines bearing east 36 chains 49 links, south 33 chains 98 links, west 25 chains 31 links, north 52 degrees 54 minutes west 8 chains 43 links, north 17 degrees 27 minutes 20 second-east 13 chains 70 links, north 13 degrees 11 minutes east 4 chains 42 links, north 2 chains 13 links west 8 chains 54 links, and north 9 chains 32 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued C. 72-1,817.

Show Ground proposed to be dedicated.

County of Cadell, parish of Moama, suburban lands at Moama, area 10 acres: Commencing at a point on the north side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide, distant 1 chain west from the south-west corner of portion 139 of 10 acres 1 rood 1 perch; and bounded thence by part of the north side of the road aforesaid being a line bearing west 10 chains 18 links; thence by a line bearing north 26 minutes east 7 chains and 46 links; thence by a line bearing north 45 degrees 25 minutes east 4 chains 11 links; thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 34 minutes east 7 chains 19½ links; and thence by the west side of a 1-chain road being a line bearing south 10 chains 29 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 955-1,817.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be dedicated.

County of Cadell, parishes of Moama and Tataila, containing an area of 98 acres: Commencing on the south side of a road 1 chain wide, at a fence-post distant 1 chain south from the south-west corner of portion 74 of 20 acres, parish of Tataila; and bounded thence by lines bearing east 36 chains 49 links, south 23 chains 69 links to the north-east corner of portion 219 of 10 acres; thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees 34 minutes west 7 chains 19½ links; thence by a line bearing south 45 degrees 26 minutes west 4 chains 11 links; thence by a line bearing south 26 minutes west 7 chains 46 links to the north side of the 1 chain 50 links road from Moulamein; thence by part of that side of that road being a line bearing west 16 chains 13 links; thence by a line bearing north 52 degrees 54 minutes west 8 chains 48 links to the southernmost corner of the area of 12 acres, dedicated for purpose of racecourse; thence by the eastern and northern boundaries of that land being lines bearing respectively north 17 degrees 27 minutes 20 seconds east 13 chains 70 links, north 13 degrees 11 minutes east 4 chains 42 links, north 2 chains 13 links, west 8 chains 54 links; and thence north 9 chains 32 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 72-1,817.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RESERVE AT WARIALDA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Warialda, area 134 acres 3 roods 39 perches, dedicated 22nd October, 1889, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of the area in question for racecourse and show ground.

[Ms. 92-3,293 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Burnett, parish of Warialda, containing an area of 134 acres 3 roods 39 perches: Commencing at a point bearing north 73 degrees 2 minutes west 72 chains 50 links from the north-west corner of section 8, village of Warialda; and bounded thence by lines bearing north 35 chains, west 33 chains 57 links, south 35 chains, and east 33 chains 57 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued B. 1-2,334.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND REDEDICATION OF DUNGOWAN RECREATION RESERVE.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to resume and rededicate the recreation reserve at Dungowan, viz., portion 65, parish of Piallmore, county of Parry, dedicated 18th January, 1884, and hereunder described,—an amended plan of the land in question having been furnished.

[Ms. 92-2,902 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

10 acres. County of Parry, parish of Piallmore, portion 65: Commencing on the right bank of Dungowan Creek, at a point bearing about north 59 degrees 22 minutes east and distant 7 chains 97 links from the south-eastern corner of portion 8 of 60 acres; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 10 chains 50 links; on the north by a line bearing east 8 chains 61 links; on the north-east by a line bearing south 56 degrees east 60 links; on the east by a line bearing south 13 chains 18 link to Dungowan Creek; and on the south-west and south by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan L. 172-1,834A.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

9 acres. County of Parry, parish of Piallmore, portion 65. Commencing on the right bank of Dungowan Creek, at a south-east corner of portion 103 of 133 acres 1 rood; and bounded thence on the west by an eastern boundary of that portion bearing north 10 chains 87 links; on the north by part of a south boundary of that portion bearing east 4 chains; on the north-east by the south-western side of a road 1 chain wide, being lines bearing south 55 degrees 13 minutes east 60 links and south 23 degrees 30 minutes east 14 chains 85½ links; and on the south by a line bearing west 49½ links to the right bank of Dungowan Creek aforesaid; and by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan P. 1,331-1,764.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT CUNNINGAR, AND REDEDICATION OF PART THEREOF FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Cunningar, area 21 acres 2 roods, dedicated 18th February, 1870, for Public School site, and hereunder described with a view to the reservation of 8 acres 3 roods 39 perches thereof for camping, and to the rededication of the remainder (exclusive of the part taken for railway purposes) for Public School site.

[Ms. 92-3,455 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Harden, parish of Cunningar, containing an area of 21 acres 2 roods, village of Cunningar, allotment 5 of section 22: Commencing on the western side of Grant-street, at the eastern corner of allotment 4 of section 22; and bounded thence on the south-east by that street north easterly 10 chains 75 links to Chalmers-street; on the north-east by that street north-westerly 20 chains to Allen-street; on the north-west by that street south-westerly 10 chains and 75 links; and on the south-west by the north-eastern boundaries of allotments 1, 2, 3, and aforesaid 4 being in all a line south-easterly parallel with Chalmers-street 20 chains, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued P. 58-1,978.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Harden, parish of Cunningar, village of Cunningar, area 10 acres 2 roods 26 perches: Commencing on the north-western side of Grant-street, at the southernmost corner of portion 167 of 6 acres; and bounded thence by part of that side of Grant-street aforesaid, being a line bearing south 56 degrees 54 minutes west 10 chains 75 links; thence by the north-eastern side of a road 1 chain wide, being a line bearing north 33 degrees 6 minutes west 12 chains 40 links to the fence forming the boundary of the Great Southern Railway; thence by that fence bearing north 81 degrees 43 minutes east 11 chains 84½ links to the westernmost corner of portion 167 aforesaid; and thence by the south-western boundary of that portion, being a line bearing south 33 degrees 6 minutes east 7 chains 43 links to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued P. 58-1,978.

NOTE.—The above is in lieu of the notices in the Government Gazette of 15th May, 1891, and 31st July, 1891.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND REDEDICATION OF
GENERAL CEMETERY AT TELEGRAPH POINT.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to resume and rededicate the General Cemetery at Telegraph Point, dedicated 16th January, 1886, and hereunder described, an amended plan of the land in question having been furnished.

[Ms. 92-3,292 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Macquarie, parish of Cairncross, containing an area of 7 acres 3 roods 33 perches. Commencing on the western side of a road 1 chain wide forming part of the western boundary of portion 16, at a point bearing south 45 degrees west 1 chain 41 links, from the south-east corner of portion 75, Public School site of 2 acres; thence by that road south 8 chains; thence west 9 chains 96 links; thence north 8 chains; thence east 9 chains 96 links, to the point of commencement,—including roadway 1 chain wide, as shown of plan catalogued C. 1,033-1,984.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Macquarie, parish of Cairncross, at Telegraph Point, containing an area of 9 acres 1 rood 10 perches. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the western side of a road 1 chain wide forming part of the western boundary of portion 16, at a point bearing south 52 degrees 28 minutes west, and distant 1 chain 26 links from the south-east corner of portion 75, Public School site of 2 acres; thence by that road south 10 chains 31 links to a road 1 chain wide from Rolland's Plains to Port Macquarie; thence by that road by lines north 40 degrees west 2 chains 94 links north 66 degrees 67 minutes west 5 chains 26 links, and north 80 degrees 30 minutes west 3 chains 29 links; thence north 8 chains 37 links to another road 1 chain wide from Rolland's Plains to Port Macquarie, forming part of the southern boundaries of portions 81 and 75; thence by that road south 71 degrees 33 minutes east 5 chains 93 links; thence south 75 degrees 04 minutes east 4 chains 43 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 278 Gfn.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RESERVE
AT EAST MAITLAND, AND REDEDICATION FOR
TOWN HALL SITE AND PUBLIC RECREATION.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at East Maitland, area 6 acres 2 roods 12 perches, dedicated 18th January, 1884, for public recreation, and hereunder described with a view to dedication of 1 rood 33 perches thereof for Town Hall site, and to the rededication of the remainder, 6 acres and 19 perches, for public recreation.

[Ms. 92-3,715 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be resumed.

County of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, town of East Maitland: Commencing at the intersection of the north-western side of Bank-street with the south-western side of Lawes-street; and bounded thence on the south-east by Bank-street bearing south 45 degrees 9 minutes west 16 chains 10½ links to Newcastle-street; on the south-west by that street bearing north 45 degrees 24 minutes west 4 chains 1½ links to Grant-street; on the north-west by that street bearing north 44 degrees 42 minutes east 16 chains 13 links to Lawes-street; and on the north-east by that street bearing south 45 degrees 5 minutes east 4 chains 14½ links, to the point of commencement—plan catalogued N. 49-2,071.

Town Hall site proposed to be dedicated.

County of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, town of East Maitland, containing an area of 1 rood 33 perches: Commencing on the north-east side of Newcastle-street, at a point bearing south 45 degrees 24 minutes east and distant 1 chain 25 links from the intersection of that side of that street with the south-east side of Grant-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing north 44 degrees 36 minutes east 3 chains 3 links; thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 45 degrees 24 minutes east 1 chain 51½ links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 44 degrees 36 minutes west 3 chains 3 links to the north-east side of Newcastle-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 51½ links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 368 Md.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be dedicated.

County of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, town of East Maitland, area 6 acres 0 roods 19 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-western side of Bank-street with the south-western side of Lawes-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of Bank-street bearing south 45 degrees 9 minutes west 16 chains 10½ links to the intersection with the north-eastern side of Newcastle-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 25 links to the southernmost corner of an area of 1 rood 33 perches measured as a site for Town Hall; thence by the south-eastern, north-eastern, and north-western boundaries of that land, being lines bearing respectively north 44 degrees 36 minutes east 3 chains 3 links, north 45 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 51½ links, and south 44 degrees 36 minutes west 3 chains 3 links to the north-eastern side of Newcastle-street aforesaid; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 25 links to the intersection with the south-eastern side of Grant-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 44 degrees 42 minutes east 16 chains 13 links to the intersection with the south-western side of Lawes-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 45 degrees 5 minutes east 4 chains 14½ links, to the point of commencement,—plan N. 49-2,071.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RE-
SERVE AT MULLUMBIMBY, AND REDEDICA-
TION OF PARTS THEREOF FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL
SITE AND PUBLIC RECREATION.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Mullumbimby, area 100 acres, dedicated 12th September, 1891, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication of 2 acres for Public School site, the reservation of 21 acres 1 rood 29 perches for travelling stock, camping, and water supply, and the rededication of the remainder in conjunction with portion 51, in all 98 acres, for public recreation.

[Ms. 92-3,294 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation reserve proposed to be resumed.

County of Rous, parish of Brunswick, containing an area of 100 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point 50 links west of the south-west corner of J. Chisler's conditional purchase of 110 acres; and bounded on the north by a line and part of the southern boundary of that portion bearing east 25 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 40 chains to the northern boundary of portion 29 of 160 acres; thence on the south by part of the north boundary of that portion and the north boundary of portion 29, W. Reddacliff's conditional purchase 85-5 of 60 acres, in all bearing west 25 chains; thence on the west by an east boundary of the aforesaid portion 29 and the east side of a road 1 chain wide, in all bearing north 40 chains, to point of commencement,—Plan Ms. 24 Gfn.

Public School site proposed to be dedicated.

County of Rous, parish of Brunswick, area 2 acres: Commencing at a stake marked broad-arrow over P.S. bearing south 88 degrees 22 minutes west and distant 20 chains 8 links from the south-west corner of portion 51; and bounded thence by a line bearing west 5 chains to the east side of the road 1 chain wide from Lismore to Mullumbimby; thence by part of that side of that road bearing north 4 chains; thence by a line bearing east 5 chains; and thence by a line bearing south 4 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 221 Gfn.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be dedicated.

County of Rous, parish of Brunswick, area 98 acres: Commencing at a point 50 links west of the south-west corner of J. Chisler's conditional purchase of 110 acres; and bounded thence by a line and part of the southern boundary of that portion bearing east 31 chains 83 links to the north-east corner of portion 51; thence by the east boundary of that portion bearing south 31 chains 19 links; thence by the south boundary of that portion west to its extremity; thence by a line bearing south 88 degrees 22 minutes west 20 chains 8 links to the south-east corner of an area of 2 acres measured as a site for a Public School; thence by the east and north boundaries of that land, being lines bearing respectively north 4 chains and west 5 chains to the east side of the road from Lismore to Mullumbimby; and thence by part of that side of that road, being a line bearing north 27 chains 62 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plans catalogued R. 4,771-1,759 and Ms. 24 Gfn.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF WATER RESERVE AT
COOTAMUNDRA.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Cootamundra, area 18 acres 3 roods 24 perches, dedicated 12th March, 1869, for water supply, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of 3 roods 2 perches thereof for market site, and to the reservation of the remainder for water supply.

[Ms. 92-3,456 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Harden, parish of Cootamundra, town of Cootamundra, area 18 acres 3 roods 24 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-eastern side of Yass-street with the north-western side of Parker-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of Yass-street aforesaid bearing north-westerly to the intersection with the south-eastern side of Olney-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north-easterly to the intersection with the south-western side of Wollendoon-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing south-easterly to the northernmost corner of J. Kalecki's 2 roods; thence by the north-western and south-western boundaries of this land south-westerly and south-easterly to the north-western side of Parker-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing south-westerly to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 6-1,772.

NOTE.—The above is in lieu of the notices in the Government Gazette of 15th December, 1890, and 31st July, 1891.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RACECOURSE AT
TENTERFIELD, AND REDEDICATION OF PART
THEREOF FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Tenterfield, area 116 acres, dedicated 27th July, 1863, for racecourse, and hereunder described, with a view to the re-dedication of 78½ acres thereof for the same purpose, and to the sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts of the remainder.

[Ms. 92-3,457 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Clive, parish of Tenterfield, within the population area of Tenterfield, area 116 acres: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of portion 33 of 71 acres 2 roods; and bounded thence on the west by the eastern boundary of that portion, a line crossing a road 1 chain wide from Tenterfield to Grafton and the eastern boundary of portion 32 of 54 acres 1 rood, in all bearing south 45 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 25 chains and 40 links; on the east by a line, the western boundary of portion 107 of 50 acres, the end of a road 1 chain wide, and part of the western boundary of portion 106 of 42 acres, in all bearing north 45 chains; and on the north by the southern side of a reserved road bearing west 26 chains and 40 links, to the point of commencement, exclusively of a road 1 chain wide from Tenterfield to Grafton passing through this land in an easterly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area,—plan catalogued C. 2-1,809.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Clive, parish of Tenterfield, within the population area of Tenterfield, proclaimed 29th August, 1885, area 78½ acres: Commencing on the northern side of the road from Tenterfield to Grafton, at the south-east corner of portion 33 of 71½ acres; and bounded thence by the eastern boundary of that portion, being a line bearing north 12 minutes west 29 chains; thence by a line bearing east 26 chains 73 links and forming the southern side of a road 1 chain wide; thence by a line, part of which forms part of the western boundaries of portions 106 and 107 bearing south 26 minutes west 30 chains 20 links to the northern side of the Tenterfield to Grafton Road aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that road, being a line bearing north 87 degrees 23 minutes west 26 chains 43 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 1,532-1,809.

Being the land comprised within measured portion 435.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT GRONG GRONG.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Grong Grong, area 2 acres, being part of section 52, dedicated 15th January, 1886, and hereunder described, with a view to sale by auction of part thereof, and to the inclusion of the remainder in a proposed extension of Balara-street.

[Ms. 92-3,458 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

2 acres. County of Bourke, parish of Lupton, village of Grong Grong, portion 40, being part of section 52: Commencing on the northern side of Junee-street, at the south-western corner of allotment 5; and bounded thence on the south by that street bearing north 84 degrees 37 minutes west 4 chains 1½ links; on the west by the eastern boundary lines of allotments 3 and 1, in all bearing north 4 chains 81 links to Binya-street; on the north by that street bearing east 4 chains; and on the east by the western boundary line of allotment 4 and the western boundary line of allotment 5 aforesaid, in all bearing south 5 chains 10 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plans catalogued G. 1-2,309 Roll, and P. 1,104-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF WHARF SITE AT
COORUMBUNG (DORA CREEK).**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Coorumbung, area 6 acres 2 roods 17 perches, dedicated 20th July, 1877, for wharf site, and hereunder described, with a view to its being reserved for the same purpose, exclusive of an area of 1 rood 22 perches included in portion 30, as amended by recent survey.

[Ms. 92-3,844 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Northumberland, parish of Coorumbung, containing an area of about 6 acres 2 roods 17 perches. The lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of Dora Creek, at the south-western corner of G. K. Holden's 25 acres; and bounded thence on the east by part of the western boundary of that land bearing north about 1 chain and 50 links; on the north by the end of a road and the southern boundary of portions 30 and 31 of 40 acres each, in all bearing westerly to the south-western corner of the latter portion; on the west by a line bearing south about 1 chain; and on the south by a line bearing east about 3 chains 80 links to the aforesaid creek; and thence by the bank of that creek downwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued N. 640 and 641-1501.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SHOW GROUND
AT YASS.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Yass, area 37½ acres, viz., portion 149, in the parish of Yass, county of King, dedicated 24th August, 1877, for the use of the Yass Pastoral and Agricultural Association, and hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 92-3,964 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of King, parish of Yass, at Yass, portion 149, 37 acres 2 roods: Commencing on the eastern side of Hovel-street, at a point distant about 1 chain 50 links east from the north-eastern corner of allotment 9, section 31, town of Yass; and bounded thence on the west by that street bearing south 50 minutes west 22 chains and 28 links; on the south by lines bearing east 12 minutes south 4 chains 31 links, and thence north 85 degrees 54 minutes east 2 chains 55 links to the Yass River; on the south-east by that river upwards in a direct line about 21 chains and 16 links; on the east by a line bearing north 50 minutes east 6 chains 93 links; and on the north by a line bearing westerly 21 chains and 41 links, to the point of commencement. Plan catalogued X. 34-965.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MANSE SITES AT QUIRINDI.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Presbyterian Church and Manse sites at Quirindi, area 1 acre 1 rood 30 perches, viz., allotments 1, 19, and 20 of section 18, dedicated 20th April, 1875, and hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction.

[Ms. 92-3,459 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Church site.

County of Buckland, parish of Quirindi, town of Quirindi, allotments 1 and 20 of section 18, 1 acre: Commencing at the south-eastern corner of the section; and bounded thence on the east by George-street northerly 2 chains; on the north by the southern boundary line of allotment 2, westerly at right angles to George-street 5 chains to a lane; on the west by that lane southerly, parallel with George-street 2 chains to William-street; and on the south by that street easterly 5 chains, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan Q. 8-1,613.

Manse site.

County of Buckland, parish of Quirindi, town of Quirindi, allotment 19 of section 18, 1 rood 30 perches: Commencing on the northern side of William-street, at the south-eastern corner of allotment 18; and bounded thence on the south by that street easterly 2 chains and 20 links; on the east by a lane northerly at right angles to William-street 2 chains; on the north by the southern boundary line of allotment 17 westerly, parallel with William-street 2 chains and 20 links; and on the west by the eastern boundary line of allotment 18 aforesaid southerly at right angles to William-street 2 chains, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan Q. 8-1,613.

NOTE.—The above is in lieu of the notice in the Government Gazette of 3rd December, 1889.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RESERVE AT MOREE, AND REDEDICATION FOR CRICKET GROUND AND PUBLIC RECREATION.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Moree, area 19 acres and 5 perches, dedicated 23rd November, 1886, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to dedication of 9 acres 2 roods 5 perches thereof for cricket ground, and to the rededication of the remainder, in conjunction with part of reserve 11,239, in all 24 acres 2 roods 28 perches, for public recreation.

[Ms. 92-3,717 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be resumed.

County of Courallie, parish of Moree, town of Moree, containing an area of 19 acres 0 roods 5 perches: Commencing on the southern side of Albert-street, at the point of intersection of the south prolongation of the west side of Balo-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by part of the southern side of Albert-street bearing south 81 degrees 30 minutes west 18 chains 96 links; on the south-west by the south prolongation of the east side of Chester-street, being a line bearing south 8 degrees 30 minutes east 10 chains 4 links; on the south-east by a line bearing north 81 degrees 30 minutes east 18 chains 98 links; and thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 81 degrees 30 minutes west 10 chains 4 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued M. 18-1,769.

Cricket Ground proposed to be dedicated.

County of Courallie, parish of Moree, town of Moree, containing an area of 9 acres 2 roods 5 perches: Commencing at the point of intersection of the southern side of Albert-street with the western side of Balo-street; and bounded thence by part of the southern side of Albert-street aforesaid south 81 degrees 31½ minutes west 9 chains 48 links to the north-east corner of public recreation, ground proposed to be dedicated this day; thence by part of the north-eastern side of park aforesaid south 8 degrees 28½ minutes east 10 chains 5 links; thence by a line north 81 degrees 31½ minutes east 9 chains 48 links to the western side of Balo-street aforesaid; and thence by part of the western side of that street north 8 degrees 30 minutes west 10 chains 5 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued M. 25-1,769.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be dedicated.

County of Courallie, parish of Moree, town of Moree, containing an area of 24 acres 2 roods 38 perches: Commencing at the north-west corner of a measured block of 9 acres 2 roods 5 perches, proposed to be dedicated for cricket ground this day; and bounded thence by the south-west boundary of the aforesaid cricket ground and a line, in all south 8 degrees 28½ minutes east 18 chains 64 links to the Gwydir River; thence by the right bank of that river downwards to the eastern side of Edward-street; thence by part of the eastern side of Edward-street aforesaid north 8 degrees 25 minutes west 10 chains 65 links to the southern side of Albert-street; and thence by the southern side of Albert-street aforesaid north 81 degrees 31½ minutes east 16 chains 29 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued M. 26-1,769.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RACECOURSE AT HOME RULE (MOBELLAH) AND REDEDICATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Home Rule (Mobellah), area 2 acres, dedicated 2nd April, 1874, for racecourse, and hereunder described, with a view to rededication of that area for Public School site—the purpose of dedication having been incorrectly given in the first instance.

[Ms. 92-3,843 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Phillip, parish of Wyaldra. Suburban lands of the village of Wyaldra, area 2 acres: Commencing on the east side of Britannia-street, at the intersection with the north side of Wollar-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of Britannia-street bearing northerly 8 chains to the south-western corner of allotment 2 of suburban section 14; thence by the southern boundary of that allotment bearing easterly 2 chains and 50 links to the western side of a lane intersecting section 14 aforesaid; thence by that side of that lane bearing southerly 8 chains to the north-side of Wollar-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing westerly 2 chains and 50 links, to the point of commencement; to include allotment 3 of suburban section 14, village of Wyaldra,—as shown on plan catalogued P. 21-2,125 Roll.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND REDEDICATION OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY SITE AT HARGRAVES (LOUISA CREEK).

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume and rededicate the Church of England Cemetery site at Hargraves (Louisa Creek), area 1 rood 32½ perches, dedicated 16th July, 1863, and hereunder described, an amended survey of the land in question having been effected.

[Ms. 92-3,716 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Wellington, parish and town of Hargraves, containing an area of 1 rood 32½ perches, on the road to Merendi at Louisa Ponds, bearing east 1 degree 15 minutes south and distant 18 chains and 32 links from the confluence of Louisa Ponds with Louisa Creek. For Church of England Burial Ground, that portion of land within the boundaries of measured portion,—shown on plan catalogued C. 656-730.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Wellington, parish of Hargraves, town of Hargraves, area 1 rood 32½ perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Price-street with the south-western side of Merinda-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of Merinda-street being a line bearing south 36 degrees 50 minutes east 2 chains 43 links; thence by a line bearing west 3 chains 5 links; thence by a line bearing north 1 chain 95 links to the south side of Price-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street being a line bearing east 1 chain 61 links to the point of commencement. To include allotment 1 of section 28, town of Hargraves,—as shown on plan catalogued H. 24-1,727.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th August, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PERMANENT COMMON
AT WEE WAA, AND REDEDICATION OF PART
THEREOF FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the permanent common at Wee Waa, area 614 acres, dedicated 12th March, 1869, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of 100 acres and 48 acres thereof for police purposes and racecourse respectively, and to the rededication of the remainder, 466 acres, for permanent common.

[Ms. 92-3,842 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the county of White, parish of Wee Waa, containing an area of 614 acres,

being the land dedicated as a permanent common on the 12th March, 1869: Commencing at the intersection of Maitland-street, Wee Waa, with the road from Wee Waa to Maitland; and bounded thence on the south-east by that road bearing north 37 degrees 45 minutes east 75 chains 69 links; on the east by a line bearing north 31 minutes east 50 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 31 minutes north 64 chains 51 links to a lagoon; on the west by that lagoon southerly to a point easterly from the north-east corner of P. Quinn's portion 70; thence by a line bearing west 12 minutes north 5 chains to the road forming the east boundary of that portion and portion 69; thence by that road bearing south 11 degrees 45 minutes east 15 chains 25 links; thence by Maitland-street aforesaid bearing south 35 degrees 51 minutes east 42 chains 19 links, to the point of commencement.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of White, parish of Wee Waa, containing an area of 466 acres. The Crown Lands within the boundaries of measured portion 85 of 466 acres,—as shown on plan catalogued W. 14-1,767.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(PROPOSED DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105, AND ACT 53 VIC. No. 21, SEC. 41.)

Presented to Parliament, under Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 sec. 105, and 53 Vic. No. 21 sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 27th September, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT SOFALA, AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME
PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Sofala, area 3 acres 1 rood 8 perches, hereunder described, with a view to the dedication for General Cemetery in lieu of an area of 7 acres 3 roods 14½ perches, also hereunder described, to include the first-mentioned area.

[Ms. 92-4,180 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

General Cemetery proposed to be resumed.

County of Roxburgh, parish of Sofala, near the town of Sofala, area 3 acres 1 rood 8 perches: Commencing at a point 13 chains south and 5 chains east from the south-eastern corner of section No. 13, in the town of Sofala; and bounded thence by a line bearing east 5 chains; thence by a line bearing south 8 chains 61 links; thence by a line bearing west 2 chains 50 links; thence by a line north 2 chains 12 links; thence by a line west 1 chain 50 links; thence by a line north 3 chains 49 links; thence by a line bearing west 1 chain; and thence by a line bearing north 3 chains, to the point of commencement, but exclusive of lanes 12 links wide within the above-described boundaries.

General Cemetery proposed to be dedicated.

County of Roxburgh, parish of Sofala, suburban lands at Sofala, containing an area of 7 acres 3 roods 14½ perches: Commencing on the south side of a road 1 chain wide at a point distant 1 chain south and 2 chains 89½ links east from the south-west corner of section No. 12, town of Sofala; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 1 chain; thence by a line bearing west 1 chain 89½ links; thence by a line bearing south 9 chains 51½ links; thence by a line bearing east 2 chains 25 links; thence by a line south 1 chain; thence by a line bearing east 5 chains 17 links to the western side of the main

road from Bathurst to Sofala; thence by part of that side of that road being lines bearing respectively north 9 degrees 38 minutes west 3 chains 22⅞ links, north 49 minutes 40 seconds east 4 chains 68½ links, north 21 degrees 11 minutes east 1 chain 22½ links, north 11 degrees 51 minutes east 1 chain 53⅞ links, and north 21 degrees 11 minutes east 1 chain 8½ links to the south side of the 1-chain road first above-mentioned; and thence by part of that side of that road, being a line bearing west 6 chains 20⅞ links, to the point of commencement, being land measured for a General Cemetery,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 78 Oe.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 27th September, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
SITE AT MULLALLY.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Mullally, area 2 acres 2 roods, viz., portions 171 and 172, in the parish of Melville, county of Pottinger, dedicated 29th April, 1884, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of the area in question for access.

[Ms. 92-4,078 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

2 acres 2 roods. County of Pottinger, parish of Melville, at Mullally, portions 171 and 172: Commencing on the southern side of a road 3 chains wide, at the north-eastern corner of portion 170 of 1 acre 3 roods 10 perches; and bounded thence on the north by that road dividing it from portions 168 and 169 of 1 acre 3 roods 30 perches and 2 acres respectively bearing north 89 degrees 37 minutes east 8 chains; on the south-east by a road 1 chain 50 links wide dividing it from portion 173 of 1 acre 2 roods 12 perches bearing south 16 degrees 7 minutes west 3 chains 31 links; on the south by a road 1 chain 50 links wide dividing it from part of portion 23 of 50 acres, parish of Bando, bearing south 89 degrees 47 minutes west 8 chains; and on the north-west by the south-eastern boundary of portion 170 aforesaid bearing north 16 degrees 7 minutes east 3 chains 29 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued M. 3-2,279.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 27th September, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND REDEDICATION OF
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY
SITES AT DOUGHBOY HOLLOW.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery sites at Doughboy Hollow, area 1 acre 2 roods, viz., portions 124 and 123, in the parish of Temi, county of Buckland, dedicated 22nd March, 1878, and hereunder described, with a view to rededication one chain westward of their present position.

[Ms. 92-4,077 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery sites proposed to be resumed.

Church site.

County of Buckland, parish of Temi, area 1 acre, portion 124: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 123 of 2 roods appropriated for a Roman Catholic Presbytery; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundary of that portion bearing south 3 chains; on the south by a line bearing west 3 chains and 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ links; on the west by a line bearing north 3 chains; and on the north by part of the southern boundary of portion 33 of 40 acres bearing east 3 chains and 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan C. 549-1,984.

Presbytery site.

County of Buckland, parish of Temi, area 2 roods, portion 123: Commencing at a point distant 4 chains 62 links west from the south-eastern corner of portions 33 of 40 acres, on the left bank of Doughboy Hollow Creek; and bounded thence on

the north by part of the southern boundary of that portion bearing west 97 links; on the west by the east boundary of portion 124 of 1 acre, appropriated for a Roman Catholic Church, bearing south 3 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 2 chains and 37 links; and on the north-east by a line bearing north 24 degrees 50 minutes west 3 chains and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued C. 549-1,984.

Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery sites proposed to be dedicated.

Church site.

1 acre. County of Buckland, parish of Temi, portion 124: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 123 of 2 roods, appropriated for a Roman Catholic Presbytery; and bounded thence on the east by the western boundary of that portion bearing south 2 degrees 36 minutes east 3 chains; on the south by a line bearing south 87 degrees 24 minutes west 3 chains 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ links; on the west by a line bearing north 2 degrees 36 minutes west 3 chains; and on the north by part of the southern boundary of portion 33 bearing north 87 degrees 24 minutes east 3 chains 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan B. 3,231-1,788.

Presbytery site.

2 roods. County of Buckland, parish of Temi, portion 123: Commencing at a point distant 5 chains 32 links, and bearing south 87 degrees 24 minutes west from the south-east corner of portion 33 of 40 acres, on the left bank of Doughboy Hollow Creek; and bounded thence on the north by part of the southern boundary of that portion bearing south 87 degrees 24 minutes west 1 chain 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; on the west by the eastern boundary of portion 124 of 1 acre, appropriated for a Roman Catholic Church, bearing south 2 degrees 36 minutes east 3 chains; on the south by a line bearing north 87 degrees 24 minutes east 2 chains 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; and on the north-east by a line bearing north 22 degrees 13 minutes west 3 chains 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan B. 3,231-1,788.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(PROPOSED DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18, AND ACT 53 VIC. No. 21.)

Presented to Parliament, under Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, and 53 Vic. No. 21 sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th October, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RESERVE
AT COONABARRABRAN.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Coonabarrabran, area 10 acres, viz., portion 142, in the parish of Coonabarrabran, county of Gowen, dedicated 24th October, 1882, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the area in question being restored to the temporary common.

[Ms. 92-4,580 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Gowen, parish of Coonabarrabran, village of Coonabarrabran, area 10 acres, portion 142: Commencing on the western side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 1 chain west from the south-western corner of portion 211 of 10 acres, appropriated for a show ground; and bounded thence on the east by that road dividing it from that portion bearing north 10 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 10 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 10 chains; and on the south by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from part of portion 125 of 160 acres, appropriated for public recreation bearing east 10 chains, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued C. 13-1,704.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th October, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RESERVE AT MACLEAN, AND DEDICATION FOR RACECOURSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Maclean, area 159½ acres, viz., portion 234, in the parish of Taloumbi, county of Clarence, dedicated 14th March, 1881, for public recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to that area being set apart as an extension to the temporary common, and to the dedication in lieu of portion 199 of 100 acres for racecourse.

[Ms. 92-4,791 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation reserve proposed to be resumed.

County of Clarence, parish of Taloumbi, containing an area of 159 acres 3 roods: Commencing on the southern side of a road 2 chains wide at a point distant 2 chains south

from the south-western corner of portion 192 of 80 acres; thence on the north by that road bearing east 40 chains 74 links; on the east by a line bearing south 40 chains; on the south by a line bearing west 40 chains 74 links; on the west by a line bearing north 40 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 868-1,577.

Racecourse proposed to be dedicated.

County of Clarence, parish of Taloumbi. All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 100 acres, and measured as portion 199, within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the south boundary of portion 234 of 159½ acres, bearing west and distant 12 chains 64 links from its south-east corner; thence by part of that boundary and part of the south boundary of portion 236 bearing east 32 chains 55 links; thence by a line bearing south 31 chains 32 links; thence by a line bearing west 26 chains 96 links; thence by a line bearing north 30 degrees 24 minutes west 8 chains 83 links; thence by a line bearing north 24 chains 48 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 1732-1,577.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th October, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHURCH, SCHOOL, AND PARSONAGE SITES AT JUGIONG.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Church of England Church, School, and Parsonage sites at Jugiong, area 2 acres, viz., allotments 1, 2, 3, and 20 of section 7, dedicated 16th July, 1863, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of allotment 20 of 2 roods, for the Preservation of Graves, and to the sale by auction of the remainder.

[Ms. 92-4,792 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Harden, parish of Jugiong, town of Jugiong, area 2 acres: Commencing on the north-western side of Stapylton-street at the intersection with the north-eastern side of Larmer-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of Larmer-street bearing north 12 degrees west 5 chains to the south-eastern side of Renwick-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 78 degrees east 4 chains to the north-western corner of allotment 4 of section 7; thence by the south-western boundary of that allotment bearing south 12 degrees east 5 chains to the north-western side of Stapylton-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 78 degrees west, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued C. 728-730.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE 105TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.

Presented to Parliament, under Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 22nd November, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PERMANENT COMMON
AT CONDOUBLIN.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the permanent common at Condoublin, area 640 acres, dedicated 6th December, 1867, and 15th August, 1871, hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of 20 acres thereof for public recreation, 10 acres for cricket ground, and 610 acres (the remainder) for temporary common.

[Ms. 92-5,028 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area dedicated 6th December, 1867.

County of Gipps, parish of South Condoublin, area 640 acres: Commencing on the left bank of the Lachlan River at the north-east corner of George Lee's portion No. 1 of 320 acres, exclusive of road; and bounded thence by part of the east boundary of that portion bearing south 29 chains 15 links; thence by a line bearing east 82 chains 33 links; thence by a line bearing north 92 chains 15 links to the Lachlan River; and thence by that river downwards, to the point of commencement,—but exclusive of portion $\frac{2}{3}$ of W. Lee's 24 acres.

Area dedicated 15th August, 1871.

County of Gipps, parish of South Condoublin, on the Lachlan River. 640 acres: Portion $\frac{1}{3}$, commencing on the left bank of the Lachlan River at a point bearing about north 15 degrees east and distant 19 chains from the north-east corner of portion 1 of 320 acres at Condoublin Head Station; and bounded thence on the south by the northern boundary line of portion $\frac{2}{3}$ of 24 acres bearing east 12 chains 65 links; on the west by the eastern boundary line of that portion bearing south 20 chains and 20 links; again on the north by the southern boundary line of that portion bearing south 87 degrees west 12 chains 65 links; again on the west by a line bearing south 30 chains and 91 links; again on the south by a line bearing east 77 chains 33 links; on the east by a line bearing north 96 chains 41 links to the Lachlan River; again on the north and again on the west by that river downwards, to the point of commencement,—exclusively of the existing road 1 chain wide from the Lower Lachlan to Condoublin passing through this land in a northerly direction, and of the road 1 chain wide to Forbes in an easterly direction; also of a road 1 chain wide from the last-mentioned road to a lagoon; and also of the existing lagoons, the areas of which have been deducted from the total area,—shown on plan catalogued G. 47-1,871.

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Department of Lands,
Sydney, 22nd November, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RESERVE FOR
RECREATION AND TOWN PASTURAGE AT
DUBBO.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume the land at Dubbo, area 640 acres, appropriated 6th January, 1859, for Public Recreation and Town Pasturage, and dedicated 25th August, 1865, for town common, hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of 10 acres thereof for rifle range, the dedication of 23 acres and 10 perches for show ground, and to the reservation of the remainder for temporary common.

[Ms. 92-5,349 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Lincoln, parish of Dubbo, at Dubbo, containing 640 acres: Commencing at a point distant 1 chain east from the south-eastern corner of portion 40 of 7 acres 3 roods and 36 perches; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 80 chains to the eastern boundary of the extended Dubbo Reserve, as proclaimed on the 12th March, 1859; on the east by part of that boundary line bearing south 80 chains; on the south by a southern boundary of that reserve bearing west 80 chains; and on the west by a line bearing north 80 chains, to the point of commencement.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 22nd November, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SHOW GROUND AT
DUBBO AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME
PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Dubbo, area 15 acres, viz, portion 310, in the parish of Dubbo, county of Lincoln, dedicated 22nd April, 1886, for site for Show Ground for the use of the North-western Pastoral and Agricultural Society, and hereunder described, with a view to the re-dedication of the area in question, in conjunction with portion 206 adjoining, in all 23 acres and 10 perches, for Show Ground.

[Ms. 92-5,348 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Lincoln, parish of Dubbo, at Dubbo, portion 310: Commencing on the eastern side of Fitzroy-street, at its

intersection with the easterly continuation of the northern side of Church-street, being a point distant 1 chain 50 links easterly from the south-eastern corner of allotment 4 of section 26; and bounded thence on the west by Fitzroy-street bearing north 12 chains and 21 links; on the north by a street 1 chain 50 links wide along the Great Western Railway bearing easterly 12 chains and 31 links; on the east by a line bearing south 12 chains and 19 links; and on the south by a line bearing westerly 12 chains and 31 links, to the point of commencement,—Plan cat. L. 1,219-1,566.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Lincoln, parish of Dubbo, at Dubbo, containing an area of 23 acres 10 perches: Commencing on the eastern side of Fitzroy-street at its intersection with the easterly continuation of the northern side of Church-street, being a point bearing north 89 degrees 59 minutes east and distant 1 chain 50 links from the south-eastern corner of allotment 4 of section 26; and bounded thence on part of the west by part of Fitzroy-street bearing north 12 chains 21 links; thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 56 minutes east 12 chains 31 links; thence by a line bearing south and forming the east boundaries of portions 310 and 206, 18 chains 74 links to the northern side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide; thence by part of that side of that road bearing north 89 degrees 57 minutes west 12 chains 30½ links to the eastern side of Fitzroy-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street, being a line bearing north 6 chains 53½ links, to the point of commencement.

Includes measured portions 310 and 206,—as shown on plans catalogued L. 1,219-1,566 and L. 1,736-1,566.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 22nd November, 1892.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PERMANENT COMMON AT WOLLOMBI, AND RE-DEDICATION FOR PUBLIC RECREATION AND PERMANENT COMMON.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the permanent common at Wollombi, area 127 acres, dedicated 5th January, 1872, and hereunder described, with a view to about 10½ acres thereof being included in an area of 13 acres, proposed to be dedicated for public recreation, also hereunder described, and to the re-dedication of the remainder, about 116½ acres, for permanent common.

[Ms. 92-5,027 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Permanent Common proposed to be resumed.

County of Northumberland, parish of Corrabare, within the suburban boundaries of the town of Wollombi, containing an area of about 127 acres: Commencing on the right bank of Sugar Loaf Creek, at a point where the south-eastern side of Yewe-street meets it; and bounded thence on part of the north-

west by that side of that street bearing north-easterly to its intersection with the north-eastern side of Butcher-street; thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north-westerly to the south corner of allotment 1, section 25; thence on the remainder of the north-west by the south-east side of that section and its prolongation bearing in all north-easterly 12 chains 50 links; thence on the north by a line bearing east 44 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 23 chains 75 links; thence on part of the south by a line bearing west 19 chains; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 49 degrees west 3 chains 75 links; thence again on the south by a line bearing south 82 degrees west 17 chains 40 links to the right bank of Sugar Loaf Creek aforesaid; and thence on the west and the remainder of the south by that bank of that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be dedicated.

County of Northumberland, parish of Corrabare, within the suburban boundaries of the town of Wollombi, containing an area of 13 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Sugar Loaf Creek, at a point bearing south 80 degrees 12 minutes east from the south corner of allotment 12 of section 28, town of Wollombi; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing north 74 degrees 41 minutes east 7 chains 98 links; thence on the north by a line bearing east 8 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 10 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing west 11 chains to the right bank of Sugar Loaf Creek aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that bank of that creek downwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued N. 3,209-2,111.

Permanent Common proposed to be dedicated.

County of Northumberland, parish of Corrabare, within the suburban lands of the town of Wollombi, containing an area of about 116½ acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the right bank of Sugar Loaf Creek, at a point where the south-eastern side of Yewe-street meets it; and bounded thence on part of the north-west by that side of that street bearing north-easterly to its intersection with the north-eastern side of Butcher-street; thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north-westerly to the south corner of allotment 1 of section 25; thence on the remainder of the north-west by the south-east side of that section and its prolongation bearing in all north-easterly 12 chains 50 links; thence on the north by a line bearing east 44 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 23 chains 75 links; thence on part of the south by a line bearing west 19 chains; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 49 degrees west 3 chains 75 links; thence again on the south by a line bearing south 82 degrees west to the east boundary of portion 102 of 13 acres; thence on the west by part of that boundary of that portion bearing north to its north-east corner; thence again on the south by the northern and north-western boundaries of that portion bearing westerly to the right bank of Sugar Loaf Creek aforesaid; and thence on the remainder of the south by that bank of that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE 105TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, under Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 29th November, 1892.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION
RESERVE AT QUEANBEYAN AND DEDICA-
TIONS FOR SHOW GROUND AND PUBLIC
RECREATION IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Acts of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Queanbeyan, area 35 acres 3 roods 36 perches, dedicated 10th January, 1865, for Public Recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication in lieu of the areas of 9 acres 2 roods 35 perches and 27 acres 1 rood 15 perches, also hereunder described, for Show Ground and Public Recreation respectively.

[Ms. 92-5,496 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation Ground proposed to be resumed.

County of Murray, parish of Queanbeyan, town of Queanbeyan, area 35 acres 3 roods 36 perches: Commencing on the northern boundary of C. Campbell's 1,057 acres, at the intersection with the south-western side of Lowe-street; and bounded thence by part of that northern boundary aforesaid bearing westerly 28 chains 4 links to the south-east corner of R. Campbell's 1,040 acres (Garryowen); thence by part of the east boundary of that portion northerly 87 links; thence by a line bearing north 50 degrees east 20 chains 90 links to the south-western side of Lowe-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 40 degrees east 18 chains 44 links, to the point of commencement. Again commencing on the east boundary of R. Campbell's 1,040 acres (Garryowen) aforesaid, at the intersection with the south-western side of Lowe-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 40 degrees east 19 chains 34 links; thence by a line bearing south 50 degrees west 16 chains 24 links to the east boundary of R. Campbell's 1,040 acres aforesaid; and thence by part of that boundary bearing northerly, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued Q. 35-1,057.

Show Ground proposed to be dedicated.

County of Murray, parish of Queanbeyan, town of Queanbeyan, area 9 acres 2 roods 35 perches: Commencing on the south-eastern side of Moneroo-street at the most western corner of allotment 3 of section 56; and bounded thence by a line part of which forms the south-western boundary of that allotment bearing south 40 degrees 30 minutes east 13 chains 18.1 links to the southern boundary of the town lands, being also the northern boundary of Charles Campbell's 1,057 acres; thence by that boundary bearing south 89 degrees 10 minutes west 16 chains 37.3 links to the western boundary of the town lands aforesaid; thence by part of that boundary bearing north 50 minutes west 3 chains 55.4 links to the intersection with the south-eastern side of Moneroo-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 40 degrees 32 minutes east 10 chains 33.5 links, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued Q. 47-1,057.

Recreation Ground proposed to be dedicated.

County of Murray, parish of Queanbeyan, town of Queanbeyan, area 27 acres 1 rood 15 perches: Commencing on the northern boundary of Charles Campbell's 1,057 acres at the easternmost corner of allotment 4 of section 56, town of Queanbeyan; and bounded thence by the north-eastern boundary of that allotment bearing north 40 degrees 30 minutes west 11 chains 18.1 links to the southernmost corner of allotment 3, same section; thence by the south-eastern boundaries of allotments 3, 2, and 1 bearing north 49 degrees 32 minutes east 8 chains 75 links to the south-western side of Lowe-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 40 degrees 24 minutes east 16 chains 52 links to the north-western side of Isabella-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 49 degrees 39 minutes west 2 chains 30.4 links to the northern boundary of Campbell's 1,057 acres aforesaid; and thence by part of that boundary bearing south 89 degrees 10 minutes west, to the point of commencement, exclusive of Cooma-street. Again commencing on the eastern boundary of R. Campbell's 1,040 acres (Garryowen) at the intersection with the south-western side of Lowe-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 40 degrees 25 minutes east 19 chains 34 links; thence by a line bearing south 49 degrees 32 minutes west 16 chains 24 links to the eastern boundary of R. Campbell's 1,040 acres aforesaid; and thence by part of that boundary bearing northerly, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued Q. 35-1,057.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 29th November, 1892.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT DEEPWATER, AND DEDICATION FOR THE
SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Deepwater, area 14 acres 1 rood 8 perches, dedicated 30th August, 1890, and hereunder described, with a view to the re-dedication for General Cemetery of part thereof in conjunction with an area adjoining, in all 8 acres 3 roods 8 perches,—and to the inclusion of the remainder in the suburban lands of the village of Deepwater.

[Ms. 92-5,495 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Gough, parish of Deepwater, 14 acres 1 rood 8 perches, including road: Commencing on the eastern side of a road one chain wide, the western side of which partly forms the eastern boundary of portion 57, J. Sullivan's conditional purchase of 100 acres, at a point bearing about north 14 degrees

30 minutes east, and distant about 4 chains 30 links from the south-east corner of portion 57 above mentioned; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east 13 chains, being also the north boundary line of an area of 6 acres 2 roods, reserved for plantation and extension in connection with the cemetery; bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 11 chains to the south side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide; on the north by part of that side of that road being a line bearing west 13 chains to the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide first mentioned; and thence on the west by part of that side of that road being a line bearing south 11 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 178 Ac.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Gough, parish of Deepwater, within the suburban lands of the village of Deepwater, containing 8 acres 3 roods 8 perches, including road: Commencing at a point bearing south 45 degrees east and distant 2 chains and 12 links from the intersection of the west extremity of the south side of James-street, village of Deepwater, with the east boundary of portion 57 of 100 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 8 chains; thence by a line bearing east 11 chains; thence by a line bearing north 8 chains; and thence by a line bearing west 11 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued Ms. 392 Ac.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACTS 48 VIC. No. 18, AND 53 VIC. No. 21.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND REDEDICATION OF
RECREATION RESERVE AT NIMMITABEL.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume and rededicate the recreation reserve at Nimmitabel, dedicated 9th October, 1891, as 13 acres, and now found to contain 14 acres 1 rood 23 perches.

[Ms. 92-5,742 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Wellesley, parish of Nimmitabel, town of Nimmitabel, area about 13 acres. The Crown Land within the following boundaries: Commencing on the north-western side of York-street, at the intersection of that and Otway Streets, and bearing thence north-west to the south-eastern side of Mason-street to its intersection with Otway-street; thence on the south-eastern side of Mason-street aforesaid to the north-eastern side of Electra-street, at its intersection with Mason-street; thence on the south-west by the north-eastern side of Electra-street to its intersection with York-street; thence by the north-western side of that street, to the point of commencement.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Wellesley, parish of Nimmitabel, town of Nimmitabel, area 14 acres 1 rood 23 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south-eastern side of Mason-street with the south-western side of Otway-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of Otway-street aforesaid bearing south 72 degrees 24 minutes east 14 chains 34/6 links to the north-western side of York-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 17 degrees 36 minutes west 10 chains 3/4 links to the north-eastern side of Electra-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 72 degrees 24 minutes west 14 chains 34/6 links to the south-eastern side of Mason-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 17 degrees 36 minutes east 10 chains 3/4 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued N. 6-1,640.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF NATIONAL SCHOOL
SITE AT GUNNEDAH AND DEDICATION FOR
PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the National School site at Gunnedah, area 2 acres, viz., allotments 16, 17, 18, and 19 of section 30, dedicated 27th July, 1863, and hereunder described, with a view to reservation of that area for Public Buildings, and to the dedication in lieu of allotment 1 of section 50, town of Gunnedah, area 1 acre and 11 perches, for Public School site.

[Ms. 92-6,014 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

National School site proposed to be resumed.

County of Pottinger, parish of Gunnedah, town of Gunnedah area 2 acres, being allotments 16, 17, 18, and 19, of section 30 Commencing at the northern corner of the section; and bounded thence on the north-east by Bloomfield-street south-easterly 4 chains; on the south-east by the north-western boundary line of allotment 15 south-westerly at right angles to Bloomfield-street 5 chains to a lane; on the south-west by that lane north-westerly parallel with Bloomfield-street 4 chains to Marquis-street; on the north-west by that street north-easterly 5 chains to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan G-12-1,619.

Public School site proposed to be dedicated.

County of Pottinger, parish of Gunnedah, town of Gunnedah, area 1 acre 11 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south-eastern side of Elgin-street with the south-western side of Barber-street; and bounded thence by part of that side of Barber-street aforesaid, being a line bearing south 59 degrees 29 minutes east 2 chains 48 links to the intersection with the north-western side of Poe-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 30 degrees 25 minutes west 5 chains 66 links to the fence forming a north-eastern boundary of the North-western Railway Line; thence by that fence bearing north 72 degrees 13 minutes west 1 chain 21 links to the south-eastern side of Elgin-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 18 degrees 4 minutes east 6 chains 7 links, to the point of commencement, being allotment 1 of section 50,—shown on plan catalogued G. 28-1,619.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SITE FOR
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AT ST. LEONARDS,
NORTH SYDNEY.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at St. Leonards, area 22½ perches, dedicated 24th October, 1882, for site for Mechanics' Institute, and hereunder described, with a view to reactivation of that area for Public Buildings.

[Ms. 92-5,743 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at North Sydney, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 22½ perches: Commencing at the intersection of the eastern side of William-street with the south-western side of Mayne-street; and bounded thence on the west by William-street bearing south 35 minutes west 1 chain 97 links; on the south and south-east by lines dividing it from 23½ perches reserved for Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office sites, bearing south 89 degrees 25 minutes east 72 links and north 51 degrees east 72 links to the south-western side of Mayne-street; and thence by that street bearing north 39 degrees west 1 chain 97 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued S. 33-1,093.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SITES FOR WESLEYAN
CHURCH AND MINISTER'S RESIDENCE AT
MOAMA.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the sites for Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence at Moama, area 1 acre 2 roods, dedicated 28th November, 1873, and hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction.

[Ms. 92-5,713 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTION.

County of Cadell, parish of Moama, town of Moama, area 1 acre 2 roods: Commencing on the south side of Simms-street at the north-western corner of allotment 4 of section 35, town of Moama; and bounded thence by the west boundary of that allotment bearing south 5 chains to the north side of Berry-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing east 3 chains to the south-east corner of allotment 5, same section; thence by the east boundary of that allotment bearing north 5 chains to the south side of Simms-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing west 3 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 342-1,984.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND REDEDICATION OF
GENERAL CEMETERY AT CHARLESTOWN.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Charlestown, area 13 acres 2 roods 18 perches, dedicated 15th September, 1891, and hereunder described, with a view to the rededication of that area for the same purpose.

[Ms. 93-98 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

LAND DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

County of Northumberland, parish of Kahibah, containing an area of 13 acres 2 roods 18 perches: Commencing at a point bearing south 1 degree 33 minutes west, and distant 41 chains 52 links from the north-east corner of portion 109; and bounded thence on part of the north by a line bearing east 50 links; on the north-west by a line bearing north 45 degrees east 50 links; on the west by a line bearing north 50 links; again on the north by a line bearing east 10 chains 8 links;

on the east by a line bearing south 50 links; on the north-east by a line bearing south 45 degrees east 50 links; again on the north by a line bearing east 50 links; again on the east by a line bearing south 10 chains 8 links; on the south by a line bearing west 50 links; on the south-east by a line bearing south 45 degrees west 50 links; again on the east by a line bearing south 50 links; on the south by a line bearing west 10 chains 8 links; again on the west by a line bearing north 50 links; on the south-west by a line bearing north 45 degrees west 50 links; again on the south by a line bearing west 50 links; and again on the west by a line bearing north 10 chains 8 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued Ms. 296 Md.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT MOLLEY, AND DEDICATION FOR THE
SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Molley, area 2 acres, viz., portion 65, in the parish of Gurleigh, county of White, dedicated 17th July, 1883, and hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts, and to the dedication in lieu of portion 70 of 2 acres in the same locality for Public School site.

[Ms. 92-5,715 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of White, parish of Gurleigh, portion 65, 2 acres: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion 16, Samuel Hoshisson's 100 acres; and bounded thence on the west by part of the east boundary of that portion bearing north 6 chains 68 links; on the north by a line bearing east 2 chains 92 links; on the east by a line bearing south 7 chains 36 links; and on the south-west by part of the north-eastern side of a road 150 links wide bearing north 76 degrees 54 minutes west 3 chains, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued P. 951-1,978.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of White, parish of Gurleigh, area 2 acres: Commencing at a peg bearing south 32 degrees 20 minutes west and distant 4 links from a box tree marked 70, which peg bears south 70 degrees 42 minutes west and distant 23 chains 95.6 links from the south-eastern corner of portion 67; and bounded thence by a line south 4 chains; thence by a line west 5 chains; thence by a line north 4 chains; and thence by a line east 5 chains, to the point of commencement,—to include measured portion 70, as shown on plan catalogued W. 212-1,767.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND
PARSONAGE SITE AT DORA, AND RE-DEDI-
CATION FOR CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Church of England Parsonage site at Dora, area 2 roods, dedicated 12th April, 1870, and hereunder described, with a view to re-dedication of that area for Church of England Cemetery.

[Ms. 92-6,016 Ind.] **HENRY COPELAND.**

DESCRIPTION.

County of Northumberland, parish of Dora, area 2 roods, portion LA: Commencing on the eastern side of a road 50 links wide at the north-western corner of portion L of 1 acre, appropriated for a Church of England Church; and bounded thence on the west by that road dividing it from part of portion XIX bearing north 2 chains and 20 links to a road 1 chain wide; on the north by that road dividing it from part of Thomas Humphreys' portion XVII bearing east 2 chains and 28 links; on the east by part of the western boundary line of portion XX of 10 acres 3 perches bearing south 2 chains and 20 links; and on the south by the northern boundary line of portion L aforesaid bearing west 2 chains and 28 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 124-1,984.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL
SITE AT WALLA WALLA.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Walla Walla, area 2 acres, viz., portion 129, parish of Cumbijowa, county of Forbes, dedicated 15th January, 1886, and hereunder described, with a view to reservation of that area, in conjunction with portion 121 adjoining, for travelling stock.

[Ms. 92-5,714 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Forbes, parish of Cumbijowa, at Walla Walla, portion 129: Commencing at a point distant 4 chains west from the north-eastern corner of portion 121 of 10 acres; and bounded thence on the south by part of the northern boundary of that portion bearing west 5 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 5 chains; and on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued P. 1,267-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 17th January, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF TOWN HALL SITE AT
GULGONG.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Gulgong, area 1 rood, viz., allotment 13 of section 29, dedicated 11th March, 1881, for Town Hall site, and hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction.

[Ms. 92-6,015 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Phillip, parish of Guntawang, village of Gulgong, allotment 13 of section 29, area 1 rood: Commencing on the south-western side of Mayne-street, at the northern corner of allotment 12; and bounded thence on the north-east by that street north-westerly 1 chain; on the north-west by a line south-westerly at right angles to Mayne-street 2 chains and 50 links to a lane; on the south-west by that lane south-easterly parallel with Mayne-street 1 chain; and on the south-east by the north-western boundary line of allotment 12 aforesaid north-easterly at right angles to Mayne-street 2 chains and 50 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued G. 52-2,089.

[3d.]

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACTS 48 VIC. No. 18, AND 53 VIC. No. 21.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th February, 1893.**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION GROUND
AT RYLSTONE AND REDEDICATION FOR RACE-
COURSE AND PUBLIC RECREATION.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Rylstone, area 186 acres, viz., portion 67, parish of Dabee, county of Phillip, dedicated 22nd March, 1883, for Public Recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication of 100 acres thereof for Racecourse, and to the rededication of remainder, 86 acres, for Public Recreation.

[Ms. 93-199 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Recreation Ground proposed to be resumed.

County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, area 186 acres, portion 67: Commencing on the southern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant about 1 chain southerly from the south-eastern corner of portion 54 of 208 acres; and bounded thence on part of the north by that road dividing it from part of that portion bearing south 87 degrees 56 minutes west 30 chains 5 links; on the west by a line bearing south 35 chains and 5 links; or the south-west by a line bearing south 51 degrees 30 minutes east 6 chains 21 links; on the south by a line bearing east 30 chains; on the south-east by a line bearing north 45 degrees 16 minutes east 21 chains and 32 links; on the east by a line bearing north 25 chains; and on the remainder of the north by a line bearing west 19 chains and 97 links, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued P. 12-2,072

Racecourse proposed to be dedicated.

County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, containing an area of 100 acres: Commencing on the south side of a road 1 chain wide, at the north-east corner of portion 67 of 86 acres; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that portion bearing south 39 chains 72 links; thence on the south by a line bearing east 12 chains 72.5 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 45 degrees 16 minutes east 21 chains 32 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 25 chains to the south side of the aforesaid road; thence on the north by parts of that side of that road bearing west 19 chains 97 links and south 2 degrees 4 minutes west 7 chains 90.5 links, to the point of commencement,—to include portion 32, as shown on plan catalogued P. 1,930-2,125.

GSR—

Recreation Ground proposed to be dedicated.

County of Phillip, parish of Dabee, containing an area of 86 acres: Commencing on the south side of a road 1 chain wide, at the north-west corner of portion 32 of 100 acres; and bounded thence on the east by the west boundary of that portion bearing south 39 chains 72 links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 17 chains 28 links; thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 51 degrees 30 minutes west 6 chains 21 links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 35 chains 5 links to the south side of the aforesaid road; thence on the north by part of that side of that road bearing north 87 degrees 56 minutes east 22 chains 15 links, to the point of commencement,—to include portion 67, as shown on plan catalogued P. 12-2,072.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th February, 1893.**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION
GROUND AT ULMARRA.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Ulmarra, area 68 acres 3 roods 36 perches, dedicated 22nd March, 1883, for Public Recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to sale thereof by auction.

[Ms. 93-198 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Clarence, parish of Ulmarra, containing an area of 68 acres 3 roods 36 perches. All that piece or parcel of land within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 426; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary of that portion bearing south 26 chains 10 links; thence by a line bearing east 4 chains 96 links; thence again on the west by a line and the east boundary of portion 428 bearing south 34 chains 17 links; thence on the south by a line bearing east 9 chains 40 links; thence on the east by lines bearing north 08 minutes east 34 chains 99 links and north 25 chains 28 links; thence on the north by a line bearing west 14 chains 44 links, to the point of commencement,—being measured portion 431, as shown on plan catalogued C. 97-1,834.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th February, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF NATIONAL SCHOOL SITE AT ADAMINABY.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the National School site at Adaminaby, area 2 acres, viz., allotments 1, 2, 3, and 10 of section 18, dedicated 3rd May, 1865, and hereunder described, with a view to amendment of town design.

[Ms. 93-201 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Wallace, parish of Seymour, town of Seymour (now Adaminaby), area 2 acres, being allotments 1, 2, 3, and 10 of section 18: Commencing at the northern corner of the section; and bounded thence on the north-east by Cosgrove-street south-easterly 2 chains; on the south-east by the north-western boundary of allotment 9 and its south-westerly prolongation, being in all a line south-westerly at right angles to Cosgrove-street 2 chains and 80 links; again on the north-east by the south-western side of a lane south-easterly parallel with Cosgrove-street 4 chains; again on the south-east by the north-western boundary line of allotment 4 south-westerly at right angles to Denison-street 2 chains and 50 links to Denison-street; on the south-west by that street north-westerly 6 chains to Lucas-street; and on the north-west by that street north-easterly 5 chains and 30 links,—to the point of commencement, exclusively of the lane 30 links wide dividing allotment 1 from allotment 10, passing through this land in a north-westerly direction, the area of which has been deducted from the total area.—Plan A1-1,747 Roll.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th February, 1893.

PROPOSED REVOCATION OF FLOOD REFUGE RESERVE AT ULMARRA, AND DEDICATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AND REFUGE IN TIME OF FLOOD.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke reserve 160, at Ulmarra, area 100 acres, notified 31st July, 1871, for Refuge in Time of Flood, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication of 4 acres thereof for Public School site, and to the dedication of the remainder, 96 acres, for Refuge in Time of Flood.

[Ms. 93-200 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Flood refuge reserve proposed to be revoked.

County of Clarence, parish of Ulmarra, area 100 acres: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 365; and bounded thence on the east by the west boundaries of portions 361 and 360, crossing a road 1 chain wide bearing north in all 33 chains and 34 links; thence on the north by the south boundaries of portions 350 and 347, crossing Callighan's Creek bearing west in all 29 chains; and thence by a line west 1 chain to the east boundary of H. Paterson's portion 68; on the west by part of the east boundary of that portion and part of the east boundary of Z. Angelo and R. Callahan's portion 49 bearing south in all 33 chains and 34 links; on the south by a line bearing east 1 chain to the north-west corner of portion 368; thence by the north boundary of that portion and portion 367 and its easterly prolongation bearing east in all 33 chains, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan C. 10-1,834.

Public School site proposed to be dedicated.

County of Clarence, parish of Ulmarra, at Calliope, area 4 acres: Commencing at a peg on the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide bearing north 62 degrees 26 minutes east and distant 1 chain 11'8 links from the marked south-west corner of reserve 160, notified 31st July, 1871; and bounded thence by a line bearing north 89 degrees east 14 chains; thence by a line bearing north 1 degree west 2 chains and 7 links; thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees west 8 chains 39 links; thence by a line bearing north 56 degrees west 6 chains 85 links to the eastern side of the 1 chain road aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that road being a line bearing south 1 degree east 6 chains, to the point of commencement,—to include measured portion 92, as shown on plan catalogued C. 1,708-1,577.

Area proposed to be dedicated for refuge in time of flood.

County of Clarence, parish of Ulmarra, containing an area of 96 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 366; and bounded thence on the east by the west boundaries of portions 361 and 360, crossing a road 1 chain wide, bearing north in all 33 chains and 34 links; thence on the north by the south boundaries of portions 350 and 347 crossing Callighan's Creek, bearing west in all 29 chains; and thence by

a line west 1 chain to the east boundary of H. Paterson's portion 68; on the west by part of the east boundary of that portion and part of the east boundary of Z. Angelo and R. Callahan's portion 49 bearing south in all 33 chains and 34 links; on the south by a line bearing east 1 chain to the north-west corner of portion 368; thence by the north boundaries of that portion and portion 367 and its easterly prolongation bearing east in all 30 chains, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued C. 10-1,834, but exclusive of portion 92 of 4 acres, as shown on plan catalogued C. 1708-1,577.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th February, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF DANGAR PARK NARRABRI WEST, AND DEDICATION FOR PUBLIC RECREATION IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Narrabri West, area 153 acres 2 roods 3 perches, dedicated 13th May, 1887, for Public Recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to sale by auction of that part within section 30, and to the rededication for Public Recreation of the remainder, in conjunction with sections 26 and 27 and intervening lanes, Wollah-street, and parts of Bohcena and Narrim-streets,—in all 157 acres 2 roods.

[Ms. 93-480 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of White, parish of Cooma, town of Narrabri West, area 153 acres 2 roods 3 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the west side of Cooma-street with north side of Mooloolbar-street; and bounded thence on part of the south by that side of the latter street bearing 290 degrees 59 minutes 3,120 links to the east side of Walowa-street; thence generally on the west by that side of that street bearing 20 degrees 59 minutes 241 links, 315 degrees 57 minutes 406 links, 322 degrees 59 minutes 217 links, 330 degrees 47 minutes 174.5 links, 338 degrees 26 minutes 438.5 links, 347 degrees 34 minutes 60 links, 348 degrees 30 minutes 175 links, 355 degrees 21 minutes 127 links, 357 degrees 40 minutes 154 links, 3 degrees 2 minutes 121 links, 5 degrees 1 minute 120.5 links, 10 degrees 33 minutes 149.5 links, 11 degrees 53 minutes 113 links, 20 degrees 59 minutes 2,422 links, to the south side of Ugoa-street; thence on the north by that side of that street bearing 89 degrees 57 minutes 3,424 links to the north-west corner of temporary reserve 1,931, of about 41 acres, for camping and access to water, notified 18th February, 1884, No. 78, page 1229; thence generally on part of the east by the western boundary of that reserve and by the west side of Wukawa-street, being lines bearing 189 degrees 49 minutes 300 links, 162 degrees 50 minutes 649 links, and 207 degrees 46 minutes 2,625 links, to the north side of Bohcena-street; thence on the remainder of the south by that side of that street bearing 277 degrees 55 minutes 1,825 links to the south-west side of Narrim-street; thence on the north-east by that side of that street bearing 170 degrees 25 minutes 561 links, 142 degrees 15 minutes 329 links, 130 degrees 30 minutes 439 links, 117 degrees 45 minutes 2,010.5 links to the east side of Cooma-street aforesaid; and thence on the remainder of the east by that side of that street bearing 207 degrees 46 minutes 699 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued W. 2-2,450 Roll.

NOTE.—All bearings are taken from magnetic north.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of White, parish of Cooma, town of Narrabri West, containing an area of 157 acres 2 roods: Commencing at the intersection of the north-eastern side of Mooloolbar-street with south-westerly prolongation of the north-western side of Wukawa-street; and bounded thence on part of the south by that side of Mooloolbar-street bearing 290 degrees 59 minutes 1,750.7 links to the east side of Walowa-street; thence generally on the west by that side of that street bearing 20 degrees 59 minutes 241 links, 315 degrees 57 minutes 406 links, 322 degrees 59 minutes 217 links, 330 degrees 47 minutes 174.5 links, 338 degrees 26 minutes 438.5 links, 347 degrees 34 minutes 60 links, 348 degrees 30 minutes 175 links, 355 degrees 21 minutes 127 links, 357 degrees 40 minutes 154 links, 3 degrees 2 minutes 121 links, 5 degrees 1 minute 120 links, 10 degrees 33 minutes 149.5 links, 11 degrees 53 minutes 113 links, 20 degrees 59 minutes 2,422 links, to the south side of Ugoa-street; thence on the north by that side of that street bearing 89 degrees 57 minutes 3,424 links to the north-west corner of temporary reserve 1,931, of about 41 acres, for camping and access to water, notified 18th February, 1884, No. 78, page 1229; thence generally on part of the east by the western boundary of that reserve and by the north-western side of Wukawa-street, being lines bearing 189 degrees 49 minutes 300 links, 162 degrees 50 minutes 649 links, and 207 degrees 46 minutes 4,785 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan W. 2-2,450 R.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th February, 1893.

**PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF PART OF BREWARRINA
RECREATION GROUND FOR PART OF TEM-
PORARY COMMON.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of that part of the extension to the Brewarrina Recreation Ground, dedicated 23rd September, 1881, area 31 acres, hereunder described, with a view to the dedication in lieu for Public Recreation, by way of exchange, of that part of Brewarrina Temporary Common within measured portion 37 of 30 acres 3 roods.

[Ms. 93-304 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Clyde, parish of Brewarrina, area 31 acres: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 35 of 14 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing west 10 chains and 17 links; thence by a line south 30 chains; thence by a line east 10 chains 37.7 links to the south-west corner of portion 35 aforesaid; and thence by the western boundary of that portion bearing north 23 minutes 30 seconds west 29 chains 97 links, to the point of commencement.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Clyde, parish of Brewarrina, area 30 acres 3 roods: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion 34 of 75 acres, dedicated as a site for racecourse; and bounded thence by a line bearing south 10 chains 41 links; thence by a line bearing west 29 chains 68 links; thence by a line bearing north 10 chains 41 links to the south-west corner of portion 35 of 14 acres; and thence by the south boundaries of portions 35 and 34 bearing east 29 chains 68 links, to the point of commencement,—includes measured portion 37, as shown on plan catalogued C. 543-1,828.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th February, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SHOW GROUND AT
FORBES, AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME
PURPOSE IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Show Ground at Forbes, area 56 acres 3 roods 39 perches, viz., portions 362 to 366, in the parish of Forbes, county of Ashburnham, dedicated 20th July, 1877, and hereunder described, with a view to its being made available for suburban settlement, and to the dedication of portion 827 of 23 acres 3 roods 13 perches, in the same locality, for Show Ground in lieu.

[Ms. 93-394 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Show Ground proposed to be resumed.

56 acres 3 roods 39 perches. County of Ashburnham, parish of Forbes, portions 362, 363, 364, 365, and 366: Commencing on the southern side of a road 1 chain wide at a point distant 1 chain south from the south-eastern corner of portion 369 of

23 acres; and bounded thence on the north by that road dividing it from that portion and from portions 370 and 371 of 23 acres each bearing west 30 chains; on the west by a road 1 chain wide dividing it from part of portion 378 of 27 acres 2 roods 20 perches bearing south 10 chains; on the south-west by a road 3 chains wide bearing south 59 degrees 2 minutes east 35 chains $\frac{1}{2}$ a link; and on the east by a road 1 chain wide bearing north 28 chains and 30 links to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan A. 868-1,770 Roll.

Show Ground proposed to be dedicated.

23 acres 3 roods 13 perches. County of Ashburnham, parish of Forbes, portion 827: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion 826 of 3 acres; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundaries of portions 826 and 824 bearing north 14 chains 69 links; on the north by the southern side of a road 1 chain wide bearing east 16 chains 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; on the east by the western side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide bearing south 14 chains 60 links; and on the south by the northern side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide bearing west 16 chains 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan A. 5,392-1,770.

NOTE.—The above is in lieu of a notice in the Government Gazette of 25th August, 1892.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th February, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT ULLADULLA, AND DEDICATION FOR THE
SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Ulladulla, area 7 acres 2 roods, dedicated 12th March, 1869, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication in lieu of 10 acres 1 rood 20 perches, to include the above, for General Cemetery.

[Ms. 93-479 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of St. Vincent, parish of Ulladulla, area 7 acres 2 roods: Commencing at a point bearing north 45 degrees east and distant 1 chain 41 links from the south-eastern corner of D. Warden's 26 acres; and bounded thence by a line bearing east 10 chains 38 links; thence by a line bearing north 8 chains; thence by a line bearing west 10 chains 38 links; and thence by a line bearing south 8 chains, to the point of commencement,—but exclusive of a road 1 chain wide intersecting this land.

Plan catalogued C. 53-1,984.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of St. Vincent, parish of Ulladulla, within the Ulladulla population area, proclaimed 26th February, 1887, area 10 acres 1 rood 20 perches: Commencing at a point bearing east and distant 1 chain from a peg on the east boundary of David Warden's portion 63 of 26 acres, which peg bears north 70 degrees 25 minutes east and is distant 61 links from a moss-mate tree marked *xy*, shown on plan catalogued R. 4,234-1,603; and bounded thence by a line bearing east 10 chains 38 links; thence by a line bearing north 10 chains; thence by a line bearing west 10 chains 38 links to the east side of a 1-chain road; and thence by that side of the road bearing south 10 chains, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued Ms. 233 Ca.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th March, 1893.**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PERMANENT COMMON
AT BOOROWA AND RE-DEDICATION OF PART
THEREOF FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Permanent Common at Boorowa, area 1,552 acres, dedicated 2nd October, 1866, and hereunder described, with a view to 558 acres thereof being set apart as a special area, and to the re-dedication of the remainder for permanent common.

[Ms. 93-860 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Monteagle, parish of Murrungal, area 1,552 acres: Commencing on the left bank of the Boorowa River, at the south-east corner of portion 18; and bounded thence by an east boundary of that portion bearing north to the eastern side of the road from Boorowa to Binda; thence by that side of that road, the western side of which forms the eastern boundaries of portion 16, bearing northerly to the south boundary of portion 58; thence by part of that boundary, a line, the south boundary of portion 62, a line, and the south boundary of portion 66, in all bearing east to the Boorowa River aforesaid; thence by that river upwards to the south-east corner of portion 20; thence by the east boundary of that portion, by its north and west boundaries being lines bearing respectively north, west, and south to the Boorowa River; and thence by that river upwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued M. 15-1,780.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Monteagle, parish of Murrungal, area 980 acres: Commencing on the left bank of the Boorowa River, at the south extremity of the easternmost boundary of portion 18; and bounded thence by that boundary bearing north to the north-eastern side of the road from Boorowa to Binda; thence by that side of that road, the opposite side of which forms north-eastern, eastern, and south-eastern boundaries of portion 18 aforesaid, bearing respectively north-westerly, northerly, and north-easterly to the south boundary of portion 58; thence by

a line bearing east, part of which forms part of that south boundary and the south boundaries of portions 62 and 66, to the left bank of the Boorowa River aforesaid; thence by that river upwards to the most northern north-western corner of portion 67; thence by north-western boundaries of that portion bearing respectively south 27 degrees 20 minutes west 15 chains 28 links, south 14 degrees 39 minutes west 22 chains 9 links, and south 47 degrees 30 minutes west 6 chains 73 links to the north extremity of the west boundary of the portion; thence by a line south, part of which forms that west boundary and the west boundary of portion 70, to the Boorowa River; thence by that river upwards to the south-east corner of portion 20; thence by the east, north, and west boundaries of that portion bearing respectively north, west, and south to the Boorowa River; and thence by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

Plans catalogued M. 15-1,780; M. 25-1,780; M. 4,768-1,780 Roll.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th March, 1893.**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION
GROUND AT GLEN INNES.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Glen Innes, area 14 acres, viz., section No. 47, dedicated 29th June, 1880, for Public Recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the reservation of 7 acres 1 rood 27 perches thereof for Railway purposes, and to the sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts of the remainder.

[Ms. 93-859 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Gough, parish of Glen Innes, town of Glen Innes, area 14 acres: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Wullamulla-street, with the east side of Mossman-street; and bounded thence by the south side of Wullamulla-street east to the west side of Lambeth-street; thence by the west side of Lambeth-street south to the north side of Herbert-street; thence by the north side of Herbert-street west to the east side of Moesman-street; and thence by the east side of Moesman-street north, to the point of commencement,—but exclusive of the area already taken for railway purposes.

Department of Lands.
Sydney, 14th March, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND RE-DEDICATION OF
TOWN HALL SITE AT CONDOUBLIN.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume and re-dedicate the Town Hall site at Condoublin, viz., allotment 4 of section 20, dedicated 6th January, 1891, as 2 roods, and now found to contain 1 rood 37½ perches.

[Ms. 93-577 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Cunningham, parish and town of Condoublin, area 2 roods: Commencing on the north side of Bathurst-street, at the south-east corner of allotment 3 of section 20; and bounded thence by the eastern boundary of that allotment bearing northerly to its extremity; thence by the south side of a lane bearing easterly to the north-western corner of allotment 5,

same section; thence by the western boundary of that allotment bearing southerly to the north side of Bathurst-street, aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing westerly, to the point of commencement.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Cunningham, parish of Condoublin, town of Condoublin, area 1 rood 37½ perches: Commencing on the north side of Bathurst-street, at the south-west corner of allotment 3 of section 20, town of Condoublin; and bounded thence by the eastern boundary of that allotment bearing north 5 minutes 30 seconds west 4 chains 85 links to the south side of a lane 20 feet wide intersecting the section; thence by that side of that lane bearing north 89 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds east 1 chain to the north-western corner of allotment 5, same section; thence by the western boundary of that allotment bearing south 5 minutes 30 seconds east 4 chains 85 links to the north side of Bathurst-street aforesaid; and thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 89 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds west 1 chain, to the point of commencement,—to include allotment 4 of section 20, town of Condoublin, as shown on plan catalogued C. 13-1,705.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11th April, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND REDEDICATION OF
PADDINGTON RECREATION GROUND.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Paddington, area 9 acres 3 roods, dedicated 22nd November, 1870, for Public Recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication in lieu for Public Recreation of an area of 14 acres and 22 perches, to include the above.

[Ms. 93-1,155 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Paddington, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, area 9 acres 3 roods, more or less: Commencing at the intersection of the south-eastern side of Glenmore Road with the north-eastern side of Tannery Road; and bounded thence by the latter road south-easterly to its intersection with the northern boundary of Messrs. Cooper, Underwood, and Forbes' grant of 100 acres; thence by that boundary bearing east about 5 chains 45 links; thence by part of the north-eastern boundary of the said grant bearing south 45 degrees east about 8 chains 40 links; thence by a line bearing north 45 degrees east about 6 chains 60 links to its intersection with a south-western boundary of St. James' Glebe; thence by that boundary, the south-eastern and another south-western boundary of the said glebe, north-westerly, south-westerly, and again north-westerly to the south-eastern corner of W. Thomas' grant of 40 acres; thence by part of the southern boundary of that grant westerly about 3 chains 70 links to the south-eastern side of Glenmore Road aforesaid; and thence by the said road south-westerly, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued O. 916-690.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria, at Paddington, area 14 acres 0 roods 22 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-eastern side of Tannery Road with south-eastern side of Glenmore Road; and bounded thence by the latter road bearing north 19 degrees 25 minutes east 4 chains 23 links and north 16 degrees 52 minutes east 39 links; thence by a line bearing south 89 degrees 53 minutes east 3 chains 97 links to the north-eastern boundary of W. Thomas' grant of 40 acres; thence by that boundary bearing south 22 degrees 59 minutes east 51 links; thence by a line forming the south-eastern boundary of St. James' Glebe, bearing north 68 degrees 10 minutes east 1 chain 81 links; thence by lines forming part of the south-western boundary of that land bearing south 50 degrees 34 minutes east 1 chain 99 links, south 49 degrees 46 minutes east 1 chain 63 links, south 51 degrees 41 minutes east 1 chain 29 links, south 48 degrees 46 minutes east 2 chains 60 links, south 47 degrees 10 minutes east 42 links, south 62 degrees 17 minutes east 2 chains 10 links, south 57 degrees 22 minutes east 2 chains 6 links, south 58 degrees 36 minutes east

2 chains 1 link, south 60 degrees east 73 links, south 62 degrees 45 minutes east 1 chain 2 links, south 73 degrees 19 minutes east 40 links, south 87 degrees 4 minutes east 66 links, north 87 degrees 26 minutes east 24 links, south 39 degrees 20 minutes, east 2 chains 30 links, south 34 degrees 50 minutes east 55 links, to the most northerly corner of the Woollabra Quarry Reserve, containing 4 acres 2 roods 11 perches; thence by the north-western boundary of that reserve bearing south 52 degrees west 7 chains 61 links to a north-eastern boundary of Cooper, Underwood, and Forbes' grant of 100 acres; thence by that boundary bearing north 44 degrees 53 minutes west 13 chains 28 links; thence by a northern boundary of the same grant bearing south 89 degrees 23 minutes west 5 chains 23 links to the north-eastern side of Tannery Road before mentioned; and thence by that road bearing north 36 degrees 13 minutes west 94 links, and north 55 degrees 45 minutes west 2 chains 62 links, to the point of commencement,—as surveyed and shown on plan catalogued Ms. 289 Sy.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11th April, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF WALLABADAH
COMMON.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Wallabadah, area 1,149 acres, dedicated 15th August, 1876, for temporary common as 1,180 acres, and hereunder described, with a view to the proclamation thereof as a special area.

[Ms. 93-1,252 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

LAND DISTRICT OF MURBURUNDI.

County of Buckland, parish of Wallabadah, area 1,149 acres: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 218 of 50 acres being a point on the left bank of the Quirindi Creek; and bounded thence on the west by a line formed partly by the east boundary of that portion and the east boundary of portion 214 bearing south 20 minutes east in all 95 chains 18 links to the right bank of Kangaroo Flat Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the north-west corner of portion 160; thence on the south by the north boundary of that portion bearing east 64 chains 18 links to the west boundary of portion 158; on part of the east by part of the west boundary of that portion bearing north 40 chains to its north-west corner; on part of the north by a line bearing west 40 chains; thence again on the east by a line bearing north 21 minutes east 47 chains 41 links; thence on the remainder of the north by a line formed partly by the south boundaries of portions 8, 9, and 10 bearing south 89 degrees 57 minutes west 40 chains 15 links to the south-west corner of the latter portion; thence on the remainder of the east by the west boundary of that portion bearing north 22 chains 68 links to the aforesaid left bank of Quirindi Creek; and thence by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11th April, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF SITE FOR QUARANTINE STATION AT NEWCASTLE.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume the land at Nobby's Head, Newcastle, appropriated in 1851 for site for Quarantine Station, and hereunder described, with a view to reservation thereof for Pilot Station and Harbour Improvements.

[Ms. 93-393 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

LAND DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle, City of Newcastle. The lands within the following boundaries: Bounded on the south-east, east, and north by the South Pacific Ocean; on the west by Port Hunter; on the south-west by the northern termination of Newcastle Breakwater,—vide plan catalogued N. 1,316 Roll.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11th April, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT CADDIGAT.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Caddigat, area 2 acres, viz., portion 161, parish of Caddigat, county of Wallace, dedicated 18th January, 1884, and hereunder described, with a view to its being included in a proposed special area.

[Ms. 93-1,048 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Wallace, parish of Caddigat, area 2 acres, portion 161: Commencing on the left bank of the Caddigat Creek, at the north-eastern corner of portion 84 of 100 acres; and bounded thence on the south by part of the northern boundary of that portion bearing west 4 chains and 64½ links; on the west by an eastern boundary of portion 162 of 10 acres bearing north 4 chains; on the north by a southern boundary of that portion bearing east 5 chains and 35 links to Caddigat Creek; and on the east by that creek upwards, to the point of commencement,—plan P. 943-1,978.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11th April, 1893.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION GROUND AT COONAMBLE AND DEDICATION FOR THE SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Coonamble area 56 acres, dedicated 24th June, 1890, for Public Recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication in lieu for Public Recreation of an area of 58½ acres, also hereunder described.

[Ms. 93-1,251 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Leichhardt, parish of Moorsambilla, area 56 acres: Commencing on the right bank of the Castlereagh River, at a point bearing south 1 chain 50 links, and west 14 chains 5½ links from the south-east corner of reserve 6,778 for cricket ground; and bounded thence by lines bearing east 14 chains 5½ links, south 37 chains, west 14 chains, north 2 chains 15½ links, north 24 degrees west 2 chains 65 links, north 36 degrees 59 minutes west 2 chains 2 links, north 24 degrees 58 minutes west 1 chain 52½ links, north 2 minutes east 3 chains 68 links, north 25 degrees 12 minutes east 2 chains 39 links, north 33 degrees 38 minutes east 5 chains 4½ links, north 8 degrees 31 minutes east 74 links, and west 9 chains 32½ links, to the Castlereagh River aforesaid; and thence by that river downwards, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued Ms. 151 Do.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Leichhardt, parish of Moorsambilla, area 58 acres 1 rood: Commencing on the right bank of the Castlereagh River, at its intersection with the south side of M'Cullough-street; and bounded thence by that side of that street bearing east 2 chains 52 links; thence by lines bearing south 28 degrees 40 minutes east 3 chains 29½ links, south 10 chains 71½ links, east 11 chains 50 links, south 37 chains, west 14 chains 50 links, north 10 chains, north 24 degrees 14½ minutes east 4 chains 32 links, and north 64 degrees 48 minutes west 10 chains 41 links to the Castlereagh River aforesaid; and thence by that river downwards, to the point of commencement,—plan catalogued Ms. 264 Do.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105, AND 53 VIC. No. 21, SEC. 41.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, and 53 Vic. No. 21, sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 9th May, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT GILGANDRA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Gilgandra, area 7 acres 1 rood 22 perches, dedicated 18th January, 1884, and hereunder described, with a view to reservation of that area for village purposes.

[Ms. 93-1,568 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

LAND DISTRICT OF COOSAMBLE.

7 acres 1 rood 22 perches. County of Gowen, parish of Eringinerin, at Gilgandra: Commencing at the south-east corner of portion 15 of 50 acres; and bounded thence by the east boundary of that portion bearing north to its north-east corner; thence by a line bearing east 5 chains 64 links to the south-western side of the road from Coosamble to Mendooran; thence by that side of that road bearing south 57 degrees 30 minutes east 4 chains 48 links; thence by a line bearing south 5 chains 93 links; and thence by a line bearing west 8 chains 42 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued C. 992-1,384.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 9th May, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE
AT MENINDEE AND DEDICATION FOR THE
SAME PURPOSE IN LIEU.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the public school site at Menindee, area 1 acre 3 roods 17 perches, dedicated 18th February, 1870, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication for public school site in lieu of an area of 2 acres 3 roods 12 perches, including the above.

[Ms. 93-1,676 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Menindee, parish of Perry, town of Menindee, area 1 acre 3 roods 17 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the east side of Cadell-street with the north side of Menindee-street (now Bear-street); and bounded thence on the south by the north side of the latter street bearing east 8 chains

21 links to the south-west side of Cole-street; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 50 degrees 1 minute west 4 chains 45 links to the south side of the part of Candilla-street now closed; thence by that side of that street bearing west 4 chains 80 links to the east side of Cadell-street aforesaid; thence by part of that side of that street bearing south 2 chains 86 links, to the point of commencement,—being section 13, town of Menindee, as shown on plan catalogued P. 62-1,978.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Menindee, parish of Perry, town of Menindee, section 13, area 2 acres 3 roods 12 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south-western side of Cole-street with the eastern side of Cadell-street; and bounded thence by part of the eastern side of the latter street bearing south 6 chains 38.5 links to the north side of Bear-street; thence by that side of that street bearing east 8 chains 21 links to the south-western side of Cole-street aforesaid; thence by part of that side of that street bearing north 50 degrees 1 minute west 10 chains 71.5 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued M. 8-1,863.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 9th April, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF INVERELL NATIONAL
SCHOOL SITE AND EXTENSION.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the lands at Inverell, hereunder described, areas 2 acres and 19 perches respectively, dedicated 16th July, 1868, for national school site and 28th September, 1886, for addition to public school site with a view to sale thereof by auction.

[Ms. 93-1,677 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Gough, parish of Inverell, town of Inverell, area 2 acres 19 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the south-western side of Otho-street with the south-eastern side of Rivers-street, being the northern corner of section 22; and bounded thence by part of the south-western side of Otho-street south-easterly 4 chains to the northern corner of allotment 8 of section 22; thence by the north-western boundary of that allotment, a line, and the north-western boundary of allotment 3 south-westerly in all 5 chains 30 links to the north-eastern side of Campbell-street; thence by part of that side of that street north-westerly 4 chains to the south-eastern side of Rivers-street aforesaid; and by part of that side of Rivers-street north-easterly 5 chains 30 links, to the point of commencement,—shown on plan catalogued I. 11-1,651 (Inverell). Includes allotments 1, 2, 3, and 10 of section 22.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 9th May, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND REDEDICATION OF
PERMANENT COMMON AT ARTHUR.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the permanent common at Arthur, (area 613 acres 3 roods, dedicated 23rd September, 1881, and hereunder described, with a view to sale by auction of 2 acres thereof, and to the rededication for permanent common of the remainder.

[Ain. 93-5,916]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

LAND DISTRICT OF CARCOAR.

Area proposed to be resumed.

County of Georgiana, parish of Mulgunnia, area 613 acres 3 roods: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 18, parish of Mulgunnia; bounded thence on the west by part of the east boundary of that portion bearing south 79 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing east 96 chains 30 links to the south-west side of Forbes-street, village of Arthur; thence by the south-western side of that street bearing north-westerly to its intersection with the north-western side of Raleigh-street; thence by the north-western side of that street north-easterly to the right bank of the Crooked Tree Creek; thence by the right bank of that creek upwards to a point due east from the point of commencement; thence on the north by a line bearing west 77 chains 55 links, to that point.

The above area is exclusive of the general cemetery, the public school site, and the roads,—shown upon plan catalogued G. 8a-2,065.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Georgiana, parish of Mulgunnia, area 611 acres 3 roods: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 18, parish of Mulgunnia; and bounded thence on the west by part of the east boundary of that portion bearing south 79 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing east 96 chains 30 links to the south-west side of Forbes-street, village of Arthur; thence by the south-western side of that street bearing north-westerly to its intersection with the north-western side of Raleigh-street; thence by the north-western side of that street north-easterly to the right bank of Crooked Tree

Creek; thence by that bank of that creek upwards to a point due east from the point of commencement; and thence on the north by a line bearing west 77 chains 55 links to that point.

The above area is exclusive of the general cemetery, the public school site, and the roads,—as shown on plan catalogued G. 8a-2,065; also of measured portion 61 of 2 acres, as shown on plan catalogued G. 4,374-1,506.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 9th May, 1893.

**PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RICHMOND HILL
COMMON.**

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to resume Richmond Hill Common, area 608 acres 3 roods, hereunder described, with a view to sale or other appropriations under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. 93-1,539 Ind.]

HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

County of Cumberland, parishes of St. Matthew and Pitt Town, 608 acres 3 roods: Commencing at the north-west corner of the Common; and bounded on the west by portions of land granted to Carroll, Curry and Payne, Bates and Aspinall, being a line bearing south 46 chains to a reserved road 1 chain wide separating W. Aspinall's 30 acres from Joseph Jenkinson's 30 acres; thence on the west by the reserved road, being a line bearing south 1 chain to J. Jenkinson's north-east corner; thence on the west by J. Jenkinson's and Joseph Dullage's grants of 30 acres each, being a line bearing south 6 degrees east 20 chains 60 links; thence on the west by 30-acre portions of land granted to Jacob Russell, Richard Burman, and James Baker, being a line bearing south 31 degrees 30 minutes east 35 chains 20 links to the north-east corner of F. Fowkes' 30 acres grant, being a line bearing south 4 degrees east 10 chains 40 links to a mark on the present fence, being the southern boundary point of the Common; thence on the south-east by C. Marsden's 900 acres, being a line bearing east 40 degrees north 84 chains; thence on the north-east by the old Hawkesbury Road separating it from Andrew Thompson's grant of 260 acres, being a line bearing north 30 degrees west 60 chains 70 links; thence on the north by William Balmain's 270 acres, being a line bearing west 57 chains 50 links to the north-west corner of the Common aforesaid.

[3d.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1893.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105, AND 53 VIC. No. 21, SEC. 41.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105, and 53 Vic. No. 21, sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 6th June, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF GENERAL CEMETERY
AT COROWA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the General Cemetery at Corowa, area 7 acres 2 roods, dedicated 22nd November, 1870, and hereunder described, with a view to reservation thereof for preservation of graves.

[Ms. 93-1,990 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

LAND DISTRICT OF COROWA.

Within the population area of Corowa.

County of Hume, parish of Corowa, area 7 acres 2 roods: Commencing at a point 1 chain due south of the south extremity of the most eastern boundary of portion 293 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west 8 chains and forming the north boundaries of the areas set apart for General and Presbyterian Burial Grounds; thence on the west by the west boundaries of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Burial Grounds, a line crossing a road 1 chain wide, and the west boundary of the Church of England Burial Ground south in all 10 chains 38 links; thence on the south by the south boundaries of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Burial Grounds east 8 chains; thence on the east by the east boundary of the Roman Catholic Burial Ground, a line crossing a road 1 chain wide, and the east boundary of the General Burial Ground north in all 10 chains 38 links, to the point of commencement, but exclusive of the road 1 chain wide aforesaid,—shown on plan catalogued C. 137-1,984.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 6th June, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PERMANENT
COMMON AT BALLINA.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Permanent Common at Ballina, area 540 acres, dedicated 19th May, 1868, and hereunder described, with a view

to the proclamation of 160½ acres thereof as a special area, the reservation of 200 acres for Public Recreation, and the sale or other appropriation under the Crown Lands Acts of the remainder.

[Ms. 93-1,892 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

LAND DISTRICT OF LISMORE.

County of Ross, parish of Ballina, containing an area of 540 acres: Commencing on the north boundary of portion 99 at a south-east corner of portion 103; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 100 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east to the Pacific Ocean; thence on the east by the ocean bearing southerly to a point due east of the starting point; thence on the south by a line partly forming the north boundaries of portions 195 and 99 bearing west to that point,—shown on plan catalogued R. 345-1,759.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 6th June, 1893.PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION GROUND
AT CUDAL AND RE-DEDICATION THEREOF FOR
SHOW GROUND.

It is hereby notified, for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the land at Cudal, area 8 acres, dedicated 15th August, 1879, for Public Recreation, and hereunder described, with a view to re-dedication thereof for Show Ground.

[Ms. 93-1,991 Ind.] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

EASTERN DIVISION.

LAND DISTRICT OF MOLONG.

County of Ashburnham, parish of Boree-Cahonne, area 8 acres: Commencing at a point bearing south 58 minutes west 9 chains 22 links from the south-west corner of portion 22 (5 over VII), W. Starr's 100 acres; and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing east 8 chains 94 links; thence on the east by a line south 8 chains 95 links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 8 chains 94 links; and thence on the west by a line bearing north 8 chains 95 links, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued A. 1,921-1,770.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply, or other public purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 92- 873 Dep.	15381	101	Denison	Warragubogra	310	0	0	26 Mar., 1892	2513
915 "	15382	"	Bathurst	Three Brothers	50	0	0		
789 "	14875	"	Wellesley, &c.	Maffra, &c.	640	0	0	" "	"
90-13618 "	15380	"	King	Boorowa	2	2	0	" "	"
92- 861 "	15361	"	Cowley	Urayarra, &c.	670	0	0	" "	"
999 "	15375	"	Cunningham	Condobolin	1	3	30	" "	"
1026 "	15377	"	Wellington	Ironbarks	1	0	0	" "	2514
1012 "	15376	"	St. Vincent	Coghill	8	0	0	" "	"
1309 "	15412	"	Cumberland	Gordon	3	3	0	2 April, "	2740
1327 "	15407	"	Denison	Ulupna, &c.	43	0	0		
1312 "	15406	"	Cumberland	Field of Mars	1	0	0	" "	"
91-10355 "	15372	"	Wynyard	Adelong	5	2	0	" "	2743
92- 1309 "	15418	"	Cumberland	Gordon	3	0	7	" "	2744
" "	15419	"	"	"	10	0	0	" "	"
" "	15420	"	"	"	18	1	29	" "	"
" "	15421	"	"	"	50	0	34	" "	"
1193 "	15403	"	Yancowinna	Pictou	4	3	37	" "	"
" "	15404	"	"	"	10	1	0	" "	"
" "	15405	"	"	"	10	1	10	" "	"
1309 "	15422	"	Cumberland	Gordon	6	0	0	" "	"
" "	15423	"	"	"	7	0	0	" "	"
" "	15424	"	"	"	7	0	0	" "	"
" "	15425	"	"	"	12	2	0	" "	"
10355 "	15371	"	Wynyard	Adelong	1	2	0	" "	"
1309 "	15413	"	Cumberland	Gordon	3	0	0	" "	2745
" "	15414	"	"	"	3	1	29	" "	"
" "	15415	"	"	"	5	0	35	" "	"
" "	15416	"	"	"	8	2	5	" "	"
" "	15417	"	"	"	14	3	10	" "	"
1508 "	15431	"	Roxburgh	Peel	2	0	0	" "	"
1509 "	15410	"	Ashburnham	Dulladerry	8	0	0	" "	"
1606 "	15432	"	Murray	Wamboin	2	0	0	" "	"
1471 "	15430	"	Yancowinna	Pictou	2	2	35	" "	"
636 "	15402	112	Nicholson	Weenya	1,670	0	0	" "	"
678 "	15408	"	"	Huntawangect	2,680	0	0	" "	"
1385 "	15409	101	Culgoa	Eungonia	0	2	0	" "	2746
1309 "	15426	"	Cumberland	Gordon	6	1	22	" "	"
" "	15428	"	"	"	1	2	16	" "	"
" "	15427	"	"	"	10	3	20	" "	"
1871 "	15445	"	Northumberland	Corrabare	0	2	0	9 "	3169
" "	15446	"	"	"	0	2	0		
" "	15447	"	"	"	2	0	0	" "	"
2047 "	15480	"	Cumberland	Cornelia	10	0	0	" "	3170
1875 "	15444	"	Northumberland	Corrabare	11	0	0	" "	"
1614 "	15436	"	Farnell	Torrowangee	11	3	0	" "	"
2280 "	15511	101 & 112	Camden	Jamberoo	40	0	0	" "	"

No of Papers.	No of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Aren.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 1870 Dep.	15442	101	Northumberland	Corrabare	5 0 0	9 April, 1892	3170
1872 "	15448	"	"	"	4 0 0	" "	"
1873 "	15449	"	"	"	7 2 0	" "	"
2279 "	15510	"	Murray	Gundaroo	40 0 0	" "	"
1650 "	15437	"	Arrawatta	Dunaresq	20 0 0	" "	3171
1726 "	15452	"	Northumberland	Gosford	0 2 0	" "	"
2282 "	15513	"	Dudley	Parrabel	100 0 0	" "	"
2281 "	15512	"	Lincoln	Micketymlga	40 0 0	" "	"
1053 "	15397	"	Forbes	Wongagong	4 0 6	" "	"
" "	15398	"	"	"	4 2 0	" "	"
" "	15399	"	"	"	17 2 0	" "	"
2050 "	15457	"	Benarba	Boroo	430 0 0	" "	"
1874 "	15443	"	Northumberland	Corrabare	0 2 10	" "	3172
1725 "	15438	"	"	Gosford	0 2 0	" "	"
" "	15439	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
1614 "	15435	"	Furnell	Torrowangee	5 1 0	" "	"
1625 "	15441	"	Bathurst	Neville	2 2 35	" "	"
2283 "	15514	"	Cunningham	Taratta	44 0 0	" "	"
1581 "	15450	"	Yancowinna	Picton	2 2 0	" "	3173
850 "	15453	"	Waradgery	Hay, South	135 0 0	" "	"
1442 "	15434	"	Raleigh	South Bellinger	11 0 0	" "	"
1612 "	15451	"	Westmoreland	Lowther	92 0 0	" "	"
1017 "	15440	"	Selwyn	Tambarumba	2 0 0	" "	"
1053 "	15400	112	Forbes	Wondagong	232 1 32	" "	"
878 "	15454	101	Lincoln	Gearie	63 0 0	" "	3174
2308 "	15526	"	Denison	Narrow Plains	135 0 0	13 "	3246
1014 "	15538	"	Rous	Toolona, &c.	1,000 0 0	" "	"
2310 "	15549	"	Gloucester	Barrington	1,130 0 0	" "	"
2307 "	15525	"	Buller	Corry	40 0 0	" "	"
2405 "	15550	"	Sandon	Metz	197 0 0	" "	"
1435 Ind.	15569	"	Wellington	Piambong	50 0 0	" "	"
1556 "	15587	"	Bland	Memangong	640 0 0	20 "	3327
Aln. Ms. 2558	15586	"	Benarba	Tellaraga	960 0 0	" "	"
1880 Dep.	15481	"	Northumberland	Newcastle	0 1 37	23 "	3500
2001 "	15503	"	Wallace	Popong	5 0 0	" "	"
2166 "	15504	"	Camden	Burraborang	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	15505	"	"	Couridjah	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	15506	"	"	Werriberri	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	15507	"	"	Nattai	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	15508	"	"	Killarwarra	10 0 0	" "	"
20 "	15453	"	Wallace	Guthega, &c.	81,800 0 0	" "	3501
306 "	15459	"	Buccleuch	Garnet, &c.	13,500 0 0	" "	"
1831 "	15460	"	Georgiana	Jeremy, &c.	3,400 0 0	" "	"
1375 "	15470	"	Clarendon	South Jewnee	7 2 22	" "	"
1153 "	15463	"	Auckland	Panbula	0 0 39	" "	"
1831 "	15461	112	Georgiana	Jeremy, &c.	4,200 0 0	" "	3502
1426 "	15482	101	Macquarie	Redbank	13 0 14	" "	"
2041 "	15498	"	Gordon	"	790 0 0	" "	"
2004 "	15497	"	Durham	Glendon	398 0 0	" "	"
2177 "	15509	"	Darling	Welsh	960 0 0	" "	"
1556 "	14779	109	Bland	Jingerangle	320 0 0	" "	"
91-10565	15473	"	Gresham	Willy, &c.	40 0 0	" "	3503
10939 "	15494	"	Narromine	Caloma	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	15495	"	"	"	550 0 0	" "	"
92- 1931	15496	101	Cook	Blackheath	0 3 0	" "	"
1147 "	15462	"	Argyle	Upper Tarlo	74 0 0	" "	"
2120 "	15499	"	St. Vincent	Elrington	2 0 0	" "	"
1858 "	15484	"	Monteagle	Baxter	8 0 0	" "	"
2121 "	15342	"	Dampier, &c.	Kydra, &c.	6 0 0	30 "	3765
1368 "	15541	"	Ashburnham	Martin	10 0 0	" "	"
394 "	15475	"	Roxburgh	Macquarie	45 0 0	" "	"
" "	15476	"	"	"	80 0 0	" "	"
1360 "	15540	"	Wakool	Salisbury	205 0 0	" "	"
1480 "	15543	"	Urana	Jerilderie Station	10 0 0	" "	3766
" "	15544	"	"	"	9 0 0	" "	"
1957 "	15501	"	Sandon	Tilbuster	5 0 21	" "	"
2170 "	15527	"	Wallace	Lake	2 0 0	" "	"
90-18574	15345	"	King	Lerida	8 0 0	" "	"
92- 394 Dep.	15477	"	Roxburgh	Brunbung	30 0 0	" "	"
2893 "	15696	112	Kennedy	Minalong	5,100 0 0	3 May,	3783
2760 "	15665	101	Gowen	Eninganeim	460 0 0	" "	"
1969 "	15565	"	Clarke	Mitchell	0 2 35	7 "	3931
" "	15566	"	"	"	1 3 5	" "	"
" "	15567	"	"	"	3 3 25	" "	"
" "	15568	"	"	"	5 3 0	" "	"
1758 "	15529	"	Nandewar	Gunnenbeme	5 2 0	" "	3932
1969 "	15551	"	Clarke	Mitchell	0 1 0	" "	"
1724 "	15578	"	Northumberland	Gosford	0 0 20	" "	"
" "	15579	"	"	"	0 0 30	" "	"
" "	15581	"	"	"	6 0 0	" "	"
" "	15580	"	"	"	6 0 0	" "	"
1300 "	15570	"	Nicholson	Redbank	5 0 0	" "	"
1969 "	15552	"	Clarke	Mitchell	1 0 10	" "	"
1501 "	12932	109	Bland	Temora	115 0 0	" "	3933
2187 "	15577	112	Macquarie	Queen's Lake	1,460 0 0	" "	"
1011 "	15574	"	Monteagle	Yambira	6,500 0 0	" "	"
204 "	15573	"	Flinders	Budtha, &c.	2,340 0 0	" "	"
304 "	15572	101	Bourke	Berrembed	520 0 0	" "	"
1969 "	15553	"	Clarke	Mitchell	0 1 5	" "	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 1969 Dep.	15554	101	Clarke	Mitchell	a. r. p. 0 2 38½	7 May, 1892	3933
" "	15557	"	"	"	0 0 35	" "	3934
" "	15558	"	"	"	0 1 0	" "	"
" "	15559	"	"	"	0 1 0	" "	"
" "	15560	"	"	"	0 1 39½	" "	"
" "	15561	"	"	"	0 2 17	" "	"
" "	15562	"	"	"	0 2 20½	" "	"
1999	15576	"	Auckland	Pambula	1 1 19	" "	"
1969	15564	"	Clarke	Mitchell	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	15556	"	"	"	9 3 0	" "	"
" "	15563	"	"	"	17 0 0	" "	"
1949	15571	"	Goulburn	Uambla	15 0 0	" "	"
Cs. 92- 4835	15575	"	Cook	Hartley	40 0 0	" "	3935
Ms 92- 1969	15555	"	Clarke	Mitchell	0 3 12	" "	"
91- 7994	15622	"	Gloucester	Bindera	0 0 32	14	4090
" "	15623	"	"	"	0 1 5	" "	"
" "	15624	"	"	"	2 3 0	" "	"
92- 2544	15656	"	Murchison	Bingara	2 0 0	" "	"
2832	15672	"	Dampier	Wagonga	40 0 0	" "	"
91- 7994	15633	"	Gloucester	Bindera	0 0 37½	" "	"
" "	15634	"	"	"	0 0 39½	" "	"
" "	15635	"	"	"	0 1 28	" "	"
" "	15636	"	"	"	0 2 0	" "	"
92- 1970	15598	"	Buller	Boonoo Boonoo	6 0 0	" "	"
50	15378	"	Pottinger	Bogabri	2 0 0	" "	"
91- 7994	15639	"	Gloucester	Bindera	1 0 0	" "	4091
" "	15640	"	"	"	1 1 0	" "	"
" "	15641	"	"	"	15 0 0	" "	"
" "	15642	"	"	"	15 0 0	" "	"
92- 2586	15647	"	Ashburnham	Beargamil, &c.	160 0 0	" "	"
916	15597	"	Camden	Wanganderry	1,040 0 0	" "	"
1970	15599	"	Buller	Boonoo Boonoo	380 0 0	" "	"
91- 7994	15625	"	Gloucester	Bindera	0 1 12	" "	4092
" "	15626	"	"	"	0 1 16½	" "	"
92- 2560	15657	"	Ashburnham	Collett	2 2 0	" "	"
91- 7994	15637	"	Gloucester	Bindera	15 2 0	" "	"
" "	15628	"	"	"	0 0 20	" "	"
" "	15629	"	"	"	0 0 20½	" "	"
" "	15630	"	"	"	0 0 32	" "	"
" "	15631	"	"	"	0 1 26½	" "	"
92- 2638	15650	"	Fitzroy	Koukandowie	7 0 0	" "	4093
2633	15649	"	Argyle	Tarago	8 0 0	" "	"
2632	15648	"	St. Vincent	Tomerong	8 0 0	" "	"
1764	15653	"	Harden	Wallendoon	2 2 29	" "	"
1653	15644	"	Pottinger	Melville	4 0 15	" "	"
91- 7094	15638	"	Gloucester	Bindera	4 2 0	" "	"
92- 1701	15654	"	Buckland	Moan	200 0 0	" "	"
91- 7994	15621	"	Gloucester	Bindera	0 0 8½	" "	"
92- 2476	15645	"	St. Vincent	Et. Nelligen	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	15646	"	"	"	11 0 30	" "	"
2458	15601	"	Flinders	Boree, &c.	3,450 0 0	" "	"
1652	15455	"	Wellesley	Bombala	45 2 16	" "	4094
91-11025	15466	"	Gough	Deepwater	400 0 0	" "	"
7994	15627	"	Gloucester	Bindera	15 0 0	" "	"
11025	15464	109	Gough	Deepwater	300 0 0	" "	"
92- 2348	15600	101	Gowen	Tooraweanah	39 0 0	" "	"
91- 9291	15344	"	Dowling	Gurangully	0 0 2	" "	4095
7994	15632	"	Gloucester	Bindera	3 3 0	" "	"
92- 1103	15593	"	Beharba	Yarouah	1,300 0 0	" "	"
91- 7994	15643	"	Gloucester	Bindera	1 30 0	" "	"
92- 3075	15759	"	Townsend	Carroombon	400 0 0	18	4171
2636	15677	109	Drake	Sandilands	167 0 0	21	4293
1864	15402	101	Lincoln	Narran, &c.	1,500 0 0	" "	4295
" "	15603	"	"	Murrungundie	1,500 0 0	" "	"
" "	15604	"	"	Narran, &c.	3,700 0 0	" "	"
" "	15605	"	"	Boston, &c.	17,000 0 0	" "	"
2550	15681	"	Narromine	Tomingley	331 0 0	" "	"
2261	15690	109	Buller	Ruby, &c.	4,250 0 0	" "	4296
2183	15687	"	Manara	Chingchanga	40 0 0	" "	"
" "	15688	"	"	Cubarla	240 0 0	" "	"
" "	15689	"	"	Goondoola	40 0 0	" "	"
2313	15616	"	Wellesley	Hayden	0 2 34½	" "	"
" "	15617	"	"	"	1 2 38½	" "	"
2778	15695	"	Cumberland	Heathcote	0 3 28	" "	"
91-10889	15373	"	Georgiana	Mulgannia	0 2 0	" "	"
92- 2561	15685	101	Wellington	Orange	20 0 0	" "	4297
2313	15618	"	Wellesley	Hayden	1 0 30	" "	"
" "	15619	"	"	"	1 2 0	" "	"
" "	15620	"	"	"	4 1 0	" "	"
2628	15674	"	St. Vincent	Ulladulla	63 2 0	" "	"
" "	15675	"	"	"	21 1 30	" "	"
2697	15683	"	Darling	Wilson	67 0 0	" "	"
2640	15679	"	Clarence	Elland	2 0 0	" "	4298
2645	15678	"	Urawa	Thurrowa	464 3 0	" "	"
2453	15588	112	Macquarie	Stewart	1,350 0 0	" "	"
" "	15589	"	"	"	700 0 0	" "	"
2051	15680	"	Dowling	Whyaddra	80 0 0	" "	"
1929	15676	101	Rous	Broadwater	160 0 0	" "	"
2475	15692	"	Murchison	Dunnee	400 0 0	" "	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio
Ms. 92- 2313	15614	101	Wellesley	Hayden	a. 0 2 33	21 May, 1892	4299
" "	15615	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
" 2655	15682	"	Stapylton	Lay Green, &c.	10,240 0 0	" "	"
" 633	15663	"	Gipps	Ugalong	1 0 0	" "	"
" 2261	15691	"	Buller	Beaury	1,280 0 0	" "	"
" 3151	15786	"	Camden	Colo	40 0 0	25 "	4359
" 3297	15755	"	Wakool	Bookit	86 2 0	" "	"
" 1878	15659	"	Northumberland	Coolamin	14 0 0	28 "	4433
" "	15660	"	"	Corrabure	30 0 0	" "	"
" "	15661	"	"	Yango	25 0 0	" "	"
" "	15662	"	"	"	25 0 0	" "	"
" 2766	15715	"	Fitzroy	Woogoolga	20 0 0	" "	"
" 724	15719	"	Ashburnham	Molong	16 2 30	" "	"
" 1719	15472	"	Wellesley	Bombala	15 0 0	" "	"
" 1420	15724	"	Richmond	West Coraki	1 0 32	" "	"
" 2588	15701	"	Finch	Collarindabri	3 3 36	" "	"
" 2027	15720	"	Rous	Murwillumbah	0 0 31	" "	4434
" 1655	15709	"	Parry	Ainslie	10 0 0	" "	"
" 2027	15721	"	Rous	Murwillumbah	0 3 27½	" "	"
" 862	15732	112	Taila	Bengallow	1,920 0 0	" "	"
" 2034	15702	101	Nicholson	Bedbank	100 0 0	" "	"
" 2642	15699	"	Richmond	West Coraki	18 3 0	" "	"
" 2890	15703	"	Cook	Blackheath	6 0 21	" "	"
" 1151	15468	"	Auckland	Panbula	1,300 0 0	" "	"
" 3047	15734	"	Dampier	Nerrygundah	8 1 34	" "	4435
" 2690	15728	"	Bathurst	Vittoria	334 0 0	" "	"
" 2941	15733	"	Cowley	Umbarra	20 0 0	" "	"
" 2751	15723	"	Clarendon	Ulandra	397 0 0	" "	"
" 2650	15722	"	Ashburnham	Edinburgh	2 0 0	" "	"
Ms. Ls. 1350	15710	"	Hume	Corowa	4 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 2798	15671	"	Northumberland	Wyong	100 0 0	" "	"
" 2634	15713	"	St. Vincent	Nowra	6 0 0	" "	4436
" 1546	15708	"	Monteagle	Murringo	2 3 29	" "	"
" 2997	15731	"	Clarke	Ryanda	316 0 0	4 June	4573
91-10886	15343	"	Rous	South Gundurimba	8 2 4	" "	"
" "	15342	"	"	"	24 0 34	" "	"
" 10890	15374	"	Fitzroy	Coff	5 2 0	" "	"
92- 3314	13851	"	Bland	Wallundry	10 0 0	7 "	4653
" 2710	15336	"	Richmond	Bangawa	101 0 0	11 "	4803
" 2109	15802	"	Finch	Coocoran	3,400 0 0	" "	"
" 3130	15782	"	Wellesley	Hayden	1 0 36	" "	4807
" 2546	15798	109	Goulburn	Woonargawa	100 0 0	" "	4808
" "	15799	"	"	"	157 0 0	" "	"
" 2850	15808	"	Hawes	Campbell	700 0 0	" "	"
" 3086	15768	"	Sturt	Baillie, &c.	16 0 0	" "	"
" 2494	15797	"	Burnett	Kiga, &c.	300 0 0	" "	"
" 2495	15804	101 & 100	"	Mungo, &c.	520 0 0	" "	"
" "	15805	"	"	Kiga	720 0 0	" "	"
" "	15806	"	"	Tullin Tulla	550 0 0	" "	"
" 2263	15744	101	Drake	West Fairfield	2 0 0	" "	4809
" "	15745	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	15746	"	"	"	3 3 0	" "	"
" "	15747	"	"	"	3 3 0	" "	"
" "	15748	"	"	"	7 0 0	" "	"
" 2981	15749	"	Gloucester	Tomarce	29 0 0	" "	"
" 3144	15773	"	Cumberland	Nelson	3 1 0	" "	"
" 2679	15794	"	Pottinger	Gunnedah	1 0 0	" "	"
" 2252	15770	"	Hume	Corowa	4 3 10	" "	"
" 2263	15737	"	Drake	West Fairfield	0 2 0	" "	4810
" "	15738	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	15739	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	15740	"	"	"	2 1 0	" "	"
" 3000	15762	"	Yungulgra	Woraro	5 0 0	" "	"
" "	15763	"	"	"	5 0 0	" "	"
" 2263	15741	"	Drake	West Fairfield	5 2 0	" "	"
" "	15742	"	"	"	17 0 0	" "	"
" 3037	15776	"	Cumberland	Botany	330 0 0	" "	"
" 595	15789	"	Gowen	Coonabarrabran	6 2 0	" "	"
" 3000	15764	"	Yungulgra	Woraro	3 2 0	" "	"
" "	15765	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	"
" 3120	15771	"	Macquarie	Ralfe	2 0 0	" "	4811
" 3085	15777	109	Kennedy	Limestone, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	15778	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	15779	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	15780	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
" 2981	15750	101	Gloucester	Tomarce	200 0 0	" "	"
" 2980	15761	"	"	"	4 2 0	" "	"
" 1940	15801	"	Clarence	Taloumbi	6 2 0	" "	"
Ind. 2904	15775	"	Cook	Kanimbla	8 0 0	" "	4812
Dep. 2263	15743	"	Drake	West Fairfield	2 0 0	" "	"
" 2942	15795	"	Ashburnham	Molong	2 0 0	" "	"
" 3212	15774	"	Brisbane	Hall	5 0 0	" "	"
" 2605	15751	"	Northumberland	Newcastle	1 0 0	" "	"
" 3144	15772	"	Cumberland	Nelson	2 0 0	" "	"
" 2943	15803	"	Ashburnham	Molong	56 0 0	" "	4813
91-10059	15766	"	"	Eugowra, &c.	1,265 0 0	" "	"
92- 3069	15784	"	Wellesley	Currawong	10 0 0	" "	"
" 3118	15788	"	King	Rugby, &c.	3,500 0 0	" "	"
" 2625	15800	109	Wynyard	Gumly Gumly	125 0 0	" "	4814

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 1709	Dep. 15760	101	Cumberland	St. John	a. r. p. 1 2 32	11 June, 1892	4814
3636	" 15884	"	Leichhardt	Gilguldry	260 0 0	14 " "	4836
3044	" 15852	"	Hardinge	Morelan	8 2 13	18 " "	5015
3630	" 15873	"	Bourke	Kindra	24 3 0	" " "	"
3070	" 15837	"	Sandon	Urotah	8 0 0	" " "	"
3490	" 15855	"	Beresford	Palmerston	6 0 0	" " "	"
3487	" 15861	"	Gough	Scott	6 0 0	" " "	"
90-16658	" 15825	"	Northumberland	Branxton	2 0 0	" " "	"
92- 3517	" 15840	"	Cunningham	Trundle	40 0 0	" " "	"
3388	" 15848	"	Cumberland	Willoughby	6 2 25	" " "	"
3239	" 15822	"	Fitzroy	Nymbolda	38 0 0	" " "	5016
3077	" 15824	"	Gordon	Narragal	560 0 0	" " "	"
Aln. 92- 3006	" 15826	"	Cook	Lidsdale	31 3 10	" " "	"
Ms. 92- 3450	" 15815	"	Cumberland	St. Matthew	0 1 0	" " "	"
2641	" 15846	"	Rous	Lismore	2 0 0	" " "	"
3488	" 15872	"	Wallace	Numbla	112 1 0	" " "	"
91- 9969	" 15816	"	Murray	Tuggeranong	8 1 16	" " "	"
92- 3449	" 15814	"	Cumberland	Nelson	2 0 0	" " "	"
3200	" 15835	109	Murchison	Wyndham	15 0 0	" " "	5017
"	" 15836	"	"	Molroy	120 0 0	" " "	"
2802	" 15868	"	"	Cobbadah	90 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15869	"	"	"	130 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15851	"	Flinders	Walton, &c.	5,280 0 0	" " "	"
3483	" 15886	"	Courallie	Campbell	480 0 0	" " "	"
2712	" 15880	"	Flinders	Rangerybone	594 0 0	" " "	"
3483	" 15837	"	Barnett	Adams	70 0 0	" " "	"
3200	" 15838	"	"	Boobah	80 0 0	" " "	5018
"	" 15839	"	"	Warialda	150 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15840	"	"	"	800 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15841	"	Stapylton	Boggabilla	15 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15842	"	"	"	15 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15843	"	"	Merriwa	240 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15844	"	"	Boonal, &c.	1,160 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15845	"	Arrawatta, &c.	Trigamon, &c.	11,000 0 0	" " "	"
3483	" 15882	"	Flinders, &c.	Teran, &c.	4,920 0 0	" " "	5019
3403	" 15870	"	Murchison	Gum Flat	53 0 0	" " "	5020
3406	" 15871	"	Monteagle	Brundah	27 1 37	" " "	"
3483	" 15878	"	Flinders	Grahway	412 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15879	"	"	Nangerybone	480 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15877	"	Mouramba	Teran	500 0 0	" " "	"
2712	" 15865	"	Courallie	Campbell	300 0 0	" " "	"
3200	" 15831	"	Burnett	Boobah	400 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15832	"	"	Parkhurst	281 2 0	" " "	"
"	" 15833	"	"	Codrington	560 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15834	"	"	Mandoe	640 0 0	" " "	"
3725	" 15864	101	Baradino	Tallaba	80 0 0	" " "	5021
3448	" 15823	"	Cook	Jameson	1 1 22	" " "	"
3340	" 15847	"	Brisbane	Falseton	2 0 0	" " "	"
3447	" 15813	"	Benarba	Umbri	301 0 0	" " "	"
3231	" 15821	112	Sandow	Hilgrove	270 0 0	" " "	"
2303	" 15867	"	Northumberland	Wyong	436 0 0	" " "	"
3303	" 15818	101	Monteagle	Rossi	40 0 0	" " "	"
2068	Ind. 15787	"	Cowley	Tharwa	600 0 0	" " "	5022
Ms. Ls. 1987	" 15811	"	Clarence	Great Marlow	23 0 0	" " "	"
Ms. 2437	Ind. 15757	"	Ashburnham	Parkes	10 2 0	25 " "	5164
2777	Dep. 15693	"	Cumberland	Wedderburn	25 0 0	" " "	5165
764	" 15827	"	Ashburnham	Cargo	175 3 10	" " "	"
2964	" 15754	"	Northumberland	Maitland	3 0 0	" " "	"
2516	" 15727	"	Inglis	Tamworth	0 1 32	" " "	"
2777	" 15694	"	Cumberland	Wedderburn	20 0 0	" " "	"
764	" 15828	101 & 109	Ashburnham	Cargo	90 0 0	" " "	5166
2036	" 15919	109	Fitzroy	Ernani, &c.	200 0 0	2 July, "	5408
3402	" 15906	"	Clive	Glen Lyon	240 0 0	" " "	"
3484	" 15900	"	Cunningham	Melrose, &c.	7,746 0 0	" " "	"
3382	" 15920	"	Stapylton	Cook, &c.	1,890 0 0	" " "	"
3648	" 15891	101	Monteagle	Young	345 0 0	" " "	5409
3382	" 15921	109	Stapylton	Cook	490 0 0	" " "	"
3886	" 15912	101	Clarke	Poganbilla	8 0 0	" " "	"
3531	" 15913	"	Inglis	Tamworth	2 0 0	" " "	"
3944	" 15928	"	Yungnulgra	Woraro	3,200 0 0	" " "	"
3878	" 15916	"	Northumberland	Kincumber	2 0 0	" " "	5410
2789	" 15889	"	Clarence	Coldstream	2 2 12	" " "	"
90-18725	" 15904	"	"	Ulmara	2 0 0	" " "	"
92- 4087	" 15914	"	Clarendon	Wantiool	8 0 0	" " "	"
3834	" 15915	"	Camden	Bundanoon	2 0 0	" " "	"
3730	" 15905	"	Gloucester	Nerong	3,800 0 0	" " "	"
3731	" 15907	"	Georgiana	Grabine	15 0 0	" " "	"
3732	" 15908	"	Bathurst	Roseberg	2 0 0	" " "	"
3914	" 15911	"	Buller	Coutts	86 0 0	" " "	"
3734	" 15910	"	Bathurst	Tintern	4 0 0	" " "	"
3750	" 15909	"	Cumberland	Broken Bay	5 0 0	" " "	"
2936	" 15918	109	Fitzroy	Ernani	170 0 0	" " "	5411
3404	" 15944	"	Buller	Acacia	340 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15945	"	"	Beaury	380 0 0	" " "	"
3484	" 15901	"	Cunningham	Melrose	510 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15902	"	"	Boona East	840 0 0	" " "	"
"	" 15903	"	"	West	640 0 0	" " "	"

No. of Papers.	No of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 3485	Dep. 15922	109	Gipps	Moonbia	a. r. p. 208 0 0	2 July, 1892	5411
3576	15895	"	Cowper	Bye	640 0 0	" "	"
3722	15926	101	Roxburgh	Melrose, &c.	35 0 0	" "	"
4035	15917	"	Dowling	Curangully	5 0 0	" "	5412
3656	15892	"	Northumberland	Newcastle	0 0 18	" "	"
3386	15890	112	Monteagle	Gungowalla	1320 0 0	" "	"
2035	15894	101	Nicholson	Redbank	18 0 0	" "	"
1100	15369	"	Forbes	Cudgelong	3 2 24	9	5588
3736	15937	"	Georgiana	Keeverstone	0 0 16	" "	"
1100	15370	"	Forbes	Cudgelong	890 2 0	" "	"
3736	15935	"	Georgiana	Keeverstone	3 0 0	" "	"
"	15936	"	"	"	17 2 0	" "	"
"	15938	"	"	Bigga	5 1 9	" "	"
"	15939	"	"	Keeverstone	5 1 9	" "	"
"	15940	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	5589
"	15942	"	"	Bigga	12 0 0	" "	"
"	15943	"	"	"	16 2 0	" "	"
"	15933	"	"	Keeverstone	1 0 0	" "	"
"	15934	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
"	16941	"	"	Bigga	32 3 30	" "	"
4334	15987	"	Farnell	Torrowangee	3 0 0	16	5754
2360	Ind. 16002	"	Harden	Bowning	7 2 14	" "	"
4436	Dep. 15989	"	Beresford	Bunyan	4 1 0	" "	"
3835	15952	"	Auckland	Pambula	2 0 0	" "	"
3877	15956	"	Northumberland	Patonga	2 0 0	" "	"
3872	16004	"	Bland	Berrigan	2 0 19	" "	"
3881	15954	"	Forbes	Namima	8 0 0	" "	"
4386	15988	"	Pottinger	Curlewis	3 1 0	" "	"
3903	15961	"	Blaxland	Eunahlong	2 2 30	" "	"
4190	15949	"	Buckland	Quirindi	3 2 15	" "	"
3874	15986	109	Sandon	Davidson	120 0 0	" "	5755
3909	15977	"	Gunderbooka	Leila	360 0 0	" "	"
"	15978	"	"	"	450 0 0	" "	"
"	15979	"	"	"	530 0 0	" "	"
3906	15970	"	Yantara	Teperago	640 0 0	" "	"
"	15971	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
4194	15957	101	Dampier	Narira	1 0 0	" "	"
4312	15962	"	Bhgh	Borambl	1 1 17½	" "	"
3706	15959	"	Northumberland	Newcastle	0 0 10	" "	5756
"	15960	"	"	"	0 0 27½	" "	"
4033	15996	"	Roxburgh	Dulabree, &c.	960 0 0	" "	"
2038	16003	"	Selwyn	Hay, &c.	450 0 0	" "	"
91- 3828	16006	"	Westmoreland	Bindo	9 0 0	" "	"
92- 4317	15963	"	Rous	North Casino	10 2 14	" "	"
3849	15973	"	Cowper	Wadell	640 0 0	" "	"
"	15974	"	"	&c.	640 0 0	" "	"
4420	16005	"	Argyle	Tarlo	8 0 0	" "	"
4210	15958	"	Brisbane	Isis	50 0 0	" "	5757
4617	16030	"	Raleigh	Newry	42 0 0	23	6066
4883	16149	"	Argyle	Guinecor	37 1 0	26	6074
3669	16008	"	King	Gunning	5 2 7	30	6229
5035	16181	101	Clarendon	Ulandra	80 0 0	" "	"
4948	16049	"	Nandewar	Narrabri	124 0 0	" "	"
4529	16014	"	Gloucester	Thornton	8 0 0	" "	"
4320	16009	109	Caira	Bidura, &c.	2,240 0 0	" "	"
4512	16019	101	Cook	Lidsdale	75 0 0	" "	6230
4553	16043	"	Northumberland	Mibrodale	504 0 0	8 Aug.,	6370
3313	16079	101 & 112	Buccleuch	Boraig, &c.	7,500 0 0	" "	"
2974	16050	112	Gloucester	Alfred, &c.	80,000 0 0	" "	6371
3765	16051	"	Blaxland	Killeen South	576 0 0	" "	"
"	16052	"	"	Coree	960 0 0	" "	"
"	16053	"	"	Victor	1,800 0 0	" "	"
2101	16080	"	"	Walandra, &c.	7,280 0 0	" "	"
4124	16081	"	Yancewinna	Picton, &c.	160 0 0	" "	2672
4658	16044	101	Durham	Seaham	1 0 0	" "	"
4673	16082	"	Baradine	Talluba	0 2 0	" "	"
4489	16026	"	Richmond	West Coraki	1 2 10½	" "	"
4581	16028	"	St. Vincent	Benandra	2 0 0	" "	"
4579	16027	"	Parry	Goonoo Goonoo	2 0 0	" "	"
4384	10054	109	Gough	Severn	41 0 0	" "	"
4382	16055	"	"	Wellington, &c.	250 0 0	" "	"
4077	16056	"	Wakool	Whcymoul	200 0 0	" "	"
"	16057	"	"	"	420 0 0	" "	"
4480	16058	"	Gipps	Cadow	725 0 0	" "	6373
4327	16016	"	Ashburnham	Currajong	430 0 0	" "	"
4606	16077	"	Kilfera, &c.	Sahara, &c.	2,860 0 0	" "	"
4491	16024	101	Narran	Cowga	4 0 39	" "	"
Ah. 92- 5707	16078	"	Buckland	Borambl	47 2 14	" "	"
Ms. 92- 4827	16047	"	Narran	Cowga	2,000 0 0	" "	6374
4544	16025	"	Darling	Cuerndi	4 0 0	" "	"
4096	16075	"	King	Merrill, &c.	75 0 0	" "	"
4588	16076	"	Wallace, &c.	Scott, &c.	10 0 0	" "	"
4084	16101	"	Cook	Hartley	0 1 31	13	6550
4962	16140	"	Gordon	Dubbo	20 0 0	" "	"
1755	16032	"	Northumberland	Awaba	0 0 16	" "	6553
"	16033	"	"	"	0 2 20	" "	"
"	16034	"	"	"	0 2 32	" "	"

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Ms. 92- 1755 Dep.	16035	101	Northumberland	Awaba	a. r. p. 0 2 35	13 Aug., 1892	6553
" "	16036	"	"	"	0 3 21	" "	"
" "	16037	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
" "	16038	"	"	"	1 1 5	" "	"
" "	16039	"	"	"	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	16040	"	"	"	4 0 0	" "	"
" "	16041	"	"	"	4 2 9	" "	"
4984 "	16146	"	Yancowinna	Picton	2 0 0	" "	"
4983 "	16148	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
91- 10538 "	16100	"	Roxburgh	Falnash	4 2 0	" "	6554
92- 3460 Ind.	16250	"	Richmond	Ellangowan	160 0 0	" "	"
4982 Dep.	16145	"	Gordon	Burgoon	10 0 0	" "	"
4949 "	16070	"	Gloucester	Topi Topi	0 2 0	" "	"
" "	16071	"	"	"	9 0 0	" "	"
" "	16072	"	"	"	77 0 0	" "	"
5023 "	16155	"	Gipps	Corringale	95 0 0	" "	"
Ms. Ls. 92-4778 "	16182	"	Lincoln	Geurie	1 0 9	" "	"
Ms. 92- 4811 "	16102	"	Wallace, &c.	Napier, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
4995 "	16142	"	Bathurst	Galbraith	6 2 0	" "	6555
4955 "	16138	"	Westmoreland	Alfred	150 0 0	" "	"
4957 "	16139	"	"	Bindo	42 2 0	" "	"
4980 "	16143	"	Roxburgh	Ben Bullen	200 0 0	" "	"
4981 "	16144	"	Westmoreland	Bindo	120 0 0	" "	"
4969 "	16153	"	Cook	Kaninbla, &c	230 0 0	" "	"
Cs. 92-14115 "	16099	"	Arrawatta	Ashford	85 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 92- 4081 "	16158	"	Wynyard	Gadara	26 0 0	" "	"
4076 "	16117	"	Townsend	South Deniliquin	430 0 0	" "	"
4592 "	16096	"	Jamison	Dealwarraldi	57 0 0	" "	6556
4157 "	16097	"	Darling	Borindo	160 0 0	" "	"
4949 "	16069	"	Gloucester	Topi Topi	35 2 0	" "	"
3839 "	16159	"	Clarence	Great Marlow	1 0 0	" "	"
5002 "	16148	"	Parry	Ainsley	280 0 0	" "	"
5065 "	16186	"	Wallace	Kalkite	20 0 0	" "	"
5219 "	16187	"	"	Mowamba	20 0 0	" "	"
5064 "	16185	"	St. Vincent	Yadboro	10 0 0	" "	"
4951 "	16060	"	Lincoln	Genrie	10 0 0	" "	"
4809 "	16183	"	Gough	Inverell	1 2 35	" "	6557
1755 "	16042	"	Northumberland	Awaba	0 2 25	" "	"
4490 "	16121	"	Ewenmar	Umangla	27 3 0	" "	"
3925 "	16094	109	Ashburnham	Collett	800 0 0	" "	"
" "	16095	"	"	Nyrang, &c.	880 0 0	" "	"
4078 "	16156	"	Cadell	Caldwell, &c	1220 0 0	" "	"
4985 "	16154	101	Yancowinna	Picton	0 2 0	" "	"
4877 "	16152	"	Raleigh	North Bellingen	7 3 36	" "	6558
3925 "	16093	"	Ashburnham	Collett	100 0 0	" "	"
5193 "	16141	"	Murray	Gundarro	2 1 15	" "	"
4978 "	16150	"	Mitchell	Mundowry	8 0 0	" "	"
4192 "	16098	112	Darling	Nungahrah	6300 0 0	" "	"
4191 "	16137	"	"	Warrabah	5400 0 0	" "	"
3667 Ind.	16251	"	Young	Wilcannia	50 0 0	" "	"
4922 Dep.	16124	101	Bligh	Durrigere	40 0 0	" "	"
4080 "	16157	109	Harden	Mooney Mooney	282 0 0	" "	6559
4949 "	16073	101	Gloucester	Topi Topi	40 0 0	" "	"
4652 "	16074	"	Bathurst	Cole, &c	1450 0 0	" "	"
Cs. 92- 10430 "	16288	"	Buller	Acacia	120 0 0	17	6655
Ms. 92- 4620 "	16162	"	Georgiana	Tuena	2 0 0	20	6786
" "	16172	"	"	"	0 1 0	" "	6787
" "	16173	"	"	"	0 1 0	" "	"
" "	16174	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	16175	"	"	"	2 2 0	" "	"
" "	16176	"	"	"	6 0 0	" "	"
" "	16177	"	"	"	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	16178	"	"	"	15 0 0	" "	"
3705 Ind.	16203	"	Beresford	Bunyan	0 1 11	" "	"
" "	16204	"	"	"	3 1 11	" "	"
" "	16205	"	"	"	3 1 28	" "	"
" "	16206	"	"	"	13 2 16	" "	"
" "	16207	"	"	"	22 1 30	" "	6788
4234 Dep.	16136	"	Gresham	Springbrook	2 1 20	" "	"
4624 "	16116	"	Pottinger	Pringle	290 0 0	" "	"
3705 Ind.	16200	"	Beresford	Bunyan	4 3 10	" "	"
" "	16201	"	"	"	5 1 16	" "	"
" "	16202	"	"	"	9 0 6	" "	"
4234 Dep.	16126	"	Gresham	Springbrook	0 2 30	" "	"
" "	16127	"	"	"	1 3 0	" "	"
5532 "	16260	"	Vernon	Glen Morrison	20 0 0	" "	"
5213 "	16189	"	St. Vincent	Bettowind	6 0 0	" "	6789
5216 "	16192	"	"	Woy Woy	10 0 0	" "	"
5215 "	16191	"	"	Boyne	8 0 0	" "	"
5220 "	16195	"	"	Tianjara	10 0 0	" "	"
5212 "	16188	"	"	Goba	8 0 0	" "	"
5214 "	16190	"	"	West Nelligen	6 0 0	" "	"
5217 "	16193	"	"	Tomago	6 0 0	" "	"
5218 "	16194	"	"	Buckenbowra	10 0 0	" "	"
4620 "	16164	"	Georgiana	Tuena	0 3 8	" "	"
" "	16165	"	"	Yarraman	20 0 0	" "	"
4234 "	16130	"	Gresham	Springbrook	3 0 0	" "	"
4620 "	16169	"	Georgiana	Tuena	0 1 0	" "	6790
" "	16170	"	"	"	12 0 0	" "	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 4234 Dep.	16133	101	Gresham	Springbrook	a. r. p. 1 2 10	20 Aug., 1892	6790
" "	16134	"	"	"	1 2 30	" "	"
" "	16135	"	"	"	1 3 26	" "	"
4620 "	16166	"	Georgiana	Tuena	0 2 0	" "	"
" "	16167	"	"	"	0 2 0	" "	"
" "	16168	"	"	"	0 3 0	" "	"
4234 "	16131	"	Gresham	Springbrook	0 2 0	" "	"
" "	16132	"	"	"	0 2 20	" "	"
4620 "	16163	"	Georgiana	Tuena	1 0 0	" "	6791
4234 "	16128	"	Gresham	Springbrook	0 3 16	" "	"
4620 "	16179	"	Georgiana	Yarraman	75 0 0	" "	"
4234 "	16129	"	Gresham	Springbrook	0 0 20	" "	"
4620 "	16171	"	Georgiana	Yarraman	6 1 0	" "	"
" "	16161	"	"	Tuena	0 3 8	" "	6792
4214 "	16197	"	Cunningham	Trundle	4 3 30	27 "	6926
4577 "	16233	"	Bathurst	Bathurst	8 2 0	" "	"
" "	16234	"	"	"	9 2 0	" "	"
4582 "	16246	"	Wellesley	Glen Bog	70 0 0	" "	"
" "	16247	"	"	"	70 0 0	" "	"
4482 "	16211	"	Hume	Sandy Ridges	320 0 0	" "	6927
4481 "	16209	"	"	Corrowa	57 0 0	" "	"
4848 "	16213	"	Ashburnham	Curragong	1 1 0	" "	"
4483 "	16212	109	Hume	Gordon, &c.	8000 0 0	" "	"
5317 "	16214	112	Brisbane	Wentworth	800 0 0	" "	"
4383 "	16216	109	Gough	Yarrow, &c.	180 0 0	" "	6928
3138 Ind.	16215	101	Wentworth	Wentworth	9 0 0	" "	"
4563 Dep.	16210	"	Roxburgh	Castleton	4 2 25	" "	"
5363 "	16229	"	Auckland	Kameruka	7 3 33	" "	"
5410 "	16231	"	Georgiana	Binda	8 0 0	" "	"
3167 "	16208	"	Northumberland	Newcastle	0 0 31½	" "	"

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer. —1892.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply, or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 103rd, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 5588	Dep. 16271	101	Murray	Tuggeranong	a. r. p. 3 2 0	3 Sept., 1892	7147
5330	" 16227	"	Denham	Pokataroo	60 0 0	" "	"
5543	" 16269	"	Roxburgh	Watton	4 2 0	" "	7152
5556	" 16270	"	Ashburnham	Terarra	50 0 0	" "	"
5365	" 16272	"	Murchison	Pallal	640 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 92- 6337	" 16235	"	Gregory	Mount Foster	49 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16236	"	"	Mumbicbone	40 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16237	"	"	Stanhope	40 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16238	"	"	"	50 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16239	"	"	"	50 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16240	"	"	"	109 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16241	"	"	Belarbone	201 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16242	"	Oxley	Narrar	50 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16243	"	"	"	50 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16244	"	"	"	50 0 0	" "	"
"	" 16245	"	"	Lawson	1,175 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 92- 5444	" 16283	"	Cowper	East Bourke	37 3 0	" "	"
5312	" 16268	"	Wakool	Cockran, &c.	215 0 0	" "	"
5746	" 16278	"	St. Vincent	Marlowe	2 0 0	" "	7153
1416	" 16259	"	Gresham	Dalmorton	2 0 0	" "	"
5711	" 16273	"	St. Vincent	Bateman	2 2 6	" "	"
1416	" 16255	"	Gresham	Dalmorton	1 2 3	" "	"
5269	" 16264	"	Cook	Lidsdale	9 0 0	" "	"
1416	" 16258	"	Gresham	Dalmorton	0 3 0	" "	"
1760 Ind.	" 15984	"	Macquarie	Wingham	4 0 0	" "	"
1416 Dep.	" 16257	"	Gresham	Dalmorton	0 3 8	" "	"
"	" 16256	"	"	"	1 2 31½	" "	7154
5391	" 16253	"	Fitzroy	Nymboida	33 0 0	" "	"
5016	" 16262	112	Camden	Nattai, &c.	2,300 0 0	" "	"
1760 Ind.	" 15985	"	Macquarie	Wingham	8 1 0	" "	"
4892 Dep.	" 16265	101	Buckland	Wallala	320 0 0	" "	"
5021	" 16263	"	White	Wee Waa	102 0 0	" "	"
3295	" 16261	"	Gough	Deepwater	0 1 17¼	" "	"
1368	" 15541	"	Ashburnham	Martin	10 0 0	" "	7155
91-10960	" 16282	"	Vernon	Walcha	10 0 0	" "	"
92- 5447	" 16286	"	Cowper	East Bourke	26 0 0	" "	"
4232	" 16266	"	Georgiana	Bigga	18 1 0	" "	"
5443	" 16284	"	Cowper	East Bourke	19 3 0	" "	"
5445	" 16285	"	"	Bourke	20 0 0	" "	"
5298	" 16287	109	Pottinger	Dubbleda	240 0 0	" "	"
C.S. 92-21094	" 16378	101	Bathurst	Arkell	40 0 0	7	7302
Ms. 92- 6232	" 16375	"	Parry, &c.	Gill, &c.	36,400 0 0	10	"
5515	" 16326	"	Westmoreland	Oldbuck, &c.	1,180 0 0	"	7391
5765	" 16339	"	Barnett	Clare	37 0 0	"	"
5582	" 16336	"	Buller	Koreelah	150 0 0	"	"
3501	" 16289	"	Leichhardt	Baronne	570 0 0	"	7392
4074	" 16297	"	"	Gilguldry	240 0 0	"	"
5416	" 16299	109	Clyde	Welman	560 0 0	"	"
5559	" 16334	"	Fitzgerald	Moorquong	15,000 0 0	"	"
5415	" 16303	"	Yancowinna	Bolaira, &c.	1,400 0 0	"	"
4331	" 16298	"	Wentworth, &c.	Buragry, &c.	23,000 0 0	"	"
5530	" 16335	"	Darling	North Barraba	470 0 0	"	7393

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92-5583	16337	109	Buller	Boorook	a. r. p.	10 Sept., 1892	7393
5148	16301	"	Leichhardt	Matouree	.53 0 0	" "	"
"	16302	"	"	"	570 0 0	" "	"
5671	16338	"	Burnett	Gournama	320 0 0	" "	"
5420	16305	"	Young	Dalglish	156 0 0	" "	"
"	16306	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
"	16307	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
5364	16320	"	Mootwingee	Kayrunnera	480 0 0	" "	"
"	16321	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
5562	16318	"	Yancowinna	Robe	320 0 0	" "	"
1422	13427	101	Rous	Dunbible	20 0 0	" "	7394
5887	16341	"	St. Vincent	Mogood	5 0 0	" "	"
5888	16342	"	"	East Nelligen	6 0 0	" "	"
5538	15958	"	Brisbane	Isis	60 0 0	" "	"
5022	16300	"	Gipps	Corringale	110 3 0	" "	"
5810	10294	"	Sandon	Uralla	8 0 0	" "	"
5747	16340	"	St. Vincent	Goba	63 1 0	" "	"
5931	16343	"	Gough	Deepwater	0 3 11½	" "	"
5361	16310	"	Fitzroy	Krennos	8 0 0	" "	7395
5626	16304	"	Gordon	Rocky Ponds	8 0 0	" "	"
4289	16324	"	Monteagle	Young	1 0 0	" "	"
5515	16325	"	Westmoreland	Murnin	385 0 0	" "	"
6098	16328	"	Cowper	Kiala	640 0 0	" "	"
5875	16280	"	Monteagle	Congera	42 0 0	" "	"
5810	16293	"	Sandon	Uralla	2 0 0	" "	7396
5685	16327	"	Murchison	Anderson	350 0 0	" "	"
3839	16295	112	Blaxland	Uranaway	1,300 0 0	" "	"
3271	16296	"	"	Hyandra, &c.	1,300 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 92-6578	16420	101	Hume	Burrangong	50 0 0	13	7408
Ms. 92-5339	16332	103	Robinson	Cohn	461 0 0	17	7573
5838	16361	109	Leichhardt	Teridgerie	640 0 0	" "	7573
"	16362	"	"	Geelnoy	640 0 0	" "	"
"	16363	"	"	Warraba East	640 0 0	" "	"
5424	16312	101	Roxburgh	Crudine	22 0 0	" "	"
"	16313	"	"	"	47 0 0	" "	"
5982	16347	"	Darling	Eumurr, &c.	1,700 0 0	" "	"
"	16348	"	"	"	2,400 0 0	" "	"
4651	16367	112	Townsend	Euroley, &c.	1,100 0 0	" "	7579
5424	16315	101	Roxburgh	Crudine	150 0 0	" "	"
"	16317	"	"	"	1,900 0 0	" "	"
5245	16291	"	Wellington	Erudgere	50 0 0	" "	"
"	16292	"	"	"	120 0 0	" "	"
5424	16316	"	Roxburgh	Stewart	600 0 0	" "	"
5751	16369	"	Clive	Addison	160 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 92-7487	16371	"	Nicholson	Redbank	322 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 92-4166	16366	"	Benarba	Willaloe, &c.	620 0 0	" "	7580
5838	16364	"	Leichhardt	Warraba East, &c.	800 0 0	" "	"
"	16365	"	"	"	1,180 0 0	" "	"
6003	16370	"	Roxburgh	Castleton	0 0 27¼	" "	"
5773	16368	"	Northumberland	Gosford	24 3 30	" "	"
5838	16355	109	Leichhardt	Urawilkie	69 0 0	" "	"
"	16356	"	"	Teridgerie	480 0 0	" "	"
"	16357	"	"	Geelnoy, &c.	1,650 0 0	" "	7581
"	16358	"	"	Thara, &c.	1,700 0 0	" "	"
"	16359	"	"	Warraba East	1,800 0 0	" "	"
"	16360	"	"	Weetahba, &c.	2,400 0 0	" "	"
5424	16314	"	Roxburgh	Crudine	190 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 92-7567	16372	"	Wellington	Mulyan	24 2 0	" "	"
Ms. 92-6694	16492	101	Lincoln	Beni	200 0 0	21	7723
6596	16476	"	Benarba	Bucknell, &c.	33,000 0 0	" "	7724
5686	16429	"	"	Greenaway	370 0 0	" "	"
6627	16432	"	Tandora	Kars, &c.	1,314 0 0	" "	"
6626	16430	"	"	Kars	3,000 0 0	" "	"
6229	16388	"	Buckland	Parnell	200 0 0	24	7789
5889	16350	"	Dampier	Bermaguc	150 0 0	" "	"
5192	16390	"	"	Murrab	8 0 0	" "	7793
5360	16345	"	Rous	Tunstall	8 0 0	" "	"
5881	16405	"	"	Lismore	3 0 0	" "	"
5967	16376	"	Gipps	Pullabooka	2 0 0	" "	"
4933	16404	"	Kennedy	Houston	68 0 0	" "	"
4098	16396	"	Clarendon	Wantiool	14 0 0	" "	"
6340	16406	"	Lincoln	Genrie	21 0 0	" "	"
3959	16401	"	Clarendon	Boree	5 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 92-6159	16389	"	Denison	Finley	22 0 0	" "	7794
Ms. 92-3959	16402	"	Clarendon	Boree	300 0 0	" "	"
5446	16374	"	Cowper	Bourke	69 2 0	" "	"
6185	16392	109	Dowling	Currawong, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
"	16393	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
5924	16381	"	Blaxland, &c.	Uranaway, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
"	16380	"	"	"	640 0 0	" "	"
6038	16386	101	Argyle	Eden Forest	11 0 0	" "	7795
6119	16387	"	Murray	Gundaroo	5 0 0	" "	"

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY, UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No of Reservc.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.		Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r. p.		
Ms. 92- 6806 Dep.	16477	101	Caira	Mamanga	140	0 0	1 Oct., 1892	7968
4431 Ind.	16412	"	Wallace	Nungar	0	2 7	" "	7969
" "	16413	"	"	"	0	2 29	" "	"
" "	16414	"	"	"	1	0 0	" "	"
" "	16415	"	"	"	1	0 0	" "	"
" "	16416	"	"	"	2	1 20	" "	"
" "	16417	"	"	"	5	0 0	" "	"
" "	16419	"	"	"	1	1 20	" "	"
" "	16420	"	"	"	3	0 0	" "	"
" "	16421	"	"	"	4	2 0	" "	"
" "	16422	"	"	"	8	2 0	" "	"
" "	16423	"	"	"	12	2 0	" "	"
" "	16424	"	"	"	15	2 0	" "	"
" "	16418	"	"	"	3	1 0	" "	797 0
5876 Dep.	16400	"	Monteagle	Congera	212	0 0	" "	"
6174 "	16447	"	Bourke	Matong	636	1 0	" "	"
4431 Ind.	16411	"	Wallace	Nungar	10	0 0	" "	"
4499 "	16428	"	Vernon	Walcha	13	0 0	8 "	S121
7334 Dep.	16398	"	Ashburnham	Curragong	24	0 0	" "	S122
6669 "	16436	"	Cumberland	St. Matthew	11	2 11	" "	S123
Ms. Ls. 6335 "	16464	"	Jamison	Cubbaroo N.	291	0 0	" "	"
Ms. 6697 "	16462	109	Hardinge	Torryburn	80	0 0	" "	"
" "	16463	"	"	"	85	0 0	" "	"
5734 "	16452	"	Urana	Jerilderie South ..	732	0 0	" "	"
6903 "	16375	101	Parry, &c.	Gill, &c.	30,400	0 0	" "	"
5963 "	16469	"	Darling	Woodsreef	110	0 0	" "	"
6564 "	16453	109	Buller	Landsay	126	0 0	" "	S124
" "	16454	"	"	Donaldson	225	0 0	" "	"
6221 "	16437	112	Macquarie	Lansdowne	1,670	0 0	" "	"
6330 "	16470	101	Wallace	Gabramatta	130	0 0	" "	"
" "	16471	"	"	"	180	0 0	" "	"
" "	16472	"	"	"	200	0 0	" "	"
6540 "	16461	"	Denham	Yarraldool	340	0 0	" "	"
6388 "	16473	"	Richmond	Coombell	2,800	0 0	" "	S125
6389 "	16474	"	"	"	25	0 0	" "	"
6294 "	16438	"	St. Vincent	Arabuen	2	0 0	" "	"
6470 "	16443	"	Northumberland ..	Mandolong	8	0 0	" "	"
5755 "	16456	"	"	Tuggerah	2	0 0	" "	"
6462 "	16441	"	"	Wallerah	2	0 0	" "	"
6532 "	16439	"	Cumberland	Berowra	2	0 0	" "	"
5495 "	16459	"	Buccleuch	Boungle	8	0 0	" "	"
6567 "	16434	"	Wynyard	Tarcutta	2	0 0	" "	"
6566 "	16445	"	Mitchell	Edgehill	8	0 0	" "	"
5210 "	16465	"	Yancoinna	Soudan	20	0 0	" "	"
5211 "	16467	"	"	Nadbuck	23	2 0	" "	"
6516 "	16440	"	Wellington	Larras Lake	58	0 0	" "	"
3244 Ind.	16451	"	Gordon	Dubbo	25	0 0	" "	S126
1485 Dep.	16502	"	Bourke	Lupton	750	0 0	" "	"
7387 "	16021	"	Camden	Cambertine	444	2 0	12 "	S191
7613 "	16620	"	Parry	Bective	125	0 0	" "	"
6096 "	16526	109	Narran	Mogila	1,320	0 0	15 "	S299

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92-6116	16506	101	Wallace	Guthega, &c.	a. r. p. 260 0 0	15 Oct., 1892	8300
" "	16507	"	"	Mitchell	230 0 0	" "	"
" "	16508	"	"	Guthega	200 0 0	" "	"
" "	16509	"	"	"	200 0 0	" "	"
" "	16510	"	"	"	200 0 0	" "	"
" "	16511	"	"	Kosciusko	200 0 0	" "	"
" "	16512	"	"	"	200 0 0	" "	"
G118	16514	"	Cowley	Long Plain	200 0 0	" "	"
" "	16515	"	Buclench, &c.	Yarrangobilly, &c.	200 0 0	" "	"
6117	16513	"	Cowley	Murray	200 0 0	" "	"
6654	16497	"	Napier	Mendooran	1,300 0 0	" "	"
4793	16496	"	Nandewar	Tippereena	1 0 0	" "	8501
6049	16045	"	Gordon	Whylandia	110 0 0	" "	"
6037	16555	"	Argyle	Cullulla	8 0 0	" "	"
5930	16557	"	"	Nattery	8 0 0	" "	"
6762	16504	"	Fitzroy	Otara	8 0 0	" "	"
6610	16523	"	Parry	Bective	2 0 0	" "	"
6531	16537	"	Cook	Currency	2 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 7270	16561	"	Georgiana	Mulgoolia	0 1 0	" "	"
Ms. 5929	16518	"	Gough	Deepwater	1 0 0	" "	"
Ms. Ls. 6334	16524	"	Jamison	Denham	250 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 4042	16475	"	Ashburnham	Curragong, &c.	230 0 0	" "	"
6361	16530	"	Hardinge	Moredun	80 0 0	" "	8302
6554	16538	"	Macquarie	Lansdowne	34 2 0	" "	"
5929	16519	"	Gough	Deepwater	0 2 2	" "	"
4641 Ind.	16535	"	Townsend	Neerim	1,150 0 0	" "	"
6788 Dep.	16539	"	Yancowinna	Picton	20 0 0	" "	"
6790	16541	"	"	"	10 1 8	" "	"
" "	16542	"	"	"	33 2 0	" "	"
" "	16543	"	"	"	67 0 0	" "	"
6699	16498	"	Hardinge	Yarowick	18 0 0	" "	8303
91-10070	16493	"	Georgiana	Warborough	940 0 0	" "	"
92-6147	16525	"	Roxburgh	Clandulla	120 0 0	" "	"
6308	16520	"	Gowen	Belar	220 0 0	" "	"
6096	16527	109	Narran	Mogila	120 0 0	" "	"
6390	16521	101	Macquarie	Walibree	370 0 0	" "	"
6841	16560	"	Ashburnham	Bincogandii	40 0 0	" "	"
6391	16522	"	Dudley	Warbro	80 0 0	" "	8304
Aln. 9018	16495	"	Forbes	Wongagong	22 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 5311	16517	112	Dowling, &c.	Curriba, &c.	850 0 0	" "	"
4878	16516	"	Kennedy	Babathnil	2,400 0 0	" "	"
6812	16559	101	Wakool	Moorongatta	445 0 0	" "	"
6773	16494	"	Northumberland	Cowan	0 3 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"
4703 Ind.	16636	112	Brisbane	Wentworth	600 0 0	19	8384
7318 Dep.	16610	101	Rous	Teven	637 0 0	22	8610
6092	16570	"	Ewenmar	Bobarah	3 1 8	" "	"
7817	16661	"	Camden	Cumbertine	444 2 0	" "	"
7320	16575	"	Northumberland	Gosford	25 0 33	" "	"
3067	16569	109	Inglis	Moonbi	150 0 0	" "	"
6581	16571	101	Auckland	Towamba	2 1 20	" "	8611
3067	16562	109	Parry, &c.	Gill, &c.	170 0 0	" "	"
" "	16563	"	"	Danglemah, &c.	280 0 0	" "	"
" "	16564	"	Parry	Anna	150 0 0	" "	"
" "	16565	"	"	Bullimball	240 0 0	" "	"
" "	16566	"	"	Loftus, &c.	600 0 0	" "	"
" "	16567	"	"	Bullimball, &c.	700 0 0	" "	"
" "	16568	"	"	Ainsley, &c.	800 0 0	" "	"
6931	16572	112	Cowley	Long Plain	960 0 0	" "	"
6487	16573	"	Macquarie	Bullingara, &c.	7,500 0 0	" "	"
6837	16544	101	Georgiana	Burridgee	65 0 0	" "	83
C.S. 22365	16576	"	Parry	Gill	190 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 6963	16574	"	Vernon	Enfield, &c.	60 0 0	" "	"

[3d.]

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, UNDER THE ACT 48 VICTORIA No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply, or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 6763 Dep.	16545	101	Rous	Terranora	a. r. p. 13 2 0	29 Oct., 1892	8764
" "	16546	"	"	"	18 2 0	" "	"
" "	16547	"	"	"	22 0 0	" "	"
" "	16548	"	"	"	25 0 0	" "	"
6514 "	16579	"	Dudley	Nulla Nulla	1 0 30	" "	"
7093 "	16618	"	Macquarie	Wingham	0 2 0	" "	"
6514 "	16583	"	Dudley	Nulla Nulla	4 0 0	" "	8765
" "	16580	"	"	"	2 1 20	" "	"
5923 "	16601	109	Nicholson	Caninganima	320 0 0	" "	"
" "	16602	"	"	Whealbah South, &c. ...	640 0 0	" "	"
7013 "	16615	101	Gresham	Broadmeadows, &c. ...	109 sq. mls.	" "	"
6514 "	16582	"	Dudley	Nulla Nulla	10 2 36	" "	"
6157 "	16603	"	Gloucester	Boranel	175 0 0	" "	8766
6741 "	16605	"	Leichhardt	Coonamble	13 0 0	" "	"
6514 "	16578	"	Dudley	Nulla Nulla	1 0 6	" "	"
7282 "	16608	"	Finch	Collarindabri	185 0 0	" "	"
6763 "	16549	"	Rous	Terranora	55 0 0	" "	"
6514 "	16581	"	Dudley	Nulla Nulla	2 0 0	" "	"
5350 "	16617	"	Cumberland	St. Luke	1 0 9	" "	"
4418 Ind.	16600	"	Wellington	Wellington	0 1 38	" "	"
7249 Dep.	16619	"	Cook	Merroo	2 0 0	" "	"
6433 "	16604	"	Brisbane	Watt	278 0 0	" "	8767
6758 "	16606	"	Clarendon	Jewnee	258 0 0	" "	"
6801 "	16607	"	Wellesley	Hayden	0 2 0	" "	"
7912 "	16713	"	Cunningham	Micabil	320 0 0	" "	"
7262 "	16642	"	St. Vincent	Milo	8 0 0	5 Nov.,	8897
" "	16643	"	Wellesley	Alexander	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	16644	"	"	Merrumbulo	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	16645	"	"	Ashton	10 2 0	" "	"
" "	16641	"	St. Vincent	Terneil	2 0 0	" "	"
6226 "	16631	"	Jamison	Long Point	25 0 0	" "	8898
" "	16632	"	"	"	1,665 0 0	" "	"
7498 "	16646	"	Cumberland	St. Luke	0 1 34	" "	"
7499 "	16647	"	"	"	1 2 30	" "	"
7425 "	16624	"	Wellington	Boomey	4 1 37	" "	"
6341 "	16622	"	Cook	Jamieson	0 3 38	" "	"
7391 "	16650	"	White	Cooma	0 2 0	" "	"
0675 "	16616	"	Bathurst	Purfleet	46 0 0	" "	8899
Ms. Ls. 7187 "	16628	"	Gough	Liverell	8 0 0	" "	"
Ms. 7280 "	16626	"	Murray	Merigan	2 1 22	" "	"
6800 "	16655	"	Gipps	Hiawatha	8 0 0	" "	"
7287 "	16623	"	Clyde	Brewarrina	2 0 19	" "	"
7099 "	16640	"	Gowen	Galargambone	70 0 0	" "	"
7080 "	16648	109	Arrawatta	Swamp Oak	360 0 0	" "	"
7211 "	16649	"	Narran	Wilby	700 0 0	" "	"
C.S. 23323 "	16625	112	Pottinger	Denison West	6,500 0 0	" "	8900
Rds. 88-188-5	16746	101	Boyd	Coleambally	910 0 0	8	8927
Ms. 92- 8040 Dep.	16731	"	Denham	Barwon	1,072 0 0	12	"
6805 "	16678	"	Denison	Mulwala	0 1 0	" "	9007
7777 "	16676	"	Cowper	Bourke	0 2 0	" "	9008
7746 "	16679	"	Bathurst	Kenilworth	0 2 7½	" "	"
" "	16680	"	"	"	0 2 19½	" "	"
" "	16681	"	"	"	5 1 0	" "	"
7209 "	16652	"	Wellington	Tambaroora	0 2 9½	" "	"
" "	16653	"	"	"	1 0 10½	" "	"
7635 "	16674	"	Boresford	Throsby	5 0 0	" "	"
7706 "	16675	"	St. Vincent	St. George	6 0 0	" "	"
7746 "	16682	"	Bathurst	Kenilworth	0 2 7½	" "	"
7787 "	16683	"	Jamison	Tulladunna	39 2 0	" "	"
6043 "	16677	"	Sandon	Armidale	400 0 0	" "	9009
7477 "	16687	"	Bathurst	Kenilworth	4 0 17	19	9216
7626 "	16684	"	Kennedy	Houston	1 0 12	" "	"
7870 "	16689	"	Durham	Barford	42 0 0	" "	"
7869 "	16688	"	Gloucester	Topi Topi	1,717 0 0	" "	"
7610 "	16665	"	Cowper	Bye	80 0 0	" "	9217
7822 "	16686	"	Pottinger	Gunnedah	6 0 0	" "	"

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY, OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101 and 109.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 101st and 109th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.		Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r. p.		
Ms. 92- 8043 Dep.	16690	101	Camden	Kiama	0	0 24	23 Nov., 1892	9307
8042	16691	"	"	"	5	0 0	" "	"
3647 "	16662	"	White	Wee Wan	70	0 0	" "	9308
3646 "	16663	"	"	"	100	0 0	" "	"
6852 "	16737	"	Monteagle	Kikiamah	8	0 0	26 "	9405
5169 Ind.	16669	"	Bourke	Derry	3	3 12	" "	"
" "	16670	"	"	"	5	1 8	" "	"
" "	16671	"	"	"	6	3 31	" "	"
" "	16672	"	"	"	6	3 31	" "	"
7969 Dep.	16720	"	St. Vincent	Sassafras	6	0 0	" "	"
7970 "	16721	"	"	Woodburn	6	0 0	" "	"
7971 "	16722	"	"	Little Forest	5	0 0	" "	"
7974 "	16723	"	Cumberland	Narrabeen	0	3 0	" "	"
" "	16724	"	"	Manly Cove	1	2 5	" "	"
" "	16725	"	"	"	1	2 8	" "	"
7826 "	16726	"	Beresford	Throsby	8	0 0	" "	9406
6945 "	16755	"	Gloucester	Binders	0	1 0	" "	"
8225 "	16783	"	"	Myall	6	0 0	" "	"
6017 "	16732	"	Parry	Dungowan	2	0 0	" "	"
7086 "	16716	"	Macquarie	Khatambuhl	8	0 0	" "	"
4278 "	16772	"	Northumberland	Milfield	3	2 38	" "	"
5494 "	16773	"	Denison	Savernake	3	1 9	" "	"
7383 "	16733	"	Murchison	Wyndham	8	0 0	" "	"
5169 Ind.	16667	"	Bourke	Derry	4	3 31	" "	"
" "	16668	"	"	"	5	1 8	" "	"
8449 Dep.	16777	"	Clarendon	Wallace	2	0 0	" "	"
" "	16778	"	"	"	2	2 0	" "	"
8139 "	16779	"	Gough	Glen Innes	50	0 0	" "	9407
4448 Ind.	16771	"	Harden	Murrumboola	6	0 0	" "	"
7507 Dep.	16664	"	Roxburgh	Sofala	0	0 9	" "	"
7823 "	16739	"	Parry	Nundle	16	2 0	" "	"
Ms. Ls. 92-6398	16903	"	Gough	Wellington Vale	3,700	0 0	" "	"
Ms. 92- 5169 Ind.	16673	"	Bourke	Derry	30	2 38	" "	9408
8182 Dep.	16748	"	Gowen	Bandulla	4	2 0	" "	"
8240 "	16757	"	Goulburn	Jindera	2	3 31	" "	"
8215 "	16756	"	Burnett	Warialda	2	0 0	" "	"
8136 "	16775	"	Cook	Lett	0	0 27 1/2	" "	"
8493 "	16776	"	Georgiana	Garrynian	328	2 0	" "	"
Aln. 92-10258 "	16750	"	Cumberland	Cornelia	50	0 0	" "	"
Ms. 92- 8184 "	16749	"	Baradine	Jamulong	137	3 0	" "	"
8404 "	16781	"	Waljeers	Tooralbung	100	0 0	" "	9409
7061 "	16738	"	Sturt	Currahooh	0	2 24	" "	"
7745 "	16774	109	Clarke	Chandler	40	0 0	" "	"
5276 Ind.	16754	101	Bathurst	Freemantle	40	0 0	" "	"
8182 Dep.	16740	"	Dudley	Yarravel	0	2 0	" "	"

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 101ST, 109TH, AND 112TH SECTIONS OF THE ACT 48 VICTORIA No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 9002 Dep.	16938	101	Westmoreland	Swatchfield	a. r. p. 336 3 0	30 Nov., 1892	9516
7422 "	16833	109	Gipps, &c.	Bolagamy, &c.	11,400 0 0	3 Dec., "	9588
7865 "	16811	"	Finch	Werribilla	860 0 0	" "	"
8425 "	16842	101	Wakool	Beremegad	480 0 0	" "	"
7494 "	16805	112	Inglis	Winton	640 0 0	" "	9589
7167 "	16804	"	Bathurst	Somers	2,470 0 0	" "	"
8180 "	16806	"	Northumberland	Maudaloug	150 0 0	" "	"
6911 "	16807	"	Gipps	Clear Ridge	1,280 0 0	" "	"
" "	16808	"	"	Cowal	1,518 0 0	" "	"
6910 "	16834	"	"	Wamboyne	2,270 0 0	" "	"
7433 "	16712	"	Wakool	Whymoul	96 1 0	" "	"
7085 "	16803	"	Nicholson	Townsend	2,750 0 0	" "	"
7908 "	16799	101	Ewenmar	Conniboug	300 0 0	" "	9590
7909 "	16800	"	"	Gewah, &c.	120 0 0	" "	"
7907 "	16798	"	"	Collemurrawang	75 0 0	" "	"
8291 "	16752	"	Waradgery	Hay	5 1 0	" "	"
4136 Ind.	16836	"	Murray	Oronnear	200 0 0	" "	"
8352 Dep.	16853	"	Durham	Tyraman	35 0 0	" "	"
7611 "	16796	"	Grogory	Wundabungay	100 0 0	" "	"
8135 "	15592	"	Bathurst	Dunleary	0 2 0	" "	"
7423 "	16810	109	Rous	Broadwater	160 0 0	" "	9591
8099 "	16812	"	Benarba	Boroo	435 0 0	" "	"
8170 "	16813	"	Caira	Penarie	49 0 0	" "	"
6990 "	16840	"	Delalah	Cnlamutcha	506 2 0	" "	"
Aln. 92-10582	16837	101	Bland	Bandawarrah	1 2 21	" "	"
Ms. 92- 8003 Dep.	16802	"	Forbes, &c.	Bang Bang, &c.	60 0 0	" "	"
6973 "	16809	"	Ashburnham	Forbes	3 3 0	" "	"
8103 "	16747	"	Wellington	Tambaroora	0 3 20	" "	"
6446 "	16735	"	Roxburgh	Anly, &c.	600 0 0	" "	9592
4772 "	16794	"	"	Dulladerry	17 0 0	" "	"
8134 "	16835	"	Dudley	Kalateenee	20 0 0	" "	"
7470 "	16795	"	Cumberland	St. Luke	14 0 0	" "	"
8131 "	16851	"	Dudley	Kullatine	0 2 0	" "	"
7750 "	16797	"	Wellesley	Thoko	120 0 0	" "	"
6446 "	16736	"	Roxburgh	Aibly	3,500 0 0	" "	9593
6939 "	16599	"	Phillip	Boogledie	1,600 0 0	" "	"
7237 "	16815	"	Buckland	Coeyholly	92 0 0	" "	"
8234 "	16841	"	Cumberland	Alexandria	1 0 33	" "	"
7670 "	16829	"	Kennedy, &c.	Burrill, &c.	556 0 0	" "	"
7748 "	16831	"	Durham	Oideastle, &c.	1,590 0 0	" "	9594
7960 "	16801	"	Fitzroy	Martin	120 0 0	" "	"
8266 "	16852	101 & 109	Benarba	Willalee	500 0 0	" "	"
6965 "	16839	"	Ashburnham	Forbes, &c.	5,200 0 0	" "	"
" "	16838	"	"	Parkes	2,997 0 0	" "	"
4707 Ind.	16685	101	Courrallic	Moree	11 0 0	7	9671
Ls. 92-10536	16966	"	Cook	Lett	127 2 0	" "	"
11192	16973	"	Camden	Cumbertine	960 0 0	" "	9672
Ms. 92-8383 Dep.	16770	"	Rous	Brunswick	21 1 29	" "	"
4320 Ind.	17020	"	Benarba	Burrigillo	500 0 0	" "	"
8380 Dep.	16769	"	Burnett	Warialda	134 3 39	" "	"
5484 Ind.	16820	"	Urana	Munyabla	2 3 0	10	9736
7982 "	16817	"	St. Vincent	Dangera	0 2 0	" "	9739
" "	16818	"	"	"	3 1 0	" "	"
7001 "	16896	"	Conrallic	Moree	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	16897	"	"	"	10 0 0	" "	"
" "	16898	"	"	"	60 0 0	" "	"

No. of Papers.	No of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92-5484 Ind.	16821	101	Urana	Munyabla	a. r. p. 4 2 2	10 Dec., 1892	9739
" "	16828	"	"	"	22 2 0	" "	"
" "	16822	"	"	"	1 0 20	" "	9740
" "	16823	"	"	Munyabla	11 0 0	" "	"
8421 Dep.	16849	"	Wellington	Ironbarks, &c.	6,030 0 0	" "	"
7161 "	16891	"	Roxburgh	Castleton	154 0 0	" "	"
5610 Ind.	16869	"	Sandon	Metz	54 0 0	" "	"
8419 Dep.	16806	"	Roxburgh	Chandulla	6 0 0	" "	9741
5484 Ind.	16826	"	Urana	Munyabla	2 0 0	" "	"
" "	16827	"	"	"	3 1 17	" "	"
8239 Dep.	16899	112	Denison	Cottadidda	125 0 0	" "	"
8241 "	16900	"	Boyd	Uroly	180 2 0	" "	"
5484 Ind.	16824	101	Urana	Munyabla	1 3 22	" "	"
" "	16825	"	"	"	2 0 0	" "	"
Ms. Ls. 92-9594	17041	"	"	Thurrowa	500 0 0	14 "	9850
Ms. 92-8539 Dep.	16940	109	Benarba	Bunarba	640 0 0	17 "	10004
8943 "	16957	"	Burnett	Stuart	470 0 0	" "	"
8945 "	16960	"	"	Nunga Nunga	100 0 0	" "	"
8452 "	16847	101	Harden	Cootamundra	0 3 2	" "	"
7774 "	16914	112	Denison	Cottadidda	62 0 0	" "	10005
8680 "	16963	"	Pottinger	Bonera	210 0 0	" "	"
8570 "	16930	"	Dowling	Carilla	1,900 0 0	" "	"
7923 "	16962	"	Cooper	Yalgogoring	1,160 0 0	" "	"
8693 "	16890	101	Clarendon	Billabung	378 2 0	" "	"
5181 "	16951	"	Arrawatta	M'Donald, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	16952	"	"	Chapman	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	16953	"	"	St. Andrew's	640 0 0	" "	"
8511 "	16916	"	Vernon	Walcha	150 1 24	" "	"
8599 "	16917	"	"	Roulton	40 0 0	" "	"
7141 "	16913	"	Urana	Yathong	500 0 0	" "	10006
8955 "	16965	"	Fitzroy	Waihou	115 0 0	" "	"
8452 "	16848	"	Harden	Cootamundra	17 2 22	" "	"
8573 "	16949	"	Buckland	Wallabadah	35 2 0	" "	"
8877 "	16937	"	Westmoreland	Bimlow	270 0 0	" "	"
8451 "	16846	"	Northumberland	Coorumbung	6 0 35	" "	"
5181 "	16954	109	Arrawatta, &c.	Chapman, &c.	3,650 0 0	" "	10007
8584 "	16931	"	Gregory	Quaboohoo	100 0 0	" "	"
8539 "	16939	"	Benarba	Bunarba, &c.	1,400 0 0	" "	"
8943 "	16958	"	Burnett	Stuart	160 0 0	" "	"
8944 "	16959	"	Arrawatta	Cucumber, &c.	1,240 0 0	" "	"
5746 Ind.	16881	101	Wakool	Benjee, &c.	140 0 0	" "	10008
8914 Dep.	16932	"	Jamison	Gehan	41 0 0	" "	"
7591 "	16941	"	Georgiana	Burruga	2 0 0	" "	"
8004 "	16955	"	Bland	Wallundry	8 0 0	" "	"
5613 Ind.	16878	"	Rous	Teven	0 2 5½	" "	"
" "	16879	"	"	"	1 1 29½	" "	"
3970 Dep.	16947	"	Cumberland	Field of Mars	2 2 34	" "	"
8051 "	16943	"	Murray	Majura	2 0 0	" "	"
8138 "	16956	"	"	Burra	2 0 0	" "	"
8816 "	16935	"	Buckland	Werrie	2 0 0	" "	"
8361 "	16948	"	Benarba	Yarouah	3 1 8	" "	"
5613 Ind.	16872	"	Rous	Teven	0 1 7	" "	10009
" "	16873	"	"	"	0 1 24	" "	"
" "	16874	"	"	"	0 2 0	" "	"
" "	16875	"	"	"	0 2 18½	" "	"
" "	16876	"	"	"	1 0 9½	" "	"
8176 Dep.	16915	"	Clarke	Look Out	255 0 0	" "	"
5613 Ind.	16877	"	Rous	Teven	1 2 30	" "	"
8834 Dep.	16936	"	Gowen	Bandulla	100 0 0	" "	"
5613 Ind.	16830	"	Rous	Teven	4 0 0	" "	"
8570 Dep.	16929	"	Dowling, &c.	Wallanthery, &c.	20¼ square miles	" "	"
5613 Ind.	16871	"	Rous	Teven	1 3 22	" "	10010
8673 Dep.	16950	"	Cumberland	North Colah	2 0 0	" "	"
8952 "	16964	"	Menindee	Perry	0 2 0	" "	"
3513 Ind.	17068	"	Lincoln	Murrumbidgee	470 0 0	21 "	10119
8133 Dep.	16945	"	Raleigh	Unkya	7 3 30	23 "	10185
8829 "	17024	"	Benarba	Greenaway	290 0 0	" "	"
9220 "	17026	"	Bland	Barmedman	53 0 0	" "	10186
9109 "	17025	"	Georgiana	Bucumba	2 0 0	" "	"
8807 "	17023	"	Cook	Cooba	78 0 0	" "	"
7390 "	16991	"	Buckland	Grenfell	810 0 0	7 Jan., 1893	128
8644 "	17006	"	White	Turrawan	260 0 0	" "	"
8005 "	17002	"	Goulburn	Jindera	28 0 0	" "	"
7162 "	17001	"	Harden	Cootamundry	420 0 0	" "	"
9354 "	17033	"	Cumberland	South Colah	15 0 0	" "	"
9206 "	17049	"	Vernon	Emu	8 0 0	" "	"
8863 "	17013	109	Forbes	Boyd, &c.	3,376 0 0	" "	129
8163 "	17014	"	Forbes, &c.	"	10,300 0 0	" "	"
9200 "	16995	101	Stapylton	Boggabilla	50 0 0	" "	130
8631 "	17005	112	Urana	Cullivel	500 0 0	" "	"
8014 "	17032	101	Bathurst	Orange	3 0 0	" "	"
8563 "	17034	"	Northumberland	Newcastle	0 0 9¼	" "	"
" "	17035	"	"	"	0 0 8½	" "	"
" "	17036	"	"	"	0 0 10½	" "	"
" "	17037	"	"	"	0 0 13½	" "	"
9255 "	17050	109	Leichhardt	Neba	30 0 0	" "	131
8863 "	17012	"	Forbes	Boyd, &c.	550 0 0	" "	"
8482 "	16978	101	Bathurst	Shadforth	195 2 0	" "	"
7390 "	16990	"	Buckland	Grenfell	480 0 0	" "	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 92-8055 Dep.	16996	101	Richmond	West Coraki	7	2	0	7 Jan., 1893	131
8536 "	16999	"	Narran	Birruma	2	0	0	" "	"
9128 "	16974	"	Buckland	Quirindi	3	1	0	" "	"
9137 "	17048	"	Cunningham	Condoublin	3	2	0	" "	132
8349 "	17003	"	Forbes	Wongagong	54	0	0	" "	"
5792 "	17039	"	Clarke	Mitchell	10	0	0	" "	"
4569 Ind.	17008	"	Parry	Loftus	0	1	0	" "	"
8482 Dep.	16977	"	Bathurst	Shadforth	126	1	38	" "	"
7390 "	16993	"	Buckland	Grenfell	1,320	0	0	" "	"
9276 "	17007	"	Ashburnham	Mogong	5	0	0	" "	"
8512 "	17004	109	Vernon	Yarrowitch	450	0	0	" "	133
2088 Ind.	17052	101	Cumberland	Willoughby	0	0	28½	" "	"
6623 Dep.	17031	"	Wellesley	Hayden	72	0	0	" "	"
8482 "	16975	"	Bathurst	Shadforth	22	0	0	" "	"
" "	16976	"	"	"	23	0	0	" "	"
7390 "	16992	"	Buckland	Grenfell	30	0	0	" "	"
5620 "	16859	"	Narromine	Trangie	3	1	8	" "	134
5621 "	16862	"	Jamison	Galathera	2	0	0	" "	"
5619 "	16858	"	Harden	Cunningar	8	3	39	" "	"
9529 "	17085	109	Gipps	South Borambil, &c.	14,450	0	0	14	321
5717 Ind.	16934	101	Roxburgh	Sofala	1	2	10½	" "	322
9529 Dep.	17084	109	Gipps	Manna	640	0	0	" "	323
9412 "	17072	101	Murray	Bullongong	4,800	0	0	" "	"
9189 "	17051	"	Ashburnham	Forbes	68	0	38	" "	"
9434 "	17074	"	Denison	Gereldery	0	2	0	" "	"
8576 "	17015	"	Urana	Urana	38	3	30	" "	"
5904 "	17018	"	Gowau	Coonabarrabran	10	0	0	" "	324
5903 Ind.	17019	"	Clarence	Taloumbi	159	3	0	" "	"
8305 Dep.	17030	"	Bland	Bundawarra	16	3	35	" "	"
9396 "	17080	"	Northumberland	Dera	0	0	3	" "	"
5744 Ind.	16933	"	Pottinger	Melville	4	1	10	" "	"
9305 Dep.	17058	"	Northumberland	Newcastle	0	1	25	" "	"
" "	17059	"	"	"	0	0	29½	" "	"
" "	17060	"	"	"	0	2	13½	" "	"
" "	17061	"	"	"	0	1	4½	" "	"
" "	17062	"	"	"	0	0	20½	" "	"
9306 "	17079	"	"	"	0	1	6½	" "	"
5905 Ind.	17017	"	Harden	Jugiong	0	2	0	" "	"
9506 Dep.	17082	"	Brisbane	Wandewoi	167	0	0	" "	325
7194 "	17078	"	Cumberland	Cornelia	47	0	0	" "	"
90-10894 "	17075	"	Brisbane	Brogheda	40	0	0	" "	"
92-9775 "	17081	"	Hawes	Dewitt	90	0	0	" "	"
Aln. 92-8778	17076	"	Harden	Childowla	7	0	0	" "	"
" "	17077	"	"	"	196	0	0	" "	"
Ms. 92-9433 Dep.	17066	"	Bland	Carumbi	8	0	0	" "	327

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY, OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 7589 Dep.	17123	100	Cunningham	Taratta	a. r. p. 44 0 0	21 Jan., 1893	503
9130	17125	"	Cooper	North Bolero, &c.	3,520 0 0	" "	"
4195	17140	101	St. Vincent	Boyle	22 0 0	" "	594
"	17141	"	"	"	4 1 14	" "	"
"	17142	"	"	"	6 0 0	" "	"
4520	17165	"	Argyle	Goulburn	0 1 16	" "	"
"	17166	"	"	"	0 3 20	" "	"
"	17167	"	"	"	1 1 0	" "	"
"	17168	"	"	"	1 1 0	" "	"
"	17169	"	"	"	4 0 32	" "	"
5050 Ind.	17151	"	Harden	Bowling	12 0 0	" "	"
9131 Dep.	17126	109	Bourke	Boglegigbie	480 0 0	" "	"
9129	17124	"	Boyd, &c.	Uroly, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
4520	17160	101	Argyle	Goulburn	0 2 0	" "	595
9511	17127	"	Baradine	Talluba	5 1 8	" "	"
"	17128	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	"
"	17129	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	"
"	17130	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	"
"	17131	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	"
4195	17139	"	St. Vincent	Boyle	5 2 0	" "	"
"	17137	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
"	17138	"	"	"	2 2 0	" "	"
4520	17164	"	Argyle	Goulburn	3 2 0	" "	"
9511	17133	"	Baradine	Talluba	1 0 0	" "	"
"	17134	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
"	17132	"	"	"	2 0 19	" "	"
4520	17162	"	Argyle	Goulburn	0 1 39½	" "	596
6612	17094	"	Cumberland	Ham Common	49 2 22	" "	"
"	17095	"	"	St. Mathew	55 0 34	" "	"
9748	17113	"	Georgiana	Keverstone	9 2 10	" "	"
7294	17119	"	Northumberland	Morrisset	2 0 0	" "	"
9139	17149	"	Fitzroy	Woogoolga	0 3 35	" "	"
9743	17112	"	Rous	Ballina	2 0 0	" "	"
9749	17117	"	Wellington	Warne	2 0 0	" "	"
9631	17120	"	Camden	Wingello	8 0 0	" "	"
6612	17106	"	Cumberland	Ham Common	0 0 16	" "	"
"	17107	"	"	"	0 0 16	" "	"
4520	17158	"	Argyle	Goulburn	2 1 15	" "	597
"	17159	"	"	"	4 1 0	" "	"
6612	17099	"	Cumberland	Ham Common	21 3 20	" "	"
"	17100	"	"	"	37 1 27	" "	"
"	17101	"	"	"	47 2 15	" "	"
"	17102	"	"	"	79 2 22	" "	"
4520	17137	"	Argyle	Goulburn	2 2 21	" "	"
"	17161	"	"	"	9 2 10	" "	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published	Folio
Ms. 92- 4195 Dep.	17135	101	St. Vincent	Boyle	a. r. p. 110 0 0	21 Jan.,	\$93 598
6612 "	17108	112	Cumberland	St. Mathew	585 2 4	" "	" "
6145 "	16450	101	King	Gunning	220 0 0	" "	" "
4195 "	17136	"	St. Vincent	Boyle	8 0 0	" "	" "
9732 "	17121	"	Cumberland	Manly Cove	7 1 38	" "	" "
6612 "	17096	"	"	Ham Common	21 0 0	" "	599
" "	17097	"	"	"	18 2 19	" "	" "
" "	17098	"	"	"	3 0 0	" "	" "
9800 "	17152	"	Ashburnham	Collett	80 0 0	" "	" "
6612 "	17103	"	Cumberland	Ham Common	50 1 3	" "	" "
9479 "	17110	"	Pottinger	Melville, &c.	400 0 0	" "	" "
9606 "	17111	"	Drake	Black Camp	320 0 0	" "	600
5334 "	17153	"	Waradgery	Maude	1,320 0 0	" "	" "
6612 "	17093	"	Cumberland	St. Mathew, &c.	76 0 0	" "	" "
" "	17104	"	"	Ham Common, &c.	1 2 19	" "	" "
" "	17105	"	"	"	5 0 39	" "	" "
9802 "	17150	"	Ashburnham	Canomoduc	28 0 0	" "	" "
4520 "	17163	"	Argyle	Goulburn	0 1 17	" "	601
9800 "	17122	"	Durham	Russell	1 3 37	" "	" "
93- 467 "	17259	"	Gordon	Ganoo	240 0 0	28	882
92-9544 "	17192	109	Denison	Warragubogra	310 0 0	" "	884
9477 "	17204	"	Ararawatta	Pindari	40 0 0	" "	" "
8695 "	17203	"	Buccleuch	Talbingo	240 0 0	" "	" "
8865 "	17189	"	Bland	Bimbella	340 0 0	" "	" "
" "	17190	"	"	"	915 0 0	" "	" "
10025 "	17205	101	Darling	Veness	2 2 0	" "	" "
10009 "	17186	"	Buckland	Quirindi	3 0 17	" "	885
9282 "	17191	112	Townsend	North Conargo	220 0 0	" "	" "
2048 "	17187	101	Wellington	Mudgee	4 0 0	" "	" "
" "	17188	"	"	"	5 0 0	" "	" "
8823 "	17178	"	Argyle	Currawang	4 1 0	" "	" "
9684 "	17184	"	Durham	Glendon	8 0 0	" "	" "
9022 "	17206	"	Cunningham	Condoumlin	90 0 0	" "	" "
9792 "	17185	"	Cowper	Bye	0 2 0	" "	886
9645 "	17207	"	Bathurst	Kenilworth	1 2 35½	" "	" "
9436 "	17180	"	Cadell	Bama	403 3 0	" "	" "
9665 "	17183	"	Burnett	Bullala	350 0 0	" "	" "
9645 "	17208	"	Bathurst	Kenilworth	2 1 24	" "	" "
93- 91 "	17213	"	Lincola	Dubbo	590 0 0	" "	887
" "	17214	"	"	"	10 0 0	" "	" "
Aln. 92-11560	17209	"	Clarence	Umarra	0 2 36	" "	" "
Ms. 93- 90 Dep.	17212	"	Gipps	South Condoumlin	610 0 0	4 Feb.,	1096
92-5150 "	17147	"	Goulburn	Dora Dora	94 0 0	" "	" "
93- 90 "	17210	"	Gipps	South Condoumlin	10 0 0	" "	" "
" "	17211	"	"	"	20 0 0	" "	1097
Ms. Ls. 92-8666	17170	"	Gordon	The Gap	140 0 0	" "	" "
Ms. 92-8353 "	17341	"	Ashburnham	Currajong	50 0 0	8	1150
93- 36 "	17236	"	Durham	Seaham	1 3 35½	11	1232
29 "	17243	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	" "
Aln. 93- 674	17343	"	Bathurst	Shadforth	85 0 0	" "	" "
Ms. 92-9782 Dep.	17268	"	Gloucester	Wawgan	73 1 0	" "	" "
93- 340 "	17277	"	Forbes	Conimbla	5 0 0	" "	" "
92-9758 "	17261	"	Camden	Bumberra	1 3 24½	" "	" "
Aln. 93- 674	17342	"	Bathurst	Shadforth	1 1 9	" "	" "
Ms. 92-9666 Dep.	17260	"	Flinders, &c.	Wilmatha	640 0 0	" "	" "
93- 465 "	17263	112	Wallace	Numbla	320 0 0	" "	1233
28 "	17240	101	Durham	Seaham	7 2 8	" "	" "
" "	17241	"	"	"	11 3 30	" "	" "
" "	17242	"	"	"	12 2 30	" "	" "
92-10091 "	17239	"	Camden	Illaroo	65 0 0	" "	" "
93- 235 "	17276	"	Gloucester	Tillegra	9 0 0	" "	1234
195 "	17275	"	Hume	Henty	3 1 9	" "	" "
50 "	17237	"	Cumberland	Narrabeen	6 0 21	" "	" "
60 "	17238	"	Ingles	Scott	10 0 0	" "	" "
362 "	17278	"	Durham	Tyrman	8 0 0	" "	" "
517 "	17274	"	Parry	Ainsley	70 0 0	" "	" "
54 "	17270	109	Selwyn	Tooma	194 0 0	" "	" "
92- 7446 "	17271	"	Wynyard	Borambula	10 0 0	" "	" "
93- 557 "	17309	101	Cumberland	Heathcote	229 3 0	" "	" "
255 "	17246	"	Cook	Megalong	53 0 0	" "	1235
5 "	17235	"	Gough	Deepwater	0 1 15	" "	" "
223 "	17262	"	Urana	Urana	1 0 0	" "	" "

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sects. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 92- 9875 Dep.	17293	101	Wellesley	Cathcart	36 1 30	18 Feb., 1893	1460
10087 "	17225	"	Ewenmar	Collie	12 0 0	" "	1461
7178 "	17324	"	Murchison	Derra Derra, &c.	17 sq. miles	" "	1465
" "	17325	"	"	Bingara, &c.	61 sq. miles	" "	"
10087 "	17217	"	Ewenmar	Collie	1 3 25	" "	"
" "	17218	"	"	"	13 1 0	" "	"
" "	17221	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	1466
" "	17222	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	"
" "	17223	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	"
" "	17224	"	"	"	5 1 8	" "	"
93- 1069 "	17368	"	Gowen	Eringangerin	85 0 0	" "	"
92-10087 "	17220	"	Ewenmar	Collie	19 1 0	" "	"
93- 380 "	17294	"	Cooper	Hulong	12 0 16	" "	"
92-10087 "	17227	"	Ewenmar	Gewah	770 0 0	" "	"
" "	17219	"	"	Collie	7 0 0	" "	1467
93- 440 "	17279	"	Raleigh	Bowra	1 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 93- 623 "	17295	"	Ashburnham	Collett	2 1 17½	" "	"
Ms. 92-10087 Dep.	17226	"	Ewenmar	Collie	520 0 0	" "	"
10122 "	17247	"	Townsend	Warbreccan	340 0 0	" "	"
8780 "	17257	"	Wakool	Mallan	177 0 0	" "	1468
Aln. 93- 623 "	17296	"	Ashburnham	Collett	0 2 21½	" "	"
Ls. 92-15336 "	17385	"	Murray	Bedulluck	317 0 0	22 "	1626
Ms. 93- 381 Dep.	17285	"	Harden	Muttama	34 0 0	25 "	1706
92- 9765 "	17330	"	Roxburgh	Ben Bullen	6 0 26	" "	"
9757 "	17291	"	Monteagle	Brundah	12 0 0	" "	"
93- 263 "	17317	109	Stapylton	Boobora, &c.	310 0 0	" "	"
310 "	16461	"	Denham	Yarraldool	340 0 0	" "	"
550 Ind.	17323	101	Wynyard	Adelong	22 1 0	" "	1707
Aln. 92-11113 "	17320	"	St. Vincent	Seymour	9 1 23	" "	"
Ms. 93- 550 Ind.	17321	"	Wynyard	Adelong	3 3 14	" "	"
" "	17322	"	"	"	7 3 16	" "	"
214 Dep.	17328	"	Cumberland	Ham Common	1 2 11½	" "	"
" "	17329	"	"	"	4 0 39	" "	"
" "	17319	"	Brisbane	Wybong	5 0 0	" "	"
92- 9475 "	17316	"	Argyle	Rhyana	320 0 0	" "	"
8326 "	17315	112	St. Vincent	Monga, &c.	23 sq. miles	" "	1708
93- 509 "	17318	101	Argyle	Milbang	2 2 0	" "	"
334 "	15600	109	Gowen	Tooraweanah	39 0 0	" "	"
92-10030 "	17307	"	Yancowinna	Mahratta, &c.	200 0 0	" "	"
8321 "	16894	101	Goulburn	Germanton	40 1 0	" "	1709
8468 "	17305	"	Monteagle	Cocomingla	104 0 0	4 Mar.,	1868
93- 804 "	17347	"	King	Crookwell	900 0 0	" "	"
92- 9297 "	17336	"	Hunter	Piribil	12 3 0	" "	"
93- 337 Ind.	17365	"	Cumberland	Field of Mars	7 3 3	" "	"
796 Dep.	17193	"	Goulburn	Coppabella	160 0 0	" "	"
" "	17195	"	"	"	199 0 0	" "	"
92-10050 "	17312	"	Ashburnham	Waugan	2 0 0	" "	"
93- 780 "	17367	"	Durham	Savoy	2 0 0	" "	1869
749 "	17366	"	"	Tyraman	11 2 0	" "	"
1567 "	17450	"	Narromine	Narromine	40 0 0	8 "	1941
1563 "	17443	"	Darling	Tarpoly	180 0 0	" "	"
601 "	17349	"	Sandon	Mili	105 0 0	11 "	2023
774 "	17370	"	Wallace	Lake	2 0 0	" "	"
92-10008 "	17376	"	Buckland	Werrie	2 0 0	" "	"
93- 851 "	17372	"	Murray	Warroo	8 0 0	" "	"

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

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Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

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No. of Papers.	No of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 93- 1742 Dep.	17476	101	Murchison	Molroy	40	0	0	15 Mar., 1893	2100
1542 "	17444	"	Clarendon	Maror	42	0	0	" "	"
92- 8208 "	17386	109	Sandon	Falconer	190	0	0	18 "	2271
8696 "	17429	"	Wynyard	Hindmarsh, &c.	225	0	0	" "	"
93- 311 "	17424	"	Leichhardt	Colmia, &c.	206	0	0	" "	"
" "	17425	"	Baradine, &c.	Euroka, &c.	477	0	0	" "	"
92- 9456 "	17411	101	Harden	Binalong	110	0	0	" "	"
" "	17412	"	"	"	226	0	0	" "	"
10011 "	17423	109	Bourke	Robertson	640	0	0	" "	2272
9456 "	17408	101	Harden	Binalong	110	0	0	" "	"
" "	17409	"	"	"	58	2	0	" "	"
" "	17410	"	"	"	81	2	0	" "	"
" "	17413	"	"	"	540	0	0	" "	"
8438 "	17428	"	Cook	Blackheath	5	0	0	" "	"
93- 848 "	17430	"	Argyle	Eden Forest	43	0	0	" "	2273
92- 8438 "	17427	"	Cook	Blackheath	0	2	2½	" "	"
93- 1065 "	17426	"	Bland	Bundawarrah	9	0	7	" "	"
92- 9456 "	17414	112	Harden	Binalong	307	1	0	" "	"
93- 1883 "	17079	101	Northumberland	Newcastle	0	1	6½	22 "	2422
448 "	17451	"	Narromine	Mingelo	15	0	0	25 "	2514
1376 "	17440	"	Goulburn	Cumeroona	70	0	0	" "	"
1144 "	17432	"	Murray	Merigan	10	0	0	" "	2515
1189 "	17435	"	"	Larbert	10	0	0	" "	"
1149 "	17434	"	Wallace	Wambrook	1	0	0	" "	"
1393 "	17453	"	St. Vincent	Bulee	8	0	0	" "	"
1394 "	17454	"	"	"	12	0	0	" "	"
1144 "	17433	"	Murray	Keewong	20	0	0	" "	"
1131 "	17431	"	Wentworth	Darling	10	0	0	" "	"
1197 "	17436	"	Hunter, &c.	Parnell, &c.	1,700	0	0	" "	"
" "	17437	"	"	Popping, &c.	900	0	0	" "	"
" "	17438	"	Hunter	Bulga	230	0	0	" "	"
1216 "	17452	"	Pottinger	Boggabri	60	0	0	" "	2516
1480 "	17447	"	King	Rugby	2	0	0	" "	"
1722 "	17477	"	Caira	Balranald	0	3	30	8 April	2760
1526 "	17461	"	King	Numby	3	3	10	" "	"
92- 9982 "	17445	"	Georgiana	Isabella	2	0	0	" "	"
10080 "	17459	"	St. Vincent	Currowan	1	1	32	" "	"
93- 1675 "	17465	"	Bland	Mandamah	20	0	0	" "	"
1569 "	17478	"	Courallie	Moree	5	3	0	" "	"
" "	17479	"	"	"	6	3	0	" "	"
" "	17480	"	"	"	8	2	0	" "	"
1632 "	17481	"	Raleigh	Valley Valley, &c.	145	0	0	" "	2761
1486 "	17460	"	Durham	Dungog	40	0	0	" "	"
1278 "	17463	"	Harden	Murrumbidgee	6	0	0	" "	"
1344 "	17454	"	Gordon	Hyandra, &c.	40	0	0	" "	"
1871 "	17482	109	Burnett, &c.	Gravesend, &c.	460	0	0	" "	"
91- 8375 "	17462	101	Wellington	Warne	12	0	0	" "	2762
93- 1309 "	17475	"	Bathurst	Glenlogan	26	2	0	" "	"

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 93- 1404 Dep.	17457	101	Cumberland	Willoughby	a. r. p. 0 0 22½	12 Apr., 1893	2858
1405 "	17458	"	Pottinger	Gundah	2 0 0	" "	"
1401 "	17449	"	Forbes	Cumbijowa	12 0 0	" "	"
1881 "	17543	"	Phillip	Guntawang	0 0 7½	15 "	2946
92-10098 "	17528	"	Lincoln	Boston, &c.	530 0 0	" "	"
6772 "	17488	"	Northumberland	Kincumber	0 3 3	" "	"
93- 1828 "	16471	"	Wallace	Gabramatta	180 0 0	" "	"
129 "	17534	112	Durham	Beltrees, &c.	4,000 0 0	" "	2947
1839 "	17538	"	Kennedy	Strahorn	3,130 0 0	" "	"
92- 9602 "	17542	"	Cunningham	Milpose	3,740 0 0	" "	"
93- 1470 "	17517	"	Bourke	Elliott	175 0 0	" "	"
861 "	17558	"	Tara	Moorna	900 0 0	" "	"
" "	17559	"	"	Warpa	13,500 0 0	" "	"
" "	17560	"	"	Moorna, &c.	19,500 0 0	" "	"
1696 "	17518	101	King	Blakney	35 2 0	" "	2948
425 "	17552	"	Cook	Kanimbla	190 0 0	" "	"
92- 7589 "	17123	109	Cunningham	Taratta	44 0 0	" "	"
93- 445 "	17556	"	Denham	Tory-Wee-Wha	230 0 0	" "	"
92- 9599 "	17548	"	Narran	Cato	600 0 0	" "	"
93- 204 "	17535	"	Yancowinna	Soudan, &c.	26½ sq. miles	" "	"
1647 "	17484	101	Ashburnham	Mogong	212 0 0	" "	2949
626 "	17557	109	Vernon	Boulton	40 0 0	" "	"
116 "	17532	"	Ashburnham	Milpose	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	17533	"	Cunningham	"	640 0 0	" "	"
1467 "	17523	"	Urana	Mairijimmy	617 0 0	" "	"
92- 8866 "	17491	101	Roxburgh	Yetholme	5 2 0	" "	"
93- 1868 "	17564	"	Wellington	Warne	0 3 30	" "	"
" "	17565	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
Aln. 92-12369 "	17555	"	Monteagle	Illunie	2 0 13	" "	"
Ms. 93- 16 "	17529	"	Yancowinna	Pictou	14 0 0	" "	2950
95 "	17530	"	Benaraba	Dangar	80 0 0	" "	"
4 "	17550	"	Yancowinna	Robe	65 0 0	" "	"
92- 6772 "	17489	"	Northumberland	Kincumber	0 0 18	" "	"
93- 1868 "	17566	"	Wellington	Warne	0 1 0	" "	"
92- 8866 "	17492	"	Roxburgh	Yetholme	1 2 0	" "	"
93- 946 "	17536	"	Macquarie	Arakoon	6 0 0	" "	2951
" "	17537	"	"	"	25 0 0	" "	"
92-10082 "	17546	"	St. Vincent	Currowan	60 0 0	" "	"
93- 1848 "	17519	"	Cook	Blackheath	0 2 0	" "	"
1868 "	17567	"	Wellington	Warne	16 0 0	" "	"
8 "	17516	"	Benaraba	Kunopia	640 0 0	" "	"
1759 "	17525	"	Auckland	Wolumla	1 1 25	" "	"
Aln. 92-11182 "	17544	"	Stapylton	Bogabilla	0 2 0	" "	"
Ms. 92- 6772 "	17490	"	Northumberland	Kincumber	0 1 32	" "	2952
93- 100 "	17561	"	Benaraba	Neargo	400 0 0	" "	"
2001 "	17562	"	Inglis	Mulnerindie	64 0 0	" "	"
92- 6772 "	17487	"	Northumberland	Kincumber	4 0 0	" "	"
93- 1864 "	17520	"	Gowen	Nandi	530 0 0	" "	"
515 "	17553	"	Clarke	Oban	200 0 0	" "	"
92- 8866 "	17493	"	Roxburgh	Yetholme	33 0 0	" "	2953
93- 756 "	17554	"	Clarendon	Clans, &c.	125 0 0	" "	"
1493 "	17606	"	Bigh	Narragamba	2,600 0 0	22 "	3261
965 "	17605	"	Dampier	Noorama	24 0 0	" "	3263
993 Ind.	17568	"	Gordon	Veech	3 2 20	" "	"
92- 9967 Dep.	17579	112	St. Vincent	Moogendoura	1,400 0 0	" "	"
93- 1641 "	17608	"	Hume	Lowes	724 0 0	" "	"

No of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 93- 1449 Dep.	17607	112	Ashburnham	Cookamidgera	a. r. p. 2,346 0 0	22 April, 1893	3263
522 "	17580	"	Wakool	Nyang	220 0 0	" "	"
1674 "	17609	"	Kennedy	Wellwood, &c.	880 0 0	" "	"
1509 "	17506	101	Gloucester	Tuncurry	44 0 23	" "	"
" "	17509	"	"	"	1 0 28	" "	3264
" "	17510	"	"	"	3 2 36	" "	"
" "	17511	"	"	"	5 1 9	" "	"
522 "	17581	109	Wakool	Nyang	220 0 0	" "	"
568 "	17582	"	Townsend	Thungoon	304 0 0	" "	"
1684 "	17588	"	Courallie, &c.	Gordon, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	17589	"	Courallie	Gordon	640 0 0	" "	"
962 "	17585	101	Gordon	Burrawong	4 3 16	" "	"
1509 "	17507	"	Gloucester	Tuncurry	0 3 8	" "	"
1743 "	17498	"	Wakool	Barham	0 3 20	" "	"
435 "	17583	"	Cunningham	Trundle	80 0 0	" "	"
1743 "	17494	"	Wakool	Barham	2 0 0	" "	3265
1509 "	17501	"	Gloucester	Tuncurry	7 3 14	" "	"
" "	17502	"	"	"	11 2 0	" "	"
" "	17503	"	"	"	0 3 0	" "	"
" "	17504	"	"	"	0 3 0	" "	"
" "	17500	"	"	"	0 3 0	" "	"
1743 "	17495	"	Wakool	Barham	0 0 36	" "	"
" "	17496	"	"	"	4 3 0	" "	"
808 "	17584	"	Auckland	Wallagoot	40 0 0	" "	"
1509 "	17505	"	Gloucester	Tuncurry	12 0 19	" "	"
1743 "	17497	"	Wakool	Barham	4 0 0	" "	"
635 "	17576	"	Leichhardt	Collinowie	15 0 0	" "	3266
1509 "	17512	"	Gloucester	Tuncurry	15 0 0	" "	"
" "	17499	"	"	"	0 2 28	" "	"
" "	17508	"	"	"	0 2 18	" "	"
1174 "	17600	"	Goulburn	Currajong	30 0 0	" "	3267
2844 "	17712	"	Bathurst	Hampton	150 0 0	26 "	3357
1462 Ind.	17625	101	Murray	Molonglo	100 0 0	29 "	3439
221 Dep.	17633	"	Brisbane	Wentworth	860 3 0	" "	"
1728 "	17619	"	King	Jerrawa, &c.	180 0 0	" "	"
1169 "	17616	"	Auckland	Wallagoot	55 0 0	" "	"
957 "	17573	"	Bligh	Yarrol	20 0 0	" "	3440
" "	17574	"	"	"	60 0 0	" "	"
1856 "	17611	"	Burnett	Adams	14,000 0 0	" "	"
1727 "	17641	109	Bland	Berrigan, &c.	4,040 0 0	" "	"
913 "	17572	101	Murchison	Derra Derra	483 0 0	" "	"
1305 "	17623	"	King	Opton	107 0 0	" "	3441
1110 "	17615	109	Arwatta	Swamp Oak	190 0 0	" "	"
2157 "	17621	"	Murchison	Pringle, &c.	450 0 0	" "	"
1727 "	17638	"	Bland	Berrigan	120 0 0	" "	"
" "	17639	"	"	Berrigan, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	17640	"	"	Mininjary	630 0 0	" "	"
" "	17637	"	"	Berrigan	520 0 0	" "	"
2128 "	18612	101	Ewenmar	Collie	3 0 20	" "	"
2130 "	17614	"	Monteagle	Conjera	10 0 0	" "	3442
294 "	17601	"	Bathurst	Byng	675 0 0	" "	"
92-3362 "	17570	"	Northumberland	Coomunbung	8 3 15	" "	"
93-2128 "	17613	"	Ewenmar	Collie	1 3 0	" "	"
2101 "	17617	"	Kennedy	Cookopie	1,240 0 0	" "	"
2140 "	17653	"	Fitzroy	Coff	8 0 0	6 May, 1893	3552
2219 "	17655	"	Bathurst	Bracebridge	6 0 0	" "	"
1849 "	17651	"	Richmond	Ellangowan	3 0 0	" "	"
609 "	17642	"	Ashburnham	Toogong	2 0 0	" "	"
610 "	17649	"	Courallie	Booloroo	8 0 0	" "	"
2004 "	17631	"	Sandon	Blacknote	245 0 0	" "	"
2220 "	17658	"	Ashburnham	Cudal	0 2 0	" "	3556
2222 "	17645	"	St. Vincent	Goba	4 3 0	" "	"
2894 "	17759	"	Lincoln	Adelyne	550 0 0	" "	"
2287 "	17646	"	Hume	Castlestead	1 0 0	" "	"
1090 "	17669	"	Goulburn	Yambla	34 0 0	" "	"
858 "	17671	"	Monteagle	Gungewalla	60 0 0	" "	"
2219 "	17657	"	Bathurst	Bracebridge	20 0 0	" "	"
1519 "	17678	109	Sandon	Mihi, &c.	80 0 0	" "	3557
2258 "	17661	"	Murchison	Molroy	300 0 0	" "	"
1090 "	17668	101	Goulburn	Yambla	7 2 0	" "	"
2201 "	17643	109	Waradgery	Rutherford	213 0 0	" "	"
" "	17644	"	Waradgery, &c.	Tully, &c.	640 0 0	" "	"
1443 Ind.	17618	101	Ashburnham	Currajong	2 2 17	" "	3558
2258 Dep.	17660	109	Murchison	Molroy	1,300 0 0	" "	"

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE, UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY, OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale, until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 93- 1540 Ind.	17664	101	Bland	Bundawarra	a. r. p. 2 2 37	13 May, 1893	3734
2432 Dep.	17693	"	Macquarie	Wingham	2 3 0	" "	3737
" "	17694	"	"	"	3 1 0	" "	"
" "	17695	"	"	"	3 1 10	" "	"
1441 "	17686	"	Courallie	Moree	200 0 0	" "	3738
2285 "	17700	"	Northumberland	Alwicks	1 2 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"
" "	17699	"	"	"	0 0 33 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "	"
2432 "	17690	"	Macquarie	Wingham	2 1 27	" "	"
" "	17688	"	"	"	1 2 0	" "	"
" "	17689	"	"	"	6 3 38	" "	"
2282 "	17677	"	Rous	Blakebrook	250 0 0	" "	"
1027 "	17684	"	Murray	Molonglo	134 1 0	" "	"
1711 "	17702	"	Beresford	Gladstone	2 0 0	" "	"
2272 "	17703	"	Pottinger	Weston	2 0 0	" "	"
338 "	17647	"	Lincoln	Bodangora	8 0 0	" "	"
1275 "	17697	"	Westmoreland	Irene	90 0 0	" "	3739
1441 "	17685	"	Courallie	Moree	390 0 0	" "	"
2432 "	17691	"	Macquarie	Wingham	3 2 26	" "	"
" "	17692	"	"	"	3 3 0	" "	"
3605 "	17805	"	Mitchell	Gobbagaula	300 0 0	" "	"
1219 "	17704	112	Bourke	Currawananna	270 0 0	" "	"
		&					
		101					
630 "	17701	101	Vernon	Glen Morrison	40 0 0	" "	3740
3605 "	17806	"	Mitchell	Gobbagaula	300 0 0	" "	"
1679 Ind.	17710	"	Gough	Glen Innes	7 1 27	17 "	3864
1513 Dep.	17723	"	Cowley	Murray	40 0 0	20 "	3953
" "	17724	"	"	" &c.	800 0 0	" "	"
2628 "	17718	"	Fitzroy	Tullawudjah	8 0 0	" "	"
2553 "	17716	"	Rous	Tuckombil	3 3 20	" "	"
2492 "	17714	"	Clive	Tarban	8 0 0	" "	"
1245 "	17713	"	Harden	Murrimboola	2 0 0	" "	"
1988 "	17749	"	"	Cootamundry	12 3 0	" "	"
492 "	17736	"	Lincoln	Wallaroo, &c.	8,400 0 0	" "	"
" "	17737	"	"	Dunedoo	1,650 0 0	" "	"
1895 "	17748	"	Finch	Collarindabri	90 0 0	" "	3954
120 "	17733	"	Inghis	Moonbi	372 0 0	" "	"
Ms. Is. 93-395	17741	"	Nicholson	Redbank	2 2 16	" "	"
Ms. 93- 2652 Dep.	17750	"	Cunningham	Trundle	10 0 0	" "	"
1740 Ind.	17753	"	Clyde	Thuara	1,279 0 0	" "	"
492 Dep.	17738	"	Lincoln	Taylor	85 0 0	" "	"
238 "	17731	112	Benarba	Boonery	1,480 0 0	" "	"
		&					
		101					
1566 "	17745	109	Bland	Morangarell	3,470 0 0	" "	3955
2311 "	17746	"	Bourke	Mandamah, &c.	3,600 0 0	" "	"
1895 "	17747	"	Finch	Collarindabri	260 0 0	" "	"
1763 Ind.	17752	101	Leichhardt	Bulgah	750 0 0	" "	"
1853 Dep.	17679	109	Dudley	Warbro.	320 0 0	" "	3956

No of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 93- 1566 Dep.	17744	109	Bland	Morangarell	a. r. p. 565 0 0	20 May, 1893	3956
" "	17743	"	"	"	500 0 0	" "	"
1468 "	17742	"	Urana	Jerrilderie, South, &c.	290 0 0	" "	"
2490 "	17760	"	Canbelego	Glenariff	640 0 0	" "	"
" "	17761	"	"	"	119 0 0	" "	"
" "	17762	"	"	"	265 0 0	" "	"
2216 "	17739	101	Nicholson	Redbank	30 1 34	" "	3957
2246 "	17740	112	Durham	Prospero	1,000 0 0	" "	"
4309 "	17927	101	Cook	Blackheath	156 3 0	23 "	3979
2626 "	17794	"	Clarence	Great Marlow	105 0 0	27 "	4074
3053 "	17800	"	Arrawatta	Pindari	23 0 0	" "	"
2557 "	17780	"	Vernon	Cobrabald	107 0 0	" "	"
2840 "	17799	109	Burnett	Balfour	22 3 30	" "	4075
1992 "	17771	"	"	Burnett	20 0 0	" "	"
2392 "	17779	"	Gough	Tent Hill	76 2 0	" "	"
2305 "	17803	"	Mitchell	Yarragundry	200 0 0	" "	"
2550 "	17781	"	Irrara	Youngarignia	533 2 0	" "	"
2924 "	17774	101	Wellesley	Hayden	3 0 0	" "	"
2733 "	17773	"	Northumberland	Gosford	3 0 0	" "	"
2666 "	17772	"	King, &c.	Merrill, &c.	41 0 0	" "	"
3118 "	17801	"	Cumberland	Castlereagh	5 0 0	" "	"
1889 "	17776	"	Denison	Tocumwall	0 1 11	" "	4076
" "	17777	"	"	"	1 0 0	" "	"
" "	17778	"	"	"	1 1 0	" "	"
435 "	17583	"	Cunningham	Trundle	80 0 0	" "	"
2820 "	17798	"	Gowen	Coonabarrabran	2 0 0	" "	"
781 "	17770	"	Rous	Ballina	2 0 0	" "	4077
2583 "	17823	112	Wakool	Berambong	160 0 0	3 June, 1893	4222
3666 "	17887	101	St. Vincent	Little Forest	2 0 0	" "	4223
3126 "	17877	"	Gloucester	Bohnock	8 0 0	" "	"
3066 "	17875	"	Selwyn	Munderoo	8 0 0	" "	"
89- 1953 "	17879	"	Buccleuch	Brungle	5 1 9	" "	"
93- 2111 "	17873	"	Urana	Osborne	8 0 0	" "	"
3392 "	17880	"	Harden	Cootamundry	97 0 0	" "	"
3902 "	17932	"	Lincoln	Bodangora	130 0 0	" "	"
634 "	17929	"	Evclyn	Milparinka	1 0 0	" "	"
3868 "	17917	"	Bland	Stockinbingal	2 1 8	" "	"
" "	17918	"	"	"	5 3 13	" "	"
3063 "	17884	"	Wakool	Moulamein, South	500 0 0	" "	4224
419 "	17816	"	Forbes	Wongajong	232 1 32	" "	"
2947 "	17818	"	Ashburnham	Beargamil	85 0 0	" "	"
1645 Ind.	17813	"	"	Parkes	1 2 0	" "	"
1672 Dep.	17817	"	Hunter	Lemington	25 0 0	" "	"
3815 "	17931	"	St. Vincent	Jerricknorra	75 3 0	" "	"
2485 "	17847	109	Hawes	Campbell	201 0 0	" "	4225
3064 "	17885	"	Townsend	Caroonboon	400 0 0	" "	"
2407 "	17846	"	Gregory	Wundabungay	100 0 0	" "	"
2923 "	17821	"	Waljeers	Annam	640 0 0	" "	"
3868 "	17916	101	Bland	Stockinbingal	2 1 20	" "	"
3228 "	17824	"	Waljeers	Tooralbung	0 1 35	" "	"
3478 "	17825	"	Wellington	Mudgee	2 0 0	" "	"
3810 "	17930	"	Townsend	South Deniliquin	0 1 0	" "	"
3814 "	17886	109	Windayer	Mullojama, &c.	2,860 0 0	" "	4226
3670 "	17848	101	Camden	Burraborang	52 0 0	" "	"

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 4 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.		Area for Suburbs.	Locality	Government Gazette in which published.
	a.	r. p.				acres.
Thirlmere			518	County of Camden, parish of Couridjah.	2nd April, 1892, page 2750.
Couridjah			730	County of Camden, parish of Couridjah	2nd April, 1892, page 2750.
Buri (Town).....	125	0 0		County of Inglis, &c., parish of Danglemah, &c.	7th May, 1892, page 3925.
Bear Hill (Village)	64	0 0	112	County of Clarke, parish of Mitchell	7th May, 1892, page 3927.
Copeland (Village)	158	0 0	120	County of Gloucester, parish of Bindera	14th May, 1892, page 4099.
Liverpool (Town)	644	0 0	354	County of Cumberland, parish of St. Luke, &c.	14th May, 1892, page 4099.
Craigie (Village)	50	0 0	305	County of Wellesley, parish of Hayden.	21st May, 1892, page 4292.
Tharwa (Village)	50	0 0		County of Cowley, parish of Tharwa.	18th June, 1892, page 5024.
Rockwell (Village)	110	0 0		County of Yancoovina, parish of Sebastopol.	22nd June, 1892, Page 5099.
Bigga (Village).....	102	0 0	560	County of Georgiana, parish of Bigga, &c.	9th July, 1892, page 5583.
Glencoe (Village)	70	0 0	22	County of Gough, parish of Llangothlin.	13th August, 1892, page 6563.
Springbrook (Village)	80	0 0	37	County of Gresham, parish of Springbrook.	20th August, 1892, page 6784.
Tuena (Town)	145	0 0	500	County of Georgiana, parish of Tuena, &c.	20th August, 1892, page 6793.
Trundle (Village).....	80	0 0	195½	County of Cunningham, parish of Trundle.	27th August, 1892, page 6924.
Carrington (Town)	500	0 0		County of Northumberland, parish of Newcastle.	27th August, 1892, page 6924.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE 101ST SECTION OF THE ACT
48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 101st section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Dalmorton (Village)	Acres. 300	Acres. 480	County of Gresham, parishes of Dalmorton, &c.	3 September, 1892, page 7157.
The Pinnacles (Village)	43½	.....	County of Yancowinna, parish of Alma.	24 September, 1892, page 7797.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE 4TH AND 101ST SECTIONS OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 4 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.			Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	a.	r.	p.				acres.
Glencoe (Village)	70	0	0	22	County of Gough, parish of Llangothlin.	1st October, 1892, page 7971.
Adelong (Town)				875	County of Wynyard, parishes of Adelong, &c.	1st October, 1892, page 7971.
West Denison (Town)	52	0	0	240	County of Wallace, parish of Nungar.	1st October, 1892, page 7971.
Florida (Village)	75	0	0		County of Robinson, parish of Lambrigg.	8th October, 1892, page 8118.
Wollombi (Town)	265	0	0	960	County of Northumberland, parishes of Corralare, &c.	8th October, 1892, page 8129.
Swamp Oak (Town)	185	0	0		County of Parry, parish of Loftus.	22nd October, 1892, page 8612.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 4 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality	Government Gazette in which published.
Bellbrook (Village)	a. r. p. 74 0 0	acres. 400	County of Dudley, parish of Nulla Nulla.	29th October, 1892, page 8760.
Armidale (City) .....	.....	(extension) 420	County of Sandon, parish of Armi- dale.	5th November, 1892, page 8902.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 7 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Ganmain (Village)	a. r. p. 250 0 0	.....	County of Bourke, parish of Derry	26th November, 1892, page 9400.
Wallace (Village)	143 0 0	acres, 497	County of Clarendon, parish of Wallace.	26th November, 1892, page 9413.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 4 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.		Area for Suburbs.		Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.		
	a.	r.	p.	a.			r.	p.
Munyabla (Village)	169	0	0	.....	County of Urana, parish of Munyabla.	10th December, 1892, page 9729.		
Yalwal (Village)	250	0	0	.....	County of St. Vincent, parishes of Danjera and Ettrema.	10th December, 1892, page 9733.		
Booyong (Village)	70	0	0	290	0	0	County of Rous, parish of Teven	17th December, 1892, page 9996.
Wondalga (Village)	100	0	0	400	0	0	County of Wynyard, parish of Wondalga.	7th January, 1893, page 137.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE 101ST SECTION OF THE ACT
48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 101st section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Pilliga (Town)	Acres. 280	Acres. 3,890	County of Baradine, parish of Talluba.	21 January, 1893, page 604.
Goulburn (City).....	1,030	1,080	County of Argyle, parish of Goulburn.	21 January, 1893, page 604.
Mudgee (Town).	750	.....	County of Wellington, parish of Mudgee.	28 January, 1893, page 888.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE 101ST AND 4TH SECTIONS OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Collie (Village)	Acres. 179	Acres. 420	County of Ewemmar, parish of Collie.	18 February, 1893, page 1258.
Richmond (Town)	68 (Extension.)	62	County of Cumberland, parish of Ham Common.	25 February, 1893, page 1711.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE 101ST SECTION OF THE ACT
48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 101st section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Falconer (Village)	Acres. 125	Acres. 335	County of Sandon, parish of Falconer.	18 March, 1893, page 2275.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, *secs.* 4 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.			Area for Suburbs.			Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		
Kincumber (Village)	175	0	0	420	0	0	County of Northumberland, parish of Kincumber.	15th April, 1893, page 2956.
Yetholme (Village)	106	0	0	230	0	0	County of Roxburgh, parish of Yetholme.	15th April, 1893, page 2957.
Tuncurry (Village)	350	0	0	420	0	0	County of Gloucester, parish of Tuncurry.	22nd April, 1893, page 3260.
Barham (Village)	200	0	0	193	0	0	County of Wakool, parish of Barham.	22nd April, 1893, page 3260.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE 101ST SECTION OF THE ACT 48
VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 101st section of the Act 48
Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.			Area for Suburbs.			Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.		
Wingham (Town).....	370	0	0	480	0	0	County of Macquarie, parish of Wingham.	13th May, 1893, page 3742.
Alnwick (Village)	62	0	0	113	0	0	County of Northumberland, parish of Alnwick.	13th May, 1893, page 3743.
Aberdeen (Village)	170	0	0	670	0	0	County of Durham, parish of Russell.	20th May, 1893, page 3959.
Stockinbingal (Village)	165	0	0	320	0	0	County of Bland, parish of Stockinbingal, &c.	3rd June, 1893, page 4230.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES).

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, Sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
Thirlmere (Suburban Lands)	2 April, 1892, page 2749.
Couridjah (Suburban Lands)	2 April, 1892, page 2749.
Copeland (Village)	14 May, 1892, page 4100.
Liverpool (Town)	14 May, 1892, page 4100.
Armidale (Suburbs)	11 June, 1892, page 4817.
Tharwa (Village)	18 June, 1892, page 5024.
Goobang (Village)	25 June, 1892, page 5166.
Jennings (Town)	2 July, 1892, page 5415.
Raymond Terrace (Town)	2 July, 1892, page 5415.
Hay (Town)	16 July, 1892, page 5760.
Young (Town)	13 August, 1892, page 6563.
Tuena (Town)	20 August, 1892, page 6793.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Walcha (Town).....	3 September, 1892, page 7157.
Dalmorton (Village).....	3 September, 1892, page 7157.
Wingham (Village).....	3 September, 1892, page 7157.
Glenbrook (Village).....	10 September, 1892, page 7398.
Forbes (Subs.).....	24 September, 1892, page 7798.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
West Denison (Town)	1 October, 1892, page 7972.
Grong Grong (Village) and cancellation of Suburban Lands	8 October, 1892, page 8129.
Wollombi (Town)	8 October, 1892, page 8129.
Bullah Delah (Village)	15 October, 1892, page 8307.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Allectown (Village).....	19 November, 1892, page 9219.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Paterson (Town)	26 November, 1892, page 9414.
Wallace (Village)	26 November, 1892, page 9414.

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1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Hay (Town)	3 December, 1892, page 9598.
Cargelligo (Village)	10 December, 1892, page 9745.
Jugiong (Town)	23 December, 1892, page 10187.
Qairindi (Town)	7 January, 1893, page 137.
Wondalga (Village)	7 January, 1893, page 137.
Pilliga (Town)	14 January, 1893, page 328.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Jembaicumbene (Village)	21 January, 1893, page 604.
Goulburn (City)	21 January, 1893, page 604.
Mudgee (Town)	28 January, 1893, page 888.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	<i>Government Gazette</i> in which alteration is notified.
Bowra (Village)	18 February, 1893, page 1469.
Hillgrove (Village)	18 February, 1893, page 1469.
Marsden (Village).....	18 February, 1893, page 1469.
Wangonilla (Town)	25 February, 1893, page 1711.
Manildra (Village)	11 March, 1893, page 2025.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
Bunyan (Village)	18 March, 1893, page 2274.
Falconer (Village)	18 March, 1893, page 2275.
Gosford (Town)	25 March, 1893, page 2517.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES. UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act
48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified
Forbes (Town)	15 April, 1893, page 2957.
Kiandra (Town)	15 April, 1893, page 2957.
Kincumber (Village)	15 April, 1893, page 2957.
Yetholme (Village)	15 April, 1893, page 2957.
Narrabri West (Town)	19 April, 1893, page 3039.
Armidale (City).....	29 April, 1893, page 3444.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER THE 107TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
Alswick (Village).....	13 May, 1893, page 3743.
Wingham (Town).....	13 May, 1893, page 3743.
Aberdeen (Village)	20 May, 1893, page 3959.
Mourquong (Village), cancelled	27 May, 1893, page 4079.
Stockinbingal (Village)	3 June, 1893, page 4231.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VICTORIA No. 18)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Barrooga	Denison	...	...	...	Parish of Barrooga	n. r. p. 10 0 0	General Cemetery	Misc. 92-2,289 D	Barrooga 1.
Bona	Gipps	...	...	...	" Ugalong	4 3 8	"	91-10,522 D	Ms. 84 Fs.
Berlang	St. Vincent	167	...	...	" Elrington	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-1,564 I	V. 2,318-2,013
Bodangora	Lincoln	176	...	...	" Bodangora	2 0 0	"	92-2,346 D	L. 1,839-1,566
Bogabri	Pottinger	...	...	41	Town of Bogabri	4 0 37	"	92-6,020 D	B. 16-1,725
Bomborah Point, Rotary.	Cumberland	...	...	...	Parish of Botany	10 0 0	Defence Purposes	92-3,037 D	C. 1,034-2,030.
Bridgewater	Gough	114	...	...	" Scott	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-2,566 I	G. 4,740-1,761
Broadmeadow	Northumberland	1,999	...	...	" Newcastle	0 1 33½	Mechanics' Institute Site	92-1,619 I	N. 2,750-2,111
Branswick	Roué	...	...	...	" Billindgel	11 0 18	General Cemetery	91-11,067 D	Ms. 272 Gfn.
Byangum	do	...	...	...	Village of Byangum	9 3 22	"	92-2,087 D	B. 3-2,003
Catheart	Wellesley	...	...	...	" Cathcart	1 2 0	"	92-2,207 D	Ms. 231 Ca
Cooma (Mount Gladstone)	Beresford	145	...	...	Parish of Jilimatang	103 0 0	Public Recreation	92-5,744 D	B. 2,994-1,765
Copmanhurst	Clarence	...	1	23	Village of Copmanhurst	0 1 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	92-1,419 D	C. 11-1,718
Corindi	Fitzroy	2	...	...	Parish of Corindi	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-657 I	F. 1,078-1810
Corowa	Hume	...	...	...	Town of Corowa	11 0 2	General Cemetery	92-2,262 D	Ms. 165 Wga.
Craigie	Wellesley	...	...	...	Parish of Hayden	9 0 0	"	92-3,856 I	Ms. 202 Ca.
Cullen Bullen	Roxburgh	82	...	...	" Cullen Bullen	2 0 0	Public School Site	90-8,989	R. 2,329-1,496
Dirrenmurra	Fitzroy	23	...	...	" Koukandowie	2 0 0	"	92-2,638 D	F. 1,092-1,810
Drake	Drake	...	...	...	Village of Drake	11 0 0	General Cemetery	92-2,233 I	Ms. 273 Gfn
Fullerton	Georgiana	150	...	...	Parish of Sherwood	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-2,618 D	G. 3,504-1,506
Grafton	Clarence	...	4	50	City of Grafton	2 0 2	" (addition).	92-2,652 D	Ms. 289 Gfn.
Henry Head, Botany.	Cumberland	...	...	...	Parish of Botany	309 0 0	Defence Purposes	92-3,037 D	Ms. 563 Sy.
Hillgrove	Sandon	...	4	11	Village of Hillgrove	0 0 33½	Mechanics' Institute Site	92-900 I	Hillgrove 11
Jingellie	Goulburn	...	...	...	Parish of Jingellie	10 3 1	General Cemetery	92-934 I	R. 4,770-1,759
Kendall	Macquarie	36	...	...	" John's River	0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	92-1,855 I	M. 3,160-866
Loch End (Guyra)	Hardinge	173	...	...	" Elderburg	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-2,672 I	IT. 2,576-1,762
Long Angle	Forbes	8	...	...	" Nantua	2 0 0	"	92-3,089 I	F. 2,369-1,787
Lower Boveric	Rous	125	...	...	" North Lismore	2 0 0	"	92-1,743 D	R. 4,770-1,759
Merriwa	Brisbane	79	...	...	" Merriwa	98 3 0	Racecourse	92-2,198 I	E. 2,688-2,066
Mount View	Northumberland	104	...	...	" Milfield	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-4,278 D	N. 3,195-2,111
North Wagga Wagga.	Clarendon	1	...	...	" Gobbagombalin	1,994 0 0	Agricultural School and Experimental Farm.	92-3,095 I	C. 3,017-1,578 Roll.
Olive Mount, North Maroota	Cumberland	78	...	...	" Cornelia	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-5,806 D	C. 1,558-2,030
Panbula	Auckland	...	...	...	Village of Panbula	17 0 16	Public Recreation	92-3,528 I	Village Map.
Puddledock	Sandon	P.S. 116	...	...	Parish of Tilbuster	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-1,584 I	S. 3,224-1,060
Rhine Falls	Wallace	66	...	...	" Lake	2 0 0	"	92-1,067 I	W. 4,286-1,604
Rosewood	Cumberland	...	...	...	" Liberty Plains	15 1 30	Public Recreation	92-3,117 D	Ms. 544 Sy.
Rosewood	Selwyn	...	...	...	" Craven	20 3 37	General Cemetery	92-2,420 D	Rosewood 2 R.
Savernake	Denison	...	1	10	Village of Savernake	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-5,494 D	Savernake 2
Silverton	Yancowinna	...	14	10	Town of Silverton	0 1 9½	Town Hall Site (addition)	92-5,090 D	S. 17-2,398
South Grafton	Clarence	...	4	7A	" South Grafton	0 0 16	Mechanics' Institute Site (addition).	92-1,744 D	G. 68-1,350
Spring Ridge	Pottinger	148	...	...	Parish of Springfield	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-1,650 D	P. 3,302-1,781
Stewart's Brook	Durham	13, 14	...	...	" Oldcastle	0 2 0	"	92-2,619 D	D. 3,166-3,167 -2,083
Swamp Oak	Parry	...	6	8	Town of Swamp Oak	1 0 0	"	92-2,721 D	Swamp Oak 9
Thornford	Argyle	196	...	...	Parish of Tarago	2 0 0	"	92-2,633 D	A. 2,697-2,121
Tucubia	Clarence	...	2, 3, 4, 5	17	Village of Tucubia	2 0 0	"	92-2,789 D	T. 1-2,301
Urana	Urana	...	...	...	Town of Urana	12 0 20	Show Ground and Public Recreation.	92-3,304 D	Ms. 166 Wga.
Wallambine Creek.	Northumberland	15	...	...	Parish of Wallambine	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-791 D	N. 1,341-2,111
Yarrowick	Sandon	27	...	...	" Yarrowick	2 0 0	"	92-238 I	S. 3,181-1,060
Yerong	Mitchell	...	...	...	" Grubben	11 1 17	General Cemetery	92-2,370 D	Ms. 166 Wga.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Catalogue No. of Plan.
Apsley	Wellington	171			Parish of Wellington	a. r. p. 2 0 0	Public School Site	Ms. 92-2448 I.	W. 2080-2091
Ben Lomond	Harlinge				Parish of Moredun	19 3 30	General Cemetery	2589	Ms. 303 Ac.
Berrigan	Denison		1 and 2	10	Village of Berrigan	2 0 18	Public School Site	90-16452	Berrigan 1
Blackwall	Northumberland	102			Parish of Patonga	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-3877 D.	N. 3184-2111
Coraki	Richmond		6	65	Village of Coraki	0 1 0	Mechanics' Institute Site (extension.)	6574	C. 22-1948
Corindah	St. Vincent	42			Parish of Tomerong	2 0 0	Public School Site	2642	V. 1788-2048
Curlewis	Pottinger		1	15	Village of Curlewis	2 0 0	Public School Site	4386	C. 4-2417
Curra Creek	Gordon				Parish of Veitch	5 0 0	General Cemetery	6001	Ms. 141 Oc.
Dangelong	Beresford	111			Parish of Palmerston	2 0 0	Public School Site	2564 I.	B. 2960-1765
Grenfell	Monteagle			24	Town of Grenfell	4 1 27 1/2	Public Recreation	3836 D.	Town map.
Karangi	Fitzroy	1			Parish of Coff	4 0 0	Public School Site	6572	E. 1108-1810
Murwillumbah	Rous		42	12	Village of Murwillumbah	2 0 0	Public School Site	2927	P. 288-1978
New Lambton	Northumberland	1,303			Parish of Newcastle	0 1 29	Council Chambers and Town Hall Site.	1649 I.	N. 1788 2111
Do	do	2,417			do	21 3 20	Public Recreation	4618 D.	N. 3162-2111
Richmond	Cumberland				Parish of Ham Common	3,195 0 0	Agricultural College	6529	Ms. 688 Sy.
Sugarloaf	Parry	176			Parish of Gououo Gououo	2 0 0	Public School Site	4579	P. 1428-1764
Rocky Ponds	Gordon				Parish of Rocky Ponds	4 3 39	General Cemetery	6902	Ms. 140 Oc.
Torrowangee	Farnell		1	10	Village of Torrowangee	2 0 0	Public School Site	4132	Torrowangee 6
Wollondilly	Camden	110			Parish of Bundanoon	2 0 0	Public School Site	3834	C. 2574-2041

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

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Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Catalogue No. of Plan.
Bowna	Goulburn		9	7	Village of Bowna	a. r. p. 0 1 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	Ms. 92-4,546 I	B 10. 1,786.
Bellbrook	Dudley		1	2	" Bellbrook	0 1 0	"	92-7,448 D	Bellbrook, 5.
Braidwood	St. Vincent		37	5	Town of Braidwood	0 1 28	Town Hall Site	92-7,492 D	B 23. 1,095.
Cullendulla	"	28			Parish of Benandra	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-3,427 I	V. 2,326-2,013.
Myall	Richmond	7			" Myall	2 0 0	"	92-3,702 I	R. 1,358-1,744.
Nine-mile	Gough	100			" Wellington Vale	2 0 0	"	92-6,267 D	G. 4,743-1,761.
Nowra	St. Vincent	299			" Nowra	2 0 0	"	92-2,175 I	V. 1,796-2,013.
Parkes	Ashburnham		1	46	Town of Parkes	0 1 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	92-3,337 D	P. 90. 2,139.
Upper Run	Westmoreland				Parish of Bindo	5 2 24	General Cemetery	92-3,150 I	Ms. 133 Oc.
Yarranoo	Georgiana	260			" Bindo	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-3,821 I	G. 3,558-1,506.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VICTORIA No. 18.)

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ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Bourke	Cowper .....	.....	.....	86	Town of Bourke,	a. r. p.	Public recreation	Misc.	B. 24-1,821
Eaglehawk	Yancowinna ..	2	.....	.....	Parish of Tara	1 0 14	Public School site.....	92-3,654 I	Y. 330-2,186
Liverpool	Cumberland ..	.....	.....	.....	Parish of St. Luke	2 0 0	General cemetery	92-6,722 D	Ms. 652 Sy
Norundah	Urana .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Bingagong ..	23 1 30	.....	92-7,628 D	Roll.
Richmond	Cumberland ..	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Bingham ..	6 1 8	General cemetery.....	92-5,442 D	Ms. 172 Wga.
Windsor	Cumberland ..	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Hain Common	827 1 37	Permanent common	92-6,529 D	Ms. 508 Sv.
					Parish of St. Matthew..	530 0 0	Permanent common	92-6,529 D	Ms. 508 Sv.

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Boonjaub	Fitzroy	22	.....	.....	Parish of Kronnos	a. r. p. 2 0 0	Public School Site	Misc 92-4,016 I	P. 1,000-1,810
Brungle	Buccleuch	189	.....	.....	" " Brungle	2 0 0	" " "	92-4,405 I	B. 1,918-1,718
Bull Ridge	Cook	154	.....	.....	" " Currency	2 0 0	" " "	92-6,531 D	C. 1,549-1,507
Goulburn	Argyle .....	.....	.....	117	City of Goulburn	11 1 2	Public Recreation	92-8,060 D	G. 89-834.
Helensburgh West.	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	9 6	Village of Helensburgh West.	0 1 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	92-3,065 I	Helenburgh West, I.
Hue Hue	Northumberland	78	.....	.....	Parish of Mandolong	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-4,497 I	N. 3,211-2,111 Roll.
Liverpool	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	" " St. Luke	54 0 0	Public Recreation	92-7,471 D	Ms. 561 Sy.
Noraville	Northumberland	40	.....	.....	" " Wallarah	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-4,515 I	N. 3,220-2,111

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Catalogue No. of Plan.
Back Creek	St. Vincent	88			Parish of Marlowe	a. r. p. 2 0 0	Public School Site	92-3931 I.	V. 2327-2013
Baguwa	Fitzroy	14			Parish of Orara	2 0 0	Public School Site	4640	F. 1109-1810
Bear Hill	Clarke		6	3	Village of Bear Hill	2 0 0	Public School Site	14901D.	Bear Hill 1
Bective	Parry	143			Parish of Bective	2 0 0	Public School Site	6610	P. 1427-1764
Bothungra	Clarendon	124			Parish of Blilabung	640 0 0	Permanent Common	10015	C. 3064-1678
Bullah Delah	Gloucester				Village of Bullah Delah	1 2 29	Public School Site (addition).	4660 I.	B. 17-1891
Coraki	Rous		7	23	Village of Coraki	0 2 1½	Town Hall Site	9598D.	C. 11-1948
Edgehill	Mitchell	124			Parish of Edgehill	2 0 0	Public School Site	4516 I.	M. 2171-1838
Eringoina	Culgoa				Parish of Eringoina	16 1 15	General Cemetery	5435	C. 1109-1954
Gilgandra	Ewenmar		1	12	Village of Gilgandra	2 0 0	Public School Site	6092D.	Gilgandra 7
Goolmangar	Rous	246			Parish of Tunstall	2 0 0	Public School Site	4167 I.	K. 4801-1759
Grafton	Clarence				City of Grafton	1 0 0	Benevolent Asylum Site	9357D.	Ms. 371, Grafton.
Grenfell	Monteagle	1,067			Parish of Brundah	1 3 18	General Cemetery (extension).	10129	M. 4088-1780
Hiawatha	Gipps	21			Parish of Hiawatha	2 0 0	Public School Site	5010 I.	G. 1467-1871
Kybeau	Beresford	27			Parish of Turosby	2 0 0	Public School Site	5275	B. 3016-1765
Long Bridge	Auckland	53			Parish of Kareruka	2 0 7	Public School Site	3820	A. 2669-2098
Medlow	Cook	160			Parish of Blackheath	2 2 27	Public School Site	7426D.	C. 1833-1507
Murrall	Dampier	83			Parish of Murrall	2 0 0	Public School Site	4273 I.	D. 3052-1018
Nyngan	Oxley		1 and 2	3	Village of Nyngan	10 0 0	Hospital Site	6185D.	N. 11-2282
Raym'nd Terrace	Gloucester				Town of Raym'nd Terrace	0 2 5½	Public Recreation	2869 I.	R. 6-1968
Riley's Hill	Richmond	200			Parish of Riley	2 0 0	Public School Site	6573D.	R. 1370-1744
Tallawudjah	Fitzroy	13			Parish of Tallawudjah	2 0 0	Public School Site	9380	F. 1104-1810
Troegagle	Rous	278			Parish of Lismore	2 0 0	Public School Site	5881	R. 4769-1759
Trigalana	Gipps	31			Parish of Purlabooka	2 0 0	Public School Site	4275 I.	C. 1463-1871
Tuggerah	Northumb'ri'nd	31			Parish of Tuggerah	2 0 0	Public School Site	4512	N. 3212-3111
Wantiool	Clarendon	161			Parish of Wantiool	2 0 0	Public School Site	2835	Roll, C. 3035-1578

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Catalogue No. of Plan.
						a. r. p.		Misc	
Beecroft.	Cumberland ..	..	..	..	Parish of Field of Mars.	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-3,970 D	Ms. 692 Sy.
Boomey	Wellington ..	..	..	..	do Boomey	1 1 20	General Cemetery	92-7,425 D	Ms. 147 Or
Brogan's Creek.	Roxburgh ..	77	..	..	do Claudulla	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-5,600 I	R. 2,494-1,493
Emu Creek ..	Murchison ..	104	..	..	do Wyndham	2 0 0	do	92-5,392 I	M 1,378-1,789
Niangala ..	Parry ..	..	1	4	Village of Niangala ..	2 0 0	do	92-6,705 D	Niangala, 16.
Tigrah ..	Macquarie	170	..	..	Parish of Khatambuhl.	2 0 0	do	92-5,274 I	M. 3,187-666
Trundle ..	Cunningham ..	..	8	4	Village of Trundle	0 1 19	Mechanics Institute Site	93- 670 D	Trundle, 5.
Woodstock	Bathurst	1	19	do Woodstock	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-7,477 D	W. 13-2,498.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

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Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Belford	Northumberland.	..	.....	..	Parish of Belford	a. r. p. 8 0 0	General Cemetery	Misc 93-1,527 Dep.	Ms. 498 Md.
Blaxland's Ridge	Cook	72	.....	..	" Merroo	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-5,979 Ind.	C. 1,450-1,507
Juneo Reefs	Clarendon	126	.....	..	" Houlagarhan	2 0 0	" "	94- 7 Dep.	C. 3,008-1,578
Lomlong	Murray	385	.....	..	" Majura	2 0 0	" "	92-5,720 Ind.	M. 4,421-1,956
Mullumbunby	Rous	58	.....	..	" Brunswick	2 0 0	" "	7,959 Dep.	R. 4,812-1,759
Mungindi	Benarba .....	.....	1	14	Village of Mungindi	2 0 0	" "	3,301 Dep.	M. 8-2,455
North Sydney	Cumberland .....	.....	{ 602, 603, 604, 605, and 606. }	.....	Town of St. Leonards	0 1 32	Public Recreation	5,970 Ind.	S. 40-1,003
Osborne	Urana	44	.....	..	Parish of Osborne	2 0 0	Public School Site	93- 306 Dep.	U. 2,430-1,881
Redhead (Burwood South)	Northumberland.	145	.....	..	" Kahibah	2 0 0	" "	150 Dep.	N. 3,153-2,111
Shark Point (Coogee)	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	..	" Alexandria	10 2 6	Public Recreation	92- 787 Dep.	C. 60-2,063 & Ms. 526 Sy.
Thompson's Creek	Georgiana	92	.....	..	" Burrugn	2 0 0	Public School Site	5,721 Ind.	C. 4,371-1,306
Whealbah	Franklin	5	.....	..	" Whealbah	2 0 0	" "	7,066 Dep.	F. 427-1,049
Williamsdale	Murray	160	" Burra	2 0 0	" "	8,158 Dep.	M. 4,005-1,956

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

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Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Arca.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Bellingen	Raleigh .....	.....	3	7	Village of Bellingen ..	a. r. p. 0 1 39 ³ / ₄	Mechanics' Institute Site	93- 10D.	B. 6-2082
Callan Park, Balmain	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Petersham ..	7 0 28	Site for Hospital for the Insane.	„ 1021A.	Ms. 675, Sy.
Cooma	Beresford .....	.....	1	56	Town of Cooma	17 2 15	Public Recreation	„ 2270D.	C 28-1331
Coomanville	Leichhardt	82	.....	.....	Parish of Moorabilla ..	21 2 0	Show Ground	„ 1413 „	L. 1726-1902
Curra Creek	Argyle	171	.....	.....	Parish of Cullulla	2 0 0	Public School Site	92- 4620 I.	A. 3018-2121
Deep Lead	Ashburnham	49	.....	.....	Parish of Currajong ..	2 0 0	Public School Site	„ 10051D.	A. 5875-1770
Gilgandra	Gowen .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Eringameru ..	14 8 31	General Cemetery	93- 302D.	Ms. 282 and 238 Do
Meruya	Daupier .....	.....	20	20	Town of Meruya	0 1 24	Town Hall Site	„ 1945 „	M. 48-1459
New Lambton ..	Northumber- land	1,188	.....	.....	Parish of Newcastle	1 1 26	Public Recreation	92- 6390 I.	N. 2766-2111
Parkes	Ashburnham .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Currajong ..	51 0 26	Public Recreation	93- 1732D.	Ms. 96, 1's.
Warialda	Burnett .....	.....	.....	.....	Village of Warialda ..	41 3 0	Public Recreation	„ 1943 „	Ms. 170, Mts.
Wyce	Northumber- land	1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.	5	Town of Wyce	1 1 0	Public School Site	„ 2206 „	Wyce 5

1892-3.

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Albury	Goulburn	18	12	Town of Albury	a. r. p.	Mechanics' Institute Site	Misc.	
Anglepool	Narran	Parish of Bierumah	0 0 0	General Cemetery	93-2,081 D.	A. 46-1,302
Beecroft	Cumberland	537 to 543 (in- clusive).	.....	.....	" Field of Mars	13 0 32	Public Recreation	3,065 D.	Ms. 367 Bc.
Bookham	Narran	58	.....	.....	" Cowga	2 0 0	Hospital Site	1,632 I.	C. 1,107-2,030 Roll.
Brunswick Heads	Rous .....	.....	.....	.....	Village of Brunswick	2 0 28	Public School Site	92-5,957 I.	N. 424-1,000
Cox's Gap	Brisbane	170	.....	.....	Parish of Wybung	2 0 0	"	93-2,375 D.	B. 5-2,202
Elbrington	St. Vincent .....	.....	5, 6, 7, & 8	4	Town of Elbrington	2 1 16	Public Recreation	571 D.	B. 3,629-2,096
Greenwich	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of Willoughby	0 0 3	Wharfage	1,300 I.	E. 3-1,721
" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	" .....	0 0 4 1/2	"	1,982 D.	Ms. 641 Sv.
" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	" .....	0 2 0 1/2	Public Recreation	"	"
Grovan	Bland	89	.....	.....	" Carumbi	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-6,088 I.	B. 3,125-1,046
Henty	Hume	1	4	.....	Village of Henty	2 0 0	"	93- 195 D.	Henty 3
Lismore	Rous .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of North Lismore	1 3 30	General Cemetery	2,341 D.	C. 1,054-1,064
Milparinka	Evelyn	78	.....	.....	" Milparinka	10 0 0	Hospital Site	2,224 D.	E. 46-2,172
Mount M'Donald	Bathurst	10	6	.....	Village of Mount M'Donald	1 3 23	Public School Site	2,163 D.	M. 9-2,490
Terrible Vale	Buckland	210	.....	.....	Parish of Werric	2 0 0	"	796 I.	B. 3,451-1,788
Toorawannah	Gowen .....	.....	.....	.....	" Toorawannah	10 3 1	General Cemetery	1,124 D.	Ms. 208 Do. & Ms. 242 Do
Stockinbingal	Bland .....	.....	.....	.....	" Stockinbingal	10 0 0	"	2,537 D.	Ms. 178 Wgs.
Waugan	Ashburnham	153	" Waugan	2 0 0	Public School Site	536 I.	A. 5,386-1,770

1892-3.

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Booloroo	Courallie	114	Parish of Booloroo	a. r. p. 2 0 0	Public School Site	Misc. 93-1,544 I	C 1,530-1,830
Brewer's Flat ..	King	219	.....	.....	Parish of Rugby	2 0 0	" "	93-932 I	K 5,543-1,995
Cargellico	Dowling .....	.....	.....	.....	Village of Cargellico	0 0 19½	" (addition)	93-3,455D	F 698-1,978
Coonabarrabran.	Gowen	210	.....	.....	Parish of Coonabarrabran	6 2 0	Public Recreation	93-1,246D	G 1,033-1,797
Currowan	St. Vincent .....	.....	1	4	Town of Currowan	2 0 0	Public School Site	92-10,030D	C 6-1,254
Lake Plain	Wallace	60	.....	.....	Parish of Lake	2 0 0	" "	93-729 I	W 4,363-1,004
Liverpool	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	Parish of St. Luke	14 0 0	Show Ground	93-3,913D	Ms. 569 Sy.
Mathoura	Cadell .....	.....	1	100	Town of Mathoura	0 1 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	93-2,002D	M 13-1,665
Nooroona	Dampier .....	.....	.....	.....	Village of Nooroona	56 0 0	Public Recreation	93-2,453D	N1-2401 Roll
Triamble	Wellington	18	.....	.....	Parish of Triambil	2 0 0	Public School Site	93-4,246D	W 3,147-2,091
Unkya Creek	Raleigh	58	.....	.....	Parish of Unkya	2 0 0	" "	92-5,722 I	R 1,060-1,714
Willundry	Bland	101	.....	.....	Parish of Willundry	2 0 0	" "	92-8,004D	B 3,116-1,946

1892.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 5TH SECTION OF THE ACT 25 VICTORIA No. 1.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Religious Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Camberwell	Durham .....	.....	2	16	Village of Camberwell .	a. r. p. 4 0 10	Presbyterian Church purposes.	Misc. 92-6,771 D	C. 13-1, 183

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 5TH SECTION OF THE ACT 25 VICTORIA No. 1.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Religious Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
West Maitland...	Northumberland	145 & 146	.....	....	Parish of Maitland	a. r. p. 2 3 8	Church of England Church purposes.	Misc. 92-5,947 I.	W. 12-890.

1892-3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

[5s.]

709—A

[2,730 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £381 12s. 10d.]

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ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS M. SLATTERY, ESQ., M.P., MINISTER FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE, &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you the following report upon the working of the Department under your control during the year 1892, having regard, however, chiefly to the progress of mining and the results obtained during the year.

STATEMENT of the Number of Papers registered and Letters despatched by the several Branches of the Department of Mines and Agriculture.

	Papers Registered.		Letters Written.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Mines proper.....	*25,727	21,282	19,392	16,004
Lease Branch, applications and plans registered.....	3,009	1,591	.....	.....
Account Branch	13,843	15,245	.....	.....
Agriculture	8,171	§12,724	||9,754	15,981
Stock Branch	†12,914	15,050	5,192	5,034
Public Watering Places	‡13,432	10,955	‡12,193	3,165
Prospecting Votes and Chief Inspector of Mines.....	{ 4,542 1,045	8,108 1,140	2,618 257	3,906 315
Diamond Drills	3,427	2,268	1,175	984
Geological Branch.....	2,642	2,013	3,616	3,243
	88,912	90,466	¶54,202	48,722

* Exclusive of applications to lease. † Returns and circulars not registered this year ‡ Exclusive of caretaker's reports. § This number is exclusive of *Gazette* and seed applications. ¶ This number includes partly printed advices and particulars of seeds and publications despatched. ¶ Exclusive of printed forms, circulars, and telegrams.

It will be noticed that there has been a falling off in the work of some of the Branches, notably in the Lease Branch, due no doubt to the depression which prevailed in mining ventures during the year. The opportunity thus afforded has been availed of to clear off arrears of work, especially in the Lease and Charting Branches, consequent upon the rush which prevailed for some years, and during which all but the most pressing cases were necessarily pushed aside in order to keep pace with the demand for leases.

The officers as a whole have performed their duties with commendable zeal and ability, and I gladly acknowledge, with thanks, the readiness with which they have assisted me in the work of the Department. To the Assistant Under Secretary, and the heads of branches generally, I am especially indebted for the valuable help they have given me in the performance of my duties.

With regard to the acquisition of lands for mining purposes :—

The number of applications to lease Crown lands for mining purposes during 1892, including applications for special gold leases, was 1,068, being 1,142 less than the number in 1891.

Of the 1,068 applications to lease, so made in 1892, 602 were for auriferous land, comprising an area of 3,986 acres 2 roods 37 perches, and 466 were for mineral land, comprising an area of 23,875 acres 1 rood 28 perches.

The number of applications dealt with in 1892 was 1,412, which, compared with the number dealt with in 1891, shows a decrease of 1,617. With the exception of cases in which conflicts of title occurred, applications were dealt with as speedily as possible consistent with safety.

Of the 1,412 applications dealt with 725 were for gold-mining leases, comprising an area of 5,437 acres 3 roods 8 perches, and 687 were for mineral leases, comprising 19,976 acres 5 perches.

The area of auriferous land applied for in 1892 was less by 3,484 acres 2 roods 34 perches than in 1891. The area of mineral lands applied for in 1892 was less by 27,351 acres 2 roods 17 perches than in 1891.

LAND applied for to Lease during the year 1892, and the Minerals to be mined.

	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.
Gold.....	3,986	2	37	Silver	2,243	1	0
Alum	84	0	0	Silver and copper	40	0	0
Antimony	474	0	0	Silver, lead, and copper	820	0	0
Coal and shale	8,386	0	25	Silver and mineral pigments	40	0	0
Copper.....	100	0	0	Shale	100	0	0
Diamonds	378	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, and nickel.....	40	0	0
Gems	20	0	0	Silver, lead, and limestone	352	0	0
Graphite.....	40	0	0	Silver, lead, and platinum	113	2	0
Iron.....	35	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, and platinum	80	0	0
Ironstone	40	0	0	Silver, lead, and ironstone	2,519	2	16
Infusorial earth.....	20	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, and ironstone	380	0	0
Limestone	137	0	0	Silver, lead, limestone, and ironstone	180	0	0
Limestone and ironstone.....	120	0	0	Silver, lead, and tin.....	504	3	4
Ochre and bismuth	40	0	0	Silver, lead, wolfram, copper, ironstone, and tin.....	137	2	23
Opal.....	480	0	0	Tin	2,740	0	0
Ochre (paint pigments)	280	0	0	Tin and diamonds.....	190	0	0
Platinum.....	480	0	0	Tin, silver, and diamonds	20	0	0
Silver, lead, and wolfram	25	0	0	Tin, silver, and copper	40	0	0
Silver, lead, limestone, ironstone, and calcite	20	0	0	Wolfram and scheelite.....	20	0	0
Silver, lead, platinum, and ironstone	40	0	0	Wolfram	80	0	0
Silver and ironstone.....	60	0	0				
Silver and lead	1,975	2	0				
					27,862	0	25

The above table shows a considerable decrease in gold and all other minerals, coal and shale, limestone, ochre, platinum, diamonds, and opal.

AREA held under application to Lease on 31st December, 1892.

	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.
Gold.....	2,089	2	37	Silver	300	0	0
Antimony	120	0	0	Shale	100	0	0
Coal.....	15	0	0	Silver, lead, and copper	260	0	0
Coal and shale	6,581	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, and nickel.....	40	0	0
Copper.....	40	0	0	Silver, lead, and ironstone	260	0	0
Diamonds	38	0	0	Silver, lead, ironstone, and limestone	160	0	0
Gems	20	0	0	Silver, lead, copper, and ironstone	40	0	0
Iron.....	35	0	0	Tin	992	0	0
Infusorial earth.....	20	0	0	Tin, silver, and copper	40	0	0
Manganese.....	80	0	0	Wolfram	20	0	0
Platinum.....	480	0	0				
Pigments.....	200	0	0				
Silver and lead	230	0	0		12,160	2	37

The area held under application to lease, on the 31st December, 1892, shows a considerable decrease as compared with the area so held at the end of 1891. This is mainly due to the decrease in the number of applications to lease made during the past year.

The following table shows the area of Crown lands held under Lease, and the Minerals to be mined:—

Minerals.	Mining Act, 1874.			Mining Act Further Amendment Act, 1884.			Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1891.			Total.		
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
Alum and alumstone	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	0	0
Antimony	1,188	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,188	2	6
Bismuth	208	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	0	0
Chrome iron.....	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0
Cinnabar	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
Coal	2,193	1	7	35,454	3	4	2,324	0	0	39,972	0	11
Coal and shale	368	2	29	12,562	0	25	.....	.....	.....	12,930	3	14
Copper.....	714	0	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	714	0	32
Diamonds	489	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	1	16
Diamonds and tin	382	1	1	131	3	19	.....	.....	.....	514	0	20
Diamonds, tin, and silver	21	0	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0	3
Emeralds	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0	0
Gems	80	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	0	0
Ironstone	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0
Ironstone and copper	39	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	3	7
Ironstone and limestone.....	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	0	0
Limestone.....	321	0	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	0	12
Limestone and lead.....	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0	0
Manganese	140	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	3	0
Manganese and ironstone	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0
Marble	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0
Mineral pigments	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
Not specified	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	37	1	33	57	1	33
Ochre.....	280	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	0	0
Opal.....	858	0	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	858	0	16
Sharpening stone.....	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0
Silver.....	11,629	1	7	80	0	0	.....	.....	.....	11,709	1	7
Silver and antimony	57	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	3	0
Silver and asbestos	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	0	0
Silver and arsenic	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0
Silver and copper	170	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	0	0
Silver, copper, and platinum	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	0	0
Silver, ironstone, and limestone	118	3	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	3	39
Silver and lead.....	14,494	0	36	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	14,534	0	36
Silver, lead, and antimony.....	49	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	3	5
Silver, lead, and asbestos.....	165	3	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	3	35

Minerals.	Mining Act, 1874.			Mining Act Further Amendment Act, 1884.			Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1861.			Total.		
	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
Silver, lead, and bismuth	116	0	20							116	0	20
Silver, lead, cobalt, and nickel.....	40	0	0							40	0	0
Silver, lead, and copper.....	3,419	0	36							3,419	0	36
Silver, lead, copper, and asbestos	40	0	0							40	0	0
Silver, lead, copper, and ironstone	1,488	1	26							1,488	1	26
Silver, lead, copper, ironstone, and limestone.	40	0	0							40	0	0
Silver, lead, copper, ironstone, wolfram, and tin.	137	2	23							137	2	23
Silver, lead, copper, and limestone.....	40	0	0							40	0	0
Silver, lead, copper, and platinum.....	120	0	0							120	0	0
Silver, lead, copper, and spar	40	0	0							40	0	0
Silver, lead, and ironstone	3,160	1	18							3,160	1	18
Silver, lead, ironstone, and limestone.....	655	3	0							655	3	0
Silver, lead, ironstone, limestone, and Bismuth.	40	0	0							40	0	0
Silver, lead, ironstone, limestone, and calcite.	20	0	0							20	0	0
Silver, lead, ironstone, and marble.....	560	0	0							560	0	0
Silver, lead, ironstone, and platinum.....	40	0	0							40	0	0
Silver, lead, ironstone, tin, and wolfram..	119	0	10							119	0	10
Silver, lead, and limestone.....	3,021	0	26							3,021	0	26
Silver, lead, limestone, and marble.....	40	0	0							40	0	0
Silver, lead, marble, and slate.....	580	0	0							580	0	0
Silver, lead, and platinum	453	3	8							453	3	8
Silver, lead, platinum, and bismuth	80	0	0							80	0	0
Silver, lead, sandstone, and dolomite.....	42	1	4							42	1	4
Silver, lead, and spar.....	280	0	0							280	0	0
Silver, lead, and tin.....	938	2	24							938	2	24
Silver and limestone	188	3	13							188	3	13
Silver and manganese	115	0	0							115	0	0
Silver and mineral pigments.....	80	0	0							80	0	0
Silver and tin.....	164	0	0							164	0	0
Tin.....	5,186	2	35	396	0	28				5,582	3	23
Tin, bismuth, and grit.....	50	0	0							50	0	0
Tin and precious stones.....	160	0	0							160	0	0
Tripolite.....	8	0	0							8	0	0
Tungsten.....	40	0	0							40	0	0
Wolfram.....	80	0	0							80	0	0
Gold.....	9,872	3	27	699	3	18				10,572	3	5
	67,069	0	1	49,364	3	14	2,361	1	33	118,795	1	8

The decrease in the above table is due to the number of leases cancelled during the past year, either for non-observance of the conditions of the leases in regard to the employment of labour or for non-payment of the rents reserved. The number so cancelled is 1,690, comprising an area of 92,156 acres 3 roods 2½ perches; of these 632 were gold leases, covering an area of 4,502 acres 1 rood 85½ perches, and 1,058 were mineral leases, embracing an area of 87,654 acres 1 rood 7 perches.

The number of applications for permits or authorities under Sections 27 and 28 of the Mining Act to mine on or under reserves received during 1892 was 181, being a decrease of 72 compared with the number in 1891. The number dealt with in 1892 was 224, being a decrease of 219 compared with the number dealt with in 1891. The area of land comprised in the permits and authorities granted in 1892 is less by 19,676 acres 3 roods 10 perches than the area so granted in 1891.

Table showing area of reserved lands comprised in permits and authorities granted during 1892, and minerals to be mined thereunder:—

Coal	a.	r.	p.
Coal and shale	10,004	2	39
Shale	41,946	0	38
Silver and lead	1,280	0	0
Copper.....	11	1	31
Tin.....	105	1	32
Copper and cobalt.....	4	0	0
Ironstone.....	4	0	24
Gold and silver	4	0	10½
Gold.....	20	0	0
	190	2	26
	53,570	3	0½

Table showing area of reserved lands comprised in authorities (secs. 27 and 28) issued prior to 1892, and minerals to be mined:—

Coal	a.	r.	p.
Coal and shale	25,524	3	34½
Coal, iron, and shale.....	8,435	0	6
Shale	18	2	16
Limestone	8	2	32
Tin.....	10	0	0
Copper.....	152	1	32
Bismuth	125	3	22
Antimony	4	1	7
Gold.....	7	1	15
	87	3	2
	34,375	0	6½

Table

Table showing areas comprised in authorities (sec. 27 and 28) issued which were in force on 31st December, 1892 :—

	a.	r.	p.
Coal	26,003	1	37
Coal and shale	9,141	0	26
Coal, iron, and shale	18	2	16
Shale	8	2	32
Limestone	10	0	0
Tin	156	1	10
Copper	205	3	22
Bismuth	4	1	7
Copper and cobalt	4	0	28
Antimony	7	1	15
Gold	95	2	25
	<u>35,655</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>

The foregoing tables comprise all lands occupied for mining purposes other than Crown lands held in virtue of miners' rights and mineral licenses, and alienated lands. These exceptions comprise a considerable area, but the exact extent is not known.

The following information has reference to the search for minerals in alienated lands, and the removal of minerals from such lands :—

The number of permits to dig and search for gold in terms of the Crown Lands Act, 1884, applied for during 1892 was 194, being a decrease, as compared with such applications in 1891, of 70. The number dealt with in 1892 was 148, being a decrease, as compared with 1891, of 93. The number of such permits in force on 31st December, 1892, was 139. The number in force at the end of 1891 was 310.

The number of applications for permits, under the Mining Act, 1889, to dig and search for gold and other minerals in 1892, was 209, being less by 263 than in 1891. The number dealt with in 1892 was 206, being less by 263 than in 1891. The number of such permits in force on the 31st December last, 96. The number in force at the end of 1891 was 99.

The number of applications for permits, under Section 7 of the Land Act of 1884, to win and remove gold and minerals reserved in the Crown grants of freehold lands received during 1892 was 94, being less by 22 than in 1891. The number of such applications dealt with in 1892 was 56, being 31 less than in 1891. The number of such permits in force on the 31st December last was 185. The number in force at the end of 1891 was 182.

The royalty received during 1892 was, from alienated land, £2,340 10s. 2d., and from Crown lands £7,703 7s.

During the past year the returns of gold and mineral leases and permits, under sections 27 and 28, have been punctually published, so that the public may know what lands are not being worked.

PROSPECTING BOARD.

During the year 1892 the Prospecting Board visited, amongst others, the following places, viz. :—

Adelong	Condobolin	Hill End	Peel
Alectown	Coolac	Hillgrove	Rockley
Araluen	Cooma	Home Rule	Rylstone
Armidale	Cowra	Inverell	Sally's Flat
Ashford	Cudal	Kempsey	Sofala
Ballina	Dalmorton	Kerr's Creek	Stuart Town
Barmedman	Deep Creek	Kookabookra	Sunny Corner
Barraba	Deepwater	Lewis Ponds	Taralga
Bateman's Bay	Denison Town	Leadville	Temora
Bathurst	Drake	Limekilns	Tilba-Tilba
Batlow	Dungog	Lionsville	Tingha
Bega	Euabalong	Lucknow	Trunkay Creek
Bendomeer	Eden	Mandurama	Tuena
Bermagui	Emmaville	Marulan	Tumbarnmba
Bingara	Engowra	Mogo	Tumut
Blayney	Fernmount	Moonan Brook	Two-mile Flat
Bombala	Forbes	Moruya	Umaralla
Bowraville	Forest Reefs	Mount M'Donald	Upper Pyramul
Braidwood	Galley Swamp	Mullion Creek	Uralla
Bredbo	Girilambone	Nelligen	Walcha
Brimbramallia	Glanmire	Nerriga	Wattle Flat
Bundarra	Glen Elgin	Nimitybelle	Wellington
Byrock	Glen Innes	Nine Mile	Windellama
Canadian Lead	Gloucester	Nymagee	Windeyer
Canowindra	Grafton	Nyngan	Wiseman's Creek
Captain's Flat	Grenfell	Oberon	Woodstock
Cargo	Gulgong	Orange	Woolgoolga
Cassilis	Gundagai	Pambula	Young
Clear Creek	Guyra	Peak Hill	

During the year 1,370 applications for aid were received, which were disposed of as under :—

Aid granted in	653 cases, as against 312 cases in 1891.
Aid refused in	432 cases, as against 206 cases in 1891.
Applications abandoned	63 cases.
Applications not yet dealt with...	222 cases, as against 296 cases in 1891.

1,370

814

The results of the operations under this Vote were, on the whole, fairly satisfactory so far as regards work done on selected sites, but unfortunately in many cases the full benefit of the discovery has not been secured, owing to the prospectors and the holders of surrounding claims lacking the means or the enterprise to develop the deposits. No doubt the financial depression which prevailed during the greater part of the year rendered it very difficult to secure the requisite capital. As regards the parties who were aided to search for new fields, I regret to say their efforts were absolutely without success. The districts in which these parties searched were Braidwood, Nymagee, Nundle, Stewart's Brook, Bingera, Niangala, Carcoar, and Hillgrove.

It affords me much pleasure to recognise the zeal with which Mr. David M'Culloch has performed the duties of Secretary to the Board.

The following extracts are taken from reports on the work of parties aided from the Prospecting Vote for 1892:—

1. Walker and Middleton.—The Warden's clerk, Dalmorton, reports that no gold is visible, but some of the quartz will yield about 30 per cent. of mineral, which Mr. Walker states is very rich in gold. This reef is situate at Cherry Tree Creek, Dalmorton.
2. P. Fitzgibbon, Mount M'Donald.—The Warden's clerk at Mount M'Donald states that this prospector has struck a reef, which is about 10 inches wide, and is estimated to yield about 12 dwts. per ton.
3. James Headrick, Kangaroo Flat.—The Warden's clerk at Drake reports that the prospects of this and the adjacent claims are very encouraging, gold being visible to the naked eye in almost every piece of stone broken from the reef.
4. John Ellis, junr., Tucker's Gully, Drake.—The Warden's clerk, Drake, reports that this mine is being worked for silver, and assays made give a return of 40 oz. of silver and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold per ton.
5. C. H. Vickery, Roper's Gully, Drake.—The Warden's clerk, Drake, reports that this reef is about 19 inches wide, and gold can be seen in almost every piece of stone broken down.
6. Henry Bowers, Stoney Creek, Tingha.—The Warden's bailiff at Tingha reports that this shaft was bottomed at 128 feet, and 10 inches of wash obtained containing about 1 lb. tin to the dish, and considers that payable wash will soon be struck through driving.
7. G. G. Talbot, Buckley's Reef, Tallewang.—The Chief Inspector of Mines reports that the last crushing from this reef yielded 15 dwt. per ton, the average thickness of the vein being 9 inches.
8. Thomas Cotterill has struck a reef at Back Creek, Rockley, and assays made yielded 64 oz. 7 dwt. silver and 19 dwt. 11 gr. gold per ton.
9. Sowden and Hardwick, Gally Swamp, Carcoar, have struck a gold-bearing reef, showing very favourable indications. A subsequent report states that this reef has been proved payable.
10. Jacob Nail and party, Valentine Hill, Tambaroora, have cut a new reef 10 inches thick showing gold freely, and also two small veins carrying gold.
11. William Rowe and party, Forest Recfs, have been successful in striking gold, yielding at the rate of 2 oz. to the ton.
12. John Clymo and party, Laucashire Reef, near Hill End, at a depth of 60 feet, have struck a vein 2 feet 6 inches wide, estimated to yield 15 dwt. per ton, which is considered payable.
13. Oliver and party, aided to sink a shaft at the lower end of Adams' Lead, Gulgong, report having bottomed at 150 feet. The wash is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, without water, and yields 2 to 3 grains to the dish.
14. Charles Beagley, Mount Carrington, Drake.—A parcel of 8 tons, taken from this shaft, yielded 25 oz. 12 dwt. retorted gold. A second crushing of 2 tons yielded 145 oz. 9 dwt. gold.
15. New Hargraves Gold-mining Co., Hargraves, have struck gold in their straight shaft at 114 feet. The average thickness of vein is about 9 inches, and gold is regular throughout the stone. This reef is one of a series known to exist in the auriferous belt which can now be easily worked owing to the ground, through the powerful machinery used, being free from water. Splendid results are anticipated when the ground is properly opened, and taking the whole body of the stone now raised, it should yield (say) 30 to 50 oz. to the ton. Samples of pyrites from this find assayed 179 oz. to the ton. **NOTE.**—Further developments proved this to be a patch only, but prospecting is being vigorously proceeded with.
16. Mason and party, Snowball, Braidwood, were aided to open out a paddock, and, at a depth of 11 feet, obtained from two loads 6 oz. 11 dwt. gold. One nugget weights 1 oz. This find has caused some excitement in the district.
17. John Slattery, junior, and party, Sally's Flat, Hill End, have, at a depth of 50 feet, struck a reef about 7 inches wide, and likely to improve with depth, which yields 7 dwt. per ton, and is considered payable, the ground being easily worked.
18. Farthing and Oliver, Adams' Lead, Gulgong, have struck payable gold at a depth of 150 feet. This party received aid to continue their 110-foot shaft another 40 feet.
19. C. Staples and party were aided to sink on M'Guigan's Lead, Parkes, and are now raising payable stone, yielding about 1 oz. of gold per ton.
20. Coomber and Williams, Alectown.—A report from the Warden's clerk there states that the leader met with in their shaft is now about 9 inches wide, well defined, and gold can be seen in the stone with the naked eye. The party have every hope that this will prove a payable vein.
21. Cook and Barnett, Lady Jersey Reef, Tichborne, have struck a rich patch of gold at the 35 feet level, from which 92 oz. of gold were obtained from 25 lb. weight of specimens.
22. J. Unsworth and party, East of Star Lead, Gulgong, report that payable gold has been obtained in their claim. Operations have resulted in 2 grains to the dish, with a face of 2 feet of heavy quartz wash.
23. Charles Curnow, Chump Reef, Ironbarks.—A drive has been put in 32 feet south from shaft on a well-defined reef of over 2 feet of average thickness, and 8 feet at north of shaft, where the reef is 4 feet wide, and, as far as can be judged without a crushing, is believed to carry payable gold. This reef, from present appearances, should be permanent.
24. John Sweeney and party, Calula, report that a parcel of 2 tons, treated at Clyde Works, yielded 4 oz. 8 dwt. gold. This party are proceeding with the erection of extensive machinery.
25. M'Namara and Slattery, Alectown, discovered a reef which is from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, and appears payable. A crushing is now being got out.
26. Charles Walker, Florida Reef, Dalmorton.—The Warden's clerk reports that this reef is about 5 inches wide, and highly mineralised; carries very fair gold, and appears to improve as it gets deeper.
27. Jacob Scott and party, Valentine's Hill, Tambaroora.—This reef is about 6 inches thick, and, it is considered, will yield 1 oz. per ton.

28. P. Keane and party, Allectown.—The Warden's clerk reports that the reef, struck by this party, is over 11 feet wide, and is estimated to yield 1 oz. per ton.
29. William Lonorgan, Hargraves, reports that 5 tons quartz crushed from the reef he was aided to prospect, yielded 21 oz. 18 dwt. gold.
30. Watt Hetherington and party, while prospecting on wages at Hillgrove, struck a good-looking reef, which is likely to prove payable. A bulk test is to be made of the stone.
31. Homeward Bound Gold-mining Co., Gally Swamp, have struck two rich shoots of gold, which will give a great impetus to mining in that locality.
32. Thos. Lee and party, near London Lead, Parkes, struck wash-dirt 6 feet thick, six loads of which yielded 2 oz. 6 dwt. gold.
33. Fred. Copper, 2-mile Flat, Gulgong.—A sample of stone from this shaft yielded, on assay, at the rate of 20 oz. 17 dwt. 23 gr. gold and 3 oz. 11 dwt. 19 gr. of silver per ton, and a second sample yielded 19 dwt. 11 gr. of gold and 5 dwt. 10 gr. silver per ton.
34. Henry Butcher, Allectown.—This reef is 16 inches wide and contains visible gold, estimated to yield 15 dwt. to the ton. This stone is, however, highly mineralised.
35. Archie Richard, Bathurst.—The stone taken out from this reef is estimated to go about 8 dwt. per ton, and is improving.

During the year seven parcels of ore have been treated in Sydney under the supervision of the officers of the Geological Branch. In some cases the Board considered it advisable to test the true value of a reef or deposit before recommending that aid be granted to open it out. It is the practice, therefore, to defray the cost of railway carriage and treatment from the vote when the returns from the treatment would not cover such cost. The ore came from Borah Creek, Inverell, Newbridge, near Oberon, Condobolin, Gundagai, Kempsey, and Scrubby Rush.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

On the 22nd February the Government Geologist proceeded to Broken Hill with the object of inspecting the work being performed there by Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet, and instructing him as to the area to be examined, &c. While in Broken Hill he inspected and reported upon several mines for which aid had been applied for under the Prospecting Vote. He also inspected the underground workings of the principal mines at Broken Hill, and the information gained there led him to the conclusion that the Broken Hill lode, in its mode of occurrence, is analogous to the peculiar saddle reefs of the Bendigo district of Victoria. On his return to Sydney he made a special report (which is appended) on this subject.

During parts of the months of April and May he inspected and reported upon a number of applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote for mines in the neighbourhood of Woodstock, Murrumburrah, Junee, and Grong Grong.

From the 26th May to the 1st June he was engaged (in conjunction with Mr. Boulbee) in choosing a site for a bore in the neighbourhood of Nyngan, for the purpose of obtaining a water supply for stock.

During the months of May and June he traced the course of several dolerite dykes in the hills surrounding Sydney harbour, and made a careful geological examination of Cremorne Point with the object of choosing a site for a second diamond-drill bore to test for coal there. On the 26th June he furnished a report (a copy of which is appended) and indicated a site which has since been adopted.

On the 27th June he proceeded to Newbridge and investigated a number of applications there and at King's Plains for aid from the Prospecting Vote. On his return to Sydney he furnished a report on the recently discovered reefs at Sugar-loaf, near Newbridge.

On the 21st July he proceeded to Springwood and examined a supposed gold reef near the banks of the Nepean River. It proved to be merely a bed of ferruginous grit in the Hawkesbury sandstones, and contained neither gold nor silver.

In September he visited Hillgrove and made a geological examination of an area of ground which had been resumed by the Government, from Mr. R. Hargrave, for a reservoir for supplying the town of Hillgrove with water. He also investigated a number of applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote for mines in the neighbourhood of Hillgrove.

On the 11th October he again proceeded to Armidale and gave evidence before the Court as to the mineral value of Mr. Hargraves' land. He also inspected some alluvial workings in the neighbourhood of Uralla, and reported as to the inadvisability of resuming the conditional purchase on which the lead is situated.

During the month of November he inspected the various coke ovens at Wallsend, Rix's Creek, Lithgow, and Bulli, and furnished a report (which is appended) on the relative composition and crushing strength of the cokes manufactured in the Colony, and those imported from Germany and Great Britain for use at Broken Hill.

During the year a large number of papers have been reported upon in reference to proposed alienations of land within gold-fields.

During

During the first two or three months of the year the Senior Geological Surveyor, Mr. Wm. Anderson, was engaged chiefly in investigating applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote. On the 21st March he left Sydney for Braidwood, and commenced a geological survey of the valley of the Shoalhaven River. It is hoped that this survey will be of practical use in view of the amount of attention which is being devoted to the auriferous drifts of the Shoalhaven valley.

Mr. Anderson has already finished a map of a small area in the vicinity of Major's Creek, and it is hoped that the map, which is now in the Government Printer's hands, will be issued with this year's report.

Mr. Geological Surveyor G. A. Stonier, F.G.S., has during the year travelled over a considerable portion of the Colony, a great part of his time having been taken up in reporting upon proposed revocations of reserves, alienation of portions of land within gold-fields, and in investigating and reporting upon applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote. He also furnished a long report upon the geology of the Swamp Oak and Niangala gold-field.

Mr. Geological Surveyor J. B. Jaquet, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., has during the past year, completed his geological survey of Broken Hill, and is now engaged upon the map and report, which it is believed will be of general interest. He has also investigated several applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote, and has examined the country in the Purnamoota, Thackeringa, Pinnacles, Appolyon Valley, Umberumberka, Euriowie, Tarrawingee, Nuntherungie, Wankeroo, and White Cliffs districts, and has furnished reports upon the Nuntherungie silver-field, the platinum deposits near Broken Hill, and the opal fields at White Cliffs, near Wilcannia.

Parliament having provided on the estimates for 1892 a salary for an extra Geological Surveyor, Mr. J. E. Carne, F.G.S. (who has for many years filled the office of Curator of the Geological Museum) was, on the 1st September, promoted to the new position. Mr. Carne's time since his promotion has been mainly taken up by work in connection with the Chicago Exhibition whither he proceeded in charge of the exhibits of this Department.

The position of Curator of the Museum and Mineralogist, vacated by Mr. Carne, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. G. W. Card, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., who had previously occupied the position of Assistant Demonstrator in Geology at the Royal College of Science, London. Mr. Card was highly recommended by Professor Judd, and has special qualifications as a mineralogist and petrologist. It is believed that he will afford valuable assistance in the study and classification of the igneous rocks of New South Wales.

The laboratory attached to the Department continues to be largely used by the public. During the past year 3,570 numbered samples were dealt with by the Analyst and Assayer, Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.I.C., F.C.S., and his assistants, and of these 207 samples were analysed and the remainder assayed. There were in addition to these 330 check assays made.

Professor David, B.A., F.G.S., has been good enough to furnish a report on the kerosene shale or torbanite at Doughboy Hollow, near Murrurundi. The report was written from data collected by Professor David when he occupied the position of Senior Geological Surveyor in this Department. A copy of the report is appended.

The Palæontologist, Mr. Robt. Etheridge, jun., F.G.S., has done a large amount of useful work in determinative and descriptive Palæontology during the year, and another valuable memoir from his pen has been published, the subject of it being the Carboniferous and Permo-Carboniferous Invertebrata of N.S.W., part 2. Mr. Etheridge has also contributed largely to the subject matter of the three numbers of the "Records of the Geological Survey," which have been published during the year. He has also continued to perform very creditably the duties of librarian, and in addition to his ordinary duties, made, in conjunction with Mr. John Mitchell, an examination of the Goodravale Caves.

Mr. W. S. Leigh, Superintendent of Caves, has done good work in improving and supervising the caves under his charge at Jenolan, Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, Wellington, Abercrombie, and Rosebrook, and has made several reports (which are appended) upon newly-discovered caverns.

It affords me great pleasure to state that all the officers of this branch, including the juniors, have displayed great interest in their work, which has been performed carefully and well.

It is interesting to note that a new mineral, having a definite crystalline form, and consisting of iodide of copper, has been discovered by Mr. C. W. Marsh at Broken Hill. Mr. Marsh discovered the mineral in the Alldridge collection, and it is supposed to have come from one of the upper levels of the Broken Hill Proprietary Silver Mine. The mineral has recently been described in a paper, by Mr. C. W. Marsh, read before the Royal Society by Professor Liversidge, who has given it the name "Marshite," in honor of the discoverer. I understand that several specimens of the mineral have since been found in the Proprietary Mine, and Mr. Marsh has been good enough to send one for the Geological Museum.

MINING SURVEYS, &c.

The number of mining surveys made during last year was 671: of these 376 were for gold leases, 147 for mineral leases, 118 for mining tenements, and 30 for mining permits. Seventeen surveyors were employed, of whom 9 were salaried, and 8 non-salaried, but 4 of the former were employed only during the early part of the year, and another was engaged from April to the end of the year on important colliery surveys in the Newcastle district, and has made very careful and elaborate surveys of the Hetton, the Stockton, and the Wickham and Bullock Island Collieries. Of the above mentioned surveys, 631 were made by the salaried surveyors. The number of lease applications awaiting survey on the 31st December was 85, of which 58 were for gold and 27 for other minerals. These applications are scattered over a very large area, and being in most cases for isolated portions, very far apart, a large amount of travelling will necessarily be involved in dealing with them, especially as the staff of salaried surveyors is now reduced to five.

Charting Branch.

As an improved system of keeping the entry-books has been in force during the year, and as new forms of draftsmen's monthly returns were adopted, it is now possible for me to submit returns that will balance exactly.

The average number of lease cases dealt with by each charting draftsman, per month, was 25½. This I consider to be a very fair average indeed, as the charting work was intermittent, and the draftsmen had, consequently, to take up other kinds of work. I have no doubt that during a busy time the above average will be greatly exceeded.

In addition to the charting of lease work, mining tenement surveys to the number of 1,633 were examined and charted, but they were not included in the above average. This work had never been dealt with before, but it has now been thoroughly completed, and will prove to be of great benefit.

The Examiner of Charting reports that the charting work has been performed in a most satisfactory manner, and that the draftsmen engaged on that work have reached a state of great efficiency.

In the compiling section of the Charting Branch, 29 compilations were put into office use during the year, and they embraced 47 parishes or parts of parishes. Thirty-three compilations were examined, 27 published, and 11 were in hand at the close of the year, in various stages of progress. The work has been well performed indeed, with the exception of some done by contract draftsman March, who has left the Department.

The work of charting up mining maps for wardens, mining surveyors, and others, was heavy; as many as 543 maps were completed and issued.

The 28-clause work is now in a most satisfactory state, and there will be no difficulty, in future, owing to the present system of dealing with it, in keeping up to current work.

The applications to dig, and search, and remove minerals and gold from alienated lands, dealt with, numbered 422. The work of dealing with these necessitated a great deal of inquiry and reference to the Lands, Registrar-General's, and other Departments, and this has been performed in a most satisfactory manner by Mr. E. P. Mayes, who is singularly well qualified for this duty. Mr. Mayes also dealt with a great deal of miscellaneous work, and assisted with various matters which required reference to other Departments.

The work of properly noting plans with cancellations, refusals, &c., is found to be of great convenience, not only to the Charting but to the Clerical Branch as well. The back noting necessitated a great deal of labor, for upwards of 5,000 plans were noted during the past year.

The notifications and cancellations of reserves, gold-fields, &c., and alterations in, and preparations of descriptions of mining divisions, wardens' courts, and miscellaneous work of this nature, has been well and carefully performed by Mr. Lee, sometimes assisted by probationer Landers. Four hundred and sixty-three papers in connection with the above work were disposed of last year, and this necessitated a great deal of work.

The re-arranging of the catalogue books was taken in hand by Mr. Jaques. This was greatly needed, and I am glad to say it has been completed most satisfactorily.

A considerable amount of plan-mounting and other allied work was done by the plan-mounter, Mr. Bowles. Three thousand one hundred and forty-nine plans, maps, &c., and 170 sheets of drawing-paper were mounted, and 1,994 parcels of maps and plans were put up for post, as well as various packages, &c., for different Branches of the Department.

In March the contract draftsman took over the work of plan-drawing for the surveyors, and the work has been satisfactorily performed and speedily.

I may add that the Branch is now in a most efficient state and quite prepared to meet any rush or great influx of work.

COMPILATION OF MINING MAPS.—Report for the year 1892.

The year's work has resulted in a considerable addition to the number of mining maps—a total of twenty-nine (29) compilations, embracing forty-seven (47) parishes or parts of parishes, having been put into office use as against sixteen (16) compilations, embracing twenty-five parishes or parts of parishes, for the previous year. Thirty-three compilations were examined and completed, twenty-seven published, and eleven remained on hand in various stages of progress.

Seventy-six proofs of parish and town maps were received from the Lands Department, seventy-seven were revised for mining work and returned, and copies of thirty-seven of these maps (as against twenty-six for the previous year) were adopted as mining maps and put into office use, making a total of sixty-six new maps for the year, as against forty-two for the previous year. As the past year was the first during which a complete record of the different stages of the work was kept, a comparison with previous years, on other items than those given, cannot be made.

In the latter end of 1891 instructions were issued to all mining surveyors in reference to the numbering of mining surveys, with the object of reducing the size of the cumbersome references hitherto necessary. This action has already resulted in a considerable reduction of size, and consequently cost, in preparing the same. Surveyors are now instructed as to what numbers are available in any parish in which surveys have to be made, the lowest available numbers being given. In localities not yet embraced in mining maps, considerable trouble is experienced in ascertaining what these numbers are, owing to the want of gold and mineral references on some of the maps in the Lands Department; but this trouble will gradually decrease, as proofs for new editions of all maps showing mining measurements are now forwarded to this Department for revision before being published.

A uniform system of lettering is now adopted for all maps prepared in the Charting Branch, and a considerable advance has been made in their legible reproduction at the Government Printing Office, but there is still room for improvement in the matter of obtaining a reduced map accurate to scale.

During the year copies of mining maps, periodically charted up to date, have been supplied as under:—To wardens, 379; to district surveyors, 70; to mining surveyors, 43; to others, 51; total, 543.

LIST of new Maps published during 1892.

Parish, or part of.	County.	Parish, or part of.	County.
Noorooma	Dampier.	Castleton	Roxburgh.
Mayo (3rd edition)	Hardinge.	Walters, Muckerwa, Burrandong.....	Wellington.
Mundi Mundi	Yancowinna.	Single	Hardinge.
Aston (2nd edition)	Hardinge.	Cope's Creek (3rd edition)	do
Ironbarks, Boduldura, Burrangong, and Muckerwa	Wellington.	Herbert (3rd edition).....	Gough.
Darby (3rd edition)	Hardinge.	Sofala, Wiagdon	Roxburgh.
Torrowangee	Farnell.	Bolaira	Yancowinna.
Para	Yancowinna.	Galbraith, Torrens	Bathurst.
Yancowinna	do	Pieton	Yancowinna.
Yancowinna North, Fairy Hill.....	do	Tent Hill.....	Gough.
Swinton (3rd edition).....	Hardinge.	Boorook, Callany, Gilgurry	Buller.
Jerricknorra	St. Vincent.	Mandamah	Bland.
Brundah	Monteagle.	Coolamin, Parkes, Triambil, Ulmarra, Curragurra	Wellington.
Cathcart	Yancowinna.		

Complete list of Mining Maps in use to date:—

No.	Field.	Parish or part of.	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
23	D	Awaba†	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay.....	Adelong and other Gold-fields.
...	...	Adelong	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	
11	D	Albury†	Goulburn	do	Black Range (partly).
1	B	Albert	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
7	C	Alma	do	do	do
40	D	„ (town)†	do	do	do
7	B	Alberta	Farnell	do	do
20	A	Arvid	Gough	New England.....	Emmaville.
30	A	Anandale	Clive	do	do (partly).
10	D	Antimony	Buller	do	Boorook and Lunatic.
16	B	Aston	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla.....	Tingha.
57	A	Anderson†	Gough	do	do
32	O	Ainsley	Parry	do	Swamp Oak and Niangala
53	A	Airly†	Roxburgh	Mudgee	
32	D	Brundah	Monteagle	Lachlan	Tyngong Creek.
45	B	Boranel†	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
30	D	Boduldura	Wellington	Tambaraora and Turon.....	Macquarie River and others.
30	D	Burrandong	do	do	do
34	D	do	do	do	do
44	B	Blackheath†	Cook	Bathurst.....	
51	B	Barney Downs†	Clive	New England.....	Boorook and Lunatic.
...	...	Bundar	Gough	New England	
6	C	Bookookoorara.....	Buller	do	Boorook and Lunatic (partly).
20	D	do	do	do	do do
13	A	Bates.....	Clive	do	Emmaville.

Copies of maps marked † for sale at the Lands Department.

No.	Folio.	Parish or part of.	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
21	A	Blain	Clive	New England	Emmaville.
21	A	Nowman	do	do	do
14	A	Binghi	do	do	do
41	D	Boorook	Buller	do	Boorook and Lunatic.
3	A	Boonoo Boonoo	do	do	do
12	C	Bomangaldy	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
6	B	Bray	do	do	do
22	A	Bolaira	do	do	do
...	...	Bligh	Farnell	do	do
13	B	Badjerrigarn	do	do	do
7	A	Byjerkerno	do	do	do
...	...	Binders	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Barrington and Gloucester.
54	A	Brampton†	Northumberland	do	do
7	D	Bangheet	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara (partly).
7	D	Bingara	do	do	Bingara.
47	B	do	do	do	do
24	D	Boyd†	Gough	do	do
26	A	Bloxsmet†	do	do	do
14	C	Baldnob†	do	do	do
3	C	Bolton	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon (partly).
8	C	Baring	do	do	Oberon.
9	D	Bullongong	Murray	Tumut and Adelong	Molongo (partly).
9	D	Ballallaba	do	do	do do
2	C	Bundawarrak	Bland	Lachlan	Temora do
16	D	do †	do	do	do
26	D	Booloombay†	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
29	D	Bongadah	Mootwingee	Albert	Albert.
43	A	Coorumbung†	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	do
29	D	Caloola	Mootwingee	Albert	Albert.
26	D	Churchill	Drake	New England	Solferino.
39	A	Cessnock†	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	do
59	A	Collett†	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Canowindra.
...	...	Calafat	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong Creek.
...	...	Clive	Gough	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
9	B	Clare	Hardinge	do	do
18	B	Cope's Creek	do	do	do (partly).
24	A	Corontro	Clarke	do	Kookarabooka.
5	D	Cooney	Sandon	do	Gyra River.
38	B	do †	do	do	do
6	C	Corry	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
6	C	Cullendore	do	do	do
21	A	Cranbrook	Clive	do	Emmaville.
41	D	Callany	Buller	do	Boorook and Lunatic.
49	A	Colongout	do	do	do
...	...	Craven	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Barrington and Gloucester.
4	B	Corona	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
10	A	Castleton	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Turon River and Kirkconnell.
10	C	Coolamigal	do	do	Turon River.
25	A	Clinton	Bathurst	Bathurst	Ophir.
48	A	Cox†	Cook	do	do
1	A	Carroll	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Wellington.
1	A	Cummings	do	do	do
40	C	Curragurra	do	do	Macquarie River, &c.
9	C	Coally	Evelyn	Albert	Albert (partly).
37	A	Cullen Bullen	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Turon River.
4	D	Currajong	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Billabong.
32	A	Cargo	do	do	Cargo.
59	B	do †	do	do	do and Canowindra.
26	B	Cobar	Robinson	Cobar	Bogan.
40	C	Coolamin	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, Stony Creek, and Ironbarks.
24	C	Canowindra†	Bathurst	Bathurst	Canowindra.
33	D	Cathcart	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
27	C	Curreekit†	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
20	D	Cataract	Buller	New England	do
20	D	Clarence	do	do	Tooloom Creek.
18	D	Chalmers	Durham	Peel and Uralla	Upper Hunter.
22	D	Currambene†	St. Vincent	Southern	Cooloomgatta (partly).
39	B	Coonbaralba	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
40	B	Dering	do	do	do
53	B	Derra Derra†	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara (partly).
25	B	Darby	Hardinge	do	Tingha.
5	A	Dungowan	Parry	do	Peel River.
3	D	Dinoga	Murchison	do	Bingara.
48	B	do	do	do	do
7	D	Derra Derra	do	do	do (partly).
...	...	Dumaresq	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
34	B	Dunleary	Bathurst	Bathurst	Milburn Creek.
35	B	Dangera	St. Vincent	Southern	Yalwal.
33	A	Dhoon	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
...	...	Elleslie	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Mount Adra (partly).
...	...	Euadera	do	do	Adelong Creek.
2	B	Edgar	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
29	A	Enmore	do	do	do
27	D	do	Sandon	Peel and Uralla	Gyra River Extension.
8	A	Eskdale	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Clear Creek and Kirkconnell (partly).
35	B	Ettrera	St. Vincent	Southern	Yalwal.
18	C	Eumurf†	Darling	Peel and Uralla	Ironbarks and Tea-tree.

No.	Folio.	Parish or part of.	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
...	...	Frazer	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
...	...	Flagstone	do	do	do
...	...	Falnash	Roxburgh	Falhurst	Turon River.
1	C	Fowler's Gap	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
36	C	Fairy Hill	Yancowinna	do	do
40	C	Forbes	Wellington	Bathurst	Wellington and Macquarie River, &c., and Ophir.
...	...	Gulgong	Phillip	Mudgee	Gulgong.
...	...	Gudara	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong (partly).
8	D	Guntawang	Phillip	Mudgee	Gulgong.
1	C	Giles	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
3	D	Gouron	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara.
15	A	Gillindich	Georgiana	Bathurst	Junction Point, Tucna Creek, and Markdale.
28	O	Gooloongolok	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
28	D	Gairdner's Creek	Mootwingee	Albert	Albert.
57	B	Gordon	Gough	Peel and Uralla	King's Plains and Newbridge.
55	B	Galbraith	Bathurst	Bathurst	Beerook and Lumatic.
41	D	Gilgurry	Buller	New England	Emmaville.
27	B	Highland Home	Gough	do	do (partly).
...	...	Hamilton	do	do	do
...	...	Haystack	do	do	do
23	B	Herbert	do	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
6	B	Hanning	Inglis	do	Kookarabooka.
6	A	Hall	Clarke	do	Ironbark and Tea-tree.
8	B	do	Darling	do	Bingara.
3	D	do	Murchison	do	do
3A	D	do †	do	do	Wellington (partly).
12	A	Hargraves	Wellington	Mudgee	Wellington (partly).
20	C	Heatcote †	Cumberland	Southern	
44	A	Hartley †	Cook	Bathurst	
29	A	Hughes	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
30	D	Ironbarks	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, &c.
3	C	Jocelyn	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon.
16	C	Jamieson †	Cook	do	
45	A	Joadgat	Camden	Southern	
31	D	Jernicknorra	St. Vincent	do	Shoalhaven and Shoalhaven River.
17	D	Kahibar †	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
41	A	Kembla †	Camden	Southern (extension)	
5	C	Lewis	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
...	...	Lands End	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
3	C	Langdale	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon (partly).
2	D	Lennox	Bathurst	do	Ophir (partly).
2	D	Lewis	Wellington	Wellington	do do
32	C	Loftus	Parry	Peel and Uralla	Swamp Oak and Niangala.
88	C	Lidsdale †	Cook	Bathurst	
58	A	Mandamah	Bland	Lachlan	Barmedman.
49	B	Molroy †	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara.
11	C	Mingelo	Narromine	Mudgee	Tomingley.
...	...	Muir	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
6	C	Maryland	Buller	do	
6	C	Marsh	do	do	
17	A	Mayo	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
...	...	Mitchell	Gough	do	
12	D	do	Clarke	do	Kookarabooka and Orara.
3	D	Macintyre	Murchison	do	Bingara.
5	D	Metz	Sandon	do	Gyra River.
21	D	do	do	do	do
15	B	Mount Gipps	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
16	A	Moorkaie	do	do	do
9	C	Milring	Evelyn	do	do
36	B	Moquilamba	Robinson	Cobar	Bogan.
80	B	Mulgannia	Georgiana	Bathurst	Mulgannia.
30	D	Muckerwa	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, &c.
34	D	do	do	do do	do do and Wellington.
14	D	Mungaburina	Goulburn	Tumut and Adelong	Black Range (partly).
15	D	Megalong	Cook	Bathurst	
18	D	Moonam	Durham	Peel and Uralla	Upper Hunter.
38	A	Martin †	Ashburham	Lachlan	Billabong.
27	D	Merrigalah	Sandon	Peel and Uralla	Gyra River (extension).
35	C	Mundi Mundi	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
46	B	Marangaroo †	Cook	Bathurst	
54	B	Mandolong †	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
12	B	Naradin	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
37	B	Nadbuck	do	do	do
9	A	Nerrimunga	Argyle	Southern	Nerrimunga and Shoalhaven.
24	B	Nullama	Gresham	Clarence and Richmond	Boyd or Little River (partly).
4	A	Nundle	Parry	Peel and Uralla	Peel River (partly).
30	C	Narrangarril †	Argyle	Southern	Argyle, Camden, and King.
83	O	Nooroomat	Dampier	do	Dromedary.
34	O	do (partly)	do	do	do
36	D	Newry †	Darling	Peel and Uralla	Ironbark and Tea-tree.
9	C	Orr	Evelyn	Albert	Albert.
84	A	Ophara	Yancowinna	do	do
18	A	Oberon	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon.
18	D	Oldeastle	Durham	Peel and Uralla	Upper Hunter.
42	A	Olney †	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
...	...	Paradise North	Gough	New England	Emmaville.

No.	Folio.	Parish or part of.	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
21	A	Purvis	Clive	New England.....	Emmaville.
3	B	Purnamoota	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
19	A	Picton	do	do	do
19	D	Parkes†	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Billabong.
18	D	Prospero	Durham	Peel and Uralla.....	Upper Hunter.
46	A	Para	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
6	C	Ruby	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic (partly).
13	A	Rockvale	Clive	do	Emmaville.
13	A	Rock Glen	do	do	do
4	C	Robe	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
23	C	Romney	Clive	New England	Deepwater.
20	D	Reid	Buller	do	Boorook and Lunatic.
31	C	Rusden†	Gough	Peel and Uralla.....	
50	A	Sebastopol†	Clarendon	Tumut and Adelong	Sebastopol, Jewnee, and Eurongilly.
35	A	Somers	Bathurst	Bathurst	Gully Swamp and Black Hills (partly).
11	B	Stephen	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
14	B	Soudan	do	do	do
32	B	Sebastopol	do	do	do
31	A	Sentinel	do	do	do
28	B	Swinton	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla.....	Tingha.
...	...	Severn	Gough	do	
...	...	Scott	do	do	
52	A	Stonehenge†	do	do	
6	A	Sara	Gresham	do	Kookarabooka.
12	D	Seeley	Clarke	do	do
12	D	Sara	Gresham	do	do
21	C	Strathbogie North	Gough	New England.....	Emmaville (partly)
20	B	Strachan	do	do	do (partly).
14	A	Silent Grove	Clive	do	do
19	B	Strathbogie	Gough	New England and Peel and Uralla.	do
...	...	Scone.....	do	do do	do (partly).
15	C	Stowell†	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay.....	
19	C	Southend†	Cumberland	Southern.....	
20	D	Strathspey	Buller	New England.....	Boorook and Lunatic.
41	B	South Gundagai†	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong Creek and Gundagai Extn.
42	B	Stockrington†	Northumberland.....	Hunter and Macleay	
52	B	Sutton†	Gloucester	do	
35	D	Single	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
38	D	Stockton†	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	
39	D	Sofala	Roxburgh	Tambaroora and Turon.....	Turon.
...	...	Topi Topi†	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay.....	Gloucester.
40	C	Triambil.....	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, &c., and Wellington and Ophir.
55	B	Torrens	Bathurst	Bathurst	King's Plains.
22	B	Tent Hill	Gough	New England.....	Emmaville (partly).
21	B	Tienga	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla.....	
27	A	Tara	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
2	A	Tuena	Georgiana	Bathurst	Abercrombie.
1	A	Tambaroora	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon.....	Wellington.
36	A	Toogong	Ashburnham.....	Lachlan	Cargo and Canowindra.
22	C	Tumberumba	Selwyn	Tumut and Adelong	Tumberumba, Ouraince, and Burra Creek.
25	O	Tolerareet.....	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay.....	Gloucester (partly).
55	A	Teralbat	Northumberland.....	do	
40	A	Trigalong†	Bland	Lachlan	Temora.
37	C	Torrowangee.....	Farnell	Albert.....	Albert.
39	C	Timbarra†	Clive	New England.....	Boorook and Lunatic and Timbarra.
47	A	Tomareet	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay.....	
50	B	Tenandra†	Lincoln	Mudgee	Mitchell's Creek.
6	C	Undercliff.....	Buller	New England.....	
13	C	Umberumberka	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
40	C	Umarrah	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Wellington and Macquarie River, &c., and Ophir.
28	A	Wellington Vale	Gough	New England.....	Emmaville (partly).
6	C	Wylie	Buller	do	
1	D	West Fairfield	Drake	do	Timbarra.
...	...	Wellington North	Gough	do	Emmaville.
6	A	Worra	Gresham	Peel and Uralla.....	
17	B	Wood's Reef	Darling	do	Ironbarks and Tea-tree.
...	...	Wondalga	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong.
11	A	Wyaldra	Phillip	Mudgee	Gulgong.
31	B	Worcester†	Bathurst	Bathurst	Ophir.
33	B	Waukeroo.....	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
87	P.1	Warratta	Evelyn	do	do
29	C	Woraro	Yungnulgra	do	do
29	C	Wortago	do	do	do
25	D	Willyama (Village of)†	Yancowinna	do	do
43	B	Wangat†	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay.....	Gloucester.
34	D	Walters	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon.....	Wellington and Macquarie River, &c.
37	D	Wallundry	Bland	Lachlan	Gundibindyal.
51	A	Warre Warrat†	Clarendon	Tumut and Adelong	Sebastopol, Jewnee, and Eurongilly.
56	B	Wallah Wallah†	Forbes	Lachlan	Lachlan.
10	B	Yancowinna	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
36	C	Do North.....	do	do	do
6	D	Young	Montcagle	Lachlan	Burrangong.
17	C	Yowak†	Auckland	Southern.....	Panbula.
13	D	Do (part of)	do	do	do

INSPECTION OF MINES OTHER THAN COAL AND SHALE MINES.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Mines (Mr. Slec, F.G.S.), states that 18 fatal and 28 non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with metallic mining during 1892, being a decrease of two fatal accidents and 4 non-fatal accidents as compared with 1891. Unfortunately, the percentage of fatal accidents is slightly higher this year than during 1891, being 1·04, as compared with ·93, and the non-fatal accidents 1·62, as against 1·49 during the same period. During the year there was 1 fatal accident for every 963 miners employed, as against 1 in every 1,071 miners employed during 1891. Of the 18 fatal accidents during the year, 2 were from falling down shafts, 2 from fall of timber, 7 from fall of earth, 5 from explosion of shots, 1 from flooding of mine, and 1 due to an accident to the boiler. Of the non-fatal accidents, 2 were from falling down shaft, 1 from bucket falling down shaft, 5 from fall of earth, 13 from explosion of shot, 2 from injury by railway trucks, and 5 miscellaneous.

The following localities were inspected during the year :—

By the Chief Inspector.

Orange, Blayney, Carcoar, Cowra, Bathurst, Wattle Flat, Sofala, Hill End, Hargraves, Windeyer, Mudgee, Gulgong, Denison Town, Leadville, Rylstone, Cudgegong, Woodstock, Canowindra, Cargo, Alicktown, Peak Hill, Tomingley, Cobar, Billygoe, Nymagee, Parkes, Forbes, Grenfell, Gundagai, Adelong, Tarcutta, Tumberumba, Snowy River, Coolac, and Muttama Districts.

By Inspector Milne.

North—Armidale, Hillgrove, Rockvale, Uralla, Glen Innes, Glen Elgin, Inverell, Stewart's Brook, Moonan Brook, and Copeland. South—Marulan, Towrang, Taralga, Mount Werong, Goulburn, Bungonia, Windellama, Curragh Creek, Boro, Braidwood, Nelligen, Brimbramalla, Yalwal, Mogo, Moruya, Nerigundah, Wagonga, Mount Dromedary, Bega, Bermagui, Coolagalite, Pambula, Wyndham, Cooma, Queanbeyan, Captain's Flat, and Bungendore. West—Rylstone, Ilford, Mudgee, Gulgong, Denison Town, Windeyer, Hargraves, Hill End, Sofala, Quartz Ridge, Wattle Flat, Sunny Corner, Bathurst, Newbridge, Caloola, Cowra, Cargo, Canowindra, Orange, Ophir, Stuart Town, Peak Hill, Myall, Parkes, and Molong.

By Inspector Hebbard.

Mr. Hebbard is stationed at Broken Hill, and, in addition to making frequent inspection of the mines in the Broken Hill District, has also visited the localities of Purnamoota, Apollyon Valley, Thackaringa, Umberumberka, Nuntheringie, Numba, Mount Browne, and Tibooburra.

DIAMOND DRILLS.

Though the demand for diamond drills was not nearly so great in 1892 as in previous years, the work was, as usual, successfully conducted under the supervision of Mr. W. H. J. Slec, F.G.S.

The aggregate depth bored in 1892 was 4,139 ft. 1 in., being 3,658 ft. 8 in. less than in 1891. Average cost per foot in 1892 was 16s. 0½d, as compared with 14s. 11¼d. per foot in 1891. Cost of diamonds used in 1892 was 2s. 2d. per foot bored, as compared with 1s. 9¾d. in 1891. But for the increase in the cost of diamonds, and the large diameter (5½ inches) of the Cremorne Bore, the cost would have been less than in 1891. The earnings of the diamond drills during the year amounted to £3,486 7s. 11d. The amount paid into the Treasury during the year was £4,359 12s. 5d., the surplus over the earnings being part of the earnings of 1891, which was received too late to include in the Report for 1891. The result of the year is a debit balance of £26 6s. 4d. This has been caused by having to purchase during the year a new stock of diamonds and boring rods. The aim being to work these drills in such a manner that the persons who employ them shall have their work done at cost price, it is the duty of the Superintendent to estimate the cost of each bore at such a rate as will just cover the cost. In this he is invariably successful; but usually there is a slight balance in favour of the Department.

METALLURGIST.

In June, 1886, it was decided that efforts be made to secure the services of a thoroughly competent metallurgist to take charge of metallurgical works to be established in or near Sydney on a site as convenient as possible for the carriage of ores by rail or water. It was also decided that the selection of the site be left to the metallurgist, who should advise upon the necessary building and appliances. Advertisements were published, and inquiries instituted in Europe and America, the result being a
number

number of applications, and eventually it became necessary to make a selection. With this object, a Board was appointed, consisting of Mr. Cosmo Newbery, C.M.G., of Melbourne; Professors Liversidge and David, of the Sydney University; Dr. Liebius, of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint; Mr. Pittman, the Government Geologist; and myself. The Board advised the appointment of Mr. James Taylor as the most suitable of the applicants. The Board also advised that on account of the costliness of erecting smelting works and carrying on smelting operations for the purpose of satisfactorily testing bulk samples of ores, the Government should not in the first instance erect such works, but should erect suitable crushing and concentrating apparatus, sampling-floors, and appliances for the extraction of gold, silver, and other metals by processes other than smelting, and that persons duly authorised be allowed to see the working of any process he may use in the extraction of metals from ores and the separation of metals so extracted.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

In dealing with this important question it was requisite, in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure of public money, to take into consideration the provision made outside this Department for imparting instruction in mining subjects. To have started a separate school of mines without regard to what had already been done, would have involved the expenditure of a very large sum of money in the erection and fitting up of suitable buildings, and a large annual expenditure in maintaining the same and providing the necessary teaching staff, and then such a school would have been duplicating much of the work undertaken at great expense by the Sydney University and the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction. Under these circumstances, it was deemed expedient to appoint a Board, consisting of gentlemen representing the University, the Department of Public Instruction, and this Department, and possessing some knowledge of the subject referred to them.

The Board at once recognised the importance in the public interest of utilising to the fullest extent the expenditure already incurred, and the provision made for giving instruction in subjects included in the curriculum of a mining school, and addressed themselves to the consideration of the best means of providing as complete a course as possible for the training of mining engineers and mine managers respectively, while guarding against unnecessary duplication.

It appeared to the Board that the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction possesses facilities for imparting instruction in mining centres which might prove of the greatest advantage to persons engaged in mining pursuits who cannot afford to devote the time in Sydney necessary to qualify for a certificate, and that such persons might thus, while following their avocations in the mine, acquire as much theoretical instruction as would enable them to pass the requisite examination in some of the subjects, if not in the whole course. In order that all candidates for the certificate of competency as mining manager shall possess practical as well as theoretical knowledge, the Board stipulate that in addition to passing the prescribed examination in the several subjects of the course, they shall produce proof of having for a period of at least two years been employed in a mine. Consequently, a student at the Technical College in Sydney will be required, either before entering upon his course of instruction, or at any rate before presenting himself for examination, to have served at least two years in a mine.

The course at the University provides for the higher training necessary to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in mining and metallurgy. This course includes a large amount of practical work in the laboratories, but no practical training in a mine is requisite for this degree, but before proceeding to the degree of Master the graduate must produce proof of practical training in a mine or metallurgical works. This course should provide a class of Managers that should be of the greatest value in our larger mines, and the difficulty of treating the refractory ores in so many of our mines will afford ample scope for their employment, and they should be able to render valuable service to the Colony.

In order that students who enter for the Mining Manager's Certificate may proceed to the higher course at the University with the smallest sacrifice of money and time, the Board recommends that any student who produces a certificate from the Technical Branch of having passed the examination for the first or second year's course, or for any subject comprised in such course, be exempted from attending lectures or passing the prescribed examination at the University for such first or second year's course or for such subject. The Board also suggests that facilities be afforded for entering upon the course of the Mining School at the University, and approve of the proposal to provide bursaries to enable students to complete their course at the University. The Board also recommends that facilities be afforded to Mining Students at the University and at the Technical College to acquire practical instruction under the Government Metallurgist in metallurgical processes and in the manipulation of metallurgical appliances.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

When writing my report for 1891, I fondly hoped I should have had the pleasure of reporting that at the end of 1892 the value of our mineral products had exceeded one hundred millions sterling. Had the value of our output in 1892 equalled that of 1891 my expectation would have been realized, but, unfortunately, owing to the strike at Broken Hill, and the financial depression as affecting mining ventures, the value of our output in 1892 fell short of that of 1891 by £1,349,194 9s. 4d. Consequently, the value of the minerals produced up to the end of 1892 amounted to only £98,812,779 1s. 5d. Notwithstanding the decrease, as compared with 1891, the value of the output in 1892, £5,305,815, is greater than that of any year prior to 1891, and exceeds the decennial average by £1,207,456. With an increase in knowledge regarding the treatment of ores it is more than probable that many of our mines now idle or struggling to exist may become prosperous ventures and afford increased employment to a number of miners and others. The decreases in the value of the output of minerals other than silver ores is more than counterbalanced by the increases in the output of other minerals.

The following table shows the aggregate value of minerals, the produce of New South Wales for the years 1891 and 1892 respectively compared:—

Minerals.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Increase in Value.		Decrease in Value.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Gold	153,335·62 oz.	558,305	12 3	156,870·00 oz.	569,177	17 4	10,872	5 1	.....	.....
Silver*	729,590·05 „	134,850	0 0	350,661·50 „	56,884	0 0	.....	.....	77,966	0 0
Coal	4,037,929·30 tons	1,742,795	12 6	3,780,967·71 tons	1,462,388	9 4	.....	.....	280,407	3 2
Shale	40,349·00 „	78,160	0 0	74,197·15 „	136,079	6 0	57,919	6 0	.....	.....
Coke	30,310·35 „	34,473	5 10	7,899·00 „	8,852	8 6	.....	.....	25,620	17 4
Tin	3,144·52 „	271,412	0 0	3,492·10 „	314,114	0 0	42,702	0 0	.....	.....
Copper	4,525·55 „	205,093	0 0	4,834·20 „	187,706	0 0	.....	.....	17,387	0 0
Iron†	4,125·81 „	36,101	0 3	2,782·17 „	22,605	2 6	.....	.....	18,495	17 9
Antimony	914·55 „	22,057	0 0	728·25 „	14,680	0 0	.....	.....	7,377	0 0
Bismuth	40 „	500	0 0	14·25 „	1,080	0 0	580	0 0	.....	.....
Silver-lead and Ores.	147,779·70 „	3,484,739	0 0	133,354·95 „	2,420,952	0 0	.....	.....	1,063,787	0 0
Manganese	138·20 „	340	0 0	15·80 „	47	0 0	.....	.....	293	0 0
Oxide of Iron and Pig-iron.	228·75 „	434	0 0	453·15 „	869	0 0	435	0 0	.....	.....
Zinc Spelter	218·60 „	2,622	0 0	444·55 „	5,055	0 0	2,433	0 0	.....	.....
Lead (Pig)	190·65 „	2,025	0 0	70·90 „	726	0 0	.....	.....	1,299	0 0
Limestone (Flux)	74,057·00 „	65,357	6 2	103,368·00 „	93,031	4 0	27,673	17 10	.....	.....
Alumite	704·00 „	1,888	0 0	821·00 „	3,284	0 0	1,396	0 0	.....	.....
The Noble Opal .....	.....	.....	.....	41·67 lb.	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	.....	.....
Cobalt	1·15 tons	470	0 0	76·00 tons	1,110	0 0	640	0 0	.....	.....
Fireclay	16·80 „	55	0 0	35·00 „	80	0 0	25	0 0	.....	.....
Lime	410·00 „	958	0 0	403·00 „	822	0 0	.....	.....	136	0 0
Marble	635 pkg.	2,577	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,577	0 0
Stone (Building)	4,735 No.	5,205	0 0	2,478 No.	2,838	0 0	.....	.....	2,367	0 0
„ (Ballast)	619 tons	713	0 0	224 tons	276	0 0	.....	.....	437	0 0
Grindstones	471 No.	311	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	0 0
Slates	31,234 „	351	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	0 0
Sundry Minerals	788·95 tons	3,217	0 0	.....	1,158	0 0	.....	.....	2,059	0 0
		6,655,009	17 0		5,305,815	7 8	146,676	8 11	1,495,870	18 3
									146,676	8 11
							Net decrease...£		1,349,194	9 4

* The greater part of the silver produced is exported in the shape of silver lead.

† Not manufactured from the ore, but old iron.

The following Return shows the Quantity and Value of Gold, Coal, Shale, Copper, Tin, Silver, Silver-lead Ore, and the several other Metals and Minerals produced in the Colony of New South Wales during the last ten years:—

	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Gold	123,806 oz.	458,509	107,180 oz.	895,292	108,736 oz.	378,685	101,417 oz.	866,294
Coal	2,521,457 tons	1,201,942	2,749,109 tons	1,303,077	2,878,883 tons	1,840,213	2,850,175 tons	1,303,164
Shale	49,250 "	90,861	31,613 "	72,178	27,462 "	67,239	43,603 "	92,970
Copper and Regulus	8,867.7 "	577,201	7,305.4 "	416,179	5,740 "	264,920	4,027 "	107,665
Tin and Tin Ore	9,125.6 "	824,552	6,685.9 "	521,537	5,193 "	415,020	4,068 "	467,653
Silver	77,065.9 oz.	10,488	93,660.25 oz.	19,780	704,174 oz.	160,187	1,015,433.50 oz.	107,544
Silver-lead and Ore	180.20 tons	2,076	9,167.55 tons	241,940	2,288 tons	107,626	4,802.10 tons	294,485
Iron	3,434.15 "	20,208	3,769.10 "	24,573	4,170 "	25,793	3,685.85 "	19,068
Antimony and Ore	376.65 "	6,555	433.60 "	6,458	298 "	4,290	273.15 "	3,381
Asbestos					6 "	90		
Bismuth	3.70 tons	650	14.37 tons	2,770	14 "	3,700	20.90 tons	3,370
Oxide of Iron								
Zinc Spelter								
Lead (Pig)								
Limestone Flux								
Opal								
Manganese								
Cobalt								
Coke								
Alumite								
Fireclay								
Lime								
Marble								
Stone (Building)								
" (Ballast)								
Grindstones								
Slates								
Sundry Minerals	31 tons	160			467 tons	7,320	69 tons	5,327
		3,204,901		3,003,831		2,775,175		2,928,427

	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Gold	110,288 oz.	894,579	87,508 oz.	817,100	119,759 oz.	434,070	127,760 oz.	460,284
Coal	2,922,497 tons	1,346,163	3,203,443 tons	1,455,193	3,655,632 tons	1,633,548	3,060,370 tons	1,270,088
Shale	40,010 "	87,761	34,369 "	73,612	40,561 "	77,890	59,010 "	104,103
Copper and Regulus	4,763 "	199,102	3,809 "	275,034	4,182 "	206,641	3,746.00 "	173,311
Tin and Tin Ore	4,961 "	525,420	4,809 "	582,496	4,650 "	415,171	3,668.75 "	329,841
Silver	177,307.75 oz.	32,468	375,064 oz.	60,068	410,895.35 oz.	72,001	496,552.20 oz.	95,410
Silver-lead and Ore	12,530.15 tons	541,952	29,841.60 tons	1,075,737	81,545.30 tons	1,890,197	131,039.05 tons	2,067,144
Iron	2,707.40 "	14,543	3,747.00 "	23,721	2,136.90 "	18,330	3,413.40 "	30,048
Antimony and Ore	163.35 "	1,641	100.35 "	2,918	221.40 "	3,344	1,036.00 "	20,240
Asbestos								
Bismuth	80.55 tons	6,095	18.07 tons	3,911	42.50 tons	11,349	2.10 tons	390
Oxide of Iron					480.05 "	1,329	450.20 "	634
Zinc Spelter					96.85 "	988	210.45 "	2,378
Lead (Pig)					522.30 "	6,711	126.00 "	1,587
Limestone Flux							41,436.80 "	41,939
Opal							195 lb.	15,600
Manganese							100 tons	325
Cobalt								
Coke							31,097 tons	41,147
Alumite							220 "	3,000
Fireclay								
Lime								
Marble								
Stone (Building)								
" (Ballast)								
Grindstones								
Slates								
Sundry Minerals	1,431 tons	16,624	119 tons	3,488	95.75 tons	719	973.75 tons	7,282
		3,165,933		3,879,833		4,780,364		5,283,840

	1891.		1892.		Total.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£		£		
Gold	153,336 oz.	563,306	160,870 oz.	569,178	1,191,074 oz.	4,832,277		
Coal	4,037,029 tons	1,742,796	3,780,068 tons	1,462,839	31,040,043 tons	14,060,877		
Shale	40,349 "	73,160	74,197 "	136,070	437,889 "	887,633		
Copper and Regulus	4,525.55 "	205,098	4,834.00 "	137,700	51,985.55 "	2,672,552		
Tin and Tin Ore	3,144.52 "	271,412	3,492.00 "	314,114	40,777.67 "	4,067,852		
Silver	729,590.05 oz.	134,850	350,661.00 oz.	56,834	4,526,404.00 oz.	851,270		
Silver-lead and Ore	147,779.70 tons	3,484,730	133,955.00 tons	2,420,952	552,383.25 tons	12,736,867		
Iron	4,123.80 "	26,101	2,732.00 "	22,095	34,657.60 "	251,583		
Antimony and Ore	914.85 "	22,057	738.00 "	14,080	4,624.25 "	84,570		
Asbestos					8.00 "	90		
Bismuth	40 tons	500	14.00 tons	1,050	166.00 "	34,831		
Oxide of Iron	228.75 "	434	458.00 "	509	1,621.10 "	3,516		
Zinc Spelter	213.60 "	2,022	445.00 "	5,055	670.90 "	11,045		
Lead (Pig)	190.85 "	2,025	71.00 "	726	909.95 "	11,049		
Limestone Flux	74,057.00 "	66,357	103,368.00 "	98,031	218,561.80 "	200,037		
Opal			42 lb.	2,000	237 lb.	17,000		
Manganese	138.00 tons	340	16.00 tons	47	254.00 tons	712		
Cobalt	1.15 "	470	76.00 "	1,110	77.15 "	1,580		
Coke	80,310.35 "	34,473	7,899.90 "	8,862	69,200.35 "	84,472		
Alumite	704.00 "	1,888	821.00 "	3,234	1,745.00 "	8,172		
Fireclay	16.80 "	55	35.00 "	80	51.80 "	135		
Lime	410.00 "	953	403.00 "	822	813.00 "	1,780		
Marble	635 pkg.	2,577			635 pkg.	2,577		
Stone (Building)	4,735 No.	5,205	2,478 No.	2,838	7,213 No.	8,045		
" (Ballast)	619 tons	713	224.00 tons	270	843.00 tons	989		
Grindstones	471 No	311			471 No.	811		
Slates	31,234 "	351			31,234 "	351		
Sundry Minerals	785.05 tons	3,217	92.25 tons	1,168	4,033.50 tons	45,534		
		6,656,910		5,305,515		40,983,599		

GOLD.

The value of gold won in the Colony from the opening of our gold-fields to the end of 1892 amounts to £39,202,655 15s. 2d. The output in 1892 was 156,870 oz. valued at £569,177 17s. 4d. being £10,872 5s. 1d. in excess of the value of gold won in 1891, and being the largest of any year since 1876. From 1888 when the output was the smallest of any year since the discovery of gold in this Colony the quantity of gold has increased each year, whether this increase is due to the aid granted out of the vote for prospecting, and if so, to what extent, it is not possible to determine with any accuracy, but it may, I think, be fairly assumed that it has contributed in some degree, and had the prospectors, who, with the aid afforded them, have made discoveries, possessed in all cases the requisite enterprise, and been able to secure the necessary capital to develop the deposits, the results would have been much more definite and more satisfactory. There can, I think, be little doubt that we are not realising the full benefit of our gold-mines, and shall not, until we are able to extract and save all the gold contained in the ores we are treating, and that contained in ores we are not yet able to treat satisfactorily. Without desiring to appear too sanguine I cannot help thinking that with the requisite knowledge and appliances we might increase our output of gold to such an extent that our gold-fields would become attractive to both capital and labour.

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Gold won in the Colony of New South Wales from 1851 to 1892.

Year.	Quantity in oz.	Value.	Year.	Quantity in oz.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1851 ...	144,120	468,336 0 0	1873 ...	361,784	1,395,175 8 7
1852 ...	818,751	2,660,946 0 0	1874 ...	270,823	1,040,328 13 6
1853 ...	548,052	1,781,172 0 0	1875 ...	230,882	877,693 18 0
1854 ...	237,910	773,209 0 0	1876 ...	167,411	613,190 7 9
1855 ...	171,307	654,594 0 0	1877 ...	124,110	471,418 4 4
1856 ...	184,600	689,174 0 0	1878 ...	119,665	430,033 2 7
1857 ...	175,949	674,477 0 0	1879 ...	109,649	407,218 13 5
1858 ...	286,798	1,104,174 12 2	1880 ...	118,600	441,543 7 7
1859 ...	329,363	1,259,127 7 10	1881 ...	149,627	566,513 0 0
1860 ...	384,053	1,465,372 19 9	1882 ...	140,439	526,521 12 5
1861 ...	465,685	1,806,171 10 8	1883 ...	123,805	458,508 16 0
1862 ...	640,622	2,467,779 16 1	1884 ...	107,198	395,291 12 5
1863 ...	466,111	1,796,170 4 0	1885 ...	103,736	378,665 0 3
1864 ...	340,267	1,304,926 7 11	1886 ...	101,416	366,294 7 7
1865 ...	320,316	1,231,242 17 7	1887 ...	110,288	394,578 16 3
1866 ...	290,014	1,116,403 14 5	1888 ...	87,503	317,099 12 0
1867 ...	271,886	1,053,578 2 11	1889 ...	119,759	434,070 8 4
1868 ...	255,662	994,665 0 5	1890 ...	127,760	460,284 16 2
1869 ...	251,491	974,148 13 4	1891 ...	153,336	558,305 12 3
1870 ...	240,858	931,016 8 6	1892 ...	156,870	569,177 17 4
1871 ...	323,609	1,250,484 15 11			
1872 ...	425,129	1,643,681 16 11		10,530,322	39,202,655 15 2

The following extracts taken from the reports, furnished by the Wardens and Mining Registrars, indicate the condition of mining in the several Mining Districts and Divisions:—

BATHURST DISTRICT.

The value of gold won in this district is given as £37,132 10s., as compared with £34,194 16s. 5d. during 1891. One thousand two hundred and forty tons of stone from the Paddy Lackey Claim, at Dark Corner, yielded gold to the value of £3,800 14s. 2d. The last crushing of 485 tons, taken from the 350 feet level, gave 475 oz. of retorted gold—the result of fifteen weeks work. The proprietors of the Big Hill Mine, also situated in the Mitchell Division, crushed 1,700 tons of stone for 296 oz. of retorted gold. It is stated that a number of men fossicking in the same Division obtained 735 oz. of gold.

At Oberon, in consequence of a rush, Stevenson Brothers, after obtaining the necessary authority from this Department, threw open their Essington Estate to the miners. The rush, however, proved a failure, and the ground is now all but abandoned.

From the localities of Glanmire and Clear Creek 338 oz. were obtained, valued at £1,267 10s.

Rockley contributed 313 oz. of gold, valued at £1,173 15s., 80 oz. of which were obtained by Cotterill and Party by means of sluicing.

Lambert and Party, prospecting on the Sugar Loaf Hill, near Newbridge, reported payable gold. This caused a rush, and a number of leases were taken up, on which some real good surface shows have been obtained. Some trial crushings have been made, giving returns from 8 dwt. to 2 oz. to the ton. The nearest battery being 7 miles away, the reefs have not been proved to any great depth.

On the Isabella River, in the Burruga Division, Reid and Party are driving a tunnel into the mountain in search of a gold-bearing lode, which they expect to strike at about 250 feet. They are now in 110 feet.

Heylin and Party are still proceeding vigorously with their prospecting operations in a range above the Burruga township.

Tuena has not yielded so well during last year, the total being about 700 oz., valued at £2,625. Prospecting is still being carried on at Junction Point, Victoria Flat, and Markdale.

At Trunkey 530 oz. of alluvial gold were won, valued at £2,062 10s. The old reefs known locally in Cronin's line of reefs are again being opened up by Mr. Vivian, who is now erecting pumping and winding machinery on the main shaft, which is to be sunk to a depth of 300 feet.

Blayne yielded 456 oz., principally from the Last Chance Mine at King's Plains.

From Galley Swamp 676 oz. were received, 227 oz. of which were won from the Nil Desperandum Mine at Mullally's paddock.

During

During the winter a rush took place to some alluvial ground near Neville. Three nuggets were found, weighing 8, 18, and 23 dwts. respectively, but the rush has collapsed for the present. An impression, however, prevails that the true wash-dirt has not yet been found, and I have hopes that the ground will yet have a further trial when the busy season is over.

At Tenandra Mines and Party washed 70 loads for 51½ oz. of gold.

At Lewis Ponds the Spicer's Syndicate Gold and Silver Mining Company won, in connection with their silver mining operations, 557 oz. of gold, valued at £2,230 13s. 7d.

Prospecting operations are still being carried on at Forest Reefs.

The mines at Lucknow are turning out well, having yielded during the year 16,745 oz. of gold, valued at £57,913 19s. 5d.

MUDGEE DISTRICT.

Mining in the immediate vicinity of Mudgee and at Apple Tree Flat, Pipeclay, Limestone, Eurenecree, and Log Paddock is somewhat dull. During the latter part of the year a rush took place to Goree, situated about 11 miles from Mudgee, and near to an old alluvial working. Two men, at a depth of 8 feet, struck 9 inches of wash, yielding ½ oz. to the load. Subsequent washings yielded from 6 to 14 dwts. and as high as 1 oz. to the load. At one time 150 men were on the ground, but the rush was short-lived, lasting only a month or two. About 25 men are now on the ground earning a bare living.

At Gulgong, the English syndicate has bottomed a shaft in the Lagoon Paddock at a depth of 146½ feet, on 8 feet of wash, interspersed with bands of cement, varying in thickness from 2 to 10 inches. Fair prospects can be obtained, but owing to the heavy influx of water a satisfactory test could not be made. Operations are now suspended awaiting the arrival of more powerful pumping machinery.

Heavy water has also delayed the operations of the Junction Leads syndicate. A number of smaller claim holders are still at work with varied success in the neighbourhood of Two-mile Flat, Canadian, and Home Rule, and on the eastern fall of the Talbragar. As near as can be ascertained the yield of gold for the year was 1,430 oz., valued at £5,387.

At Hargraves the principal prospecting operations are being carried on by the New Hargraves Gold-mining Company, who met with a rich vein which yielded £1,200 worth of gold. The company are receiving aid from the Prospecting Vote; but work is very much retarded owing to the heavy influx of water.

Melbourne and party, working the Jubilee Lease, near Windeyer, crushed during the year 1,200 tons of quartz for 650 oz. of gold. A few Europeans and Chinese are still fossicking about the main creeks, bringing the total yield for the Division up to about 1,200 oz., valued at £4,380.

At Peak Hill steady progress is being made in developing the various lodes. The Proprietary Company have erected a 20-head battery and winding machinery. The shaft is now down about 450 feet, and a considerable quantity of ore is available for treatment. A very important discovery has been made during the year in this mine. A prospecting tunnel being put into the hill passed through a hard ironstone bar into soft lodestuff, a crushing of 40 tons from which yielded 14 dwts. per ton. The tunnel is now 80 feet into the lode without having crossed it. From present indications it runs into the adjoining properties, and should it prove as good as in the Proprietary, it will be a good thing for the district.

The Great Eastern and Great Western Mines are now paying dividends. Renkes and party discovered a vein on the eastern slope of the hill which assayed as high as 10 oz. of gold, and from 83 to 1,141 oz. of silver per ton. The vein is small, but is increasing with depth, and at the 45-foot level has widened out to 15 inches. Steps are being taken to have a ton of the stone treated in Sydney.

At the Myall, 9 miles north of Peak Hill, two claims are working both on payable gold. No. 1 Myall crushed 1,400 tons from a reef at the 170-foot level, which yielded 1 oz. per ton. The total yield from the Peak Hill Division may be put down as 10,070 oz.

Crowhurst and party, at Tomingly, are still carrying on prospecting operations with fair hopes of ultimate success.

The Mitchell's Creek Freehold Gold-mining Company, near Wellington, are still hard at work, and during the year raised 4,002 tons of stone, yielding 4,047 oz. of gold, valued at £14,960 12s. 3d. During the year a small rush took place to some alluvial ground near Jawbone, but nothing has so far been obtained to warrant it. The prospector, John Norman, was in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote. The total value of gold won in this division during the year was 7,410 oz., valued at £23,303, being an increase of £5,188 as compared with 1891. 833 oz. of the gold obtained in 1892 were from alluvial, the balance, 6,577 oz., being from quartz.

TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT.

The Hill End Division has yielded £3,677 15s. worth of alluvial, and £7,877 14s. worth of quartz gold during the year. The heavy water met with in some of the mines has compelled the owners to apply for suspension until heavier pumping plants can be erected. The Lancashire Lass mine, on the eastern side of the Macquarie River, is being vigorously prospected by Mr. Alex. Downe, who was successful in striking a vein 9 inches thick, yielding 1 oz. to the ton. Aid has been granted from the Prospecting Vote for this mine. The last crushing by Lonsdale and party, at the head of Golden Gully, yielded 70 oz. of gold. On the Root Hog Reef Clyms Brothers are erecting a powerful pumping plant, to cope with the heavy water in their mine. This party have a very fair show, the reef being 30 inches thick, and averaging about 15 dwts. to the ton. This party were aided from the Vote to test this reef. The Consolidated Company are putting in an adit from Oakey Creek, and hope to strike the main belt of veins shortly. The New Paxton Company's last crushing yielded 3 oz. per ton. The last crushing by Lord and party, in Specimen Gully, was the best for years; and Carver and party have resumed sinking on the old Monk Reef, which proved so rich some years back. At Sofala considerable activity was displayed during the year in connection with mining operations. The continuous wet weather has allowed a lot of the old ground to be sluiced, which has been rigorously carried on, the most successful parties being Herriott and McLean, at Maitland Point, who obtained 70 oz.; Bennett Brothers, 50 oz., at Wallaby Point; and John Roach, 20 oz., at Golden Point.

Mini and party obtained from their quartz claim at Oakey Creek 1,385 oz. of gold from 725 tons of stone. The best crushing from this claim yielded 292 oz. from 47 tons. This reef was originally opened up through aid from the Prospecting Vote granted to Ellis and party. Martin Bros., working on Mount Rosette, had several fair crushings from their 3-foot reef, and Moyle and party, at Middle Creek, are raising payable stone. The Queenslander Company, at Spring Creek, crushed 875 tons for 147 oz. The total yield from the Division was 4,680 oz., valued at £17,550. At Ironbarks the Golden Gully Company crushed 3,272 tons for 2,441 oz., the total yield for the Division being 2,930 oz., valued at £11,700.

THE LACHLAN DISTRICT.

At Forbes the owners of the Old Britannia Lease discovered a new vein, from which some good specimens were got. At Parkes some valuable discoveries have been made during the year in reefing. A party of tributors took up the Old Bushman's Reef, and during six months crushed 378 tons of stone for 774 oz. of gold. The Quayles Proprietary Company are now on payable stone at the 395-foot level, and so is the Robinson Gold-mining Company at the 275-foot level. The Deep Sinking Gold-mining Company have struck payable stone in the west cross-cut at the 170-foot level. The Pinnacles Reef Quartz Gold-mining Company crushed 686 tons for 172 oz. A start has been made to extract the gold from the tailings at the Old Dayspring Mine, which is hoped will prove successful. A small rush took place to some alluvial ground near the London Lead, situated about 3 miles west of Parkes, owing to Lee and party reporting payable gold. The sinking is 112 feet and the wash 6 feet thick, yielding about 7 dwts. per load. The width of the lead, so far as proved, is only 14 feet. This party were in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote. The value of the gold won in this Division during the year was £23,235.

At Alecstown 3,915 loads of wash-dirt passed through the puddling machines for an average yield of 4 dwt. per load. The prospector's claim is still proving payable, as it has been since the rush in 1889. The reefs are still being worked with varied success. Payne and Bartlett crushed 56 tons for 4 dwt. per ton. Breathour and party, working the Pride of Alecstown, crushed 58 tons for 3½ dwt. per ton. 110 tons were crushed from the Stockman's Reef, yielding 4 dwt. per ton. 23 tons by Coomber and Williams, from the Bird's Nest reef, for 8 dwt. per ton, and from Lowry Reef 30 tons were crushed which yielded 7½ dwt. per ton.

The reefs are now being sunk on to a greater depth, in hopes that the returns will improve. At Canowindra the Blue Jacket mine yielded 900 oz., valued at £3,831 2s. 2d. At Roney's Rocks prospecting is being carried on with fair prospects of success. At Grenfell a local company has been formed to work the Homeward Bound Reef to a greater depth. Pettet and Company, working the Enterprise Reef, crushed 430 tons for 235 oz., Hinchcliffe and Party, on the Lawson Reef, 46 tons for 19 oz. 12 dwt., and Fitch and party, on the Young O'Brien Reef, had one crushing of 57 tons for 62 oz. Alluvial mining has been principally confined to Quondong and the vicinity of Two-mile. The total amount of gold produced in this division during the year was 781 oz. from quartz, and 132 oz. from alluvial, being a total of 913 oz., valued at £3,493.

At Temora the various puddlers put through 1,089 loads for 2½ dwt. per load. Mr. Haensler, Gundibindyal, crushed 34 tons for 40 oz. of gold. At Barmelma a Melbourne company has purchased the old Jackson Reef, from which the late owners were swamped out. Powerful pumping machinery is in course of erection, and it is proposed to take out a crushing from the 160 feet level. Steffani and party, prospecting west of the Fiery Cross, have struck an 8-in. vein, which yields about 2 oz. to the ton. A rush took place to Mr. R. Payne's selection, where some new reefs had been discovered giving fair prospects. As the discovery is on private lands, its value will not be thoroughly tested until the necessary permit has been obtained.

At Woodstown, Andrews and party are still working on the Little Wonder Reef, with varied success, and on John Chamber's selection a rush took place to some alluvial ground, where fair prospects had been obtained, but the ground was proved patchy.

In the vicinity of Young much activity has been displayed in prospecting operations during the year. Tilden and party made an important find on the property of Mr. Boxsell, which will ensure the ground being thoroughly worked at once.

The much-fancied locality of Sherlock Creek is at last being thoroughly prospected, and at Wombat good returns are being got.

The South Burrangong Mine yielded during the year, £12,810 worth of gold.

TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT.

At Stoncy Park, Jindera, near Albury, several reefs of a fairly paying nature are being worked, and better returns are expected when a lower level is reached.

At Germanton a lot of prospecting work is being carried on with fair hope of success.

At Corowa a deal of attention has been drawn to the probability of the great deep lead worked on the Victorian side of the Murray being traced on the Corowa side of the river. A local syndicate have sunk several shafts and obtained very fair prospects, with the result that a considerable area was occupied and applied for on lease.

In the Junee Division mining has been fairly brisk. Lynch and Brown working the Pioneer claim, Eurongilly, crushed 35 tons for 59 oz. Brown and Smith on the New Reef on Pioneer Hill are raising good-looking stone, estimated to go 2 or 3 oz. per ton. Hutton and Dalton, Victoria Hill, expect the stone they are now raising to go 2 oz. per ton.

At Adelong the Gibraltar Co. crushed 182 tons for 805 oz. and expect to get other 90 oz. from 9 tons of pyrites.

The Adelong Prospecting Co. crushed 1,245½ tons for 1,570 oz.

The Currajong Co., 33 tons for 92 oz., and The Lady Mary Co., 122 tons for 68 oz. The total yield for this division was 2,065 oz. Ryan and party have put down over 20 bores on the flats near the town, in search of payable gold. In view of the prospects obtained there is every probability of extensive works being initiated.

At Cootamundra the Excelsior Reefing Co. crushed 160 tons for 86 oz. Johnson and party, on Mr. Bragg's private property, 11 miles east of Cootamundra, have struck what promises to be a highly payable lode. No. 1 shaft is down 40 ft., and cross-cutting has proved the lode to be gold bearing for a width of 30 ft.; about 20 chains north of this shaft, Walsh and party have found rich specimens; Curran and party adjoining, have struck stone near the surface which assayed 30 oz. per ton.

At Tarcutta, Kelly and party have struck a reef 10 in. wide, estimated to go 2 oz. per ton.

At Kiandra, A. Luttrell, on the New Chum Hill, won 14 oz. of gold by sluicing during fourteen weeks' work.

At Cooma, the gold won is given as 652 oz., i.e., 584 oz. from quartz and 68 oz. from alluvium.

Solomon and party are still prospecting at Fiery Creek, with good prospects; and Freebody and party crushed 232 tons for 222 oz., value £857.

At Captain's Flat, the New Kohinoor Company, in connection with their silver and copper-mining operations, saved 842 oz. of gold.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

At Nelborthery, about 16 miles from Bombala, the Delegate River Hydraulic Sluicing Company have erected machinery capable of lifting 4,500,000 gallons of water to a height of 330 ft. in twenty-four hours. The result of their operations will be watched with great interest, and if successful a great impetus will be given to hydraulic sluicing in the Colony.

At Bimbimbi, Keating and party, the prospectors, crushed 75 tons for 50 oz.; and on the same line of reef Barling and party raised 19 tons, yielding 11 oz.; 170 tons raised from Keating and party (10-acre lease) gave a return of 172 oz. Messrs. N. Leoni, J. Bartlett, and Mison and party are doing good prospecting work on the adjoining properties.

At Mogo, Annetts and party have struck a large reef in their tunnel, from which a 20-ton crushing yielded 1½ oz. per ton; and in the same locality Casey and party have found a very promising looking reef which crushes 1 oz. of gold to the ton.

The Italia Mine, near Moruya, is now working, and 500 tons at grass is expected to go 1 oz. per ton.

At Bateinan's Bay, Fitzgerald and party are working a reef 2 ft. wide, and a ton taken from the 60-ft. level, and treated in Sydney, went 17 dwt.

At Brimbermalla, Thorburn and Robinson crushed 183 tons for 329 oz.

At Nerrigundah, the Gulph Proprietary Mining Company, Ocean View, crushed 100 tons for 120 oz.; and the Wandella Proprietary Company got 46 oz. from 179 tons of stone.

A rush took place to some alluvial ground at Bob's Creek, near Little River, during the year, but subsequent operations did not confirm the sensational reports circulated at the time.

Meredith and Party from a small leader on the Dog's Head Reef obtained 20 oz. gold, and the same party took 10 tons of stone from the Scotch Lassie Reef which yielded 20 oz.

Voss and Party from a new reef on Cardy's Hill obtained 30 oz. from 30 tons of stone.

The Araluen Division yielded during the year 3,200 oz., or 1,000 oz. in excess of 1891. A party at Bell's Creek crushed 299 tons for 193 oz. of gold. The returns from Major's Creek give 1,065 oz., valued at £3,952 11s. 6d., as the yield for the year, being a slight increase over 1891.

Mining operations at Pambula are very active, the yield being 4,863 oz., valued at £19,912. The Mount Gahan Company raised 2,187 tons, which yielded 3,446 oz. The Pambula Gold-mining Company 600 tons for 1,200 oz. The Golden Diorite Company 220 tons for 76 oz. The Morning Star Company 150 tons for 65 oz. The Great Victory Company 85 tons for 36 oz. The Falkner Company sent during the year 262 tons of ore to Germany for treatment, which yielded 2,100 oz. of gold and 440 oz. of silver. The Hidden Treasure Company sent 14½ tons to Sydney for treatment, which yielded 3 oz. per ton.

At Wagonga the Mount Dromedary Proprietary Company crushed 153 tons for 179 oz. A good deal of genuine prospecting is being carried on in this locality.

THE HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT.

At Copeland the principal mine at work is the Lady Belmore, from which was crushed during this year 12½ tons for a yield of 75 oz. of gold. The No. 1 South Centennial has been taken up and is being worked. The syndicate working the Old Mountain Maid put through 50 tons of stone and 50 loads of mullock both of which gave payable returns. The total amount of gold won in the division during the year was 303 oz. from quartz and 50 oz. from alluvium.

At Wangat, on the Little River, near Duugog, a party crushed 48 tons for £253 3s. 6d. worth of gold.

At Kempsey, the Nambuca Heads Gold and Silver Mining Company put through their chlorination plant, from June until Christmas, 1,235 tons, yielding 1,235 oz., valued at £4,936. The company propose proving the lode they are working to a greater depth.

THE PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT.

At Stewart's Brook the United Bluey Company raised 1,900 tons of stone, which yielded 800 oz. of gold, valued at £2,700. The Royal Standard Company 330 tons for 558 oz., and Adams & Towns on their new reef, in Mr. R. H. Carter's paddock, raised 132 tons, which yielded 284 oz. of gold. C. Davis and party, working the Pride of the Brook Reef, raised 50 tons of stone, which gave a result of 104 oz. of gold, and Bartlett and Jeffries on the same line raised 48 tons, 23 of which yielded 31½ oz. In all, 2,846 tons of stone have been crushed during the year in this division, which yielded 2,184 oz. of gold, valued at £7,435 12s.

In the Denison District the Newcastle Gold Mining Company at Moonan Brook raised from Fuller's Reef 400 tons of stone, which yielded 456 oz., valued at £1,527. John M. Harle got 35 oz. of gold from 60 tons of stone raised from his prospecting area, and E. Williams crushed 133 tons for 133 oz.

At Nundle the Mount Sheba Hydraulic Sluicing Company were fortunate in having a good supply of water during the year, and washed the large quantity of 126,000 cubic yards of ground for 466 oz. Thompson and Isaacson obtained some very rich specimens during the year, and about 120 oz. were got from the Black Snake Reef. At Bowling Alley Point the Peel River Company raised 226 tons for 144 oz. At Swamp Oak a small parcel of stone, weighing 16 cwt. taken from the Surprise Reef, yielded 11 oz. of retorted gold. The Little Tichborne Company on the same line crushed 2 tons 16 cwt. for 18 oz. From the Highland Mary claim, owned by John M'Donald and party, 200 tons of stone were raised, which gave the handsome return of 3½ oz. of gold per ton. Another gold crushing was taken from the Great Britain mine of 57 tons which returned 168 oz. of gold, or nearly 3 oz. per ton. The Storm King is being worked on tribute and in five weeks the tributors raised 49 tons of stone which returned 109½ oz. of gold. Some very good stone is now being taken from the mine which is believed will eclipse anything yet raised on the field. Wallworth and party are working on the Rainbow Reef which is 11 feet wide, and from 400 tons of stone got 206 oz. of gold, which is considered satisfactory. The total yield from this field is given as 2,583 oz. valued at £9,040 10s. taken from 2,064 tons of stone. A slight increase has taken place in the value of the gold won during the year at Niangala, the figures being 861 oz. valued at £3,229. The stone taken from the Starlight mine crushes 2½ oz. per ton. Small crushings were taken from the Jersey mine, which went as high as 6 oz. per ton. The owners of the Bungendore mine put through a crushing of 200 tons for 190 oz. Some good reefs are being opened up at Paradise about 7 miles from Niangala, from which great things are expected. The output of gold from the Armidale Division during the year was 36,093 oz. 3 dwt. 22 gr., showing an increase of 5,726 oz. 4 dwt. 13 gr. as compared with 1891. Of that amount 18,923 oz. were won by the Baker Creek Gold-mining Company which was crushed from 8,847 tons of stone, 3,000 oz. by the Eleanor Company. The New Baker Creek North, 329 oz. from 360 tons of stone; the West Sunlight Company, 306 oz. from 418 tons. The Sunlight Company, 4,261 oz. from 7,226 tons; and the Earl of Hopetoun, 2,686 oz. from 4,832 tons. From the Glen Innes District 2,105 oz. of gold were obtained valued at £8,209 10s., 1,789 oz. being from quartz, and 316 oz. from alluvium, chiefly from Glen Elgin, Bear Hill, and Kookabookra. The English syndicate at Glen Elgin is pushing on prospecting work with vigour, and also the erection of extensive machinery. Mr. Bertram, working at the same place, had a crushing of 190 tons for 170 oz., valued at £595. The Nolan's Creek Gold Mining Company, about 2 miles from Bear Hill, and formerly known as the Bear Hill Proprietary, crushed 1,750 tons during the year for 1,250 oz. The Welcome Stranger mine, which is being worked on tribute, crushed 15 tons for 12 oz. A few men are still making a living on the old Oban diggings, and obtained about 100 oz. of alluvial gold. From the vicinity of Barraba 245 oz. of gold were obtained, valued at £875. Very little is now doing in connection with gold mining in the neighbourhood of Bingera, most of the old mines being now abandoned.

THE NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

In the Fairfield division the total amount of gold won during the year was 3,299 oz., valued at £10,545 15s. 6d., 460 oz. being obtained from alluvium, and the balance 2,839 oz. from quartz. The principal mine in the district is the "Lady Jersey" at Long Gully, from which 903 tons were crushed yielding 1,881 oz., valued at £5,793. Barkers' mine, at Mount Carrington, crushed 110 tons for 163 oz., and 925 tons from the Mount Carrington mine, owned by Mr. Robert Ross, yielded 265½ oz. of gold. From Beagley's mine the most recent development on the field, and situated on the eastern boundary of the Mount Carrington mine, there was obtained 167 oz. of gold from 30 tons of stone. The owners of the "Rise and Shine," on a quartz reef near Tooloom, raised during the year 200 tons of stone, from which a few cwts. were picked and crushed for a return of 209 oz. At Pretty Gully a party took a crushing from the outcrop of a reef known as the "Poor Man's Friend" which yielded 1½ oz. per ton. The principal part of the alluvial gold won in this division came from this locality, and at Frazer's Gully on the north side of the Clarence River a good number of men make fair wages. Kelly Bros. have made an important discovery of auriferous quartz during the year at a place known as Gough's Gully, about 6 miles south of Drake. A number of blocks have been taken up on each side of the prospectors, and as developments proceed, probably a large number of men will find employment. Stevenson and party are still at work on the Buck reef, near Boonoo-Boonoo, and have obtained some fair returns from crushing at various times. Broughton and party are at work at Basket Creek on a claim of 40 acres, and have sent away 40 tons for treatment, but the result is not yet known. Funnell and party have erected a small stamper battery, which will be a convenience to the public. Very little work has been done on the Boonoo-Boonoo field during the year, in consequence of the heavy rainfall, and the lack of pumping machinery; the total output of gold being 533 oz., valued at £1,332 10s.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT.

The value of gold won in the Dalmorton Division of this District during the year was 2,024 oz. from quartz, and 342 oz. from alluvium, or a total value of £8,764. The Mount Poole Marvel Co. crushed 165 tons for 162 oz., and have a 300-ton crushing ready to start. The Mount Poole Co. have done a lot of prospecting during the year, and intend to push on with the tunnel when the ventilation has been improved. The Chandler's Creek Amalgamated Co., on Garden Hill, crushed 361 tons for 523 oz. Hexham and Mulligan, the owners of the Golden Hill, crushed 55 tons for 106 oz. of gold, and Comerford and party, on the "Working Miners," crushed 15 tons for 24 oz. H. H. Ashworth, on the Pioneer Reef, struck a shoot of gold, which yielded 21 oz. from 10 tons of stone. Aid was granted from the Prospecting Vote in this case. A 9-ton crushing, taken from the Golden Hope Mine, gave a return of 17 oz. Mr. A. Cadell, on the Black Slate Reef, on Mount Swain, crushed 86½ tons for 247 oz. or equal to about 2 oz. 17 dwt. per ton. A 10-head stamper battery is being erected on this property. A new find, of some importance, was made in this Division during the year at Mount Remarkable, 1½ miles N.E. from Mount Poole, by Kemp and party. There are several reefs, one of which is 1 foot wide, showing coarse gold freely. A tunnel has been driven along it for a distance of 275 feet, and a crushing of 18½ tons taken therefrom yielded 78 oz. of gold. Another crushing of 100 tons is now going through.

The Nana Creek Division yielded 215 oz. of gold during the year from quartz-mining. The principal crushings were by Nicholson and party, Speculation Claim, who put through 16 tons for 11 oz.; Alexr. Nicholson, the Pioneer Claim, 30 tons for 28 oz.; O'Grady and party, on the Nana's Daughter Reef, 76 tons for 69 oz.; and another by Forbes and party, on the Surprise Reef, 62 tons for 76½ oz. A good deal of prospecting work is being carried on in the vicinity of Nana Creek with good prospects of success.

The miners working the beach sand at Ballina have won during the year 682 oz. of gold, as compared with 274 oz. in 1891. The return, from the few men employed, shows the richness of the sand, when the primitive appliances used in the work are considered.

At Cangai the Sir Walter Scott Gold-mining Company have erected a plant for the treatment of their refractory ore, which was ready to start work about the end of the year.

THE COBAR DISTRICT.

The Occidental Gold-mining Company, on the United Hill, Cobar, raised 2,800 tons of stone, which gave a return of 841 oz., valued at £3,448. This mine has been closed during a great part of the year while extensive alterations were being made in the machinery.

Towards the middle of the year alluvial gold was discovered at the north-west end of Mount Billagoe and about 1½ miles north of the old claim. The three principal claims have yielded 165 oz. of coarse gold, but the payable area was found to be small, and is now nearly worked out. Prospecting is, however, still being proceeded with, and the miners are confident that something more permanent will be struck.

At Hillston the Mount Allen Gold-mining Company, on Ironstone Hill, Coan Downs Station, put through 719 tons for 838 oz. of gold, valued at £3,521.

At Mount Hope Messrs. Harvey and Fullerton raised 50 tons of fair looking quartz, but have not yet crushed.

At Errebundery, near Euabalong, a discovery was made by D. Edgar and party. They raised 70 tons from a 4 feet reef, and from 4 cwt. of stone treated got 9 oz. of gold. The rising of the Lachlan River has prevented the discovery being thoroughly tested, but it is predicted that it will prove a valuable one. At Bourke, Nolan and party reported the discovery of payable gold on the banks of the River Darling just outside the town boundary, and within a camping reserve. Before the discovery could be tested the flood waters rose and covered a shaft said to be down 83 feet. A few parties are engaged prospecting the north-west of Condobolin; one crushing of 8 tons taken from the Surprise Reef yielded 8 dwt. per ton.

THE ALBERT DISTRICT.

At Milparinka the continued drought has completely paralyzed the mining industry, the output of gold being only 276 oz. A few parties are still at work, the best results being 6 or 7 dwt. to the load. About 2 miles south-west of Mount Browne a few diggers are obtaining fair prospects, but the ground is of limited extent. A 3 oz. nugget was found at Little Bendigo, and in the neighbourhood of Evans Gully payable gold was found after the late rain, but operations had shortly afterwards to be abandoned owing to the scarcity of water. When water is available the puddlers around Tiboolburra can earn good wages, and during about six months of the year obtained 500 oz. of gold of the approximate value of £2,000. The Broken Hill Proprietary Co., at Broken Hill, obtained 5,018 oz. of gold from silver lead bullion.

The geological survey of the country along the Shoalhaven River is progressing satisfactorily, and when complete it is hoped the information available concerning the alluvial deposits along the banks of the river, coupled with the data which Mr. H. G. McKinney, the Chief Engineer of Water Conservation, will be able to supply respecting the facilities for securing a water supply capable of operating upon such deposits, that portion of the Colony will be very attractive to both capitalists and miners.

I am indebted to E. O. Haywood, Esq., the Acting Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, for the following information:—

QUANTITIES of Gold, the produce of New South Wales, received into the Royal Mint, Sydney, during 1891 and 1892 compared.

District.	Division.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bathurst.....	Bathurst.....	3,370.97	805.13	.....	2,565.84
	Carcoar.....	2,044.20	2,068.64	19.14	.....
	Orange.....	1,678.60	12,708.00	11,029.40	.....
	Trunkey Creek.....	49.85	74.25	24.40	.....
	Tucena.....	479.14	324.39	.....	154.75
Tambaroora and Turon.....	Mount M'Donald.....	610.24	314.18	.....	296.06
	Hill End.....	1,160.12	1,624.34	464.22	.....
	Tambaroora.....	389.16	277.23	.....	112.23
Mudgoc.....	Sofala.....	91.51	396.19	304.68	.....
	Stony Creek.....	28.21	216.85	188.64	.....
	Mudgoc.....	2,045.71	2,761.79	716.08	.....
	Gulgong.....	1,389.09	694.23	.....	694.86
	Hargraves.....	.....	73.28	73.28	.....
Lachlan.....	Wellington.....	526.28	341.74	.....	184.54
	Parkes.....	9,661.48	7,303.21	.....	2,358.27
	Forbes.....	33.15	51.01	17.86	.....
	Grenfell.....	470.76	667.50	196.74	.....
	Young.....	601.65	344.44	.....	257.21
Albert.....	Temora.....	349.35	136.40	.....	212.95
	Wilcannia.....	1,513.79	775.35	.....	738.44
Southern.....	Goulburn.....	115.10	41.46	.....	73.64
	Braidwood.....	3,017.80	1,607.73	.....	1,410.07
	Bermagui.....	80.55	206.76	126.21	.....
	Araluen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tumut and Adelong.....	Shoalhaven.....	2,982.92	3,264.30	281.38	.....
	Nerrigundah.....	485.26	739.38	253.12	.....
	Adelong.....	4,478.01	3,675.70	.....	802.31
	Tumut.....	141.69	173.60	31.91	.....
	Cootamundra.....	46.92	149.24	102.32	.....
	Tumbarumba.....	1,197.96	1,094.44	.....	103.52
	Gundagai.....	501.98	192.43	.....	309.55
Peel and Uralla.....	Cooma.....	518.70	356.93	.....	161.72
	Kiandra.....	188.39	24.23	.....	164.16
	Wagga Wagga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Armidale.....	27,893.49	30,065.17	2,171.68	.....
	Rocky River.....	455.78	124.28	.....	331.50
Hunter and Mucleay.....	Nundle.....	1,023.85	22.70	.....	1,001.15
	Tamworth.....	1,088.23	1,434.79	346.51	.....
	Bingers.....	479.59	385.60	.....	93.99
	Copeland.....	39.57	204.95	165.38	.....
Clarence and Richmond.....	Grafton.....	691.01	918.48	227.47	.....
	Centerfield.....	1,328.87	575.75	.....	753.12
New England.....	Western, Northern, and Southern	27,468.87	31,513.83	4,045.01	.....
Mixed.....	.....	41,753.08	35,534.34	.....	6,218.74
Localities unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	142,470.23	144,259.48	20,785.73	18,996.48

SUMMARY.

District.	1891.	1892.
	oz.	oz.
Bathurst	8,233·00	10,289·59
Tambaroora and Turon	1,669·30	2,514·61
Mudgee	3,961·08	3,871·04
Lachlan	11,116·39	8,502·56
Albert	1,513·79	775·35
Southern	6,682·63	5,859·63
Tumut and Adelong	7,073·65	5,666·67
Peel and Uralla	30,940·99	32,032·63
Hunter and Macleay	39·57	204·95
Clarence and Richmond	691·01	918·48
New England	1,326·87	575·75
Mixed—Western, Northern, and Southern	27,468·87	31,513·88
Localities unknown	41,753·08	35,534·34
	142,470·23	144,259·48

From the above table it will be seen that the quantity of gold sent to the Mint during 1892 exceeds the quantity so sent in 1891 by only 1789·25 oz. The greatest increase in 1892 was from the Orange district due no doubt to the operations of the companies on the Wentworth Estate at Lucknow, the next largest is from Armidale due probably to the mines at Baker's Creek, the largest decreases are in the returns from Bathurst and Parkes.

The following table is compiled from information kindly furnished by the Collector of Customs:—

EXPORT OF GOLD, 1892.

Gold.		Quartz Tailings and Pyrites.		Total.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
oz.	£		£	oz.	£
3,003	11,436	5,451 packages	31,825	12,610	46,312

The quantity of gold sent to the Mint, plus the quantity exported, represents, for the year 1892, the quantity of gold won, as none of the gold that passed into the Mint during that year was exported. Thus the gold sent to the Mint, 144,259·48 oz., plus the quantity exported, 12,610 oz., equals 156,869·48 oz. It is worthy of remark, that while in 1891 the Proprietary Company, at Broken Hill, extracted 5,277 oz. of gold from their silver mine, they return no gold for 1892.

The returns furnished by the Mining Registrars of the gold won in their respective districts, show 7,852 oz. in excess of the quantity sent to the Mint, but 4,758 oz. less than the total output.

RETURNS of Gold for 1892 from Mint and Mining Registrars compared.

District.	Mint.	Mining Registrars.	Excess.	Deficiency.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bathurst	16,259·59	23,703·81	.....	7,444·22
Tambaroora and Turon	2,514·61	11,259·87	.....	8,745·26
Mudgee	3,871·04	17,077·60	.....	13,206·56
Lachlan	8,502·56	12,473·00	.....	3,971·04
Albert	775·35	919·61	.....	144·26
Southern	5,859·63	16,755·11	.....	10,895·48
Tumut and Adelong	5,666·67	7,837·54	.....	2,170·87
Peel and Uralla	32,032·63	48,807·22	.....	16,774·59
Hunter and Macleay	204·95	1,684·84	.....	1,479·89
Clarence and Richmond	918·48	5,198·08	.....	4,279·60
New England	575·75	4,032·00	.....	3,456·25
Cobar .....	.....	2,362·20	.....	2,362·20
Mixed—North, South, and West	31,513·88	.....	31,513·88	.....
Localities unknown	35,534·34	.....	35,534·34	.....
	144,259·48	152,111·48	67,048·22	74,900·22
				67,048·22
				7,852 oz.

The Returns from Mining Registrars exceed Returns from Mint by

The Mining Registrars returns show an increase of 2,066 oz. in 1892 as compared with 1891:—

Mining Registrars Returns of Gold for 1891 and 1892 compared.

District.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bathurst	17,023	23,704	5,781	.....
Tambaroora and Turon	10,337	11,260	923	.....
Mudgee	16,008	17,078	1,075	.....
Lachlan	22,494	12,474	.....	10,020
Albert	8,979	920	.....	8,059
Southern	14,152	16,755	2,603	.....
Tumut and Adelong	9,640	7,837	.....	1,803
Peel and Uralla	39,970	48,807	8,837	.....
Hunter and Macleay	298	1,685	1,482	.....
Clarence and Richmond	3,221	5,198	1,977	.....
New England	4,488	4,032	.....	456
Cobar.....	2,636	2,362	.....	274
	150,046	152,112	22,678	20,612
Less Decrease .....	.....	.....	20,612	.....
Increase in yield for 1892 .....	.....	.....	2,066	.....

The following statement of yields from alluvial mines is far from satisfactory, but the Registrars say it is most difficult to obtain any information concerning the yields from these mines, as the owners rarely keep any account of the quantity of earth treated. The parcels included in the statement, with the exception of those from the Lachlan and the Hunter and Macleay districts, are the result of sluicing operations.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Average Yields from Alluvial Mines for 1891-92.

1891.				1892.					
District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.		Yield of Gold.	District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.		Yield of Gold.
	Loads.	oz.	dwt.	gr.		Loads.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Lachlan	13,066	0	12	16	Lachlan	5,094	0	8	2
Mudgee	6,570	0	8	17	Southern	60,009	0	0	1
Southern	7,975	0	1	17	Hunter and Macleay	50	0	12	0
	81,711	0	9	10	Tumut and Adelong	5,541	0	0	1
					Peel and Uralla	126,517	0	0	2
						197,112	0	0	4
									1,807 14 33

The following statement gives the results of parcels of stone from certain quartz mines in the several districts. The returns from these mines are more complete than usual, and I trust this may be taken as an indication that the mine owners are giving more attention to keeping proper records of the stone treated. The average yield is not only very satisfactory, but it is an improvement upon previous years.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Average Yields from Quartz-mines for 1891-92.

1891.				1892.					
District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.		Yield of Gold.	District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.		Yield of Gold.
	Tons. cwt. qr.	oz.	dwt.	gr.		Tons. cwt. qr.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Bathurst	10,433 0 0	0	11	21	Bathurst	9,930 0 0	1	17	8
Tambaroora and Turon	6,083 0 0	0	16	8	Tambaroora and Turon	6,406 0 0	0	17	0
Lachlan	3,296 0 0	0	8	0	Lachlan	10,202 0 0	0	14	14
Southern	1,255 0 0	0	10	4	Southern	4,829 0 0	1	7	18
Tumut and Adelong	1,521 0 0	1	5	23	Tumut and Adelong	2,409 0 0	1	0	7
Peel and Uralla	29,148 0 0	1	4	3	Peel and Uralla	39,778 0 0	0	10	17
Hunter and Macleay	53 0 0	1	18	11	Hunter and Macleay	240 0 0	1	13	7
Clarence and Richmond	2,069 0 0	1	1	4	Clarence and Richmond	1,420 0 0	1	18	12
New England	110 0 0	2	10	13	New England	2,078 0 0	1	4	0
Mudgee	8,657 0 0	0	12	19	Mudgee	17,804 0 0	0	13	2
Cobar	2,584 0 0	0	12	6	Cobar	3,927 0 0	0	8	18
	65,759 0 0	0	13	13		99,223 0 0	0	19	19
									98,399 12 20

Dividing the quantity of gold won by the number of gold miners gives the result 17.33 oz. per man, and dividing the value of the gold won by the number of miners gives nearly £62 18s., as the earnings for the year of each miner, being £11 8s. 3d. in excess of the earnings per man in 1891.

During

During the year 3,147 samples were assayed for gold in the Laboratory of this Department.

1,706 yielded Nil.

1,048 yielded under 10 dwt. per ton.

393 yielded as follows:—

Locality.	Description.	Per ton.	
		Gold.	Silver.
Albury (7 miles from).....	Mispickel in quartz and felspathic veinstone	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
„ (near Nine-mile Reserve).....	Pyritous quartz	2 10 1	1 1 18
„ (near Nine-mile Reserve).....	Slightly ferruginous quartz	2 17 17	0 5 5
Armidale (15 or 16 miles from).....	Quartz, with mispickel.	3 8 13	0 4 13
Ballina (near Little River).....	Stibnite	9 14 0	2 5 1
„	Concentrated sand containing tin oxide, platinum, and gold. (Platinum 2 oz. 19 dwt. 16 gr.)	0 15 4	1 8 6
„	Sand (½ lb. concentrated from 17 lb. (Platinum 14 dwt. 7 gr.)	6 13 22	17 24 p. cent.
„	Beach sand. (Platinum 5 dwt. 6 gr.)	0 12 7	.....
Bathurst	Quartz, with a little galena and pyrites	0 15 12	.....
„ (10 miles from).....	Quartz, with a few specks of mispickel.	1 6 2	3 5 8
Burrowa (2 miles N. E. of).....	Ferruginous cavernous quartz	0 17 9	13 5 14
„ (32 miles from).....	Ironstone	2 5 17	1 8 6
Bingera	Ferruginous quartz	22 4 6	18 12 9
Blayney District (Wangoola Station).....	Serpentinous rock	2 18 18	0 4 8
Blayney (1 miles from) ..	Grey sulphide with a little green carbonate of copper	11 19 12	2 3 13
„ (near)	Ferruginous gossan	2 14 10	6 10 16
Byrock	Creek sand	7 14 14	5 8 21
Braidwood (near Bell's Ck.).....	Slate with quartz veins, carrying limonite after pyrites	5 2 8	1 14 20
„ District	Ferruginous granite	0 10 21	0 7 14
„ (6 miles E. of).....	„ quartz	3 9 16	1 19 4
Bundarra	Quartz, with pyrites and galena	3 11 20	0 15 4
Bluff (Moss Rose Reef), Ophir.....	Granite rubble	2 1 18	2 10 0
Boonoo Boonoo	Ferruginous saccharoid quartz	1 3 22	0 4 8
„	Quartz, with galena zinc blende and copper pyrites	0 15 2	0 4 8
Barrigarry (4 miles from Moss Vale).....	Ferruginous quartz	0 17 9	4 15 9
Boomey	Quartz, with pyrites, galena, blende, and felspar	5 8 21	36 9 13
Bonshaw	Crushed sample	0 10 21	10 6 21
Back Creek	„	4 2 17	43 15 10
Bulladelah District	Quartz, with iron pyrites.....	4 18 0	54 8 21
Bredbo	Ferruginous quartz	33 4 2	10 6 21
Broken Head (near Byron Bay).....	Ferruginous quartz	2 3 13	3 11 20
Bombala (near Bibbenluke).....	Arsonical „ pyrites, with quartz	18 10 5	4 11 10
Bungendore (near Mount Mulloon).....	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
Bourke (30 miles N.W. of Mount Drysdale).....	„ cavernous quartz	0 19 11	0 4 8
Cargo	Beach sand. (Platinum 3 oz. 4 dwt.)	7 14 13	6 1 21
„ (1½ miles from)	Concentrated pyrites	2 4 22	.....
„	Pyritous quartz	3 15 3	0 9 4
Cooma District	Slate, with quartz veins	2 3 13	0 15 2
„ (Cowra Ck.).....	Ferruginous quartz	4 13 14	1 6 2
„	„ with a little pyrites	0 11 20	0 5 10
„	„ with a little galena	9 13 19	3 11 20
„	Crushed ferruginous quartz	0 19 11	0 7 14
„	Ferruginous quartz	12 10 10	2 14 10
„	„	2 17 16	0 5 10
„	„	1 11 13	0 5 10
„	Quartz, with mispickel	6 12 20	0 15 4
„	Ferruginous quartz	2 18 18	0 4 8
„	„ with schist	4 2 17	0 6 12
„	Crushed sample of ironstone	0 10 21	0 4 8
„	Cavernous limonite	1 19 4	0 8 16
„	Concentrated pyrites	2 7 21	0 6 12
„	Pyritous quartz, with slate	31 13 16	0 19 11
„	Ferruginous quartz	1 19 4	0 4 8
„	Cavernous quartz	2 14 10	0 10 20
„	Ferruginous gossan	0 19 11	0 2 4
„	Crushed sample	1 18 2	2 17 6
„	Ferruginous cavernous quartz, showing free gold	0 15 2	0 3 6
Cordobolin (near).....	Ferruginous quartz	27 15 4	6 19 16
„ (3 miles from) ..	„	18 8 1	22 19 1
„ (near).....	„	1 17 0	1 6 2
„ (2½ miles N. E. of).....	Porous ferruginous quartz	737 3 13	144 16 10
„ (2½ miles N. of).....	Ferruginous, cavernous, pyritous quartz	9 0 17	3 7 12
„ (near)	Concentrates	1 18 2	0 16 6
Clarence River	Ferruginous quartz	3 7 12	1 8 6
„ District	Beach sand	7 12 6	0 19 12
Cobar (1½ miles east of) ..	Quartz, with galena, blende, and mispickel.....	16 17 10	26 13 0
„ (near Fort Bourke Tunnel).....	Ferruginous quartz and felspathic breccia	1 7 4	2 2 11
Cobra (Parish of)	Ferruginous quartz	2 5 17	0 6 12
Calcutta (near)	„ cavernous quartz	2 10 1	1 3 22
Capertec (23 miles from).....	„ pyritous quartz	0 17 9	0 4 8
Coatantundra (12 miles from) ..	Quartz, with sulphide and a little oxide of antimony	4 13 14	0 6 12
„ (14 miles from) ..	Ferruginous granular quartz	8 18 13	3 3 3
„	„ cavernous, felspathic material	2 3 13	0 18 21
„	„ felspathic rock.....	0 19 12	0 4 8

Locality.	Description.	Per ton.					
		Gold.		Silver.			
		oz.	dwt.	gr.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Kiama	Ilmenite, quartz, and zircon sand	0	10	10	0	9	5
King's Plains (near Blayney)	Ferruginous and felspathic veinstone, with cubical cavities formed by decomposition of iron pyrites	1	6	2	0	10	21
Lucknow	Quartz, with sulphides of zinc, iron, and lead	1	12	6	7	10	6
Long Creek Gully, Lady Jersey Claim, Drake	Sulphides of copper, zinc, and iron	2	5	17	7	5	21
" "	Blanketings	1	1	18	0	12	22
" "	Tailings	2	1	9	1	9	8
Michelago	Ferruginous quartz	9	15	23	0	6	12
Mount Victoria (near)	Quartz and felspathic veinstone, with arseniate and arsenide of iron	0	15	12	0	6	12
Mount Hope District	Magnetite	1	1	18	0	6	12
" (12 miles from)	Tailings	0	14	0	0	4	8
" (near)	Ferruginous quartz	0	15	2	0	4	8
Mount M'Donald (Millburn Creek)	" pyrites	9	13	19	0	15	2
" "	" gossan	1	7	4	1	18	2
" (near Scrubby Bush)	Vitreous quartz, with a little chlorite	0	12	22	0	3	6
Mount Gray	Ferruginous quartz, pyrites and free gold present	1	17	0	0	3	12
"	Ferruginous quartz, free gold showing	4	7	2	0	7	9
"	Rubble	0	12	22	0	4	2
"	"	0	11	20	0	4	8
Mount Poole	Quartz, with free gold and a little arsenical pyrites	38	10	20	3	0	22
Mount Billagoe	Felsite, with quartz veins	2	14	10	0	7	14
Moruya	Sand	1	11	13	3	17	7
Mandurama (near)	Quartz and felspathic veinstone, with a little mispickel	1	1	18	0	6	12
"	Thin quartz veins	2	14	10	0	10	21
" Burnt Yards	Concentrates	0	17	21	1	2	7
"	Pyrites, with quartz	7	4	19	1	5	0
Mogo District	Ferruginous quartz	11	10	20	2	12	6
"	Quartz, with a little felspar veinstone	3	10	21	0	4	8
"	Tailings	0	15	5	1	10	11
"	"	0	17	6	1	8	7
"	"	0	15	5	0	7	14
"	"	1	9	8	1	7	4
"	"	0	19	11	0	4	8
"	"	0	19	11	0	9	17
"	"	0	12	22	trace.		
"	Slimes	0	15	2	0	4	8
"	Concentrates	12	19	17	0	18	3
"	Tailings	0	15	5	0	14	3
"	"	1	2	21	0	5	13
"	"	1	9	14	0	3	10
"	"	1	2	15	0	6	22
"	"	2	9	3	0	5	5
"	" with mercury from skimmings from wells and tables	38	14	9	2	2	4
" (Bimbimbie Creek)	Quartz	11	14	2	1	1	18
"	"	16	6	16	2	6	19
"	"	0	13	0	0	6	12
"	"	5	2	8	0	10	21
"	Crystalline pyrites	12	1	16	0	15	2
Mogo (Kelly's Creek)	Quartz	1	12	16	0	6	12
" (3 1/4 miles north)	Ferruginous quartz	4	11	10	0	17	10
" 5 "	Quartz and felspar rubble	1	6	2	0	8	17
" 5 "	Ferruginous quartz	3	2	0	0	19	11
" 5 "	" pyritous quartz	6	1	19	1	8	6
" 5 "	"	4	13	14	1	7	4
" 5 "	" quartz, with a little pyrites	1	18	2	0	14	0
" (north of)	"	31	8	10	0	11	18
Mogo (Bimbimbie Creek)	Quartz rubble	4	10	8	0	18	10
"	Slightly ferruginous quartz	7	8	0	0	8	16
"	Quartz and pug	32	2	10	0	10	21
"	" rubble, with a little clay	14	7	10	0	17	8
"	"	7	8	0	0	10	21
"	Crushed quartz	4	18	0	0	7	0
"	"	4	3	20	0	7	14
"	Quartz, with a little pyrites	1	1	18	0	4	8
" Mine	Tailings	0	16	6	0	2	17
" (1 1/2 mile south of)	Ferruginous quartz	1	19	4	0	8	6
"	Tailings	0	10	21	0	3	6
" (Sandy Creek)	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	2	7	20	0	17	9
"	" micaceous quartz	2	14	10	0	6	12
"	Pyritous quartz	2	16	14	1	1	18
"	"	8	1	3	2	5	17
"	Quartz rubble	0	16	4	0	3	6
"	Tailings	0	12	22	0	3	6
"	Concentrates	14	8	12	5	5	14
"	"	10	1	10	0	8	16
Mudgee (parish of)	Quartz, with pyrites	0	17	9	0	6	12
" (16 miles from)	Pyrites, with galena	0	14	0	63	10	18
" District (Rats' Castle)	Quartz	0	15	2	0	4	8
Macleay River (Crescent Head)	Beach sand	1	12	16	0	6	12
Mann River	Ferruginous quartz	6	19	8	1	3	22
" (Moss Rose Reef)	"	5	8	21	36	9	13
"	Quartz, with specks of sulphides of zinc, copper, and iron	1	6	2	8	5	11
"	" with sulphides of iron, lead, and zinc	12	19	3	7	18	22
"	Crushed quartz	3	5	8	1	3	22
"	Quartz, showing free gold	18	14	12	1	10	11

Locality.	Description.	Per ton.	
		Gold.	Silver.
		oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Milburn Creek	Ferruginous, cavernous quartz veins in schist	0 17 9	0 8 16
Molong District	Micaceous felspathic rock, with a little pyrites	0 19 11	39 17 1
"	Ferruginous cavernous quartz	1 19 4	0 10 21
Marulan	Quartz	3 5 8	0 15 2
Macksville (near Bald Hill)	" and iron arseniate, with specks of mispickel	0 10 21	3 9 16
Mitchell's Creek	Ferruginous quartz, with copper pyrites and copper carbonate	0 12 22	3 3 3
Manning River	Concentrated beach sand	1 14 16	3 18 8
Nibbler's Hill	Ferruginous, siliceous gossan	2 5 17	0 12 22
Niangla	Quartz tailings	0 11 3	0 3 6
"	Concentrates	23 11 12	4 7 2
"	Blanketings	1 7 5	1 12 15
Nambucca River (Macksville, near).	Stibnite	1 10 11	5 11 1
Nambucca River	Mispickel	5 8 21	0 16 4
"	"	8 3 7	3 3 3
"	" in pyritous felspathic gangue	1 17 0	1 12 16
"	Quartz, with mispickel	0 10 21	1 6 2
Newbridge, near (Sugar-loaf Hill).	Concentrates	0 17 23	0 9 6
Newbridge	Quartz, with blende, pyrites, and slate	0 15 2	27 8 18
"	" vein, with specks of pyrites, galena, and blende	1 1 18	43 13 6
"	Ferruginous quartz	3 9 16	60 15 0
"	" showing coarse, free gold	3 18 8	0 6 12
Nundle	" siliceous gossan	2 10 1	0 6 12
Newton Boyd	" quartz	2 5 17	0 15 2
"	"	4 7 2	1 1 18
Nerriga	"	2 7 21	0 6 12
"	Quartz	2 1 9	0 10 21
"	Cavernous quartz, with oxide and a little sulphide of lead	8 16 9	2 7 21
Neligen (7 miles W. of)	Quartz, with mispickel	0 13 22	0 4 8
Nana Creek (near)	Ferruginous quartz	0 10 21	0 2 4
"	"	0 17 19	0 4 8
"	"	6 3 23	0 6 12
"	Gossan, with a little galena and pyrites	7 12 10	0 6 12
Oban	Quartz, with a little mispickel	4 1 15	1 13 18
Ophir District (The Bluff)	Pyritous quartz	11 10 16	3 5 8
"	" with slate casing	4 18 0	0 15 2
Orange (near)	" vein	0 17 9	0 4 8
Oberon	Massive pyrites	0 17 9	1 6 2
" (11 miles from)	Quartz, with mispickel and a few specks of galena	0 16 14	3 9 16
Peak Hill (1½ mile from)	" veins in slate	1 14 20	0 8 17
"	Cavernous ferruginous quartz	0 16 4	0 5 10
" Proprietary	Grey sulphide of copper	0 10 21	0 5 10
" Crown of the Peak	Pyritous quartz and talcose schist	2 6 6	0 13 14
"	"	7 15 16	0 15 2
"	" with grey sulphide of copper and talcose schist	46 5 12	1 7 4
"	Ferruginous talc schist, with quartz veins	0 17 9	0 4 8
"	Pyritous and talcose veinstone, with a little grey sulphide of copper	5 8 21	0 6 12
"	"	0 11 20	0 4 8
"	"	1 14 20	0 6 12
"	"	1 1 18	0 4 8
"	" (rubble)	0 18 8	0 3 6
"	Concentrated pyrites	1 9 9	0 9 18
Pambula District (Burragorang Mine).	Pyritous breccia	2 7 21	0 6 12
Pambula	Laminated siliceous felspathic stone	1 1 18	0 4 8
"	" ferruginous stone	3 7 12	0 6 12
"	Tailings	4 5 9	0 15 6
"	Pyritous quartz	4 4 22	0 4 8
"	Pyritous, quartz veinstone	0 15 2	2 1 9
" (District)	Brecciated material	1 1 18	0 10 21
" (3 or 4 miles from)	Felsite, with quartz veins, carrying arsenical pyrites	0 10 21	0 4 8
Parkes District	Ferruginous quartz	0 17 9	0 6 12
"	White quartz, with a little pyrites and free gold	7 13 21	1 3 22
"	Tailings	1 18 2	0 6 12
Queanbeyan	Mispickel in ferruginous quartz	5 1 3	0 1 2
"	Ferruginous quartz rubble	0 19 11	0 2 4
Richmond River	Platinum-bearing sand (concentrated)	81 9 20	
"	Sand (gold and platinum bearing)	2 10 0	
"	Concentrated beach sand, showing gold and tin oxide	2 15 6	1 9 6
"	Beach sand	0 14 9	
" (Evans' Head)	" (concentrated). (Platinum 21 oz. 17 dwt. 16 gr.)	13 7 20	
"	" (Platinum 2 oz. 8 dwt. 6 gr.)	0 10 5	
Rye Park	Ferruginous quartz	3 5 8	1 14 20
Reedy Creek	Quartz and black felspathic material	0 11 20	0 3 6
Rockley (5 miles E. of)	Quartz	13 12 4	0 8 17
Sofala District (Wattle Flat).	Mispickel, in brown iron ore	91 0 14	8 14 5
Sofala	Concentrated pyrites	3 2 1	0 8 14
Swamp Oak	"	13 8 22	4 2 17
"	Crushed material	1 19 4	0 15 2
"	Blue quartz, with a little mispickel	5 15 0	1 3 22
"	Quartz, with mispickel	2 12 6	0 8 17
"	Blanketings	4 9 6	1 5 0
"	"	4 1 16	1 1 18
"	Quartz, with a little arsenical and iron pyrites	5 8 21	1 1 18
"	" with arseniate of iron	0 19 11	5 2 8
" (near)	" with mispickel	0 19 11	0 4 8
"	" with a little mispickel and free gold	17 19 8	5 8 21
"	"	19 14 4	5 15 9

Locality.	Description.	Per ton.	
		Gold.	Silver,
		oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Solferino.....	Quartz, with blende and pyrites.....	15 0 12	7 10 2
Shoalhaven District (Sim's Gully).	Ferruginous quartz	0 11 20	0 3 6
"	Galena, blende, and a little copper and iron pyrites	6 3 23	2 7 21
Scrubby Rush (near Cowra)	Clay slate, with ferruginous quartz veins	1 17 0	1 12 16
Stewart Town	Tailings.....	0 10 21	0 17 9
"	Pyritous quartz	0 11 20	0 3 6
"	Ferruginous quartz rubble	0 19 11	0 3 6
"	Quartz and slate, showing free gold	15 17 19	1 3 22
Sally's Flat	Quartz	0 17 19	1 6 2
Tenterfield (14 miles S.E. from).	" with galena	0 13 0	29 16 16
Tenterfield District	"	0 10 21	1 1 13
Tong Bong	Ferruginous, crushed sample	0 17 9	0 1 3
Turlingah	Quartz, with mispickel	3 5 8	35 15 16
Tumberumba (2 miles N. of).	Ferruginous, micaceous quartz	5 13 5	1 10 11
Tumut (near)	" quartz, free gold, a few specks showing	3 9 15	0 4 8
Tuena District	Quartz tailings, with iron pyrites	2 6 18	13 19 20
"	" a few specks of pyrites present	25 5 5	28 10 12
Trunkey (near)	Crushed quartz	98 0 0	14 19 10
"	" and pyrites.....	1 15 22	0 7 14
" (Mount Grey)	Ferruginous quartz	0 18 16	0 1 17
Thirlmere	Pyritous quartz	0 10 21	74 11 18
Temora (Yalgoghu), 70 miles N.W. of.	Ferruginous quartz	0 16 4	0 5 11
Temora	Pyritous quartz	18 10 5	0 10 21
Temora	Quartz, with very few specks of galena and pyrites	5 19 15	15 4 20
Towamba	Ferruginous quartz	5 19 15	3 9 16
Twofold Bay	Pyritous quartz	1 1 18	1 19 4
Two-mile Flat (Baylis' Creek)	Ferruginous quartz showing free gold	20 17 23	3 11 19
"	Quartz, with a little pyrites.....	0 19 11	0 5 10
Tilbuster	Blanketings	4 13 14	1 6 2
"	Quartz and pyrites, with a few specks of stibnite	6 10 16	15 15 18
Tarana	Mispickel, with quartz, a little galena and pyrites present	20 15 22	0 19 11
Upper Wangat, Williams River.	Quartz, with calcite and slate, and showing a little free gold.....	8 3 7	1 6 2
Whipstick	Ferruginous pyritous veinstone	1 12 16	0 10 21
"	Granite.....	1 14 20	1 6 2
"	Quartz, with sulphide of bismuth	1 19 4	1 1 18
"	Concentrated pyrites.....	2 7 20	3 11 20
"	Tailings and slimes	65 10 21	8 19 16
"	Slimes	6 9 10	0 12 22
"	Pyritous quartz and felspathic material	1 3 22	0 6 12
"	Quartz and felspar veinstone, with a little galena and pyrites.....	0 10 21	0 15 2
Walcha (near Cell's Creek)	Ferruginous quartz, with slate	4 4 22	1 18 2
"	"	7 1 13	1 12 6
"	"	4 10 8	1 9 8
" (15 miles south)	Pyritous quartz	0 12 22	0 4 8
Windeyer	Concentrates (pyritous).....	24 12 23	1 16 17
"	Tailings, large pieces of quartz present.....	2 10 1	0 17 9
Wattle Flat	Ferruginous quartz	15 7 0	1 1 18
"	"	3 16 5	1 6 2
"	"	0 12 22	0 4 8
"	Tailings	6 7 5	1 10 11
Womban Creek.....	Concentrates	1 1 13	1 10 11
"	Tailings	0 19 12	1 3 22
Wallerawang	Ferruginous siliceous gossan	1 3 22	6 19 8
Wagonga	Felsite, with a little mispickel and quartz threads	0 12 22	0 4 8
"	Felsite, with quartz veins.....	0 17 9	0 6 12
Wellington (near Mitchell's Creek).	Tailings	2 8 23	11 19 11
Westmoreland, county of, parish of Blenheim.	Galena, with quartz crystals	1 12 16	3 16 5
Westmoreland, parish of Norway.	Micaceous quartz grit, with red ochre	5 19 15	4 7 2
Wynyard, county of, parish of Hindmarsh.	Quartz and brown iron ore	4 7 2	0 15 4
Wagonga	Felsite, with quartz veins and mispickel	0 19 11	0 6 10
" (Spring Creek).	Ferruginous quartz.....	3 8 17	0 9 19
"	Concentrates (pyrites and ferruginous quartz)	3 12 22	0 16 4
Warne	Quartz	28 6 4	1 14 20
Wiseman's Creek, near Bathurst.	Quartz, with copper pyrites and a few specks of iron pyrites and zinblend	0 10 21	3 7 12
Wyndham	Ferruginous pyritous quartz.....	0 18 2	0 4 8

COAL.

I regret to say our output of coal for 1892 compared with 1891 shows a considerable decrease both in quantity and value. The decrease appears to be mainly due to the reduction in the consumption of coal within this Colony. The export of coal, as a whole, shows comparatively small diminution, indeed, the quantity sent to foreign ports shows an increase in quantity, the decrease being to intercolonial ports, but there was a reduction all round in the price of coal, which has not been so low since 1881. I presume the decrease in our home consumption of coal must be due to the financial depression which has prevailed of late.

QUANTITY

QUANTITY and Value of Coal raised from the opening of the Coal-seams to 1857, inclusive :-

Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
Prior to		£ s. d.	£			£ s. d.	£
1829	50,000	0 10 0	25,000	1844	23,118	0 10 8-34	12,363
1829	780	0 10 1-23	394	1845	22,324	0 7 10-27	8,769
1830	4,000	0 9 0-00	1,800	1846	38,965	0 7 0-46	13,714
1831	5,000	0 8 0-00	2,000	1847	40,732	0 6 9-01	13,750
1832	7,143	0 7 0-00	2,502	1848	45,447	0 6 3-38	14,275
1833	6,812	0 7 6-73	2,575	1849	48,516	0 6 0-45	14,647
1834	8,490	0 8 10-00	3,750	1850	71,216	0 6 6-77	23,375
1835	12,392	0 8 10-19	5,483	1851	67,610	0 7 6-51	25,546
1836	12,646	0 9 1-06	5,747	1852	67,404	0 10 11-33	36,885
1837	16,083	0 9 8-81	5,828	1853	96,809	0 16 1-51	78,059
1838	17,220	0 9 9-05	8,399	1854	116,642	1 0 5-63	119,380
1839	21,283	0 9 9-73	10,441	1855	137,076	0 12 11-96	89,082
1840	30,256	0 10 10-86	16,498	1856	189,960	0 12 4-06	117,906
1841	34,841	0 12 0-00	20,905	1857	210,434	0 14 0-97	148,158
1842	39,900	0 12 0-00	23,940				
1843	25,862	0 12 6-54	16,222		1,468,961	0 11 10-72	869,391

TABLE showing the Quantities and Average Value per ton of Coal exported to Intercolonial and Foreign Ports respectively, the Quantity of Coal consumed in this Colony, and the Average Price per ton of the total output of the Collieries, from 1858 to 1892 inclusive.

Year.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports.			Total Exports.			Home consumption.	Total Output and Value.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.		Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858	101,488	0 15 1-07	76,824	12,039	1 0 1-85	12,132	113,627	0 15 8-05	88,956	102,870	216,397	0 14 11-84	162,162 0 0
1859	129,530	0 14 0-07	94,312	44,349	0 17 5-27	38,672	173,935	0 15 3-49	182,984	134,278	308,218	0 13 3-14	204,371 0 0
1860	140,183	0 14 10-86	104,471	63,694	0 16 11-10	79,290	233,877	0 15 8-67	189,761	134,025	368,802	0 12 8-36	220,493 0 0
1861	157,278	0 13 2-25	119,433	50,502	0 16 5-37	41,532	207,780	0 15 5-92	160,965	134,287	342,067	0 12 9-52	218,820 0 0
1862	195,427	0 15 0-65	147,019	113,356	0 17 4-34	98,403	308,782	0 15 10-75	245,422	167,740	476,522	0 12 9-73	305,234 0 0
1863	213,009	0 13 8-40	140,532	84,129	0 17 0-70	73,649	298,038	0 14 9-30	220,181	135,951	438,880	0 10 10-06	236,230 0 0
1864	288,539	0 10 3-74	140,199	88,927	0 14 10-90	66,989	372,466	0 11 4-91	212,488	176,546	549,012	0 9 10-10	270,171 0 0
1865	292,604	0 9 11-63	140,129	90,304	0 15 0-79	68,029	382,908	0 11 2-20	214,158	202,566	635,525	0 9 4-43	274,303 0 0
1866	344,104	0 9 2-98	159,175	190,711	0 14 4-53	141,413	540,905	0 11 1-37	300,588	233,333	774,238	0 8 4-44	324,049 0 0
1867	312,101	0 9 4-36	146,111	161,256	0 13 3-47	107,148	473,357	0 10 8-40	253,259	296,655	770,012	0 8 10-79	342,655 0 0
1868	329,052	0 9 5-76	155,975	218,984	0 12 5-29	186,226	548,036	0 10 7-96	292,201	406,196	954,231	0 8 9-08	417,800 0 0
1869	340,460	0 8 9-07	149,069	255,057	0 11 8-31	149,136	595,553	0 10 0-16	299,195	324,221	919,774	0 7 0-32	340,140 0 0
1870	335,564	0 8 6-02	142,656	242,825	0 10 3-57	125,025	578,389	0 9 3-07	267,681	290,175	868,564	0 7 8-54	816,820 0 0
1871	373,801	0 8 6-01	162,470	186,538	0 10 1-22	94,220	565,429	0 9 0-95	256,690	333,355	898,784	0 7 0-47	310,240 0 0
1872	394,052	0 8 8-11	170,947	275,058	0 0 11-46	130,914	669,110	0 9 2-42	307,861	343,316	1,012,426	0 7 9-92	896,198 0 0
1873	425,937	0 12 9-32	272,110	347,142	0 14 7-59	253,979	773,079	0 13 7-32	526,059	419,783	1,192,862	0 11 1-94	965,747 0 0
1874	467,583	0 13 8-30	320,119	405,442	0 15 4-76	312,128	873,025	0 14 5-81	632,247	431,687	1,304,612	0 12 1-37	700,224 0 0
1875	518,853	0 13 7-77	354,074	408,154	0 15 0-94	317,409	927,007	0 14 5-84	671,438	402,722	1,329,729	0 12 3-85	819,429 17 2
1876	542,952	0 13 8-45	372,045	325,865	0 15 6-45	253,166	868,817	0 14 4-70	625,211	451,101	1,319,918	0 12 2-08	803,300 5 6
1877	563,757	0 13 8-04	386,740	351,970	0 14 10-81	262,237	915,727	0 14 2-08	648,077	523,544	1,444,271	0 11 10-74	858,998 8 2
1878	623,323	0 13 8-77	427,954	333,097	0 14 7-69	290,452	1,006,420	0 14 0-93	708,406	569,077	1,575,497	0 11 8-28	920,036 7 4
1879	621,087	0 13 6-75	421,193	376,962	0 14 6-18	273,609	998,049	0 13 11-05	694,707	585,332	1,583,381	0 12 0-12	950,878 18 3
1880	650,672	0 11 2-07	309,004	292,684	0 11 5-70	116,295	763,358	0 11 3-48	425,209	712,324	1,466,180	0 8 0-36	915,536 11 7
1881	657,135	0 7 9-34	255,572	372,769	0 8 8-29	161,058	1,029,944	0 8 1-30	417,530	730,759	1,760,597	0 6 9-55	603,248 5 8
1882	700,220	0 9 9-54	372,334	501,319	0 10 11-50	274,099	1,261,545	0 10 3-09	647,033	847,737	2,109,282	0 8 11-97	948,965 0 0
1883	855,701	0 10 5-75	448,356	656,741	0 11 7-34	351,366	1,512,445	0 10 11-05	829,662	1,000,012	2,521,457	0 9 6-40	1,201,941 12 11
1884	894,087	0 10 8-06	532,938	696,676	0 11 5-14	398,107	1,690,703	0 11 0-15	931,045	1,058,346	2,749,109	0 9 5-71	1,303,076 19 11
1885	901,924	0 10 7-13	525,443	764,432	0 11 0-52	441,220	1,756,350	0 11 0-09	968,068	1,122,507	2,878,863	0 8 3-72	1,340,212 13 7
1886	1,027,776	0 10 7-22	544,324	799,690	0 11 4-31	492,173	1,735,965	0 10 10-93	947,092	1,094,310	2,830,175	0 9 2-53	1,303,164 4 1
1887	1,077,270	0 10 5-89	565,064	713,172	0 11 1-08	395,456	1,790,442	0 10 8-75	960,539	1,132,055	2,922,497	0 9 2-57	1,346,440 2 7
1888	1,039,764	0 10 10-25	564,293	884,108	0 11 3-77	500,179	1,923,872	0 11 0-78	1,064,472	1,279,572	3,203,444	0 9 1-02	1,455,198 4 1
1889	1,310,228	0 10 4-24	678,200	1,077,474	0 11 1-88	601,071	2,387,702	0 10 8-58	1,279,271	1,267,930	3,655,632	0 8 11-20	1,032,848 15 6
1890	1,140,544	0 10 6-96	668,168	672,330	0 11 3-31	379,065	1,821,874	0 10 10-64	987,173	1,239,092	3,060,876	0 8 4-29	1,279,088 19 5
1891	1,397,256	0 10 0-30	700,380	847,473	0 10 10-43	460,585	2,244,729	0 10 4-12	1,160,563	1,798,200	4,037,929	0 8 7-58	1,742,795 12 0
1892	1,315,008	0 8 10-89	537,016	873,697	0 10 1-24	441,379	2,191,705	0 9 4-61	1,028,395	1,559,268	3,780,963	0 7 8-82	1,462,388 9 4
	20,841,479	0 10 10-28	11,313,104	13,683,295	0 12 1-10	8,274,465	34,521,774	0 11 4-10	10,577,559	21,690,020	56,214,785	0 9 4-72	26,401,037 7 7

The aggregate thickness of coal bored through by the Government diamond drills during 1892, was 42 feet 7 inches, of which 12 feet 4 inches was coal and bands. The details are as follow:—Greta, 6 feet; Cremorne, 3 inches; Bulli, 36 feet 4 inches.

The number of collieries under inspection was 101 coal and 5 shale.

The following statement shows that the output of coal in the Northern collieries in 1892 was less by 241,520 tons than in 1891, and less in value by £251,333 18s. 3d. The output of the Western collieries in 1892 was 110,441 tons 12 cwt. less than in 1891, and the value was less by £16,689 4s. 2d. The output of the Southern collieries in 1892 exceeded that of 1891 by 95,000 tons, but the value was less by £12,383 0s. 9d.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Output of Coal in the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts.

	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Output, Northern District.....	2,055,342 10 3	£ 1,011,933 13 7	2,113,372 13 0	£ 1,032,904 13 4	2,178,116 0 0	£ 1,084,554 17 1
Increase as compared with previous year	155,722 14 3	83,907 0 2	58,030 2 1	20,970 19 9	64,743 7 0	51,650 3 9
Decrease do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Western District	273,823 14 6	74,161 9 7	311,762 16 0	76,836 13 3	281,229 0 0	68,615 15 0
Increase as compared with previous year	41,405 11 0	.....	37,939 2 0	2,675 3 8	.....	.....
Decrease do do	.....	3,619 8 11	.....	.....	30,533 16 0	8,220 18 3
Output, Southern District	419,942 9 0	216,981 16 9	453,727 15 3	230,471 7 0	370,330 0 0	149,993 12 0
Increase as compared with previous year	30,523 7 0	20,847 15 9	33,785 6 3	13,489 10 3	.....	.....
Decrease do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,397 15 3	80,477 15 0

	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Output, Northern District.....	2,243,792 0 0	£ 1,096,720 0 7	2,067,012 4 3	£ 1,022,022 8 10	2,624,347 3 0	£ 1,261,224 16 5
Increase as compared with previous year	65,676 0 0	12,165 3 6	.....	.....	557,304 18 1	239,202 7 7
Decrease do do	.....	.....	176,749 15 1	74,697 11 9	.....	.....
Output, Western District	302,137 0 0	79,036 0 2	339,594 9 0	95,136 3 0	329,713 8 0	81,459 1 1
Increase as compared with previous year	20,908 0 0	10,420 5 2	37,457 9 0	16,100 2 10	.....	.....
Decrease do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,881 6 0	13,077 1 11
Output, Southern District	376,568 0 0	170,634 1 10	796,806 10 0	338,039 12 3	701,572 0 0	290,164 18 0
Increase as compared with previous year	5,738 0 0	20,690 9 10	420,238 10 0	167,355 10 5	.....	.....
Decrease do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,234 10 0	47,874 14 3

	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Output, Northern District.....	2,123,046 6 1	£ 995,931 2 6	2,853,251 13 1	£ 1,354,028 12 8	2,611,731 13 0	£ 1,102,694 14 5
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	733,205 7 0	358,097 10 2	.....	.....
Decrease do do	504,300 16 3	265,293 13 11	.....	.....	241,520 0 1	251,333 18 3
Output, Western District	343,232 3 2	65,995 3 0	346,804 13 0	74,104 17 10	236,363 1 0	57,414 13 8
Increase as compared with previous year	13,519 0 2	.....	3,572 9 2	8,109 14 10	.....	.....
Decrease do do	.....	15,463 18 1	.....	.....	110,441 12 0	16,689 4 2
Output, Southern and South-western Districts.	597,598 0 0	217,162 13 11	837,873 0 0	314,662 2 0	932,873 0 1	302,279 1 3
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	240,275 0 0	97,499 8 1	95,000 0 1	.....
Decrease do do	103,974 0 0	73,002 4 1	.....	.....	.....	12,383 0 9

The average price of Coal in the several districts was as follows:—

	1891.		1892.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Northern	9	5·80	8	5·32	a decrease of 1 0·57 per ton.
Western	4	3·28	4	10·30	an increase of 0 7·02 "
Southern and South-western ...	7	4·70	6	5·60	a decrease of 0 11·10 "

TABLE

TABLE compiled from Reports furnished by Owners of Collieries, showing the quantity and value of Coal and Shale won during the year 1892, and the number of men employed in the Collieries.

Company.	Locality.	Men employed.			Quantity.	Value.
		Above ground.	Under ground.	Total.		
<i>Northern District.</i>						
COAL.						
Australian Agricultural Company.	Newcastle	141	598	739	298,556 0 0	126,840 2 6
Barwood	Burwood	83	278	361	56,887 0 0	23,911 14 0
" Extended	Redhead	13	49	62	10,413 0 0	5,206 10 0
Brown's	Minmi	70	340	410	172,578 0 0	76,164 0 0
Bloomfield	Four-mile Creek, East Maitland.	3	8	11	3,800 0 0	1,520 0 0
Co-operative	Plattsburg	62	359	421	74,761 0 0	27,896 0 0
Centenary	Curlewis	6	20	26	6,000 0 0	2,400 0 0
Duckenfield	Minmi	62	300	362	134,168 0 0	59,816 0 0
Dulwich	Singleton	2	11	13	4,194 7 1	1,880 0 6
Durlam	Redhead	37	15	52		
Dudley	Near Charlestown	40	210	250	70,524 13 0	30,383 6 5
Denton Park	West Maitland	4	6	10	70 0 0	21 0 0
East Lambton	New Lambton	8	35	43	9,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
Ebbw Vale	Adamstown	3	40	43	20,571 0 0	7,966 18 0
East Greta	West Maitland	10	11	21	3,416 0 0	1,493 0 0
Elliott's	Rix's Creek	2	8	10	2,600 0 0	1,200 0 0
Ellesmere	Singleton	8	27	35	12,386 19 1	5,159 14 6
Elemore Vale	Wallsend	2	12	14	3,673 0 0	2,461 15 10
Erndale	Wickham	11	59	70	16,147 0 0	7,365 0 0
Fern Valley	Adamstown	2	8	10	409 0 0	171 10 0
Greta	Greta	60	340	400	108,495 0 0	50,526 10 0
Gartlee	Teralba	4	25	29	13,574 0 0	5,482 9 6
Hetton	Carrington	49	415	464	154,100 0 0	63,081 0 0
Abram	Farley	7	21	28	807 4 0	341 0 6
Hillside	Burwood, Merewether.	1	3	4	2,605 0 0	799 10 0
Kynga	Muswellbrook	1	2	3	611 0 0	283 0 0
Lambton	Lambton	72	468	480	224,498 0 0	101,373 5 0
Marshall's	Four-mile Creek	1	1	2	677 0 0	180 0 0
Morley	Gunnedah	1	1	2	26 3 2	15 0 1
Morrisett	Swansea	1	1	2	464 0 0	185 0 0
Northern	Teralba	20	153	173	44,263 0 0	17,383 0 0
Newcastle-Wallsend	Wallsend	140	800	940	281,320 0 0	129,385 0 0
Newcastle Coal Company	Newcastle	101	371	472	125,689 0 0	26,046 0 0
New Lambton	"	3	40	43	20,571 0 0	7,966 18 0
" C Pit	Adamstown	35	130	165	39,962 0 0	17,510 4 6
New Anvil Creek	Greta	7	20	27	894 0 0	305 0 0
" Park	Singleton	17	21	38	10,389 1 1	4,278 17 0
Pioneer	West Maitland	2	2	4	266 13 0	74 15 7
Rotunda	Waratah	1	1	2	200 0 0	88 18 0
Richmond Vale	Near Maitland	10	3	13	100 0 0	33 0 0
Rosedale	Singleton	4	15	19	5,829 0 0	2,682 0 0
Stockton	Stockton	60	340	400	162,235 0 0	79,705 0 0
South Waratah	Charlestown	73	270	343	107,859 0 0	48,327 9 0
" Wallsend	Cardiff	13	65	78	27,924 0 0	9,896 16 0
Summerhill and Maryland	Plattsburg	12	23	35	20,037 0 0	8,902 10 0
Swansea	Swansea	1	1	2	10 0 0	5 0 0
Seaham	Minmi	25	127	152	14,958 0 0	6,439 13 0
Thornley	East Maitland	4	12	16	8,178 2 3	1,511 7 6
Toronto	Lake Macquarie	...	3	3	350 0 0	122 10 0
Wickham and Bullock Island	Carrington	46	300	436	171,199 0 0	74,860 0 0
West Burwood	Merewether	3	15	18	2,855 0 0	1,044 0 0
" Wallsend	West Wallsend	26	240	266	66,185 0 0	30,037 0 0
Wallarah	Catherine Hill Bay	40	90	130	59,264 0 0	20,018 0 0
Young Wallsend	Teralba	12	40	52	28,582 0 0	8,158 0 0
		1,421	6,783	8,204	2,611,731 13 0	1,102,694 14 5
<i>Southern District.</i>						
Metropolitan	Hellensburg	50	230	280	155,093 0 0	46,650 0 0
Coal Cliff	Clifton	6	16	22	4,000 0 0	1,825 0 0
Austermere	North Bulli	6	16	22	913 0 0	388 0 6
Bulli	Bulli	50	140	190	44,247 0 0	14,824 1 0
South Bulli	"	45	200	245	140,774 0 0	37,900 0 0
Bellambi	South Bulli	17	87	104	112,694 1 0	62,111 5 3
Corrimal	Wollongong	40	110	150	63,548 0 0	19,004 8 0
Mount Pleasant	"	51	143	194	68,552 0 0	23,002 11 0
Osborn Wallsend	"	37	114	151	75,050 0 0	21,000 0 0
Mount Kembla	"	51	254	305	177,269 0 0	57,403 0 0
South Clifton	"	20	100	120	70,000 0 0	17,500 0 0
Bulli Pass	Bulli	6	30	36	8,819 9 1	4,733 9 6
		379	1,440	1,819	920,960 8 1	296,461 15 3
<i>South-Western District.</i>						
Great Southern	Moss Vale	3	8	11	1,232 0 0	596 0 0
Rox Vale	Mittagong	1	2	3	850 0 0	306 0 0
Australian Kerosene Company	Joadja Creek	8	19	27	9,830 12 0	4,915 6 0
		12	29	41	11,912 12 0	5,817 6 0

Company.	Locality.	Men employed.			Quantity.	Value.
		Above ground.	Under ground.	Total.		
<i>Western District.</i>						
Irondale	Piper's Flat	2	7	9	Tons cwt. qr. 1,218 0 0	£ s. d. 237 17 8
Cullen Bullen	Wallerawang	10	30	40	10,853 0 0	3,031 0 0
Lithgow Valley	Lithgow	7	48	55	34,687 0 0	7,632 0 0
Hermitage	"	5	45	50	31,318 0 0	6,165 0 0
Eskbank	"	7	43	50	39,178 0 0	8,278 16 0
Eskbank Old Tunnel	"	1	7	8	4,629 0 0	1,021 8 0
Vale of Clwydd	"	6	39	45	24,120 0 0	9,650 0 0
Vale	"	5	45	50	21,393 0 0	4,813 8 6
Zig Zag	"	5	35	40	21,782 6 0	5,445 0 0
Oakey Park	"	5	40	45	28,107 7 0	6,085 0 0
Coerwull	"	1	1	2	400 0 0	120 0 0
Australian Kerosene Company	Katoomba	20	20	40	15,271 8 0	4,089 5 6
New South Wales Shale Company ..	Hartley	3	10	13	3,300 0 0	825 0 0
Carlo's Gap	Capertee	1	2	3	106 0 0	20 18 0
		78	372	450	236,363 1 0	57,414 13 8
<i>SHALE.</i>						
New South Wales Shale and Oil Company.	Hartley	23	121	144	29,419 0 0	57,472 5 0
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company.	Katoomba	40	114	154	22,101 0 0	38,676 15 0
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company.	Jondja Creek	14	70	84	22,071 3 0	38,623 5 3
Genowian	Capertee	2	12	14	606 0 0	1,307 0 9
		79	317	396	74,197 3 0	136,070 6 0

The number of men employed in and about the coal and shale mines in 1892 was 10,910. The total number of fatal accidents was 8; non-fatal, 77; compared with 21 fatal and 54 non-fatal accidents in 1891. In the Northern district there were 6 fatal and 59 non-fatal accidents. In the South and South-western districts no fatal and 16 non-fatal accidents occurred. In the Western district there were 2 fatal and 2 non-fatal accidents.

SUMMARY of persons employed, number of fatal accidents (deaths), and ratios of the number of persons employed, and the number of fatal accidents in and about the "United Kingdom" and "New South Wales" Coal Mines, since 1874:—

Year.	United Kingdom.				New South Wales.			
	Persons employed.	Lives lost by accident.	Persons employed per life lost.	Death rate from accidents per 1,000 persons employed.	Persons employed.	Lives lost by accident.	Persons employed per life lost.	Death rate from accidents per 1,000 persons employed.
1874	538,829	1,056	510	1 959	.....	5	.....	.....
1875	535,845	1,244	430	2 321	3,308	8	413	2 418
1876	514,532	933	551	1 813	4,084	4	1,021	0 979
1877	494,391	1,208	409	2 143	4,657	7	665	1 503
1878	476,329	1,413	336	2 972	4,792	8	599	1 669
1879	476,810	973	490	2 040	5,035	5	1,007	0 993
1880	481,933	1,318	363	2 718	4,676	8	584	1 710
1881	495,477	954	519	1 925	4,098	2	2,049	0 488
1882	503,987	1,126	447	2 234	4,487	12	373	2 674
1883	514,933	1,054	488	2 046	5,481	15	365	2 736
1884	520,376	942	552	1 810	6,227	14	444	2 248
1885	520,632	1,150	453	2 207	7,097	11	645	1 549
1886	519,970	953	545	1 833	7,847	29	270	3 604*
1887	526,277	995	529	1 800	7,998	94	85	11 752†
1888	534,945	888	601	1 666	9,301	15	620	1 612
1889	563,735	1,064	530	1 887	10,277	41	250	3 989‡
1890	613,233	1,160	529	1 891	10,315	13	793	1 260
1891	648,450	979	662	1 509	10,820	21	515	1 940

* Excessive number of falls of coal and Lithgow disaster caused this high death rate.

† Bulli catastrophe and excessive falls of coal caused this high death rate.

‡ Hamilton pit crush, excessive falls of coal, and over-winding of four men at South Burwood sinking pit, caused this high death rate.

During the year the following analysis of coal have been made :—

SIXTY-EIGHT Coal Analyses made during the year, 45 of which are published :—

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis in 100·00 parts.					Sulphur.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
		Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydrocarbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.				
Bulli	Altered coal.....	0·89	6·81	61·38	30·92	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, reddish tinge, dense.
"	"	1·50	9·70	78·55	10·25	·768	1·337	No coke formed. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 13·2 lb. of water into steam.	
"	Altered coal, immediately touching dyke.	3·90	5·15	60·30	30·65	...	...	No coke formed.
"	Altered coal.....	1·45	11·85	77·20	9·50	·809	1·439	No coke formed. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 11·9 lb. of water into steam.	
"	Coal	1·95	10·40	61·90	35·75	...	...	No coke formed.
"	Good coal, No. 1 seam ...	1·55	19·20	67·65	11·60	·631	1·396	Coke, 72·75 per cent. Water converted into steam by 1 lb. of coal 13·9 lb.	
"	Altered coal.....	3·30	3·25	64·35	29·10	...	...	No coke formed.
"	Coal	0·80	24·50	63·60	11·10	·603	1·356	Coke, 74·70 per cent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 14·3 lb. of water into steam.	
"	Altered coal.....	4·20	6·60	66·25	22·95	...	...	No coke formed.
"	Coal, bottom portion of seam.	5·87	17·81	59·43	16·89	...	...	Coke, 76·32 per cent.
"	Coal	0·70	19·70	66·60	13·00	·658	1·442	Coke, 79·60 per cent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 13·8 lb. of water into steam.	
Bundanoon Coal Mine.....	Splint coal	1·75	22·10	50·25	25·90	...	...	Ash, grey. Coke—This coal formed a coke on heating, firm and dense.
" (upper seam).....	Bituminous coal	1·95	30·05	56·15	11·85	·603	1·402	Coke, 68 per cent., not much swollen, fairly bright and firm. Ash, light, grey. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 14·2 lb. of water into steam. A good steaming coal.	
Bourke (Corella bore; depth, 400 feet).	Lignite	13·83	40·02	39·65	6·50	...	...	No coke formed, only a loose black powder left after ignition in a covered crucible. Ash, reddish tinge, with white spots.
" (800 feet)	"	14·45	32·45	44·85	8·25	...	...	Coke; no true coke formed. Ash, reddish tinge, with white spots.
Curlewis Coal Company ...	Samples of splint, with layers of bituminous coal, from top, middle, and bottom of seam.	3·60	31·32	57·31	7·68	·52	1·337	Coke, 64·99 per cent., well swollen, firm, and lustrous. Ash, grey, flocculent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 12·4 lb. of water into steam.	
Clifton (near)	Semi-bituminous coal ..	·85	17·80	68·30	13·05	·343	1·409	Coke, 81·35 per cent., dull and firm. Ash, white and flocculent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 12·1 lb. of water into steam. An excellent coal for steaming purposes.	
Helensburgh (Metropolitan Coal Mine).	Bituminous coal	·90	18·50	71·10	9·50	·466	1·369	Coke, 80·60 per cent., well swollen up, bright, and firm. Ash, white, flocculent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 14·05 lb. of water into steam. An excellent quality of steaming coal.	
Illawarra District.....	"	1·25	20·05	65·35	12·45	·562	1·384	Coke, 77·80 per cent., well swollen, firm, and lustrous. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 13·8 lb. of water into steam. Ash, reddish tinge, dense.	
"	"	1·05	23·15	66·65	9·15	·754	1·390	Coke, 75·80 per cent., well swollen, firm, and fairly lustrous. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 13 lb. of water into steam. Ash, reddish tinge, dense.	
"	"	1·10	22·80	65·70	10·40	·549	1·396	Coke, 76·10 per cent., well swollen, firm, and lustrous. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 13·5 lb. of water into steam. Ash, grey in colour, dense.	
"	" .. (dirty)...	1·40	19·05	66·45	13·10	·349	1·438	Coke, 79·55 per cent., well swollen, firm, and lustrous. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 12 lb. of water into steam. Ash, reddish tinge, dense.	
Killarney	Splint coal	4·00	35·75	32·90	27·35	...	...	No true coke formed; only a loose coherent mass left after ignition. Ash, reddish tinge, and slightly granular.
"	" with iron oxide	3·95	28·15	16·45	51·45	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, reddish tinge, granular.
"	"	2·90	41·45	34·90	20·75	·892	1·388	Coke, 55·65 per cent.; firm, cracked, and lustrous. Ash, reddish tinge, granular.	
Leconfield Bore (No. 1 Seam.)	Coal	·94	59·32	51·31	7·87	·56	...	Coke, 59·18 per cent., well swollen, firm, and fairly lustrous. Ash, grey, dense. Sulphur, ·65 per cent. Fixed sulphur, ·09 per cent. (in ash). 1 lb. of this coal will convert 13 lb. of water into steam.	
Seani. (No. 2 Seam.)	"	·83	37·77	52·14	8·00	1·26	...	Coke, 60·14 per cent., well swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm, and lustrous. Ash, reddish tinge, dense. Sulphur in coal, 1·332 per cent. Fixed sulphur (in ash), ·070 per cent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 12·9 lb. of water into steam.	

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis in 100.00 parts.				Sulphur.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
		Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatiles (fixed carbons).	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.			
Lithgow	Bituminous coal, with earthy band.	2.34	32.39	54.45	10.82	.617	1.369	Coke, 65.27 per cent., well swollen, with cauliflower-like excrescences, firm, dull in lustre. Ash, grey, flocculent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 12.5 lb. of water into steam.
Mittagong (Bullock Head)	Dirty bituminous coal .	10.85	25.75	52.65	10.75	0.933	1.445	Coke, no coke formed. Ash, grey flocculent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 9.7 lb. of water into steam.
Maclcan	Bright bituminous coal, with thin shale bands.	1.10	10.45	61.35	27.10	...	...	Coke, 88.45 per cent.; very dull. Ash, grey, dense.
Murrurundi	Cannel coal	2.25	35.20	49.95	12.60	.865	1.371	Coke, 62.55 per cent., well swollen, firm, and lustrous. Ash, reddish tinge, slightly granular.
Morcee District ..	Shaly coal, with bituminous layers.	10.25	32.30	36.55	20.90	...	..	No coke formed. Ash, grey, granular.
Mount Pleasant Coal Mine	Semi-bituminous coal (dirty).	1.45	13.80	61.10	23.65	..	...	Coke, 84.75 per cent., dull and firm. Ash, grey, slightly granular.
Mount Victoria.....	Semi-bituminous coal	1.70	27.40	59.95	10.95	.494	1.385	Coke, 70.9 per cent., well swollen, firm, and fairly lustrous. Ash, white, flocculent. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 12.5 lb. of water into steam.
Muswellbrook	Bright bituminous coal...	7.70	32.80	54.45	5.05	.658	1.312	Coke, 59.50 per cent., 1 lb. of this coal will convert 14.4 lb. of water into steam. An excellent description of coal, the percentage of ash being low, and the calorimetric estimation proving it to be an excellent coal for steaming purposes.
Nattai River, Mittagong District.	Dirty bituminous coal ...	12.34	30.74	47.97	8.95	0.521	1.463	Coke—no coke formed. Ash, grey in colour, dense. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 8.5 lb. of water into steam.
„ „	Bituminous coal	2.04	25.81	58.35	13.80	1.466	1.416	Coke, formed a cake on heating, dull in lustre, fairly firm, does not form a true coke. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 11.6 lb. of water into steam. Ash, grey, granular.
Rocky Mouth	Bituminous coal, average sample of 5½ inches.	5.67	13.47	55.61	25.25	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, grey.
„	Bituminous coal with ¼ inch shale band.	3.90	34.65	36.80	24.65	...	...	Coke, 61.45 per cent., fairly swollen, firm, cracked, and lustrous. Ash, grey, granular.
Richmond River (Aberdare Coal Mine.	Bright bituminous coal...	0.85	15.95	65.40	17.80	...	...	Coke, 83.20 per cent. Ash, white flocculent. Coke, well swollen, firm and lustrous.
Stroud (near)	Dirty bituminous coal ...	1.75	13.55	71.15	13.55	...	...	Ash, reddish tinge, flocculent. No coke formed, a loose coherent mass left after ignition.
Tenterfield and Lismore (between).	Laminated inferior coal	1.90	22.20	20.75	55.15	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, grey flocculent.
Talbragar River, near Mudgee.	Coaly shale	4.70	43.35	35.20	16.75	1.043	1.326	Coke, 51.95 per cent., cracked, firm, and fairly lustrous. Ash, red and granular. One pound of this coal will convert 13.1 lb. of water into steam.
Louth, Waanaring Road, Bourke District (46 mile bore, depth 1,010 feet)..	Lignite	12.78	34.17	46.49	6.56	...	...	Coke, no coke formed. Ash, reddish tinge, granular.
Yarrunga, near Moss Vale	Splint coal	1.34	16.91	52.75	29.00	...	...	Only a loose powder left after ignition of this coal. Ash, light grey colour, granular.

COKE.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Coke made in the Colony of New South Wales.

Year	Quantity		Total Value.
	Northern District.	Southern and Western Districts	
	tons cwt.	tons cwt.	£ s. d.
1890	15,886 2	15,211 0	41,147 3 7
1891	9,474 2	20,836 5	34,473 5 10
1892	5,245 0	2,654 0	8,852 8 6
Totals.....	30,605 4	38,701 5	84,472 17 11

There is a considerable falling off in the make of coke, especially in the Southern and Western districts, but there is reason to hope that the makers will adopt such appliances and methods as will raise the quality of the coke to the highest standard possible, and then it will probably compare so favourably with

with foreign coke that it will be exclusively used at all our smelting works, and thus an extensive trade will be established. The report furnished by the Government Geologist upon the Colonial cokes, as compared with those imported, should tend to bring about such improvement:—

Geological Survey, N.S. Wales, Department of Mines,
Sydney, 22nd December, 1892.

Sir,

With the object of obtaining as much information as possible in reference to the coke at present being made in the Colony, I have inspected the following Coke works, viz., (1) the Purified Coal and Coke Company's Coke Ovens at Wallsend, (2) the Singleton Colliery Coke Ovens at Rix's Creek, (3) the Vale Colliery Coke Ovens near Lithgow, and (4) the Bulli Colliery Coke Ovens at Bulli; I have also obtained samples of the washed and unwashed coal from which coke is at present being prepared, and also representative samples of the coke made at the above-mentioned coke ovens. These samples were collected by the Inspectors of Collieries and myself, and were analysed by Mr. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst to this Department. At my request Mr. Mingaye also subjected each sample of coal to a careful washing in the laboratory, and it may, I think, be assumed that the results obtained by this washing are about equal to the results obtainable by the best washing appliances used on the large scale at the present day in Europe. The accompanying table (A) of coal analyses shows the constituents of such coals before and after being subjected to the process of washing by hand in the laboratory, and it will be observed that in the two instances where the coal had been previously washed by machinery at the works (viz., the Purified Coal and Coke Company, Wallsend and the Singleton Colliery) a still further reduction of the percentage of ash, amounting to .55 in the one case and 2.75 in the other was effected by the Laboratory treatment. In a sample from the Co-operative Colliery, the coal which had not been previously washed by machinery was treated in the Laboratory, with the result that the percentage of ash was reduced from 6.85 to 3.85 and a firm coke obtained, containing 6.30 per cent. of ash. In another sample from the Mount Pleasant Colliery the percentage of ash in the coal was reduced (by washing in the Laboratory) from 10.65 to 4.70, and a firm and lustrous coke was obtained which contained 6.42 per cent. of ash.

The system of washing the coal before introducing it into the coke ovens is only adopted at four collieries, viz., (1) the Singleton Colliery, (2) the Purified Coal and Coke Company, Wallsend, (3) the Vale Colliery, and (4) the Bulli Colliery. At the Singleton Colliery the washing process is of the simplest kind: the coal after coming from the tunnel is thrown upon screens of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh, and the smalls thus separated are carried in trucks to a hopper, whence they are fed into wooden sluice boxes having a maximum fall of about 1 in 36, and the coal is separated from the shale and brass by running water. The cleaned coal is then further separated by screens into blacksmiths' nuts, and fine coal, which is converted into coke in ordinary Beehive Ovens. The method of washing here adopted is crude, and as already stated, it was found by experiment in the Laboratory that the percentage of ash in the coal after washing at the works could be further reduced by about 2.75 per cent.

The Purified Coal and Coke Company, Wallsend, have a much more extensive coal-washing plant, which I understand was designed by Mr. Taylor, the Manager. The coal is delivered into a hopper whence it is carried by an elevator to a pair of rolls. After being crushed it is carried by another elevator to distributing troughs which divide it amongst three pulsating washing machines. The shale and brass fall through a grating and are carried away by a sluice, while the cleaned coal is carried forward by the water on to screens of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh, which separate it into blacksmiths' nuts and fine coal; the latter is carried downwards in a sluice with a perforated bottom, and thus reaches the next pair of rolls in a sufficiently dry condition. After being crushed fine between these rolls it is elevated to trucks, whence it is charged into Beehive Ovens. The method of washing as practised at these works is quite automatic, and is perfect as far as it goes; but there is I think, little doubt that it could be improved by the addition of another pulsating washer provided with a layer of felspar above the sieve. After the second crushing, the small particles of shale or dirt which it liberates from the coal, could be separated therefrom by a second washing in a machine such as I have referred to. As before stated, the percentage of ash in the coal which had passed through this washing plant was reduced by hand-washing in the laboratory from 5.20 to 4.65.

At the Vale Colliery, near Lithgow, a small coal-washing machine of American manufacture, and known as Diescher's Coal and Ore Washing Plant, is employed. The coal is first thrown on screens of about 1-inch mesh, and the smalls from these screens are then crushed between rolls with spiral corrugations. The crushed coal passes thence into a pulsating washing machine; the small dirt passes through a fine wire sieve with apertures of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the sieve having a slight inclination from back to front; the clean coal is washed over a lip in the front, and the pieces of shale or dirt which are too large to fall through the sieve escape by a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch aperture under the lip. As at present worked the process is far from perfect. The washed coal contains a good deal of dirt, and a considerable amount of coal is necessarily lost with the larger pieces of shale which escape through the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch aperture. The Western coal contains a large amount of dirt intimately mixed with it, and it is questionable whether it is of sufficiently good quality to warrant the expenditure of such a sum as would be required for the erection of a washing plant capable of thoroughly cleaning it.

At the Bulli Mine a Sheppard coal-washing plant has been erected. The small coal is raised by an elevator, and is then fed into a large pulsating washing machine; the clean coal is carried forward by the water, and is washed over a lip, while the dirt and brass escape by an aperture which can be regulated by a valve. The cleaned coal is carried by a screw to an elevator furnished with a perforated bottom and is delivered in a sufficiently dry condition to the rolls, where it is crushed, and again elevated to trucks which convey it to the Coke Ovens. In this plant as in that of the Purified Coal and Coke Co. there is no provision for a second washing after the coal has passed through the rolls, and consequently none of the dirt, which may be liberated by the fine crushing, is separated from the coal before charging into the ovens. It is in this respect, I am of opinion, that the principal improvement can be made in the coal-washing plants of the Colony.

The New South Wales coals are inferior to the British only by reason of the fact that they contain a larger percentage of dirt intermixed with the coal. There is no doubt that the most perfect washing appliance in the world will not reduce the percentage of ash in coal below a certain limit, so thoroughly is a part of it incorporated with the fuel, at the same time much of the dirt besides that occurring in bands can be removed by alternate crushing sizing and washing, and the superiority of the modern coal-washing plants, such as the Lüthrig, consists in this, and in the final treatment of the finely-powdered coal, which is washed in pulsating machines provided with a layer of felspar—a mineral intermediate in specific gravity between the coal and the dirt. With such improved coal-washing plants there appears to be no reason why Colonial Coke should not be made of a quality (so far as the percentage of ash is concerned) suitable for any smelting operations it may be required for, and if the more modern ovens of a rectangular form were adopted, a great saving of time and a corresponding reduction in the cost of manufacture would probably result.

The Bulli Company use a rectangular oven which is a modification of the Coppée Coke Oven, and produces a dense coke capable of bearing a heavy furnace burden, but unfortunately the coal is very dirty, and the coke is consequently high in percentage of ash. The period required for making coke in these furnaces is considerably shorter than with the Beehive Ovens, which are used at all the other works visited by me. The charge of coke is removed by a hydraulic ram, and is quenched in the open air by spraying water over it. The gases of combustion are caused to traverse flues built in the sides and floor of the oven, so that a minimum amount of the heat is lost, and altogether there is no doubt that these ovens are more economical than the Beehives.

With the object of comparing the imported Cokes in actual use at Broken Hill with those now manufactured in the Colony, samples were at my request taken from the coke stacks at the Broken Hill Smelting Works by Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet, and were analysed by Mr. Mingaye.* The three samples taken were (1) Hood's (Welsh) Coke taken from the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's smelting works; (2) Brancepeth (Welsh) Coke from the Proprietary Company's works; and (3) Hood's (Welsh) Coke from the Central Broken Hill Company's works. The first of these contained only 4.75 per cent. of ash, but the second and third contained 7.80 and 9.70 per cent. respectively. These percentages appeared to be so high compared with the composition claimed for the imported coke, that I determined to check the results by an examination of the foreign cokes as they arrive at Port Pirie. With this object in view six samples were taken for me at Port Pirie by Mr. Hebbard, Inspector of Mines. The samples were analysed by Mr. Mingaye, and the results were as follow:—(1) Westport (New Zealand) Coke containing 7.15 per cent. of ash; (2) Hamburg (German) Coke containing 9.20 per cent. of ash; (3) Shamrock (German) Coke containing 7.30 per cent. of ash; (4) Brancepeth (Welsh) Coke containing 5.50 per cent. of ash; (5) Hood's (Welsh) Coke containing 8.20 per cent. of ash; and (6) Hood's No. 2 (Welsh)

* A former Report on the Manufacture of Coke in New South Wales by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst to this Department, together with supplementary remarks by Mr. Geological Surveyor David, B.A., F.G.S., was printed and laid before Parliament in October, 1890.

(Welsh) Coke containing 5.85 per cent. of ash. The annexed table (B) shows the proximate analyses of the nine samples of foreign coke taken at Broken Hill and Port Pirie, together with that of fourteen samples of coke made in different parts of New South Wales. It will be observed that some of the Welsh Coke used at Broken Hill contains a higher percentage of ash than the Colonial Coke made by either the Purified Coal and Coke Company, Wallsend, or the Singleton Colliery Companies; also, that the *average percentage* of ash, calculated from the nine samples of foreign cokes in use at, or in transport to Broken Hill, amounts to 7.26 which is only 0.6 per cent. lower than is contained by the coke made at the Purified Coal and Coke Company's ovens Wallsend. Also, having in view the improvements that are possible in the manufacture of Colonial Coke by the adoption of more complete washing plants, it will be seen by reference to table A that two samples of coke, containing less than 6½ per cent. of ash, were made in the Laboratory from hand-washed coal, from the Co-operative (Newcastle) and Mount Pleasant (Southern) Collieries, while a coke has been made from the Newcastle-Wallsend coal, closely approximating, in the percentage of ash it contains (7.51) to the average of the Coke used at Broken Hill.

With regard to the strength of Coke, or its capacity for resisting the crushing weight of the ore burden in the furnace, it has been asserted that the colonial-made article is much inferior to the imported. It was proposed that a practical test of the relative merits in this respect of the colonial and foreign cokes should be made in the furnaces at the Clyde Smelting Works. It appeared to me however that to make such a test satisfactorily would be both difficult and expensive. The furnace would have to be run for several weeks with the same ore in order to ascertain the strength of each sample of coke to be tested, and I therefore decided to adopt a simpler method of testing, which though not absolutely free from objections, may I think, be taken as fairly conclusive in regard to the relative strength of the different cokes tested.

I had cubes of some sixteen varieties of foreign and colonial cokes carefully cut on an emery wheel, and these were then forwarded to the University, where their crushing strength was ascertained in the testing machine. Professor Warren was good enough to devote a great amount of care to these tests, and the results, which are appended in Table C, are somewhat surprising. Four of the samples tried were foreign cokes, and twelve were of New South Wales manufacture, and the latter, with one exception, exhibited better pressure-resisting qualities than any of the foreign samples. The reason why only four of the foreign cokes were tried was that the balance of the other samples collected for me at Port Pirie were too small to allow of cubes being cut from them.

Without placing too much importance upon the results of these tests, I think they demonstrate beyond doubt that the average strength of the cokes made in this Colony is much superior to some at any rate of the imported cokes used in the smelting works of Broken Hill.

It will also be noticed that the Bulli Coke, which is the only one made in rectangular ovens, is superior in strength to all the other cokes, which are manufactured in Beehive Ovens.

In regard to freight rates there appears to be no doubt that the coke manufacturers of New South Wales labour under a disadvantage, so far as the Broken Hill trade is concerned, compared with the manufacturers of British and German Coke. I have made inquiries from several shipping firms, and am informed that while the freight from British and German ports to Port Pirie is now about 16s. per ton it has been as low as 9s. On the other hand the cost of freight on coke from Newcastle to Port Pirie varies from 15s. to 18s. per ton.

The conclusions which I have arrived at may be summarised as follows:—

- (1.) That there is room for material improvement in the manufacture of Colonial Coke, both in the direction of reducing the ash, and increasing the density or capacity for resisting pressure, and these improvements can best be achieved by a more perfect system of coal-washing, and by the use of a more modern type of Coke Oven.
- (2.) That some of the cokes at present manufactured in New South Wales are nearly equal as regards ash to the *average* of the imported Cokes in use at the Broken Hill smelting works.
- (3.) That several of the cokes at present manufactured in New South Wales are superior (as regards percentage of ash), to some of the imported Cokes in use at Broken Hill.
- (4.) That in regard to strength, or capacity for resisting pressure, the Cokes manufactured in New South Wales are superior to some of the imported Cokes at present in use at Broken Hill.

I have, &c,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M.,
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

TABLE A.

TABLE showing Analyses of Washed and Unwashed Samples of New South Wales Coals.

Description of Coal.	Analysis of Coal as received.						Analysis of Coal after being washed in the Laboratory.					
	Moisture at 100° C.	Volatile Hydro-carbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash in Coal.	Percentage of Coke.	Ash in Coke.	Moisture at 100° C.	Volatile Hydro-carbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash in Coal.	Percentage of Coke.	*Ash in Coke.
Unwashed coal, from the Co-operative Colliery's Coke Ovens	2.85	34.70	55.60	6.85	62.45	10.96	1.60	37.35	57.20	3.85	61.05	6.30
Unwashed screened coal, from Mount Pleasant Colliery	0.95	24.90	63.50	10.65	74.15	14.36	0.65	26.20	68.45	4.70	73.15	6.42
Washed coal, from Purified Coal and Coke Company's Coke Ovens, Wallsend	2.50	35.90	56.40	5.20	61.60	8.44	1.35	36.80	57.20	4.65	61.85	7.51
Washed coal, from Singleton Colliery Coke Ovens	3.05	35.85	53.35	7.75	61.10	12.68	1.65	36.70	56.50	5.05	61.65	8.19
Unwashed, unscreened coal, from Mount Pleasant Colliery	0.85	23.85	64.85	10.45	75.30	13.87	0.75	26.10	67.15	6.00	73.15	8.20
Unwashed crushed slack, from Unanderra Coke Works, Wollongong ...	1.15	24.40	64.40	10.05	74.45	13.49	0.55	25.90	67.25	6.30	73.55	8.56
Unwashed coal, from Brown's Minmi Colliery	2.55	34.15	53.35	9.95	63.30	15.71	2.10	37.80	54.95	5.15	60.10	8.56
Unwashed small coal, from Singleton Colliery Coke Ovens	3.40	32.60	48.60	15.40	64.00	24.06	2.20	36.80	55.45	5.55	61.00	9.09

* This represents the percentage of Ash in the Coke made by hand in the Laboratory from the hand-washed Coal. It is probable that better results could be obtained if the Coke were made on the large scale in rectangular Coke Ovens.

TABLE B.
ANALYSES of Foreign and New South Wales Cokes.

Description of Coke.	Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydrocarbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Specific Gravity.
A.—FOREIGN COKES.						
Hood's (Welsh) Coke, from Hill Proprietary Smelting Works.....	0.70	1.00	92.71	4.75	0.84	1.864
Brancepeth (Welsh) Coke, from Port Pirie.....	0.80	0.85	91.93	5.50	0.92	1.843
Hood's (Welsh) Coke, No. 1, taken from Port Pirie..	0.20	0.30	92.71	5.85	0.94	1.928
Westport (New Zealand) Coke, taken from Port Pirie	0.85	1.05	89.53	7.15	1.42	1.827
"Shamrock" Westphalia (German) Coke, taken from Port Pirie.....	0.35	0.15	89.69	7.30	2.51	1.820
Brancepeth (Welsh) Coke, from Broken Hill Proprietary Smelting Works.....	0.62	1.63	89.20	7.80	0.75	1.942
Hood's (Welsh) Coke, sample No. 2, taken from Port Pirie.....	1.30	1.00	88.19	8.20	1.31	1.834
Hamburg (German) Coke, taken from Port Pirie.....	0.35	0.55	88.53	9.20	1.32	1.851
Hood's (Welsh) Coke, from the Central Broken Hill Smelting Works.....	0.36	0.37	88.86	9.70	0.71	2.030
B.—COLONIAL COKES.						
Purified Coal and Coke Company's Coke, Wallsend, sample No. 1, made from washed coal.....	0.40	0.02	91.33	7.82	0.43	1.964
Purified Coal and Coke Company's Coke, Wallsend, sample No. 2, made from washed coal.....	0.41	0.51	90.54	8.01	0.53	1.937
Purified Coal and Coke Company's Coke, sample No. 3, made from washed coal.....	0.42	0.00	90.79	8.33	0.41	1.850
Singleton Colliery Coke, Rix's Creek, made from washed coal.....	0.67	0.11	89.02	9.67	0.53	1.798
Co-operative Colliery Coke, sample No. 1, made from unwashed coal.....	1.87	0.27	87.77	10.45	0.64	1.844
Unanderra (Wollongong) Coke, made from unwashed crushed slack.....	0.29	0.15	87.55	11.66	0.45	1.934
Co-operative Colliery Coke, sample No. 2, made from unwashed coal.....	0.22	0.34	86.71	12.06	0.67	1.813
Brown's Minmi Colliery Coke, made from unwashed coal.....	0.62	0.32	85.65	12.62	0.79	1.737
Bull's Colliery Coke, made from washed coal.....	1.15	0.90	83.93	13.40	0.57	1.629
Mount Pleasant Coke, No. 1, made from unwashed screened coal.....	0.67	0.18	84.40	14.11	0.64	1.902
Mount Pleasant Coke, No. 2, made from unwashed screened coal.....	0.75	0.26	84.41	14.15	0.43	1.879
Mount Pleasant Coke, No. 3, made from unwashed unscreened coal.....	1.07	0.31	83.78	14.45	0.39	1.877
Vale Colliery (Lithgow) Coke made from washed coal.....	1.08	0.12	82.74	15.47	0.59	1.829
Mount Pleasant Coke, No. 4, made from unwashed screened coal.....	0.90	0.18	83.01	15.66	0.25	1.660

TABLE C.
CRUSHING Strength of Coke Samples tested by Professor Warren, M.I.C.E.

No of Sample.	Description of Coke.	Size of cube in inches.	Area in square inches.	Volume in cubic inches.	Weight in grains.	Weight in grains per cubic inch.	Total crushing force in pounds.	Crushing strength per square inch.	Remarks.
1	Hood's South Wales (Welsh) Coke No. 2, taken from Port Pirie.	1.045	1.092	1.1412	267.5	234.4	800	765	Sound specimen.
2	Brancepeth North Wales (Welsh) Coke, taken from Port Pirie.	1.035	1.071	1.1087	280.0	252.5	570	551	Cracked.
3	Shamrock, Westphalia (German) Coke, taken from Port Pirie.	1.045	1.092	1.1412	264.4	231.7	500	478	Sound specimen cracked at 250 lb.
4	Westport (N. Zealand) Coke, taken from Port Pirie.	1.010	1.020	1.0303	203.0	197.0	755	747	Sound specimen.
5	Purified Coal and Coke Company's Coke, Wallsend.	1.038	1.077	1.1184	243.1	217.4	1,700	1,338	Slight crack at base.
6	" " "	1.280	1.664	2.1457	502.2	234.0	2,450	1,899	Slightly cracked all over.
7	" " "	2.030	4.121	8.3654	1963.7	234.7	3,500	1,724	Cracked across base.
8	" " "	1.660	2.756	4.5743	1066.8	233.2	3,955	2,383	"
9	Co-operative Colliery (Newcastle) Coke.	1.010	1.020	1.0303	201.7	195.8	625	619	"
10	" " "	1.295	1.677	2.1718	481.0	221.5	1,500	1,158	"
11	" " "	1.154	1.332	1.5368	341.3	222.1	1,550	1,343	"
12	Singleton Colliery Coke (Rix's Creek) ..	1.275	1.626	2.0727	433.8	279.3	2,350	1,843	"
13	" " "	1.039	1.030	1.1216	231.2	224.0	1,155	1,112	"
14	" " "	1.740	3.028	5.2680	1162.8	220.7	3,500	2,011	"
15	Bull's Colliery Coke.....	1.276	1.628	2.0775	335.2	257.6	3,155	2,473	Sound specimen.
16	" "	1.040	1.092	1.1240	310.0	275.6	3,250	3,125	"

SHALE.

The output of boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannel coal, commonly called shale, in 1892 is the largest we have yet had, exceeding that of 1891 by 33,818 tons, and exceeding the largest previous output by 18,187 tons. The price in 1892 was some 2s. per ton lower than in 1891, and the lowest since 1882.

The

The following table shows the quantity and value of Kerosene Shale produced during the years 1865 to 1892:—

Year.	Quantity.	Average price per ton.	Total value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average price per ton.	Total value.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865	570	4 2 5·47	2,350 0 0	1880	13,201	2 6 7·03	41,724 15 0
1866	2,770	2 18 10·48	8,150 0 0	1881	27,894	1 9 2·59	40,748 0 0
1867	4,079	3 14 9·21	15,249 0 0	1882	48,065	1 15 0·00	81,114 0 0
1868	16,952	2 17 7·11	48,816 0 0	1883	49,250	1 16 10·77	90,861 10 0
1869	7,500	2 10 0·00	18,750 0 0	1884	31,618	2 5 7·86	72,176 0 0
1870	8,580	3 4 3·18	27,570 0 0	1885	27,462	2 8 11·62	67,239 0 0
1871	14,700	2 6 3·91	34,050 0 0	1886	43,563	2 5 10·79	99,976 0 0
1872	11,040	2 11 11·91	28,700 0 0	1887	40,010	2 3 10·43	87,761 0 0
1873	17,850	2 16 6·55	50,475 0 0	1888	34,869	2 2 2·66	73,612 0 0
1874	12,100	2 5 1·48	27,300 0 0	1889	40,561	1 18 3·55	77,666 15 0
1875	6,197	2 10 2·22	15,500 0 0	1890	56,010	1 17 2·07	104,103 7 6
1876	15,998	3 0 0·00	47,994 0 0	1891	40,340	1 18 8·77	78,160 0 0
1877	18,963	2 9 0·81	46,524 0 0	1892	74,197	1 16 8·16	138,079 6 0
1878	24,371	2 6 11·40	57,211 0 0				
1879	32,519	2 1 1·96	66,930 10 0		727,238	2 2 8·44	1,552,791 3 6

During the year the following Analyses of Shale were made in this Department:—

KEROSENE SHALE ANALYSES.

Locality.	Description of Mineral.	Analysis in 100·00 parts.					Sulphur.	Specific Gravity.	Remarks.
		Hydrogen spec. Measure.	Volatile Hydro- carbons.	Fixed Carbons.	Ash.				
Bathurst District	Kerosene shale	4·40	44·68	6·61	44·31	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, grey, granular.
Blue Mountains	"	·42	65·01	12·82	21·75	·274	1·174	Ash, grey, granular. No coke formed.	
Burragarang (Upper)	"	·55	45·00	26·30	28·15	...	...	Ash, grey, flocculent.
Capertee	Inferior kerosene shale	1·00	41·65	13·40	43·95	...	...	Ash, reddish tinge, slightly granular.
"	"	1·58	51·18	18·18	29·06	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, grey and granular.
"	"	·65	50·55	16·20	32·60	...	...	Ash, white, flocculent.
" Valley	Kerosene shale	·70	58·85	19·45	21·00	...	...	Ash, greyish, granular.
"	Inferior kerosene shale	·62	32·42	10·76	56·20	...	...	Coke, nil. Ash, grey, granular.
Doughboy Hollow, near Murrurundi.	Kerosene shale	2·25	57·30	7·30	33·15	...	...	Ash, white, granular. Coke, no true coke formed.
"	Inferior kerosene shale	5·40	32·35	5·00	57·25	...	...	No coke, a loose powder being left after ignition. Ash, white, granular.
"	"	4·70	35·85	7·00	52·45	...	...	No coke, a loose powder being left after ignition. Ash, white, granular.
"	Kerosene shale	·95	69·45	7·85	21·75	...	...	No coke, a loose powder being left after ignition. Ash, white, granular.
"	"	2·85	58·45	6·25	32·45	...	...	No coke, a loose powder being left after ignition. Ash, white, granular.
Doughboy Hollow	"	2·16	56·00	8·94	32·90	...	...	Coke, nil. Ash, reddish tinge, granular.
"	Oil shale	3·28	47·80	12·07	36·85	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, grey, granular.
"	Blue clay shale, struck at 269 ft. from surface.	6·65	20·47	2·31	70·57	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, white and heavy.
"	Inferior oil shale	3·93	40·11	5·81	50·15	...	...	No coke formed. Ash, white, granular.
Gunnedah District	Shale with a number of thin bright bituminous layers of coal.	1·55	49·10	27·05	22·30	...	...	Ash, reddish tinge, slightly granular.
Grafton District	Kerosene shale	1·33	78·87	7·60	12·20	·58	1·115	Ash, light grey.	
Genowlan, near Capertee	(I.)—Crushed sample of kerosene shale.	·43	67·17	17·21	15·19	·398	1·160	Ash, grey in colour, granular. No coke formed.	
"	(II.) " "	·30	67·12	17·31	15·27	·398	1·160	Ash, grey, dense.	
Ilford, near	Kerosene shale	1·70	39·55	18·20	40·55	...	...	Ash, grey, dense.
Mudgee District	"	·30	73·25	16·25	10·20	·754	1·108	Ash, red.	
"	"	·25	78·00	10·80	10·95	·689	1·129	Ash, reddish tinge.	
Narrangaroo	"	·25	65·55	5·60	28·60	·796	1·209	Ash, reddish tinge.	
" (900 yards from railway).	"	·30	57·25	6·70	35·75	·618	1·283	Ash, reddish tinge. No coke formed.	
Marrangaroo	"	·54	66·76	6·13	26·57	·56	1·202	No coke formed. Ash, grey in colour, granular.	
"	"	·25	64·23	5·70	29·82	·52	1·228	No coke formed. Ash, grey in colour, granular.	
"	"	·10	67·40	4·95	27·55	...	...	Ash, reddish tinge.
"	"	·20	61·55	5·55	32·70	...	...	Ash, reddish tinge.
24 miles from Mudgee, direction of Dubbo.	Inferior kerosene shale	5·90	55·95	7·75	30·40	...	...	Ash, white.
12 miles south of Mudgee	Kerosene shale	·30	77·90	8·20	13·60	·975	1·008	Ash, grey in colour, granular.	
Mudgee	"	·50	77·80	7·70	14·00	·878	1·107	Ash, reddish tinge.	
Near Rylstone	"	1·30	56·10	21·55	21·05	...	...	Ash, reddish tinge, flocculent.
Taree District	Water-worn boulder of kerosene shale.	·50	66·10	8·80	24·60	...	...	Ash, grey, flocculent.
Wallerawang	Kerosene shale	·50	56·90	7·05	35·55	...	...	Ash, reddish tinge.

SILVER AND LEAD.

The strike at Broken Hill has caused a serious decrease in our output of silver and lead, and the fall in the price of silver has greatly reduced the value of the products of our silver mines, the value in 1892 being less by £1,141,753 than in 1891. Considering the length of time the principal mines were idle it is highly satisfactory that the value of the output reached nearly two and a half millions sterling. I am happy to say there are indications of revival in some of the mines in other parts of the Colony, where for some time past silver-mining has been practically abandoned.

No effort is being spared to solve the problem how to treat profitably our sulphide ores, and upon the solution of that problem to a great extent depends the future of silver-mining in this Colony.

QUANTITY and Value of Silver, and Silver-lead, and Ore exported.

Year.	Silver.		Silver-lead, and Ore.				Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.		
			Ore.	Metal.			
Up to	oz.	£ s. d.	Tons cwt. gr. lb.	Tons cwt.	£ s. d.	£	
1881.....	726,779·14	178,405 0 0	191 13 0 0	.....	5,025 0 0	183,430
1882.....	38,618	9,024 0 0	11 19 0 0	.....	360 0 0	9,384
1883.....	77,065·18	16,488 0 0	136 4 0 0	.....	2,075 0 0	18,563
1884.....	93,660·25	19,780 0 0	9,167 11 1 7	.....	241,940 0 0	261,720
1885.....	794,173·80	159,187 0 0	2,095 16 0 0	190 8	107,626 0 0	266,813	
1886.....	1,015,433·10	197,544 0 0	4,802 2 0 0	.....	294,485 0 0	492,029
1887.....	177,307·75	32,458 0 0	12,529 3 2 0	.....	541,952 0 0	574,410
1888.....	375,063·70	66,668 0 0	11,739 7 0 0	18,102 5	1,075,737 0 0	1,142,405*	
1889.....	416,895·35	72,001 0 0	46,965 9 0 0	34,579 17	1,899,197 0 0	1,971,198	
1890.....	496,552·80	95,410 0 0	89,719 15 0 0	41,319 18	2,667,144 0 0	2,762,554	
1891.....	729,590·05	134,850 0 0	92,383 11 0 0	55,396 3	3,484,739 0 0	3,619,589	
1892.....	350,661·50	56,884 0 0	87,504 15 0 0	45,850 4	2,420,952 0 0	2,477,836	
	5,290,800·62	1,038,699 0 0	356,977 5 3 7	195,438 15	12,741,232 0 0	13,779,931	

* NOTE.—In the Annual Report for 1888, 11,730 tons 7 cwt. of silver ore valued at £164,020 was omitted from the table.

The bulk of the silver is exported as silver-lead or in the ore.

The following information in connection with the silver-mining industry is taken from reports furnished by the Wardens and Mining Registrars:—

At Broken Hill, the principal seat of silver-mining in this Colony, the unfortunate strike, which lasted about four months during the year, was the means of seriously interfering with this most important industry. This, coupled with the gradual decrease in the market value of silver, has resulted in an almost total cessation of prospecting operations. The quantity of ore raised in the district during the year was 403,132 tons, valued at £2,479,692, as compared with 471,101 tons, valued at £3,960,676, in 1891. This shows a decrease in value of £1,480,984, which is directly traceable to the disastrous and unforeseen events before mentioned. A difficulty is experienced in giving the exact quantity in ounces of the silver won from this field, it being chiefly exported in the form of silver-lead bullion, but as near as can be ascertained the output for the year was 12,969,195 oz. as compared with 17,243,807 oz. in 1891. In connection with the silver-mining operations, 223 tons of copper were also obtained, valued at £0,240. It is satisfactory to learn that a good water supply for the town and mines is assured for the next eighteen months, which will allow of work proceeding without stoppage.

At Nuntherungie mining operations are in a languishing state, and the field has not shown that development expected, consequently the proposed smelting works have not been proceeded with.

At Mitchell, the Sunny Corner Silver-mining Company only worked a few months during the year, the output being 108,462 oz. of silver valued at £17,654 6s. 6d., 21 tons of lead valued at £189, and 77 tons of copper valued at £3,388. The total output from the mine amounted to £26,740, which includes gold to the value of £5,508. The Phoenix Mine at Daylight Creek, worked by Mr. Lewis Lloyd, put out 58 tons of ore.

At Rockley, Baker Bros., from their silver leases at Back Creek, having erected a small plant, turned out 175 tons of matte valued at £2,630. The Mount Costigan Mine, near Tuena, has again resumed operations, after being closed for about two years.

At Lewis Ponds, the Spicer's Syndicate Gold and Silver Mining Company raised 1,739 tons of ore, which yielded 35,767 oz. of silver valued at £5,363 11s., 48 tons of silver-lead valued at £384, copper to the value of £165 8s., and £2,230 worth of gold.

At Donison Town, or Leadville, as it is now known, the Mount Stewart Silver-mining Company have completed the erection of their smelting plant, and produced 145,389 oz. of silver from 943 tons of ore. To the efforts of this company is due the permanent establishment of the silver-mining industry in this district, and under the able management of Captain Scobie further development may be looked forward to. On the same line, and about 1½ miles to the south-west, the Mount Scott Mine is being opened up with rigour, which is expected to prove a valuable addition to the field. Several other mines in the locality are in course of being opened up. At Captain's Flat, the Lake George Silver and Copper Mining Company, lately known as the Commodore Vanderbilt, treated during the year 7,322 tons of ore, which yielded 8,824 oz. of silver, 156 oz. of gold, and 671 tons of copper, valued at £29,827. The new Kohinoor Company raised during the year 11,900 tons of ore, which yielded 83,050 oz. of silver, 785 oz. of gold, and 556 tons of copper, of the total value of £32,750.

At Pambula the Great Jingera Silver-mining Company raised 31 tons of ore, which gave a return of 6,107 oz. of silver, 3½ tons of bismuth, and 12 oz. of gold, of a total value of £2,343.

The Moruya Silver-mining Company, at Moruya, is still carrying on prospecting operations, and have 600 tons of ore at grass. Work is, however, suspended, awaiting the erection of pumping machinery.

At Deepwater the Castlerag Syndicate despatched 12 tons of silver ore, but the returns are not yet to hand. The Webb's Consols Silver-mining Company, near Emmaville, raised during five months of the year ore to the value of £1,100. The Mascotte Gold and Silver Mining Company, near Drake, have 1,000 tons of ore at grass, which is estimated to yield 31 oz. of silver and 16 dwt. of gold per ton. At Rivertree a leaching plant has been erected at great expense. The Rivertree Proprietary Company have a lot of ore in sight, and ready to begin stoping. The Rivertree No. 1 Company is doing a lot of prospecting work. The Rivertree Central sent 40 tons to Queensland for treatment, which gave a return of 170 oz. of silver per ton. The Rivertree South had 8½ tons treated at the same place, which returned 200 oz. per ton. The results from the new leaching works will have a great bearing on the future of this field, and better returns may be expected when it gets into full work.

Locality.	Description.	Per ton.	
		Silver.	Gold.
		oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Tenterfield (14 miles S.E. of)	Quartz, with galena	29 16 16	0 13 0
Turkinjah	" arsenical pyrites	35 18 16	3 5 8
"	" " and iron arseniate	31 10 10	0 3 6
Tuena	Quartz, a few specks of pyrites present	25 5 5	28 10 12
" (near)	Brown iron ore, with a few stains of copper carbonate.....	30 9 18	Trace.
" "	Ferruginous gossan, with blue and green carbonates of copper and carbonate of lead.	36 13 21	
Thirlmere	Pyritous quartz	74 11 18	0 10 21
"	Quartz, with galena and pyrites	204 7 16	0 6 12
Tarana	Mispickel, with quartz, a little galena and pyrites present	20 15 22	0 19 11
Wallangra (near)	Ferruginous felspathic material, stained with iron arseniate	33 15 2	Trace.
" "	" " " " " "	31 0 15	"
" "	" " " " " "	114 6 15	"
Wee Jasper	Quartz, with sulphides of lead, copper, and zinc	40 4 8	"
Wellington	Ferruginous quartz, with slight stains of copper carbonate.....	52 5 8	"
" (5 miles from) ...	Ferruginous quartz, with blue and green carbonates of copper and a little grey sulphide of copper.	35 16 11	"
Whipstick	Eclspar veinstone, with chloride of silver and oxide of bismuth	3,336 0 13	"
" Ranges	Crushed quartz and felspathic material	66 19 16	"
" "	" " " " " "	117 19 14	0 3 6
Westmoreland (county of, parish of Blenheim).	Mispickel in quartz.....	92 11 2	Trace.
" "	Galena, with quartz.....	142 12 20	"
West Kempsey	Silicious yellow gossan	54 8 21	Nil.
Wiseman's Creek (4 miles S.W. of).	Ferruginous siliceous gossan	30 9 18	Trace.
Yalwal	" quartz	29 7 23	"
" "	" "	44 12 20	"

LEAD.

During the year eighty-one assays were made for Lead in the Laboratory of this Department, the following yielding over 10 per cent. :—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per Cent. of Lead Metallic.	Per ton.	
			Gold.	Silver.
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Barrier Ranges (Kaiser Mine).	Quartz, with a green hornblendic mineral	17 62	Nil.	3 18 9
Bredbo	Ferruginous quartz, with carbonate and sulphide of lead... Carbonate of lead in gossan	41 40 46 32	" Trace.	18 12 9
Bathurst District	Galena, with a little quartz	57 42	"	9 16 0
Borah Creek, Inverell	Broken galena.....	40 68	Nil.	9 9 10
" "	Crushed galena, blende, and pyrites	31 7	0 2 4	73 14 8
Burraborang	Galena, with crystallised quartz	72 0	Trace.	40 5 13
Boro District	Decomposing chlorite schist, with carbonate of lead and sulphide of zinc.	21 45	Nil.	9 15 23
"	Carbonate of lead, with a little carbonate of copper in soft kaolin.	25 29	"	67 1 12
Binalong (near).....	Galena, with fluorite	53 76	"	2 14 10
Bungonia (near)	Crushed sample, chiefly sulphides of copper and lead	34 50	Trace.	8 7 15
" (Spring Creek) ...	Sulphides of lead, copper, and zinc.....	47 55	"	18 3 16
Cooma District	Galena and carbonate of lead with quartz	48 0	"	18 18 22
"	Quartz, galena, and carbonate of lead.....	17 08	Nil.	9 9 10
"	Galena, blende, and pyrites	13 15	"	2 3 13
"	Carbonate of lead and quartz	29 37	Nil.	6 6 3
"	Galena and ferruginous carbonate of lead	48 91	"	5 2 8
"	Carbonate of lead, with galena, and a little carbonate of copper.	51 20	"	11 12 20
Camden District	Galena, with a little quartz	72 0	Trace.	46 16 10
Deepwater	Quartz and felsitic material, with a little galena	13 42	"	14 7 10
"	Galena, blende, and copper pyrites	39 35	Nil.	17 14 22
" District	Galena, blende, and copper and arsenical pyrites in felspathic material.	22 47	Trace.	7 12 10
" "	Galena, blende, and copper and arsenical pyrites in felspathic material, only more metallic sulphides.	35 11	"	27 4 10
" "	" " " " " "	20 08	"	7 18 22
" "	Galena, blende, and copper pyrites	15 20	"	9 7 6
" " (18 mls. from) ...	Galena and blende in felspathic veinstone	39 0	Nil.	7 3 17
Emmaville	Crushed sample of galena, quartz, and iron and copper pyrites.	50 4	Trace.	29 3 14
"	Crushed felspathic material, with galena and mispickel....	21 72	"	15 15 18
"	" " " " " "	26 16	"	22 4 6
"	" " " " " "	26 54	"	24 9 23
"	Crushed galena and mispickel	41 09	"	38 2 5
"	" " with a little iron pyrites and blende in felspathic gangue.	50 28	0 6 12	27 8 18
Inverell	Porous felspathic material, with carbonate of lead	13 97	Nil.	9 1 19
Mount Galena	Galena and blende in chlorite and garnet rock	19 47	"	

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per cent. of Lead Metallic.	Per ton.	
			Gold.	Silver.
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Mount Costigan	Sulphides of zinc, lead, copper, and iron	15.59	Nil.	26 2 15
"	" " (zinc, 12.12 per cent.)	16.51	"	20 2 21
"	" " (zinc, 12.51 per cent.)	14.92	Trace.	24 12 3
"	Ferruginous gossan, with carbonate of lead	23.26	Nil.	22 6 9
"	" "	44.03	0 3 6	53 12 17
"	Crushed grey sulphide and blue and green carbonates of copper with quartz.	11.86	Trace.	22 10 15
"	Crushed gossan	21.82	"	23 17 2
"	Ferruginous gossan, with carbonates of lead and copper ...	27.77	"	48 4 16
Mount Stewart, Leadville...	Gossan, with carbonate of lead, and several pieces of galena	36.48	"	120 19 8
Nuntherungie (Great Nuntherungie Proprietary Mine).	Several pieces of brown iron ore, with carbonate of lead and one piece of galena.	38.6	"	204.14 5
Nuntherungie.....	Ferruginous granular quartz, with a little clay.....	14.79	"	2 12 6
Nundle	Galena, blende, and pyrites	35.52	"	17 12 18
Pye's Creek	Galena, blende, and mispickel in chlorite and garnet rock	19.05	"	29 18 20
"	Chlorite and garnet rock, with galena	22.0	"	47 18 4
"	" " " "	23.0	"	54 8 21
"	Blende, mispickel, and galena in felspathic veinstone ...	33.57	"	30 5 8
"	Galena and blende in felspathic veinstone	34.77	"	9 18 3
"	Galena, with a little copper pyrites in felspathic gangue...	51.27	"	0 11 1
" (Castlerag) ..	Quartz, with carbonate of lead and galena.....	22.2	Nil.	35 18 16
Rockwell Paddock (Great Eastern Mine).	Ferruginous grit.....	21.07	"	19 12 0
Sunny Corner District	Galena and copper pyrites in felspathic gangue	81.26	Trace.	7 16 18
Tenterfield District	Quartz and chlorite, with galena, blende, and pyrites	34.64	"	3 0 22
Wiseman's Creek (near Bathurst)	Gossan, with carbonate of lead	10.41	Nil.	13 12 4
Yass (9 miles from) (Woolgoolai)	Galena, with fluor spar	72.5	Trace.	7 12 10

TIN.

The tin-mining industry, which has been declining since 1882, when it had reached its highest point, showed some slight revival in 1892.

As will be seen from the following table, the value of the tin exported during last year exceeded that of 1891 by £12,702. The Vegetable Tin-field near Emmaville, the principal seat of tin-mining in the Colony, produced 863 tons of stream and 200 tons of lode tin, valued at £56,339. From sluicing old ground on Vegetable Creek Moore & Co. got 43 tons of stream tin during the year, and 25½ tons from their claim at the Water Holes in the same locality. Mr. Bensusan, the Butters Tin Mine, crushed 400 tons of ore from 15 tons of tin; the Vegetable Creek Tin-mining Co. (Limited) are still at full work in the same locality. The prospects for this Division for 1893 are certainly brighter, a much larger share of attention being paid to lode tin-mining, which has, with one or two exceptions, up to the present been worked, and the ore treated, in a very primitive and laborious manner. The stream tin is chiefly won from shallow ground, but at Rose Valley and Kangaroo Valley the sinking is deep. At both these places prospecting operations were vigorously carried on during the year. At Wilson's Downfall the output was 227 tons of stream tin, valued at £12,258. In this Division work is only carried on at intervals, when water is plentiful. The rainfall was heavy during the year, and if steps were taken to conserve the water, so that work might be carried on without stoppage, the returns would be largely increased. From the Tingha Division 300 tons of tin were produced, giving an aggregate value of £27,000. There are numerous reefs in this Division well worth testing, which are now attracting the attention of our practical miners. The Deepwater Division gave a return of 420 tons of tin, valued at £22,200, 360 tons of this being stream tin. Promise is given that the output from this Division for 1893 will be much increased. From Glen Innes the product was 67½ tons of tin, the value given being £4,254 10s. Attention is being directed to the probability of finding rich deposits of tin ore underlying the long stretch of basaltic table-land dividing the valleys of the Beardy and the Mann, lying in the Division of Glen Innes. At one point on the eastern flank of the range one party obtained from surfacing, tin to the value of £795 10s. Gardner and party, north-west from Bendemeer, obtained tin to the value of £406. In the Kempsey District the Gundle Tin-field has not progressed to any great extent during the year, the principal part of the work carried on being more of a prospecting nature. The total output from the field being 14½ tons of tin, valued at £390 12s. At Euriowie, in the Broken Hill District, the Wheal Byjerkerno Tin-mining Company won 6½ tons of tin, valued at £311 13s. The Mount Euriowie Tin Company, on the same field, are still carrying on prospecting operations, and have fair indications. At Burra, near Tumberumba, the gold miners, in conjunction with their operations, saved half a ton of tin, valued at £56 per ton. In the Albury District, at Dora Dora, an important find of lode tin has been made. A large area of land has been applied for, and a syndicate has been formed with capital sufficient to thoroughly test the deposits.

TABLE

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Tin exported from, and the product of, the Colony of New South Wales, since the opening of the Tin-fields in 1872.

Year.	Ingots.				Ore.				Total.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	tons	cwt.	£	s. d.	tons	cwt.	£	s. d.	tons	cwt.	£	s. d.
1872	47	0	6,482	0 0	849	0	41,337	0 0	896	0	47,819	0 0
1873	911	0	107,795	0 0	3,660	0	226,641	0 0	4,571	0	334,436	0 0
1874	4,101	0	366,189	0 0	2,118	0	118,133	0 0	6,219	0	484,322	0 0
1875	6,038	0	475,163	0 0	2,022	0	86,143	0 0	8,060	0	561,311	0 0
1876	5,440	0	379,318	0 0	1,509	0	60,320	0 0	6,953	0	439,638	0 0
1877	7,230	0	477,952	0 0	824	0	30,588	0 0	8,054	0	508,540	0 0
1878	6,085	0	362,072	0 0	1,125	0	33,750	0 0	7,210	0	395,822	0 0
1879	5,107	2	343,075	0 0	813	15	29,274	0 0	5,920	17	372,349	0 0
1880	5,476	6	440,615	0 0	682	6	30,722	9 0	6,158	12	471,337	9 0
1881	7,590	17½	686,511	0 0	609	6	37,492	0 0	8,200	3½	724,003	0 0
1882	8,059	0	800,571	0 0	611	0	32,890	0 0	8,670	0	833,461	0 0
1883	8,080	1	892,867	0 0	445	4	21,685	0 0	9,125	5	924,552	0 0
1884	6,315	16	506,726	0 0	340	13	14,861	0 0	6,665	9	521,587	0 0
1885	4,657	18	300,458	0 0	534	18	25,168	0 0	5,192	16	415,626	0 0
1886	4,640	18	449,303	0 0	326	13	18,350	0 0	4,967	16	467,653	0 0
1887	4,669	8	509,009	0 0	291	13	16,411	0 0	4,961	1	525,420	0 0
1888	4,562	2	569,182	0 0	247	8	13,314	0 0	4,809	10	582,496	0 0
1889	4,408	13	403,111	0 0	241	15	12,060	0 0	4,650	8	415,171	0 0
1890	3,409	11	317,117	0 0	259	4	12,724	0 0	3,668	15	329,841	0 0
1891	2,941	5½	261,769	0 0	203	5	9,643	0 0	3,441	10½	271,412	0 0
1892	3,253	0	301,541	0 0	239	2	12,573	0 0	3,492	2	314,114	0 0
	103,652	18	8,956,831	0 0	17,962	7	884,079	9 0	121,912	5	9,840,910	9 0

DURING the year eighty-one assays were made for Tin in the Laboratory of the Department, the following giving the best results.

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per cent. Metallic Tin.
Armidale (near)	Tin oxide, with titanite iron, zircons, and magnetite (sand)	37.52
Bendemeer	Oxide of tin in quartz and felspar gangue.....	58.60
Ballina (Little River)	Concentrated sand, containing tin oxide, platinum, and gold (gold, 6 oz. 13 dwt. 22 gr. per ton; platinum, 2 oz. 19 dwt. 16 gr. per ton).	17.24
" "	Concentrated sand, containing tin oxide	21.28
" "	Beach sand	7.20
" "	" (platinum, 13 dwt. 6 gr. per ton).....	22.2
Cowra District	Stream tin ore	59.92
Cooma "	Quartz, with tin oxide	3.30
" "	Blue quartz, with tin oxide	20.20
Candello	Concentrated stream tin ore	72.95
Glen Innes District	Tin-bearing granite	18.1
" " nr. (Glen Elgin)	Concentrated stream tin ore, with free gold, some of the gold coated with mercury	73.34
Galley Swamp (Bald Hills)	Stream tin, with quartz sand	46.84
Gundle Tin-mine (nr. Kempsey)	Felspar, with tin oxide, and one piece of quartz with ditto	20.0
" "	Concentrated tin oxide	65.5
Mann River (near Glen Innes)	" stream tin ore	71.85
" "	" tin oxide	71.14
Mount Violet (Cooma District)	Ferruginous quartz, with tin oxide	19.40
Mo'ony (14 miles west of)	Blue and green carbonates of copper and cassiterite in felspathic material	15.23
Richmond River	Beach sand, concentrated from 100 lb. to 2½ lb. (platinum, 21 oz. 17 dwt. 16 gr. per ton; gold, 13 oz. 7 dwt. 20 gr.).	19.28
" "	Beach sand (platinum, 2 oz. 8 dwt. 6 gr.)	20.02
" "	" (platinum, few grains)	2.5
" "	Concentrated platinum-bearing sand (platinum, 501 oz. 2 dwt. per ton)	51.03
" " Heads (north of)	Tin-bearing beach sand (platinum, 4 oz. 7 dwt. 4 gr.; gold, 4 oz. 12 dwt. 10 gr.; iridium, 17 dwt. 9 gr.; osmiridium, 1 oz. 9 dwt. 6 gr.).	30.3

COPPER.

The value of the copper produced during the year was £187,706, or £17,387 less than in 1891. At Nymagee the Nymagee Copper-mining Company raised 6,238 tons, which yielded 697 tons of copper, valued at £31,360. The Great Cobar Company's Mine is still shut down. The New Mount Hope Copper Company, near Hillston, raised and sold as ore during the year 1,159 tons, valued at £2,805, and smelted 190 tons, valued at £6,283. The Burruga Copper-mine raised 800 tons of ore during the year, but it was not all smelted; but from the ore put through 80 tons of smelted copper were obtained, valued at £3,600. At Blayney the Annandale Copper Company's output was 10 tons of smelted copper, valued at £435 12s. At Woodstock the Nobby's Copper-mining Company sold 150 tons of ore for £620. The output from the Burley Jacky Mine, near Cowra, was about 120 tons of copper. At Mitchell the Sunny Corner Silver-mining Company obtained 77 tons of smelted copper, valued at £3,338; and at Lewis' Ponds the Spicer Syndicate obtained copper to the value of £165. At Captain's Flat the Lake George Copper-mining Company obtained 671 tons of smelted copper, valued at £40 per ton. In connection with the silver-mining operations at Broken Hill 223 tons of copper were obtained, valued at £9,240.

TABLE

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Copper, the produce of the Colony, exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from 1858 to 1892.

Year.	Ingots.		Ore and Regulus.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons cwt.	£	Tons cwt.	£	Tons cwt.	£
1858			58 0	1,400	58 0	1,400
1859	30 0	578			30 0	578
1860			43 0	1,535	43 0	1,535
1861			144 0	3,390	144 0	3,390
1862			213 0	5,742	213 0	5,742
1863	23 0	1,680	114 0	420	137 0	2,100
1864	54 0	5,230			54 0	5,230
1865	247 0	15,820	22 0	545	269 0	16,365
1866	255 0	18,905	23 0	1,885	278 0	20,790
1867	393 0	30,189	0 2	5	393 0	30,194
1868	644 0	23,297	172 0	4,000	816 0	27,297
1869	1,080 0	74,605	104 0	2,070	2,084 0	76,675
1870	994 0	65,671	6 0	60	1,000 0	65,731
1871	1,350 0	87,579	94 0	1,297	1,444 0	88,876
1872	1,035 0	92,736	417 0	13,152	1,452 0	105,888
1873	2,795 0	237,412	51 0	1,690	2,846 0	239,102
1874	3,638 0	311,519	522 0	13,621	4,160 0	325,140
1875	3,520 0	297,334	157 0	4,350	3,677 0	301,690
1876	3,106 0	243,142	169 0	6,836	3,275 0	249,978
1877	4,153 0	307,181	360 0	17,045	4,513 0	324,226
1878	4,983 0	337,409	230 0	7,749	5,213 0	345,158
1879	4,106 15	256,437	36 7	915	4,143 2	257,352
1880	5,262 10	359,260	131 18½	4,799	5,394 8½	364,059
1881	5,361 0	350,087	132 16	4,975	5,493 16	355,062
1882	4,865 3	321,887	93 1	2,840	4,958 4	324,727
1883	8,872 17	574,497	84 10	2,704	8,957 7	577,201
1884	7,286 6	415,601	18 18	578	7,305 4	416,179
1885	5,745 5	264,905	0 15	15	5,746 0	264,920
1886	3,968 18	166,429	57 18	1,236	4,026 8	167,665
1887	4,463 19	195,732	299 8	3,350	4,763 7	199,102
1888	3,786 1	272,110	113 6	2,924	3,899 7	275,034
1889	3,983 16	203,319	198 4	3,322	4,182 0	206,641
1890	3,165 9	163,537	580 9	9,774	3,755 18	173,311
1891	3,860 3	191,878	665 8	13,215	4,525 11	205,093
1892	3,535 0	160,473	1,299 4	27,233	4,834 4	187,706
	97,463 2	6,046,459	6,617 4	164,678	104,089 16	6,211,137

The export of copper ore and regulus in 1892 is the largest yet, being nearly twice as large as in 1891.

During the year seventy-four assays were made for Copper in the Laboratory of this Department, the following yielding over 10 per cent. :—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per cent. Metallic Copper.	Per ton.	
			Gold.	Silver.
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Abercrombie	Ferruginous quartz with blue and green carbonates of copper and a little bornite.	17.85	Trace.	11 8 16
Bingera	Rotten serpentine with stains of copper carbonate	23.5	Nil.	1 14 20
Bathurst District	Quartz with green carbonate of copper	15.75	Trace.	1 1 18
Bungendore	Copper pyrites with a little quartz	13.75	"	1 12 16
"	" with zinc blende	13.20	Nil.	1 12 16
Bungonia (Spring Creek)	Copper and iron pyrites, galena, and blende	13.3	"	20 2 21
"	" with a little galena	23.7	Trace.	4 7 2
"	Sulphides of copper and zinc	13.5	Nil.	8 3 7
Buckley's Crossing	Quartz with blue and green carbonates of copper	15.7	Trace.	Trace.
Cooma District	Ferruginous quartz with yellow sulphide and stains of copper carbonate.	11.85	"	1 1 18
Carcoar (near)	Bornite, chalcopyrite, malachite, and quartz	23.3	"	1 12 16
Cowra (Walli)	Felspathic rock with grey sulphide and blue carbonate of copper	33.07	Nil.	2 6 19
Deepwater (near)	Copper pyrites with quartz and clay gangue	31.92	"	143 12 15
"	Chlorite with copper pyrites	16.95	Trace.	122 18 16
Drake	Quartz and felspar lodestuff with grey and yellow sulphides and carbonate of copper.	30.7	0 3 6	3 18 9
"	"	33.85	1 14 20	2 15 12
Emmaville	Galena and black copper oxide.	22.26	"	"
Grundagai	Bornite with blende and galena in quartz gangue	12.92	Nil.	7 12 10
"	Serpentinous rock with carbonate and silicate of copper	36.65	Trace.	0 10 21
Inverell	Felspathetic material, with green copper carbonate	16.85	Nil.	37 0 10
Kiandra (12 miles from)	Massive copper pyrites, with a little quartz	23.05	"	Nil.
Larry's Flat (near)	Quartz, with sulphides and carbonate of copper	37.0	"	47 7 7
Mount Costigan, Tucca	Green carbonate and sulphides of copper in clay	44.95	Trace.	0 10 21
"	Green and blue carbonates, with sulphide of copper	21.32	"	13 1 8
"	Crushed grey sulphide and blue and green carbonate of copper, with quartz	17.05	"	22 10 15

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per cent. Metallic Copper.	Per ton.	
			Gold.	Silver.
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Mount Costigan, Tuena...	Ferruginous gossan and quartz, with copper carbonate	15.5	Trace.	15 8 2
" " "	Blue, with a little green carbonate of copper, with slate and quartz	31.0	"	14 9 14
Molong (14 miles west of)	Blue and green carbonates of copper in felspathic material	17.10	"	2 14 10
Mulga Creek	Ferruginous blue and green carbonates of copper	15.75	"	Trace.
Nobbies Hill	Ferruginous siliceous copper carbonate	27.55	"	7 16 13
Sugar Loaf	Micaceous slate and gossan, stained with copper carbonate.....	16.45	"	1 12 16
Trunkey	Quartz, with copper pyrites and a trace of green carbonate.....	10.53	Nil.	3 16 5
"	Quartz and felspathic material, with blue and green copper carbonate	18.80	Trace.	3 5 8
"	Green carbonate and a little red oxide of copper	14.10	"	4 7 2
"	Ferruginous copper pyrites, with blue and green carbonates of copper and quartz	24.0	0 2 4	2 1 9
Tuena (near)	Ferruginous gossan, with blue and green carbonates of copper	22.95	36 13 21	Trace.
Tuglow River.....	Red oxide and green copper carbonate veins in clay.....	28.35	Trace.	1 12 16
"	Grey and yellow sulphides, with green copper carbonate in quartz	20.5	"	0 15 2
Wattle Flat	Ferruginous felspathic material, with stains of copper carbonate	13.25	Nil.	2 3 13
Whipstick	Felspar veinstone, with chloride of silver and bismuth oxide	14.52	Trace.	3336 0 13
Wellington	Grey sulphide, with a few stains of copper carbonate, in quartz gangue	52.56	"	0 10 21
Wangoola Station	Grey sulphide, with a little green carbonate of copper.....	50.55	2 14 10	6 10 16
Woodstock (4 miles south of)	Average sample of copper ore, chiefly carbonate	11.00	Trace.	4 7 2
" " "	Brown iron ore, with stains of copper carbonate	20.10	Nil.	13 12 4

IRON.

Notwithstanding the natural advantages which, according to some experts, this Colony possesses, iron-making has not yet been established in this Colony. At the Eskbank Ironworks 2,782 tons 3 qr. 1 cwt 15 lb. of iron, valued at £22,605 2s. 6d., was manufactured from scrap.

During the year the following assays and analyses were made for iron in the Laboratory of this Department:—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Assay or Analysis.	Iron %.
Appin	Ferruginous sandstone	Ferric oxide	19.08 %
"	"	"	21.04 "
"	"	"	35.38 "
"	"	"	59.53 "
Bulli Pass	Brown iron ore	"	49.85
Bundanoon	Earthy-red ochre	"	43.19 "
"	Yellow ochre	"	48.68 "
Broken Hill	Carbonates of iron and lime	Gangue	0.52 "
"	"	Carbonate of lime	1.15 "
Cudgong	Brown and yellow ochre	Ferric oxide	63.43 "
Croydon, near.....	Clay band iron ore (carbonate)	"	27.93
Cullen Bullen	Oxide of iron	"	56.19
Dubbo	Reddish yellow ochre	Ferric oxide	17.00 "
"	Bright yellow ochre	"	17.61 "
"	Ochre	"	11.68 "
Gulgong	Hematite iron ore	Silica	24.98 "
Grafton District.....	"	"	50.29
Hunter River (Aberdeen)	Magnetite	"	49.86
Havilah	Cavernous limonite	"	56.31
Illawarra	Ironstone concretion.....	"	35.88
Kerr's Creek	Yellow ochre	Insoluble in acids	84.05 "
"	"	Silica	67.25 "
"	"	Ferric oxide	474 "
"	"	Ferrous oxide	0.20 "
"	"	Coarse sand	6.52 "
Mount Pleasant	Brown iron ore	"	51.65
"	Clay ironstone	"	32.60
"	Sandy shale, with thin fibres of iron oxide in joint cracks.....	"	21.25
Murrurundi (25 miles east of)	Red hematite iron ore	Silica	2.30 "
" (30 miles north-west of)	Magnetite sandstone	Gangue	18.22 "
Mount Hope	Siliceous limonite with a little green carbonate of copper, and several pieces of felspathic magnetite.....	Silica	14.54 "
" (J. Reilly's lease)	Felspathic magnetite.....	Moisture at 100° C .....	.88 "
"	"	Combined water	3.67 "
"	"	Ferric oxide	63.27 "
"	"	Manganous oxide.....	.49 "
"	"	Ferrous oxide .....	.28 "
"	"	Alumina oxide.....	7.76 "
"	"	Silica	20.45 "
"	"	Lime	nil.
"	"	Magnesia .....	.18 "
"	"	Oxide of bismuth.....	1.72 "
"	"	Sulphuric acid (S O ₃) .....	.28 "
"	"	Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅).....	.56 "
"	"	Carbonic acid (C O ₂) .....	.07 "
"	"	Titanic acid (Ti O ₂)	nil.
			99.61 %

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Assay or Analysis.	Iron %.
Mount Hope	Ironstone used as flux	Moisture at 100° C ..... .98 % Combined water 4.36 " Ferric oxide 64.14 " Ferrous oxide ..... .21 " Manganous oxide..... .64 " Alumina 6.93 " Silica 18.50 " Lime trace. Magnesia ..... .12 " Oxide of bismuth 1.41 " " copper ..... .60 " Sulphuric anhydride ..... .41 " Phosphoric " 1.17 " Carbonic "17 " <hr/> 99.64 %	
Mount Edgecombe	Brown iron ore		54.32
Mittagong District	Earthy limonite		43.97
Molong and Parkes (between)	Red ochre	Ferric oxide 8.57 %	
" (6 miles south of)	"	Insoluble in acids 65.66 " Silica 44.20 " Ferric oxide 17.98 " Ferrous oxide nil. Coarse sand 9.75 "	
" "	Purple and white marbled clay	Insoluble in acids 76.93 " Silica 54.60 " Ferric oxide 16.05 " Ferrous oxide nil. Coarse sand 33.55 " Insoluble in acids 66.52 " Silica 41.56 " Ferric oxide 13.21 " Ferrous oxide nil. Coarse sand 16.50 "	
Mullion, parish of, county of Wellington.	Red, with bands of yellow ochre.		
Nowra, " near (Jerringong)	Limonite		53.97
Newbridge	Magnetic iron ore	Gangue 4.11 " Silica 4.00 "	} 62.00
" (4½ miles from)	Brown iron ore	Gangue 11.90 " Silica 10.65 "		49.75
Pictou District	Concretionary iron ore		} 40.62
" (The Hermitage)	Brown iron ore	Moisture at 100° C 2.05 " Combined water 10.33 " Ferric oxide 70.57 " Ferrous oxide nil. Manganous oxide ..... .33 " Alumina 6.53 " Silica 9.41 " Lime ..... .32 " Magnesia ..... .08 " Phosphoric anhydride..... .35 " Sulphuric " nil. Titanic acid " <hr/> 99.97 %	
Shoalhaven District	Brown iron ore		53.30
Trunkey (two miles from)	Brown iron ore	Moisture at 100° C..... .70 " Combined water 11.04 " Ferric oxide 81.48 " Ferrous oxide ..... .36 " Manganous oxide..... trace. Lime nil. Magnesia ..... .13 " Silica 3.55 " Alumina 1.64 " Titanic acid nil. Sulphuric acid ..... .02 " Phosphoric ..... .82 " <hr/> 99.74 %	
Tuena District (Mount Costigan)	Crushed sample	Silica 28.74 %	23.58
Woolgoolga	Magnetic iron ore (portion of which is siliceous)	" 2.50 " Gangue 22.85 " Silica 22.46 "	} 40.42
Woonoona (near)	Concretionary ironstone	Gold a trace; silver a trace.	
Walcha	Ferro-manganese oxide	Manganese 27.36 "	22.03
Windellama	Brown iron ore		55.86
Young District	Magnetite	Gangue 2.33 " Silica 2.06 "	} 60.34

ANTIMONY.

During the past year 1,600 tons of antimony were produced in the Armidale District, being a slight increase over the yield of the previous year. At Hillgrove the output was 1,135 tons, valued at £25,658. From the antimony field at Taylor's Arm, on the Nambucca River, Kempsey District, 280 tons of crude ore were produced, valued at £3,920, giving an average of about £14 per ton. There is a probability that the Corangula Antimony Mines will be re-opened at an early date. Near Grafton Mr. T. H. Smith is still working his antimony mine, and, during the year, raised 24 tons of ore, valued at £288.

During the year twenty assays were made for antimony in the Laboratory of this Department, the following giving the best results:—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per cent. Metallic Antimony.	Per ton.	
			Gold.	Silver.
Ashford	Stibnite and cervantite in quartz	51.07	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Boggabri	„ with quartz	56.6	Trace.	1 1 18
Bundarra (10 miles east of)	Oxide of antimony in quartz	39.15	Nil.	Trace.
Bingara	Stibnite	68.85	„	4 15 19
Capertee (23 miles from)	Quartz, with sulphide and a little oxide of antimony.	42.85	Trace.	Trace.
4 13 14			0 6 12	
Clarence River	Stibnite in quartz	53.60	Trace.	Trace.
Nambucca River (Taylor's Arm)	„ with quartz	25.02	Nil.	Nil.
„ „	„ „	67.48	„	„
„ „	Quartz, with stibnite	59.85	„	„
„ „	Stibnite and native antimony	50.98	„	„
„ „	Quartz, with stibnite	37.46	„	„
„ „	Stibnite	58.07	„	„
„ „	Finely crushed concentrated stibnite	64.23	Trace.	Trace.
„ (Bull Creek)	Stibnite	55.22	„	„
„ „	„ „	69.53	Trace.	Trace.
Nundle, near (Peel River)	„ with quartz	45.75	Nil.	Nil.
„ „	Two small pieces of stibnite, with a little quartz.	57.06	0 6 12	0 15 2
„ „	Stibnite and cervantite	52.07	Nil.	Nil.
„ „	„ and quartz	36.03	Trace.	Trace.
„ „	„ „	50.07	„	„
Nuntherungie	Quartz, with stibnite and cervantite	25.15	Nil.	Nil.
Walcha (near)	Stibnite	53.18	„	„

BISMUTH.

The Great Jingera Silver-mining Company, near Pambula, sent away to Europe 40 tons of argenti-ferous bismuth ore for treatment, but complete returns are not yet to hand. The 40 tons were sent away in four consignments, and if the value of the 40 tons were based on the return from the first shipment, it would amount to £2,343. However, the market for bismuth is so erratic that it is difficult to give anything but an approximate value.

During the year twenty-five assays were made for bismuth in the Laboratory of the Department, the following giving the best results:—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per cent. Metallic Bismuth.	Per ton.	
			Gold.	Silver.
Glen Innes District	Granitic gravel, with molybdenite, and sulphide and oxide of bismuth.	3.03	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
„ „	„ „		Trace.	8 9 19
„ „	Kaolin, with quartz fragments	14.20	Nil.	Nil.
„ „	Quartz fragments, with carbonate of bismuth	11.56	1 3 22	4 4 22
„ „	Kaolin, with quartz fragments	4.75	1 1 18	0 10 22
Whipstick, near Wyndham	Quartz, with sulphide of bismuth	13.75	1 19 4	1 1 18
„ „	Felspar veinstone, stained yellow by bismuth ochre	4.37	Trace.	5 8 21
„ „	Granitic veinstone, containing carbonate and sulphide of bismuth.	23.31	0 11 23	1,108 1 1

ZINC.

The following assays were made for zinc in the Laboratory of the Department:—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per cent. Metallic Zinc.	Per ton.	
			Gold.	Silver.
Bungonia, near (Spring Creek)	Crushed sample	48.85	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Mount Costigan	Sulphides of zinc, lead, copper and iron	22.04	Trace.	3 16 5
„ „	„ „	12.12	Nil.	26 2 15
„ „	„ „	12.51	„	20 2 21
„ „	Crushed sample	31.66	Trace.	24 12 3
„ „	„ „	19.32	0 2 10	10 11 12
„ „	„ „	12.66	0 2 10	14 8 7
„ „	„ „	7.90	0 2 10	15 16 1
„ „	„ „		0 1 15	36 10 2

PLATINUM.

On the beach, to the north of Evans Head, in the Clarence and Richmond Mining District, several leases have been applied for during the year to mine for this metal. Very little labour has yet been expended upon them, with one exception, when some of the sand was concentrated and forwarded to England and Germany for further treatment. The platinum found in this deposit is extremely fine, and it is questionable if, with the present appliances, it can be worked to a profit. Traces of the metal are found in the sand by the gold-miners all along the coast at Ballina, small quantities of which they contrive to save. About 10 or 12 miles from Broken Hill a discovery of platinum was made during the year, from which good results were expected. The tests so far made, however, prove that the small percentage of metal present, and the cost of extraction, would barely leave a margin of profit. This metal has also been found in the Murrumbidgee District, in the valley on the Lachlan Falls, about 60 miles west from Parkes, but not yet in payable quantities. Two samples from this locality were found to consist of sand containing quartz, black titanite, and magnetic iron, angular particles of shotty gold, rounded grains of platinum, with a few little red and white zircons.

During the year sixty-four assays were made for platinum, the following giving the most favourable results:—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Per ton Platinum.			Per ton Gold,			Per cent. Tin.
		oz.	dwt.	gr.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	
Broken Hill	Ferruginous felspathic rock	1	2	18				
Byron Bay (Broken Head).....	Beach sand	3	4	0	2	4	22	3.60
Ballina	" (½ lb. concentrated from 17lb.)	0	14	7	0	12	7	2.1
Cuon, Richmond River	Ilmenite quartz and zircon sand	Trace, under 1 dwt.			Silver, 16 dwt. 6 gr.			
Clarence River Heads	Beach sand	"	"	1	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	
" (Little River)	"	19	18	12	Silver, 3 dwt. 6 gr.			Trace.
Crescent Head (Richmond River)	"	Trace, under 1 dwt.			Silver, 6 dwt. 12 gr.			
Manning River	" (concentrated)	3	18	8	1	14	16	38.44
Mulga Creek, Broken Hill	Brown iron ore, with copper carbonate.....	0	4	6	Trace.			
"	Silicious rock, granular and felspathic in parts.	Platinum metals, 7 dwt. per ton.			Silver, 10 dwt. 21 gr.			
"	Ferruginous gossan	Trace, under 1 dwt.			Nil; silver, 9 dwt.			
"	" indurated clay.....	" " 1 "			Trace.			
"	Yellow felspathic rock, with quartz	" " 1 "			Silver, 6 dwt. 12 gr.			
Richmond Heads (north of) ...	Tin, gold, and platinum bearing beach sand	4 oz. 7 dwt. 4 gr.			Iridium, 17 dwt. 1 gr.			30.3
		Osmiridium, 1 oz. 9 dwt. 6 gr.			4 oz. 12 dwt. 10 gr.			
Richmond River	Concentrated beach sand, showing gold, platinum, and tin oxide.	0	8	17	Silver, 2 15 6			
"	Beach sand (100 lb. reduced to 12 lb.).....	0	0	15½	Silver, 1 oz. 9 dwt. 6 gr.			
"	" (100 " " 18 ").....	0	0	10½	0 14 9			
"	" (100 " " 2½ ").....	21	17	16	0 8 4			
"	"	2	8	6	13 7 20			
"	"	2	8	6	0 10 5			20.02
"	Platinum bearing sand cement	3.58 % of platinum.			.....		
"	" " " (concentrated)	1,166	13	10	81 9 20			
"	" " " " ..	5,011	2	0	.....		

PIGMENT.

A deposit of this mineral is to be found near Kerr's Creek, situated in the Orange Division of the Bathurst Mining District. The Gordon Emery and Colour Company (Limited) have taken up a lease of 80 acres, and are now carrying on operations. A fair quantity of the raw material, consisting of purple oxide and yellow ochre, has been produced, which will be forwarded to the Company's works at Forest Lodge, near Sydney, now in course of completion. A trial shipment of about 100 tons of the pigment has been sent to England, but the value of the raw material in that market is not yet known. About 4 miles to the east of Dubbo, and also 17 miles in the same direction, several 40-acre blocks have been taken up to search for paints and pigments, and machinery is expected to be placed on the ground at an early date. A large deposit of this mineral also exists near Mudgee, which was worked for some time more or less successfully.

WOLFRAM.

At Berridale, Margoehis and party are receiving aid from the Prospecting Vote to test a wolfram lode, which they expect to cut at a depth of 100 feet.

TUNGSTEN.

During the year twenty-two assays were made in the Laboratory of this Department, the following giving the best results:—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Tungstic Acid, per cent (w.o.n)
Clive (county of, parish of Beugha)	Wolfram in siliceous gangue, stained green by iron arseniate.....	42.55
Deepwater (near)	„ in quartz	47.02
„ (Nine-mile)	„ „	51.23
Emmaville	„ rubble, with quartz and mispickel	64.06
„	„	68.03
Frogmore (2 miles from).....	„	51.67
„	„ with quartz	62.67
Gundagai	„ in granite	61.44
Hillgrove	Scheelite	71.80
„	„	50.74
„	Quartz, with scheelite	38.25
Mount Soltan (New England)	Wolfram, a little quartz present	71.22
Mount Hope (30 miles from).....	„	72.2
„ „	„	68.8

ALUM.

During the year 1892, the Australian Alum Company, Bulladelah, have raised 1,600 tons of alumite, valued at £3,200.

DIAMONDS.

In the Bingera District the yield of diamonds is on the increase. From the Monte Christo Mine, twenty loads of wash-dirt yielded 2,250 diamonds, and from a test of 40 lb. of wash-dirt thirty-five stones were obtained, weighing 7½ carats. The largest stones obtained in this district range from two to three carats, but the majority run five or six to a carat. Prospecting operations for diamondiferous wash is still being prosecuted with vigour in the Inverell and Berrima Districts.

EMERALDS.

About 25,000 carats, value unknown, were obtained from the Emerald Proprietary Company's Mine, situated at the Glen, near Emmaville. The hardness of the matrix in which the emeralds are found is still a source of difficulty, as it is almost impossible to break down the rock without injuring and frequently destroying the emeralds.

OPAL.

Work at the White Cliff Opal Mines, in the Wilcannia District, is still being carried on. One leaseholder raised during 1892 about 500 oz. of noble opal, valued at over £2,000. Some of the opal from this field has realised as much as £18 per oz.

LIMESTONE.

In the Hunter and Macleay Mining District, the Patent Asphaltum Company have forwarded from their quarries, on the Myall Lake, near Bungwall, in the Bulladelah Division, 1,270 tons of limestone to their works in Sydney. This Company have started the manufacture of hydraulic lime.

Limestone Flux.

Large quantities of limestone flux are still being supplied to the silver mines at Broken Hill from the Tarrawingee flux quarries. The quantity supplied last year was 103,368 tons, valued at £93,031, as compared with 74,057 tons, valued at £65,357, during 1891. This is now a very important industry in the Barrier District.

During

During the year the following analyses were made of limestone in the Laboratory of this Department:—

Locality.	Description of Ore.	Analysis.	Iron %
Mount Pleasant Colliery	Limestone	Moisture ..... .85 % Lime (Ca O) 34.61 " Magnesia (Mg O) 1.01 " Ferrous oxide (Fe O) 1.36 " Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃) 13.29 " Silica (Si O ₂) 15.74 " Potash (K ₂ O) 2.29 " Soda (Na ₂ O) ..... .19 " Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)... .15 " Sulphuric Acid (S O ₃) ... trace. Organic matter Carbonic acid (C O ₂) 27.75 % <hr/> 100.24 %	.....
Pinnacles District	Rubby limestone	Moisture at 100° C..... .51 % Combined water ..... .77 " Carbonate of lime 67.74 " (Ca C O ₃). Carbonate of magnesia 24.91 " (Mg C O ₃). Magnesia (Mg O) ..... .21 " Silica (Si O ₂) 3.47 " Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃) ..... .99 " Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)..... .97 " Ferrous ,, (Fe O) nil. Manganese oxide (Mn O) trace. Phosphoric anhydride .26 % (P ₂ O ₅). Sulphuric anhydride trace. (SO ₃). <hr/> 99.86 %	.....

WATER ANALYSIS.

During the year twenty-three analyses of water were made, 18 of which are given.

LOCALITY—BARRAGAN, NEAR MUDGEK.

Total solid residue dried at 220° F. equals 47.260 grains per gallon.

Free ammonia .....	.010 parts per 100,000.
Albuminoid ammonia .....	.024 " "
Nitrogen as nitrates	strong reaction "
" as nitrites	trace parts per "
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes.. .....	.030 " "
" " 4 hours.....	.207 " "

Colour in 2-foot tube, pale green; odour, nil; taste, nil; reaction to litmus paper, slightly alkaline; poisonous metals, none detected; chlorine as chlorides, 8.900 grains per gallon.

A qualitative analysis of the total solid residue proved it to consist mainly of soda, potash, and lime, with lesser quantities of silica, alumina, and magnesia, combined with carbonic acid, chlorine, sulphuric and nitric acids. On comparing this analysis with the one previously furnished of the water on the 26th August, 1891, it will be observed as regards impurities, the water has not improved in quality. It is still thought that it is not a suitable water in its present state for human consumption.

LOCALITY—BOURKE, BARRINGUN BORE.

Total solid matter dried at 220° F., 37.688 grains per gallon.

Analysis of solid matter—

	Grains per gallon.	In 1,000 parts.
Silica	1.736	0.0243
Alumina and trace (minute) of iron oxide.....	.252	.0036
Carbonate of lime .....	.350	.0050
" magnesia		
" potash	6.104	.0872
Chloride of sodium	6.739	.0962
Carbonate of soda	23.932	.3418
Organic matter	trace.	trace.
Nitrates	"	"
Phosphates	"	"
Total solids.....	39.113	.5586

Remarks:—No poisonous metals detected. The water gave a slight acid reaction, due to carbonic acid, and on warming for a short time, a strong alkaline reaction, due to the alkaline carbonates present. The composition of this water is very similar to several samples received from Bourke, Youngarrina, and Native Dog Bores, analyses of which were furnished during last year. It is thought that this water, if used with care, is a suitable one for irrigation, and a good description of water for all domestic uses.

LOCALITY—BOURKE, FORT BOURKE STATION, BOURKE.

Total solids, 72.80 grains per gallon.

A qualitative analysis showed that the total solids consist of sodium chloride, with traces of a potassium salt. A very small quantity of the sodium or potassium is present as a carbonate.

LOCALITY—

LOCALITY—BOURKE, No. 1 BORE, CORRELLA.

Analysis of total solids :—

	Grains per gallon.	Per 1,000 parts.
Silica and silicates.....	1.288	.0184
Carbonate of lime (Ca C O ₃)	1.000	.0142
" magnesia (Mg C O ₃).....	.336	.0017
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	trace.	trace.
Carbonate of soda (Na ₂ C O ₃)	27.813	.3973
" potash (K ₂ C O ₃)	7.170	.1024
Chloride of sodium (Na Cl).....	8.733	.1146
Organic matter	trace.	trace.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	46.340	.6516

Free ammonia, nil per 100,000 parts. Albuminoid ammonia, nil per 100,000 parts.

This water is similar in composition to two other samples taken from near Bourke.

The total solids are mainly carbonates of sodium and potassium, these salts being known when present in quantity to exert a corrosive action on the roots of plants. The amount present however is small, and it is thought that the water is suitable for irrigation purposes. An excellent water for domestic use.

LOCALITY—BOURKE, CORRELLA STATION.

Total solid matter (dried at 220° F., 49.154 grains per gallon) :—

Chlorine, 5.6 grains per gallon; sulphuric acid (S O₃), nil per gallon.

The total solid matter consists mainly of carbonates of soda and potash, and chloride of sodium, with lesser quantities of carbonates of lime and magnesia, silica, &c.

The water on evaporation gave a strong alkaline reaction, the residue strongly effervescing with acid, due to the alkaline carbonates present.

The composition of this water is almost identical with the analysis made of the water taken from the No. 1 Bore, Corrella, also two other samples from the Bourke district.

It is thought that the water is a suitable one for irrigation, stock, and an excellent one for domestic uses.

LOCALITY—BOURKE, WARRAWEENA STATION.

Depth, 1,175 ft.; temperature, 102° F.

Analysis of total solids :—

	Grains per gallon.	In 1,000 parts.
Silica and silicates.....	4.088	.0584
Carbonate of lime	4.750	.0678
" magnesia .....	.037	.0006
" alumina	trace.	trace.
Sulphate of potash	1.250	.0178
Chloride of sodium	9.720	.1388
Carbonate of potash	12.260	.1751
" soda	21.663	.3094
Organic matter	trace.	trace.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	53.768	.7697

Remarks :—Water slightly acid, due to carbonic acid gas. As the water was contained in a stoneware jar, corked with a cork which had been previously used, no attempt was made to perform a sanitary analysis of the water.

LOCALITY—BOURKE, WARRAWEENA STATION.

Depth, 450 ft.; temperature, 102° F.

Analysis of total solid matter :—

	Grains per gallon.	In 1,000 parts.
Silica and silicates	1.960	.0280
Carbonate of lime .....	...	...
" magnesia	trace.	trace.
" potash	2.952	.0421
" soda	20.941	.2991
Chloride of sodium	8.445	.1203
Organic matter	trace.	trace.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34.298	.4808

The water gave a slight acid reaction—due to carbonic acid. The sample was contained in a jar, corked with a cork which had been previously used, the jar also having a peculiar odour, due no doubt to the liquid it previously contained, hence no attempt was made to perform a sanitary analysis of the water.

Remarks :—The suitability or unsuitability of water for irrigation purposes depends on various circumstances—the kind of crop or trees it is proposed to grow, also the drainage whereby the salts accumulated in the soil may be got rid of. On comparing the analysis it will be observed that the total solid residues consist largely of alkaline carbonates, which are known to exert a corrosive action on the young roots of plants. This action can to a certain extent be remedied by the addition of small quantities of gypsum to the soil it is proposed to irrigate. The amount of alkalis present, however, in these waters is not very large, and it is thought that if they are carefully used they are suitable waters for irrigation purposes.

LOCALITY—COONABARABRAN.

Total solid matter dried at 220° F. = 41.076 grains per gallon.

Free ammonia .....	.0023 parts per 100,000
Albuminoid ammonia	Nil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	Minute trace.
" nitrites	Nil.
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes .....	.0015 parts per 100,000.
" " 4 hours .....	.0021 " "

Colour in 2-ft. tube, colourless, no suspended matter present; odour when heated to 100° F., nil; reaction to litmus paper, slightly acid, due to carbonic acid; poisonous metals, nil.

Analysis

Analysis of total solids:—

	Grains per imperial gallon.
Silica as silicates.....	2.352
Lime (Ca O)	5.124
Magnesia (Mg O)	4.348
Potash (K ₂ O)	3.130
Soda (Na ₂ O)	5.538
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)	minute trace.
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃) .....	.153
Carbonic " (CO ₂)	1.540
Chlorine (Cl)	16.700
Organic matter and moisture	2.188
	<hr/>
	41.073

LOCALITY—LOUTH, WANABING ROAD, 25-MILE BORE.

	Grains per gallon.	Per 1,000 parts.
Chloride of sodium	278.382	3.9769
" potassium	12.274	.1953
" calcium	5.838	.0834
" magnesium.....	6.580	.1169
Carbonate of lime	8.190	.0940
Silica and silicates .....	.996	.0142
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	trace.	trace.
Organic matter	"	"
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total solid residue	312.200	4.4507

Remarks:—The sample contained a sediment at the bottom of the bottles, which consisted largely of sand, showing that they were not carefully taken. The analysis was conducted on the filtered water.

The amount of saline matter present in this water, consisting mainly of sodium chloride (common salt), renders it not a desirable one for irrigation purposes. For a time, plants and vegetation would no doubt thrive, but the water, if continually used, would be injurious to plant life, owing to the accumulation of salt, which would collect near the surface.

The water is unsuitable for continued domestic use, and is not a good water for stock.

Taking the total solid residue at 312 grains per gallon, the amount of salts formed as a white deposit near the surface, on the evaporation of the water, would be about 4½ ounces per square foot irrigated.

Note.—Ten inches of water is usually estimated in the course of the year to perfect a crop. One gallon covers about ½ a square foot 1 inch deep. Six gallons per square foot is equal to 10 inches depth of water. (Professor E. W. Hilgard, College of Agr. culture, California.)

LOCALITY—LOUTH, WANABING ROAD, 46-MILE BORE.

	Grains per gall.	In 1,000 parts.
Chloride of sodium	78.173	1.1167
" potassium	52.508	.7501
Carbonate of soda	7.952	.1136
" magnesia.....	.987	.1078
" lime	7.550	.0141
Silica and silicates.....	1.204	.0172
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	trace.	trace.
Organic matter	"	"
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total solid residue.....	148.374	2.1195

Remarks:—This water is too saline for continued domestic use, but may be used for stock purposes. The amount of common salt present is rather high, it being over the quantity allowable in an irrigation water, but the large proportion of chloride of potassium renders the water valuable, especially for the irrigation of growing crops. The water should be carefully used, and it is possible that by deep drainage, and occasional floodings, that a water of this class could be used. * The amount of saline matter deposited on evaporation of the water would be about 2 ounces per square foot irrigated.

* Note as per foregoing

LOCALITY—MARY VALE, NEAR WELLINGTON.

The water yielded on evaporation at 220° F. 1305.248 grains of total fixed matter per gallon

Chlorine in combination, 613.816 grains per gallon; sulphuric acid in combination, 133.952 grains per gallon; free ammonia, .012 parts per 100,000; albuminoid ammonia, .008 parts per 100,000.

Taste, very saline; reaction, alkaline; odour, earthy; colour in 2-ft. tube, light pale green.

The total solids consist largely of sodium, potassium, lime, magnesia, with lesser quantities of silica and alumina, combined with chlorine, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, &c.

Remarks:—The water is strongly impregnated with mineral matter, a large proportion of the total solids consisting of chloride of sodium (common salt). May be classed as a brackish water, possessing no medicinal qualities, and unsuitable for human consumption, irrigation purposes, and is not a desirable one for watering stock with.

LOCALITY—MENA, MUDGER.

Well 30 feet deep, in drift, half a mile from Cudgegong River.

The water on evaporation yielded a total fixed residue at the rate of 54.264 grains per gallon (dried at 220° F.)

	Grains per gall.	In 1,000 parts.
Silica and silicates	2.260	.09228
Alumina and oxide of iron	trace.	trace.
Lime (Ca O)	7.700	.11000
Magnesia (Mg O)	7.570	.10814
Soda (Na ₂ O)	11.089	.15841
Potash (K ₂ O)	trace.	trace.
Carbonic acid (CO ₂)	3.400	.04857
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	2.278	.03254
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)	trace.	trace.
Chlorine (Cl)	20.800	.29714
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	55.097	.78708

Free ammonia, nil per 100,000 parts; albuminoid ammonia, nil per 100,000 parts; nitrogen as nitrates, nil per 100,000 parts; nitrogen as nitrites, nil per 100,000 parts. Colour in 2-foot tube, pale green; odour when heated to 100° C., organic; taste, nil; reaction to litmus, slightly acid, due to carbonic acid; poisonous metals, nil.

The analysis made proves the water to be exceptionally free from organic impurities, and it may be classed as a good sample of potable water, suitable for all domestic uses, stock, and irrigation purposes.

LOCALITY—

LOCALITY—MITTAGONG.

	Grains per gall.
Magnesium chloride	1·206
Potassium chloride	2·012
Sodium chloride.....	2·158
Calcium bicarbonate	2·041
Magnesium bicarbonate	2·243
Iron bicarbonate	5·985
	15·765

Free ammonia, nil per 100,000 parts; organic or albuminoid ammonia, nil per 100,000 parts; nitrogen as nitrates, nil per 100,000 parts; nitrogen as nitrites, nil per 100,000 parts. Colour in 2-foot standard tube, light brown; reaction to litmus, acid, due to carbonic acid; taste, inky; odour, earthy.

Remarks:—This water may be classed as a chalybeate water, and possesses medicinal qualities; should be useful as a general stimulant and tonic.

LOCALITY—PARRAMATTA WATER SUPPLY.

	Grains per gall.	Parts per 100,000.
Free ammonia	nil.	nil.
Albuminoid ammonia	·011	·016
Nitrogen as nitrates	present.	present.
" nitrites	"	"
Oxygen absorbed in 15 min.	·102	·146
" " 4 hrs.....	·217	·310
	9·338	13·340
Phosphoric acid as phosphates	minute trace.	minute trace.
Chlorine as chlorides	2·200	3·140

Appearance in 2-foot tube, reddish brown colour; odour when heated to 100° F., organic.

Remarks:—Water turbid, due to fine clay held in suspension. The residue strongly darkened on ignition, emitting a foul odour, thus showing the presence of organic matter.

Water as delivered to the town of Parramatta, after passing through the filter beds:—

	Grains per gall.	Parts per 100,000.
Free ammonia	nil.	nil.
Albuminoid ammonia	·010	·015
Nitrogen as nitrates	present.	present.
" nitrites	"	"
Oxygen absorbed in 15 min.	·122	·175
" " 4 hrs.....	·205	·293
	10·05	15·00
Phosphoric acids as phosphates	minute trace.	minute trace.
Chlorine as chlorides	2·20	3·14

Remarks:—The residue strongly darkened on ignition, emitting a foul odour. The water was turbid, and extremely difficult to filter, due to fine clay held in suspension.

Appearance in 2-foot tube, reddish brown colour; odour when heated to 100° F., organic.

LOCALITY—PEAK HILL, 30 MILES FROM PARKES.

The water yielded on evaporation a total solid residue equal to 942·004 grains per gallon (dried at 220° F.)

	Grains per gallon.
Chlorine in combination	329·63
Sulphuric acid in combination	183·92

The major portion of the total solid residue consists of saline matter, chiefly of chloride of sodium (common salt), sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt), with lesser quantities of sulphate of magnesia (Epsom's salts), alkaline carbonates, traces of nitrates, iodine, &c.

The "insoluble" of silica, carbonates of lime and magnesia, trace of alumina, &c.

Remarks:—The water was strongly saline to the taste, and gave a slight alkaline reaction. The action of this water should prove a strongly purgative one from the large amount of sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) present, but the presence of such a large quantity of chloride of sodium (common salt) renders it of little value as a medicinal water having any commercial value. The sample may be classed as unfit for man or beast.

LOCALITY—TIROOBURRA, OLIVE DOWNS.

Water from Station well.

On opening the bottle containing the water a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen was noticed, and the water was found to contain a quantity of that gas in solution.

	Grains per gallons.
Total solids	109·20
Chlorine	58·31
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	8·17

A qualitative analysis showed that the water contained chiefly chloride of sodium, with small quantities of silica, lime, magnesia, and organic matter. No nitrates, nitrites, poisonous metals, or phosphoric acid present.

LOCALITY—No. 2 WELL, OLIVE DOWNS, TIROOBURRA.

This water was colourless and odourless, it tasted strongly of common salt. As the sample was rather small, only a partial analysis was made. Total solids equal—1292·90 grains per gallon. Partial analysis of total solids.

	Grains per gallon.
Lime (CaO)	67·012
Magnesia (MgO)	114·276
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	171·220
Chlorine.....	578·200
Potash and soda (approximate only).....	362·192

1292·900

No nitrates, nitrites, or organic matter, carbonates, phosphates, or poisonous metals present.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS ANALYSES.

LOCALITY—BUNDANOON.

Clay, yielding:—	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	2.80
Combined water	6.46
Silica	50.17
Alumina	34.26
Ferric oxide	trace.
Ferrous oxide.....	"
Lime	nil.
Magnesia.....	.19
Manganese oxide	trace. duplicate
Potash (K ₂ O)	6.17 — 6.05
Soda (Na ₂ O) .....	.09
Phosphoric acid.....	.09
Sulphuric acid	nil.
Titanic acid.....	"
Organic matter	"
	100.23

Remarks.—The amount of potash present in this clay is high. A brick made of the clay, in drying and burning, split to pieces.

LOCALITY—BROKEN HILL.

Garnet bearing kaolin, with yellow, brown, and red stains. From 235 feet deep, Block 11, Broken Hill.

It is stated that the mineral on exposure to the light darkens. The dark portions of the mineral consist of iodide of silver, with a trace of chloride of silver. Streaks of cinnabar occur through the mineral. The darkening on exposure to the air is due to the chloride of silver present, light having little action on iodide of silver, excepting in the presence of nitrate of silver, or metallic silver.

LOCALITY—BLOCK 10 MINE, BROKEN HILL.

"Crude" crushed sulphides of zinc, and lead, and quartz, yielding:—

	Per cent.
Moisture	2.065
Metallic iron	6.675
" lead	18.755
" zinc	25.251
" copper .....	.244
" arsenic .....	.057
" antimony	trace.
" cadmium	strong trace.
" bismuth	nil.
" silver* .....	.0925
" gold†.....	trace.
Alumina	2.161
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	2.399
Sulphur.....	20.426
Carbonic acid .....	.350
Gangue‡	18.500
Soluble salts§ .....	.510
	99.4855

* Silver at the rate of 30 oz. 4 dwt. 8 gr. per ton. † Gold at the rate of 3 dwt. 6 gr. per ton. ‡ The gangue (insoluble in acids) consists of small garnets, sand, and fine clay. § The salts, soluble in water, consists of alkaline sulphates and chlorides.

LOCALITY—BLOCK 10 MINE, BROKEN HILL.

"Treated" ore.—Sulphides of zinc, and lead, and quartz, yielding:—

	Per cent.
Moisture	2.570
Metallic lead	23.946
" zinc	28.093
" copper .....	.558
" arsenic .....	.040
" antimony	trace.
" cadmium	"
" bismuth	nil.
" silver* .....	.0965
" gold†.....	trace.
Ferric oxide	7.948
Alumina	2.275
Magnesia (MgO) .....	.300
Sulphur.....	16.679
Lime (CaO)	1.151
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	1.476
Chloride of sodium	1.700
Silica	7.450
Ferric oxide .....	.450
Alumina	1.350
Manganous oxide.....	2.531
Lime (CaO) .....	.644
Magnesia (MgO) .....	.324
Fluorine	a trace.
	99.5815

* Fine silver at the rate of 31 oz. 10 dwt. 6 gr. per ton. † Gold 3 dwt. 6 gr. per ton.

I have perused the letter sent with the samples re new process for the treatment of the sulphide ores at Broken Hill, and failed to see what reaction could take place by this treatment. The zinc is not removed, this metal being the whole trouble in connection with the treatment of this class of ore. The "treated sample" is certainly not suitable for smelting in an ordinary blast furnace, without previous treatment, in order to eliminate the bulk of the zinc.

A trace only of fluorine was detected in the "treated sample," the balance of the quantity stated to have been used as fluorspar, no doubt being eliminated through some cause in the treatment.

J. C. H. MINGAYE, F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst and Assayer.

LOCALITY—BULLADELAH.

Alumite, yielding:—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C. ....	.44
Combined water	7.14
Silica (SiO ₂)	69.20
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	22.23
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) .....	.32
Lime (CaO)	nil.
Magnesia (MgO)	"
Potash (K ₂ O) .....	.65
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	nil.
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)	"
Titanic acid (TiO ₂)	trace.
	99.98

LOCALITY—5 MILES FROM BARRABA.

Tripolite, yielding:—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	7.30
Combined water and organic matter	4.03
Silica	71.62
Alumina and)	14.07
Oxide of iron)	
Carbonate of lime	1.43
" magnesia	1.66
	100.11

LOCALITY—No. 2 BORE, CREMORNE, BETWEEN 1,200 AND 1,300 FEET DEEP.

Micaceous shaley sandstone, yielding:—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C. ....	.22
Combined water	1.04
Silica	89.64
Alumina	6.53
Ferric oxide	1.94
Manganous oxide	trace.
Lime	"
Magnesia.....	.03
Potash.....	.83
Soda .....	.07
Phosphoric acid.....	trace.
Sulphuric acid	nil.
Carbon dioxide	"
	100.30

Two small bricks were made of this material, and submitted to the highest heat obtainable in the coke assay furnace, with the result that no fusion had taken place, the sharp edges being retained.

LOCALITY—2 MILES FROM CAPREITEE.

Argillaceous sandstone.

A small brick was made up of this material, and submitted to nearly a white heat in the coke assay furnace, with the result that no fusion had taken place, the sharp edges of the brick being retained. Should prove useful for the manufacture of a good description of fire-brick.

LOCALITY—CALOOLA CREEK, NEAR ORANGE.

Pipeclay, yielding:—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C. ....	.35
Combined water	3.13
Silica	79.28
Alumina	14.80
Oxide of iron .....	.54
Lime .....	.28
Magnesia .....	.25
Alkalies	1.37
	100.00

LOCALITY—CORAKI COAL-MINE.

Clay, yielding :—	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	2.45
Combined water.....	4.86
Silica.....	67.64
Alumina.....	19.18
Oxide of iron (Fe ₂ O ₃).....	1.11
(FeO).....	.23
Lime (CaO).....	.52
Magnesia (MgO).....	.79
Potash (K ₂ O).....	2.98
Soda (Na ₂ O).....	.57
Titanic acid (TiO ₂).....	nil.
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃).....	tracc.
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅).....	tracc.
	<hr/>
	100.38

LOCALITY—DOUGHBOY HOLLOW.

Volcanic mud, yielding :—	Per cent.
Hygroscopic moisture.....	6.20
Volatile hydrocarbons.....	18.71
Fixed carbons.....	6.42
Ash.....	69.67
	<hr/>
	100.00

LOCALITY—FORSTER (?).

Clay, yielding :—	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	2.88
Combined water.....	5.95
Silica (SiO ₂).....	70.57
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃).....	16.27
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃).....	1.07
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	....
Manganous oxide (MnO).....	nil.
Lime (CaO).....	.13
Magnesia (MgO).....	.38
Potash (K ₂ O).....	2.20
Soda (Na ₂ O).....	.27
Phosphoric anhydride (P ₂ O ₅).....	nil.
Sulphuric anhydride (SO ₃).....	.41
Titanic acid (TiO ₂).....	nil.
Organic matter.....	"
	<hr/>
	100.13

Remarks.—Bricks made from this clay, and submitted to a high heat in the coke assay furnace, showed no fusion, the sharp edges being retained. The bricks appeared to be of excellent quality.

LOCALITY—FORSTER, CAPE HAWKE.

Decomposed intrusive rock, probably a felsite. Two models were made of this material, and subjected to nearly white heat in coke assay furnace, with the result that no fusion had taken place, the sharp edges being retained.

LOCALITY—GOULBURN DISTRICT.

Amorphous carbonate of lead, yielding :—	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C. ....	.16
Carbonate of lead.....	85.63
Carbonate of magnesia.....	.66
Alumina and trace of oxide of iron.....	.74
Insoluble in acids (clay).....	11.88
Undetermined.....	.93
	<hr/>
	100.00

Silver, a trace.
Gold, nil.

LOCALITY—42 MILES FROM GLEN INNES.

Tripolite, yielding :—	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	6.50
Combined water.....	6.14
Silica.....	71.53
Alumina.....	14.36
Oxide of iron.....	tracc.
Oxide of manganese.....	....
Carbonate of lime.....	.82
Carbonate of magnesia.....	.68
	<hr/>
	100.03

LOCALITY—NEAR GREENFELL.

Black substance, probably derived from the decomposition of animal excrement in caves, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Total nitrogen.....	2.24
Equal to potassic nitrate.....	16.15
Phosphoric acid.....	.377
Insoluble matter (sand and clay).....	30.570

The whole of the nitrogen present is combined with potash, the major portion of the phosphoric acid is in the soluble state. This substance, if found in any quantity, should be valuable as a manure.

LOCALITY—GREAT JINGERA SILVER-MINE, WHIPSTICK, WYNDHAM.

Roughly concentrated ore, rich in silver, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	1.44
Combined water.....	3.24
Chloride of silver (AgCl).....	47.70
Sulphide of silver (Ag ₂ S).....	5.03
Oxide of bismuth (Bi ₂ O ₃).....	12.73
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃).....	1.24
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	7.72
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃).....	1.16
Magnesia (MgO).....	.10
Insoluble siliceous matter.....	20.30
Carbonic acid (CO ₂).....	tracc.
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	100.66

Gold, a trace.
No bromine or iodine detected.

LOCALITY—LECONFIELD, BRANXTON.

Clay, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	6.43
Combined water.....	5.33
Silica.....	59.15
Alumina.....	22.68
Ferric oxide.....	1.74
Lime.....	.76
Magnesia.....	1.08
Potash (K ₂ O).....	3.09
Soda (Na ₂ O).....	.05
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃).....	nil.
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅).....	tracc.
	<hr/>
	100.31

A brick made of this clay, when carefully dried and burnt, split to pieces. A second was made with the addition of half its weight of sand. No fusion had taken place, the sharp edges being retained.

LOCALITY—LECONFIELD, BRANXTON.

Clay, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	3.15
Combined water.....	6.98
Silica (SiO ₂).....	60.10
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃).....	24.88
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃).....	1.27
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	....
Manganous oxide (MnO).....	nil.
Lime (CaO).....	.36
Magnesia (MgO).....	1.18
Potash (K ₂ O).....	2.49
Soda (Na ₂ O).....	.08
Phosphoric anhydride (P ₂ O ₅).....	tracc.
Sulphuric anhydride (SO ₃).....	tracc.
Titanic acid (TiO ₂).....	tracc.
Organic matter.....	nil.
	<hr/>
	100.49

Remarks.—Bricks made from this clay, and submitted to a high heat in the coke-assay furnace, showed no fusion, the sharp edges being retained. The bricks appeared to be of excellent quality.

LOCALITY—MOUNT PLEASANT COAL-MINE.

Micaeous shale with plant impressions, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	1.48
Combined water.....	4.61
Silica.....	68.28
Alumina.....	21.29
Ferric oxide.....	.87
Manganese oxide.....	nil.
Lime.....	.30
Magnesia.....	.70
Potash (K ₂ O).....	1.86
Soda (Na ₂ O).....	.31
Sulphuric acid.....	nil.
Phosphoric acid.....	nil.
Titanic acid.....	tracc.
Organic matter.....	tracc.
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	99.70

LOCALITY—MOONBI.

Portion of meteorite,* yielding:—

	Specific gravity of borings at 60° F....	7.833	Per cent
Metallic iron			91.350
„ nickel			7.886
„ cobalt			.564
„ copper		A minute trace.	
„ tin			.003
„ manganese		absent.	
„ chromium		trace.	
„ calcium		trace.	
Silica			.039
Graphite			.068
Combined carbon		trace.	
Sulphur		absent.	
Phosphorous			.217
Oxygen		trace.	
			100.127

* This meteorite had been subjected to the heat of a blacksmith's forge before it had been received at this office.

LOCALITY—MACLEAY DISTRICT.

Light grey-coloured clay, yielding —	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	2.37
Combined water	6.07
Silica	65.17
Alumina	21.89
Ferric oxide	.19
Manganous oxide	nil.
Lime	.50
Magnesia	1.03
Phosphoric acid	trace.
Sulphuric acid	nil.
Potash (K ₂ O)	2.02
Soda (Na ₂ O)	1.16
Titanic acid	nil.
Organic matter	nil.
	100.40

LOCALITY—MERIMBULA.

Clay, yielding —	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	2.04
Combined water and organic matter	7.17
Silica	68.73
Alumina	19.00
Oxide of iron (Fe ₂ O ₃)	1.85
Lime	.20
Magnesia	.27
Titanic acid	trace.
Alkalies	.74
	100.00

LOCALITY—MOUNT COSTIGAN.

Crushed sample, yielding:—	
Gold	2 dwt. 10 gr. per ton.
Silver	15 oz. 16 dwt. 1 gr. „
Silica	2.50 per cent.
Iron	23.78 „
Arsenic	nil „
Lead	9.70 „
Copper	6.72 „
Zinc	12.66 „
Sulphur	38.42 „

LOCALITY—MOUNT COSTIGAN.

Crushed sample, yielding:—	
Gold	1 dwt. 15 gr. per ton.
Silver	36 oz. 10 dwt. 2 gr. „
Silica	17.49 per cent.
Iron	5.73 „
Arsenic	nil „
Lead	25.07 „
Copper	17.14 „
Zinc	7.90 „
Sulphur	10.61 „

LOCALITY—MOUNT COSTIGAN.

Crushed sample, yielding:—	
Gold	2 dwt. 10 gr. per ton.
Silver	10 oz. 11 dwt. 12 gr. „
Silica	16.06 per cent.
Iron	14.24 „
Arsenic	trace „
Copper	1.35 „
Lead	4.98 „
Zinc	31.06 „
Sulphur	27.67 „

LOCALITY—MOUNT COSTIGAN.

Crushed sample, yielding:—

Gold	2 dwt. 10 gr. per ton.
Silver	14 oz. 8 dwt. 7 gr. „
Silica	14.36 per cent.
Iron	13.57 „
Arsenic	a trace „
Lead	9.13 „
Copper	9.86 „
Zinc	19.32 „
Sulphur	26.47 „

LOCALITY—MOUNT COSTIGAN.

Crushed sample, yielding:—

Gold	5 dwt. 10 gr. per ton.
Silver	29 oz. 2 dwt. 13 gr. „
Silica	28.74 per cent.
Iron	23.58 „
Lead	7.03 „
Copper	2.96 „
Sulphur	4.68 „

LOCALITY—MOUNT COSTIGAN.

Crushed sample, yielding:—

Gold	2 dwt. 4 gr. per ton.
Silver	2 oz. 18 dwt. 8 gr. „
Silica	38.09 per cent.
Iron	18.36 „
Lead	6.01 „
Copper	1.07 „
Sulphur	.56 „

LOCALITY—MOUNT COSTIGAN.

Crushed slag, yielding:—

Lead	2.39 per cent.
Ferrous oxide, 32.32 = Metallic iron	25.14 „
Lime	18.43 „
Silica	33.60 „
Silver	2 oz. 1 dwt. 9 gr. per ton.
Gold	a trace.

This sample nearly all decomposed in hot acids.

LOCALITY—MOUNT COSTIGAN.

Crushed slag, yielding:—

Lead	4.09 per cent.
Ferrous oxide (FeO) 36.17 per cent. = Metallic iron	28.15 „
Lime (CaO)	13.85 „
Silica (SiO ₂)	33.02 „
Silver	2 oz. 3 dwt. 13 gr. per ton.
Gold	nil.

This sample only partially decomposed in hot acids.

LOCALITY—2 MILES WEST OF MOLONG.

Clay, yielding:—	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	4.06
Combined water	9.33
Organic matter	.83
Silica (SiO ₂)	58.84
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	22.86
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	1.66
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	nil.
Lime (CaO)	trace.
Magnesia (MgO)	.61
Alkalies	1.81
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)	nil.
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	nil.
	100.00

Some of the clay was moulded into a small brick with sharp edges, and submitted to nearly a white heat in the coke assay furnace, with the result that no fusion had taken place.

LOCALITY—NEWCASTLE.

Carbonaceous clay, yielding:—

Moisture	9.76
Carbon	19.53
Gangue	70.71
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	100.00

LOCALITY—RICHMOND RIVER (ABERDARE COAL-MINE, SWAN BAY).

Light grey coloured clay (6 feet thick); yielding:—

Moisture at 100° C	2.37
Combined water	6.07
Silica	65.17
Alumina	21.89
Ferric oxide	0.19
Manganous oxide	nil.
Lime .....	.50
Magnesia	1.03
Phosphoric acid	trace.
Sulphuric acid	nil.
Potash (K ₂ O)	2.02
Soda (Na ₂ O)	1.16
Titanic acid	nil.
Organic matter	nil.
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	100.40

Remarks—Several small bricks with and without the addition of silica, were made of this clay and carefully dried, they being submitted to a high heat in the assay coke furnace with the result that no fusion had taken place, the sharp edges being retained. The bricks had the appearance of being excellent fire bricks.

LOCALITY—RICHMOND RIVER (ABERDARE COAL-MINE, SWAN BAY).

Dark grey clay with plant impressions (7 feet thick), yielding:—

Moisture at 100° C	1.72
Combined water	5.66
Silica (SiO ₂)	65.11
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	21.55
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃) .....	.71
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	trace.
Manganous oxide (MnO)	trace.
Lime (CaO)	1.15
Magnesia (MgO)	0.90
Potash (K ₂ O)	3.09
Soda (Na ₂ O)	0.25
Phosphoric anhydride (P ₂ O ₅)	trace.
Sulphuric anhydride (SO ₃)	nil.
Titanic acid (TiO ₂)	trace.
Organic matter	trace.
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	100.14

Remarks.—The above remarks may refer also to this sample.

LOCALITY—RICHMOND RIVER (ABERDARE COAL-MINE, SWAN BAY).

Dark grey clay with plant impressions (7 feet thick), yielding:—

Moisture at 100° C	3.05
Combined water	4.63
Silica (SiO ₂)	63.02
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	20.96
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	2.91
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	nil.
Manganous oxide (MnO)	nil.
Lime (CaO)	1.32
Magnesia (MgO)	1.06
Potash (K ₂ O)	2.90
Soda (Na ₂ O) .....	.44
Phosphoric anhydride (P ₂ O ₅)04
Sulphuric anhydride (SO ₃)	nil.
Organic matter	trace.
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	100.36

Remarks:—Bricks made from this clay burnt to a reddish colour, no fusion was observed, the sharp edges being retained. Not equal to the foregoing.

LOCALITY—RICHMOND RIVER (ABERDARE COAL-MINE, SWAN RIVER).

Very dark brown clay with plant impressions, yielding:—

Moisture at 100° C	3.76
Combined water	7.12
Silica (SiO ₂)	56.50
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	25.39
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	1.11
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	trace.
Manganous oxide (MnO)	nil.
Lime (CaO)	1.45
Magnesia (MgO)	2.08
Potash (K ₂ O)	2.71
Soda (Na ₂ O) .....	.29
Phosphoric anhydride (P ₂ O ₅)	trace.
Sulphuric anhydride (SO ₃)	nil.
Titanic acid (TiO ₂)	trace.
Organic matter	trace.
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	100.41

Remarks:—Bricks made from this clay with and without the addition of silica were of excellent quality, no fusion had taken place, the sharp edges being retained.

LOCALITY—RICHMOND RIVER (ABERDARE COAL-MINE, SWAN BAY).

Clay, yielding:—

Moisture at 100° C	2.33
Combined water	2.13
Silica (SiO ₂)	67.03
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	0.91
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	nil.
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	20.75
Manganous oxide (MnO)	nil.
Lime (CaO)	trace.
Magnesia (MgO)	0.54
Potash (K ₂ O)	2.89
Soda (Na ₂ O)	0.31
Phosphoric anhydride (P ₂ O ₅)	trace.
Sulphuric anhydride (SO ₃)	"
Titanic acid (TiO ₂)	trace.
Organic matter	3.04
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	99.93

Remarks.—Bricks made from this clay with and without the addition of silica, were of excellent quality, no fusion had taken place, the sharp edges being retained.

LOCALITY—RICHMOND RIVER (ABERDARE COAL-MINE, SWAN BAY).

Clay, yielding:—

Moisture at 100° C	2.60
Combined water	2.38
Silica (SiO ₂)	65.95
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	18.85
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	3.33
Ferrous oxide (FeO)	trace.
Manganous oxide (MnO)	nil.
Lime (CaO)	trace.
Magnesia (MgO) .....	.97
Potash (K ₂ O)	2.02
Soda (Na ₂ O) .....	.83
Phosphoric anhydride (P ₂ O ₅) .....	.09
Sulphuric anhydride (SO ₃)	trace.
Titanic acid (TiO ₂)	trace.
Organic matter	2.96
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	99.98

Remarks.—Bricks made of this clay were of reddish colour—due to the iron oxide present—on burning the sharp edges were retained, but in one or two places fusion had slightly taken place.

LOCALITY—RICHMOND RIVER (ABERDARE COAL-MINE, SWAN BAY).

Clay, yielding :—	
Moisture at 100°C.....	1.56
Combined water.....	4.38
Silica (SiO ₂).....	67.23
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃).....	20.07
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃).....	1.03
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	.....
Manganous oxide (MnO).....	nil.
Lime (CaO).....	.60
Magnesia (MgO).....	1.19
Potash (K ₂ O).....	3.08
Soda (Na ₂ O).....	.62
Phosphoric anhydride (P ₂ O ₅).....	nil.
Sulphuric anhydride (SO ₂).....	.....
Titanic acid (TiO ₂).....	trace.
Organic matter.....	.....
	99.81

Remarks.—Yielded excellent bricks, the sharp edges being retained, and no fusion had taken place.

LOCALITY—SHOALHAVEN DISTRICT.

Quartzite boulder, yielding :—		per cent.
Silica.....	89.32	
Alumina.....	5.15	
Potash.....	.91	
Sulphuric acid.....	.99	

LOCALITY—SHOALHAVEN DISTRICT.

Fine grained quartzite, yielding :—		per cent.
Silica.....	95.30	
Alumina and iron oxide.....	4.37	
Potash.....	.84	
Sulphuric acid.....	.16	

LOCALITY—SHOALHAVEN DISTRICT.

Conglomerate, yielding :—		per cent.
Silica.....	84.78	
Alumina and traces of oxide of iron.....	10.62	
Potash (K ₂ O).....	.31	
Sulphuric anhydride.....	.94	

LOCALITY—WHITE CLIFFS, NEAR WILCANNIA.

Flint, yielding :—	
Moisture at 100° C.	2.66
Combined water.....	5.70
Silica.....	82.70
Ferric oxide.....	.72
Manganous oxide.....	trace.
Alumina.....	1.48
Lime.....	1.40
Magnesia.....	2.97
Potash.....	.26
Soda.....	.11
Carbonic acid.....	1.58
Sulphuric acid.....	trace.
Phosphoric acid.....	.....
Titanic acid.....	.....
	99.56

LOCALITY—NEAR WILCANNIA.

Sand cemented by carbonate of lime, yielding :—	
Water at 100° C. ....	.90
Combined water.....	.98
Silica.....	38.75
Alumina.....	7.42
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃).....	.63
Ferrous oxide (FeO).....	.12
Manganous oxide.....	nil.
Calcium carbonate.....	45.30
Magnesium carbonate.....	5.06
Magnesia (MgO).....	.56
Phosphoric anhydride.....	nil.
Sulphuric.....	.14
	99.86

LOCALITY—WYRALLAH.

Tripolite, yielding :—	
Moisture at 100° C.	5.36
Combined water.....	5.96
Silica.....	86.01
Alumina and oxide of iron.....	2.83
Lime.....	trace.
Magnesia.....	.....
Organic matter.....	.....
	100.16

LOCALITY—YULGILBAR, NEAR KEMPSEY.

Magnesite, yielding :—		per cent.
Magnesium carbonate.....	96.72	
Impurities.....	1.64	

Silica, alumina, moisture and trace of iron oxide.

SUMMARY.

The total value of the mineral products of this Colony to the end of 1892 is £98,812,779 1s. 5d., details of which are given in the following table :—

	Quantity.	Value.	Total Values.
Quantity and value of coal raised prior to 1st January, 1892.....	53,850,743.88 tons	£ 25,809,040 10 11	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of coal raised in 1892.....	3,780,967.71 „	1,462,388 9 4	
Totals.....	57,631,711.59 tons	27,271,429 0 3	27,271,429 0 3
Quantity and value of shale raised prior to 1st January, 1892.....	653,041.00 tons	1,416,716 7 6	
Quantity and value of shale raised in 1892.....	74,197.15 „	136,079 6 0	
Totals.....	727,238.15 tons	1,552,795 13 6	1,552,795 13 6
Quantity and value of coke made prior to 1st January, 1892.....	61,407.35 tons	75,620 9 5	
Quantity and value of coke made in 1892.....	7,899.00 „	8,852 8 6	
Totals.....	69,306.35 tons	84,472 17 11	84,472 17 11
Quantity and value of gold won prior to 1st January, 1892.....	10,373,452.10 oz.	38,633,477 17 10	
Quantity and value of gold won in 1892.....	156,870.00 „	569,177 17 4	
Totals.....	10,530,322.10 oz.	39,202,655 15 2	39,202,655 15 2

	Quantity.	Value.	Total Values.
Quantity and value of silver, silver lead, and ore raised prior to 1st January, 1892	Ingots..... 4,941,138.52 oz. Silver lead..... 199,616.32 tons Ore..... 219,715.90 „	£ s. d. 11,802,005 0 0	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of silver, silver lead, and ore exported in 1892	*Ingots..... 350,661.50 oz. Silver lead... .. 45,850.20 tons Ore..... 87,504.75 „	2,477,836 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	13,779,931 0 0	13,779,931 0 0
Quantity and value of copper exported prior to 1st January, 1892	Ingots..... .. 93,925.95 tons Ore and regulus 5,317.35 „	6,023,431 0 0	
Quantity and value of copper exported in 1892	Ingots..... .. 3,535.00 „ Ore and regulus 1,299.20 „	187,706 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	6,211,137 0 0	6,211,137 0 0
Quantity and value of tin exported prior to 1st January, 1892	Ingots..... .. 100,399.76 tons Ore and regulus * 17,722.70 „	9,526,796 0 0	
Quantity and value of tin exported in 1892	Ingots..... .. 3,253.00 „ Ore and regulus 239.10 „	314,114 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	9,840,910 0 0	9,840,910 0 0
Quantity and value of iron made prior to 1st January, 1892	49,651.42 tons	383,565 13 8	
Quantity and value of iron made during 1892	2,782.17 „	22,605 2 6	
Totals	52,433.59 tons	406,170 16 2	406,170 16 2
Quantity and value of antimony exported prior to 1st January, 1892	6,047.00 tons	115,798 8 6	
Quantity and value of antimony raised in 1892	728.26 „	14,680 0 0	
Totals	6,775.26 tons	130,478 8 6	130,478 8 6
Quantity and value of lead (pig) exported prior to 1st January, 1892	839.25 tons	10,323 0 0	
Quantity and value of lead (pig) exported during 1892 ..	70.00 „	726 0 0	
Totals	910.15 tons	11,049 0 0	11,049 0 0
Quantity and value of bismuth exported prior to 1st January, 1892	168.40 tons	36,641 14 0	
Quantity and value of bismuth exported in 1892	14.25 „	1,080 0 0	
Totals	182.65 tons	37,721 14 0	37,721 14 0
Quantity and value of oxide of iron and pig-iron exported prior to 1st January, 1892	1,173.15 tons	2,647 0 0	
Quantity and value of oxide of iron and pig-iron exported in 1892	453.15 „	869 0 0	
Totals	1,626.30 tons	3,516 0 0	3,516 0 0
Quantity and value of zinc-spelter exported prior to 1st January, 1892	525.90 tons	5,088 0 0	
Quantity and value of zinc-spelter exported in 1892	444.55 „	5,055 0 0	
Totals	970.45 tons	11,043 0 0	11,043 0 0
Quantity and value of limestone flux raised prior to 1st January, 1892 ..	115,493.80 tons	107,846 11 11	
Quantity and value of limestone flux raised in 1892	103,368.00 „	93,031 4 0	
Totals	218,861.80 tons	200,377 15 11	200,377 15 11
Quantity and value of alumite exported prior to 1st January, 1892	924.00 tons	4,888 0 0	
Quantity and value of alumite exported in 1892	821.00 „	3,284 0 0	
Totals	1,745.00 tons	8,172 0 0	8,172 0 0
Quantity and value of manganese ore exported prior to 1st January, 1892	238.20 tons	665 0 0	
Quantity and value of manganese ore exported in 1892	15.80 „	47 0 0	
Totals	254.00 tons	712 0 0	712 0 0
Quantity and value of opals raised prior to 1st January, 1892	195.00 lb.	15,600 0 0	
Quantity and value of opals raised in 1892	41.67 „	2,000 0 0	
Totals	236.67 lb.	17,600 0 0	17,600 0 0

* The bulk of the silver is exported in the form of silver-lead and ore.

	Quantity.	Value.	Total Values.
Quantity and value of cobalt exported in 1891	1.15 tons	£ 470 0 0	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of cobalt exported in 1892	76.00 „	1,110 0 0	
Totals	77.15 tons	1,580 0 0	1,580 0 0
Quantity and value of fire-clay exported in 1891	16.80 tons	55 0 0	
Quantity and value of fire-clay exported in 1892	35.00 „	80 0 0	
Totals	51.80 tons	135 0 0	135 0 0
Quantity and value of lime exported in 1891	410.00 tons	958 0 0	
Quantity and value of lime exported in 1892	403.00 „	822 0 0	
Totals	813.00 tons	1,780 0 0	1,780 0 0
Quantity and value of marble exported in 1891	635 pkgs.	2,577 0 0	
Quantity and value of marble exported in 1892	.....	.....
Totals	635 pkgs.	2,577 0 0	2,577 0 0
Quantity and value of building stone exported in 1891	4,735 No.	5,205 0 0	
Quantity and value of building stone exported in 1892	2,478 „	2,838 0 0	
Totals	7,213 No.	8,043 0 0	8,043 0 0
Quantity and value of ballast stone exported in 1891	619 tons	713 0 0	
Quantity and value of ballast stone exported in 1892	224 „	276 0 0	
Totals	843 tons	989 0 0	989 0 0
Quantity and value of grindstones exported in 1891	471 No.	311 0 0	
Quantity and value of grindstones exported in 1892	.....	.....
Totals	471 No.	311 0 0	311 0 0
Quantity and value of slates exported in 1891	31,234 No.	351 0 0	
Quantity and value of slates exported in 1892	.....	.....
Totals	31,234 No.	351 0 0	351 0 0
Value of sundry minerals exported prior to 1st January, 1892	.....	55,683 0 0	
Value of sundry minerals exported in 1892	.....	1,158 0 0	
Totals .....	.....	56,841 0 0	56,841 0 0
General Total.....	.....	.....	£98,842,779 1 5

TABLE showing approximately the number of miners employed in gold-mining, the quantity of gold won, the area of ground worked, and the value of machinery employed in the Colony of New South Wales, 1892:—

District and Division.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From	To				
ALBERT—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	oz. dwt gr.	oz. dwt gr.	oz. dwt gr.	s.	s.	£ s. d.	sq. miles	No.	£
Milparinka	81	4	6	..	94	253 0 0	48 0 0	293 0 0	77/6	81/	1,101 4 0	100	17	1,880
Tibooburra	75	..	..	..	75	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	..	80/	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Wilcannia .....	..	..	17	..	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	150	4	23	..	180	753 0 0	48 0 0	793 0 0	77/6	81/	3,104 4 0	100	17	1,880
BATHURST—														
Blayney	8	..	150	..	158	100 0 0	327 0 0	427 0 0	72/6	75/	1,545 7 6	5	3	3,850
Bathurst	16	1	14	..	31	228 0 0	110 0 0	338 0 0	57/6	77/6	1,198 15 0	..	..	699
Carcoar .....	..	..	93	..	93	..	864 3 0	864 3 0	72/	74/	3,150 4 4	..	8	5,346
Newbridge	12	..	20	..	32	30 0 0	26 0 0	56 0 0	70/	75/	202 10 0	3	1	..
Cowra	30	..	50	..	80	20 0 0	150 0 0	170 0 0	70/	77/6	658 0 0	2	3	2,100
Mount McDonald	3	..	26	..	29	20 15 0	1,100 12 7	1,121 7 7	74/	77/6	4,229 0 0	..	..	12,000
Mitchell	88	7	52	..	145	..	1,671 0 0	1,671 0 0	70/	74/	5,992 14 2	5	12	6,300
Oberon	30	..	10	..	40	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	75/	77/6	370 0 0	5	6	700
Orange .....	..	..	304	..	304	..	17,303 6 0	17,303 6 0	72/6	80/	60,143 19 5	..	..	26,000
Rockley	20	2	..	..	22	313 0 0	..	313 0 0	74/	75/	1,173 15 0	16	..	1,000
Trunkey	81	..	26	..	110	550 0 0	..	550 0 0	75/	76/	2,062 10 0	..	..	550
Tuona	20	10	20	..	50	400 0 0	300 0 0	700 0 0	75/	77/6	2,675 3 0	20	4	2,000
Burruga	4	..	..	..	4	90 0 0	..	90 0 0	75/	76/	330 15 0	..	..	1,000
	322	20	765	..	1,107	1,851 15 0	21,852 1 7	23,703 16 7	57/6	80/	\$3,719 10 6	56	87	60,440
COBAR—														
Condobolin .....	..	..	8	..	8	..	3 4 0	3 4 0	70/	72/6	11 13 6	..	..	..
Cobar	40	..	170	..	210	165 0 0	1,347 0 0	1,512 0 0	60/	82/	5,883 0 0	25	4	6,500
Eunahlong .....	..	..	23	..	23	..	9 0 0	9 0 0	..	80/	36 0 0	..	..	3,000
Mount Hope .....	..	..	27	..	27	..	838 0 0	838 0 0	76/	75/	3,251 0 0	..	..	..
	40	..	228	..	268	165 0 0	2,197 4 0	2,362 4 0	60/	82/	9,181 13 6	25	4	9,500

District and Division.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From	To				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	s.	d.	£ s. d.	sq. miles	No.	£
CLARENCE AND RICHMOND—														
Ballins	75	..	..	..	75	682 0 0	..	682 0 0	..	..	2,665 10 0	..	..	..
Dalmorton	29	..	99	..	119	342 7 10	2,024 6 3	2,366 13 13	70/	75/	2,764 10 8	252	130	9,600
Grafton	..	..	50	..	50	243 7 6	1,690 10 16	1,934 6 21	45/	78/	7,824 12 6	..	6	3,000
Nann Creek	3	..	49	..	52	7 0 0	208 11 6	215 11 6	72/6	70/	652 7 2	255	60	1,020
	98	..	198	..	296	1,274 14 16	3,923 17 0	5,198 11 16	45/	78/	10,397 1 1	607	196	13,620
HUNTER AND MACLEAY—														
Copeland	6	..	66	..	72	50 0 0	303 0 0	353 0 0	70/	72/6	1,250 13 6	..	24	3,600
Dungog	..	..	11	..	11	..	96 16 0	96 16 0	72/8	..	253 3 6	..	..	1,700
Kempsey	..	..	16	..	16	..	1,000 0 21	1,000 0 21	..	82/8	4,040 5 0	..	..	..
Tareo	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,470
Macksville	..	..	16	..	16	..	235 0 0	235 0 0	..	80/	910 0 0	..	..	3,396
	6	..	118	..	124	50 0 0	1,634 16 21	1,684 16 21	70/	82/6	6,484 7 0	..	24	11,666
LACHLAN—														
Barnedman	..	..	14	..	14	..	267 1 3	267 1 3	73/9	77/6	1,340 3 0	3	13	4,350
Cudal	..	..	12	..	12	..	80 0 0	80 0 0	75/6	77/6	290 0 0	3	1	350
Forbes	..	..	20	..	20	..	207 19 0	207 19 0	70/	75/	737 15 0	04	2	4,200
Greenhill	26	..	72	..	98	132 4 3	751 6 0	913 10 3	76/0	77/0	3,500 5 0	20	27	5,962
Canowindra	4	..	25	..	29	..	1,303 17 3	1,303 17 3	75/	80/	4,002 13 8	..	6	2,480
Murrumbidgee	41	6	..	..	47	221 17 9	..	221 17 9	77/	77/3	814 19 1	..	..	..
Paikes	26	..	366	..	392	1,607 17 16	5,161 12 17	6,729 10 9	66/8	75/	23,085 0 1	02	60	19,800
Temora	16	..	30	..	46	186 2 12	102 3 15	258 4 3	75/	80/	1,112 17 3	..	..	..
Young	150	..	..	..	150	1,217 4 17	..	1,217 4 17	77/6	..	4,716 16 6	..	..	15,100
Cargo	..	..	10	..	10	..	250 0 0	250 0 0	70/	80/	960 0 0	2	7	8,022
Alectown	200	..	30	..	230	783 0 0	109 6 0	892 6 0	74/6	78/	3,477 1 6	..	..	..
	460	6	606	..	1,072	4,108 6 0	8,365 5 14	12,473 11 23	66/8	80/	44,933 11 1	1204	116	60,264
MURDREE—														
Dubbo	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulgong	83	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haargraves	80	30	20	..	130	400 0 0	424 0 0	824 0 0	66/	66/6	3,159 0 0	10	..	4,000
Peak Hill	100	..	450	..	550	2,892 10 0	7,177 10 0	10,070 0 0	75/	76/6	32,517 15 0	18	9	15,000
Wellington	80	12	90	..	182	25 6 3	4,047 6 0	4,073 12 3	73/	75/	16,661 2 8	15	1	15,000
Wendover	70	60	40	..	170	1,200 0 0	660 0 0	1,860 0 0	77/	86/	7,200 0 0	..	..	1,200
Murdree	25	..	..	..	25	230 0 0	..	250 0 0	76/6	77/8	976 13 4	..	..	..
	442	102	600	..	1,144	4,768 16 3	12,308 16 0	17,077 12 3	66/	80/	64,974 11 1	43	10	35,200
PEEL AND URALLA—														
Stewart's Brook	..	..	97	..	97	..	2,184 0 0	2,184 0 0	68/	72/	7,425 12 0	1	13	10,100
Niangala	..	..	94	..	94	..	861 0 0	861 0 0	65/	77/10	3,229 12 0	8	22	1,770
Nundle	150	50	50	..	250	1,721 5 0	988 0 0	2,709 5 0	74/	76/	10,254 1 0	..	10	8,500
Bingera	100	12	49	..	162	..	..	..	70/	74/6	..	..	4	2,470
Barraba	..	..	30	..	30	..	245 0 0	245 0 0	70/	72/6	875 0 0	..	..	2,650
Armidale	8	..	66	..	74	..	710 0 0	710 0 0	75/	..	2,662 10 0	..	..	9,000
Glen Innes	14	15	25	..	54	216 9 14	460 0 0	676 9 4	70/	80/	2,597 12 6	..	..	..
Hillgrove	..	..	352	..	352	0 15 0	23,004 1 7	23,004 16 7	71/	73/6	83,687 16 8	..	..	35,570
Hillgrove West	..	..	150	..	150	..	8,386 17 15	8,386 17 15	72/	75/	29,916 0 0	..	10	24,800
Scone	..	..	132	..	132	..	2,005 0 0	2,005 0 0	70/	72/6	6,570 0 0	..	30	11,200
Uralla	100	5	..	..	105	1,620 0 0	..	1,620 0 0	74/	77/6	6,075 0 0	..	..	..
Walcha	..	..	50	..	50	..	1,472 0 0	1,472 0 0	70/	71/	5,162 0 0	..	..	5,000
Kookabookra	10	30	80	..	120	100 0 0	1,323 0 0	1,323 0 0	72/6	80/	5,648 16 9	..	10	6,000
Swamp Oak	..	..	117	..	117	..	2,583 0 0	2,583 0 0	63/6	82/6	9,040 10 0	..	15	5,200
Rendenceer	4	..	..	..	4	20 10 0	..	20 10 0	77/2	..	80 6 2	..	4	2,550
Coonabarabran	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
	448	112	1,285	..	1,845	3,678 10 14	45,128 4 22	48,807 4 12	63/6	82/6	173,217 11 10	19	114	124,310
NEW ENGLAND—														
Fairfield	47	6	122	..	175	460 0 0	2,839 0 0	3,299 0 0	64/	72/	10,545 15 0	..	..	27,950
Lionsville	10	..	9	..	25	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	70/	73/	730 0 0	..	..	..
Tenterfield	6	..	12	..	18	..	533 0 0	533 0 0	56/	..	1,332 10 0	04	2	300
	69	6	148	..	218	660 0 0	3,372 0 0	4,032 0 0	59/	73/	12,603 5 0	04	2	28,250
TAMBAROORA AND TURON—														
Hill End	97	46	122	..	265	2,073 1 19	967 16 21	3,040 18 16	75/	78/	11,555 9 0	40	40	10,000
Ironbarks	69	29	100	..	189	896 14 3	2,930 4 22	3,736 19 1	76/6	80/	14,525 19 9	12	28	12,150
Sofala	89	61	130	..	280	2,638 10 11	1,823 9 4	4,461 19 15	75/	75/6	16,807 8 6	604	30	3,612
	246	127	352	..	725	5,538 6 9	6,721 10 23	11,260 17 8	75/	80/	43,188 17 3	566	98	25,662
TUMUT AND ADIRONDACK—														
Albury	..	..	23	..	23	..	254 8 18	254 8 18	73/	80/6	966 17 3	15	14	900
Adelong	97	12	60	..	169	1,653 8 3	2,064 18 12	3,718 6 15	70/	75/6	14,029 12 10	40	54	34,240
Cooma	10	..	70	..	80	63 5 0	581 0 0	642 5 0	75/	75/6	2,434 10 4	03	7	2,200
Captain's Flat	..	..	..	..	..	..	156 0 0	156 0 0	70/	..	546 0 0	..	..	600
Gundagai	90	..	20	..	100	232 0 0	..	232 0 0	74/	80/	800 0 0	..	..	5,250
Junees	9	..	12	..	21	5 3 8	73 6 14	78 0 22	75/	77/6	292 10 0	..	6	700
Germanton	5	..	..	..	5	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	80/	82/6	247 10 0	..	10	..
Nimitybelle	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queanbeyan	4	..	4	..	8	58 16 12	..	58 16 12	76/	77/10	323 3 0	1	2	300
Reedy Flat	72	5	..	..	77	520 0 0	..	520 0 0	76/	78/6	2,015 0 0	..	..	500
Tumbarumba	196	6	..	..	201	1,491 0 0	..	1,491 0 0	72/	81/	5,777 12 6	..	12	3,870
Tareutta	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cootamundra	..	..	67	..	67	..	86 4 0	86 4 0	75/	..	323 0 0	..	4	1,000
Kandra	54	16	..	..	70	..	530 0 0	530 0 0	72/	..	1,908 0 0	..	..	..
	637	38	255	..	830	4,618 12 23	3,218 17 20	7,837 10 19	70/	82/6	29,663 4 7	713	99	49,560
SOUTHERN—														
Aradun	200	28	15	..	243	3,091 0 0	190 8 0	3,280 8 0	69/	76/	12,251 16 0	..	..	19,830
Bombala	38	4	..	..	42	469 0 0	..	469 0 0	77/	..	1,395 13 0	..	..	2,000
Braidwood	96	5	..	..	101	..	..	..	70/	77/6	..	..	..	..
Gunning	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pambula	..	..	80	..	80	..	4,863 0 0	4,863 0 0	70/	78/	10,912 0 0	3	..	12,415
Colargo	10	4	..	..	14	..	304 0 0	304 0 0	76/	86/	1,216 0 0	..	1	900
Little River	70	48	10	..	128	1,234 0 0	100 0 0	1,334 0 0	..	80/	5,338 0 0	32	0	2,166
Milton	..	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major's Creek	62	9	..	..	101</									

Summary.

Compiled from Mining Registrars' Reports.

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Gold-mining, the quantity and value of Gold won, the area of ground worked, and the value of machinery, in the Colony of New South Wales during 1892.

District.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From.	To.				
Albert	150	4	23	..	180	753 0 0	166 12 6	919 12 6	77/3	81/-	2,930 11 6	100	17	1,350
Bathurst	322	20	765	..	1,107	1,851 15 0	21,852 1 7	23,703 16 7	57/6	80/-	83,719 10 6	56	37	60,446
Clarence and Richmond ..	98	..	198	..	296	1,274 14 16	3,923 17 0	5,198 11 16	45/-	78/-	19,397 1 1	607	196	13,620
Cobar	40	..	223	..	263	165 0 0	2,197 4 0	2,362 4 0	60/-	82/-	9,131 13 6	25	4	9,500
Hunter and Macleay	6	..	113	..	124	50 0 0	1,634 16 21	1,634 16 21	70/-	82/3	6,481 7 0	..	21	11,666
Lachlan	460	6	696	..	1,072	4,108 6 9	8,365 5 14	12,473 11 23	66/3	80/-	40,216 15 7	129½	116	60,264
Mudgee	442	102	600	..	1,144	4,768 16 3	12,399 16 0	17,077 12 3	66/-	80/-	64,966 11 1	43	10	35,200
New England	60	6	143	..	218	639 0 0	3,372 0 0	4,032 0 0	60/-	73/-	12,608 5 0	25½	2	60,620
Peel and Uralla	448	112	1,285	..	1,845	3,678 19 14	45,128 4 22	48,807 4 12	63/3	82/3	173,217 11 10	19	114	124,310
Tambaroora and Turon	246	127	352	..	725	6,538 6 9	5,721 10 23	11,259 17 8	75/-	80/-	43,188 17 3	556	98	26,662
Tumut and Adelong	537	33	255	..	880	4,613 12 23	3,218 17 20	7,837 10 19	70/-	82/3	20,663 4 7	71½	99	49,680
Southern	675	113	446	..	1,234	6,495 0 19	10,290 1 11	16,755 2 6	68/-	83/-	69,563 18 8	68	62	117,715
	3,502	523	5,019	..	9,049	33,962 11 21	118,149 8 4	152,112 0 1	50/-	83/-	555,788 7 6	1,091½	769	570,143

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in mining for minerals other than Gold, Coal, or Shale, at some of the principal mines, the quantity of minerals won during the year 1892, and the value of same, and the value of Plant.

Locality.	Miners employed.	Quantities.								Value.	Value of Machinery.
		Copper.	Tin.	Antimony.	Alumite.	Iron ore.	Silver.	Silver lead and ores.	Other.		
	No.	t. c.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons cwt.	oz.	tons.	tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Broken Hill and Silverton	5,000	223 0	6½	..	..	1,010 0	12,969,195	26,552	103,368	2,615,231 9 3	600,000 0 0
Rockley	17	..	..	..	..	..	1,450	202	50	2,146 19 6	..
Blayney .....	..	9 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435 12 0	2,600 0 0
Burrage	26	80 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,600 0 0	10,000 0 0
Carcoar	8	13 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620 0 0	..
Mitchell	354	77 0	..	..	..	..	108,462	..	..	21,138 3 0	30,246 0 0
Orange	53	4 15	..	..	..	..	35,557	..	..	5,528 19 0	10,000 0 0
Cowra	60	120 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,200 0 0	100 0 0
Armidale .....	..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	32,000 0 0	..
Bendemeer	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	640 15 6	..
Deepwater	248	..	420	..	..	..	..	12	..	22,380 0 0	7,000 0 0
Hillgrove .....	..	..	..	1,135	..	..	..	..	..	25,638 0 0	..
Kookabookra	25	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 0 0	..
Fairfield	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Emmaville	538	..	1,063	..	..	..	..	414	..	61,339 0 0	20,000 0 0
Wilson's Downfall ..	244	..	227	..	..	..	..	18	..	12,703 0 0	12,270 0 0
Glen Innes	163	..	67½	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,254 10 0	..
Tingha	500	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,400 0 0	950 0 0
Captain's Flat	300	671 0	..	..	..	..	8,824	..	..	29,251 0 0	7,035 0 0
Tumbaramba .....	..	..	0½	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 0 0	..
Pambula	10	..	..	..	..	..	6,107	..	..	966 18 10	..
Kempsey	53	..	14½	280	..	..	..	..	..	4,310 12 0	1,300 0 0
Mount Hope	40	70 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,305 0 0	7,000 0 0
Nymagee	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton	10	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	288 0 0	..
Bulladelah	28	..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	1,270	3,517 10 0	300 0 0
Denison Town	75	..	..	..	..	..	145,389	..	..	33,000 0 0	..

TABLE showing approximately the Machinery employed in Gold and Tin Mining during 1892.

District and Division.	Quartz									Alluvial														
	Steam-engines employed in winding, crushing, &c.		Crushing machines.	Stamp-heads.	Concentrators.	Whims and pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Pumps.	Huntington mills.	Whips.	Fric banners.	Cillian mills.	Steam-engines employed in winding, pumping, &c.		Water-wheels.	Turbines.	Whims and pulleys.	Whips.	Pumps.	Puddling-machines.	Hydraulic hoses.	Boring-machines.	Sluice boxes.	Other machinery.
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.											No.	Aggregate horse-power.										
ALBERT DISTRICT—																								
Milparinka	3	20	2	...									2	39					10	12				
BATHURST DISTRICT—																								
Blayney	7	247	3	50				1																
Bathurst	1	...	1	10				1																
Carcoar	8	110	14	82		1	2	1			2													
Rockley	1	8	1	...				1																
Cowra	1	12	1	8														1	2		2	1		
Mitchell	4	54	6	25																				
Mount McDonald	3	125	3	40									1	15										
Oberon	2	15	2	15																				
Trunkey	1	...	1	...											6									
Tucna	4	40	...	40																				
CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—																								
Dalmorton	6	74	6	47					2															
Grafton	1	16	...	...																		
Nana Creek	3	16	3	16		1																		
COBAR DISTRICT—																								
Cobar	7	69	3	25				1	2															
Mount Hope	1	12	10	2																				
HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—																								
Kempsey	3	65	3	...																				
Bulladelah	1	25	1	10																				
Copeland	4	82	5	65				1																
Dungog .....	...	...	2	...				2																
Taree	2	24	6	15																				
MUDGEES DISTRICT—																								
Hargraves	3	96	1	8					2															
Peak Hill	5	98	5	61				3																
Windeyer	2	24	1	...					1															
Wellington	7	105	2	15				3	6															
LACHLAN DISTRICT—																								
Temora and Barmedman	2	85	1	25				1																
Cudal	1	12	1	5																				
Forbes	2	50	1	10																				
Grenfell	4	16	3	30		3	4					1	8							3				
Canowindra	2	33	2	15		1																		
Parkes .....	...	...	...	...																
Cargo	5	72	6	35				1	2												1			
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—																								
Fairfield	11	262	19	38				1	4															
Tenterfield	1	8	...	2																				
PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—																								
Stewart's Brook	7	54	7	49		1	1																	
Barraba	4	40	...	...																		
Hillgrove West	9	147	3	70				1	7															
Hillgrove	6	240	7	147				1																
Kookabookra	1	20	2	11		1																		
Niangala	3	20	2	10				1																
Nundle	3	42	3	25								1	10								1			
Scone	3	28	3	30		1	1	2	1															
Swamp Oak	3	40	3	23					1															
Timgha	3	30	...	...			3																	
TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—																								
Albury	3	24	3	...																				
Adelong	8	104	2	...								8	36	9						4				
Cooma	5	34	5	...																				
Captain's Flat	3	36	3	...		4																		
Junce	1	10	...	5					1															
Cootamundra	1	20	1	10																				
Nimitybelle	1	10	1	5																				
Reedy Flat	1	25	1	5				1																
Tambarumba	3	9	3	25																				
Queanbeyan .....	...	...	...	...																
Gundagai	2	15	2	...								2	65								1			2
TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—																								
Hill End	7	102	7	77		1	1					5	68											
Ironbarks	7	114	5	49				2																
Sofala	7	133	7	63																				
SOUTHERN DISTRICT—																								
Araluen	1	12	...	10		1	1					8	67	4				13	4				20	
Cobargo	1	8	1	5																				
Little River	2	20	2	...										4	4									120
Major's Creek	7	89	2	15					3	3										15				
Moruya	5	66	2	10																				
Nerrigundah	3	30	5	34			2																	
Pambula	3	65	5	35																				
Nerriga	1	8	1	10																1	1			5
Wagonga	2	16	...	26		3																		
Milton	1	...	1	5																				
	225	3,496	204	1,448	...	10	20	19	19	126	...	27	301	31	...	5	224	39	14	...	147	...	...	...

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, February 27th, 1893.

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES' REPORT.

In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1892, I have the honor to inform you that the following is a list of the accidents reported on by the Wardens, Coroners, Inspectors of Mines, and Mining Registrars, as having occurred during the year 1892 in the Metalliferous Mines of New South Wales.

TABLE A.

No. of Accidents.	Date.	Name of Mine or Company.	Locality.	Persons killed.	Persons seriously injured.	Occupation.	Cause of death or injury.	Fatal.		Non-fatal.									
								Fall down shaft.	Fall of timber.	Fall of earth.	Explosion of shot.	Flooding of mine.	Miscellaneous.	Fall down shaft.	Fall of bucket.	Explosion of shot.	Injury by railway truck.	Miscellaneous.	
1	1892.																		
2	16 Jan.	Baker's Creek Mine	Hillgrove.....	John Anderson .....	.....	Miner..	Struck by falling timber.	1										
3	9 Feb.	Proprietary Co...	Broken Hill	Abraham Othen..	.....	Quarry-	Fall of earth	1										
4	17 "	Tarrawingee Flux Co.	"	G. Gondosi .....	.....	man.	Explosion of shot		1									
5	17 "	" "	"	J. Morris .....	.....	" "	" .....		1									
6	17 "	" "	"	"	P. Garati	" "	"		1										
7	17 "	" "	"	"	J. McMahon	" "	"		1										
8	25 "	Proprietary Co., Block 11.	"	Octavius Williams	.....	Miner..	"		1									
9	9 Mar	Sugar Cane Reef	Dalmorton	Clarence Hyde .....	.....	" "	Fall down shaft	1										
10	10 "	Golden Gully Mine.	Stuart Town	John James .....	.....	" "	Fall of earth	1										
11	5 Apr.	Baker's Creek Consolidated.	Hillgrove.....	Thomas Coles.....	.....	" "	Flooding of mine		1									
12	8 "	South Extended, No. 1	Broken Hill .....	.....	W. Kurt	" "	Fall off landing stage				1							
13	10 "	Democrat Mine	Cullinga	W. Johnson .....	.....	" "	Fall of earth	1										
14	29 "	Cobalt Mine	Carcoar	John M'Kee .....	.....	" "	Fall of earth after firing	1										
15	29 "	" .....	" .....	.....	Ed. Williams	" "	"		1									
16	29 "	" .....	" .....	.....	T. M'Taggart	" "	"		1									
17	29 "	Round Hill Mine	Broken Hill	S. Jones .....	.....	Carpenter.	Fall down shaft.....	1										
18	18 May	Main Lead	Alectown	Alex. Toole .....	.....	Miner..	Fall of earth	1										
19	28 "	Sunlight Mine	Hillgrove.....	.....	Denis Hogan	" "	Fall down rise		1									
20	14 June	Highland Home Mine.	Emmaville .....	.....	Alex. McDonald	" "	Explosion of shot			1								
21	17 "	Proprietary Mine	Broken Hill .....	.....	William Pitt	" "	Injured by railway truck				1							
22	27 "	"	"	John Winter .....	.....	Miner..	Explosion of shot		1									
23	29 "	Earl of Hopetoun Mine.	West Hillgrove .....	.....	H. Meadlie	" "	Fall of earth			1								
24	1 July	Proprietary Co.	Broken Hill .....	.....	W. Trezise	Quarry-	Crushed by rock			1								
25	27 "	Breerton's Freshold	Hillgrove	H. Cartan .....	.....	Miner..	Collapse of timber	1										
26	5 Aug	Rooney & Conkley's Shaft.	" .....	.....	Arthur Burgess	" "	Fall down shaft			1								
27	11 "	"	Shoalhaven.....	.....	Elijah Payne	" "	Fall of earth			1								
28	10 Sep.	North Hopetoun	Hillgrove.....	.....	John Ogilvie	" "	Explosion of shot			1								
29	10 "	" .....	" .....	.....	Robert Ogilvie	" "	"			1								
30	12 "	Aladdin's Lump	Lucknow .....	.....	William Brown	" "	Fall of bucket down shaft			1								
31	19 "	Reform Mine	"	William Williams	.....	" "	Explosion of shot		1									
32	23 "	Rose Valley	Emmaville	Frederick Beauass	.....	Boy labourer	Scalded—due to bursting of boiler.		1									
33	— Nov.	Pioneer Mine	Yalwal	John Sandeman..	.....	Miner..	Fall of earth	1										
34	2 "	Mount Cosigan	Tucua .....	.....	— Edwards	" "	Fall from wire tramway				1							
35	7 "	Drew's engine-house	Broken Hill .....	.....	Walter Rayner	Youth engine cleaner	Arm jammed in wheels				1							
36	9 "	Great Northern	Drake .....	.....	N. Viehie	Contractor.	Fall down shaft				1							
37	29 "	"	Near Peak Hill.	Pat. M. Williamson	.....	Miner..	Fall of earth	1										
38	7 Dec.	Homeward Bound..	Yalwal .....	.....	Chas. Davidge	" "	Explosion of shot			1								
39	30 Nov.	One Mile	Nr. Mt. Browne .....	.....	John Smith	" "	"			1								
40	30 "	" .....	" .....	.....	Thos. Brockway	" "	"			1								
41	14 Dec.	Morning Star	Niangala .....	.....	John Ross	" "	Fall from stage				1							
42	18 Nov.	Sulphide plant Excavation.	Broken Hill.....	.....	Wm. Lee	" "	Explosion of shot			1								
43	18 "	" .....	" .....	.....	J. Dermody	" "	"			1								
44	18 "	Drew's Shaft .....	" .....	.....	E. Arnold	" "	Jammed by trucks				1							
45	17 Dec.	Great Western	Peak Hill .....	.....	Fredk. Brook	" "	Explosion of shot			1								
46	24 "	Block 11	Broken Hill.....	.....	Cornelius Mahony	" "	"			1								
								2	2	7	5	1	1	2	1	5	13	2	5
								18		23		46							

ABSTRACT.

Killed :—8 Gold, quartz.	Injured.—11 Gold, quartz
4 " alluvial.	3 " alluvial.
6 Silver.	11 Silver.
1 Tin.	1 Tin.
1 Cobalt.	2 Cobalt.
18	28
Total	46.

TABLE B.

TABLE B.

NUMBER of Men employed in the Metalliferous Mines of New South Wales, and value of Machinery, at 31st December, 1892.

Mining District.	Alluvial Gold.		Quartz Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Tin.		Other.	Total.	Value of Machinery.		
	European.	Chinese.				European.	Chinese.			£	s.	d.
Albert	159	4	23	5,040	...	...	...	...	5,226	601,380	0	0
Bathurst	322	20	765	475	44	...	...	80	1,706	91,042	0	0
Clarence and Richmond	98	...	198	...	...	...	...	10	306	13,620	0	0
Cobar	40	...	228	2	300	...	...	...	570	54,500	0	0
Hunter and Macleay	6	...	118	8	...	8	...	76	216	13,266	0	0
Lachlan	460	6	606	...	...	...	...	...	1,072	60,264	0	0
Mudgec	442	102	600	75	...	...	...	5	1,224	39,200	0	0
New England	60	6	143	106	...	246	468	8	1,046	40,520	0	0
Peel and Uralla	448	112	1,285	9	4	459	476	53	2,346	125,260	0	0
Tambaroora and Turon	246	127	352	...	...	...	...	...	725	25,662	0	0
Tumut and Adelong	537	38	255	154	152	...	...	5	1,141	57,595	0	0
Southern	675	113	446	20	...	...	...	...	1,234	117,715	0	0
Total	3,502	523	5,019	5,889	500	713	944	237	17,332	1,240,024	0	0
Persons killed per 1,000 persons employed.	...	·99	1·19	1·02	...	·60	·24	1·04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persons injured per 1,000 persons employed.	...	·74	2·22	1·86	...	·60	·47	1·62	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE C.

ACCIDENTS of a minor nature which occurred during the year 1892.

Date.	Name of Company.	Name of Injured Person.	Nature of Injury.
1892.			
4 Jan	Junction, South, Broken Hill	Robert Johnson	Slight injuries to head and ankle from fall down shaft and explosion.
11 "	Proprietary Company, Broken Hill ...	R. Chimnick	Hand bruised by crushing in pump.
11 "	Crown of Peak Mine, Peak Hill	A. Williamson .....	.....
16 "	Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove	— Johns	Injury to shoulder from collapse of stago in stope.
18 "	Junction Mine, Broken Hill	James Miners	Slight bruises from fall of earth.
5 Feb	Wyambene Mine, Krawarree	David N. Heazlett	Thigh cut by explosion of shot.
6 "	South Extended, Broken Hill	James Teanlough	Back injured by explosion of shot.
9 "	Globe Mine, Broken Hill	— Vellansy	Explosion of shot—slight wounds.
8 April ...	Balaclava Iron Quarries	James Hoare	Fall of ground.
8 "	"	Thomas Hoare	"
4 May ...	Pinnacles Mine, Broken Hill	W. J. Tremayne	"
15 June ...	Junction North, Broken Hill	George Tholander	Fall of cage—slight injury to foot.
27 Aug. ...	Timothy Lewis and Party, Forbes ...	Timothy Lewis	Crushed hand.
29 "	Cobalt Mine, Carcoar	" Sharkey "	Fell off ladder—scalp wound.
30 "	Lady Jersey, Long Gully	John Hoult	Cut head due to explosion of shot.
9 Oct.	Proprietary Mine, Broken Hill	Richard Jones	Wrists sprained—fall down pass.
27 "	"	James Bryant	Toe crushed by truck.
28 "	"	Jacob Bower	Bruised by fall of ground.
29 "	"	W. Stock	Arm cut by piece of steel flying off drill.
1 Dec	" Block 11, Broken Hill ...	William Hocking	Slight wounds caused by explosion of shot.
17 "	Drew's Shaft, Broken Hill	G. H. Simpson	Struck by cage.
17 "	Block 11, Broken Hill	H. G. Vine	Fall of stone from waggon.
17 "	Broken Hill South Mine	John Schlomaker	Explosion of shot.
24 "	Paterson's Shaft, Broken Hill	J. Stirling	Fingers crushed by trucks.
29 "	Rose's Claim, Stewart's Brook	Frederick Faulkner	Struck by windlass handle.

Table B gives, in addition to the percentage of persons killed or injured, the number of persons employed, and the value of machinery in, on, or in connection with, the metalliferous mines of New South Wales.

Out of the total of the eighteen persons killed during the year, six lost their lives in auriferous quartz-mining, four in alluvial gold-mining, six in silver-mining, one in tin-mining and one in cobalt-mining, being a decrease in the number of accidents during the year, as compared with 1891, of seven in silver-mining, but an increase of three in gold quartz-mining, one in tin-mining, and one in cobalt-mining, leaving a total decrease of fatal accidents of two during the year.

There were, in addition of the above, twenty-four minor accidents reported on, but some of which were so slight that the persons were able to keep to their work. Nevertheless, as they were reported on, it seems but right that they should be noted in this report.

The total number of persons employed on the metalliferous mines, or on the machinery in connection with said mines, during the year 1892, were 17,332, or 4,096 persons less than were employed on said mines in 1891. The value of machinery in connection with metalliferous mining has (with the one exception—that of the Broken Hill district) also considerably decreased. During the month of November a competitive examination was held at the Department of Mines, Sydney, for the position of two temporary Inspectors of Mines. No less than forty-seven applications were received, but only thirty-three of

of the forty-seven applicants presented themselves, of which Messrs. J. R. Godfrey, B.A. (Cambridge), and T. W. T. Atherton, A.I.M.E., obtained the highest number of marks, and were recommended by the examiners (consisting of the Under Secretary for Mines, the Government Geologist, and the Chief Inspector of Mines) for appointment. So far, these two new officers have given general satisfaction.

Both Mr. David Milne and Mr. James Hebbard (Inspectors of Mines) have, during the year, performed their duties faithfully and well. They have at all times been willing and ready to assist me in forwarding the interest of the Department, and through it that of the mining community, both in the inspection of mines and in connection with the Prospecting Vote. The following districts were visited by me during the year in connection with the inspection of mines and the Prospecting Vote:—Orange, Blayney, Carcoar, Cowra, Bathurst, Wattle Flat, Sofala, Hill End, Hargraves, Windeyer, Mudgee, Gulgong, Denison town, Leadville, Rylstone, Cudgegong, Woodstock, Canowindra, Cargo, Alectown, Peak Hill, Tomingley, Cobar, Billygoe, Nymagee, Parkes, Forbes, Grenfell, Gundagai, Adelong, Tarcutta, Tumbarumba, Snowy River, Coolac, and Muttama districts.

I herewith furnish four progress reports of the Billygoe, Cobar, Nymagee, Gundagai, and Peak Hill.

The reports of Messrs. David Milne and James Hebbard are also furnished herewith.

While the clerical work in connection with the diamond drills has somewhat decreased during the year, that in connection with the Prospecting Vote and inspection of mines has considerably increased, as will be seen by the following number of letters written and papers registered in my branch:—

Letters written in 1892.					Papers registered in 1892.	
Prospecting Vote	...	...	...	3,996	8,198	
Chief Inspector	...	...	...	315	1,040	
				4,311	9,238	
Total	...	...	...	4,311	9,238	
Drills	...	...	...	984	2,268	

Total letters written in the branch are 5,295, and papers registered 11,506. The whole of this work has so far been performed with four clerks. Mr. D. McCulloch, with his usual energy and ability, assisted by Mr. Stone, has successfully performed the clerical duties in connection with the inspection of mines and Prospecting Vote; whereas Mr. McNeil, in his usual painstaking manner, assisted by Mr. J. S. Leigh, has successfully performed the clerical duties in connection with the drill work. But as Mr. Leigh has to perform both the duties of storeman and clerk, he is frequently absent, and the clerical work principally falls on Mr. McNeil.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE,

Chief Inspector of Mines.

REPORT on the Billygoe Rush, by W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines.

Sir,

Cobar, 17 August, 1892.

Having inspected the Billygoe District, I do myself the honor to inform you that owing to the great scarcity of water, both for domestic and mining purposes, the population, which a short time ago reached about 200, has now dwindled down to twenty-four men, one woman, and two children. The present discovery is in a small, shallow gully, on the foot of one of the hills forming the Billygoe mountain ranges. There are only three claims on gold—two paying fair wages and the third can hardly be considered payable. A large number of shafts have been sunk in a southern direction, where the gully opens out into a large plain, draining into the Yanko Creek. In this flat only a very few colours of gold, of a very fine nature, were obtained. There is no such deposit as is known to the gold-miner as wash-dirt or gravel; but what gold has been discovered is simply in the crevices of the bed rock, of a fairly coarse nature. The largest piece so far obtained weighed 18 dwts. The gold is not of a high quality, but contains a large percentage of silver. Although I think it would be useless to search for deep auriferous alluvial leads in the neighbourhood of the Billygoe mountains, as the geological formation and other indications are unfavourable, I nevertheless believe that other small alluvial patches will be discovered in the small ravines and gullies throughout the Billygoe Ranges when water for prospecting purposes is obtainable. Billygoe is not likely to become famous as an auriferous quartz-mining district, as the auriferous quartz veins likely to be found will be small, of a fragmentary character, and very patchy. The latter is one of the characteristics of the conglomerate (probably the paleozoic formation), which forms the principal formation of the Billygoe mountains.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,

Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

REPORT on the Gundagai Gold Field, by Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines.

Sir,

Gundagai, 6 October, 1892.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have completed my inspection of the Gundagai district. Although the mining industry is at a low ebb for the present, indications are not wanting which point to the belief that in the near future Gundagai will have settled in its midst an industrious mining population. Independent of the numerous quartz reefs in the district, there are very extensive auriferous alluvial deposits which only require capital and systematic, economical working to become some of the best payable mines in this Colony. Good progress is now being made at Mr. Enery's mine—Big Ben, at Stony Creek, and Lindlay's, on the bank of the Murrumbidgee, which has been idle for a time awaiting machinery, and will be started under an improved system of working under the able management of Mr. T. Cotter Hill. That these river flats contain extensive payable auriferous deposits is beyond doubt and it only requires two or three mines besides that of Lindley's to start on a systematic and

and economical footing, and hundreds of persons would find profitable employment, and an industry would be opened proving beneficial to all concerned. So far, however, want of practical knowledge and capital combined have retarded the development of these undoubtedly rich alluvial deposits. I leave for Coolac and Muttama to-morrow.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

REPORT by Mr. W. H. J. Sleo, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines, on the Mines at Cobar and Nymagee.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 29 August, 1892.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have completed the inspection of the Cobar and Nymagee mines.

Mining at Cobar is very dull, owing principally to the low price of copper and the consequent stoppage of work at the Great Cobar Copper-mine. Several parties are, however, at work on the gold-bearing line of lode, such as the Fort Bourke Tunnel Company, North Chesney, the Chesney, and the Occidental Mines. The latter company had just completed a crushing of 140 tons, yielding 55 oz. 5 dwt. of gold. There is a large body of ore near the surface, which, with increased battery power and a good supply of water, should give payable returns. Indications on the surface, and as far as these deposits have been worked, point to the great probability that at a greater depth the whole of these mines will turn into gossan, copper pyrites, or copper lodes.

NYMAGEE.

Like Cobar, Nymagee is also suffering not only from the severe drought which has overtaken these parts, but from the low price of copper, which has fallen below the price at which copper can be produced without loss to the company.

There are still large bodies of sulphide, but cannot be operated upon until the price of copper has risen considerably. A new find has been made in that part of the mine known as No. 8 section. It consists of an apparently wide but dreggy lode, with strings or branches of rich red oxide and grey ores, which deserve to be followed down to ascertain if they improve at a greater depth, more especially so as this part of the mine has been very little prospected.

There are several parts of country between Cobar and Nymagee which have a decided auriferous appearance, and which in favourable wet seasons deserve a thorough prospecting. I have no doubt that gold will be discovered, but if it exists in payable quantities can only be proven by practical results. The localities noted by me are near the Rest Down Station; the old sawmill, about seventeen miles from Nymagee, a tract of country about four miles on the Nymagee side of the lime kiln (Morris's Hotel), and between the limekilns and Cobar.

It would be of very little use for parties to start out prospecting in those localities until heavy rains have fallen, as they would be able to do very little good without horses to carry their tools and provisions, and at present there is no grass or water.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

REPORT by W. H. J. Sleo, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines, on Peak Hill Gold-field.

Sir, Peak Hill, 20 June, 1892.

I do myself the honor to inform you that, owing to the fact that no fresh alluvial discoveries have been made, the population of Peak Hill has somewhat decreased. I still hold the opinion as expressed in my former reports that payable alluvial leads will sooner or later be discovered westerly or south-westerly of Peak Hill. A few shafts, about six or seven, have been sunk, varying from 100 to 320 feet in depth, and in every instance gold has been obtained, but not in payable quantities. This fact ought to have encouraged prospectors to keep on, as no person with the slightest knowledge of the characteristics of our auriferous alluvial deposits will for a moment consider that one or even a dozen shafts sunk in an alluvial valley several miles in length and perhaps a mile in width can be considered as thoroughly prospected.

At Gow's Tank, about 3 miles south-westerly of Peak Hill, the prospectors sunk two (2) shafts, one 68 feet in depth and the other—only 80 feet to the east—320 feet in depth. At the 268-foot level they passed through a quartz wash about 12 inches in thickness containing a little gold not payable. This wash dipped sharply to the east and rested on a clay bottom. The shaft was then continued to the depth of 318 feet, when another layer was met with resting on a talcose slate bottom; the wash contained a little gold, and not dipping on the same angle as the top wash, but also containing a little gold, one piece weighing 8 grains. But owing to the flow of water near the bottom and the primitive appliances in use for such a depth, the party of six men discontinued work, and the land is now again available. Here is a very good opportunity for nine to twelve good miners to sink another shaft about 150 feet easterly of the 318-foot shaft, to ascertain whether or not the two layers of auriferous wash will junction to the east and perhaps form into a payable yield of gold. The shaft would have to be at least 6 feet long, and 3 feet wide, and would require slabbing from surface to bottom, the sinking being easy and fairly good standing ground, there being no heavy drifts to contend against; the hauling would have to be done either by a small engine or horse whim. The valley is very extensive, being several miles in length by a $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 mile in width, and is probably the bed of an old river, which emptied itself into the sea, which at one time existed towards Nevertire and Nyngan during the cretaceous period. The Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture has already granted a very large subsidy for the sinking of another shaft, and should payable gold be once obtained in these deep valleys west of Peak Hill the benefit to New South Wales in the present depression would be incalculable.

Although the population of Peak Hill has fallen off in numbers, business and mining are now placed on a more substantial and permanent footing, owing to the fact that several of the mines at the Peak are giving excellent returns in the lode formation. The Proprietary Mine, which was inspected by me, is the deepest on the field, and has far better prospects of payable results at the 255-foot level than there appeared on the higher levels. At this level the lode has now been opened for 80 feet in length, averaging

averaging from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet in thickness, with well-defined walls, having the appearance of permanency. Gold could be seen in the crushing stuff, and which by appearances should give a better yield than on the higher level. A good quantity of water is making as deeper sinking proceeds, which will greatly assist the Company in their crushing operations, as the crushing plant is now in course of erection on the mine. The mine has wonderfully improved under the management of Mr. Veitch.

The Crown of the Peak has certainly as good prospects as the Proprietary Mine, and may look forward to further improvements as greater depth is reached. The Great Eastern, Great Western, and other mines on the Peak, are all showing signs of improvement, and taking all circumstances into consideration, Peak Hill is now permanently established as an important mining centre of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE,

Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Sydney, 3 January, 1893.

I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the Mining Districts inspected by me for the year 1892.

Armidale, Hillgrove, Rockvale, Uralla, Glen Innes, Glen Elgin, Inverell, Stewarts Brook, Moonan Brook, and Copeland in the north.

Marulan, Towrang, Taralga, Mount Werong, Goulburn, Bungonia, Windellana, Curragh Creek, Boro, Braidwood, Nelligan, Brimbermall, Yalwal, Mogo, Moruya, Nerrigundah, Wagonga, Mount Dromedary, Bega, Bermagui, Coolagalite, Pambula, Wyndham, Cooma, Queanbeyan, Captain's Flat, and Bungendore, in the south.

Rylstone, Ilford, Mudgee, Gulgong, Denison town, Windeyer, Hargraves, Hill End, Sofala, Quartz Ridge, Wattle Flat, Sunny Corner, Bathurst, Newbridge, Caloola, Cowra, Cargo, Canowindra, Orange, Ophir, Stuart Town, Peak Hill, Myall, Parkes, and Molong in the west.

The total number of mines inspected in the different localities is 205.

In some of the districts I found the mines were worked with no regard whatever for the safety of persons employed therein.

With those managers who value their reputation and study the benefits of their employers and men under their charge, less occasion may occur for future complaints.

Besides the above mines a number of applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote have been inspected and reported on by me.

I have, &c.,

DAVID MILNE,

Inspector of Mines.

Chief Inspector of Mines,

Department of Mines, Sydney.

Sir,

Broken Hill, 1 January, 1893.

I have the honor to present my report for the year 1892 as follows:—

At the beginning of the year many of the outside small mines had been closed, owing to scarcity of water, and a variety of causes since has prevented the resumption of work, the low price of silver, the staple product of the district, being the principal cause.

The mines actually in work at this date, exclusive of the gold-fields of Mount Browne and Tibbooburra, number 37, employing in the mining and subsequent reduction of the ore about 4,850 hands. Of these about 2,600 are directly employed in mining and raising ore.

A strike of the workmen, commencing in the early part of July, kept the mines entirely idle until the latter part of September, and since then most of the mines have gradually got into full work. Some have, however, not resumed work at all.

The number of accidents that have occurred in the mines during the year is 36, made up of 6 fatal, 10 serious, and 20 slight accidents. Of the fatal accidents 4 were the result of explosion, 1 from falling down a shaft, and only 1 the result of a fall of ground. Two of the fatal accidents occurred by premature explosion, and 2 by misunderstanding the direction or position of the blast to be fired. The serious accidents are all from other causes than falls of ground, and this speaks well for the care taken throughout the district in securing the ground.

The accompanying sketch shows the means adopted in the principal mines to secure the heavy ore-bodies, in addition to the ordinary sets and angles. By this method the ore-body is worked as nearly as possible in square or oblong sections; the gangways are left clear the whole height of the stope around the section, and the section surrounded with bulkheads, which, together with the intervening spaces, are filled with mullock and strongly wedged against the standing ore or rock as the stope is opened in the different directions. The bulkheaded section is carried from level to level or to the hanging wall.

I find that the regulations are obeyed in every particular, and every precaution taken that is possible for the safety of the workmen.

I have visited every mine in the Broken Hill district frequently during the year, and have also inspected the mines in the outlying places, such as Purnamoota, Apollyon Valley, Thackaringa, and Umerumberka. I have also visited Nuntherungie, Mumba, Mount Browne, and Tibbooburra; but at the time of my visit these places were almost idle owing to scarcity of water,

I have, &c.,

JAMES HEBBARD,

Inspector of Mines.

The Chief Inspector of Mines,

Department of Mines, Sydney.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DRILLS' REPORT.

The Superintendent of Drills to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Diamond-drill Branch, Sydney.

In submitting my Annual Report on the working of the Diamond-drills and Water-augers for the year 1892, I do myself the honor to attach to said Report the following Appendices:—

Diamond-drills.

Appendix A.—Return showing the locality, strata, depth bored, percentage of core extracted, and rate per foot, exclusive of office salaries, store wages, and rent; also Superintendent of Drills' travelling expenses.

Appendix B.—Summary of diamond-drills showing the number of feet bored, working cost to the Department, average cost at per foot, and amount receivable for the year 1892.

Appendix C.—Balance-sheet of diamond-drills.

Appendix D.—Diagrams No. 1 to No. 5 sections of borings during the year 1892.

Appendix E.—Summary showing total cost to the Department for reaming, clearing, and repairing in connection with No. 3 Bore at Anna Bay, Port Stephens district.

Appendix F.—Cost exclusive of office salaries, store wages, rent, and Superintendent of Drills' travelling expenses in connection with No. 2 Bore, Cremorne; previous to commencement, waiting decision of Company.

Water-augers.

Appendix G.—Summary of water-augers expenditure showing total cost to the Department in connection with winding up of water-auger work, waiting for teams, packing up, and forwarding the plant from Milparinka, Wanaaring Road, to Sydney.

Appendix H.—Balance-sheet, water-augers.

The total depth bored with the diamond-drills during the year 1892 was 4,139 ft. 1in., or 3,658 ft. 8in. less than during the year 1891. The average cost per foot for boring, exclusive of office salaries, store wages, and rent, also the Superintendent of Drills' travelling expenses was 12s. 10½d. per foot, or 3½d. more than during the year 1891.

The total working and field cost, exclusive of office salaries, store wages, and rent; also the Superintendents travelling expenses amounts to £2,668 17s. 3d. But the total cost, inclusive of office salaries, and all expenditure in connection with the Diamond-drill Branch amounts to £3,318 18s. 5d., or at the rate of 16s. 0½d. per foot, or 1s. 1½d. per foot more than in 1891, whereas the total earnings during the year amounts to £3,486 7s. 11d. or 1s. 9½d. per foot less than in 1891.

Taking the expenditure in connection with the Drill Branch, without the new stock bought during the year, there remains the surplus of £167 9s. 6d.; but with the new stock the expenditure has exceeded the revenue by £1,278 14s. 4d. This is due to the arrival near the end of the year of a consignment of £690 worth of diamonds; also new stock such as boring-rods, &c., to the amount of £562 8s., making a total of £1,252 8s. which have not been used as yet, and therefore represents cash. The item of £1,258 8s. should, therefore, be deducted from £1,278 14s. 4d., which leaves £26 6s. 4d. expenditure in excess of amount receivable. The sum of £346 3s. 10d. was also expended for material, of which fully 50 per cent. is still in stock, hence the amount receivable has exceeded the actual expenditure.

Two items appear on the expenditure account which require some explanation, namely, £73 5s. 7d. for Cremorne and £566 9s. 2d. Anna Bay. The £73 5s. 7d. was charged and paid for caretaking of the diamond-drill plant pending the decision of the Company as to their intention to proceed with No. 2 Bore conditionally that the Company paid the cost incurred while waiting for their decision which has been done by them.

The £566 9s. 2d. was expenditure caused through the bore-hole at Anna Bay falling in, owing to a very fine serpentine rock having been met with, which, while boring, ground into a fine powder in which the core-barrel stuck fast. Several weeks were occupied with little or no favourable results, and as by a geological report it was considered useless to bore deeper in such strata for the search of coal, the dismantling of drill and removal to Sydney was approved of. The item, therefore, appears for clearing the bore for dismantling the drill, and removing the whole of the drill plant to the diamond-drill store, Sydney.

Percentage of core saved during the year is 89·71, or 1·13 less than during the year 1891. This percentage would have been higher had it not been for the fact that at the Port Stephens Bore, owing to the sand-drift and clay through which tubing had to be forced to the full depth reached at the end of the year, namely, 87 feet, no core could be obtained.

The cost of wear and tear of diamonds during the year is 2s. 2d. per foot, or 4½d. per foot more than during the year 1891. [*See comparative statement of diamonds used per foot in Appendix B.*]

The principal cause of the extra cost per foot for wear and tear of diamonds is the great increase in the price of diamonds in the London market suitable for diamond-drill boring purposes, and to the large diameter (5½ inches) of the bore at Cremorne Point.

The

The decrease in the number of feet bored during the year is due to uncontrollable causes, such as the wave of financial depression, which is passing over this Colony, and the fact that the Government diamond-drills are not worked free of cost to the applicants, but are so controlled, that, although every possible encouragement is given to mining enterprise by the use of diamond-drills, and no conditions are exacted oppressive to those who make use of them, the drills are no actual loss to the State.

No. 7 drill completed a bore at Greta 1,207 ft. 7 in. in depth, of which 99 ft. 7 in. were bored during the year. No. 8 completed a bore 1,213 ft. 1 in. at Anna Bay, of which 14 ft. 9 in. were bored during the year. No. 11 drill completed No. 1 Bore at Cremorne, near Sydney, to the depth of 3,095 feet, of which 152 ft. 10 in. were bored during the year with the same drill, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from No. 1 Bore. A second bore is now in progress, and at the end of the year the depth had reached 1,875 feet. No. 13 drill completed a bore at Bulli 805 ft. 3 in., of which only 12 ft. 2 in. were bored during the year, and the full section published in last year's report. No. 7 drill completed No. 2 Bore at Bulli, 865 ft. 4 in. in depth, and No. 3 Bore, 749 feet to the end of year; No. 13 drill is employed at Yarraba, Port Stephens, and had reached at the end of the year 87 feet through sand-drift. At Doughboy Hollow a bore was put down by a Wright and Edwards machine and diamond-drill combined for kerosene shale, and completed at the depth of 283 ft. 5 in.

The most important bore during the year is that at Cremorne, which was started with the largest diameter (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches), so far attempted with diamond-drill boring in New South Wales. Many difficulties had to be contended with, owing to the large diamond bit (Crown head) required, and the comparative small diameter of the boring rods (3 in.), which caused a great vibration, and in consequence, the bit (Crown head) commenced to wobble, causing a great loss and friction on the wear and tear of diamonds. To prevent this as much as possible three steel core-barrels, in the aggregate 30 feet in length, were screwed together, which had the effect of making the drill work more satisfactorily; nevertheless, the work is carried on with difficulty; and as the bore is of very great importance to the Colony at large, I feel reluctant to reduce the diameter of the bore, and, if possible, will carry it down to the required depth. A core 29 feet in length and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter was brought to the surface, but unfortunately broke in two pieces; however, solid pieces of core, 14 to 15 feet in length and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, can now be seen in the Museum of the Department of Mines from No. 2 Cremorne Bore.

The section of the core has been carefully taken by Mr. Pittman, A.R.S.M., Government Geologist, who intends furnishing a report to the Under Secretary for Mines on the whole of the strata passed through on the completion of the bore.

An alteration was made in the clerical staff of the Diamond-drill Branch on the retirement of Mr. Dalrymple, in whose stead Mr. J. S. Leigh, formerly storeman, was placed—the latter holding the dual position of storeman and clerk, by which arrangement a saving of £182 per annum was effected. New arrangements were also come to with the lessees of the diamond-drill store by which a saving of £58 per annum was effected, but as the latter arrangements only commenced in the latter part of the year, the total expenditure for the year has not been much affected thereby. The clerks in the Drill Branch, Messrs. McNeil and Leigh, have given me all the assistance possible to bring the diamond-drill work for the year to a successful issue.

Water-augers.

Nothing further to report than that the whole of the water-augers have been withdrawn from the field and placed in the diamond-drill store.

I have, &c.,

W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Superintendent of Drills.

APPENDIX A.

DIAMOND-DRILL work, showing average cost per foot, exclusive of office salaries, store wages, rent, and Superintendent's travelling expenses, for year 1892.

No. of Machine	No. of Bores.	Locality.	Diameter of Bores.	Strata.	Depths			Days occupied.						Rate bored per hour	Percentage of core obtained.	Cost.		Remarks.		
					At 31 Dec., 1891.	Bored During 1892	Total.	Moving.	Erecting.	Boring.	Repairing.	Delays.	Holidays.			Total.	Amount.		Per foot.	
7	1	Greta	in. 3	Coal measures	ft. in. 1,307 7	ft. m. 90 7	ft. in. 1,307 2			22	6		2	30	inches 9.79	98.58	£ s. d. 69 12 1	£ s. d. 0 11 11½		
8	1	Anna Bay	3	and volcanic	1,213 1	14 9	1,227 10			0	1		1	5	3.09	88.70	15 15 9	1 5 5½	A great deal of trouble had to be contended with on account of the serpentine strata grinding into powder when boring, which continually was choking and fastening the core-barrel.	
11	1	Cremorne	3	"	2,012 2	152 10	2,005 0			14	39	3	2	58	16.37	91.0	319 3 0	2 1 0½	These bores are of great importance, as they will, to a great extent, prove whether workable seams of coal exist under Sydney Harbour or not. No. 2 is the largest diameter of bore, so far, attempted in New South Wales in diamond-drill operations.	
11	1	"	5½	"		1,875 0	1,875 0	5	12	125	15	1	4	102	22.50	93.85	1,095 18 2	0 11 8½		
13&7	3	Bull	4	and volcanic	(1st 703 1 2nd 865 1 3rd 719 0)	12 2 865 1 719 0	12 2 865 4 719 0	17	17	189	28	15	10	279	12.91	94.49	697 3 6	0 8 6½		
13	1	Yacaaba (Port Stephens.)	3	Sand-drift		87 0	87 0	4	7	8	0	6	3	37	16.31	NR	126 7 4	1 9 0½		
..	1	Doughboy Hollow	3½	Volcanic and shale		283 5	283 5	6	12	99	1	17	3	129	1.72	59.10	352 2 5	1 1 10½	A machine (Wright and Edwards) was used, and diamond-drill b.4 fixed to same, as sufficient water could not be obtained to work a full diamond-drill.	
						4,139 1			32	48	174	99	42	25	700	13.68	89.71	2,698 17 3	0 12 10½	

J. S. McNEIL.
J. S. LEIGH.

W. H. J. SLEE,
Superintendent of Drills.

APPENDIX B.

SUMMARY of Diamond-drill work, showing number of feet bored, total working cost to Department, average cost per foot, and amounts receivable for 1892.

No. of machine	Locality.	Bored	Wages.	Carriage.		Travelling expenses.	Repairs.	Diamonds used.	Stores issued.	Sundries.	Proportion of balance of general account.	Proportion of balance of general stores issued.	Office salaries.	Store wages.	Rent.	Superintendent's travelling expenses.	Total.	Cost per foot.	Amounts receivable in full.	Amounts conceded by the Minister.	Amounts receivable less Ministerial concession.	Amount receivable per foot.
				Railway.	Other.																	
7	Greta	ft. in. 99 7	£ s. d. 41 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 3 15 10	£ s. d. 0 17 5	£ s. d. 10 17 1	£ s. d. 0 1 6	£ s. d. 9 19 5	£ s. d. 6 13 6	£ s. d. 8 14 7	£ s. d. 0 15 11	£ s. d. 80 12 6	£ s. d. 102 1 4	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 102 1 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8	Anna Bay	14 9	11 11 8	....	....	....	....	....	0 10 0	6 8 8	0 2 5	6 12 6	2 13 7	2 8 8	0 1 0	30 12 3	89 1 1	25 2 9	63 18 1	....	....
11	Cremorne (1st bore)	152 10	224 4 0	....	0 15 0	3 3 9	16 0 1	30 9 9	23 13 6	1 0 0	19 11 2	0 2 9	17 13 5	12 0 3	6 13 4	1 8 8	50 19 8	106 9 6	....	496 9 0	....
11	" (2nd bore)	1,875 0	475 1 0	....	5 7 6	1 0 1	28 11 6	312 13 9	190 3 6	1 0 0	77 3 10	1 9 0	79 9 10	32 3 3	20 3 7	1 1 1	1,237 19 11	1,525 13 6	....	1,525 13 6	....
13&7	Bull	1,626 6	597 0 4	0 0 0	2 11 6	0 12 0	5 19 2	95 6 10	29 2 0	3 2 9	154 7 9	2 18 2	158 19 8	94 6 6	58 7 2	2 2 2	650 19 0	1,072 7 9	....	1,072 7 6	....
13	Yacaaba (Port Stephens.)	87 0	61 12 0	0 16 0	0 15 0	2 5 0	3 11 3	9 12 3	27 10 9	0 8 4	19 6 0	0 7 3	19 17 5	8 0 10	7 6 0	0 5 3	191 13 10	53 15 6	....	53 15 6	....
..	Doughboy Hollow	283 5	260 0 0	2 19 11	0 15 0	7 2 10	10 2 6	....	5 11 6	....	61 6 6	1 4 2	66 4 10	26 16 6	24 6 1	0 17 8	170 7 3	292 2 9	....	292 2 9	....
		4,139 1	1,173 15 0	9 16 5	19 19 0	14 3 8	61 7 6	448 2 7	279 17 1	9 18 6	362 1 3	6 5 3	588 14 1	152 13 11	132 0 8	6 12 6	3,318 18 5	0 16 0½	3,511 10 8	25 2 9	3,486 7 11	0 16 10½

J. S. McNEIL.
J. S. LEIGH.

Comparative statement of diamonds used per foot:—
 1883 = 3/8
 1884 = 2 0/16
 1885 = 1/5 1/16
 1886 = 7/8 1/4
 1887 = 1 6 1/4
 1888 = 1 0 1/4
 1889 = 1 3 1/4
 1890 = 7/4 3/4
 1891 = 1 9 1/4
 1892 = 2 2

W. H. J. SLEE,
Superintendent of Drills.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix D.

Diagram 1

Section of Bore N^o 1
N^o 8 Diamond Drill
at Doughboy Hollow

Borehole 3/4" Diam ^r	Nature of Strata	Thickness of Strata		Depth From Surface	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Alluvial soil.....	5	0		
	Hard Basalt (broken & jointy).....	37	9		
	Soft red sandstone.....	5	0		
	Grey shales.....	25	0	70	9
	Hard grey basalt with calcite veins.....	97	3		
	Brown chert rock or fireclay.....	4	0		
	Dark shale.....	1	9		
	White or Swiss chert.....	14	0		
	Dark shale.....	3	10		
	Dark grey sandstone & shales.....	8	10		
	White chert and sandstone.....	12	10		
	Small bands of dark shale.....	0	6		
	Fine white sandstone & chert.....	13	6		
	Dark shales.....	40	3	267	6
	Shale Turquoise mud or indurated shale, leached (A) on core Inferior shale, " (B) " " Old shale, " (C) " " Dark shale with films of calcite, " (D) " " Core lost in passing through it " (E) " " Indurated clay, grey sandstone & chert Coarse grey sandstone Light grey shale with fossils Dark coarse sandstone Light blue shale	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3	3 4 108 0 10 8 0 0 0 4 1		
	Total depth.....			283	5

Strata below 270 feet bored through in the presence of Mr. Humble, Inspector of Collieries.

(Sig 709)(L)

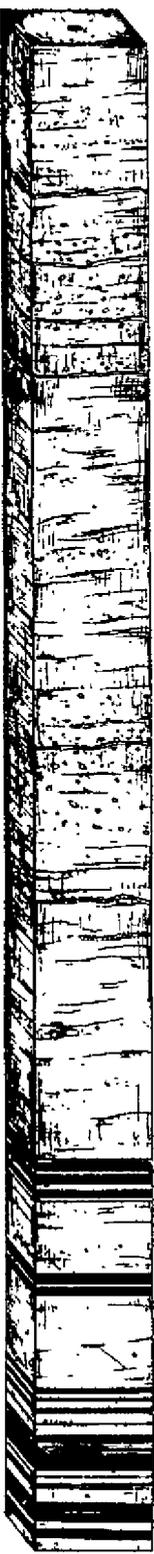
Section of Bore N^o 2
N^o 11 Diamond Drill
at Cremorne

Borehole 5/4" Diam ^r	Nature of Strata	Thickness of Strata		Depth from Surface	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Sandstone with ironstone bands.....	59	0		
	Sandstone with occasional bands of shale.....	555	0	592	0
	Sandstone.....	4	6		
	Shale.....	2	0		
	Sandstone.....	10	0	611	0
	Shale.....	2	0		
	Alternating beds of sandstone & shale.....	64	6	675	6
	Sandstone.....	164	6		
	Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	37	2		
	Sandstone.....	25	0		
	Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	118	4	1020	6
	Purple & chocolate shale.....	9	6		
	Dark shale.....	6	0		
	Chocolate shale.....	12	6	1030	0
	Dark shale.....	1	6		
	Chocolate shale.....	81	0		
	Green sandstone.....	0	9		
	Chocolate shale.....	52	3		
	Dark shale.....	5	0	1195	0
	Shale.....	5	0		
	Chocolate shale.....	8	0		
	Chocolate and grey shale.....	6	0		
	Green sandstone.....	6	0		
	Grey shale.....	3	0		
	Green sandstone.....	8	0	1228	0
	Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	46	6		
	Dark grey sandstone.....	7	6		
	Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	7	0		
	Chocolate & grey shale, mixed.....	83	6	1372	6
	Sandstone.....	17	6		
	Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	15	0		
	Grey shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	12	6	1417	6
Chocolate shale.....	27	6			
Sandstone.....	7	0			
Grey & chocolate shale, mixed.....	5	0			
Green shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	10	6			
Sandstone.....	8	0			
Shale.....	4	2	1479	10	
Grey & chocolate shale.....	13	2			
Greenish shale.....	17	0			
Greenish shale with sandstone bands.....	10	0			
Greenish shale.....	10	0			
Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	20	0			
Greenish shale.....	12	0	1562	0	
Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	11	0			
Sandy shale.....	21	0			
Shale.....	22	0	1616	0	
Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	12	6			
Sandstone.....	11	6			
Shale.....	23	0			
Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	44	6	1707	6	
Shale.....	12	0			
Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	7	0			
Shale.....	19	6	1746	0	
Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	30	0			
Sandstone.....	6	0			
Shale.....	14	0			
Sandstone.....	11	0	1807	0	
Shale & sandstone in thin layers.....	39	6			
Sandstone.....	21	6			
Shale.....	7	0			

Depth bored to 31st Decr. 1892

The Section was originally to have been taken from the Foreman's Weekly Report Sheets which however clashed with the Section taken by Mr Pittman, A.R.S.M., Government Geologist; the latter has therefore kindly revised the Foreman's Section.

Section of Bore N° 2
N° 13. Diamond Drill
at Bulli

Borehole 4" Diam?	Nature of Strata	Thickness of Strata		Depth from Surface		Enlarged Sections																											
		ft	in	ft	in																												
	Sandstone	5	0			<p style="text-align: center;">Coal seams at 711 ft. 6 in.</p>  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Basalt</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>Burnt coal</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Basalt</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Burnt coal</td><td>2</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Basalt</td><td>4</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Burnt coal</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Dark shale</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Loss of core</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Thickness</td><td>16</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>	Basalt	0	8	Burnt coal	1	4	Basalt	1	4	Burnt coal	2	5	Basalt	4	2	Burnt coal	2	0	Dark shale	3	5	Loss of core	0	3	Thickness	16	4
	Basalt	0	8																														
	Burnt coal	1	4																														
	Basalt	1	4																														
	Burnt coal	2	5																														
	Basalt	4	2																														
	Burnt coal	2	0																														
	Dark shale	3	5																														
	Loss of core	0	3																														
	Thickness	16	4																														
	Sandstone	11	0																														
	Indurated clay	9	4																														
	Sandstone & conglomerate	5	3																														
	Sandstone	21	1																														
	Sandstone	1	5																														
	Sandstone & conglomerate	4	5																														
	Hard grey shale	41	5																														
	Sandstone & hard grey shale	22	11																														
	Coarse conglomerate	8	0																														
	Sandstone & grey shale	30	3	209	2																												
	Coarse conglomerate	30	3																														
	Conglomerate with bands of blue shale	7	7																														
	Conglomerate & grey shale	28	7																														
	Conglomerate & hard grey rock	59	4	304	8																												
	Conglomerate & grey shale	4																															
	Indurated clay	49	5																														
	Conglomerate & grey shale	6	354	11																													
	Thert	28	4																														
	Purple shale	29	4																														
	Purple & blue shale	5	9																														
	Shale & sandstone	30	4	445	8																												
	Conglomerate, shale & sandstone	2	7																														
	Indurated clay	26	7																														
	Blue shale & sandstone	6	4																														
	Conglomerate	5	8																														
	Indurated clay	5	4																														
	Dark shale	39	7																														
	Conglomerate	2	0																														
	Basalt	27	7																														
	Conglomerate	5	1																														
Basalt	9	1570	10																														
Grey shale	49	8																															
Blue shale	5	6																															
Basalt	3	5																															
Blue or grey shale	37	4668	9																														
Basalt	9																																
Grey shale & sandstone	23	11																															
Fine conglomerate	11	0																															
Basalt & dark shale bands	6	0																															
Dark shale & burnt coal	1	3711	8																														
COAL SEAM (see enlarged section)	16	4																															
Dark shale & fine conglomerate	8	0																															
Sandstone & shaly streaks	15	0																															
Coarse grey sandstone	2	0																															
White shale	1	0																															
Coarse grey sandstone	1	0																															
COAL SEAM (see enlarged section)	8	8754	5																														
Dark grey shale	4	0																															
Shale and sandstone	1	3																															
Sandstone	28	11																															
Shale & sandstone	3																																
Fireclay	8	798	2																														
COAL SEAM (see enlarged section)	67	2																															
Total depth			865	4																													

Coal seams bored through in the presence of Mr Rowan Inspector of Collieries.

(Sig 709114)

Section of Bore N^o 3
N^o 7 Diamond Drill
at Bulli

Borehole 4" Diam.	Nature of Strata	Thickness of Strata		Depth from Surface	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	Sturā pipe.....	4	3		
	Trassstone conglomerate with loose pebbles.....	15	10		
	Sandstone.....	87	5		
	Hard grey rock.....	2	4		
	Basalt.....	6	0	115	10
	Chocolate or purple shale.....	46	4		
	Cherty sandstone and shale.....	5	6		
	Hard white sandstone & shale.....	4	5		
	Hard white sandstone.....	19	1	191	2
	Fine conglomerate and purple & grey shale.....	20	8		
	Fine conglomerate, sandstone & shale.....	22	0		
	Conglomerate, grey shale & sandstone.....	29	2		
	Conglomerate & grey shale.....	21	4		
	Conglomerate, shale & sandstone.....	14	8	298	10
	Basalt.....	0	7		
	Grey shale and conglomerate.....	27	1		
	Conglomerate, sandstone & shale.....	29	2		
	Sandstone & shale.....	20	4		
	Grey shale, conglomerate and sandstone.....	18	1	394	1
	Fine conglomerate.....	21	3		
	Conglomerate, grey shale & sandstone.....	67	2		
	Conglomerate.....	27	6		
	Grey shale, conglomerate & sandstone.....	8	8		
	Grey shale and conglomerate.....	9	11	528	7
Conglomerate.....	20	0			
Conglomerate, shale & sandstone.....	31	11			
Conglomerate.....	16	7	597	1	
Blue & purple shale.....	51	11			
Conglomerate.....	10	3			
Blue and purple shale.....	5	6			
Shale & sandstone.....	5	9			
Conglomerate & sandstone.....	10	5			
Blue & purple shale.....	19	1			
Grey shale, sandstone & conglomerate.....	20	6			
Conglomerate.....	28	6			
Depth bored to 31 st December 1892.....				749	0
Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Returns.					

Appendix D.

Diagram 5

Section of Bore N^o 1
N^o 13 Diamond Drill
at Yacaaba

Borehole 4" Diam.	Nature of Strata	Thickness of Strata		Depth from Surface	
		ft.	in.	ft.	in.
	sand drift.....	55	0		
	sand and clay.....	20	0		
	sand drift.....	12	0		
	Depth bored to 31 st Dec: 1892.....			87	0
<p>Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Returns.</p>					

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY showing total cost to Department for reaming, clearing, and repairing at No. 3 Bore, at Anna Bay.

Wages.	Carriage.		Travelling Expenses.	Repairs.	Diamonds Used.	Stores Issued.	Sundries.	Proportion of Balance of General Account.	Proportion of Balance of General Stores Issued.	Office Salaries.	Store Wages.	Rent.	Superintendent's Travelling Expenses.	Total.
	Railway.	Other.												
£ s. d. 277 12 0	£ s. d. 7 6 3	£ s. d. 10 9 0	£ s. d. 1 10 3	£ s. d. 1 14 11	£ s. d. 80 15 11	£ s. d. 18 12 1	£ s. d. 3 0 11	£ s. d. 57 17 10	£ s. d. 1 1 9	£ s. d. 59 12 4	£ s. d. 24 2 5	£ s. d. 21 17 8	£ s. d. 0 15 10	£ s. d. 566 9 2

J. S. MCNELL,
J. S. LEIGH.

W. H. J. SLEE,
Superintendent of Drills.

APPENDIX F.

Cost (exclusive of office salaries, store wages, rent, and Superintendent of Drills' travelling expenses) in connection with No. 2 Bore, Cremorne, previous to commencement.

No. of days.	Cost.	Remarks.
99	£ s. d. 73 5 7	Explained in my Report as Superintendent of Drills.

J. S. MCNELL,
J. S. LEIGH.

W. H. J. SLEE,
Superintendent of Drills.

APPENDIX G.

SUMMARY of Water-auger expenditure, showing total cost to Department in connection with the winding up of the Water-auger work, packing up, waiting for teams, and forwarding the plant from Milparinka Road to Sydney.

Wages.	Carriage.		Travelling Expenses.	Repairs.	Sundries.	Office Salaries.	Store Wages.	Rent.	Superintendent's Travelling Expenses.	Total.
	Railway.	Other.								
£ s. d. 31 4 0	£ s. d. 266 13 11	£ s. d. 403 10 9	£ s. d. 7 9 6	£ s. d. 2 16 6	£ s. d. 16 12 2	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 733 6 10
193 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	105 19 8	42 17 8	38 18 0	1 8 2	332 5 6
224 4 0	266 13 11	403 10 9	7 9 6	2 16 6	16 14 2	105 19 8	42 17 8	38 18 0	1 8 2	1,115 12 4

J. S. MCNEIL,
J. S. LEIGH.

W. H. J. SLEE,
Superintendent of Drills.

709-604

99

APPENDIX H.

BALANCE SHEET, 1892.—Water-augers.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
To value of field plant and machinery in store at 1st January	5,966	8	8				By value of field plant and machinery at 31st December	5,966	8	8									
Value of new Stock in store at 1st January	1,605	18	7				Less— value of plant sold as under	499	5	0			5,557	3	8				
Working expenses (exclusive of office salaries, store wages, rent, and Superintendent's travelling expenses)	926	8	10				Plant sold in field	409	5	0									
Office salaries	105	19	8			7,572	7	3	10	9	7			419	14	7			
Store wages	42	17	8				Value of new stock in store at 31st December							1,595	9	0			
Rent	38	18	0				Expenditure in connection with the winding up of the water-auger operations									1,115	12	4	
Superintendent's travelling expenses	1	8	2																
						1,115	12	4											
						£	8,687	19	7					£	8,687	19	7		

J. S. McNEIL,
J. S. LEIGH.

W. H. J. SLEE,
Superintendent of Drills.

EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS REPORT.

Report of the Examiner of Coal-fields for the Colony of New South Wales
for the year 1892.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 26th section of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 39 Vic. No. 31, I have the honor to submit reports from Messrs. Dixon, Bates, and Humble, Inspectors of Collieries, for coal mines at work and opening out in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Gloucester, Buckland, Pottinger, and Richmond, called the Northern District; and Mr. Rowan, Inspector of Collieries, for coal and shale mines at work and opening out in the counties of Cumberland, Camden, Cook, and Roxburgh, called the Southern and Western Districts, with this my general report for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

The information I have the honor to submit with respect to the condition and progress, &c., of the coal and boghead mineral (yielding large quantities of gas and oil per ton) mines during the year 1892 is as follows:—

In 1892, the year under notice, there have been 8 fatal and 77 non-fatal accidents. Four of the fatal accidents happened from falls of coal, 3 from falls of stone roof, and 1 from skips in motion.

Thirty-eight of the non-fatal accidents occurred from falls of coal, 10 from falls of stone roof, 12 from skips, 5 from explosion of blasting powder, 1 kick from a horse, 5 from ignition of fire-damp, 1 bursting of a steam pipe, 1 from pit-cage in shaft, 1 from explosion of a shot, 1 from haulage rope, and 1 from a block on jetty.

In 1891 the fatal accidents were 212 and the non-fatal accidents 51. Seven of the fatal ones happened from falls of coal, 1 by fall of roof stone, 4 from falls of stone in sinking shafts, 2 by skips, 1 by a pit inundation, 1 by being suffocated in a coal-hopper, 1 by being injured at screens, 1 by fire-damp, and 3 by waggons.

Twenty-six of the non-fatal accidents occurred from falls of coal, 8 from falls of stone roof, 8 injuries from skips, 1 by a descending cage, 4 by blasting powder, 1 by a horse-whim, 1 blow from a sprag, 1 by winch handle, 1 by a horse, 1 by a prop, 1 by a wagon, and 1 by a trolley.

In 1890 the fatal accidents were 13, and the non-fatal accidents 36. Four of the fatal ones happened from falls of coal, 2 by trains of skips, 1 by a bucket falling down a sinking shaft, 1 by an explosion of powder, 1 by a fall of stone, 1 by a boiler explosion, and 1 by a pit cage.

Seventeen of the 36 non-fatal accidents occurred from falls of coal, 2 falls of stone roof, 2 by skips, 1 blow from a prop, 1 ignition of fire-damp, 1 an explosion of powder, 1 foot crushed by ventilating fan, 2 by surface waggons, and 1 through being scalded by steam.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY showing the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents in 1892—continued.

No. of accidents.	Date of accident.	Name of Colliery.	Where situated	Name of person killed.	Name of person seriously injured.	Occupation.	Cause of death or serious injury.	Fatal.		Non-fatal.										Total non-fatal.				
								By fall of coal.	By fall of stone, &c.	By skips.	By fall of coal.	By fall of stone, &c.	By skips.	By powder.	By a horse.	By fire-damp.	By bursting of steam-pipe.	By cage in shaft.	By explosion of shot.		By haulage rope.	By a block at jetty.	Total fatal.	
							Brought forward	1	1		20	3	6	4	1	4	1	1					82	40
43	13 July	Stockton	Stockton	James Bone	Miner		Injury to spine by fall of coal				1													
44	14 "	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend	David Price	"		Fracture of leg by fall of coal				1													
45	18 "	Wickham & Bullock Island.	Carrington	Thomas M'Donald	"		Fatal injury by fall of coal				1													
46	19 "	Bull Pass	Bull					1																
47	4 Aug.	Osborne Wallsend	Wollongong	John Wollett	Wheeler		Arm broken by a skip						1											
48	16 "	Metropolitan	Helensburgh				Leg broken by fall of coal				1													
49	16 "	Dunton Park	West Maitland				Injury to back by fall of coal				1													
50	17 "	Co-operative	Plattsburgh				Fracture of arm by fall of stone					1												
51	17 "	New Lambton C Pit	Adamstown				Fracture of arm by fall of coal				1													
52	18 "	A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit	Newcastle				Injury to back by fall of coal				1													
53	24 "	Retunda	Lambton				Severe injuries to pelvis by fall of coal and stone					1												
54	20 "	Newcastle Co's A Pit	Newcastle	John Brown			Fracture of left arm by fall of coal				1													
55	9 Sept	Thornley	East Maitland	Patrick Cronin			Fatal injuries by fall of coal—died September 2nd.	1																
56	12 "	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend				Fatal injuries by fall of coal	1																
57	16 "	Burwood	Merewether	James Russell			Injury to face by fall of stone roof				1													
58	17 "	South Bull	Bull				Fatal injury by fall of stone roof			1														
59	21 "	Lambton	Lambton				Skull fractured by fall of coal				1													
60	29 "	Wickham & Bullock Island.	Carrington	Stewart M'Gregor			Fatal injuries by train of skips			1														
61	6 Oct.						Injury to body by an explosion of a shot																	
62	10 "	West Wallsend	West Wallsend				Injuries to head and foot by fall of stone					1												
63	11 "	Mount Kembla	Wollongong				Burns on chest and arms by an explosion of powder							1										
64	18 "	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend				Back and head bruised by a full skip						1											
65	18 "	"	"				Fracture of leg by fall of coal				1													
66	26 "	"	"				Fracture of leg by fall of coal				1													
67	27 "	New South Wales Shale and Oil Co.	Hartley	A. Arbuckle			Injury to arm and chest by fall of stone				1													
68	51 "	Stockton	Stockton				Killed by a fall of stone in his bord		1															
69	2 Nov.	West Wallsend	West Wallsend				Fracture of leg by haulage rope																	
70	7 "	A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit	Newcastle				Fracture of thigh by fall of coal				1													
71	12 "	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend				Fracture of right thigh by fall of coal				1													
72	15 "	"	"				Injury to back by a skip						1											
73	16 "	South Wallsend	Cardiff				Burns by ignition of fire-damp								1									
74	16 "	Brown's	Minnu				Fractured leg by a skip						1											
75	22 "	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend				Fracture of ribs by fall of coal				1													
							Loss of arm by full skips					1												
76	22 "	South Wallsend	Cardiff				Fracture of leg by fall of coal				1													
77	22 "	A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit	Newcastle				Severe internal injuries by fall of coal and stone					1												
78	23 "	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend				Severe injury to body by fall of coal				1													
79	24 "	Katoomba	Katoomba				Leg broken by fall of stone					1												
80	28 "	Lambton	Lambton				Injury to foot by fall of coal				1													
81	28 "	Dudley	Dudley				Fracture of leg by loaded skip						1											
82	29 "	Bellambi	Wollongong				Leg broken by fall of coal				1													
83	2 Dec	Gartree	Teralba				Burns on breast and arm by explosion of loose powder							1										
84	19 "	Coal Cliff	Clifton				Leg broken at the jetty by a block																1	
85	23 "	Metropolitan	Helensburgh				Leg broken by a fall of coal				1													
Totals..								4	3	1	38	10	12	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	77

RETURN showing the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents; those caused by "falls of coal," stone "roof"; and Lithgow, Ferndale, Bulli, A. A. Co.'s Hamilton Pit, and South Burwood Sinking Pit disasters, 1873 to 1892 inclusive.

Year.	Fatal accidents.	Remarks on fatal accidents.	Non-fatal accidents.	Remarks on non-fatal accidents.	Men above and below ground.	Tons of coal raised.	Tons of coal raised per life lost.
1873...	13	9 by falls of coal	10	4 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof .....	.....	1,192,862	91,758
1874...	5	3 by falls of coal, 2 by stone roof	13	6 by falls of coal, 4 by stone roof .....	.....	1,304,612	260,922
1875...	8	4 by falls of coal, 3 by stone roof	10	6 by falls of coal	3,308	1,329,720	166,216
1876...	4	2 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	8	4 by falls of coal	4,084	1,319,918	329,979
1877...	7	4 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	21	16 by falls of coal	4,657	1,444,271	206,324
1878...	8	2 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	15	12 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	4,792	1,575,497	196,937
1879...	5	2 by falls of coal, 2 by stone roof	19	10 by falls of coal	5,035	1,533,381	316,676
1880...	8	4 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	19	8 by falls of coal	4,676	1,466,180	183,272
1881...	2	2 by falls of coal	33	25 by falls of coal	4,098	1,769,597	884,798
1882...	12	10 by falls of coal	33	23 by falls of coal	4,497	2,109,282	175,773
1883...	15	8 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	31	15 by falls of coal, 4 by stone roof	5,491	2,521,457	168,096
1884...	14	6 by falls of coal, 2 by stone roof	31	14 by falls of coal, 6 by stone roof	6,227	2,749,109	196,364
1885...	11	7 by falls of coal, 2 by stone roof	49	13 by falls of coal	7,097	2,978,863	261,714
1886...	29	10 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof, 8 by Lithgow disaster, 1 by Ferndale flooding.	43	15 by falls of coal, 2 by fall of roof	7,817	2,830,175	97,592
1887...	94	81 killed by Bulli catastrophe, 5 by falls of coal, 2 by fall of stone roof.	45	22 by falls of coal, 5 by fall of stone roof.	7,998	2,922,497	31,090
1888...	15	5 by falls of roof	43	12 by falls of coal, 4 by stone roof	9,301	3,203,443	213,562
1889...	41	11 by crush at Hamilton Pit, 11 by fall of coal, 4 by over-winding at South Burwood.	57	24 by falls of coal	10,277	3,655,632	89,161
1890...	13	4 by falls of coal, 1 by fall of roof	35	17 by falls of coal, 3 by stone roof	10,315	3,060,876	236,145
1891...	21	7 by falls of coal, 3 by fall of roof	51	27 by falls of coal, 6 by stone roof	10,800	4,037,920	192,282
1892...	8	4 by falls of coal, 3 by fall of roof	77	38 by falls of coal, 10 by stone roof	10,514	3,730,967	472,620

From the above Return we find that the fatal accidents (eight) in the year under notice (1892) are considerably less than they have been since 1882, and that seven-eighths of the fatal accidents have happened from "falls of coal" and "roof," and three-fourths of the non-fatal accidents have also happened from the same cause.

The returns of the collieries raising coal and shale (boghead mineral) which have been collected, and forwarded to me by the Mining Department show the following figures for the year 1892:—

COAL RETURN.

	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total.
Tons of round and small coal raised.....	tons cwt. qr. 2,611,731 13 0	tons cwt. qr. 932,873 0 1	tons cwt. qr. 236,363 1 0	tons cwt. qr. 3,780,967 14 1
Value of round and small coal raised ...	£ s. d. 1,102,694 14 5	£ s. d. 302,279 1 3	£ s. d. 57,414 13 8	£ s. d. 1,462,388 9 4
Persons employed above ground	Number. 1,421	Number. 391	Number. 78	Number. 1,890
Persons employed under ground	6,783	1,459	372	8,624

PETROLEUM OIL CANNEL COAL OR BOGHEAD MINERAL RETURNS.

Western and Southern Districts.

Tons of boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannel coal.....	74,197 tons 3 cwt.
Value of boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannel coal raised	£136,079 6s.
Persons employed above ground	79
Persons employed under ground.....	317

COKE RETURN.

Northern District.....	Tons. 5,245	} Value £8,852 8s. 6d.
Southern and Western Districts.....	2,654	

COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE statement of Returns for 1891-92.

	Men above ground.	Men below ground.	Tons of round and small coal.		Value.		
			tons.	cwt. qr.	£	s.	d.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.							
Australian Agricultural, Newcastle, Wallsend, Newcastle Coal, Lambton, Co operative, Brown's, Duckenfield, South Waratah, Ferndale, Wickham and Bullock Island, Helton, Burwood, Stockton, West Burwood, Northern, West Wallsend, New Lambton, C Pt, Bloomfield, Thornley, Greta, New Anvil Creek, Rix's Creek, Ellesmere, New Park, Rosedale, Dulwich, Centenary, Fern Valley, East Lambton, Ebbw Vale, South Wallsend, Summerhill, Young Wallsend, East Greta, Gartlee, Morriset, Burwood Extended, Richmond Vale, Swansea, Wallarab, Elmore Vale, Rotunda, Durham, Dudley, Denton Park, Maryland, Hillside, Marshall's, Morley, Pioneer, Seaham, Toronto ...	1,421	6,783	2,611,731	13 0	1,102,694	14 5	
Total in 1892	1,421	6,783	2,611,731	13 0	1,102,694	14 5	
„ 1891	1,577	6,732	2,853,251	13 1	1,354,028	11 5	
Decrease in 1892	156	.....	241,520	0 1	251,333	17 0	
Increase „ .....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICTS.							
Metropolitan, Coal Cliff, Bulli, South Bulli, Osborne, Wallsend, Mount Kembla, Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co, Bellambi, Corrimal, Mount Pleasant, and Great Southern, Bulli Pass, Austinnere, South Clifton, Box Vale	391	1,469	932,873	0 1	302,279	1 3	
Total in 1892	391	1,469	932,873	0 1	302,279	1 3	
„ 1891	457	1,550	837,873	0 0	314,662	2 0	
Decrease in 1892	66	81	.....	.....	12,383	0 9	
Increase „ .....	.....	.....	95,000	0 1	.....	.....
WESTERN DISTRICT							
Katoomba, Main Camp, New South Wales Shale and Oil Co, Oakley Park, Vale, Zig Zag, Vale of Clwydd, Lithgow Valley, Eskbank, Eskbank Old Tunnel, Hermitage, Cooperwall, Rawdon, Irondale, Cullen Bullion, Australian Kerosene Oil Company, Carlos Gap	78	372	236,363	1 0	57,414	13 8	
Total in 1892	78	372	236,363	1 0	57,414	13 8	
„ 1891	68	436	346,804	13 0	71,104	17 10	
Decrease in 1892	10	.....	104,441	12 0	16,690	4 2	
Increase „ .....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....

From these returns we find that in the Northern District in the year under notice there has been a decrease of 241,520 tons in the quantity of coal raised, and £251,333 in the value. Last year (1891) there was an increase of 783,205 tons in the quantity and £358,079 in the value.

In the South and South-western Districts there has been an increase of 95,000 tons and a decrease in value of £12,383. Last year (1891) there was an increase of 240,275 tons, and in the value of £97,499.

In the Western District there has been a decrease of 104,441 tons and £16,690 in the value of the coal raised, whilst in the previous year (1891) there was an increase of 3,572 tons in the quantity of coal raised and £3,109 in the value.

THE LARGE CARGO STEAMERS AND THE NEWCASTLE COAL TRADE.

(From the *Newcastle Herald and Advocate*, 10 February, 1893.)

The enormous cargo steamers at present tramping the ocean in any direction that a freight is to be obtained, are playing up with the sailing fleet of merchantmen to an extent that surprises all persons connected with maritime and commercial affairs. How far this class of vessels is likely to affect the trade of Newcastle is a matter that ere long promises to demand the most serious consideration of commercial men. For many years past very few vessels have arrived at this port from intercolonial ports when compared with the fleet that till recently came round to Newcastle for coal from the neighbouring colonies. This to a large extent is attributable to the introduction into the Australian trade of such huge carriers as the vessels of the Port, Lund's, White Star, P. and O, Orient, and other lines of steamers. The new steamer Southern Cross, which recently visited Newcastle, brought out from England a cargo of 7,300 tons of merchandise, equal to the cargoes of three or four ordinary-sized sailing vessels. Other steamers of her class are now making frequent voyages to the colonies. As a natural consequence the wind has been taken out of the sails of many of the sailing fleet heretofore solely engaged in this trade. A glance at the vessels listed to arrive in the various colonial ports from places beyond the colonies, will at once reveal a lamentable falling off in the number of sailing vessels, while that of steamers is on the increase. The enormous cargo carriers so far, with a few exceptions, have not sought coal cargoes at this port, and, therefore, Newcastle has been the sufferer by their introduction into the Australian trade up to the present time. For some months past we have had to rely upon the arrival of tonnage from foreign ports to supply our foreign markets with coal. The bulk of the shipping in port now is comprised of vessels that have arrived from Brazilian ports, with a few from South Africa, and one each from Mauritius and Java. The cause of most of these vessels coming in this direction is due to the low rates of freight offering from these places, as proved by the fact that many come seeking employment and not under charter. Had it not been for the arrival of tonnage from foreign ports our coal industry and export to foreign markets must have suffered very considerably, seeing what little support was received or could be expected in the way of arrival of sailing vessels from colonial ports to supply our foreign coal trade. With anything like a fair rate of freight offering from the West Coast of South America to Europe the vessels that have recently arrived would certainly not have come so many thousands of miles to Newcastle in ballast on the chance of picking up a charter. With a possible advance in freights, and a determined attempt on the part of steamship owners to monopolise the Australian trade out and homewards, those interested in the welfare of Newcastle will have to consider the best means of competing with the times in order to hold and if possible increase her position in the foreign coal trade.

Years.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports and United Kingdom and other British Possessions.			Total Exports.			Home consumption.
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	
	Tons	£ s. d.	£	Tons	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.
1890.....	1,149,544	0 10 6-96	603,338	672,330	0 11 3-31	379,065	1,821,874	0 10 10-04	987,173	1,239,002
1891.....	1,397,256	0 10 0-30	700,380	847,473	0 10 10-43	460,535	2,244,729	0 10 4-12	1,360,065	1,708,300
1892.....	1,318,003	0 8 10-39	587,016	873,697	0 10 10-20	441,379	2,191,705	0 9 4-01	1,028,395	1,589,202
	3,864,803	0 9 9-72	1,895,754	2,393,500	0 10 8-45	1,281,029	6,253,308	0 10 1-81	3,176,533	4,021,464

Years.	Total output and value			Coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.			Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.			Tons of coal raised per each life lost.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average tons per each person employed.	Persons employed.	Value.	Average value per each person employed.	Persons employed.	Quantity.	Average tons per each life lost.	Lives lost.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	Tons.	Number.	£	£ s. d.	Number.	Tons.	Tons.	Number.
1890.....	3,060,376	0 8 4-29	1,279,038	3,060,376	290	10,315	1,279,038	124 0 0	10,315	3,060,376	286,145	18
1891.....	4,037,929	0 8 7-58	1,742,795	4,037,929	373	10,820	1,742,795	161 1 5	10,820	4,037,929	192,252	21
1892.....	3,730,907	0 7 8-85	1,462,388	3,730,907	350	10,514	1,462,388	139 1 0	10,514	3,730,907	472,620	8
	10,829,212	0 8 0-71	4,484,271	10,829,212	343	31,649	4,484,271	141 13 8	31,649	10,829,212	259,042	42

QUANTITY and Value of the Boghead Mineral (commonly called Kerosene Shale) exported from New South Wales in 1892:—

United Kingdom.		Intercolonial Ports.		Foreign Ports.		Other British Possessions.	
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
7,717	22,879	4,552	12,823	32,526	96,068	1	3

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines.....	8,204
Number of persons employed under ground.....	6,783
Quantity of coal raised in tons.....	2,611,731 0 0
Number of non-fatal accidents.....	59
Number of lives lost by accidents.....	6
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident.....	131
Persons employed per each life lost.....	1,307
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident.....	44,266
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost.....	435,288
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	318
Tons of coal raised per each person employed under ground.....	385
Value of coal raised.....	£1,102,694 14 5
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	134 8 2
Value of coal raised per each person employed under ground.....	162 11 4

SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines.....	1,860
Number of persons employed under ground.....	1,469
Quantity of coal raised in tons.....	932,373
Number of non-fatal accidents.....	16
Number of lives lost by accidents.....	Nil.
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident.....	116
Persons employed per each life lost.....	No life lost.
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident.....	58,304
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost.....	No life lost.
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	502
Tons of coal raised per each person employed under ground.....	635
Value of coal raised.....	£302,279 1 3
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	162 10 4
Value of coal raised per each person employed under ground.....	205 15 5

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines.....	450
Number of persons employed under ground.....	372
Quantity of coal raised in tons.....	236,363
Number of non-fatal accidents.....	2
Number of lives lost by accidents.....	2
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident.....	225
Persons employed per each life lost.....	225
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident.....	118,181
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost.....	118,181
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	525
Tons of coal raised per each person employed under ground.....	64
Value of coal raised.....	£57,414 13 8
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.....	127 11 9
Value of coal raised per each person employed under ground.....	154 6 9

The

The following table shows comparisons between the year under notice and the preceding year, as regards the proportion the accidents and deaths bear to the persons employed, and the quantity and value of the coal for each person employed in and about the mines and under ground in the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts.

	Northern District.		Southern and South-western Districts.		Western District.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Number of persons employed in and about the mines	8,309	8,204	2,007	1,860	504	450
Number of persons employed under ground	6,732	6,783	1,550	1,460	436	372
Quantity of coal raised in tons	2,833,251	2,611,731	837,373	932,373	346,304	230,363
Number of non-fatal accidents	33	59	21	10	Nil	2
Number of lives lost by accident	10	6	5	Nil	Nil	2
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	232	131	95	110	No non-fatal accident.	225
Persons employed per each life lost	519	1,307	400	No life lost.	No life lost.	225
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	86,462	44,266	39,899	58,301	No non-fatal accident.	118,181
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	178,338	435,283	167,572	No life lost.	No life lost.	118,181
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.	343	318	418	502	688	525
Tons of coal raised per each person employed under ground.	423	395	510	635	795	64
Value of coal raised	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.	1,351,028 12 8	1,102,694 14 5	314,662 2 0	302,279 1 3	74,104 17 10	57,414 13 8
Value of coal raised per each person employed under ground.	162 19 2	134 8 2	150 15 7	162 10 4	147 0 7	127 11 0
	201 2 8	162 11 4	203 0 1	205 15 6	169 19 3	164 6 9

The following statistical return, furnished by Mr. Logan, the Collector of Customs, Newcastle, shows that the greatest increase in the export of coal from that port has been:—India, 13,334 tons; Peru, 8,079; Queensland, 7,015; Chili, 5,276; New Caledonia, 3,033; and Tasmania, 1,692; and the greatest decreases are to South Australia, 114,800; United States, 95,774; Victoria, 76,671; Java, 22,723; Hong Kong, 20,341; Singapore, 12,361; Western Australia, 9,805; Mauritius, 8,939; Straits Settlements, 8,454; New Guinea, 7,013; Philippine Islands, 6,904; and New Zealand, 5,882.

NEWCASTLE.—New South Wales export of Coal during the years 1891 and 1892.

Countries.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Victoria	868,631	731,960	.....	76,671
New Zealand	160,153	154,276	.....	5,882
South Australia	252,983	138,186	.....	114,800
Queensland	13,674	20,659	7,015	.....
Tasmania	67,350	69,042	1,692	.....
Western Australia	34,457	24,652	.....	9,805
Hong Kong	36,037	15,696	.....	20,341
New Guinea	7,013	.....	.....	7,013
United States	319,809	224,035	.....	95,774
Straits Settlements	8,454	.....	.....	8,454
Java	43,689	20,966	.....	22,723
Ecuador	679	1,060	381	.....
New Caledonia	17,263	20,296	3,033	.....
Celebes Islands	2,048	1,323	.....	725
Mauritius	17,429	8,440	.....	8,989
Fiji	11,796	11,614	.....	182
India	16,090	29,424	13,334	.....
Philippine Islands	52,782	45,878	.....	6,904
Peru	23,976	32,055	8,079	.....
Chili	187,458	192,734	5,276	.....
Sandwich Islands	34,789	35,779	990	.....
Mexico	11,031	8,191	.....	2,840
South Sea Islands	1,160	3,113	1,953	.....
Sumatra	1,330	.....	.....	1,330
Singapore	44,194	31,833	.....	12,361
China	930	.....	.....	930
Guam	5,526	.....	.....	5,526
United Kingdom	3,930	3,668	.....	262
Ceylon	.....	6,171	6,171	.....
Madagascar	.....	1,302	1,302	.....
Annam	.....	692	692	.....
Kamschatka	.....	1,600	1,600	.....
Total	2,244,729	1,894,735	51,518	401,512
COKE.				
Victoria	446	470	24	.....
Tasmania	30	189	159	.....
New Zealand	40½	65	25	.....
New Caledonia	255	250	.....	5
South Australia	600	.....	.....	600
Queensland	11	.....	.....	11
Total	1,382½	974	208	616

DECENNIAL RETURN.—Port of Newcastle.—Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.

Year.	Vessels cleared outwards for Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Imports from Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Quantity and value of Coal exported to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Exports (inclusive of Coal) to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Total amount of Revenue collected.
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.		Tons.	Value.		
1883	1,305	926,956	£ 658,601 0 0	1,359,505	£ 722,428 0 0	£ 1,440,752 0 0	£ 87,844 12 0
1884	1,433	1,066,462	£ 788,653 0 0	1,505,395	£ 835,070 0 0	£ 1,699,017 0 0	£ 108,720 0 0
1885	1,388	1,076,346	£ 930,200 0 0	1,552,136	£ 832,495 0 0	£ 1,927,626 0 0	£ 108,834 18 6
1886	1,335	1,097,392	£ 843,474 0 0	1,514,694	£ 828,189 0 0	£ 1,398,728 0 0	£ 119,131 15 0
1887	1,334	1,154,439	£ 781,796 0 0	1,658,386	£ 886,921 0 0	£ 1,788,664 0 0	£ 117,543 7 10
1888	949	815,516	£ 758,586 0 0	1,580,337	£ 852,083 0 0	£ 2,067,460 0 0	£ 126,036 7 9
1889	1,277	1,126,892	£ 924,150 0 0	2,091,557	£ 1,102,722 0 0	£ 1,894,321 0 0	£ 132,018 0 1
1890	916	842,180	£ 816,694 0 0	1,628,039	£ 875,197 0 0	£ 1,768,379 0 0	£ 124,782 14 10
1891	1,425	1,476,087	£ 877,063 0 0	2,244,729	£ 1,160,965 0 0	£ 2,032,522 0 0	£ 166,048 2 9
1892	1,307	1,381,318	£ 765,083 0 0	1,894,735	£ 879,482 0 0	£ 1,846,953 0 0	£ 191,394 12 10

RETURN showing the quantity raised, price per ton, and value of the boghead mineral or petroleum oil (cannel coal), commonly called kerosene shale, from 1865 to 1892 inclusive.

Year.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Value.	Year.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Value.
1865	570	£ 4 2 5·47	£ 2,350 0 0	1879	32,519	£ 2 1 10·96	£ 66,930 10 0
1866	2,770	£ 2 18 10·48	£ 8,154 0 0	1880	19,201	£ 2 6 7·03	£ 44,724 15 0
1867	4,079	£ 3 14 9·21	£ 15,249 0 0	1881	27,894	£ 1 9 2·59	£ 40,748 0 0
1868	16,952	£ 2 17 7·11	£ 48,816 0 0	1882	48,065	£ 1 15 0·00	£ 84,114 0 0
1869	7,500	£ 2 10 0·00	£ 18,750 0 0	1883	49,250	£ 1 16 10·77	£ 90,861 10 0
1870	8,580	£ 3 4 3·18	£ 27,570 0 0	1884	31,618	£ 2 5 7·85	£ 72,176 0 0
1871	14,700	£ 2 6 3·91	£ 34,050 0 0	1885	27,462	£ 2 8 11·62	£ 67,239 0 0
1872	11,010	£ 2 11 11·91	£ 28,799 0 0	1886	43,563	£ 2 5 10·79	£ 99,976 0 0
1873	17,850	£ 2 16 6·55	£ 50,475 0 0	1887	40,010	£ 2 3 10·43	£ 87,761 0 0
1874	12,100	£ 2 5 1·48	£ 27,300 0 0	1888	34,896	£ 2 2 2·26	£ 73,612 0 0
1875	6,197	£ 2 10 2·22	£ 15,500 0 0	1889	40,561	£ 1 18 3·55	£ 77,666 15 0
1876	15,998	£ 3 0 0·00	£ 47,994 0 0	1890	56,010	£ 1 17 2·07	£ 104,103 7 6
1877	18,963	£ 2 9 0·82	£ 46,524 10 0	1891	40,349	£ 1 18 8·90	£ 78,160 0 0
1878	24,371	£ 2 6 11·49	£ 57,211 0 0	1892	74,197	£ 1 16 8·16	£ 136,079 6 0

COMPLAINTS MADE OF DEFICIENT VENTILATION, &c.

Sundry complaints of deficient ventilation and non-compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1876," have been inquired into, and proceedings, where necessary, have been taken to enforce the provisions of the Act, and reports furnished thereon.

The following notices were received during the year, of new mines opening out, or in course of development, mines re-opened, sinking of shafts, driving tunnels, changing name of company and colliery and colliery managers:—

Fern Valley Colliery.

On 28th January, Messrs. Burge and Rooke gave notice that, under the management of Mr. W. D. Bedlington, the Fern Valley Colliery was being re-worked.

Changing Name of Colliery.—Abram in lieu of Homeville Greta.

On 23rd February, Mr. Richard Baxter notified, on behalf of the proprietors, that they had decided to change the name of their Company (Homeville Greta) to that of the Abram Coal and Cannel Company, and the Colliery that of the Abram Colliery, West Maitland.

Sinking for Coal, Stockade Hill.

On 21st March, Mr. Henry Bailey notified having commenced to sink for coal in the Stockade Hill, East Maitland.

Kayuga Colliery.

On 22nd March, Mr. W. Weiss notified having started a coal-mine at Kayuga, on the late Mr. E. Cox's property, about 3 miles from Muswellbrook.

Co-operative Old Tunnel.

On 27th April, Mr. Andrew Sneddon notified having commenced to open a new tunnel at Plattsburgh, in close proximity to Co-operative Old Tunnel, for the purpose of mining for coal.

Sinking for Coal, Morpeth Road.

On 18th May, Mr. Matthew Tulip notified his intention of sinking a trial shaft on private property, behind the residence of Mr. Alexander Brown, on the Morpeth Road.

Homeville Tunnel.

On 19th of May, Mr. Jonathan Dixon notified that, in partnership with Mr. James H. Paul and William Randall, he had commenced to mine for coal, adjoining the leasehold of Abram Colliery, West Maitland.

Denton Park Colliery.

On 6th June, Mr. C. Horsfield notified that he had started to work Denton Park Colliery, West Maitland.

Changing Name of Colliery.—Seaham, in lieu of Monkwearmouth.

On 17th June, Mr. J. B. Turnbull notified, on behalf of his Company, that it had been decided to have the name of the colliery altered from the Monkwearmouth Colliery to Seaham Colliery.

Brown's and Duckensfield Collieries, Minni.

On 25th June, Mr. Richard Thomas notified, on behalf of Messrs. J. and A. Brown, having commenced to sink a shaft in connection with the dip workings of No. 4 Tunnel, Brown's Colliery.

Seaham Colliery.

On 10th August, Mr. J. B. Turnbull notified having commenced operations at the Seaham Colliery (late Monkwearmouth), West Wallsend.

West Burwood Tunnel Colliery.

On 22nd August, Mr. William Humphry having leased the West Burwood Colliery, notified his intention to start operations in a few days.

The Carlo's Gap Coal and Iron Company, Capertee.

Mr. Thomas Foster gave notice that it was the intention of the Company to re-open the Carlo's Gap Colliery on the 22nd of August.

Coal Cliff Colliery.

On 9th September, Mr. D. McGeachie, colliery manager, notified that it was the intention to start mining operations on the 12th.

The Mittagong Land and Coal Company (Limited).

On the 14th September, the Company notified, in terms of clause 7 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1876, that they had accepted a contract to sink for coal on their property, at an old shaft at Mittagong, and that machinery, &c., is being erected, and the sinking will begin at the present depth of shaft (about 220 feet from surface) forthwith.

Toronto Coal Company, Lake Macquarie.

On 19th September, Mr. E. Matthew notified that the Toronto Coal Company would make a fresh start that day.

East Lambton Colliery.

On 24th September, Mr. L. Hodson notified that the above colliery had resumed work.

Harper's Mine, near Doughboy Hollow.

On the 11th October, A. M. Fell & Son notified their purpose of mining about 25 tons shale from Harper's Mine, situate near Doughboy Hollow.

Richmond Vale Shaft.

On 15th October, Mr. A. Thomas, of West Maitland, notified that work was recommenced at Richmond Vale Shaft on 20th September.

New South Wales Coal Company (Limited), Prospecting Tunnel.

On 18th October, Mr. W. D. Bedlington notified that the above company were prospecting by tunnel on their mineral lease near Awaba, and have proved what he considers to be the seam of coal immediately under the northern seam.

Irondale, Piper's Flat.

On 14th October, Mr. T. Gleeson notified that he was about to start the coal-mine at Irondale, on the Mudgee Line.

Sinking Shaft for Coal, Inganee Property.

On 9th November, Mr. Matthew Tulip notified having commenced to sink a shaft for coal on the Inganee property, Four-mile Creek, having abandoned the one he was sinking on Mr. Dixon's property.

Change of Colliery Manager.

On 14th November, Mr. James Heron Paul notified having taken control and management of the Pioneer Colliery, Homeville, West Maitland, from the 10th.

Thornton Colliery, Woodford.

On 22nd November, Mr. Henry Evans notified having commenced operations to open up the old Woodford Colliery, and that it will go by the name of Thornton Colliery.

Anvil Creek Colliery.

On 17th December, Mr. A. Thomas, Mining Engineer, West Maitland, notified, on behalf of himself and others, having leased and entered into possession on 1st day of December, and immediately commenced to work the mine.

Change of Colliery Manager.

Mr. Wm. Sanford, owner of the Eskbank Iron and Steel Works, Lithgow, notified on the 31st December that Mr. Thomas Bertram had been engaged as colliery manager for the Eskbank Colliery and Adit.

COAL-MINES ABANDONED OR WORK SUSPENDED DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Richmond Vale Sinking-pit.

Mr. John R. Rigg, on 25th January, gave notice that work was temporarily stopped at their pit, and would notify when work would again be resumed.

The

The Maitland Colliery.

On 9th February, Mr. Jonathan Dixon gave notice that mining operations were temporarily suspended at the abovenamed colliery.

West Burwood Colliery.

On 16th March, Mr. W. H. Morgan notified that mining operations had been suspended at the West Burwood Colliery.

East Lambton Colliery.

On 29th July, Mr. T. G. Griffiths notified that he had abandoned the abovenamed colliery as manager.

Swansea Mine, Lake Macquarie.

On 11th August, Mr. Thomas Parton notified having for a time suspended all mining operations at the Swansea Mine.

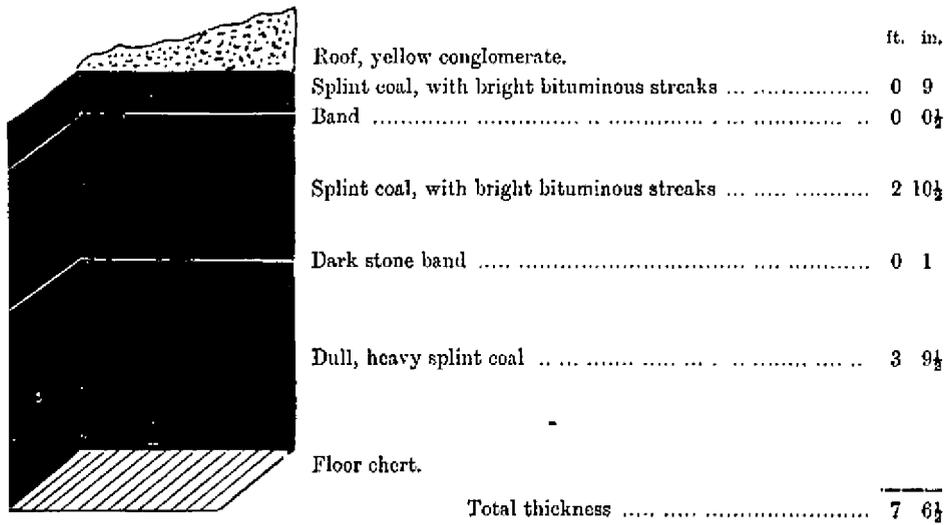
Pioneer Colliery.

On 10th November, Mr. Jonathan Dixon gave notice that he had from the above date ceased to hold authority or responsibility in any way connected with the Pioneer Colliery.

Morley Colliery.

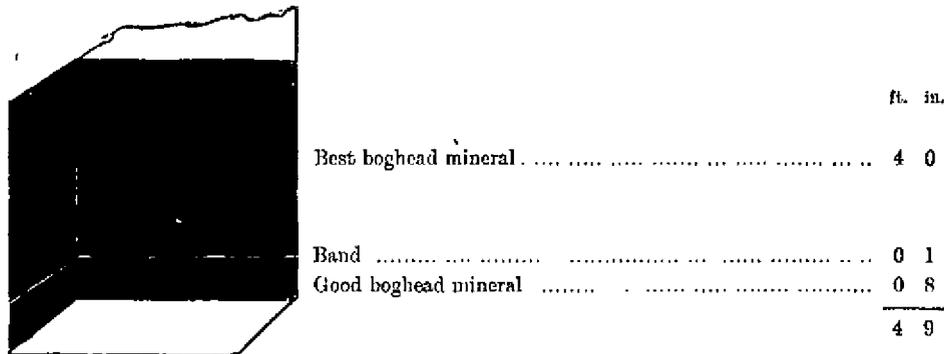
On 3rd January, Mr. Watkin W. Lord gave notice that no work had been done at Morley Colliery since August (of the year under notice), and has decided to abandon the mine for the present.

SECTION showing the thickness and character of a coal-seam opened out by an adit by the New South Wales Syndicate Coal Company, at the Broken Back Ridges, in parish of Awaba, county of Northumberland, taken 29 December, 1889, by Mr. Dixon, F.G.S., Inspector of Collieries.



Mr. Dixon is of opinion that the general appearance of the seam indicates it to be identical with that wrought at the Northern and Gartlee Collieries, in Black's Adit, Teralba, and Holmes' Adit, at the Sugarloaf Mountain, near West Wallsend Colliery, which there is no doubt is correct. The height of it above sea-level is about 130 feet. Mr. W. D. Bedlington is the manager. There are only 4 men employed in the adit, in two shifts, prospecting it.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY.



The above section represents the boghead mineral seam (petroleum oil cannell coal), which is now being opened out where it was previously thought not to exist, adjacent to the main road from Hartley Vale to the Great Western Hartley Vale Railway Station, which road the company are about to drive headings under for the purpose of getting the mineral on the north-west and west side of the road. The above section was taken by myself, Mr. Hall, the Company's General Manager, and Mr. Russell, the Company's Mining Manager. Since Mr. Russell became mining manager, in 1891, the company have, through him, succeeded in finding the boghead mineral, equal to any previously gotten as far as quality is concerned, in the creek and flat, where it varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 9 in. of best quality.

Mr.

Mr. Russell was four years at the Joadja Company's Boghead Mineral Mine, and afterwards at Katoomba. He informs me that how he came to find that the seam existed in places in the flat, &c., where it was before supposed to be denuded (washed away), was: After taking over the management of the mine from Mr. Barr, the previous mining manager, he sank a shaft 71 feet deep, to the dip of the old brickyard workings, and when driving in a westerly direction he came across a jump-down fault of 11 feet, and on continuing the drive he struck a patch of splendid boghead mineral, under the flat where it was supposed to have been proved—by borings, &c., made by the company—not to exist; that he then sank several trial shafts on the flat at various places, where he found the seam as above stated.

In conclusion, I have only to add that there were 101 coal and 5 boghead mineral (petroleum oil cannell coal) mines under inspection, and that notices have been received of 21 new mines opening out, or in course of development, re-opening, sinking, &c.; and of 5 having suspended operations. Also, that the year's return show a decrease in the northern district of 241,520 tons of round and small coal raised, and £251,333 in value; in the south and south-western, an increase of 95,000 tons, and a decrease in value of £12,383; and in the western, a decrease of 104,441 tons, and £16,690 in its value.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE, F.G.S.,
Examiner of Coal-fields.

The Half-yearly Report on the Collieries in the Northern District of New South Wales, and accidents investigated by the Inspectors of Collieries during the six months ending 30th June, 1892.

The Examiner of Coal-fields, Sydney,—

Newcastle, 23 July, 1892.

Sir,

Pursuant to the provisions of section 26 in the Coal-mines Regulation Act, 1876, we have the honor to transmit to you this our six-monthly report on the state of the various collieries in the Northern District for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Northern District during the time embraced in this report is sixty-eight.

Eight collieries, viz., Hill End, Rosehill, Seven-mile Creek, Sunderland, Buttai, Dunmore, Tick Hole, and Coal Point, have been abandoned, and are not included in this report.

The following collieries have been added, viz.:—Pioneer, Sneddon's tunnel, Tulip's sinking shaft, and Kayuga.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Colliery.—There are about 220 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and the total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 70,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

A. A. Co.'s New Winning.—About 240 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts. The Act is complied with in other respects also.

Newcastle-Wallsend Colliery.—There are about 700 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and the total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 170,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Newcastle Co.'s Colliery.—About 400 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 90,000 cubic feet per minute. The districts and number of men in each district are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The furnace at the bottom of the new air-shaft in connection with the B pit workings is now in use, and the ventilation of this colliery largely increased. The provisions of the Act in other respects also is complied with.

Co-operative Colliery.—There are about 260 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and the total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 60,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Lambton Colliery.—There are about 360 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 90,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, and the number of men in each district is in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act is complied with in other respects also.

Burwood Colliery.—About 120 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the daytime, and are supplied with about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The districts and number of men in each district are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Stockton Colliery.—There are about 200 men, &c., employed in this mine. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 60,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. A third shaft in connection with this colliery is in process of sinking. The Act is complied with in other respects also.

Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery.—There are about 340 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Helton

Hotton Colliery.—About 230 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 70,000 cubic feet per minute. The districts and number of men in each district are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act is also complied with in other respects.

Ferndale Colliery.—There are about 50 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Brown's Colliery.—About 300 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and the quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 40,000 cubic feet per minute. The districts are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Duckenfield Colliery.—There are about 260 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

South Waratah Colliery.—There are about 220 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and the quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 40,000 cubic feet per minute. The districts and number of men in each district are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

New Lambton C Pit.—There are about 120 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Ebbw Vale Colliery.—About 30 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.

West Burwood Colliery.—All work at this mine is for the present temporarily suspended.

Hillside Colliery (Merewether).—There are 6 men, &c., employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Fern Valley Colliery (Adamstown).—Five men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

East Lambton Colliery (Adamstown).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Rotunda Colliery (North Lambton).—Two men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Enterprise Colliery (North Lambton).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Elemore Vale Colliery (Wallsend).—There are about 10 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Summerhill Colliery (Plattsburgh).—About 16 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act are complied with.

Sneddon's Tunnel (Plattsburgh).—Two men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Dudley Colliery.—There are about 160 men, &c., employed in this mine. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 35,000 cubic feet per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Durham Colliery.—There are 30 men employed in connection with this colliery. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 10,000 cubic feet per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Burwood Extended Colliery.—About 60 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Morriset Colliery (Lake Macquarie).—There are 2 men at work in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Swansea Colliery (Lake Macquarie).—Only 1 man is employed. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Wallarah Colliery (Catherine Hill Bay).—There are about 90 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Northumberland Colliery (Fassifern).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Northern Colliery (Teralba).—There are now about 140 men, &c., employed in this mine. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 30,000 cubic feet per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

South Stockton Colliery (Teralba).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Gartlee Colliery (Teralba).—About 18 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Teralba Colliery.—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

South Wallsend Colliery (Cardiff).—There are about 55 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

West Wallsend Colliery.—About 240 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 60,000 cubic feet per minute. The districts, and number of men in each district, are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Seaham Colliery (formerly Monkwearmouth Colliery).—This mine has been idle for a considerable time, but arrangements are now in progress for resuming work.

Killingworth Colliery.—All work in this mine is temporarily suspended.

Young Wallsend Colliery.—About 25 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

North Stockton Colliery (Hexham).—All work in this mine is temporarily suspended.

Thornley Colliery (Four-mile Creek).—About 26 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Bloomfield Colliery (Four-mile Creek).—Seven men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory and the Act complied with.

Tulip's Sinking Shaft (East Maitland).—Only one man is at work under ground. The Act is complied with.

Marshall's Colliery (Four-mile Creek).—Two men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory and the Act complied with.

- Shamrock Hill Colliery (Four-mile Creek).*—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.
- North Borehole Colliery (Four-mile Creek).*—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.
- Richmond Vale Colliery (East Maitland).*—All work at this colliery is temporarily suspended.
- Stanford Greta Colliery (West Maitland).*—All work is temporarily suspended.
- Maitland Colliery (West Maitland).*—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.
- Abram Colliery (formerly Homeville Greta Colliery).*—Ten men are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 8,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.
- Pioneer Colliery (West Maitland).*—Three men are employed in connection with this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.
- Denton Park Colliery (West Maitland).*—Four men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.
- East Greta Colliery (West Maitland).*—Five men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.
- Greta Colliery.*—There are about 300 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The quantity of air circulating in this mine is about 9,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act in other respects are also complied with.
- Leconfield Colliery (Greta).*—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.
- New Anvil Creek Colliery (Greta).*—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.
- Ellesmere Colliery (Singleton).*—About 25 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 8,000 cubic feet per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.
- New Park Colliery (Singleton).*—There are about 27 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.
- Elliott's Colliery (Singleton).*—Seven men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.
- Rosedale Colliery (Singleton).*—About 15 men are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 2,400 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.
- Dulwich Colliery (Singleton).*—Six men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.
- Oakvale Colliery (Singleton).*—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.
- Kayuga Colliery (Muswellbrook).*—Three men are employed, and everything in good condition.
- Morley Colliery (Gunnedah).*—Only the proprietor employed getting a little coal for household purposes. Everything in good working order.
- Gladstone Colliery (Gunnedah).*—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.
- Centenary Colliery (Curlewis).*—Eight men employed and supplied with about 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The provisions of the Act fully complied with.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The accidents investigated by us in the Northern District during the six months ending June 30, 1892, are 39 in number. Of this number, 30 were fully reported on at the time, and 9 were found to be of a minor character, and full reports were not written thereon. Of the 30 accidents in the annexed tabulated list, only 1 proved fatal, from fall of coal. Of the non-fatal accidents, 14 were caused by fall of coal, 5 from injury by skips, 4 from explosion of powder, 3 from ignition of fire-damp, 1 from injury by horse, and 1 by fall of roof (shale).

The fatal accident occurred to a miner named Thomas Cammick, by a fall of coal in Brown's Colliery, Minmi. The accident occurred on March 23, and Cammick died on March 25. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at Minmi, on March 26. The inquest was attended by Inspector Humble, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The first of the non-fatal accidents occurred to a wheeler named James Dunlop, at the Co-operative Colliery, on January 14th, and resulted in fracture of arm by skips.

The second occurred to a miner named John Parkinson, at Stockton Colliery, on January 15th, by a fall of coal, resulting in injury to leg and hip.

The third occurred to a miner named Thomas Hall, at Stockton Colliery, on January 16th, by a fall of coal, and resulted in fracture of collar bone.

The fourth occurred to a miner named John Davis, at the Co-operative Colliery, on January 18th, resulting in fracture of leg by fall of coal.

The fifth occurred to a miner named William Hildred, at New Lambton Colliery, on January 19th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of leg.

The sixth occurred to a miner named John Crook, at New Lambton Colliery, on January 20th, resulting in injury to foot by fall of coal.

The seventh occurred to a miner named Robert Hunter, at West Wallsend Colliery, on February 1st, by an explosion of powder, resulting in burns on face and neck.

The eighth occurred to a flatter named Robert Walker, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on February 1st, resulting in fracture of arm by full skips.

The ninth occurred to a miner named Joseph Ritchie, at A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit, on February 12th, by an explosion of powder, resulting in burns on chest, neck, and face.

The tenth occurred to a miner named Anty. Ba'ey, at Hetton Colliery, on February 24th, resulting in injury to head and hips by fall of coal.

The eleventh occurred to a miner named James Cook, at Dudley Colliery, on March 2nd, by fall of coal, resulting in injury to legs and back.

The twelfth occurred to a miner named George James, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on March 15th, resulting in injury to face, arms, and chest, by being knocked down by a horse.

The thirteenth occurred to a miner named Ralph Taylor, at Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery, on March 23rd, by an explosion of powder, resulting in burns on arms, back, and chest.

The fourteenth occurred to a miner named Solomon Heslop, at Stockton Colliery, on March 28th, resulting in fracture of thighs by fall of coal.

The

The fifteenth occurred to a miner named John Andrews, at New Lambton Colliery, on April 7th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of thigh.

The sixteenth occurred to a miner named George Palmer, at Dudley Colliery, on April 20th, resulting in fracture of leg by fall of coal.

The seventeenth occurred to a miner named John Sykes, at Dudley Colliery, on April 20th, by a fall of coal, resulting in injury to foot.

The eighteenth occurred to a miner named William Robson, at Wallarah Colliery, on April 21st, resulting in fracture of thigh by fall of coal.

The nineteenth occurred to a miner named Thomas Timmons, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on April 25th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of thigh.

The twentieth occurred to a wheeler named William Brimsmead, at South Wallsend Colliery, on April 29th, resulting in injury to foot by full skips.

The twenty-first occurred to a miner named Thomas Finlay, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on May 4th, by ignition of fire-damp, resulting in burns on the back, shoulders, and arms.

The twenty-second occurred to a miner named William Thompson, at Durham Colliery, on May 18th, by ignition of fire-damp, resulting in burns on the body, above the waist.

The twenty-third occurred to a miner named George Virgo, at Durham Colliery, on May 18th, by ignition of fire-damp, resulting in burns on the back.

The twenty-fourth occurred to a miner named Richard Williams, at Brown's Colliery, on May 23rd, resulting in fracture of leg by fall of coal.

The twenty-fifth occurred to a miner named James Hamilton, at Brown's Colliery, on June 16th, by a fall of roof (shale), resulting in fracture of collar-bone and ribs.

The twenty-sixth occurred to a miner named James Pettigrew, at the Co-operative Colliery, on June 23rd, by an explosion of powder, resulting in burns on face.

The twenty-seventh occurred to a horse-driver named Robert Cassels, at Duckenfield Colliery, on June 27th, resulting in fracture of leg by loaded skip.

The twenty-eighth occurred to a trapper named Edward Knight, at South Waratah Colliery, on June 28th, resulting in fracture of arm by loaded skip.

ACCIDENT ON SURFACE.

An accident occurred on the surface to an engineman named James McDowell, at Young Wallsend Colliery, on May 28th, resulting in burns on face and arms by the bursting of a steam pipe.

The tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

We have, &c.,
JOHN DIXON,
THOS. L. BATES,
WILLIAM HUMBLE,
 Inspectors of Collieries.

TABULATED LIST of fatal and non-fatal accidents in the Northern Collieries of New South Wales, investigated by the Inspectors of Collieries, during the half-year ending June 30th, 1892.

No.	Date.	Name of Colliery.	Person Killed or Injured.	Occupation.	Remarks on Nature and Extent of Injuries.	Non-fatal.						Fatal.	Total.	
						Injury by Skips.	Fall of Coal.	Explosion of Powder.	Ignition of Fire-damp.	Injury by Horse.	Fall of Roof.	Fall of Coal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.
1	1892.													
1	Jan. 14	Co-operative	James Dunlop	Wheeler.	Fracture of arm by loaded skip	1							1	..
2	" 15	Stockton	John Parkinson	Miner	Injury to leg and hip by fall of coal		1						1	..
3	" 10	"	Thomas Hall	"	Fracture of collar bone by fall of coal		1						1	..
4	" 18	Co-operative	John Davis	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal		1						1	..
5	" 10	New Lambton	William Hildred	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal		1						1	..
6	" 20	"	John Cook	"	Injury to foot by fall of coal		1						1	..
7	Feb. 1	West Wallsend	Robert Hunter	"	Burns on face and neck by explosion of powder			1					1	..
8	" 1	Newcastle Wallsend	Robert Walker	Flatter	Fracture of left arm by full skips	1							1	..
9	" 12	A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Pit	Joseph Ritchie	Miner	Burns on chest, neck, and face by explosion of powder.			1					1	..
10	" 24	Hetton	Anthony Batey	"	Injury to head and hips by fall of coal		1						1	..
11	Mar. 2	Dudley	James Cook	"	Injury to legs and back by fall of coal		1						1	..
12	" 16	Newcastle Wallsend	George James	"	Injury to face, arms, and chest by being knocked down by a horse				1				1	..
13	" 25	Brown's	Thomas Cammick	"	Fatal injury by fall of coal						1		1	..
14	" 23	Wickham & Bullock Island	Ralph Taylor	"	Burns on arms, back, and chest by explosion of powder.			1					1	..
15	" 28	Stockton	Solomon Heslop	"	Fracture of thighs by fall of coal		1						1	..
16	April 7	New Lambton	John Andrews	"	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal		1						1	..
17	" 20	Dudley	George Palmer	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal		1						1	..
18	" 20	"	John Sykes	"	Injury to foot by fall of coal		1						1	..
19	" 21	Walarah	William Robson	"	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal		1						1	..
20	" 25	Newcastle Wallsend	Thomas Timmons	"	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal		1						1	..
21	" 29	South Wallsend	William Brimsmead	Wheeler	Injury to foot by full skips	1							1	..
22	May 4	Newcastle Wallsend	Thomas Finlay	Miner	Burns by ignition of fire-damp			1					1	..
23	" 13	Durham	William Thompson	"	Burns by ignition of fire-damp			1					1	..
24	" 18	"	George Virgo	"	Burns by ignition of fire-damp			1					1	..
25	" 23	Brown's	Richard Williams	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal		1						1	..
26	June 16	"	James Hamilton	"	Fracture of collar bone and ribs by fall of roof (shale).					1			1	..
27	" 23	Co-operative	James Pettigrew	"	Burns by explosion of powder			1					1	..
28	" 27	Duckenfield	Robert Cassels	Horse driver.	Fracture of leg by full skip	1							1	..
29	" 28	South Waratah	Edward Knight	Trapper	Fracture of arm by full skip	1							1	..
ACCIDENT ON SURFACE.														
30	May 28	Young Wallsend	James M'Dowell	Engineman.	Scalds by bursting of steam-pipe								1	..
						5	14	4	3	1	1	1	29	1

The Half-yearly Report on the Collieries in the Northern District of New South Wales and Accidents investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the six months ending December 31st, 1892.

The Examiner of Coal-fields,—
Sir,

Newcastle, 24 January, 1893.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 26 in the Coal-mines Regulation Act, 1876, we have the honor to transmit this our six-monthly report on the state of the various collieries in the Northern District for the half-year ending December 31st, 1892.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Northern District during the time embraced in this report is 73.

The following collieries have been added, viz., Toronto, Awaba, Thornton, Richmond Hill, and Nicholai's Tunnel.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Colliery.—There are about 250 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and the total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 100,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into seven separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

A. A. Co.'s New Winning.—There are about 280 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and the total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 80,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into seven separate and distinct districts. The Act is complied with in other respects also.

Newcastle Wallsend Colliery.—About 700 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 170,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Newcastle Co.'s Colliery.—There are about 370 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and the total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 140,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into eight separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Co-operative Colliery.—There are about 250 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 35,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Lambton Colliery.—There are about 350 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 90,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into ten separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Burwood Colliery.—About 190 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The districts and number of men in each district are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Stockton Colliery.—There are about 250 men, &c., employed at this mine. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 30,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act is also complied with in other respects.

Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery.—About 350 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, and the Act in other respects also complied with.

Hetton Colliery.—There are about 350 men, &c., employed in this mine. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 53,000 cubic feet per minute. The districts and number of men in each district are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act is also complied with in other respects.

Ferndale Colliery.—About 50 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Brown's Colliery.—There are about 260 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 55,000 cubic feet per minute. The districts and number of men in each district are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Duckenfield Colliery.—About 260 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 32,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act is complied with in other respects also.

South Waratah Colliery.—There are about 239 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 40,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded, and the Act is in other respects complied with.

New Lambton C Pit.—There are about 180 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 17,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Ebbw Vale Colliery.—About 35 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 14,000 cubic feet per minute. The Act is complied with.

West Burwood Colliery.—About 20 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.

Hillside Colliery.—There are 6 men, &c., employed in this mine, and supplied with 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.

Fern Valley Colliery (Adamstown).—This mine has been under inspection during the six months, but work is now suspended.

East Lambton Colliery (Adamstown).—About 26 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 8,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

Rotunda

Rotunda Colliery (North Lambton).—Only 1 man is employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Enterprise Colliery (North Lambton).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Elemore Vale Colliery (Wallsend).—There are about 12 men, &c., employed in this mine, and supplied with 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Summerhill Colliery.—About 18 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Maryland Colliery, Plattsburgh (formerly Sneddon's Tunnel).—There are about 5 men, &c., employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Dudley Colliery.—There are about 180 men, &c., employed in this mine. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 50,000 cubic feet per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Durham Colliery.—There are about 12 men, &c., employed underground at this colliery, and supplied with about 13,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.

Burwood Extended Colliery.—There are about 52 men, &c., employed in this mine. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 31,000 cubic feet per minute. The provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

Toronto Colliery (Lake Macquarie).—There are 3 men, &c., employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory and the Act complied with.

Morrissett Colliery (Lake Macquarie).—There are 2 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Swansea Colliery (Lake Macquarie).—Work at this mine is at present temporarily suspended.

Wallarah Colliery (Catherine Hill Bay).—There are about 100 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 13,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Awaba Colliery.—Four men employed in prospecting adit. Ventilation good and no cause of complaint.

Northumberland Colliery (Fassifern).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

South Stockton Colliery.—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Northern Colliery (Teralba).—There are about 120 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

Gartlee Colliery (Teralba).—There are about 30 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.

Teralba Colliery.—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

South Wallsend Colliery (Cardiff).—There are about 50 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Young Wallsend Colliery.—Work at this mine is at present temporarily suspended.

West Wallsend Colliery.—There are about 200 men, &c., employed in this mine. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 56,000 cubic feet per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Seaham Colliery.—About 80 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 13,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Killingworth Colliery.—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

North Stockton Colliery.—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Thornton Colliery (Thornton).—Three men are employed clearing out old adit. Ventilation good. No cause for complaint.

Thornley Colliery (East Maitland).—About 12 men, &c., employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

North Borehole Colliery.—This colliery has been under inspection during the six months, but work is now suspended.

Bloomfield Colliery.—About 8 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Tulip's Sinking Shaft.—Only 1 man employed underground. The Act is complied with.

Marshall's Colliery (East Maitland).—Two men employed underground. Ventilation satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Shamrock Hill Colliery (East Maitland).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Richmond Vale Colliery (East Maitland).—Three men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Stanford Greta Colliery (West Maitland).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

East Greta Colliery (West Maitland).—About 10 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Maitland Colliery (West Maitland).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Abram Colliery.—Only 2 men are at present employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Pioneer Colliery (West Maitland).—Two men are at present employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Denton Park Colliery (West Maitland).—All work at this colliery is at present suspended.

Greta Colliery.—There are about 260 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 60,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Leconfield Colliery (Greta).—All work at this mine is suspended.

New Anvil Creek Colliery (Greta).—About 20 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Ellesmere Colliery (Singleton).—About 24 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 8,000 cubic feet per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

New Park Colliery.—There are about 20 men, &c., employed in this mine, and are supplied with about 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with. *Elliott's.*

Elliott's Colliery (Singleton).—Seven men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory. No cause of complaint.

Rosedale Colliery (Singleton).—About 15 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Dulwich Colliery (Singleton).—About 12 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the act complied with.

Oakvale Colliery (Singleton).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Kayuga Colliery (Muswellbrook).—Two men are employed. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Morley Colliery (Gunnedah).—This mine has been under inspection during the half-year, but work is now temporarily suspended.

Gladstone Colliery (Gunnedah).—All work at this mine is temporarily suspended.

Centenary Colliery (Curlewis).—About 15 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act complied with.

Richmond Hill Colliery (Coraki).—About 3 men, &c., are employed in this mine. Ventilation is satisfactory. No cause of complaint.

Nicholai's Tunnel (Coraki).—Four men are employed underground. The ventilation is satisfactory. No cause of complaint.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

The accidents investigated by us in the Northern District during the six months ending 31st December, 1892, are 42 in number. Of this number 35 were fully reported on at the time, and 7 were found to be of a minor character and full reports were not written thereon, and they are not included in the tabulated list. Of the 35 accidents in the annexed tabulated list, 5 proved fatal, 3 from falls of coal, 1 from fall of stone, and 1 from loaded skips. Of the non-fatal accidents 14 were caused by fall of coal, 6 by fall of stone, 5 from injury by skips, 3 from explosion of powder, 1 from ignition of fire-damp, and 1 from injury by hauling rope.

The first fatal accident occurred to a miner named Thomas McDonald, by a fall of coal, in the Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery on July 18th. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at Hamilton, on July 19th. The inquest was attended by Inspector Humble, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The second occurred to a miner named John Brown, by a fall of coal in the Newcastle Co.'s A pit, on August 29th, terminating fatally on September 2nd. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at Morewether, on September 3rd. The inquest was attended by Inspector Bates, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The third occurred to a miner named Patrick Cronin, by a fall of coal, at Thornley Colliery, East Maitland, on September 9th. The District Coroner, J. N. Brooks, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at East Maitland, on September 12th. The inquest was attended by Inspector Humble, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The fourth occurred to a miner named James Russell, by a fall of stone (roof), at Burwood Colliery, on September 16th. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at Adamstown, on September 16th. The inquest was attended by Inspector Humble, who heard all the evidence and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The fifth occurred to a miner named Stewart McGregor, by a train of full skips at Lambton Colliery, on September 21st. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at Lambton, on September 22nd. The inquest was attended by Inspector Bates, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The first of the non-fatal accidents occurred to a miner named Enoch Davis, at the Newcastle Co.'s A pit, on July 6th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of right leg.

The second occurred to a miner named George Larmouth, at South Waratah Colliery, on July 8th, resulting in dislocation of left ankle and injuries to spine by empty skip.

The third occurred to a miner named James Bone, at Stockton Colliery, on July 13th, by a fall of coal, resulting in injury to spine.

The fourth occurred to a miner named David Price, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on July 14th, resulting in fracture of leg by fall of coal.

The fifth occurred to a water bailer named Wm. Tames, at Denton Park Colliery, on August 16th, by a fall of stone, resulting in fracture of arm.

The sixth occurred to a miner named James Collins, at Co-operative Colliery, on August 17th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of arm.

The seventh occurred to a miner named William Jones, at New Lambton C pit, on August 17th, resulting in injury to back by fall of coal.

The eighth occurred to a miner named Robert Hunter, at A. A. Co.'s No. 2 pit, on August 19th, resulting in severe injury to pelvis by fall of coal and stone.

The ninth occurred to a miner named Edward Mordue, at Rotunda Colliery, on August 24th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of left leg.

The tenth occurred to a miner named John Bart, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on September 12th, resulting in injury to face by fall of stone.

The eleventh occurred to a miner named George M'Quillan, at Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery, on September 29th, by explosion of shot, resulting in injury to body.

The twelfth occurred to a shiftman named Patrick Commerford, at Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery, on October 6th, by a fall of stone, resulting in injury to head and foot.

The thirteenth occurred to a miner named William Phillips, at West Wallsend Colliery, on October 10th, by explosion of loose powder, resulting in burns on chest and arms.

The fourteenth occurred to a miner named John Lovett, jun., at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on October 18th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of leg.

The fifteenth occurred to a miner named John Whyte, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on October 18th, resulting in fracture of leg by fall of coal.

The sixteenth occurred to a shiftman named Thomas Charlton, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on October 26th, by a fall of stone, resulting in injury to arm and chest.

The seventeenth occurred to a miner named Wm. Cobley, at Stockton Colliery, on October 31st, resulting in fracture of leg by haulage rope.

The eighteenth occurred to a miner named Edward Hartshorn, at West Wallsend Colliery, on November 2nd, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of thigh.

The nineteenth occurred to a miner named William Bellamy, at A. A. Co.'s No. 2 pit, on November 7th, resulting in fracture of leg by fall of coal.

The twentieth occurred to a water-bailer named William Watson, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on November 12th, resulting in injury to back by skip.

The twenty-first occurred to a fireman named Joseph Trotter, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on November 15th, by ignition of fire-damp, resulting in burns on the face and hands.

The twenty-second occurred to a wheeler named Sydney Conder, at South Wallsend Colliery, on November 16th, resulting in fracture of leg by skip.

The twenty-third occurred to a miner named Guy Stevenson, at Brown's Colliery, Minmi, on November 16th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of ribs.

The twenty-fourth occurred to a main-road driver named Fred. Carter, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on November 22nd, by full skips, resulting in loss of left arm.

The twenty-fifth occurred to a miner named James Jackson, at South Wallsend Colliery, on November 22nd, by fall of coal, resulting in fracture of leg.

The twenty-sixth occurred to a miner named Andrew Rennie, at A. A. Co.'s No. 2 pit, on November 22nd, by a fall of coal and stone, resulting in severe internal injuries.

The twenty-seventh occurred to a miner named John Mason, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on November 23rd, resulting in severe injury to body by fall of coal.

The twenty-eighth occurred to a miner named John Anderson, at Lambton Colliery, on November 28th, by a fall of coal, resulting in injury to foot.

The twenty-ninth occurred to a wheeler named John Parker, at Dudley Colliery, on November 28th, resulting in fracture of leg by loaded skips.

The thirtieth occurred to a miner named Charles Ogilvie, at Gartlee Colliery, on December 2nd, resulting in burns on breast and arm by explosion of loose powder.

There were no accidents on the surface.

The tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

We have, &c.,
 JOHN DIXON,
 THOS. L. BATES,
 WILLIAM HUMBLE,
 Inspectors of Collieries.

TABULATED LIST of fatal and non-fatal accidents in the Northern Collieries of New South Wales, investigated by the Inspectors of Collieries during the half-year ending 31st December, 1892.

No.	Date.	Name of Colliery.	Person killed or injured.	Occupation.	Remarks on nature and extent of injuries.	Non-fatal.							Fatal.		Total.				
						Fall of coal.	Fall of stone.	Injury by skips.	Explosion of powder.	Ignition of fire-damp.	Injury by hauling rope.	Fall of coal.	Fall of stone.	Loaded skips.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.			
1	1892.																		
2	July 6	Newcastle Co's A Pit	Enoch Davis	Miner	Fracture of right leg by fall of coal	1												1	
3	" 8	South Waratah	George Larmouth	"	Dislocation of ankle and injuries to spine by empty skips.			1										1	
4	" 13	Stockton	James Bone	"	Injury to spine by fall of coal	1												1	
5	" 14	Newcastle-Wallsend	David Price	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal	1												1	
6	" 18	Wickham and Bullock Island.	Thomas McDonald	"	Fatal injury by fall of coal							1							1
7	Aug. 16	Denton Park	William James	Water-bailer.	Fracture of arm by fall of stone		1											1	
8	" 17	Co-operative	James Collins	Miner	Fracture of arm by fall of coal	1												1	
9	" 17	New Lambton C Pit	William Jones	"	Injury to back by fall of coal	1												1	
10	" 19	A. A. Co's. No. 2 Pit	Robert Hunter	"	Severe injury to pelvis by fall of coal and stone.		1											1	
11	" 24	Rotunda	Edward Mordue	"	Fracture of left leg by fall of coal	1												1	
12	" 29	Newcastle Co's. A Pit	John Brown	"	Fatal injury by fall of coal. Died 2nd September.							1							1
13	Sept. 9	Thornley	Patrick Cronin	"	Fatal injury by fall of coal							1							1
14	" 12	Newcastle-Wallsend	John Burt	"	Injury to face by fall of stone		1											1	
15	" 16	Burwood	James Russell	"	Fatal injury by fall of stone								1						1
16	" 21	Lambton	Stewart McGregor	"	Fatal injury by train of skips.										1				1
17	" 29	Wickham and Bullock Island.	George McQuillan	"	Injury to body by explosion of shot.				1									1	
18	Oct. 6	Wickham and Bullock Island.	Patrick Commerford	Shiftman	Injury to head and foot by fall of stone		1											1	
19	" 10	West Wallsend	William Phillips	Miner	Burns on chest and arms by explosion of loose powder.				1									1	
20	" 18	Newcastle-Wallsend	John Lovett, junr.	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal	1												1	
21	" 18	"	John Whyte	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal	1												1	
22	" 20	"	Thomas Charlton	Shiftman	Injury to arm and chest by fall of stone		1											1	
23	" 31	Stockton	William Cobley	Miner	Fracture of leg by haulage rope						1							1	
24	Nov. 2	West Wallsend	Edward Hartshorn	"	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal	1												1	
25	" 7	A. A. Co's. No. 2 Pit	William Bellamy	"	Fracture of leg by fall of coal	1												1	
26	" 12	Newcastle-Wallsend	William Watson	Water-bailer.	Injury to back by skip			1										1	
27	" 15	"	Joseph Trotter	Fireman	Burns by ignition of fire-damp					1								1	
28	" 16	South Wallsend	Sydney Conder	Wheeler.	Fracture of leg by skip			1										1	
29	" 19	Brown's	Guy Stevenson	Miner	Fracture of ribs by fall of coal	1												1	
30	" 22	Newcastle-Wallsend	Fred. Carter	Main road driver.	Loss of left arm by full skips				1									1	
31	" 23	South Wallsend	James Jackson	Miner	Fracture of leg by fall of coal	1												1	
32	" 22	A. A. Co's. No. 2 Pit	Andrew Rennie	"	Severe internal injuries by fall of coal and stone.		1											1	
33	" 23	Newcastle-Wallsend	John Mason	"	Severe injury to body by fall of coal		1											1	
34	" 24	Lambton	John Anderson	"	Injury to foot by fall of coal	1												1	
35	" 28	Dudley	John Parker	Wheeler.	Fracture of leg by loaded skips			1										1	
36	Dec. 2	Gartlee	Charles Ogilvie	Miner	Burns on breast and arm by explosion of loose powder.				1									1	
						14	6	5	3	1	1	3	1	1			30	6	

The Half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Collieries in the Southern and Western Districts of the Colony of New South Wales, and Accidents for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1892.

The Examiner of Coalfields,—

Sir,

Wollongong, 26th July, 1892.

In compliance with the requirements of clause 26 in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1876, I have the honor to transmit to you this my six-monthly report on the state of the various collieries for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Southern and Western Districts during the last six months is 32: Western District, 13 coal-mines and 4 shale-mines; Southern District, 12 coal-mines; Berrima District, 2 coal-mines and 1 shale-mine; making in all 32 collieries.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company (Katoomba), Mort's Nos. 1 and 2 Tunnels.—About 45 men are employed underground, and served with 8,500 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate currents.

Ruined Castle—Shale Mine.—Sixteen men employed, and served with 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. *Coal Mine.*—Twenty-five men employed underground, and served with 7,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act, in all respects, complied with.

New South Wales Shale Mines (Hartley Vale)—No. 1 Tunnel.—Forty-five men, &c., employed underground, and served with 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. *No. 1 Shaft.*—An average of 15 men have been employed during the last six months, and served with about 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. *Coal Mine.*—Five men employed, and served with 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act, in all respects, complied with.

Oakey Park Colliery.—About 5½ men employed underground, and served with 16,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The Act, in all matters, complied with.

The Vale Colliery.—About 50 men, &c., employed underground, and served with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act, in all respects, complied with.

Zig-zag Colliery.—About 36 men employed underground, and served with 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The ventilation and all other matters in connection with the Act complied with.

The Vale of Clwydd Colliery.—About 38 men employed underground, and served with 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute. A new return airway has been made, 25 chains in length, through a large portion of the waste workings, which will greatly improve the ventilation. The Act, in other respects, complied with.

Eskbank Pit.—About 44 miners, 10 wheelers, and 10 horses employed underground, and served with 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute. *Old Tunnel.*—8 men employed underground, and served with 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act complied with.

Lithgow Valley Colliery.—62 men, 5 wheelers, and 5 horses employed underground, and served with about 23,000 cubic feet of air per minute in three separate splits; and the ventilating currents are well conducted round the colliery. The intake, returns, and second way to the day in good order. The Act, in all matters, complied with.

Hermitage Colliery.—Forty men, &c., employed underground, and served with 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act, in all matters, complied with.

Coerucull Coal Mine.—One man employed getting a few tons of coal weekly for Bowenfels tweed factory.

Cullen Bullen Colliery.—About 20 employed underground, and served with 14,000 cubic feet of air per minute. During the last six months several tests have been made in the upper seam, proving the quality of coal for the purpose of making coke. The Act, in all matters, complied with.

During the last six months work at the undermentioned collieries has been temporarily suspended, viz., Rawdon Colliery (Mudgee line), Genowlan Shale Mine (*Capertee*), Mary Vale Colliery (near Wellington).

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Mount Kembla Colliery.—About 200 men, &c., employed underground, and served with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The colliery workings are divided into four separate splits, none of which are overcrowded, and the Act, in all matters, complied with.

Osborne Wallsend Colliery.—About 140 men, &c., employed underground, and served with 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute in three distinct and separate splits. The ventilating currents are well-directed round the workings. The Act, in all respects, complied with.

Mount Pleasant Colliery.—About 120 men are employed underground, and served with 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits. The Act, in all matters, complied with.

Corrimal Colliery.—During the first four months of the half-year about 80 men, &c., were employed underground, and served with 17,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits. For the last two months all work has been suspended, with the exception of a few surface men filling slack from the mine. The Act complied with.

South Bulli Colliery.—One hundred and fifty-four men, &c., employed underground, and served with about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute in five distinct separate splits. Each split and number of men are in accordance with the Act. During the last six months the endless wire-rope system has been adopted for the underground haulage. The Act in all respects complied with.

Bellambi Colliery.—About 80 men, &c., employed underground during the day-shift, and served with about 16,250 cubic feet of air per minute; during the night-shift, about 60 men, &c., employed.

employed. During the last six months a large staff of men have been working on the return air-ways and repairing air-stoppings. When these new returns are finished the ventilation will be increased throughout the colliery. The Act complied with.

Bulli Colliery.—About 170 men, &c., employed underground, and served with about 55,000 cubic feet of air per minute in four distinct and separate splits, each district is well ventilated, and the narrow headings bratticed up to within a few feet of the face. The Act in all respects complied with.

Bulli Pass Colliery.—About 30 men employed underground, and served with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. During the last six months a new furnace has been built, and a new travelling road has been made from the main heading to the back heading which leads out to the day.

North Illawarra and Coal Cliff Collieries.—During the last six months very little work has been done, only a few men in each colliery keeping the roads and air-ways in repair.

Metropolitan Colliery.—About 190 men employed underground, and served with 250,000 cubic feet of air per minute in four distinct and separate splits, each district is well ventilated, and the narrow headings bratticed up to within a few feet of the face. The miners and wheelers are all working with locked safety lamps, and the mine examined every morning before the miners commence work. The Act in all matters complied with.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

During the last six months I have investigated eight accidents which have been fully reported upon, one of which was fatal.

The first non-fatal occurred to a miner named Richard Oughton, by a fall of coal in the Bulli Colliery, on 5th January, resulting in a fracture of leg.

The second occurred to a miner named William Whittaker, by a fall of coal in Bellambi Colliery, on January 7th, resulting in fracture of leg.

The third occurred to a miner named R. Artley, by a fall of stone in South Clifton Colliery, resulting in fracture of shoulder-blade, on January 14th.

The fourth occurred to a miner named William Weeks, by a fall of coal in South Bulli Colliery, on April 16th, resulting in injury to the head and fracture of leg.

The fifth was a fatal accident to a miner named John Wilson, in the New South Wales Shale Mines (Hartley), on April 26th, by a fall of roof while taking out a pillar. The District Coroner held an inquest on the body of deceased, at Hartley Vale, on April 28th. I attended the inquest and heard all the evidence, and fully agree with the verdict of "accidental death" as returned by the jury.

The sixth was a non-fatal accident to a miner named H. Scarlett, by a fall of stone at Mount Kembla Colliery, on May 11th, resulting in fracture of leg.

The seventh occurred to a miner named Michael Gallagher, on May 31st, who was burnt about the face and back by an explosion of fire-damp.

The eighth occurred to a miner named James Wood, by a fall of coal in the Metropolitan Colliery, on June 7th, resulting in fracture of hip bone.

I have also investigated other accidents which were not of a serious nature, and are not included in this report.

The tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

I have, &c.,
JAMES ROWAN,
Inspector of Collieries.

TABULATED LIST of fatal and non-fatal accidents in the Southern and Western Districts of New South Wales Collieries investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the half-year ending 30th June, 1892:—

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Persons killed or injured.	Occupation.	Remarks, &c., on the nature and extent of injuries.	Explosion of fire-damp.	Fall of Stone.	Fall of Coal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.
1	Jan. 5	Bulli	Richard Oughton	Miner	Leg fractured by a fall of coal.	..	..	1	..	..
2	Jan. 7	Bellambi	Wm. Whittaker	Miner	Leg broken by a fall of coal.	..	..	1	..	..
3	Jan. 14	South Clifton	R. Artley	Miner	Shoulder broken by a fall of stone.	..	1	..	..	..
4	April 16	South Bulli	Wm. Weeks	Miner	Head cut and leg broken by a fall of coal.	..	..	1	..	..
5	April 26	N.S.W. Shale Mines	John Wilson	Miner	Killed by a fall of roof.	..	1	..	..	..
6	May 11	Mount Kembla	H. Scarlett	Miner	Leg broken by a fall of stone.	..	1	..	..	..
7	May 31	Mount Kembla	M. Gallagher	Miner	Burnt by an explosion of fire-damp.	1	..	..	..	..
8	June 7	Metropolitan	James Wood	Miner	Hip-bone fractured by a fall of coal.	..	..	1	..	..
						1	3	4	7	1

The Half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Collieries in the Southern and Western Districts of the Colony of New South Wales, and Accidents therein, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1892.

Sir,

Wollongong, 17 January, 1893.

In compliance with the requirements of clause 26 in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1876, I have the honor to transmit to you this my six-monthly report on the state of the various collieries for the half-year ending 31st December, 1892.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Southern and Western Districts during the last six months is 33: Western District, 14 coal-mines and 4 shale-mines; Southern District, 12 coal-mines; Berrima District, 2 coal-mines and 1 sha'e-mine; making in all, 33 mines.

PRESENT

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Australian Kerosene Oil Company (Katoomba), Mort's Shale Mines.—About 90 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute in three separate splits.

Ruined Castle Shale Mines.—25 men are employed underground, and served with 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The colliery is worked on the long-wall system; the packwalls and propping are well carried out in every bord. *Coal-mine.*—About 10 men are employed underground, and served with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all respects complied with.

New South Wales Shale Mines (Hartley).—About 80 men are employed underground, and served with 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

Brickfield Tunnel.—40 men employed underground, and served with 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The shaft and tunnel are being worked on the Long-wall system, and every care is taken by the manager and men to ensure safety. The Act in all respects complied with.

The Vale Colliery.—About 40 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits. The return air-ways and second way to the day in good order, and the Act in other matters complied with.

Oakey Park Colliery.—About 35 miners, 5 wheelers, and 3 horses are employed underground, and served with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act complied with.

Lithgow Valley Colliery.—45 men, &c., employed underground, and served with 22,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate currents. The travelling road and second way to the day, intake, and return air-ways in good order.

Hermitage Colliery.—45 men, &c., are employed, and served with 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in every respect complied with.

Eskbank Pit.—About 40 men, &c., employed underground, and served with 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute, and the Act in all respects complied with.

Eskbank Old Tunnel.—8 men employed and served with 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The return air-ways and second way to the day in good order, and the Act in other matters complied with.

The Vale of Olwydd Colliery.—34 men, &c., employed and served with 13,000 cubic feet of air per minute. During the last six months a new return air-way has been made about 80 chains through the waste workings which has greatly improved the ventilation throughout the colliery. The Act in other matters complied with.

Zig Zag Colliery.—About 44 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all respects complied with.

Cullen Bullen Colliery.—About 35 men are employed underground, and served with about 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in every respect complied with.

Genoulan Shale Mine (near Capertee).—About 12 men are employed underground, and served with 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The colliery is being opened out on the Long-wall system, and every care is taken by the manager and men to ensure safety. The Act in all matters complied with.

Carlo's Gap.—Work at this colliery has been suspended for about two years. During the latter part of the six months ending 31st December the colliery has been reopened, but very little work has been done.

Rawdon Colliery.—During the last six months only 1 man at work getting a few tons of coal occasionally for local purposes.

Cooerwull Mine.—Only 1 man at work getting a few tons of coal weekly for the Tweed factory. The Act complied with.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Colliery.—About 260 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 310,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in five separate splits. Each district is well ventilated, and the narrow headings bratticed up to within a few feet of the face. The miners and wheelers are all working with locked safety lamps. During the last six months proceedings have been taken against five of the miners for a breach of the colliery's special rules, viz., two of them damaged the brattice cloth while working, and other two saw the damage, neither of the parties having reported the matter to a "responsible official of the mine." The other case was a miner fined for having matches and a key in his possession while at work. Great care is exercised by the management, and strict discipline enforced in order to ensure safety.

Coal Cliff Colliery.—This colliery has almost been suspended for the last twelve months, but is now commenced to work with about 15 men. The Act complied with.

South Clifton Colliery.—About 125 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 46,500 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits. During the last six months a large ventilating fan has been erected, which has greatly improved the ventilation in the colliery. The Act in all respects complied with.

North Illawarra Colliery.—No miners have been getting coal during the last six months. Only a few day-men at work keeping the air-ways in order. The Act in all respects complied with.

Bulli Pass Colliery.—About 26 men, &c., are employed underground and served with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Travelling road, in-take, and return air-ways, and second way to the day in good order. The Act in all other respects complied with.

Bulli Colliery.—During the last two months of the half-year ending 31st December, 1892, no miners have been employed, only a few day-men keeping the roads and air-ways in repair. The Act complied with.

Bellambi Colliery.—About 88 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 17,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits. During the last six months several return air-ways have been made, which have greatly improved the ventilation throughout the colliery. The Act in other matters complied with.

Corrimal Colliery.—About 87 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate splits. The Act in all respects complied with.

Mount Pleasant Colliery.—120 men and horses are employed, and served with 28,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate currents. The return air-ways, travelling road, and second way to the day in good order, and the Act in all matters complied with.

Osborne-Wallsend Colliery.—About 150 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 35,000 cubic feet of air per minute in three separate currents. The ventilating currents are well directed round the workings, and the Act in all other matters complied with.

Mount Kembla Colliery.—About 260 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute in four separate splits. During the last six months two new return air-ways have been made, which have improved the ventilation in all parts of the colliery. The Act in every other respect complied with.

South Bulli Colliery.—About 200 men, &c., are employed, and served with 49,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in four separate splits. The return air-ways, travelling road, and second way to the day in good order.

BERRIMA.

The Australian Kerosene Oil Company (Joadja).—About 90 men are employed underground, and served with 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Incline tunnel, 50 men, and supplied with 7,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Nos. 1 and 2 tunnels, 40 men, and served with 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This colliery is worked on the Long-wall system, and the air currents are brought in straight line along the working faces. The Act in all respects complied with.

Box Vale (Mittagong).—Only 2 men employed, getting a few tons of coal weekly. The ventilation and all other matters in connection with the Act complied with.

Great Southern Colliery (Berrima).—Five men are employed underground, and served with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other matters complied with.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

During the last six months, ending 31st December, I have investigated 12 accidents, which have been fully reported upon, 1 of which was fatal.

The first non-fatal accident happened to a miner named Charles Laws, at the Metropolitan Colliery, on 1st July, resulting in a severe cut on the head by a fall of coal.

The second non-fatal accident happened to a miner named E. Ellis, at the Zig Zag Colliery, on 11th July, who had his arm broken by the cage coming in contact with loose bolt in one of the shaft guides, and jammed his arm against one of the buntens.

The third non-fatal accident happened to a wheeler named John Wollett, at Bulli Pass Colliery, on 19th July, who had his arm broken by a full skip at the entrance of the tunnel.

The fourth non-fatal accident to a miner named Thomas Dennehy, at Osbourne Wallsend Colliery, on 4th August, resulting in a broken leg by a fall of coal.

The fifth non-fatal accident happened to a miner named William Glesby, at the Metropolitan Colliery, on 16th August, who had his arm broken by a fall of coal.

The sixth non-fatal accident happened to a miner named Joseph Buckley, at South Bulli Colliery on 17th September, resulting in a fracture of the skull, by a fall of top coal.

The seventh non-fatal accident occurred to a miner named A. Chesson, at Mount Kembla Colliery, on 11th October; who had his head and back bruised, being jammed by a full set of skips on the main incline.

The eighth was a fatal accident which happened to a miner named Archibald Arbuckle, at New South Wales Shale Mines, Hartley, who was killed by a fall of roof on 27th October. The District Coroner held an inquest at Hartley Vale on the 28th, which inquest I attended and heard all the evidence, and fully agree with the verdict of the jury, viz.:—"No blame is attached to any person."

The ninth was non-fatal, which happened to a miner named S. Sheppard, on 24th November, at the Australian Kerosene Oil Company's shale-mines, Katoomba, who had his leg broken by a fall of stone from the roof.

The tenth accident occurred to a miner named Hugh M'Lennan, at Bellambi Colliery, who had his leg broken by a fall of coal on 29th November.

The eleventh accident happened to a surface labourer named James Tobin, who had his leg broken while shifting waggons into a side road on the jetty on 19th December.

The twelfth accident occurred to a miner named George Gunn, at the Metropolitan Colliery, on 23rd December, who had his leg broken by a fall of coal.

I have also investigated other accidents which were not of a serious nature, and are not included in this report. The tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

I have, &c.,

The Examiner of Coal Fields, Mines Department, Sydney.

JAMES ROWAN,
Inspector of Collieries.

TABULATED LIST of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in the Southern and Western Districts of New South Wales, investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the half-year ending 31 December, 1892.

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Persons killed or injured.	Occupation.	Remarks, &c., on nature and extent of injuries.						Total non-fatal.	Fatal.
						By a fall of coal.	In a shaft.	By a skip.	By a fall of stone.	At the jetty.		
1	July 1	Metropolitan	Charles Laws	Miner	Head cut by a fall of coal	1						
2	" 11	Zig-Zag	E. Ellis	"	Arm broken by the cage in the shaft		1					
3	" 19	Bulli Pass	John Wollett	Wheeler	Arm broken by a skip			1				
4	Aug. 4	Osbourne-Wallsend	Thos. Dennehy	Miner	Leg broken by a fall of coal	1						
5	" 10	Metropolitan	Wm. Glesby	"	Arm broken by a fall of coal	1						
6	Sept. 17	South Bulli	Jos. Buckley	"	Skull fractured by a fall of coal	1						
7	Oct. 11	Mount Kembla	A. Chesson	"	Back and head bruised by a full skip			1				
8	" 27	N.S.W. Shale Mngs.	A. Arbuckle	"	Killed by a fall of stone in his head				1			
9	Nov. 21	Katoomba	S. Sheppard	"	Leg broken by a fall of stone				1			
10	" 29	Bellambi	H. M'Lennan	"	Leg broken by a fall of coal	1						
11	Dec. 19	Coal Cliff	James Tobin	Labourer	Leg broken at the jetty by a block					1		
12	" 23	Metropolitan	George Gunn	Miner	Leg broken by a fall of coal	1						
						6	1	2	2	1	11	1

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Progress Report for 1892 by the Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 1.

Sir, Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, 12 April, 1892.

During my recent visit to Broken Hill, where my colleague, Mr. J. B. Jaquet, F.G.S., is engaged upon a geological survey of the mines and their surroundings, I had an opportunity of inspecting the underground workings of several of the principal mines, and I was impressed by some facts in connection with the geological occurrence of the lode which appear to me to be of general interest.

The principal impression conveyed to my mind is that the Broken Hill ore deposits do not occur in what is known as an ordinary true fissure lode, but should be referred to what are called "segregated lodes" of the type known in the Bendigo district (Victoria) as "saddles."

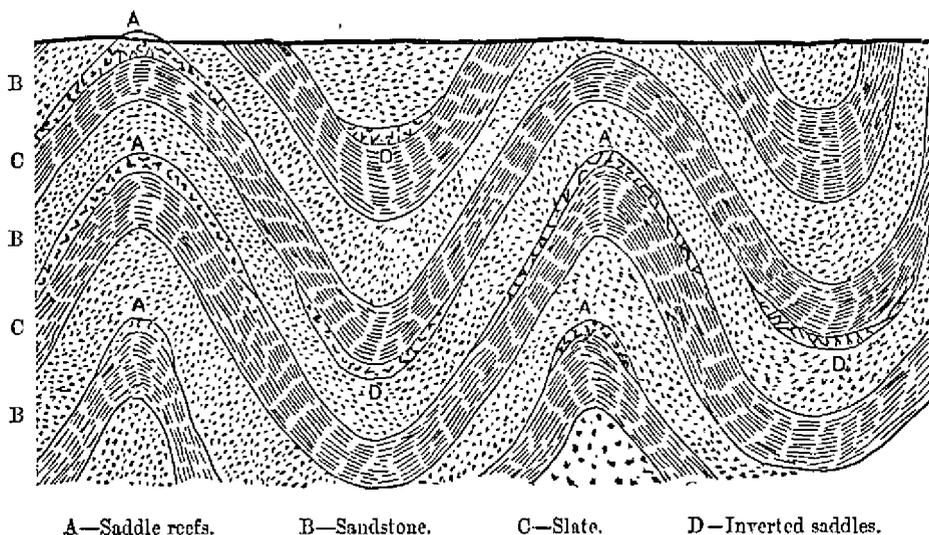
It is true that the "saddle reefs" of Bendigo differ materially from the Broken Hill lode in dimensions, in metalliferous contents, and in the character of the gangue or veinstuff, the first-named consisting of auriferous quartz with a small percentage of iron pyrites, while the Broken Hill lode is argentiferous (though containing some gold), and consists, at and near the surface, of manganiferous ironstone, which below is replaced by kaolin and oxidized ores (carbonates) of lead, and these are again at greater depths succeeded by sulphides of lead and zinc.

Nevertheless, there are points of similarity between the two which are worthy of note, and which may have some bearing upon the probable persistence in depth of the Broken Hill ore deposits.

The difference (according to J. A. Phillips) between a true fissure vein and a segregated vein consists in the fact that the former occupies a fissure cutting (in a direction which may be more or less oblique) across the bedding planes of the country rock, while the latter is deposited in a fissure formed between and parallel with the stratified beds—the ore, in fact, having filled the space caused by the forcing apart of two contiguous beds. The variety of segregated veins so well known in Bendigo as "saddle reefs," and which, so far as I know, have not been hitherto recorded as occurring in any mining country except Victoria, differs from ordinary segregated lodes merely in the fact that instead of lying in one plane they occupy spaces or fissures which, owing to the bending or contortions of the country rocks, have assumed somewhat the shape of an inverted trough, and in cross section have the appearance of a saddle—hence the name.

The country rock at Bendigo consists of highly contorted slates and sandstones, which are of lower Silurian age.

The contortions of these slates and sandstones have assumed the forms of anticlines and synclines. If a quire of paper be placed flat upon the table and lateral pressure be exerted against the sides, it will be found to form saddles and troughs, or anticlines and synclines, corresponding with the contortions of the Bendigo rocks, which have, in fact, been produced in an analogous manner, and it will be noticed that spaces will be formed between the sheets of paper, more particularly at the upper parts of the anticlines and at the lower parts of the synclines, corresponding exactly with the fissures in which the saddle reefs of Bendigo were deposited.



The reefs at Bendigo are associated with narrow intrusive dykes of dark grey dolerite, which probably have had some influence upon their auriferous contents.

One of the chief points of interest about these saddle reefs of Bendigo is that while the "legs" of the saddles are invariably found to thin out and disappear in depth, the permanence of the mines is assured by the certainty of other saddles being discovered almost perpendicularly under the first, and at greater or less intervals of depth.

Now the Broken Hill district is composed of similarly contorted rocks, consisting principally of crystalline gneisses passing into banded quartzites, micaceous and hornblende schists, and garnetiferous sandstones. Owing to the highly altered character of these rocks, and the consequent absence of organic remains, it is difficult to determine their exact age, but they were considered by the late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., to be at least as old as lower Silurian and probably older.

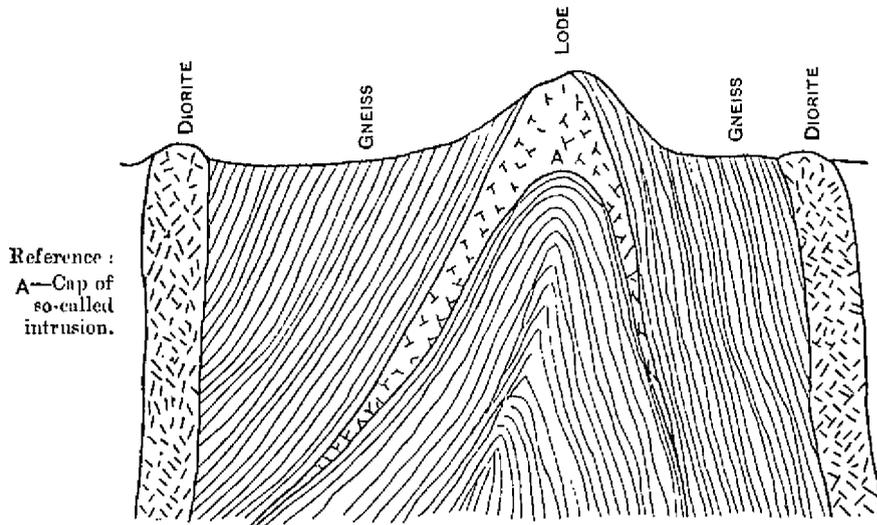
There are no dolerites in the neighbourhood of the mines, but intrusive dykes of highly basic diorite are seen extending along both sides of the hill and more or less parallel to it. Broken Hill itself

is

NOTE.—For Progress Report of the Government
Geologist, *see* pages 6 and 7.

is composed of an anticline, the highest part of the ridge being occupied by the outcrop of the lode—a mass of manganiferous iron ore which has withstood denudation by reason of its hardness and compactness—while on the eastern and western slopes of the hill the gneissic rocks are found to be dipping east and west respectively.

Below in the mines the lode is found to divide into two portions, one following the eastern dip while the other and larger portion dips to the west. The depth at which the lode divides differs in the different mines along the hill. The rock which separates or divides the lode into the eastern and western portions is locally referred to by some as the "horse," and by others as the "intrusion," but it appears to me that both terms are incorrect and misleading. It is not an intrusion because it has not the character of a volcanic or intrusive rock, but consists in some places of gneiss, and in others of banded quartzite, both similar in character to the rocks to be seen at the surface. A "horse" consists of a mass (of greater or less extent) of country rock which has fallen from the hanging wall into the vein fissure before the latter has filled with mineral. But in my opinion the character of the rock forming the so-called "horse" at Broken Hill shows that it has not fallen into the fissure and been subsequently surrounded by lode-stuff, but that it is the country rock or footwall of the lode *in situ*. In short, the foliations of this rock, which appear to coincide with its bedding planes, are clearly defined, and appear to indicate that it is the cap of an anticline, forming the lower wall of a saddle-shaped fissure which the lode has filled, and similar in formation to the curved beds of slate and sandstone which separate the legs of the saddle reefs at Bendigo.



Ideal Section of Broken Hill.

It has already been stated that this so-called "intrusion" is found at materially different depths in the principal mines along Broken Hill, and herein is another point of similarity to the Bendigo saddle reefs, which rise near to the surface in some mines, and descend to greater depths in others, owing to the fact that the country rocks in which the reefs occur are contorted into curves along their line of strike, as well as in the transverse direction.

The Broken Hill lode, in short, appears to me to be a huge saddle lode, formed in a fissure which owed its shape to the contortions which the gneissic rocks have undergone. If this opinion be correct, the probability is that the eastern and western legs will be found to thin out gradually as they descend, and in that case the depth at which they would disappear would depend to a great extent upon the width of the synclinal basins on either side of the Hill. The underground workings in Block 10 show that at a depth of over 600 feet the western leg is still represented by a huge width of sulphide ores, so that the possibility of the lode thinning out is evidently not a matter for immediate alarm. What appears to me, however, as the most interesting question, is the possibility of similarly-shaped lodes being found more or less vertically under the present one, as they are found to occur in Bendigo, and undoubtedly the best means of ascertaining this would be to put down diamond drill bores through the cap of the so-called intrusion.

The conclusions which I have endeavoured to convey, and in forming which I was assisted by the work already performed by Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet, may be summarised as follows:—

1. In several important respects the geological formation and origin of the Broken Hill lode, and the saddle reefs of Bendigo, appear to be analogous.
2. If this analogy hold, the eastern and western legs of the Broken Hill lode may be expected to thin out in depth, and
3. There is a possibility of other similarly-shaped lodes being found more or less vertically underneath the Broken Hill lode, and this could best be tested by putting down diamond drill bores through the cap of what is locally known as the "intrusion."

The Under Secretary for Mines.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M.,
Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 1A.

Report on Site for new Bore at Cremorne.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 24 June, 1892.

I HAVE made a careful examination of Robertson's Point (Cremorne), and find that it is intersected by two volcanic dykes, one trending N. 20° W.,* and the other N. 60° W., as shown on the accompanying lithograph. [Appendix 1A 1.] These dykes, where their outcrops can be observed, are nearly vertical.

The

* The first trace of this dyke was originally discovered by Professor David.

The one marked AB has a dip towards Mossman's Bay of $85^{\circ} 51'$, as ascertained for a vertical height of 54 feet, viz., between the top of the spur and high-water mark. The old bore (shown by double circle on plan) was put down about 1 chain from this dyke, and about 7 chains from the nearest point of the other dyke, CD, and I am of opinion that both dykes were pierced by the bore, as two masses of dolerite were intersected, the first at a depth of 2,767 and the second at a depth of 2,840 feet. If the dyke AB preserves a uniform dip of $85^{\circ} 51'$ in its downward course, the old bore should have pierced it at a depth of 955 feet, and as the core was not examined by a geologist until a depth of over 2,700 feet had been attained, it is impossible to say now, for certain, whether it did or not. It is very unlikely, however, that the dip is absolutely uniform to great depths. It is quite probable that the course followed by the dyke may have been more nearly vertical, and I am inclined to think that the dolerites noted in the core at the depths of 2,767 and 2,840 feet represent the intersections of the bore with the two dykes shown on the plan.

As the whole of the metropolitan area is intersected by these dolerite dykes at greater or less intervals, it is difficult to point to any part of the harbour in regard to which it could be said that a bore could be put down with the certainty of escaping their influence, although it is not considered likely that such influence will extend for more than a short distance on either side of the plane of intersection in each case.

I have selected the site (shown by a thick circle on the plan) as being, in my opinion, a suitable one for the new bore, because, while situated midway between the two dykes, it is about 18 chains distant from the nearest point of the one and 23 chains from the other, and it is reasonable to expect that the influence of the dolerite upon the coal will not extend to that distance. The site chosen is within portion 35, section B, of Mills, Pile, and Wilson's subdivision.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M.,
Government Geologist.

APPENDIX IB.

Geological Survey, New South Wales, Department of Mines, Sydney, 6 July, 1892.

I HAVE inspected the gold-field known as the Sugarloaf, in the parishes of Galbraith and Cole, county of Bathurst, and have the honor to report as follows:—The field is situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of New-bridge, and about half a mile in a north-westerly direction from the old "Dry Diggings." The formation consists of fissile slates and hard blue schists (of Upper Silurian age), which strike nearly north and south, and are nearly vertical, the dip being to the east, at an angle varying from 70° upwards. About a mile south of the Sugarloaf these slates exhibit a well defined cleavage, and have been worked in a quarry where slate-cutting machinery has been erected by a company. The industry has, however, been abandoned, and the greater part of the machinery removed. The slates appear to be well adapted for flagging and door-steps, though the cleavage is hardly perfect enough to ensure their use for roofing purposes.

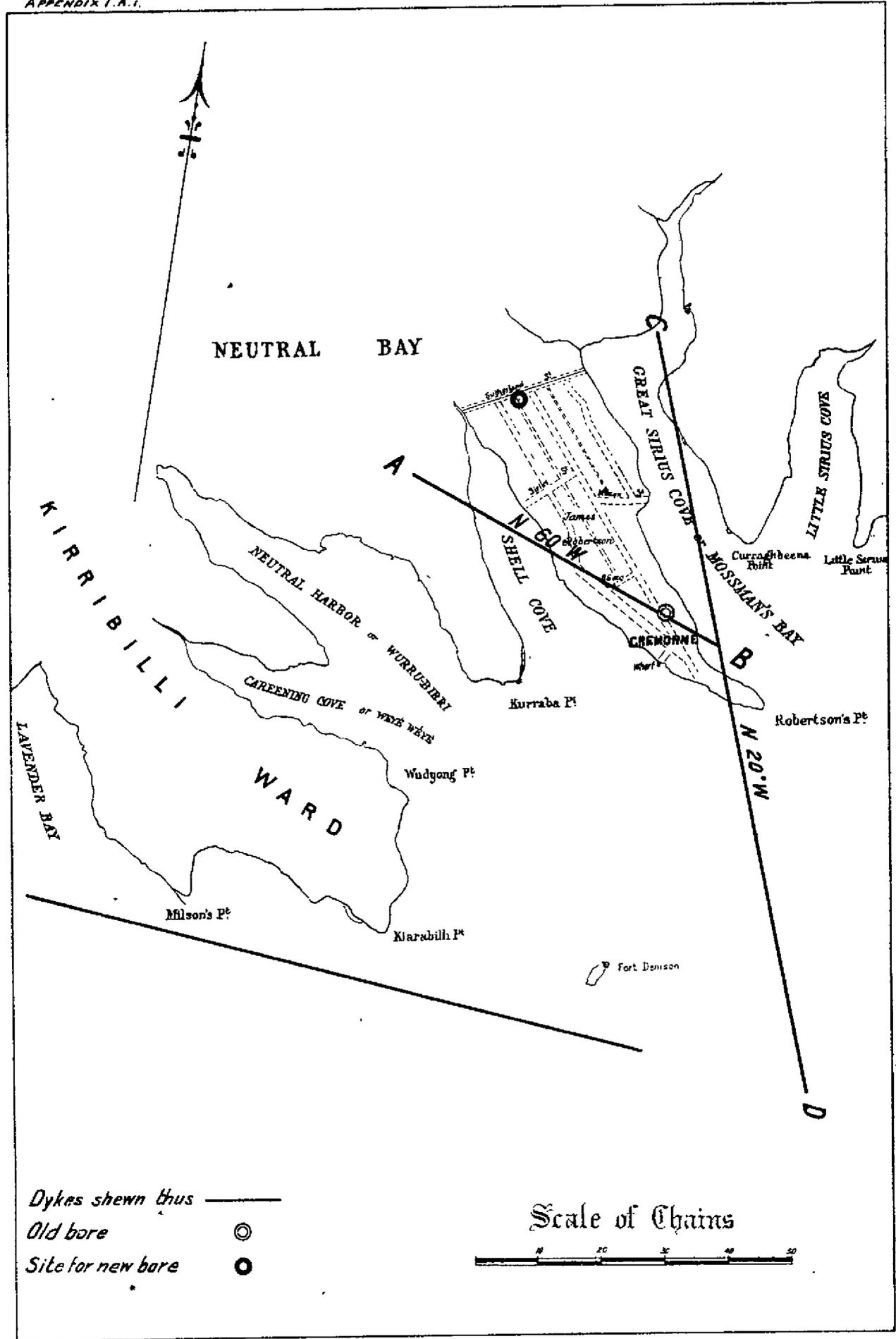
The name "Sugarloaf" has been given to the place on account of a conical capping of basalt which occurs on the highest part of the range through which the auriferous reefs run in a direction $\approx 20^{\circ}$ w. Old alluvial workings (which I am informed yielded a large amount of gold between twenty and thirty years ago) trend in several directions from the ranges, and it is probable that their auriferous contents were derived partly from the reefs which intersect the hill, and partly from a pliocene drift underneath the basalt. The capping of basalt now forming the summit of the Sugarloaf evidently once formed part of a continuous flow which filled up the old pliocene valley, and which has since been partly removed by denudation, leaving isolated patches such as the Sugarloaf, and the red hill which is situated about a mile and a half to the north. The denudation of the intermediate portions of the lava flow has resulted in the redistribution of the underlying auriferous drift, which has since been concentrated in the pleistocene and recent drainage valleys trending from the range.

Well defined parallel quartz reefs, with a strike of $\approx 20^{\circ}$ w are found all through this belt of country, and at least five of them, varying in thickness from 10 inches to 6 feet, intersect the Sugarloaf Range from north to south. The reefs were, I am informed, first tested about three years ago, but very little work has been done upon them up to the present time. The deepest shaft is only 65 feet, and was sunk by Lambert and party, the prospectors. At a depth of 35 feet the reef crossed the shaft (having an easterly dip), and was found to be 6 feet wide. A trial crushing of this stone was made at the Clyde Works, and yielded only 2 dwts. of gold per ton. A new shaft was then started by Lambert and party, about fifty yards lower down the hill, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of the surface-stone were recently crushed at Locksley for a yield of 5 ozs., or at the rate of 2 ozs. per ton. Attention was thus attracted to the field, and a number of leases have been applied for. In Cunningham and party's lease (GL 46), which is No. 2 north of the prospectors, a shaft 17 feet deep has been sunk, apparently on the same line of reef, which is, however, only 2 feet wide at this point. I was informed that 2 tons taken from this shaft yielded at the rate of 2 ozs. per ton, while the balance gave 11 dwts. per ton. Scarcely any other work worthy of mention, with the exception of trenching, has been performed on the field, and it is consequently a difficult matter to estimate the value of these reefs; for although there is undoubted evidence of the auriferous nature of at least some of them, the gold will in all probably be found to occur in shoots, and a considerable amount of prospecting will be necessary to determine the position and trend of these. The field at present labours under the disadvantage of not having a battery within a convenient distance, but I was informed that steps were being taken which will probably result in the erection of one at an early date in one of the adjoining gullies, where a machinery site has already been secured for the purpose.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that the reefs are sufficiently promising to warrant thorough prospecting, and it is probable that a tunnel under the Sugarloaf, if driven in an easterly or westerly direction, would not only intersect five or six reefs, but would at the same time enable the drift under the basalt to be tested.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M.,
Government Geologist.

APPENDIX I.A.I.

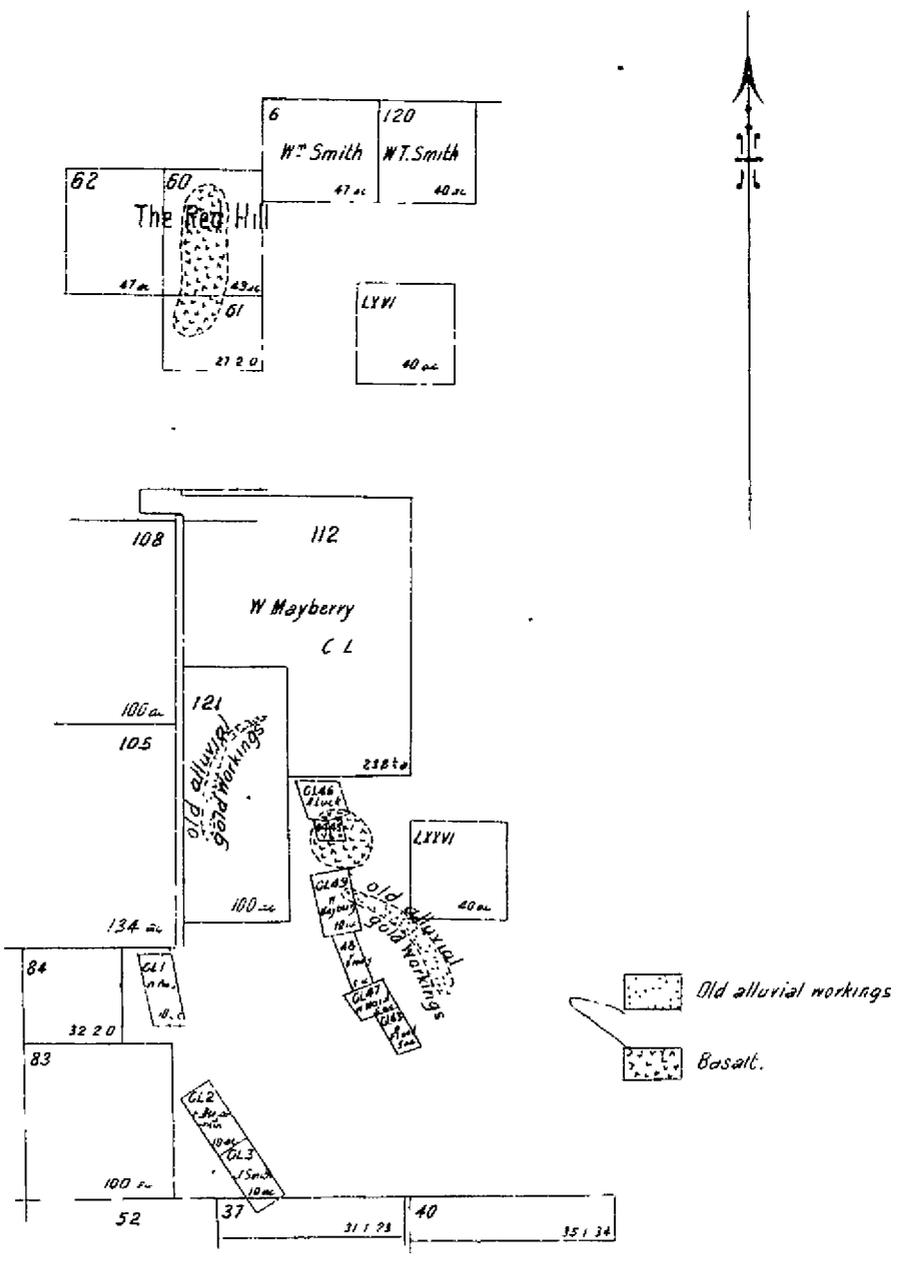


(S. 709-U).

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPENDIX I. B. I.

SKETCH
 Showing parts of
 PARISHES COLE, GALBRAITH AND TORRENS
 COUNTY OF BATHURST



(S/g 709-Y)

APPENDIX 1C.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 28 August, 1892.

[Minute Paper.]

Subject:—Supposed auriferous deposit at Springwood.

IN consequence of reports which lately appeared in the press to the effect that an auriferous reef had been discovered near Springwood, I have visited the locality, which is in the parish of Nepean, county of Cook. The supposed reef consists of a stratified deposit, about 9 inches thick, of very siliceous ironstone or ferruginous grit, interbedded with the Hawkesbury sandstones, and dipping east at an angle of 25 degrees, which is about equal to that of the slope of the Hillside; two open cuttings have been made, and an inclined shaft about 50 feet deep has been sunk with the object of striking the deposit at a depth. The ironstone bed is exposed on the eastern slope of the Blue Mountains (facing the Nepean River about 8 miles from Penrith) and almost immediately on the line of fault which caused the country now forming the Emu Plains to sink from its former height (on a level with the top of the Blue Mountains) to its present position. The ironstone bed would therefore probably be found to extend horizontally under the upper beds of Hawkesbury sandstone forming the escarpment of the Mountains; and as a matter of fact similar beds of ironstone are of common occurrence in the higher portions of the ranges, a noticeable instance occurring in the neighbourhood of Mount Victoria, where one of these beds can be traced for miles. So far however these deposits have not been found to contain more than bare traces of gold, and the probabilities appear to be against the occurrence of payable quantities of the precious metal in them. Three samples of the ironstone from Springwood were taken by me, and were assayed by Mr. J. C. Mingaye, F.C.S., in the laboratory attached to this Department with the result that neither of them was found to contain gold or silver.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M.,
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

[The Government Geologist's Report on Coke, Appendix 1D, is published with the Under Secretary's Report as Appendix A5.]

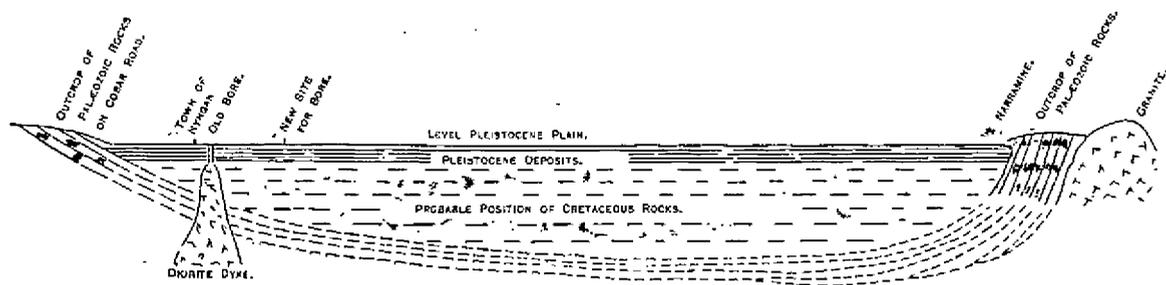
APPENDIX 1E.

Site for Artesian Bore at Nyngan.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney.

ON the 26th May I proceeded to Nyngan (in company with Mr. Boulton) for the purpose of choosing a site for a second diamond drill bore there, the first bore having bottomed in diorite at a depth of 710 feet, after striking a supply of about 10,000 gallons per day of slightly brackish water. After a careful examination of the country to the west and east of Nyngan, I chose the site, marked on the accompanying lithograph, and situated in travelling Stock Reserve 8,049, Parish of Boonum, County of Gregory, about 8 miles east of Nyngan, on the Warren Road.

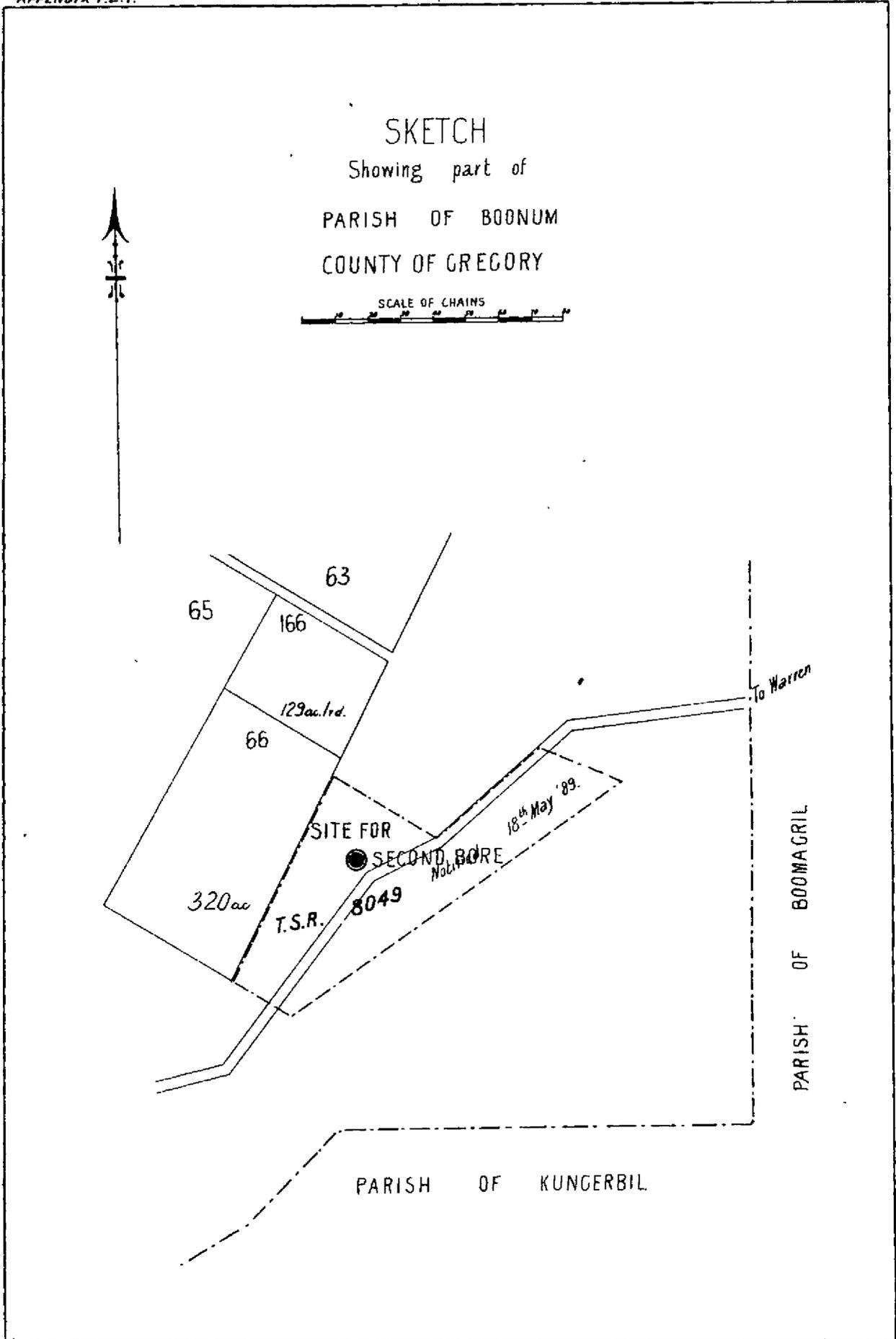
The subjoined sketch shows a geological section of the country between Narramine and Nyngan, and which is supposed to contain a southerly extension of the cretaceous basin, within which artesian water is likely to occur.



EDWARD F. PITTMAN,
Government Geologist:

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

APPENDIX I.E.1.



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PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPENDIX 2.

Progress Report by Mr. William Anderson, Geological Surveyor.

Sir,

Geological Survey Camp, Reidsdale, Braidwood, 16 February, 1893.

I have the honor to furnish you with a Progress Report of the work upon which I have been engaged during the year 1892.

From 3rd January till 24th January I was on annual leave of absence.

On 1st February I left town for the Monara, where I was engaged as a member of the Prospecting Board until 27th February. During that trip I dealt with cases at Fiery Creek, Cowra Creek, Mount Pilot, Matong, Paupong, Kiandra, Lobb's Hole, Coolaman, Bombala, and Tantawanglo Mountain.

From 28th February till 20th March I was engaged in the office writing up reports on the above Prospecting Vote cases, making preparations for a geological survey of the Shoalhaven Valley, and other office work.

On 20th March, accompanied by Mr. P. T. Hammond, field assistant, I proceeded to Braidwood, and commenced the survey of the Shoalhaven Valley, starting at Major's Creek, about 12 miles from Braidwood. Here I was engaged till 22nd June, mapping, geologically, an area of about 9 square miles, on a scale of 4 chains to the inch. This map has been published separately on a scale half that size—viz., 8 chains to the inch, and embraces the alluvial deposits in the immediate vicinity of the township of Major's Creek, or Elrington, from which large quantities of gold have been obtained.

From 22nd June till 12th July I was engaged in the office, preparing the above map of Major's Creek for publication.

On the 13th of July I returned to camp for the purpose of carrying out the general survey of the Shoalhaven River Valley. This work will be carried out on the scale of the Parish maps, which is 40 chains to the inch.

The area which I have already surveyed geologically embraces the parishes of Bendoura, Elrington, Seymour, and Coghill, with portions of Boyle, Monga, Jineró, and Jinglemony. I furnish you herewith a preliminary report on the country examined and mapped up to date.

The northern part of this area consists of what is known as the Braidwood and Major's Creek granite. To the westward of Major's Creek, extending from Jinglemony Parish, through the Parish of Elrington, into the Parish of Talaganda, occurs a quartz and felspar porphyry; while still further to the westward, in the Parish of Bendoura, are a series of sedimentary rocks, which rest immediately on the quartz porphyry. In the Parish of Monga sedimentary rocks also occur, forming the Monga and Reidsdale Ranges, and resting immediately on the granite. Locally, in the river and creek-valleys, we get alluvial deposits of Pleistocene and Recent age, some of which have yielded large quantities of gold.

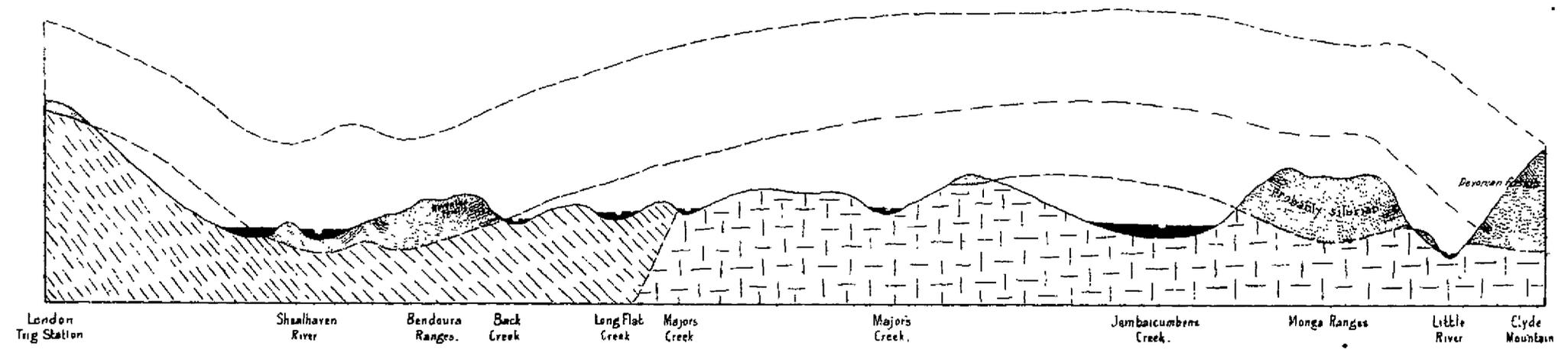
The Braidwood granite is chiefly hornblende, but locally it is micaceous, and in places heavily charged with pyrites. This granite has been cited by the Rev. W. B. Clarke as one in which free gold has been detected as one of the constituents of the rock, specimens having been obtained showing free gold visible to the naked eye. It is intruded by dykes of basalt, diorite, and porphyry, and contains many reefs of all sizes, which generally consist of quartz with or without pyrites. In some places, as at Bell's Creek, they are chiefly micaceous, and have proved fairly rich on the surface, but when sunk upon to any depth the yield of gold has been unpayable. The pyrites reefs have been, however, those which have been prospected to a depth, because, as a rule, they always show at least traces of gold near the surface. At Major's Creek pyrites reefs have been sunk upon to a considerable depth, and, so far as I can learn, with fairly good results. The richest and most extensive alluvial deposits in the area geologically examined have occurred resting on the granite, at Major's Creek, Long Flat, and in the Valley of the Jembaicumbene Creek.

The Long Flat porphyry occurs immediately to the west of the granite, and occupies the western half of the Parish of Elrington and the eastern part of Bendoura. The junctions between the granitic and porphyry, which is seldom exposed in the area examined, is an intrusive one, and so far as any present knowledge goes, I am inclined to think that the granite is the intruding rock, although the proofs are not yet altogether conclusive. Reefs occur in the porphyry, but few or none of them have been proved to be auriferous. At Long Flat the alluvial which has been deposited on the porphyry in the valley of the Long Flat Creek has yielded large quantities of gold, but little or no auriferous drift has been found in Back Creek, between its junction with Long Flat Creek and the Shoalhaven River. This may be accounted for by the fact that the fall on Back Creek between these points is considerable, and little alluvial has been left in that portion of the creek. Many miners and others supposed that the porphyry at Long Flat was a false bottom, and that underlying auriferous deposits would be found by sinking through it, as is the case with many Tertiary basaltic deep leads and felsitic lava sheets, such as occur near Vegetable Creek in New England. This, however, is not likely to be the case when it is remembered that there is conclusive evidence of the Devonian rocks in Bendoura having been deposited on top of this same porphyry, showing that the origin of the latter rock was anterior to the Devonian Period, and not a Tertiary lava sheet. In places, the porphyry is intruded by dykes, but, so far as our examination has proceeded, I have not yet met with an intruded granitic dyke passing into the porphyry.

The sedimentary rocks which are developed in the Parish of Bendoura rest immediately on the porphyry, and at Brick-kiln Creek there is undoubted evidence, in the presence of porphyry pebbles in the basement beds of the series, that the latter were deposited on the porphyry, which is therefore of older date than the sedimentary series. Fossils occur in these latter rocks at various places, and these have been identified by my colleague, Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr., as belonging to the Devonian Period. In the central portion of Bendoura the beds are approximately horizontal or only slightly inclined, but to the westward, near the Shoalhaven River, where they still rest on the porphyry, they are highly tilted, and form two small synclines which have possibly been produced by the crushing due to the intrusion of the granite which crops out on the range of mountains on the western side of the river, in the Parishes of Jineró and Jinglemony, and which is part of the same granitic mass that occurs around Braidwood. To the eastward of Major's Creek, outside the area occupied by the porphyry, a few outliers of sedimentary rocks of small extent occur resting immediately on the granite. These rocks are considerably altered and indurated, but still possess characters which will, I think, identify them either with the Devonian rocks of Bendoura or the sedimentary rocks of the Monga Ranges. The main mass of the Monga and Reidsdale Ranges consists of sedimentary rocks which rest upon the granite, and are highly altered

APPENDIX 2A

Ideal Section from the Clyde Mountain to London Trig Station.



Porphyry.
 Granite.
 Sandstones & shales (Chiefly Devonian & Silurian)
 Alluvial Deposits.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

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altered and tilted. On the western flank of the range the original dip of the beds has been almost entirely obliterated by the degree of alteration which has been produced by the intruding granite. On the summit of the Clyde Mountain, which forms the eastern watershed of the Little River, the beds have a decidedly westerly dip. These rocks contain fossiliferous remains, which Mr. Etheridge has been able to determine as of Devonian age. Lower down the mountain, on the eastern side of the Little River, the beds have an easterly dip.

The Major's Creek, Long Flat, and Jembaicumbene Creek, alluvial deposits have been worked for a number of years, and are practically worked out, at least so far as individual mining effort is concerned. There is no doubt that in these places there are still large areas which would pay if a sufficiently powerful head of water could be got to the fields to permit of sluicing. Even as it is numbers of Europeans and Chinamen knock out a precarious living by washing and rewashing the recent alluvial in the creek beds, and after a flood portions of the untouched Pleistocene deposits are sluiced with fairly good results, notwithstanding the primitive way in which the sluicing operations are carried on. There are undoubtedly on these creeks isolated areas of alluvial deposits, which there is every reason to believe may be auriferous, which have not yet been tried. At Major's Creek quite a number of reefs have been opened out and tested to a considerable depth. They chiefly consist of pyritous quartz, and although considerable quantities of free gold occur near the surface, at a depth the gold is entirely confined to the pyrites, so that this pyritous ore has to be chlorinated. A chlorination plant and a battery has been erected at great cost on the creek, but has not been in use for a considerable time. As none of the mines were in work during the time I was camped in the vicinity I had not an opportunity of making an underground examination, I can, therefore, form no opinion as to the auriferous-bearing capabilities or persistency of the reefs. I may state, however, that Dargue's Reef, which has been opened out to a considerable depth, occurs upon the junction line between a porphyry dyke and the granite, and, therefore, there is a likelihood that it will persist either continuously or in lenticular masses to a considerable depth.

It seems to me a very doubtful point that the enormous quantities of gold which have been obtained from the alluvial deposits in the courses of the Jembaicumbene, Major's, and Long Flat Creeks can be accounted for by the supposition that they were derived from the disintegration of the granite alone. There is little doubt that a certain portion of this gold has been accumulated from this source. But at Long Flat, to the west of Major's Creek, the alluvial deposits, which were very rich in gold, rest immediately on the quartz porphyry, and no part of the watershed of this creek is formed of granite. It is, therefore, clear that in this instance at least the alluvial gold could not have been derived from the granite. There is certainly evidence to show that the Devonian rocks of the Clyde Mountain and the sedimentary rocks of the Monga Ranges were at one time continuous with the Devonian rocks of Bendoura, for in many parts of the Jembaicumbene Creek we find, far from the present outcrops of these sedimentary rocks, Pleistocene areas, consisting almost entirely of waterworn fragments of these rocks, besides the presence of outliers between the points referred to, and therefore, the whole area occupied by the basins of these three creeks, from the Clyde Mountain to Mount Elrington, on the western side of the Shoalhaven River, was covered by these sedimentary rocks. It would therefore seem probable that the alluvial deposits now found in the creek-valleys which drain this area are the concentrated residue of the denudation of these overlying sedimentary rocks, as well as a considerable mass of the granite and porphyry. The relation between the sedimentary rocks above referred to and those which occur at Little River (Sergeant's Point), among which auriferous reefs have long been known to occur, has not yet been worked out. In the Monga Ranges, however, I have been told that auriferous-bearing quartz has been repeatedly met with, and I think that it is not at all improbable that these rocks will prove to belong to the same series as those of Sergeant's Point. If this be the case, it is quite evident that in these facts we have a reasonable and satisfactory origin for the large quantities of gold which has been found in these creeks.

In conclusion, I desire to draw your attention to the able way in which my assistant, Mr. P. T. Hammond, has performed his duties, and supported me in carrying out the work upon which I have been engaged in this district.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 3.

Progress Report by Mr. Geological Surveyor Stonier, C.E., F.G.S.

Sir,

Bombala, 2 February, 1893.

I have the honor to furnish you with the following report of the work done by me during the year 1892:—

From the commencement of the year till the 17th January I was engaged in office work and in writing reports upon the claims inspected by me during December, 1891.

On 18th January I proceeded to Braidwood, and reported upon the various applications for Government aid in the districts of Nerriga, Nelligen, Braidwood, and Snowball, returning to Sydney on 30th January.

On 8th February I left Town for Dungog, and, as a Member of the Prospecting Board, visited Dungog, Copeland, Bulladelah, and Coolongook. I proceeded then to Walcha, and was engaged till 3rd March examining the gold-mines at Swamp Oak, Niangala, and Paradise (my report on the fields forms Appendix 3 A).

From Swamp Oak I travelled to Barraba, and dealt with several applications for aid. I then visited Coonabarabran, and examined the various sites which had been assisted from the Prospecting Vote. From a mining point of view, the Coonabarabran district has not hitherto been of importance. Colours of gold can be obtained in many of the gullies and watercourses, but the alluvial deposits, which are well developed, have not added to the gold production of the Colony. As well as the Recent and Pleistocene drifts which follow most streams, there are a series of high-level drifts, composed chiefly of well waterworn quartz pebbles, and apparently of a lacustrine rather than fluvial origin. Several shafts have been sunk with a view of testing the deposits, but the results have not been encouraging. One of the Tertiary (ancient river) channels has been discovered by Mr. Souden at Belah Creek, and a small quantity of gold was won, but the lead tailed out. Zircons, sapphires, topazes, &c., are associated with the gold. It is evident that

that the old river channels existed, and they are likely to carry payable gold in places, but as the overlying basalt has been but slightly denuded, there is difficulty in ascertaining the position of the channels. At Spring Creek a conglomerate, probably of Permo-Carboniferous age, and somewhat resembling the Cudgong conglomerate, carries gold, but not in sufficient quantity to pay the cost of extraction.

The formation which is generally reef-bearing in New South Wales, viz., slate of Silurian and other ages, does not come to the surface in large areas, as it is hidden by the overlying sandstones, basalt, &c., and there is, therefore, little chance of its treasures being unearthed. A small outcrop occurs at Scabby Rock, and several veins which were discovered have been partly tried, but without successful results. The various patches of slate are, however, worthy of a trial, particularly where they have been intruded by an eruptive rock, such as that which forms the bulk of Scabby and Timor Rocks. The rock in question is not a sandstone, as popularly supposed, but belongs to the granitic type of rocks.

A sample of stream tin, said to come from the Warrumbungle Mountains, was shown to me, but I was unable to find the mineral *in situ*—no attempt has been made to work the supposed deposit. Diatomaceous Earth is also reported from the same locality (Annual Report Dept. Mines, N.S. Wales, 1887, p. 165).

The geological features of the district are varied and interesting. To the north of the township of Coonabarabran there are several good sections of a sandstone bed, with a maximum thickness of about 50 ft., which resembles the Hawkesbury Sandstone in its lithological character. The sandstone in the immediate neighbourhood of Sydney was originally called Hawkesbury, and latterly the Dubbo, Talbragar (Annual Report Dept. Mines, 1888, p. 184), and Clarence River sandstones (Annual Report Dept. Mines, N.S. Wales, 1891, p. 221) have been correlated with the Sydney beds. Some idea can now be formed of the enormous size of the fresh water lake in which the sand, to form the sandstone, was deposited. Coal measures underlie the bed referred to, and outcrop close to Coonabarabran; they are probably an extension of the Dubbo and Gunnedah Measures. Natural sections do not show more than 50 ft. of the beds, so that it will be necessary to resort to boring in order to obtain a knowledge of the coal-bearing strata. Basalt occupies a considerable area, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the township a coarse volcanic breccia occurs, marking the position of a point of eruption. The breccia carries a fair quantity of titanite iron, &c., which has been mistaken for tin. The Warrumbungle Mountains have been the seat of repeated volcanic action, and will well repay geological research. I returned to Sydney on 25th March.

On the 24th April I started for the Kempsey District, and visited the Gundle tin-mines, Toranghi silver lodes, antimony deposits at Dungay Creek and Bowraville, and the gold-mines at Deep Creek, and dealt with a number of applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote. The tin occurs as rich bunches of cassiterite with quartz in a coarse granite, which decomposes readily, and, yielding a large amount of soil, renders prospecting work difficult. An interesting feature is the occurrence of tin in a felsite dyke, which yielded the mineral readily by dollying the outcrop, but when the rock became hard the claim was abandoned. The silver occurs in well-defined lodes, chiefly as argentiferous galena, and associated with mispickel. In places the lodes are several feet in width, consisting of solid mispickel, with bunches of galena. The Dungay Creek antimony deposits and Deep Creek Gold-mines have been described (*Vide* Annual Report Dept. Mines, N.S. Wales, 1889, pp. 204-205). Since the report was written, several important finds of antimony have been made, and at Taylor's Arm there is a fair tonnage of ore in sight. At Bowraville the bunches are of considerable size, having a maximum width of as much as 3 ft. of almost pure sulphide of antimony. There is no doubt that the district will be of importance in the future for the production of antimony, and it is desirable for the development of the industry that a smelting plant be erected in some convenient locality, so that the small percentage ores may be dealt with.

I returned on the 17th, and left Sydney again on the 25th May for the Southern District, visiting Temora, Barmedman, Sebastopol, Tulgogorin, Demondrille, Young, Grenfell, Warraderry, Forbes, Condobolin, Lake Cowal, Melrose, Burra, Euabalong, and Lake Cudgellico. I dealt with various applications for aid and Land Alienation papers, and inspected the new finds at Warraderry, Condobolin, and Erribenderry. The former is of interest because of the occurrence of the gold in small quartz veins in felsite. I have previously referred to the importance of felsite in the Northern District in association with silver, lead, and tin, and it is important to note its occurrence at Grenfell, Warraderry, and the Britannia reef at Forbes in association with gold. The discovery of a reef at Condobolin created local excitement, which considerably cooled down when the result of a crushing became known. The vein is not well defined, and the yield is disappointing, but it should not deter the proper testing of the vein. Mining at Condobolin has been badly supported, and credit is due to those who have continued prospecting in the face of disappointment. The gold-bearing reef at Erribenderry, near Lake Cudgellico, has been tested to the 30-ft. level. It is fairly well defined, and is well worth proving. It averages 3 ft. in width in the 20-ft. drive, and shows fine gold freely. The quartz is solid and somewhat vitreous, and at the bottom level strongly impregnated with pyrites. At the time of my visit there were 20 tons of quartz at grass, and it was intended to send several tons to Sydney for treatment. Claims have been taken up on either side of the prospectors, but have not yet struck the prospectors' vein. At Lake Cudgellico, and later in the year at Bygalore, I examined the basalt sheets and found them to contain leucite—a description of the occurrence will be published in the next number of the Records. On 27th July I returned to town, and from the 10th to 30th August was occupied at Lewis Ponds, Cowra, Canowindra, Mandurama, Trunkey, and Tuena, dealing with Prospecting Vote applications and Land Alienation papers.

From the latter date till the 10th September I was away on leave of absence, and spent the time with Professor T. W. E. David, who was geologically mapping the measures in the immediate vicinity of Kiama.

On the 20th September I examined a manganese deposit at Havilah, near Mudgee, and then proceeded to Gulgong to deal with the alienation of certain land.

From the 11th October until the end of the year I was engaged at Thirlmere, Dalton, Murrumburrah, Young, Wombat, Temora, Tumberumba, Copabella, Yerong Creek, Tarcutta, Muttama, Forbes, Parkes, Orange, Kerr's Creek, Cargo, Byng, and Yetholme, dealing with applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote and the alienation of certain portions of land.

The remainder of my time has been spent, with the exception of five days leave of absence, in writing various reports.

I have, &c.,
GEO. A. STONIER, F.G.S.,
Geological Surveyor.

APPENDIX 3A.

Sir, Geological Survey, N.S. Wales, Department of Mines, Sydney, 11 April, 1892.

In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to furnish you with the following report upon the Swamp Oak and Niangala fields.

The two diggings have been proclaimed under one Gold-field, in order to meet the requirements of the Act, not that the one is dependent on the other, for they are 9 miles apart, and, although many important features are common to both, there are decided differences between them.

1. *General Physical Features.*

Swamp Oak is partly in the Parish of Loftus and partly in Ainsley, Co. Parry, and is distant from Tamworth 25 miles, in a direction a few degrees south of east, while Niangala is 9 miles further south-easterly, and in the Parish of Walcha. Both places are within the watershed of the Swamp Oak Creek, which rises in the Great Dividing Range, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction for 15 miles, turns to the west and joins the Mulla. It is then known as the Cockburn, runs into the Peel River a couple of miles to the east of Tamworth, and flows into the Darling through the Western Plains.

Swamp Oak Creek is intermittent, although water can always be obtained by sinking in the bed of the creek, but the Mulla is permanent, and when the former is dry, the latter is a strong-flowing stream.

The physical features present marked differences. Swamp Oak Township is 2,400 feet above sea-level, and is situated on a gentle, well-grassed slope, which was formerly used as a "top station" for the Swamp Oak Creek Station. The surrounding country is mountainous, and consists of well-timbered hills, rising fairly abruptly, with rocky, and in places almost precipitous, sides.

Niangala is on the table-land, and, by barometer levels, 3,500 feet above sea-level. The water-parting of the Great Dividing Range occurs a short distance easterly, and is sharply defined. The table-land continues easterly for some miles, but the western fall is soon broken, in places very abruptly. The table-land forms part of the New England Table-land, and presents only slight undulations as a result of erosion.

From Sydney it is usual to travel by train to Walcha Road, 320 miles, and then by coach to Walcha, 12 miles, and a further distance of 16 miles to M'Hatton's farm, which is 14 miles from either of the mining townships. The coach journey to Walcha can be avoided by driving direct from Walcha Road to M'Hatton's.

Communication has lately been established between Swamp Oak and Farquharson Siding, and, as this route saves twenty miles of railway travelling, as well as eighteen miles of coaching, it will doubtless take much of the traffic in the future.

2. *Geology.*

The formations developed may be classified as follows:—

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Recent Alluvium. | Quaternary. | } Cainozoic. |
| 2. Basalt. | } Tertiary. | |
| 3. Tertiary Alluvium. | | |
| 4. Diorite. | | |
| 5. Granite. | | |
| 6. Serpentine. | | |
| 7. Mudstones, sandstones, &c., more or less altered. | Lower Carboniferous (?). | |

1. *Quaternary. Recent Alluvium.*—As the various watercourses are chiefly confined, and have precipitous sides, there has not been the opportunity for the accumulation of large areas of alluvium. The patches which have been formed are of small extent, and consist of quartz sand, and pebbles, more or less rounded, of the altered mudstones. Gold has been obtained since 1852 in Swamp Oak Creek; and at the present time in the Cockburn River, particularly after rain, pieces up to 5 dwt. can be obtained. In Swamp Oak Creek, from its junction with the Mulla almost to its source, grains up to half a penny-weight are found. As a rule the gold is shotty, and differs entirely from the fine gold that is obtained from the reefs, so that the older river courses may be found to contain coarse gold. Several of the alluvial patches are worth a trial, but as the water is strong the work will be attended with some difficulty.

2. *Basalt.*—This formation occurs in oval patches near Niangala, and towards Walcha has a large development, and furnishes the regularity of outline which is characteristic of portions of the New England Table-land. It consists of a coarse olivine-dolerite, well crystallised and rich in olivine. The older alluvials, to which reference will next be made, underlie the basalt.

3. *Tertiary Alluvium.*—About one and a half miles north-west from Niangala an outcrop of drift has been discovered, and a couple of shafts sunk, which show the wash to be several feet in thickness and of a bouldery nature. The pebbles consist chiefly of quartz and altered slate, with several quartz boulders up to 2 ft. in diameter. Colours of gold are said to have been obtained, but the work done has not been of a character to test the lead at any one spot. It is certainly worthy of further attention.

Between Niangala and Walcha there is a large area occupied by basalt, which overlies in places old watercourses. These leads may be hard to trace and in places wide, but they are likely to carry payable deposits of gold where they have traversed auriferous strata, and should repay the time devoted to prospecting them. It is difficult to fix the exact age of the lead discovered at Niangala, as palæontological evidence is not available, but it is probably contemporaneous with the wide-spread leads at Nundle. In the latter the width of the channel which contains the auriferous drift has not been proved. The superficial alluvium is 10 chains wide in places, so that it is not easy to locate the position of the deepest ground. An important point, too, is the occurrence of a bar which runs parallel to the course of the channel, and to the north of Nundle has increased the difficulty of determining the position of the washdirt. It is not to be inferred that the same width of alluvium will be found at Niangala, but the occurrence is mentioned to emphasize the necessity of the leads being properly tested before they are pronounced to be valueless. For information on the Nundle leads, *vide* report by the late C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., &c., Annual Report Dept. of Mines, N. S. Wales, 1885, page 132.

4. *Diorite.*—Diorite occurs on both fields in a well-marked axis of upheaval, and is of the utmost importance, as it has probably occasioned the veins, and furnished the precious metal.

At Swamp Oak the axis runs north-west, the dyke being well defined, and varying from 8 feet up to a chain in width. From the Cemetery, near the New Year Gift Mine, it can be traced in an almost unbroken

unbroken line northerly, until it crosses the Swamp Oak Creek, then turns slightly to the west, and after a short break opposite the Rising Moon battery, can readily be followed to the Mystery lease, when turning almost at right angles for a short distance, it is then lost. Overlapping this line, and a few chains westerly, another dyke starts at a gully to the south of the Victory tunnel, and goes northerly to the Mystery shaft where it turns to the west, and crossing the Highland Mary lease, passes to the west of the Nelson Blocks, and across the northern corner of the Recreation Reserve. I did not attempt to trace it further either north or south, but it doubtless continues in both directions, and in prospecting towards Nundle or Walcha Road, should be an invaluable guide. So far as my observations went, there are not any parallel or cross dykes. On the Carbine Block there is a patch, a chain and a half square, which is probably a boss, indicating the existence of a much larger mass underneath, of the same age as the dyke. Doubtless other dykes occur either outcropping or at some little depth below the present surface, and it must be remembered that, since the intrusion of the diorite, a considerable time has elapsed, and the country has been subjected to extensive denudation.

At Niangala, the dyke is not so wide as at Swamp Oak, nor does it make so bold an outcrop, but it can readily be traced from the Golden Spur property to the Jersey Lily. Its width is difficult to determine, but does not exceed 20 feet. Immediately to the south of the Golden Spur it does not appear to outcrop, nor has any vein been discovered along an extended line of the actual outcrop.

I have classified the dykes as later than the granite because the country between the two auriferous belts has been altered, and is traversed by quartz veins which are not auriferous, while at Swamp Oak there is evidence that a vein resembling those referred to has been reopened, and become gold-bearing. These facts appear to me to find their explanation in the influence of the diorite, and not of the granite, and to justify the proposed classification, although the evidence is not clear enough to establish the later age of the diorite.

The direction of the Swamp Oak dyke bears N. 20° W., and it will be observed that it is roughly parallel to the granite dyke shown on the accompanying plan.

The upheaval does not appear to have been violent, as reversals or even flexures of strata are not distinguishable, and only such fissures as were inevitable have been developed.

The rock is holocrystalline, but varies in degree of crystallization, and at Niangala appears, macroscopically, to be a felspar-porphry. However, under the microscope, it is seen that the only primary mineral present of importance, whereby to determine the rock species, is felspar. Both orthoclase and a triclinic felspar are developed; the latter predominates. It is clear, as pointed out by Professor T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., to whom the slides have been submitted, from the fractured state of the crystals that the rock has been subjected to stress prior to its final consolidation. A ferro-magnesian mineral has been present, and is quite replaced by mica, with a little chloride, epidote, and actinolite (?). Probably it has been amphibole, and there seems to have been an interaction between it and the felspars. Some magnetite is also present, but there is neither olivine nor quartz. It is clear that the rock belongs to the intermediate type, and, as there are both monoclinic and triclinic felspars, it should perhaps be classed as a syenitic-diorite. The specific gravity of a specimen from Swamp Oak, kindly determined at the Sydney Mint, is 2.881, and of one from Niangala, 2.924.

5. *Granite*.—Granite occurs in the form of a dyke, averaging about 35 feet wide, of felspar-porphry, and is found on the eastern extremity of the auriferous belt at Swamp Oak. It is well defined, and can readily be traced. I started at G. L. 58, and found that it crosses the Commotion lease, runs to the east of the Carbine, and just within the western boundary of G. L. 67, continuing in a direction N. 30° W., about 10 chains to the east of the Rainbow north-eastern corner.

The rock is compact, with a slightly slaty-grey base, in which the felspar crystals are well defined, and of a yellowish-white tint. Some of these felspars weather a reddish-brown, and have much the appearance of orthoclase; but many are unaltered, and are probably oligoclase, as they show fine lineation. Hornblende and primary and secondary mica are also present.

To the east of Niangala is found the western limit of the New England table-land granite, which outcrops also near Paradise.

The intrusion of the granite has crumpled the beds on the western side for a width of 22 yards.

6. *Serpentine*.—A large mass is found to the west of the Mulla, in the Parish of Ogumbil, which shows the characteristic irregular and dirty-brown outcrop, bold in places, and forming prominent rocky faces, with scanty vegetation, and, at the flanks of the hills, yielding rich alluvial soil formed by denudation of the ultra-basic rocks. Its width is about a mile, and the eastern boundary bears north by west. The mass thins in a northerly direction, and it is doubtful if it can be correlated with either the Moonbi (Beedle's) or Black Jack outcrop. From Barraba the serpentine can readily be traced for a long distance in a southerly direction; but on approaching Tamworth it thins, so that the Mulla may be a distinct inlier.

At Barraba it would appear that the occurrence of gold is dependent upon the serpentine, which, so far as has been proved, has not had the same influence in the Nundle district. The question, however, cannot be looked upon as settled, and it is important that veins near the junction of the serpentine with the sediments should not be neglected.

That the serpentine at Barraba is an intrusive rock is evident, both from the junction-line seen in the large sections, as well as in a hand specimen, which was secured by Professor David during our trip through New England in March, 1891.

7. *Lower Carboniferous* (?).—Mudstones, &c, more or less altered. The sediments occupy a very large area in both fields, and consist of mudstones, sandstones, &c., more or less altered, occurring, in the unaltered state, in small patches only. It is, however, the occurrence of these patches, as well as the similarity of the beds generally to much of the sedimentary area in New England, which has induced the proposed classification. That it is open to question is freely admitted; but after repeated observations I have come to the conclusion that a large area in New England (*vide* Annual Report Dept. Mines, N. S. Wales, 1891, p. 261) may ultimately be referred to the Lepidodendron Series, which is now considered (*vide* R. Etheridge, Junr., Records Geol. Survey, N. S. Wales, vol. 11, Pt. III, p. 119) to be Lower Carboniferous. In going hurriedly over the section it is difficult to trace any break from the beds under consideration to those belonging, without doubt, to the Lepidodendron Series. At Barraba also the unaltered rocks can be followed into beds altered, as are some of the Niangala rocks, with independent cleavage, &c., there being no apparent break in the sequence.

The metamorphism to which the rocks have been subjected is selective. Prior to the formation of the reefs, some of the beds have been opened for a certain distance along their strike, and this has allowed the percolation of silicified waters. Thus the alteration has been patchy. In some cases it appears to have been more intense close to the western side of the reefs, and there the rock ranges in a short distance from a claystone up to a quartzite. Speaking generally, the amount of silicification to which the rocks have been subjected has been great, and quartz veins penetrate them in all directions, some following and others cutting across the bedding planes at various angles.

At the junction of both the diorite and the serpentine with the sediments, the immediate contact beds have been altered, but there appears to have been little opposition to the passage of these eruptive rocks. The granite, however, has caused not only silicification on a large scale, but for 20 yards on the western side of the granite dyke at Swamp Oak the rocks have been contorted, the plications varying in width from one-sixteenth inch upwards. The contortion has been accompanied by the infiltration of silicified water, which has passed into the opened bedding planes and deposited silica, which now appears as if interbedded. The contortion of slate in the district was noted by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke in 1852. The occurrence is by no means uncommon in the Northern District.

As a rule the dip is obscured by jointing and cleavage planes, and it is only in odd places that the lines of stratification can easily be distinguished. At Swamp Oak township the general strike is N. 15° W. with a dip to the west at 37°, increasing in a westerly direction. On the Storm King line of reef the rock is a greenish-grey argillite, in which the jointing is well marked, and might be mistaken for stratification planes, and is known to the miner as "greasy backs." In the same series, but nearer Tamworth, there are sections which show clearly the obliteration of bedding planes in favour of jointing. At the Mystery lease the sediments have been more shattered than at any other portion of the field, and trenches several feet in depth fail to touch the undecomposed and compact rock. Between Swamp Oak and Niangala the rocks are more argillaceous, and as cleavage is developed they approach the slates in structure, but of fissile slates I did not see any sign. At Niangala the thin-bedded character of the mudstones can be seen in the Golden Spur mine, but the section is not continuous over any large area, and cleavage again predominates.

The whole series is scamed with quartz, but it is only in the vicinity of the diorite dykes that the veins carry gold. At Swamp Oak the auriferous belt is 2½ miles long and 1½ mile wide. Immediately to the north and south of this area there have not been any auriferous veins found, but as the tract of country is more or less of the same geological formation, there is reason to believe that payable quartz reefs will be found; and it is a matter of importance that the country should be well prospected between Nundle and the Swamp Oak Creek, and also from Swamp Oak Creek in a northerly direction, until the granite is met. There is every likelihood that outcrops of diorite will be found, and the sediments in the immediate vicinity should be carefully examined for the veins.

3. Mining.

(a) *Swamp Oak.*—In the immediate vicinity of Swamp Oak various reefs have been discovered, and the lines of reef have been named from the claim where the find was originally made. In few cases, however, has a reef been found which, undoubtedly, extends into an adjoining claim. The reason for the difficulty in following the outcrop is at present doubtful, but the available evidence goes to show that the walls of the various fissures close, rather than that there is a complicated system of faulting. The Storm King is the only one which can claim to be a "line" of reef, and in this case it appears likely that the intrusion of the diorite has caused a series of fissures, extending in one general line, and not one main fissure. There is evidence, however, that some of the gold-bearing veins are of later formation than others, and it may even be possible, when the field is further developed, to reduce the veins, as has been done in Cornwall, to two distinct systems, but, as at present opened, many of the fractures bear a resemblance to the breaking of a cross-grained piece of wood.

Most of the veins which have been worked dip towards the dyke, *i.e.*, easterly, and later than these there have been formed a series of veins which, where opened, are almost vertical, and have faulted the flatter veins. The latter carry a fair body of quartz and payable gold, but where the former have been cut their walls are actually in contact. I cannot, however, but believe that in places these walls open and allow the formation of shoots of auriferous quartz, but it is impossible at present to estimate the depth at which the shoots may be expected to occur. The question is one which must ultimately be met, and the sooner a solution is arrived at the better it will be for the whole line of reef. In future prospecting, therefore, it is important that the vertical veins should be tested to ascertain (1) if they turn either to the east or west, in which case a body of stone will make; (2) the depth at which the faulted reef will again be met. The fault is a strike fault, and a body of stone will be found which does not make any surface outcrop.

The most southerly of the mines on the Storm King line is the New Year, which has a shaft 60 feet deep. The hanging-wall is well defined, and the foot-wall fairly so. The vein bears N. 12° E., and has an underlay to the east at 17°. At the bottom of the shaft the channel has an average thickness of a foot. A parcel of 3 tons sent to Sydney yielded 5 oz. to the ton; and 14 tons, treated locally, gave a return of 28 oz. 5 dwt.

Coming north, the Storm King mine is 125 feet deep, and at the 86-foot level there is a drive 70 feet to the north and 50 feet to the south; tributaries are now stoping from the bottom of the shaft to the 86-foot level. The shoot which carries the richest stone is 15 feet wide, and has an average thickness of about 15 inches, and a maximum of 3 to 4 feet. Other veins have been discovered, and one of them tested to a depth of 35 feet, but the richest specimens were obtained from a small leader which proved to be lenticular, but showed gold very freely. A crushing of 2 tons yielded 40 oz. of gold, 17½ cwt. gave 20 oz., and from the main vein 86 tons were treated at the Rising Moon battery for a return of 107 oz.

The Rising Moon adjoins the Storm King on the north. The underlay shaft now being worked is 90 feet deep, and from the bottom level a drive goes north for 125 feet and south for 120 feet. The vein bears N. 15° W., with an underlay to the east at 11°. A shoot of stone dipping to the north at about 18° is now being stoped from the bottom level upwards. It averages, *i.e.*, the richest portion, 8 inches in thickness, running up to 3 feet. I did not determine the length of the shoot, but, owing to the small angle of dip, it is not so long as would appear from the drive. To the south of the working shaft, two shafts, respectively 50 and 70 feet, and connected by a drive 40 feet in length, have been sunk on a
vein

vein supposed to be distinct from the vein now being worked. The quartz varies in thickness up to 3 feet, with an average of about 18 inches. There are other veins known to exist, but the company have wisely confined operations to the payable shoot of stone—it is a pity that other claims have not followed example. A 10-head battery, with 2 Wheeler and 1 Berdan pans, has been erected, and crushings are made for the public as well as for the special claim. From the lease there have been raised 463 tons, yielding 489 oz. of gold.

Adjoining the Rising Moon there is a narrow strip of ground known as the Surprise Claim, which has had a portion of the Little Tichbourne shoot, and has been worked to the 70-foot level. A crushing of 80 tons yielded 264 oz. and 45 tons gave 86 oz. of gold.

Within a chain of the shaft is the Little Tichbourne No. 4 shaft, which is 75 feet deep, on the underlay, and at the eastern boundary of the lease. At the surface two auriferous veins were discovered, and after being followed for 30 feet they were found to unite or, rather, overlap, and, as they both carried gold, it gave the two shoots the appearance of one long and continuous shoot. In places the quartz was 2 feet in thickness, but is said to have averaged 10 inches. The vein bears N. 12° W., with an underlay to the east of 45°. At the 30-foot level the quartz was taken out for a width of 35 feet, yielding 6 oz. to the ton, and could have been picked to return 30 oz. to the ton. The best specimens were obtained where the quartz was "bound" on to the footwall, and it is self-evident that even in the shoots the gold is unevenly distributed. To the north of No. 4 shaft a vein has been followed on the underlay for 108 feet, and meets a vertical shaft 40 feet deep, which is continued for a further 50 feet, but has not proved any important shoot of quartz.

The next claim is the Wandering Jew. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 30 feet, disclosing a well-defined vein 2 ft. 4 in. in thickness. The shaft is situated close to the Swamp Oak Creek, and the difficulty of baling water in an underlay shaft seems to have been more than could be managed. There was no work going on at the time of my visit, but it is difficult to understand that the water difficulty will be easier in winter than in summer.

On the northern side of the Swamp Oak Creek is the "Highland Mary." Several veins have been discovered and four shafts sunk, but, as little or no driving has been attempted, it is impossible to say what the width of the shoots will be. The "Water" shaft is the most southerly, and is 55 feet deep, disclosing a formation 3 to 4 feet wide, consisting of quartz and capel. The quartz shows gold freely, and should crush well if kept free from the capel. To the north there is a shaft 25 feet deep on a vein which bears N. 10° W., and another 65 feet deep on a well-defined vein averaging 1 foot. A chain to the west a party of tributers are sinking a shaft which is now 40 feet deep on a vein averaging 9 inches, and with a maximum thickness of 2 feet. The country is a kindly slate which has been shattered and fractured by the change in direction of the diorite dyke. The following crushings have been made:—

	oz.	dwt.
24½ tons, yielding	86	12
39 " "	23	18
28 " "	56	1
19 " "	38	0

To the east of the Highland Mary is the Victory Claim, and credit is due to Messrs. McNeally and Party for the steady manner in which the mine has been worked. The vein bears N. 12° W., with an underlay to the east at 45°, and occurs at the junction of the diorite with the mudstones, the latter forming the footwall, and dipping to the east at a low angle. It is worked by a tunnel 80 feet in length, which gives 48 feet of "backs," and a level 15 feet lower, and 140 feet in length, from which the quartz is won by underhand stoping. The reef varies from 3 inches to 12 inches in thickness, carrying very little gold where it pinches. A crushing of 14 tons yielded 5½ oz. per ton, and another lot of 12 tons gave 3 oz. to the ton. There is at the present time at grass about 20 tons awaiting treatment.

To the north of the Victory is the Mystery. A shaft has been sunk 60 feet deep at the junction of the diorite with the sediments, and a tunnel driven northerly. Patches and leaders of quartz have been cut, but no defined shoot has yet been met.

The diorite dyke then turns north-west. No payable veins have been discovered further north.

On the eastern side of the dyke and on G.L. 36 there is the Great Britten Claim. Several shafts have been sunk to a depth of 50 feet, and a little work has been done on the outcrop of the vein, which bears W. 30° N., with an underlay to the north-west. The quartz varies in thickness from 4 inches to 8 inches, and a parcel of 6 tons is said to have been treated at Mort's Dock, and to have given 30 oz. of gold. Parcels of about 1 cwt. each, treated by Mr. Goddard, of Uralla, in his new pan, are said to have yielded even better results. To the east and on the same lease a formation, 4 feet in thickness, consisting of quartz and arsenical-pyritous, siliceous mudstone, has been opened to the 20-foot level. It bears N. 30° W. with an underlay to the north at 45°.

The Golden Belt is on G.L. 63. The southern shaft is 70 feet deep, and at the 30-foot level a drive to the north meets another shaft. The reef bears N. 28° W., and has an underlay to the east of 26°. The vein is not well defined, the walls having been thoroughly saturated with silica when the vein was in process of formation.

At King Bungaree a shaft has been sunk 40 feet on a vein somewhat similar to that just described. Very good specimens were obtained from the outcrop. On this lease a defined quartz vein, for an outcrop particularly well defined occurs, and has a channel 3 feet wide. It is worthy of a trial.

On G.L. 63 Mr. Bakewell is working a vein which is better defined than any other on the field, and shows not only every sign of permanency, but also the direction in which the movement of the hanging wall has taken place. It is evident that this direction has been to the north-west, and it would lead to the expectation that many of the shoots on the field will be found to have a northerly dip. The vein bears W. 43° N., with an underlay to the north at 4°, and averages about 10 inches. The quartz has a dull, bluish-black tint, and on the hanging wall there is an auriferous dig of white clay, with angular pieces of flinty quartz. It has been worked to the 40-foot level for a length of 60 feet. A crushing of 44 tons gave 79 oz., and 23½ tons 21½ oz. of gold.

The Alpine is situated on a mining tenement, and is of interest as being the first vein discovered on either field. The prospectors were, however, attracted to other and more promising finds, and the vein has not received as much attention as it warranted. It bears W. 35° N., with an underlay to the west of 9°, is fairly well defined, and has been tested to a depth of 40 feet. A crushing of 16 tons yielded 16 oz.

The

The Routine Flush is a claim which has been much talked about, and from which great things have been expected. One of the shafts is 100 feet deep, with a drive of 100 feet, but the richest veinstone has been won from a shaft now 45 feet deep. The shoot is 20 feet wide and averages about 10 inches in thickness, with a maximum of 2 feet. Two "clayey" floors have been met, and, owing possibly to a secondary precipitation of the gold, have marked the position of some of the best specimens. One ton of quartz was treated, and yielded 12 oz. of gold.

The Welcome Stranger and the Sunlight, two adjacent claims, have been abandoned. The latter has been tested to a depth of 50 feet.

The Rainbow has two shafts, one 60 feet and the other 20 feet, on veins supposed to be parallel. The former averages 3 feet of quartz and capel, and bears N. 15° W., with an underlay to the east at the bottom of the shaft at 15°. A crushing of 81 tons gave 72 oz. of gold. From the leader in the 20-foot shaft, a parcel yielded 7 oz. to the ton. Several other veins and leaders have been discovered, and a shaft 18 feet deep has been sunk on one, and a tunnel driven 40 feet on another vein. From various leaders good specimens have been obtained, but it is of importance to the property that the width of the shoots be determined, and as this can be ascertained only by sinking and driving, the more systematically the work is carried out the sooner will the lease return something for the money which has been outlaid.

At the Carbine a well-defined reef has been cut in a trench, although there has not been any attempt to test it in depth.

At the Commotion and Mount Sheba, veins have been discovered at the junction of the granite.

From a perusal of the preceding description of the various properties, it will be understood that the auriferous belt contains a number of veins, running chiefly north and south, and varying a few points to both the east and the west. The veins all carry mispickel, more or less, and if the stone be crushed, roasted, and panned off in the ordinary fashion, will be found to carry gold. The feature of the quartz is the presence of mispickel, giving near the surface the light yellow stains which accompany the best "shows" of gold, and at a depth the bluish tint, which is its characteristic. In almost any reef, where the quartz is blue, gold is present, and the reason why various reefs appear to lose the gold is because it is in combination with the mispickel, from which, however, it can be freed by roasting. In prospecting any reef, it is essential that the powdered stone should be thoroughly heated, until fumes cease, before an attempt is made to pan off the free and freed gold.

The mispickel occurs as small, isolated, and well-formed crystals scattered through the veinstone, even where there is no sign of a joint, so that it must have crystallised out before the solidification of the quartz. The percentage is generally about 1½.

The quartz is compact, vitreous, and of a dark and slightly bluish-grey tint, so that the free gold is readily distinguishable. The gold is fine, somewhat resembling the mispickel in its occurrence, and appears to be a primary mineral, not solely resulting from decomposition of the pyrites. Iron pyrites is exceptional, but galena is found crystallised in small cubes on the Alpine line, and associated with zinc-blende.

The Storm King amalgam retorts to two-fifths; the Highland Mary, three-sevenths; and the Rising Moon, one-third.

After deducting Mint and escort charges, the gold is worth £3 11s. 1d. per oz.

Notwithstanding the fact that the field was discovered more than eighteen months ago, the deepest shaft is only 125 feet, and it is a pity that a more decided attempt has not been made to prove the field in depth, for it cannot be urged, with the number of encouraging shows which have been unearthed, that there has not been sufficient inducement to properly test the veins. The work done proves that the gold will be found to run mostly in shoots, through which it is unevenly distributed. The rich shoots, so far discovered, have not exceeded 20 feet in width, although, in several cases, the stone on either side has been sufficiently rich to pay for stopping. The average thickness is from 9 inches to a foot, the veins themselves running up to 3 feet. Several of the claims have not attempted to prove the width of the shoots. Apparently the fact of gold being in the shaft is held to be the sole desideratum. The distance the shoots are apart, and the likelihood of longer shoots being discovered, will be referred to subsequently.

(B.) *Niangala*.—The reefs discovered at Niangala resemble in many respects those found on the sister field—Swamp Oak. The quartz carries mispickel in the same form, perhaps in rather greater abundance, and the reefs owe their origin to exactly the same forces, exerted, probably, at the same time; so that the one set of veins cannot be looked upon as younger than the other, for they traverse sediments which are of the same geological age. Microscope sections show that the diorite is of the same kind as the Swamp Oak rock, but the dyke itself is not so wide, nor can it be traced either with the same ease or for the same distance. Owing to this distinction, there is not a general line of reef similar to the Storm King, nor are there as many leaders running in various directions. The veins are, however, of a permanent character, and if the occurrence of the shoots be carefully studied, the erection of crushing machinery will be justified. At the time of my visit most of the principal claims were not working, for various reasons; and with the knowledge of the well-watered character of the New England Table-land, it is a mistake to allow the summer months to slip by, and the work of sinking, difficult enough under favourable conditions, left until the wet season has set in. Another point, which cannot be too carefully attended to, is that the paddocks be kept strictly for crushing stone only, and free from anything which does not carry gold, whether veinstone or country rock. There may be some advantage in having a big paddock of stone, but it does not give a mine a fair chance when so much absolutely useless material is allowed to mix with the auriferous veinstone.

The veins all run in a north-westerly direction, and the most easterly is the Morning Star, which has been tested to a depth of 9½ feet, where the vein is said to be 2 ft. 6 in. wide; the shaft was not open to inspection. That the quartz will vary in size, and may even pinch completely out is only to be expected, but provided the vein be of a true-fissure nature, there need be no fear that it will not make again at depth. The vein bears N. 20° W., with a slight underlay to the south-west, and occurs to the east of the diorite dyke, but has not been identified outside G.L. 10. A little work has been done on the outcrop, but the width of the shoot of gold has not been determined. A crushing of 6 tons yielded 1 oz. 9½ dwt. per ton, and another parcel of 6 tons returned 2 oz. 10½ dwt. per ton.

Close to the dyke, and still on its eastern side, are the Gem, Surprise, Jersey Lily, and Golden Spur. The two former are not at work, as the crushings did not go as high as was expected. Two shafts, each about 50 feet deep, were sunk, and crushings of 26 tons gave about 7 dwt. to the ton. The Gem is said

said to have had one crushing of 3 tons, which yielded 2 oz. 16 dwt. At the Jersey Lily, G.L. 34, a shaft is being sunk, and is now 97 feet deep on a vein bearing N. 12° W., having a variable underlay to the west. The thickness of the veinstone is said to average 8 inches. The Golden Spur, G.L. 13, is a well-defined vein traversing thin-bedded mudstones, which dip south. It bears N.W., with a slight underlay to the east. Four shafts have been sunk to the depths of 40, 45, 48, and 75 feet, and stopping done at various levels. The quartz varies from 3 inches to 8 inches, and the average yield has been about an ounce to the ton.

To the west of the diorite dyke are G.Ls. 19 and 21, known as the Twicer line; the vein bears N. 30° W., with an underlay to the east of 8°. At present there is no work being done on the leases, although the shaft is 50 feet deep on a reef which is 1 foot in thickness (at the outcrop), and has yielded 9 dwt. per ton.

To the north-west of the Twicer is the Australian Republic. A shaft has been sunk 42 feet, but has not proved a defined vein.

Continuing westerly, then comes the Starlight line. Four shafts have been sunk to 20, 26, 40, and 75 feet, with various drives, and quartz has been stoped from the surface to the water level for a certain distance along the outcrop. The vein bears S. 22° E., with a dip of 38° to the north-east, and averages about 4 inches (in places up to a foot) in thickness. Crushings of 70½ tons have yielded 140½ oz. of gold. The mine has paid expenses since its initiation, but obviously it will be necessary, now that the water level has been reached, to provide the necessary pumping gear in order to test the reef at the lower levels. Gold shows freely in the stone, with specks up to half a grain, and is the coarsest found on the field. The reef has not been traced north or south of G.L. 8, the attempts to find it in G.L. 24, South Starlight, having failed.

A few chains to the west are the veins known as the Jersey and Just-in-time, which are found on G.Ls. 3 and 1 respectively. At the former the shaft is 10½ feet deep, and at the 64-foot level there are drives 40 feet each way. The site is, unfortunately, close to a gully, which adds to the difficulty of overcoming the water, but it was considered inadvisable to leave the shoot of gold and sink a shaft further along the outcrop. A steam pump has been purchased, and, as soon as it has been placed in position, work will be resumed. The vein is said to average 6 inches, and a crushing of 40 tons to have yielded 150½ oz. The reef bears N. 5° W., with a slight underlay to the west.

At the adjoining claim, the Just-in-time, there are supposed to be two parallel veins, which bear N. 10° W., with an underlay to the west at 5°, and three shafts, respectively 45, 50, and 110 feet deep, have been sunk, and at the 40-foot level a tunnel driven for 176 feet, with a cross-cut to connect the two shallow shafts. The quartz varies very much in width, with a maximum of 3 feet, and an average of about 10 inches. The channel is well defined in places and wide, so that care will have to be exercised or a vein may be left in either hanging or foot-wall. A parcel of 60 tons was crushed at a local 5-head battery, and yielded 1 oz. per ton, but it is expected that better returns will be obtained when the battery, recently purchased from the Little Tichbourne Company and now being erected at Niangala, is in working order. It is clear in this mine that two of the shoots of stone dip to the north, and are about 15 feet wide and 30 feet apart.

To the south is a claim known as the Joker. Two shafts, 30 and 31 feet deep, have been sunk on a vein bearing N. 40° W., with an underlay to the east at 55°. The quartz varies up to 12 inches in thickness. No crushings have yet been made.

At Paradise, 8 miles to the south of Niangala, and in the parish of Scott, several veins have been discovered. Messrs. Hoppeworth and Howlett have one shaft 60 feet, and another 40 feet, connected by a drive 83 feet in length, which is continued 25 feet north and 10 feet south. The quartz averages 6 inches, and varies up to 1 foot in thickness. Kynhardt and party have sunk two shafts about 20 feet deep, and stoped a few tons of quartz from a vein which varies in thickness from 8 inches to 2 feet. Nine tons were crushed for a yield of 1½ oz. per ton. Several other claims have been taken up and shallow shafts sunk. Very little work has yet been done, although the veins are worth prospecting. A discovery of sulphide of antimony has recently been reported.

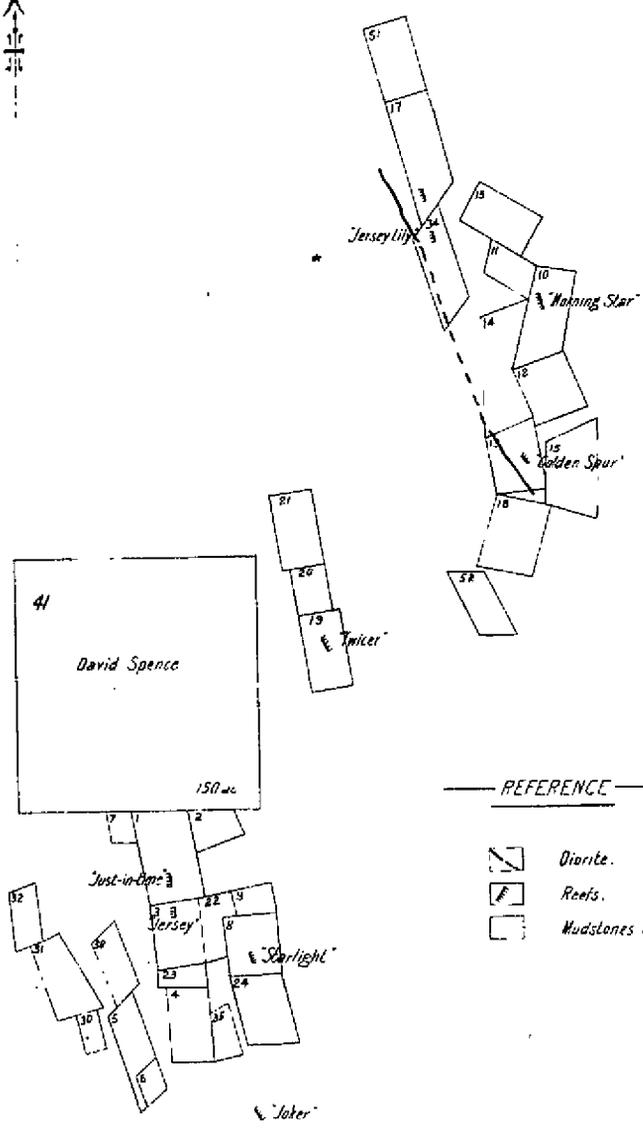
Niangala, like Swamp Oak, has suffered from a want of prospecting energy, for, when once the reefs were discovered, the owners have allowed the development, in many cases, to practically look after itself. It is now eighteen months since the first finds were made, and there has been ample time, notwithstanding the difficulty which there is with water in most of the claims, to prove whether the mines are likely to become a permanent industry. That there is payable gold is attested by the fact that one claim has paid its way since the commencement of operations. Objection may perhaps be taken to the manner in which the stone has been raised, but if all the mines had been continuously worked, there would be a different tale to be told to-day. The veins are all well defined, and do not appear to have been subjected to any complicated system of faulting; there is evidence of one fault with a throw of about 40 feet, but it should not give much trouble. The deepest shaft is 110 feet, and the work done proves that the rich parts will be found to run chiefly in shoots as at Swamp Oak.

4. *Prospects of the Fields.*

The deepest shafts on either field is only 125 feet, not a very grand record for 20 months work, but there has been sufficient exploitation done to enable the general characteristics of the veins to be studied. Attention is constantly being directed to the manner of veins which have been discovered on a lease, while inquiry elicits the fact that there has been no attempt to demonstrate the existence of a single payable shoot of stone. This surface style of mining has been disastrous to the progress of the district, and in a great measure is responsible for the present state of things. Speaking generally too of the character of the work done, it is evident that there has been a scarcity of experienced miners. In testing the veins there have been the usual mistakes made, and it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that, when gold is discovered, the shaft should follow not only the underlay of the vein, but also the run of gold. The evidence for the true-fissure nature of the veins is, I think, conclusive, and in one claim, viz., G.L. 3, Swamp Oak, the direction of the movement of the hanging-wall has been clearly to the north-west at about 45°. The latter feature is one of importance, and, taken in conjunction with the variable dip of the shoots already opened, warrants the expectation that the width will be variable, and wider shoots may subsequently be discovered. The richer gold-bearing quartz runs chiefly in shoots, which do not exceed 20 feet in width, and have a thickness averaging about 8 inches to

APPENDIX 3 A.P

PLAN N^o 2
 Showing position of reefs etc at
 NIANGALA



- REFERENCE
- Diorite.
 - Reefs.
 - Mudstones etc.

(G. 709 - 2 E)

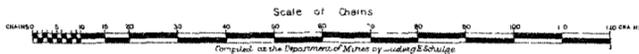
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAP

of parts of the Parishes of LOFTUS AND AINSLEY

COUNTY OF PARRY

Peel and Uralla Mining District Swamp Oak and Niangala Gold Field

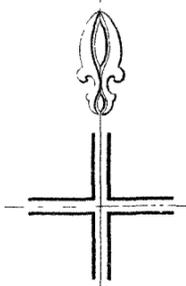


NOTE: This map is not to be used for the District Survey

Compiled as the Department of Mines by Messrs. G. Schultze

Scale 1/25000

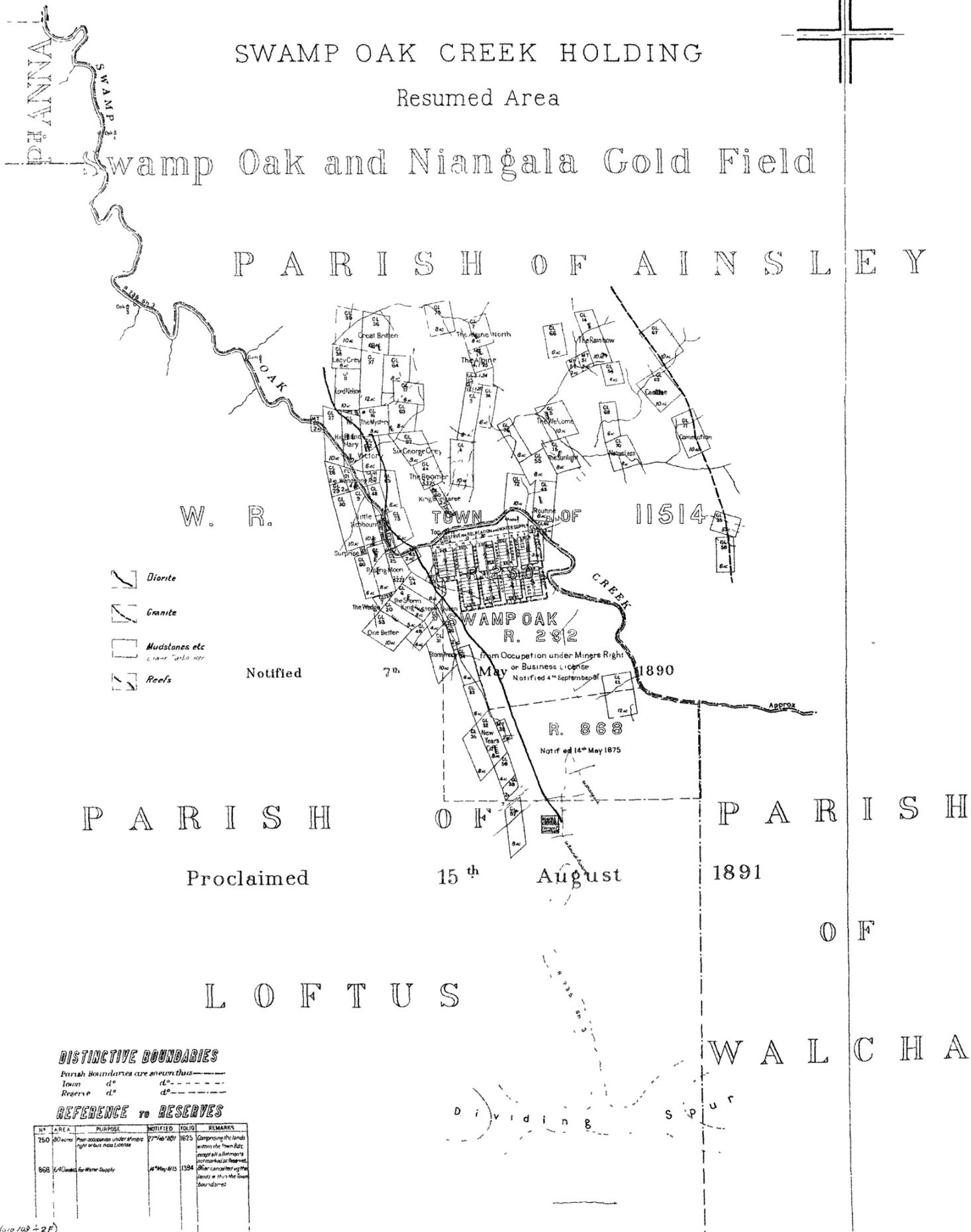
W. Campbell
Chief Draftsman



SWAMP OAK CREEK HOLDING Resumed Area

Swamp Oak and Niangala Gold Field

P A R I S H O F A I N S L E Y



P A R I S H O F A I N S L E Y
Proclaimed 15th August 1891

L O F T U S

W A L C H A

DISTINCTIVE BOUNDARIES

Parish Boundaries are shown thus—
Town d^o d^o-----
Reserve d^o d^o-----

REFERENCE TO RESERVES

NO	AREA	PURPOSE	NOTIFIED	ISSUED	REMARKS
750	80 acres	From occupation under Miners Right and as a coal reserve	27 th Feb 1875	1875	Designating the lands within the Town Belt except all allotments not reserved as Reserves. (See also the parts of the Town Boundaries)
868	6 1/2 Acres	For Mine Supply	14 th May 1875	1875	

(127 108 + 2 F)

a foot, and running up to 3 feet. The distance the shoots are apart is very variable; in one case they overlap, and within half a mile a drive has been extended for 50 feet, without touching the next shoot. The shoots will run to a certain depth, and may then pinch; but, if the walls be followed, another shoot will be found to "make," and it is only by prospecting that the exact position of these lozenge-shaped deposits can be ascertained. The gold occurs in patches, and is not evenly distributed throughout the veinstone, so that it will be difficult for the crushings to be kept regular; in fact, much harm has resulted from several sensational crushings, for, immediately the average yield per ton has become known, there has been the inevitable reaction. The gold is present both free and in combination with arsenical pyrites (mispickel), and the percentage of the latter is likely to increase as the veins are followed down. At the present time, at Swamp Oak, there is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and at Niangala up to 5 per cent. The free gold is fine, and coarse specks are the exception, but I think it could be readily saved by amalgamation, were it not for the mispickel which flours the mercury and entails a certain loss. The loss may be minimised by the adoption of short copper plates with drops, in place of the long plates generally in use, and by constant attention, so that the surfaces may be bright and free from film; but there is still the auriferous mispickel to be saved. Even under the most favourable conditions blankets cannot do what is required, and it becomes necessary to adopt some kind of concentrator. At Swamp Oak the Rising Moon battery consists of 10 stamps, 2 Wheeler and 1 Berdan pan, tables, and blankets. The Little Tichborne has 5 stamps, &c., and a shaking table; and Carter's has 5 stamps, tables, and blankets. At the present time, at Niangala, there is a 5-head stamp battery with tables and blankets; and the Tichborne battery has been sold to the Just-in-time Company, and is now being erected on the Company's property. I was unable to see the shaking table at work, but it is said to have given good results, the Wheeler's pans appeared to me to be run at too high a speed for the best returns. To save all the gold, doubtless chlorination after dry crushing must be resorted to, but in my opinion a Huntingdon mill, followed by short copper plates, and the concentrates saved on Frue Vanners will be found to meet present requirements; the concentrates might be bagged and sent to Sydney for treatment.

It has been demonstrated that payable gold exists, and the nature of the veins warrants, I think, the expenditure of capital to prove them at a depth, but it will only be by systematic prospecting that the establishment of a settled mining district will be accomplished. At present it cannot be looked upon in that light, and it remains for the miner to show that the erection of complete plants for saving all the gold is warranted. Unfortunately, it is not sufficient now-a-days for the quartz to contain payable gold to ensure that a mine will pay, and it cannot be gainsaid that it is an immense advantage for the management to be under local and interested directors, who are *bona fide* and experienced mining men.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the managers and owners of the various mines for the facilities afforded during my inspection, and in particular, to Messrs. Buckland and Delahunty for assistance kindly rendered.

I have, &c.,

GEO. A. STONJER,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 4.

Progress Report by Mr. J. B. Jaquet, F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Geological Surveyor.

Geological Survey, New South Wales, Department of Mines,
Sydney, 5 February, 1893.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you the following report of the work done by me during the year

1892:—

The commencement of the year found me still at Broken Hill, engaged in my geological survey of the district.

During the months of January, February, March, April, and the greater portion of May, I was chiefly occupied in making a careful examination of the Broken Hill lode as far as it has been exposed in the numerous workings carried out for its exploration and exploitation. I also was engaged upon my detailed geological map of the country in the immediate neighbourhood of Broken Hill.

From the 25th February until the 2nd March, I was engaged with yourself, chiefly in visiting the various Broken Hill Mines.

On the 28th March I made an examination of the Day Dream Silver-mine, in the Appolyon Valley, and reported on the application for aid from the prospecting vote to continue prospecting this mine.

During the period I was stationed at Broken Hill, in accordance with your instructions, I inspected the various deposits of platinum ore which have been discovered in this neighbourhood, and my report upon these deposits forms Appendix 4 C.

I left Broken Hill on the 24th May, and from that date until the 18th June was engaged examining the various mines and making a geological survey of the Euriovie and Tarrawingee districts.

On the 14th June, I left Broken Hill for the recently-discovered silver-field at Nuntherungie, distant from Broken Hill about 160 miles. During my visit to this silver-field, I made an examination of the Nil Desperandum Mine, and reported on an application for aid from the prospecting vote, made by the company working this mine. I also made a general examination of the whole silver-field, and the country lying between Nuntherungie and Kooningberry. My report on the Nuntherungie silver-field forms Appendix 4 A.

Arriving back in Broken Hill on the 4th July, I left again on the 6th July for Rockwell. From Rockwell I went on to Pinacles, and from Pinacles to Umberumberka, Thackaringa, Purnamoota, and Appolyon. In each of these districts I was occupied a few days inspecting the various mines and making a geological examination of the country around them.

On the 23rd August, I left Broken Hill for the White Cliffs opal-field, and was engaged in work on this field until the 3rd September, when I returned to Broken Hill. My report on the White Cliffs opal-field forms appendix.

During the remainder of September I was engaged in making a geological examination of the Waukeroo tin-field, and in completing my general geological survey.

Arriving back in Sydney on the 6th October, I was occupied during the remainder of this month in preparing geological maps of Broken Hill and the district.

During the months of November and December I was engaged in writing my reports on the Nuntherungie Silver-field, White Cliffs opal-field, and the Broken Hill platinum deposits. I also commenced writing my report on the geology of the Broken Hill lode and the surrounding country, and prepared various plans and sections illustrating this report.

I may mention that the geological map of Broken Hill is now ready for the printer, but some time must yet elapse before my report, which will be a very lengthy one, approaches completion.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. JAQUET,

Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 4A.

Minute.

It appears, from Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet's report, that important argentiferous lodes occur in palæozoic slates in the Nuntherungie field, but that prospecting for them is tedious on account of the overlying Post-Tertiary deposits which cover most of the western plains, and which prevent the lodes from being seen at the surface. The silver-bearing lodes contain chloride of silver in their upper portions and argentiferous galena at greater depths, and they appear to be free from zinc-blende or other substances likely to complicate smelting operations.

Mr. Jaquet is of opinion that these lodes will be found to occur over a large extent of country.

Notwithstanding that good returns have been obtained from the ore sent to Adelaide (*via* Wilcannia), very little work has been done even on the most promising lodes.

Copper lodes, which were prospected twenty years ago, also occur on the Nuntherungie field in beds of sandstone and quartzite interbedded with slates, but it is not likely that these could be profitably worked at present, in view of the low price of copper and the isolated position of the field.—E.F.P., 4/11/92. The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir, Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 3 November, 1892.

In accordance with your instructions I have made an examination of the Nuntherungie Silver-field.

Nuntherungie Silver-field is situated on Nuntherungie Pastoral Holding, about 60 miles in a north-westerly direction from Wilcannia.

The occurrence of lodes containing copper in this neighbourhood has long been known, and more than twenty years ago several tons of copper ore, raised from shafts sunk near the western base of the Cootawundy Range, were sent down *via* Wilcannia to South Australia for treatment. Notwithstanding the high price of copper which was then prevailing, it was found that copper could not be raised at a profit—probably on account of the isolated position of the mines and the great expense of transporting the ore to the smelting works.

About three years ago, Mr. Lownes, residing at Nuntherungie Station, picked off the surface of the ground a small boulder of ironstone, which, on assay, yielded a considerable quantity of silver. This discovery gave impetus to a search for silver, and many prospectors from Broken Hill took up their residence upon the new field. In 1890 a great number of mineral leases were applied for, and in 1891 Nuntherungie was proclaimed a township.

The silver bearing country consists of indurated slates of Palæozoic age, striking north-west and south-east, and having an almost vertical dip. On the eastern boundary of the silver-field is the Cootawundy Range, made up of sandstones and quartzites apparently interbedded with the silver-bearing slates. The western and southern boundaries of the silver-field are formed by conglomerates, of Devonian age, which, lying almost horizontally on the edges of the slates, prevent any further exploration of these rocks for mineral deposits. To the northward the slates can be seen cropping up in places as far as Koningberry, distant 30 miles from the silver-field.

The slates found at Nuntherungie are without doubt a direct continuation of the more or less altered rocks occurring at Broken Hill. Like the Broken Hill rocks, they are intruded by two varieties of dyke, the one having an acidic and the other a basic composition. At Broken Hill the intrusive dykes consist of hornblende rock which passes in places into diorite, and coarsely crystalline granite. On the Nuntherungie silver-field dykes of hornblende rock and quartz felsite are met with, and in addition dykes of altered amygdaloidal basalt are found, which have no homologue among the intrusive rocks of Broken Hill. I shall describe more fully the Nuntherungie intrusive rocks, and the relations existing between them and those found at Broken Hill in my report on the geology of Broken Hill and the Barrier District.

The slates are greatly faulted and contorted, and I think it is to the movements which produced these contortions that the fissures, which probably preceded the metalliferous lodes, owe their origin.

A post-tertiary deposit, varying in thickness from a few inches to 15 feet, hides the slates from view, and it is only in a few places that they are to be seen cropping up at the surface. The presence of this recent deposit, hiding the silver-bearing rocks and the outcrops of lodes which are contained in them, makes prospecting much more difficult. It is only by a careful search on the surface for stones of silver ore, followed by deep trenching in the neighbourhood where such stones are found, that the field can be prospected. A great number of the prospectors who first arrived on the field, coming from the neighbourhood of Broken Hill, and having been previously accustomed to prospect the bare hillsides of that district, were soon discouraged by the more tedious operations necessary for success at Nuntherungie. There is a very large area of country in the north-west district of New South Wales, where the geological features are identical with those at Nuntherungie, and it is reasonable to suppose that metalliferous lodes exist in portions of this district. Now, if fresh mining fields are to be opened up in this area, it will only be by careful prospecting, carried out in the manner indicated above.

The silver-bearing lodes, which have at present been discovered at Nuntherungie, vary in thickness from 2 to 6 feet, and appear to run sometimes in a north-westerly direction with the country rock, and at other times almost at right angles to it; but owing to the contortions into which the slates have been thrown, and the little work at present carried out on the lodes, it is impossible to give precise information on this point. In all cases the lodes have an almost vertical underlay.

In the upper portions of the lodes the silver occurs as chloride (kerargyrite) and chlorobromide (emboelite), finally disseminated through a gangue of decomposing carbonate of iron (chalybite), and the lead as carbonate of lead (cerussite). This ore gives place below to argentiferous galena, associated with copper pyrites, chalybite, and calcite.

On

On Mineral Lease No. 77, worked by the "Nil Desperandum Silver-mining Company," five distinct lodes have been found. One of these lodes has been proved to a depth of 104 feet. At this depth the lode is 6 feet wide, its contents are very little oxidised, and a few pieces of ore which I took at random from the face were found on assay by Mr. Mingaye, F.C.S., to contain 46 oz. 1 dwt. of silver, and 7.37 per cent. of lead. Another lode has been proved to a depth of 50 feet, and some ore carrying a considerable quantity of silver chloride obtained from it. Two other lodes have been proved to a depth of 30 feet, and in one of them a small shoot of galena is to be seen, which I was told by the mine manager was very rich in silver. A mass of decomposing chalybite, about 6 feet wide, can be seen cropping out in places across this mineral lease, and evidently represents the outcrop of another lode. On the Mineral Leases numbered 76 and 104, also held by this company, the outcrops of two other lodes have been discovered in costeaning trenches. A parcel of ore which was raised from the shafts sunk on Mineral Lease 77, and weighed 4 tons 6 cwt., yielded on being smelted in South Australia 70 oz. of silver per ton, and 30 per cent. of lead. An assay of a small parcel of this ore, weighing 1 cwt. 6 qrs., which was sent down to the Department for exhibition at Chicago, yielded 62 oz. 14 dwt. of silver, and 8.6 per cent. of lead.

On mineral lease numbered 68, worked by the "Central Nuntherungie Silver-mining Company," a shaft has been sunk 30 feet on a lode 3 feet wide. From this shaft two drives, one of 23 feet in a westerly direction, and the other in an easterly direction of 16 feet, have been driven on the lode. Thirty-seven tons of ore have been stoped out of "the backs" of these levels, and sent down to Adelaide, where it was smelted. I am informed by the secretary of this company that this ore yielded on an average 87 oz. of silver and 47 per cent. of lead.

The lode at the end of each of these drives has split up into a number of thin veins, and at the time of my visit all available ore seemed to have been extracted. Another shaft about 30 feet deep has been sunk on this company's property on a lode having an average width of 18 inches.

The Great Nuntherungie Proprietary Silver-mining Company have sunk a shaft to a depth of 50 feet, on their property, but, at the time of my visit, no defined lode had been met with; some small but very rich isolated patches of ore had, however, been obtained. A sample, taken from a small parcel of ore weighing 2 qrs. 8 lb. sent down for exhibition at Chicago, was found by Mr. Mingaye to contain 204 oz. of silver per ton, and 38.6 per cent. of lead.

Small silver-bearing veins, and also boulders of silver ore, have been met with in costeaning trenches and shallow shafts sunk on other parts of the field.

Several lodes composed of quartz with copper carbonates and decomposing copper pyrites occur in the sandstones on the eastern side of the field. In some places small veins of copper pyrites have decomposed, and the copper carbonates resulting from their decomposition have been deposited in the interstices of the sandstone containing them, and this mass of copper-stained sandstone has been mistaken for the outcrop of a very broad copper-bearing lode. I do not think the copper lodes at present discovered could be worked at a profit, while the present low price of copper prevails.

It will be seen from my description that very little work has at present been done to find out the true value and nature of the Nuntherungie silver deposits, but I think the results hitherto obtained are highly encouraging. The average ore met with has been of a fairly high grade, and, being entirely free from all refractory substances, the silver and lead could easily be extracted from it. The field labours under two disadvantages. In the first place, the cost of carting ore to the River Darling at Wilcannia is very great; and in the second place, the average rainfall of the district is very small (about 9 inches), and before a company could commence mining operations on a large scale, it would be necessary to expend some capital in conserving water.

I have appended to this report a geological sketch section running across the centre of the silver-field.

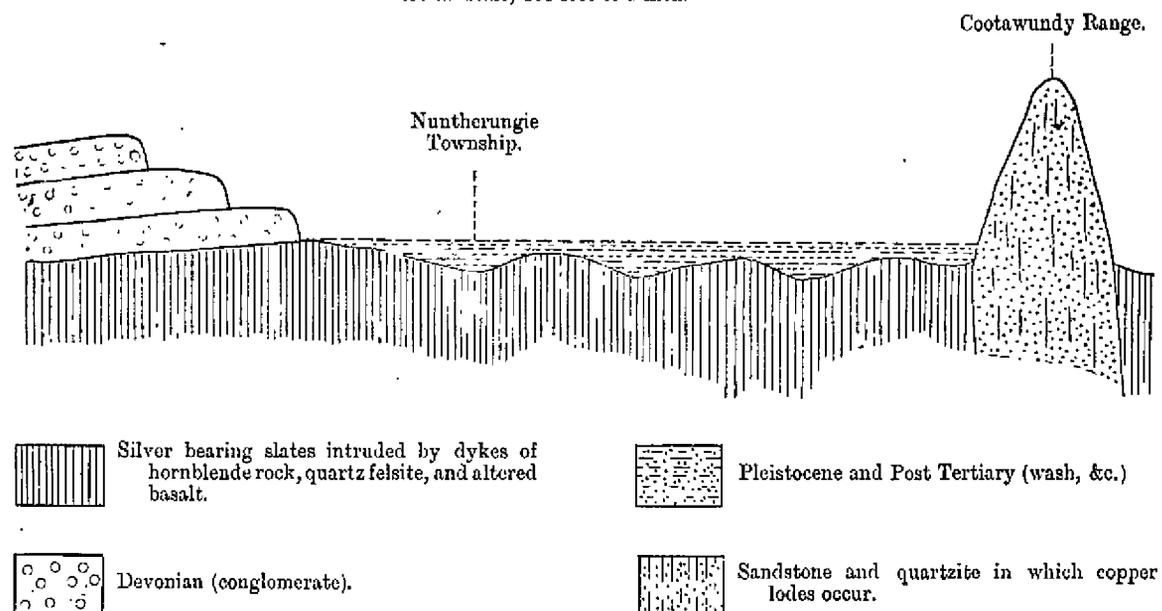
I have, &c.,

J. B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist, Sydney.

NUNTHERUNGIE SILVER-FIELD.

Geological sketch section looking N.N.W.
Horizontal scale, 30 chains to 1 inch.
Vertical scale, 100 feet to 1 inch.



APPENDIX 4B.

Minute.

MR. GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR JAQUET'S report, which is now submitted, contains a considerable amount of interesting information in regard to the White Cliffs Opal Field, near Wilcannia, and is important as establishing the geological horizon of the rocks in which the opals occur. They appear to be of upper cretaceous age, and correspond to the well-known desert sandstone series of Queensland. The occurrence of water-worn boulders (full of typical Devonian fossils) in the kaolin beds, is of interest as showing whence these upper cretaceous beds were derived. I quite agree with Mr. Jaquet's opinion that similar deposits of opal are likely to be found over large areas of the north-western portion of New South Wales. I have lately had the opportunity of examining some rocks from Elsinora Station (beyond Wanaaring), 100 miles from White Cliffs, and these show a distinct tendency towards opalisation.

Moreover, it is probable that many deposits of opal are hidden from view by the superficial pleistocene and recent deposits.

There appears to be reason to hope that an extensive and profitable industry in opal-mining will be established in New South Wales.

The Under Secretary.

E.F.P., 30/12/92.

Sir,

Geological Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 18 November, 1892.

I have the honor to report that I have examined, according to your instructions, the "White Cliffs" opal field.

The "White Cliffs" Opal Field is situated in the county of Yungnulgra, on Momba Run, and near the boundary of Tarella and Momba Runs. It is distant about 65 miles in a north-north-westerly direction from Wilcannia.

In 1880 a kangaroo hunter, while tracking a wounded kangaroo, picked up a piece of precious opal, which displayed an unusual brilliancy of colour. This discovery on becoming known led to a more careful search being made on the surface, and several other pieces of opal were discovered. Trenching was next resorted to, and the discovery of opal *in situ* followed. In 1890 several mineral leases were applied for, and a steady output of opals has been kept up from this date until the present time.

The beds in which the opal is found are evidently identical with those occurring in Queensland, which were described by Mr. Daintree under the name of "Desert Sandstone." Mr. Daintree was of opinion that they were of tertiary age. He assigned this position to these rocks on account of their being stratigraphically conformable with beds of tertiary age, but unconformable with the cretaceous (Rolling Downs) formation. The subsequent discovery of fossils by Mr. Norman Taylor at Battle Camp, near Cooktown, Queensland, and by Mr. R. L. Jack, and others elsewhere, showed that they were closely allied to the cretaceous beds, and that the unconformity occurred during the cretaceous period dividing this formation into an upper and lower series.

Two wells on Tarella Station have penetrated the beds of clay, sandstone, &c., and entered the palaeozoic slate. I was enabled to examine the station records which had been kept during the sinking of these wells, and could get no information from them of any unconformity being met with between any strata. The slates were met with in these two wells mentioned at depths of 127 and 143 feet respectively. Having regard to these facts, and the character of the rock met with in the wells, I am led to think that the lower cretaceous (Rolling Downs) series has thinned out and not come so far south as "White Cliffs" in this longitude.

On the northern portion of Tarella Station, a well (Coondaroo) has been sunk to a depth of 383 feet without reaching the slates, and the last 100 feet was sunk through a very hard sandstone. It may be that the sandstones forming the lower portion of the upper cretaceous beds get thicker towards the north, or it is possible, in some places, these beds rest on the horizontal Devonian sandstones and conglomerates, and not on the older and upturned slates.

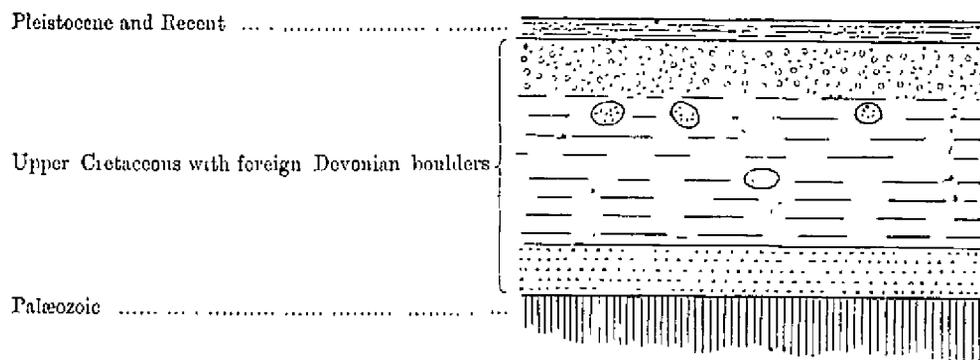
Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, now Government Geologist of South Australia, and formerly Geological Surveyor on the staff of the Mines Department of New South Wales, made an examination in 1881 of the upper cretaceous beds in the neighbourhood of Mount Poole, and reported as follows* :—"Resting on the soft cretaceous formation in outlying hills and tablelands, and in some cases covering it over large areas, is a series of kaolin, sandstone, grit and pebble conglomerate beds, capped by a layer of quartzite boulder conglomerate, having often a slight dip in various directions, but being generally horizontal. The pebble conglomerate is formed of large rounded boulders, and pebbles of a yellow or reddish colour, together with yellow flint, quartz, &c., porcelained in some way or other to an intense hardness, and bearing the appearance of having been fused. The total thickness, from the bottom of the kaolin and sandstone to the top of the quartzite, averages about 100 feet.

Opals have been obtained in many places from the upper cretaceous beds in Queensland. They occur here in the interior of siliceous ironstone nodules. The occurrence of nodules and veins of opal, the replacement of the remains of mollusca and other organisms by opal, and the deposition of opaline quartz in the interstices of the conglomerates belonging to this formation, and the foreign boulders of sandstone which are found in it, would seem to indicate that at some period the beds had siliceous waters passing through them. The presence of hydrous silica in various forms seems characteristic of these beds wherever they have been observed. I am of opinion, from a consideration of all these circumstances, that large deposits of precious opal exist in other portions of New South Wales where this same formation is present.

Ideal

*N.S.W. Par. pap. 1881, 427-A.

Ideal Geological Section at "White Cliffs."



The pleistocene and recent deposit overlying the cretaceous beds is absent in places, and very little prospecting for opals has been carried out where it occurs. This deposit has sometimes a thickness of 3 or 4 feet.

The beds of conglomerate, marked "B," consist of small pebbles, cemented together by a matrix of kaolin impregnated with opaline quartz. No hard and fast line can be drawn in many places between these conglomerate beds and the kaolin which is found below them. These beds are sometimes absent altogether, and in some places are seen in the walls of the tablelands to be 20 feet thick.

The beds marked "C" consist chiefly of kaolin, of various degrees of purity, and passing by insensible gradations into highly ferruginous clays. This kaolin is in some places quite loose, and can be easily removed by a pick and shovel, while in others its component particles seem densely packed or even cemented together, and blasting has to be resorted to in order to loosen it. The alternate soft and hard varieties of kaolin occur chiefly as bands parallel to the bedding planes, and the veins of opal, which I shall afterwards describe, frequently occur between bands of clay having different densities. Concretionary nodules, and more rarely, thin beds of gypsum are found in these kaolin beds. Beds of loose white and red sand are sometimes interstratified with the clays, and in some instances the particles of sand have become more or less consolidated, and a loose sandstone has been produced.

Peculiar nodules of a brown amorphous variety of silica occur in some places. They are in most cases found in definite bands extending over a very small area, but sometimes scattered through the kaolin in an erratic manner with no appearance of order. These nodules have some resemblance to the flints which are found in the cretaceous beds of Europe, and have been given this name by those who have previously observed them in other portions of the upper cretaceous beds of Australia. The fact of these flints being so characteristic of beds having the same chronological position both in Europe and Australia, gives them a special interest, and caused me to pay particular attention to them. I found they had approximately the same hardness and specific gravity as the opal, and on analysis by Mr. J. C. H. Mingay, F.C.S., Analyst, they yielded an even larger percentage of combined water than this latter mentioned mineral. When examined in thin sections under the microscope no traces of organic structure can be detected. I would suggest that these "flints" are simply common opal stained with oxide of iron.

Scattered in an erratic manner through the beds of clay and conglomerate, and lying on the surface of the ground, are enormous waterworn boulders of close-grained vitreous looking sandstone. Some of these boulders are impregnated with oxide of iron, and have in consequence a deep brown colour, while others are free from this substance. When broken in some cases thin veins of opal are seen ramifying through them, and their peculiar vitreous appearance is no doubt due to hydrous silica having been deposited in the interstices of the sandstone. I found in some of these boulders abundant impressions of characteristic Devonian mollusca and other invertebrates. These fossils have yet to be described in detail by Mr. R. Etheridge, jun., Palaeontologist to the Survey. The question will be asked, "Where did these boulders come from?" About 20 miles westward of the opal field there is a large elevated area of palaeozoic rocks. These rocks consist of two series, the one consisting of very old slates, having an almost vertical dip, and the other of conglomerates and sandstones, lying unconformably on the first series. I think the boulders have been derived from the conglomerates and sandstones.

These sandstones and conglomerates are found as outliers on the top of the older slates over a very large area of the north-western district of New South Wales. The late Government Geologist, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, from observations of their stratigraphical position and lithological characters assumed them to be of Devonian age. The discovery of Devonian fossils at White Cliffs in boulders evidently derived from these sandstones and conglomerates proves the correctness of Mr. Wilkinson's assumption.

Mr. Charles Cullen, Fossil Collector, obtained at the time of my visit a few fossil mollusca and belemnites *in situ* in the kaolin beds.

The beds "D," which are situated immediately below the beds of kaolin, consist of grits and sandstones. One characteristic variety, which is quarried for building stone near Tarella Station where it outcrops at the surface, is highly ferruginous, of a loose texture, and has numerous angular fragments of quartz scattered through it.

The palaeozoic slates "E" are dark blue in colour, have been greatly contorted and faulted, and appeared similar in character to those which, as I have mentioned before, were to be seen outcropping about twenty miles westward of the opal field.

It is in the beds "B" and "C" of conglomerate and kaolin that the opal is found, and the chief workings are confined to places where the conglomerate beds are absent, and the kaolin is seen at the surface.

The opal occurs in the following forms:—

- (1.) In thin horizontal veins between the bedding planes of the kaolin.
- (2.) As irregular nodules scattered through the kaolin.
- (3.) As wood opal.
- (4.) As opaline shells and pseudomorphs, probably after gypsum.

1. The commercial variety is all obtained from these deposits.

The veins vary in thickness from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 3 inches, are never continuous over wide areas, and, as they invariably taper from their centre to their edges, they may be described as slightly lenticular in shape. When the miner has discovered one of these veins, by removing the rock which is above it, he follows it along and carefully examines all the opal he obtains from it. Sometimes a vein may consist entirely of opal displaying a brilliancy of colour, and otherwise suitable for commercial purposes, but more often it is composed of an inferior opal, only passing in places into the valuable variety. A shaft 50 feet deep has been sunk in the kaolin beds, and opal has been obtained from the bottom of this shaft. The opal can be more economically extracted from the veins near the surface, and, until the supply from these sources is exhausted, it is unlikely that the deeper deposits will be proved.

2. Most of the nodules consist of hyaline and other varieties of opal worthless as gems. A few nodules of precious opal are however obtained.

3. Opal wood, though of some interest scientifically, is of no commercial value. The substance of the wood has been entirely replaced by an opaque variety of opal, while in the cracks which probably existed before the opalization of the wood, a more brilliant variety has been deposited. In some cases the wood opal is found in the interior of sandstone boulders.

4. These are shells of mollusca, which have had their original substance replaced by opal. They are of rare occurrence, and possess some value as curios.

It is difficult to arrive at any exact method of determining the value of opal, especially before it is cut and polished.

The chief points which are taken into consideration are as follows:—

- (1.) Weight and form of the specimen.
- (2.) Relative freedom from flaws.
- (3.) Hardness.
- (4.) Display of colour which the specimen presents, when viewed by reflected light, falling on it at different angles.

1. The determination of weight is a simple matter and requires no comment.

2. This is an exceedingly difficult point to determine. In a large rough specimen, if it is full of flaws, it is only possible to obtain a number of small pieces of cut and polished opal from between these flaws. If the opal is cut before it is sold, to a great extent this difficulty is abolished.

3. On the hardness of the opal depends how long it will retain its fine surface after being cut and polished. Professor Dana* gives the hardness of opal as 5.5–6.5. The more "fiery" varieties are invariably softer than the common opal. The opal from White Cliffs has a hardness of 5.5–6.

4. Supposing all the other characters of opal were constant, this one would still make exact valuation of opal impossible. No two pieces of opal show the same play of colours, and the value to be assigned to any specimen entirely depends on the fancy of a particular individual.

Every description of opal can be obtained at White Cliffs, and a gradual passage can be observed from the most brilliant and valuable stones to those which are dull and opaque, and possess no intrinsic value. The opals from this field are particularly rich in the display of red fire, and selected specimens would probably compare favourably with any obtained from Hungary or Mexico.

The field at present supports a population of about twenty miners, who own and work the various claims. They sell the opals on the field to dealers who come from Sydney and Melbourne for the purpose of buying them and I understand considerable profits have been divided among the owners of the claims. There is probably an almost unlimited supply of opals in the kaolin beds, and the output could be largely increased if a good market were obtained for the gems. At present only small quantities are exported by the dealers to Europe, and no attempts have been made, so far as I am aware, to introduce these stones to the markets of America and other parts of the world.

An absurd superstition has overshadowed the opal in the past, and prevented this most beautiful gem from assuming its proper place in the public favour. This superstition is fast disappearing, and, with its disappearance, an increased demand for opals should be brought about.

I have to record my indebtedness to Mr. Edward Quinn, of Tarella Station, for the great assistance he gave me while carrying out my work.

I have, &c.

JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 4C.

Minute.

MR. JAQUET'S report is interesting from a scientific point of view, inasmuch as the platinum deposits which it describes differ in their mode of occurrence from any hitherto known.

He is of opinion that the masses of platiniferous ironstone (chiefly copper-stained) owe their origin to springs, which carried the iron, copper, and platinum in solution, and deposited them on the surface. These masses of ironstone appear to have no connection with lodes, but occur capping intrusive and sedimentary rocks alike. None of the deposits have been prospected to any great depth; and in none of the samples assayed was platinum found in sufficient quantity to pay for extraction. I observe that since the day of Mr. Jaquet's report the value of platinum has declined very considerably; so that unless very much richer ores than any of those hitherto met with be discovered, it is not likely that platinum mining will become one of the industries of the Barrier.

The Under-Secretary.

E.F.P., 30/12/92.

Sir,

Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Sydney, 5 December, 1892.

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I have visited the various deposits of platinum which occur in the neighbourhood of Broken Hill.

During the year 1889 Mr. T. B. Belgrave, M.D., of Broken Hill, sent some samples of ore obtained from the Parish of Tara to the Mines Department, in order that they might be assayed for silver and lead.

* "A System of Mineralogy," by J. D. Dana.

lead. These samples were assayed by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., &c., Analyst to the Mines Department. While engaged in assaying the ores, certain unusual reactions were observed, which caused Mr. Mingaye to suspect the presence of platinum, and he accordingly made a careful examination for this metal.

Mr. Mingaye, in his Progress Report for the Year 1889, says, in reference to these samples, as follows:—

*“Platinum was detected *in situ* in small quantities in three minerals obtained from the Broken Hill District. The samples yielded, on assay, as follows:—

No. 1911 (ochreous felspathic lodestuff)—Platinum, 1 oz. 9 dwt. 9 gr. per ton.

No. 1912 (compact ferruginous claystone)—Platinum, 6 dwt. 12 gr. per ton.

No. 1913 (ferruginous felspathic rock, with green carbonate of copper)—Platinum, a strong trace (under 5 dwt. per ton).

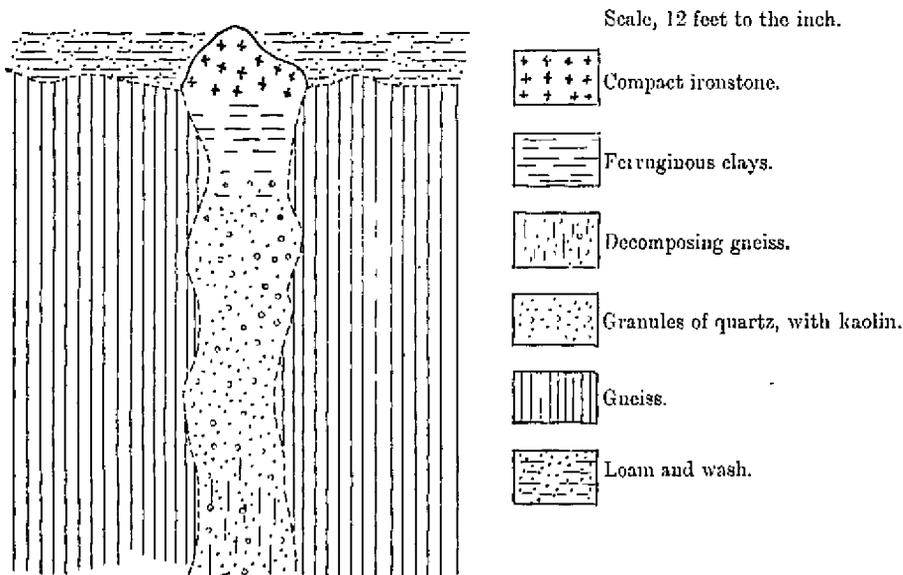
“The platinum occurs associated with the metals which usually accompany it in a very fine disseminated state through the lode-bearing material, so fine that I doubt if it could be extracted by concentration and after treatment. The quantity present in the samples is too small to pay to profitably extract.”

I have no doubt that ore carrying a small quantity of platinum could be obtained over a very wide area of the Barrier District; but hitherto prospecting for this metal has been confined to two localities. One is situated near Little Darling Creek, in the Parish of Tara, and the other at Mulga Springs, in the Parish of Moorkaic. Mulga Springs are distant 7 miles in a north-easterly direction from Little Darling Creek.

The country at both localities consists of schists, gneisses, quartzites, &c., representing highly altered sedimentary rocks, probably of Lower Silurian age. These rocks are intruded by dykes and small bosses of a very basic diorite and by granite, while 6 miles south of Little Darling Creek a boss of serpentine occurs. In order to discuss the exact nature of these rocks, and the relations which they bear to one another, reference would have to be made to their occurrence over the whole Barrier District and it is not necessary to do this to describe the platinum deposits under consideration.

Scattered over the country are superficial masses of ironstone, generally more or less impregnated with carbonate of copper, but sometimes free from this substance. Sometimes these masses have a regular trend for a short distance, and have been described as the gossanous outcrops of lodes, but more often they are quite irregular, and I have never seen any deposit that could be continuously traced over a wide area. They are found capping altered sedimentary and intrusive rocks alike, and no definite law seems to govern their distribution, but in a number of cases they occur at the junction of a compact rock with one of looser texture. It is in these deposits of ironstone, and the more or less decomposed rock underneath them, that the platinum occurs. All the superficial deposits of ironstone do not contain platinum, and no difference can be detected in the appearance of those ironstones in which this metal is present and those in which it is absent. Occasionally the ironstone is seen cropping up at the surface, but it is generally covered by shallow pleistocene and recent deposits, and trenching is necessary to discover it.

Ideal Section of Platinum Deposit.



The ironstone cap passes by insensible gradations into ferruginous clays below, and these clays into granules of silica, cemented together with kaolin, or into a compact kaolin. The siliceous kaolin passes into a decomposing felspathic rock, which may be either gneiss or a portion of granitic dyke. Defined walls never occur, the platinum-bearing ore gradually passing into the rocks containing it. It would appear from the assays that the clays and kaolin contain a larger amount of platinum than the ironstone.

At Little Darling Creek, on what is known as Dr. Belgrave's claims, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 20 feet on a platiniferous deposit, which is about 7 feet thick, and dips slightly N.N.W. The ironstone clays, &c., appeared to pass below into a decomposing gneiss. It was from this shaft that the ore first analysed by Mr. Mingaye, and that subsequently concentrated under the direction of the Department,

Department, was obtained. Several other deposits, which occur approximately in an E.N.E. line with this one, have been assumed to be a continuation of the same lode; but I think this is not the case, and it is simply a coincidence that they occupy this position. In every direction small isolated patches of ore have been met with in small shafts and costeaning trenches in this neighbourhood.

On the Broken Hill Proprietary Platinum Co.'s property some very large masses of copper-stained ironstone, which carries platinum, are to be seen. Very little work has been done to prove these deposits, and hence I am unable to give an exact account of their dimensions, &c. A specimen of ironstone, which I selected at random, yielded on assay by Mr. Mingaye, platinum 5 dwt. and silver 1 oz. 16 dwt. per ton, and a trace of gold.

Platinum was first discovered at Mulga Springs in some cupriferous ironstone which was being worked for copper on Mineral Lease No. 74. Subsequent trenching has shown this mineral lease, and those which are situated around it, to have a large number of detached masses of ironstone upon them. A shaft, or, more strictly speaking, an inclined drive (for it is inclined at an angle of 28°, and bears with the deposit), has been put down at one place to a depth of 70 feet. The cupriferous ironstone cap here is about 3 feet thick, and the remainder of the drive is sunk through a rock consisting of fragments of quartz loosely cemented together with kaolin, and passing in places into masses of felspar only slightly kaolinised. A piece of decomposing felspathic rock, which I obtained from this drive at the time of my visit, yielded platinoid metals, 7 dwt.; gold, 4 dwt. per ton; and a trace of silver. Another shaft, 13 feet deep, has been sunk on a mass of ore occurring on the side of a dioritic dyke. A piece of ferruginous clay which I took from this shaft yielded platinum 5 dwt. per ton and traces of gold and silver.

On Warburton's claim a mass of decomposing gneiss, carrying a considerable quantity of copper carbonates, has been worked. No defined walls are to be seen, and the copper-bearing rock gradually passes into the ordinary country. Thin veins, and irregular patches of ironstone and quartz are met with in some places in the deposit, and I picked out some pieces of ore which had small fragments of gold attached to them. Some ore which I took from this claim yielded platinum, a trace (under 1 dwt. per ton); gold, a trace; silver, a trace; and copper, 15.75 per cent.

Hancey's claim is situated a little way off the track between Mulga Springs and "Mount Gipps Hotel." A mass of granite has in places been superficially replaced by ironstone, and this ironstone, and the slightly altered felspar in contact with it, contains a trace of platinum, gold, and silver.

Having noticed a similarity in the appearance of altered portions of a granitic dyke passing through Mineral Lease 5, Parish of Naradin, to the ore carrying platinum, I took two samples from it and had them assayed. One sample contained a trace of platinum, and silver at the rate of 6 dwt. 12 grs. per ton, and the other contained traces of gold and silver.

Some ironstone obtained from the Parish of Sebastopol, where it occurs as a contact deposit between serpentine and gneiss, I was told had been found to contain platinum; but the samples which I took from this deposit yielded no platinum when assayed by Mr. Mingaye.

I also took samples from other reported finds of platinum ore, but in no instance, other than those mentioned above, was this metal found to be present.

Two attempts at concentrating this ore were made under the direction of the Department at the Clyde Works, and the results obtained were very discouraging.

*A parcel of ore weighing 1 ton 1 cwt. was "dry crushed," and an average sample yielded—platinum, 1 dwt. 15 gr. per ton. The crushed ore was then concentrated by means of Frue vanners until its weight was reduced to 26 lb., and these concentrates only yielded at the rate of 9 dwt. 18 gr. of platinum per ton. Another parcel of ore weighing 17 cwt. 2 qr. was "wet crushed" in a Huntingdon mill, and concentrated until its weight was reduced to 66 lb. This 66 lb. of concentrates yielded on assay at the rate of—platinum, 16 dwt. 7 gr. per ton. Mr. Mingaye found by qualitative analysis the concentrates to contain, in addition to platinum, iridium and osmium, the elements lead, zinc, antimony, arsenic, gold, silver, bismuth (a trace), iron, lime, magnesia, and two acids—sulphuric and carbonic.

The platinum deposits in the Broken Hill District differ from any previously discovered. Owing to this circumstance, and certain general peculiarities in the mode of occurrence of platinum and its allied metals, they possess a considerable amount of scientific interest.

All the commercial platinum has hitherto been obtained from alluvial deposits where it is found in the form of small but well defined grains, scattered through gravels, &c., over wide areas. In no respects do the Broken Hill deposits resemble these alluvial ones.

Authentic instances of platinum occurring in lodes are rare. Mr. J. A. Phillips mentions—"That small grains of platinum are said to have been occasionally observed in the auriferous quartz of the Beresovsk mines." Messrs. F. W. Clarke and C. Catlett reported in 1889—"That they had found as much as 2.55 oz. of platinum per ton in some samples of nickel ore obtained from the Sudbury Mines in Ontario, Canada. In the case of the Broken Hill deposits, when the copper-stained ironstone cap and the clays immediately below it are penetrated, no traces of copper pyrites or other iron and copper ores are to be seen, and so the cap is not a gossan representing the oxidised portion of ore beneath. Again the platinum bearing rock has most irregular boundaries, and nothing like defined walls are ever present. These circumstances, I think, are sufficient to show there is no analogy between these deposits and metalliferous lodes.

After a consideration of all the circumstances connected with these platinum deposits, I am of opinion that they owe their origin to springs, which issued at some period from the earth in their neighbourhood. The iron, copper, platinum, and small quantities of other metals found in these deposits were probably originally carried by these springs in solution. The iron and copper were precipitated from these springs when they reached the surface, and were brought under the oxidising influence of the atmosphere, but the platinum seems to have been partially absorbed by the kaolin, and only a portion of it reached the surface.

In

* Annual Report Department of Mines New South Wales, 1891, p. 276. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., on Platinum-bearing Minerals at Broken Hill. † A treatise on Ore Deposits, by J. A. Phillips, F.R.S. ‡ American J. Sci., xxi. vii, 372-374.

In no instance have these deposits been proved more than a few feet from the surface, and so nothing is known as to whether the spring waters only parted with their platinum to kaolinised rocks comparatively near the surface, or whether rocks impregnated with platinum extend to great depths.

The spring waters may have derived their platinum during a long journey through the rocks containing the deposits, or they may have brought this metal from some deep-seated source. In speculating as to the probable origin of the platinum, it is interesting to note that the number of metals which I have previously mentioned Mr. Mingaye found in concentrates of this ore, are identical with those commonly occurring in the metalliferous lodes and other ore deposits in the neighbourhood. The gneisses, diorites, &c., have a considerable quantity of pyrites disseminated through them, and the iron and copper in the spring waters were probably derived from this source. The late Rev. W. B. Clarke has given it as his opinion that the deposits of iron found in this Colony at Mittagong have been deposited from springs which originally held this metal in solution.*

Notwithstanding the present high price of platinum, owing to the small amount of this metal in the ores, and the failure of attempts to concentrate it, I am of opinion that these deposits could not be worked at a profit. Spring waters generally pursue a most erratic path to the surface, and so even if the platinum bearing rock did extend to a great depth, a great expense would have to be incurred in order to follow it.

I have, &c.,
JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX 5.

Progress Report by Mr. J. E. Carne, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

Geological Survey Branch,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, 16 January, 1893.

Sir,

I have the honor to make the following report upon the work performed by me and under my supervision during the year 1892; also to hand you herewith for incorporation in the Annual Report of the Under Secretary, an analytical statement of the results of treatment of samples in the laboratory during the same period. The total number of tests for each metal and mineral is stated, together with particulars of the nature, yields, and localities of the samples giving the best returns.

A falling off, as compared with the previous year, is noticeable in the total number of specimens submitted to the laboratory. The amount of analytical work, however, has increased. The following figures will show the number of separate tests and analyses made of the 3,570 samples treated under the supervision of Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.I.C., F.C.S., Analyst and Assayer:—

Separate Tests.		Complete and partial Analyses.	
Gold	3,147	Coal	68
Silver	3,156	Shale	36
Lead	81	Coke	24
Copper	74	Iron	56
Tin	81	Limestone	2
Antimony	20	Water	23
Zinc	8	Miscellaneous	43
Manganese	23		
Cobalt and Nickel	19	Total	252
Tungsten	24		
Mercury	12		
Platinum	64		
Bismuth	25		
Chromium	36		
Total	6,770		

During the year considerable interest has been manifested in the platiniferous beach sands on the North Coast, between the Richmond and the Tweed. For a number of years beach-washing for gold has been carried on in this locality, especially after south-easterly gales. During operations—which have been conducted with very primitive appliances—a small quantity of platinum has been obtained from time to time on the blanketings. The beach-sand consists chiefly of coloured and colourless zircons, titanite iron, quartz, and tin oxide, with traces of gold and platinum. In its natural condition, save, perhaps, in small pockets concentrated by the waves, the proportions of the valuable metals is extremely small. Both the gold and platinum occur in very minute thin plates, capable of floating when presented with the flat, dry surface to the water.

It is to be regretted that misleading reports (which are so damaging to enterprise) as to the richness of the sand as it occurs on the beach have frequently been made, the results of assays of concentrated samples being quoted as representing the value of the unconcentrated material. Whilst it is highly probable that these sands may yet be profitably worked by means of efficient classifying and concentrating machinery, as indicated by the results obtained from hand-concentrated samples, it is but right to state that in no instance have any properly-selected samples of the sand in its natural condition yielded more than traces of the valuable metals.

Owing to the fineness of the platinum and gold particles, it is absolutely necessary that classification should precede any attempt at concentration, because of the equal weight of the larger particles of the titanite iron and zircon. An attempt to concentrate without classification by means of the Frue vanner was not successful. I quote here the specific gravities of the components of the sand, for the purpose of showing the possibilities of concentration:—

Quartz	2.6
Zircon	4. - 4.7
Titanite iron	4.5 - 5.
Tin oxide	6.4 - 7.
Platinum	16. - 19.
Gold	15. - 19.3

From

* Rec. Geol. Sur. N.S.W., Vol. 1, Pt. 2: The Mineral Resources of New South Wales; by J. E. Carne, F.G.S.

From these figures it will be seen that there is a clear difference of 2 between the gravity of the heaviest waste material and that of the lightest valuable metal present—viz., tin oxide. For the information of investigators, I would also state that the concentrated tin oxide presents a resinous, brownish-yellow colour, the black material being titanite iron, which is of no value.

Concentrating experiments are at the present time being carried on by different persons interested. Very good results, so far as concentration is concerned, have been obtained by Mr. Robert Young, of Old Parramatta Road, Sydney, with a model of a classifier and concentrator which he has invented and patented. I have not had an opportunity of inspecting this model, but if the capacity and economy of the machine is equal to the concentrating success of the model, more should be heard of it.

A sample concentrated by Mr. Young, but which, unfortunately, does not represent any definite weight of material operated upon, yielded, in the Department of Mines Laboratory, the following returns per ton of concentrates:—

Gold, 79 oz. 2 dwt. 1 gr. per ton.
Tin, 26.08 per cent.

Other samples submitted by different persons have yielded from a few dwt. to several hundred ounces of platinum, and up to 4 oz. of gold per ton of concentrates, and metallic tin up to 38 per cent.

Prospecting Board.

During the year I attended the meetings of the Prospecting Board at frequent intervals; and, in connection with the distribution of the prospecting vote, inspected sites, and reported upon applications for aid, in the following localities:—Tarana, Oberon, Rockley, Tuena, Trunkey, Newbridge, Blayney, Manduramah, Gally Swamp, Woodstock, Scrubby Rush, Mount McDonald, Cowra, Koorawatha, Uralla, Kookabookra, and Bear Hill.

Seven bulk tests were made at the Clyde Smelting and Chlorination Works by direction of the Prospecting Board, six of which were supervised by my assistant, Mr. Whittle, and one by Mr. Geological-Surveyor Stonier. Following are the names of the parties for whom the tests were made:—

	ton	cwt.	qr.	lb.
1. Bourke and Party, Scrubby Rush.....	1	19	2	20
2. J. Lambert, Sugarloaf, Newbridge	1	19	1	7
3. P. Foley, Campbell's River, near Oberon	1	17	2	0
4. Bouffler and Party, Condobolin	2	1	2	6
5. Timmins and Party, Gundagai	5	0	0	0
6. G. W. Thompson, Borah Creek	3	17	3	21
7. J. Weingarth, Kempsey	5	0	0	0

Geological Survey.

In September I was appointed to the position of Geological Surveyor, and shortly afterwards, in accordance with your instructions, proceeded to the Gundagai district and inspected and reported upon the occurrence of chromite in the neighbourhood of Coolac and Mount Lightning. Later on I visited the deposit of marble limestone at Cow Flat, in the Bathurst District, for the purpose of reporting as to the suitability of a portion of the outcrop on Mr. Barrett's property for marble cutting, in view of the proposal to establish this industry in connection with the Bathurst Gaol.

On Mr. Barrett's property lime-burning had been carried on for many years, but was abandoned about four years since. It is, however, still being carried on in the adjoining property, Mr. Bell's.

During the lime-burning operations first mentioned, the well known contractor, Mr. John Young, obtained from the excavations thus made the marble from which the white tiles used in the flooring of the Great Hall in the Sydney University were prepared. The marble is fairly white in colour, and of good quality for polishing purposes. Quarrying operations, however, have not progressed sufficiently far enough to allow of solid blocks being obtained free from surface cracks and weathering.

Whilst engaged on work connected with the Prospecting Board earlier in the year, I noted the occurrence of a handsome black and white oncrinital marble on the Briar Park Estate, near Rockley. With the exception of a few blocks procured for a monument in the Bathurst cemetery, erected to the memory of the late owner of the property, Mr. Brownlow, sen., this property has not been opened. In character and quality it very closely approaches the Moonbi marble, near Tamworth, but differs in colour, the latter being red and white.

In connection with alienation of land within gold-fields, I inspected certain portions in the New-bridge, Young, and Grenfell districts.

Exhibitions.

Early in the year the mineral exhibits displayed by the Department at the Launceston Exhibition, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Ford, were returned to Sydney.

In February I was selected by the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture to undertake, on behalf of the Department and the New South Wales Commission, the necessary work in connection with the collection and preparation of an adequate representation of the mineral resources of the Colony at the forthcoming World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago; also to accompany the exhibits and arrange them in the mineral section, and to remain in responsible charge during the currency of the Exhibition.

In the furtherance of the first portion of this work the major portion of my time has been occupied. In the supervision of the packing and labelling of exhibits I have had the able assistance of Mr. Ford, the Commission having appointed him to act as my assistant both here and in America.

The exhibits returned from the late London Mining Exhibition formed an excellent nucleus to work upon, and notwithstanding the depression which has recently prevailed in mining matters, owing to the low price of silver and copper and the labour troubles at Broken Hill, a very fair addition has been made to the exhibits mentioned. The display of the mineral wealth of the Colony at Chicago will, I believe, eclipse any previous representation.

The number of packages for the mineral section which have been despatched to date amounts to 2,357, of an approximate weight of 286 tons.

From some of the principal mines yielding ores of a refractory character, which have hitherto baffled ordinary treatment, large bulk samples have been procured, the object being to have sufficient in hand to practically test any new processes or machinery which may be available in the machinery section of the Exhibition.

Mining

Mining and Geological Museum.

With regard to the Mining and Geological Museum, little of a satisfactory nature can be recorded, the temporary iron building in which the specimens are displayed is yearly becoming more unsuitable, and the risk of destruction of the contents correspondingly greater also. Neither rain nor dust can be excluded. I venture to hope that my successor's advent to office as Curator will be signalled by the erection of a more commodious and suitable building.

During the year small economic collections of minerals were shown at Pastoral and Agricultural Shows, under the care of the Assistant Collector, Mr. Allen, at Tamworth, Dungog, Muswellbrook, Bathurst, Junee, and Bowral. Collections were also prepared for the following institutions and individuals:—

School of Arts, Hillgrove.
 School of Arts, Molong.
 School of Arts, Wyndham.
 Public School, Marrickville.
 The School, Mount Victoria.
 St. Vincent's Girls' High School, Darlinghurst.
 Newington College, Staunmore.
 Mechanics' Institute, Deniliquin.
 Municipal Council Chambers, Hillgrove.
 Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Tamworth.
 Manager, Bulli Colliery (Exchange).
 Manager, Australian Broken Hill Consols (Exchange).
 J. Dall, New Zealand (Exchange).
 J. J. Peadow, for lecture purposes, United Kingdom.
 J. W. Shepherd, for lecture purposes, United Kingdom.
 J. F. Small, junr., Bowraville.
 H. Herrenschildt, Sydney.
 Lady's College, Mount Victoria.
 C. H. Pennypacker, West Chester, United States (Exchange).
 Mons. Piquié, Gouverneur par Interim, Noumea New Caledonia.

Attached is a list of the donations of minerals to the Museum: the donations of fossils will be noted by the Palæontologist.

In relinquishing the position of Curator I desire to express my sincere thanks to the officers who have worked under my supervision for the hearty co-operation and assistance at all times cheerfully rendered during my term of office, and to express a hope that the cordial relations which have existed between us, will continue between them and my successor Mr. G. W. Card, F.G.S., &c.

My special thanks are due to my Assistants Messrs. Whittell and Morrison, who have been most regular and exact in the performance of their duties, especially in connection with the important work relating to assays and correspondence.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE, F.G.S.,
 Geological Surveyor.

DONATIONS to the Mining and Geological Museum.

Donor.	Description.	Locality.
Mr. J. B. Nicholson, M.P.	Ochre	Woonona.
Mr. C. Arbouine	Tin ore	Gundle.
Mr. L. W. Lee	Iron ore with chloride of silver and carbonate of lead	Nil Desperandum Nuntherungi.
Mr. J. Williams	Marble, limestone, serpentine, and quartz crystals with inclusions of chlorite.	Moonbi District.
Mr. T. Beedle	Marble and serpentine	Moonbi.
Mr. H. T. Gordon	Auriferous quartz	8 miles from Nerriga.
Mr. C. G. Freeman	Cinnabar	Nakety, New Caledonia.
Mr. G. I. Rivers	Sulphides of zinc and copper with gold	"The Lady Jersey Claim," Long Creek Gully.
"	Sulphides of zinc, copper, and iron, with gold in quartz.	" "
"	Sulphides of copper, and zinc in quartz	" "
"	Sulphides of zinc, copper, and iron, with gold in quartz	" "
Mr. C. H. Kerry	Specimens of crystallised zinc blende and galena	Spring Creek, Bungonia.
Mr. N. Leoni	Auriferous quartz	Victory Mine, Mogo.
"	"	" "
"	Gold-bearing quartz	Bimbimbi Creek, Mogo.
Mr. N. Borchardt	Cassiterite in steatite	New Emerald Proprietary Emerald Mine, Wellington Vale, 14 miles from Vegetable Creek.
Mr. C. H. F. Albert	Stibnite	Aurora Mine, Jumpup, New England.
Mr. J. E. Kelly	Auriferous quartz	Peak Hill.
Dr. Storer	Artificial sulphide of tin	Pymont Tin Smelting Works.
Mr. G. Smith	Fine woolly stibnite	Baker's Creek Gold and Antimony Mine.
Mr. E. Tindale	Pipeclay	Barragan, near Mudgee.
Mr. C. Haviland	Tinnfeldia	Mount Piddington, near Mount Victoria.
Mr. H. S. Molineaux	Auriferous quartz	Joker Reef, Niangala.
"	"	Surprise Reef, "
"	"	Morning Star, "
"	"	Bungador Gold Mine, Niangala.

APPENDIX 5A.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines,

Sir,

Sydney, 18 February, 1890.

I have the honor to report, that in accordance with your instructions, I inspected the principal known iron deposits, adjacent to the railway lines, in the neighbourhood of Lithgow, Newbridge, Blayney, and Lyndhurst, for the purpose of collecting all available evidence on which to base an opinion as to their permanency as sources of supply for smelting operations.

In

In several instances I have given an approximate estimate of the quantities which would be available under certain conditions, but in the absence of any definite proof of the latter, which can only be obtained by prospecting, such estimates cannot be other than very approximate and arbitrary.

At Lithgow, which I visited first, I ascertained from the Manager of the Eskbank Iron Works, Mr. Sandford, particulars of the localities from which ores were obtained during the smelting operations at the above works some years since. Through his courtesy also, I was enabled to learn from some of his operatives, who took part in the production as well as the smelting of the ores at the time mentioned, that the supply obtained from the immediate neighbourhood was very limited, the deposits being patchy and of poor quality; my own observations, as far as I was enabled to extend them, confirmed this statement.

The so-called "clayband iron ore" of the vicinity occurs as thin bands in the coal-measures, and in one instance under my notice, in the shale in the Hawkesbury series.

On the Eskbank Iron Company's property a good deal of trenching was done on thin bands cropping out on the slopes of the range; the trenches have since fallen in, but judging from the ore left on the surface, it was of very poor quality.

During 1883, two new bands were reported as being discovered on this property, the Collector Mr. Cullen, was despatched to obtain samples for examination. One sample of a concretionary nature gave a return equal to 33.1 per cent. of metallic iron, but the other two which form the bulk of the bands, proved to be clay shales impregnated to a small extent with ferric oxide. The analyses were as follows:—

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)
Loss on ignition	8.47	5.10	5.30
Silica	37.80	66.80	63.43
Alumina	5.89	19.84	24.55
Oxide of iron (Fe ₂ O ₃)	46.11	7.53	6.02
Traces of Magnesia, Phosphoric acid, Alkalies, &c.	1.73	0.73	0.70
	100.00	100.00	100.00

On the opposite side of the railway line, at the Lithgow Pottery Works, a band of the clayband ore is exposed in the excavations for pottery clay; it varies from 6 to 10 inches in thickness, with an overburden of from 10 feet to 30 feet, which will rapidly thicken as the hill is penetrated. The ore, if such it can be called, is of very low grade, and in the heaps rejected by the pottery works, it is rapidly crumbling to powder, just as the shale does, under atmospheric exposure.

The so-called "clayband iron ores" are simply shales with a varying percentage of ferric and ferrous oxides. In places where the shale has become thoroughly impregnated with the iron salts an economic iron ore is obtainable.

Where the bands are compact the precipitation of the iron may have been due to the organic matter of the plant remains, which are abundant in the shale. In other instances, from the pseudo-concretionary character assumed by the ore, it is evidently due to infiltration of the iron salts into joints and shrinkage cracks, resulting in a thin film of ferric oxide from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in thickness, with a kernel of ochreous or shaly material. In both instances the iron was, most probably, originally combined with carbonic acid, and afterwards reduced to ferric and ferrous oxides by exposure consequent upon denudation.

At about 1 mile from Bowenfels, at the back of Portion 46, a band of ironstone, about 1 foot in thickness, occurs in the shales just overlying a bold escarpment of Hawkesbury sandstone. It was driven upon by means of a small tunnel for about 25 feet, but thinned out. A good deal of trenching was also done at this spot. I was informed that about 600 tons of ore were obtained from here, which exhausted the supply.

As the ironstone bands described occur throughout the coal-measures in this and the neighbouring districts, it is quite possible that a considerable quantity could be raised by small parties by means of shallow pits and trenches at the base and on the slopes of the ranges, but it is very evident from the thinness and poor quality of the bands that it would not pay to open up extensive excavations on an outcrop, even if it were persistent over any considerable area, which is not generally the case.

In the event of the renewal of smelting operations in this locality, the clayband ores of the coal-measures may have a value for mixing with the richer magnetic and ferric oxides of the Blayney and other districts, which will probably require the admixture of argillaceous ores for fluxing purposes, but by themselves they are of little value as sources of metallic iron.

Having ascertained that the principal supplies of iron ores during the smelting operations at Lithgow were drawn from the Blayney district and from Newbridge, I proceeded to the former place as being most centrally situated for carrying on the work of examination.

A considerable quantity of brown iron ore was raised from the hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Blayney by means of small pits and trenches, which are now nearly filled with soil, but, from appearance and report, there is reason to believe that the deposits partook of a lumpy character, and were not extensive, being, in part, more or less, exhausted during operations. I was given to understand that a large quantity of ore was taken from the cap of what is now the Blayney or Annandale Coppermine, but that the presence of copper in the later supplies rendered the ore unworkable. It is probable that a limited supply could yet be obtained in small quantities by trenching across the hills in the vicinity.

It is, however, on Cowrigan or Brown's Creek, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Blayney, that the most important deposits of iron ore exist. Close to the creek, and within a distance of about 2 miles, four deposits occur, amongst them being the magnetic oxide in Portion 7, Parish Errol, County Bathurst, the property of Mr. H. Glasson. Its character is denoted by the following analysis:—

Moisture, loss on ignition	0.13
Silica, &c. (insoluble in acids)	6.50
Alumina	14.22
Oxide of iron { Fe ₂ O ₃	60.48 } *
{ FeO	18.67 }
Trace of phosphoric acid .....	.....

100.00

* Equal to 56.85 per cent. of metallic iron.

A quantity of this ore was despatched to Lithgow, the excavation made in winning exposes a solid face of about 20 feet by 25 feet, which, at the lowest level, is very compact. This opening was made on small outcrop on the brow of a hill falling into Sugarloaf Creek on the east, about 1 chain from the boundary of portion 7, at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains south of the south-west corner of portion 8. On the western slope of the hill falling into Brown's Creek at a distance of about 10 chains in a line bearing about west 20 degrees south, the ore again crops out under the soil with a width of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains of clean ore; small excavations reveal its presence for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains further to the westward. Between the excavations first mentioned, and the outcrop on the west, no trace of the ore is visible, but from the occurrence at the former spot in close proximity to the iron ore, of a chalcedonic quartz reef, which crops out alongside of it, also on the west, and from there strikes north 85 degrees west in the direction of the Brown's Creek Gold-mine, with a well-defined outcrop, it appears probable that the iron ore is associated with the fissure represented by the reef, in which case it may persist between the points of outcrop in more or less lenticular bunches; this however, and its vertical extent, can only be proved by prospecting, whether in the latter case it will descend to any considerable depth unaltered, or pass into pyrites, as to some extent indicated by the occurrence of pyrites in the quartz reef, which it appears to accompany.

The country rock is diorite and may possibly have been the source of the iron ore. If the ore can be taken as persistent between the points mentioned, with an average width of 1 chain, each foot in depth would yield about 6,047 tons of ore, at 40 feet which is a very reasonable estimate (at the excavation) the amount available would be 242,691 tons equal to 175,741 tons of metallic iron.

On Portions 3 and 4, Parish Errol, on the end of a low ridge falling into Brown's Creek, at a point directly opposite Brown's Creek Gold-mine, a quantity of ore was raised for the Lithgow smelter; but from the prospecting on this ridge for the continuation of the auriferous deposit in the above mine, it seems very evident that no extensive or regular deposit of iron ore exists, for amidst the small pits and cuttings made in obtaining the iron ore, are several shafts—one to a depth of 160 feet—without any appearance of ironstone. The ore evidently occurs in bunches in the diorite. Between the ridge mentioned and the north-west corner of Portion 7, a number of small excavations have been made for the ore. A considerable quantity may yet be obtainable in this locality in small patches, but as a source of regular supply it does not seem to be of much importance.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up the creek in Portions 28 and 29, Parish Calvert, the property of Mr. M. B. Gilkrest, occurs an outcrop of brown iron ore on a low rise near the creek. The ore has been exposed in small pits and cuttings—made in obtaining ore for Lithgow—over an area of about 4 or 5 acres, but from the shallowness of these openings it is practically untested.

Judging from the openings the ore appears to extend in an east and west direction for about 10 chains, and varying for about 6 chains of this distance from 2 to 3 chains in width; but being heavily soiled and grassed the exact area could not be ascertained. It is probable, however, that prospecting operations will prove this deposit to be more in the form of a lenticular bunch than a lode. The ore in places is very rich, a good average sample yielded the following results on analysis:—

Moisture at 100° C.	1.02	
Combined water	10.74	
Iron peroxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	72.36	= 50.65 per cent.
„ protoxide (Fe O)	nil	of metallic
Manganese protoxide	trace	iron.
Silica	10.20	
Alumina	3.94	
Lime.....	1.35	
Magnesia.....	0.86	
Phosphoric anhydride ..	nil	
Sulphur trioxide	„	
Carbonic acid	„	
		100.47

Specific gravity, 3.602.

Close by on the north in portion 28 another small elevation occurs in an alluvial flat, on which boulders of ironstone can be seen; there is every probability of it representing the cap of another deposit.

On the south side of the main deposit the same character of chalcedonic quartz occurs as that connected with the magnetic iron and the auriferous lode lower down the creek, which, taken in conjunction with the iron ore, indicates thermal spring action.

In the bed of the creek, a few feet from the iron ore, limestone occurs, through which the waters of the creek evidently have a channel, for I was informed by Mr Gilkrest that the surface water sinks about half a mile higher up, and does not reappear for some distance below the spot referred to.

Taking the ore exposed by the pits and trenches as 10 chains in length, and an average width of 1 chain, with a depth of 50 feet, which is reasonable in view of the ore exposed near the creek level, a quantity of ore equal to about 218,772 tons would be available, but if the surmise as to the bunchy character of the deposit be proved correct by prospecting, this estimate would probably be considerably increased.

On the opposite side of the creek, and directly facing the northern boundary of Portion 28, on A. Clement's property, another deposit of brown iron ore occurs, very similar to that on Portions 28 and 29; from it a considerable quantity of ore was despatched to Lithgow. It was extracted by means of small pits and openings into the slope of the hill. A shaft was sunk near the iron ore to a depth of about 35 feet, which bottomed on limestone; it seems, probable, however, that the ore extends for some distance into the hill. The area over which iron ore has been exposed, including the excavations, is, roughly speaking, about 5 acres.

The occurrence of the iron ore, associated with the limestone in this and the above portions, renders it extremely probable that a good supply will be found available, occupying cavities in the latter.

In portion 13, parish of Walli, county of Bathurst, near the Cliefden Homestead on Limestone Creek, about 4 miles from the Myalla Siding, on the Blayney-Cowra Railway Line, a large lode of brown iron ore crops out in limestone for about 30 chains, with a width of from 1 to 3 chains. No openings whatever have been made on the outcrop. Its occurrence in limestone may be regarded as a favourable indication

indication of its permanency, providing that it does not prove to be the cap of a copper lode, as indicated by the occurrence of a strong trace of that metal in the average sample selected for analysis:—

Moisture at 100° C	43
Combined water.....	11.15
Iron peroxide.....	82.95*
Iron protoxide	trace
Manganese protoxide .....	.08
Copper.....	strong trace
Silica	2.45
Alumina	2.10
Lime.....	.34
Magnesia.....	nil
Phosphoric anhydride	"
Sulphur trioxide	"
Carbonic acid	"
	99.50
Specific gravity	3.993

* Equal to 53.06 per cent. of metallic iron.

If a depth of 30 feet can be assumed without the copper present in the ore increasing to such an extent as to cause cold-shortness in the iron produced from it, and taking the average width of the lode as 1 chain, which is considerably under the mark, the amount available to the above depth would be about 623,169 tons.

The deposit of iron ore at Newbridge is situated on reserve 15 for railway purposes, at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the railway-station. It occurs on the northern end of a low ridge of micaceous schist, and consists of brown iron ore of good quality, as may be seen from the accompanying analysis of a fair sample:—

Moisture at 100° C.....	2.83
Combined water.....	10.10
Iron peroxide.....	79.76*
Iron protoxide	trace
Manganese protoxide	"
Silica	2.72
Alumina	3.62
Lime.....	nil
Magnesia.....	.54
Phosphoric anhydride	nil
Sulphur trioxide	"
Carbonic acid	"
	99.57
Specific gravity	3.625

* Equal to 55.34 per cent. of metallic iron.

A large quantity of this ore was sent to the Lithgow smelter, in the raising of which an excavation was made on the outcrop for about 1 chain, with a width of from 25 to 30 feet, and a depth of about 20 feet. The schist walls, which are well defined, dip slightly to the east. In the face of the cutting the ore exposed shows a thickness of about 10 feet near the surface by about 20 feet at the bottom. It has the appearance of pinching in the direction of the strike. At about $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains from the cutting on the line of strike a shallow trench has been cut without revealing the cap of the lode. About six chains further south a shaft is being sunk by G. Hayton in the schist; at a depth of 37 feet iron ore is making in the shaft, but in what quantity remains to be proved by the prospecting operations now being carried on. I understand it is the intention of the prospector to sink 100 feet, and then drive east and west; a good estimate of the extent of the deposit will thus be gained, whereas at present it is impossible to form even a reasonably approximate estimate. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains further south from the shaft, the Great Western Railway line crosses the ridge, but in the cutting, the bottom of which was on a lower level than the bottom of the shaft at the time of my visit, no sign of the lode was visible.

The lode can, however, be traced some distance to the north; first in the bed of the creek a few chains from the cutting, but here it is very narrow; again at about 20 and 22 chains small openings have been made revealing ore of rather ochreous character, the face being from 6 to 10 feet wide. I understand from the Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., that the lode or fissure can be traced for about 3 or 4 miles towards the Dry Diggings, but that no important outcrops are visible. To the south, on Noble Wilson's property, about three-quarters of a mile from where the railway line crosses the ridge, I inspected a small opening from which ore had been taken, but here it was of a very siliceous character, being accompanied and closely associated with chalcidonic quartz. I was informed, however, by Mr. Wilson, whom I met just before leaving Newbridge, that a short distance further south another and larger excavation had been made on a good outcrop. Being unable to obtain a guide, I missed the latter.

The Newbridge deposit appears to be an abnormal thickening in a lode or fissure which strikes across the country for several miles. A further examination may possibly reveal the occurrence of other similar bunchy deposits. I was informed that the greatest depth attained in the cutting was between 30 and 35 feet, at which level the ore was very solid; but to what depth it will continue unaltered, or whether it will pass into pyrites at the water-level, can only be proved by sinking.

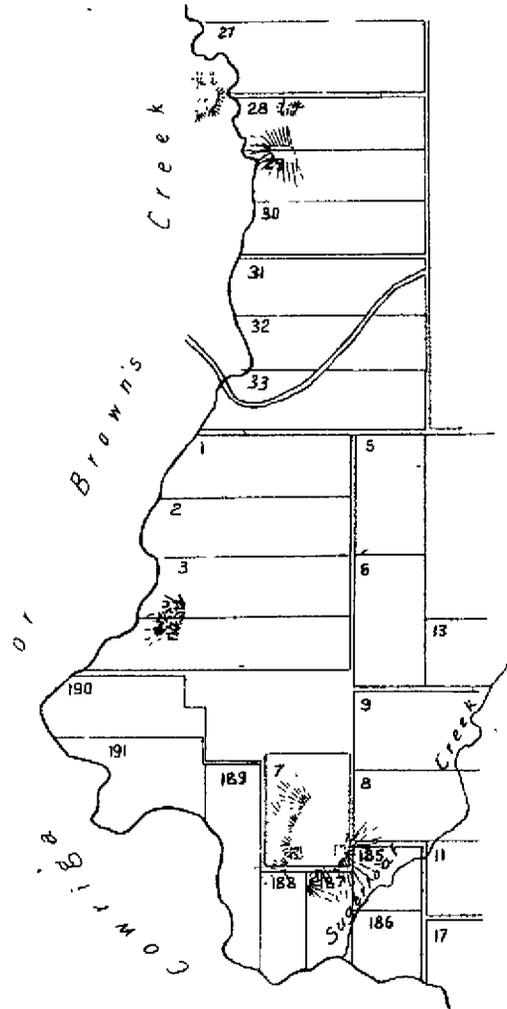
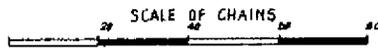
I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE,
Curator.

The Geological Surveyor-in-Charge.

APPENDIX S.A.1.

SKETCH
 Showing part of
 PARISHES OF LINDSAY AND ERROL
 COUNTY OF BATHURST



(519 709)2.1.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
 SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPENDIX 5B.

REPORT on the Chrome Iron Ore deposits near Coolac, in the Parish of Gobarralong, County Harden and Darbalara, County Buccleugh.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I have inspected the chrome iron ore deposits near Coolac in the Gundagai district.

Coolac is situated on the Cootamundra to Gundagai branch railway line, about 12 miles from the latter town and 276 miles from Sydney.

The nearest chrome deposit lies about 4 miles north-easterly from Coolac, and is at present held as a mineral permit (M.L. 201) of 35 acres, on a conditional lease of 177½ acres, taken up by the executors of the late James Crowe.

M.L. 201 is situated on the Mooney Mooney Range which traverses the Parish of Gobarralong in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction. The range is formed of a belt of serpentine and peridotite, with occasional outcrops of an apparently felsitic rock not yet fully determined. Near Coolac a parallel ridge was crossed, formed of nearly vertical slate of probably Silurian age.

The second group of chrome deposits occurs about 5 miles south-easterly from the first-mentioned, and on the northern fall of Mount Lightning, in the Parish of Darbalara, County Buccleugh. The Mooney Mooney Range is cut through by the Murrumbidgee River about 18 miles above Gundagai; and Mount Lightning forms the commencement of the extension of the same range on the south side of the river.

On M.L. 201, locally known as Wright's Mine, which was the first examined, a little prospecting has been done, consisting of a cutting about 28 feet long and 10 feet deep (about 12 feet of the length being in ore), and the partial removal of the surface soil from the chrome bunches.

The main pocket or lenticular bunch of chrome occurs on the eastern slope of the range, at about 85 feet from its crest. Its greatest length is about 63 feet and the greatest breadth 12 feet. The longest axis of the bunch lies in a north and south direction. The surface soil has been removed from the southern portion of the deposit for a distance of about 23 feet, and a cutting at right angles to its length penetrates it at this point; the cutting is about 10 feet deep and 4 feet wide at the bottom. A small opening has been made at the northern end of the ore bunch, where it has a width of about 5 feet. Between the cutting and this opening, a distance of about 40 feet, the soil which covers the deposit has not been removed. At the bottom of the cutting the ore is as solid as at the surface.

From measurements taken in four places where the soil had been removed, the average width of the main bunch may be taken as about 7 feet and the length at 63 feet. Taking the specific gravity of the ore at 4.3, this deposit should yield about 52½ tons for every foot of sinking, or about 525 tons to the level of the bottom of the present cutting, viz., 10 feet. This depth could probably be doubled, thus showing an available supply equal to 1,050 tons.

As to the actual depth at which the ore in this deposit may exist, it would be very unwise, in the total absence of any vertical prospecting (other than the 10 feet cutting) or of natural sections, to hazard an opinion, especially in view of the proved irregular and bunched character of chrome deposits wherever they are worked. It is possible that the vertical extension may prove equal to half the exposed horizontal, in which case the supply would be equal to about 1,650 tons. This assumption is based on the supposition that the deposit was originally a lens-shaped bunch, from which the upper half had been removed by denudation and weathering.

Though experience has proved that chrome ore deposits are most likely to pinch out at comparatively shallow depths, yet the probability is that other bunches will make at lower levels. Hence it will be very necessary for prospecting operations to be carried on concurrently with the actual winning of the ore.

About 2 chains further down the eastern slope, and about 25 feet below the level of the main deposit A, bunches B and C occur. They lie about 22 feet apart, and very probably are connected below the intervening soil-covered surface. Fifteen feet south of C a small opening has been made, about 8 feet long and 2 feet deep, revealing about 3 feet of ore, which is probably also connected with the bunches B and C.

A few feet west of these outcrops three shallow shafts, from 4 to 6 feet deep, have been sunk without touching any extension of the ore body in that direction. Assuming that the ore is continuous between the three places mentioned—a distance of about 45 feet—and taking the average width as 5 feet, this deposit should yield about 26½ tons for every foot of sinking. Estimating, as before, a vertical extension of the deposit equal to half the horizontal, the available supply of ore in this bunch (if continuous between the points mentioned) would be about 600 tons. These estimates must perforce be on assumption.

For a distance of about 5 chains below the last-mentioned deposits loose blocks of ore have rolled down the gentle slope to the east. A road has been lately surveyed from the chrome deposits for a distance of 3 miles to the main Coolac to Jugiong Road, which it joins at a point about 2 miles from the former place. The distance of carriage by team would therefore be 5 miles, 2 of which being on a macadamised road and 3 over good travelling ground in fair weather. The ore deposits being situated on a gentle slope, teams can load direct at the workings.

The following analyses of average samples, selected by myself by carefully breaking portions from all over the exposed bunches, were made by Mr. J. C. H. Mingay, F.C.S., Analyst and Assayer to the Department of Mines:—

1. From Main Bunch A.—Chromite, yielding sesquioxide of chromium 47.68 per cent.
2. From Bunch (?) B and C.—Chromite, yielding sesquioxide of chromium 48.00 „

A selected sample, assayed in the departmental laboratory for Mr. Wright, yielded 52 per cent. of sesquioxide of chromium.

Though it is stated that the standard of marketable chrome has been lowered to 45 per cent. of sesquioxide of chromium, yet it is probable that ore yielding less than 47 per cent. is not in much request. The best quotations I have been able to ascertain for 50 per cent. ore is £3 12s. per ton in London, with an addition or reduction of 2s. 6d. per unit over or under that amount. The American quotation for a year's production equals £2 13s. 4d. per ton.

Taking the English price as a basis for calculation, and adopting 48 per cent. as the average yield of the ore, the chrome from the deposits would be worth £3 7s. per ton in London.

Against this amount must be placed the cost of mining and carriage to market. The local rates for carriage by team amount, so I am informed, to 1s. per ton per mile; the railway carriage rates for crude ores from Coolac to Sydney depend to a certain extent upon the amount of ore dispatched; but based upon an estimate of 20 truckloads of 6 tons each per week, the rate would be 12s. 6d. per ton.

From inquiries made of several of the leading shipping firms in Sydney, the freight of chrome during the wool season would range from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton to London by sailing ships; at other times it would rise to 10s. per ton. The wool season lasts about four months. If large quantities of ore came forward it is not unlikely that an all round freight of about 7s. per ton could be arranged.

The items to be debited against the value of the ore in London can therefore be summarized as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Mining and ore bags.....	0	7	6	per ton.
Carriage by team to Coolac.....	0	5	0	„
Carriage by rail to Sydney.....	0	12	6	„
Railway terminus to ship, &c.....	0	2	6	„
Freight to England.....	0	7	0	„
Total.....	£1	14	6	„
Value of ore in London.....	3	7	0	„
Balance.....	1	12	6	„

Though the known deposits of chrome ore in this property are confined to those mentioned, it is not improbable that a little trenching on the eastern slope, and at right angles to the trend of the range, may reveal other bunches which are at present covered with an overburden of surface soil.

The second group of chrome deposits examined occurs, as before stated, on the south side of the Murrumbidgee River, about 5 miles south-easterly from Wright's Mine, and 6 miles from Coolac.

With the exception of two small bunches (B and C), the chrome occurs in John Quilter's 320 acres of purchased land fronting the above river, in the Parish of Durbalara, County of Buccleugh. The two bunches above-mentioned occur just outside the eastern boundary of the 320 acres. Bunches A, B, C, and E crop out at a considerable elevation on the northern fall of Mount Lightning; D and F crop out on the undulating country lying between the mountain and the river.

The north-eastern spur of the mountain consists of peridotite, and the western of serpentine and serpentinous schist with a belt of the felsitic rock before-mentioned.

Ascending the mountain towards the south-east corner of the 320 acres, loose, slipped boulders of ore are seen on the surface at frequent intervals, until bunch A is reached at an elevation of about 500 ft. above the river. The chrome here crops out several feet above the ground on the fall side. The average superficial measurement equals about 26 ft. by 12 ft. As no prospecting has been done—the surface soil not even being removed—the exposed surface only can be taken into consideration.

Bunch B is situated a few chains about south 20° east from A. It consists of a small deposit just showing above the soil, and measuring about 13 ft. by 5 ft. The surface of the bunch is much broken, and it may be that it is not a solid mass.

About 2½ chains south 20° west from B is another small bunch C, measuring about 5 ft. by 4 ft., probably a loose boulder, though no ore could be seen above this on this spur of the mountain. These bunches of ore are all close to the eastern boundary of the 320 acres.

The remaining bunch on the mountain was discovered by Mr. Quilter and myself during my visit. Loose boulders of ore were traced up the side of the mountain at about midway between the eastern and western spurs. At about the same elevation as the deposit B, and near the top of the range, a large outcrop of ore was met with. Above this no sign of ore could be seen. This deposit (E) consists of a rugged outcrop measuring about 25 feet wide at the upper or south end, and extending down the range for about 80 feet, with an average width of about 25 feet. It is probable that at least half of the outcrop may be taken as solid ore, and the other as a talus of broken and slipped blocks. The solid portion has either a dip or a cant to the north-east at a high angle.

Bunches D and F occur as before stated in the gently-sloping ground between the base of the range and the river. D has a superficial measurement of about 36 ft. by 8 ft., and F about 25 ft. by 6 ft. A large number of loose blocks of ore are to be seen cropping out in the soil and amongst the boulders of serpentine for some distance below the ore bunches.

With the exception of two small openings about 2 feet deep made in the latter, there is a total absence of prospecting in connection with this group of chrome deposits. The surface soil and loose boulders of ore and country rock have not been removed. Estimating the true form or dimensions of the several deposits is therefore extremely difficult, if not impossible, as far as approximate accuracy is concerned. Before anything like just estimates can be formed the outcrops must be exposed, and a certain amount of vertical prospecting performed.

The following average measurements and estimates may serve as a guide, but being based upon inadequate data can only be regarded as very approximate:—

Bunch A.....	26 ft. x 12 ft. =	37 $\frac{1}{10}$	tons per foot of sinking.
„ B.....	13 ft. x 5 ft. =	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ „
„ C.....	5 ft. x 4 ft. =	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	„ „
„ D.....	36 ft. x 8 ft. =	34 $\frac{1}{5}$	„ „
„ E.....	40 ft. x 25 ft. =	119	„ „
„ F.....	25 ft. x 6 ft. =	22 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ „
Total.....		221	

Assuming

Assuming a vertical extension equal to half the greatest horizontal, the following figures will give some idea of the supply available:—

A	482 tons.
B	49 "
C	2 "
D	614 "
E	2,380 "
F	276 "
	<hr/>
	3,803 "
Ore on surface at E, averaging 2 ft. over 80 x 25	476 "
	100 loose boulders.
	<hr/>
Total	4,379 tons.

It is not improbable that deposit E will continue to a greater depth than that assumed, and also prove of greater superficial measurement, but until some prospecting has been done, no arbitrary level or measurement can be determined, especially as before-mentioned in the case of chrome iron ore, which is characterised by its irregular bunchy occurrence.

In connection with the cost of winning and the carriage of this ore to market, the estimates made in the former case (Wright's) stand good in this also, subject, however, to the additional charge of 1s. per ton for carriage to Coolac, and the extra cost of getting the ore down the range to the river (about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile), and of punting it across.

Probably these extra items of expense will raise the cost of conveying the ore to rail to 10s. per ton. The total cost therefore of placing it on the London market would not be less than about £2 per ton.

The quality of the chromite may be judged from the following assays made by Mr. Mingaye of samples selected from four of the deposits by breaking portions from all over the exposed surfaces of the bunches:—

Bunch A, sesquioxide of chromium	45.09 per cent.
„ B and C „ „	52.10 "
„ E „ „	47.46 "

Bunches D and F appear to be of lower grade owing to the admixture of serpentinous material, but there is no doubt that at least two-thirds of the ore in each could be rendered marketable by judicious sorting. Leaving B and C out of the question as being too small to be taken into consideration, the following estimates may be formed, based upon the quality of the ore in A and E. Taking into consideration the relative estimated amount of ore in each deposit, these should yield about 46.75 per cent. of sesquioxide of chromium, which, at the English price before quoted (£3 12s. per ton), would be worth about £3 3s. 10d. per ton on the London market. Deducting £2 per ton for cost of placing it in London, there would be an estimated balance of £1 3s. 10d. per ton.

As regards the yields and values of the ores in both groups of deposits, it must be borne in mind that they are based upon assays of samples selected from the outcrops; it would therefore be advisable for a trial shipment of one or two hundred tons to be made before any large outlay is incurred.

Presence of Chrome in New South Wales.

In addition to the deposits just described, chrome iron ore exists in quantity in the Clarence River District, on Gordon Brook and Yugalbah Runs. Those on Gordon Brook were reported upon by Mr. Geological-Surveyor David. (Annual Report Department of Mines N. S. Wales, 1890, p. 218.) It occurs also in quantity near Nundle, on the Peel River, mentioned by the late Government Geologist, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson (Annual Report Department of Mines N. S. Wales, 1885, p. 135), and also by Professor Liversidge in his "Minerals of New South Wales," p. 106. It is believed also to occur near Barraba and Bingera in the New England District. Samples have been submitted to the Department of Mines, for examination and assay, from other localities within the Colony, but no inspection has yet been made of the ore *in situ*.

In view of the fact that considerable uncertainty exists locally regarding chromite, I venture to add a brief description of this mineral, its character and composition, mode of occurrence, and uses.

Character and Composition.—Colour, between iron-black and brownish-black; lustre, submetallic; streak-brown; fracture, uneven; brittle; hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 4.321 to 4.498; composition oxide of chromium, 68; oxide of iron, 32; = 100. (Dana's Mineralogy.)

Occurrence.—Chromite usually occurs in pockets or lenticular bunches in serpentine and ultrabasic rocks.

Uses.—Chromite yields compounds which are largely used in the arts as pigments. Perhaps the best known of these are the following:—

Chrome green—Used in porcelain painting, and as an ingredient in green glass and enamel.

Chrome red—Used in calico printing, and in the arts generally.

Chrome yellow—Used in the arts generally.

From the great infusibility of chromite it has been found suitable for lining the sides of open hearth furnaces. According to Stahl, furnace-lining of good quality has recently been made with chromite and thin layers of dolomite (magnesian limestone).

In the Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute 1890, No. 2, it is stated that at the Tamaris Works, Siemens-Martin Iron-furnaces are lined with blocks of chromite built in with a mortar formed of two parts of the ore with one part of pure lime. The molten metal in the furnace is stated not to remove chromium from the lining; neither has the silica in siliceous pig any action upon it.

The chief use of chromite, however, is probably for the production of chrome steel. Sir F. A. Abel, in his presidential address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Leeds, 1890, stated that "Chrome-steel has for some time been a formidable rival of the very highest qualities of carbon-steel produced for cutting tools, and of the valuable tungsten-steel. The great hardness, high tenacity, and exceeding closeness of structure possessed by suitably tempered steel containing not more than from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of chromium and from 0.8 to 1 per cent. of carbon, renders this material invaluable

APPENDIX 5 B.

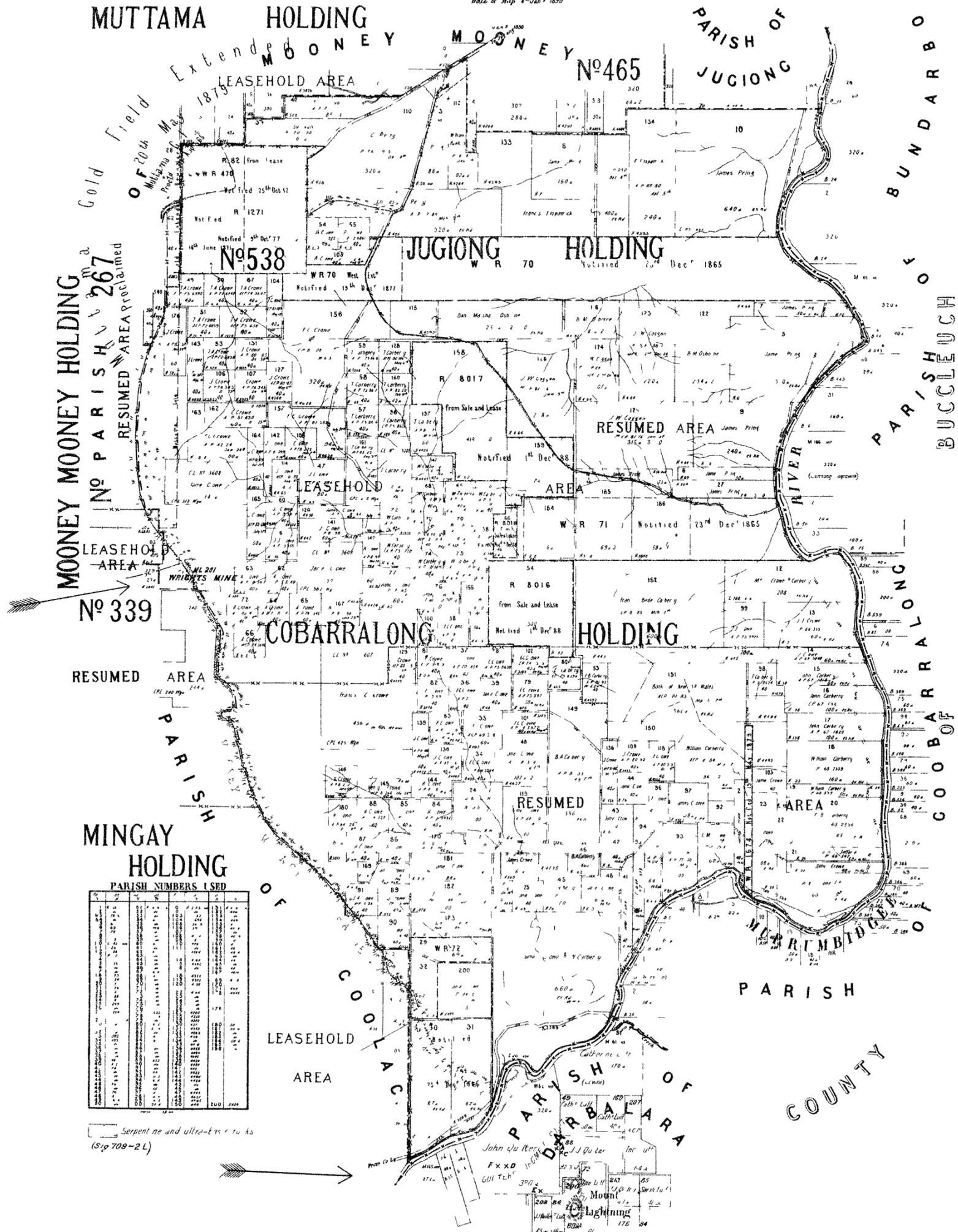
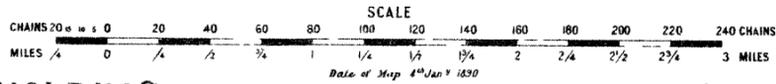


PARISH OF COBARRALONG
COUNTY OF HARDEN
Land District of Gundagai

DISTINCTIVE BOUNDARIES

Pa. 1 Boun. - by New Map	---
County	---
Res. W.	---
Res. E. from W. - 1/2 Sec. 1	---
Holding	---
Section Line	---

No 239



PARISH NUMBERS USED

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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APPENDIX 5 B.

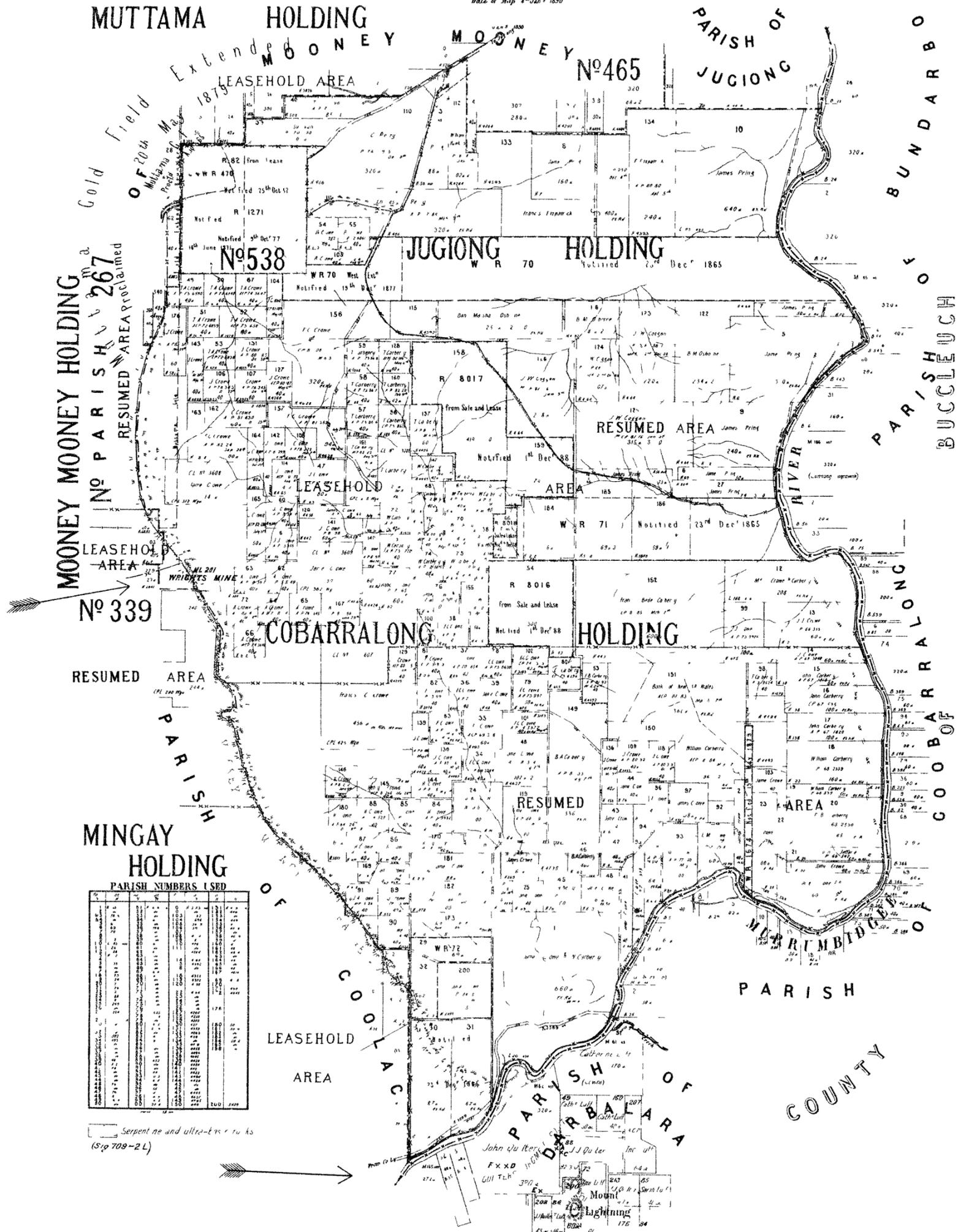
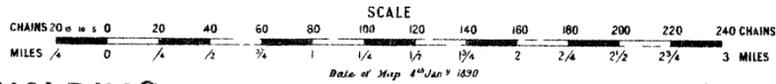


PARISH OF COBARRALONG
COUNTY OF HARDEN
Land District of Gundagai

DISTINCTIVE BOUNDARIES

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County	---
Res. W.	---
Res. E. from W. - 1/2 Sec. 1	---
Holding	---
Section Line	---

No 239



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invaluable for war-purposes; cast projectiles, when suitably tempered, have penetrated compound steel and iron plates over 9 inches in thickness, such as are used upon armoured ships of war, without even sustaining an important change of form."

The presence of a small percentage of chromium in gun-metal is also likely to prove beneficial. Chromium is also used in the production of first quality steel rails for railway purposes.

Steel with 1 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon and from 2.5 to 4 per cent. of chromium is stated to be so hard that it cannot be worked with the ordinary hardened tools, and consequently has been called into requisition for the construction of burglar-proof safes; for this purpose it is welded and rolled with iron plates.

For some time the difficulty and cost of reducing chromium from chromite, owing to its extreme infusibility, greatly retarded its extended use; but this has been overcome through the discovery by a German Engineer—Mr. H. Eckhardt—that its fusibility was greatly increased by the presence of manganese; and for the purpose of reduction he used the acid manganese slag from the Bessemer Process, which acts as a solvent, and adding to it additional manganese if required.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE, F.G.S.,
Geological Surveyor.

APPENDIX 6.

Report by Professor T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., on Kerosene Shale Deposits, Doughboy Hollow, near Murrurundi.

Sir,

14 December, 1892.

Having inspected some of the principal deposits of kerosene shale in the neighbourhood of Doughboy Hollow, I have the honor to report as follows:—

The deposit of Kerosene Shale is distant three and a half miles north-easterly from the Doughboy Hollow Railway Station, and a trifle over three miles, measured in a straight line, from the railway at the nearest point. Doughboy Hollow is distant 224 miles northerly from Sydney and 122 miles northerly from the port of Newcastle.

The country between the Doughboy Hollow Railway Station and the principal outcrops of the Kerosene Shale is rocky and somewhat broken, being traversed by numerous small creeks separated from one another by steep narrow ridges.

From the railway station to near "Temi," the residence of Mr. R. Huddle, the rocks seen are chiefly basalts, porphyrites, and tuffs, the first being perhaps of tertiary age, and the two last probably belonging to the lower beds of the Permo-Carboniferous System, in the upper beds of which system the deposits of kerosene shale occur.

Near "Temi" the sedimentary rocks of the Permo-Carboniferous are represented by hard pobbly sandstones and grits, with much volcanic material intermixed, so as to render the rock tuffaceous; fine-grained marly claystones traversed by thin vertical veins of calcite half an inch in thickness, and some beautifully laminated very fine-grained felsitic beds, perhaps fine indurated tuffs.

These last have a persistent dip in a direction N. 35°, E. at 10° to 11°.

At one and a half miles north-easterly from "Temi" the principal patch of Kerosene Shale is met with, and at about half a mile south-east from the southern extremity of the main patch a very small outlier of Kerosene Shale has been discovered in the middle of portion 74, Parish of Temi, County of Buckland. A glance at the map shows that this small outlier was probably at one time united with the main patch, but has subsequently been isolated from it by denudation, for a prolongation of the longest axis of the main patch passes almost directly through this outlier.

The level at this outlier is about 2,550 feet above the sea, the railway at Doughboy Hollow being 2,070 feet above the sea.

The Kerosene Shale at this outlier has been so much denuded that it is questionable, in my opinion, whether any of the shale now observable there is actually *in situ*. If it be so, however, it cannot have an extent of more than a few square yards, so that the quantity of shale contained in it may be considered negligible.

The following is the result of an analysis made by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., Assayer and Analyst to the Department of Mines, from a piece of Kerosene Shale selected by me from this outlier in portion 74:—

Moisture	1.28
Volatile hydrocarbons	73.21
Fixed carbon	8.09
Ash	17.42
	100.00
Percentage of sulphur in shale	0.81
Specific gravity of shale	1.134
Shale caked slightly in heating in closed crucible.	
Ash—white, granular.	

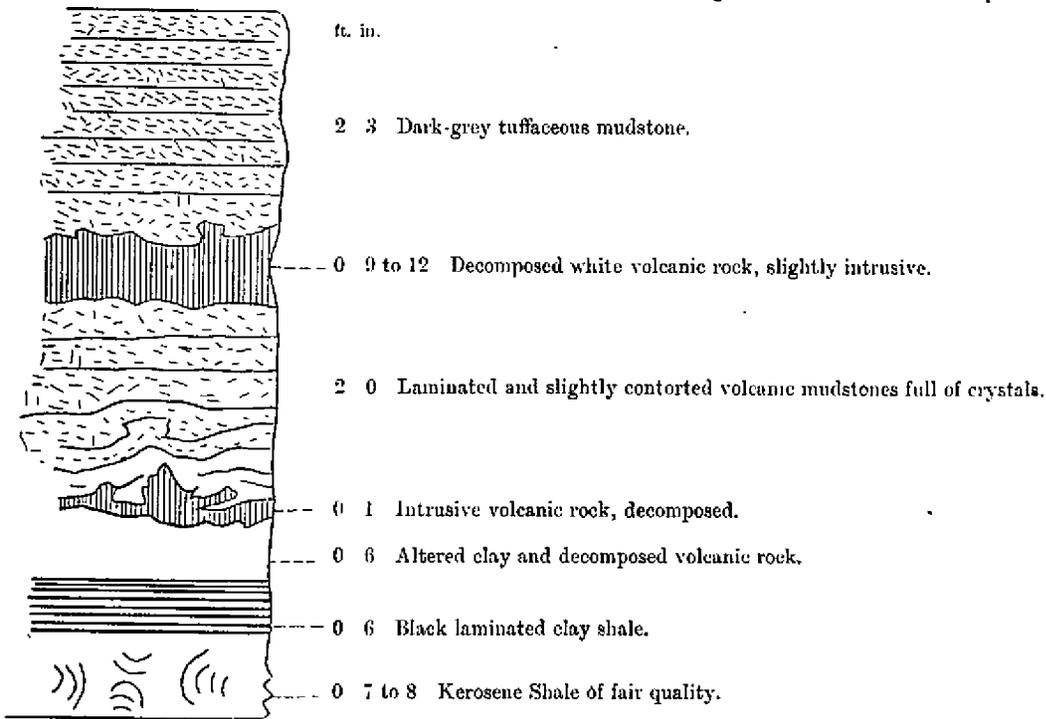
As far as can be judged from the loose outcrop specimens, the shale here is not more than about 3 or 4 inches in thickness. Some vesicular basalt outcrops close to the Kerosene Shale, but their mutual relation is not determinable.

The main patch of shale may be now described, together with the chief workings and exploratory shafts or tunnels, and the diamond-drill bore, the south-east extremity of the patch being taken first in order.

At the spot marked as Harper's Tunnel in portion 83, a tunnel has been driven in a direction about N. 3° E., for a distance of 128 yards, there being a dip, according to my aneroid levels, of about 25 feet from the outcrop of the kerosene shale at the mouth of the tunnel to the "face" of the same seam at the end of the tunnel.

At the mouth of the tunnel a thickness of several feet of dark-grey tuffaceous mudstone is observable forming the roof over the seam, and higher up the slope of the hill this is capped by basalt.

At 12 yards in from the mouth of the tunnel the following section was measured by me:—



At 58 yards from the mouth of the tunnel a drive extends west for a length of about 53 feet.

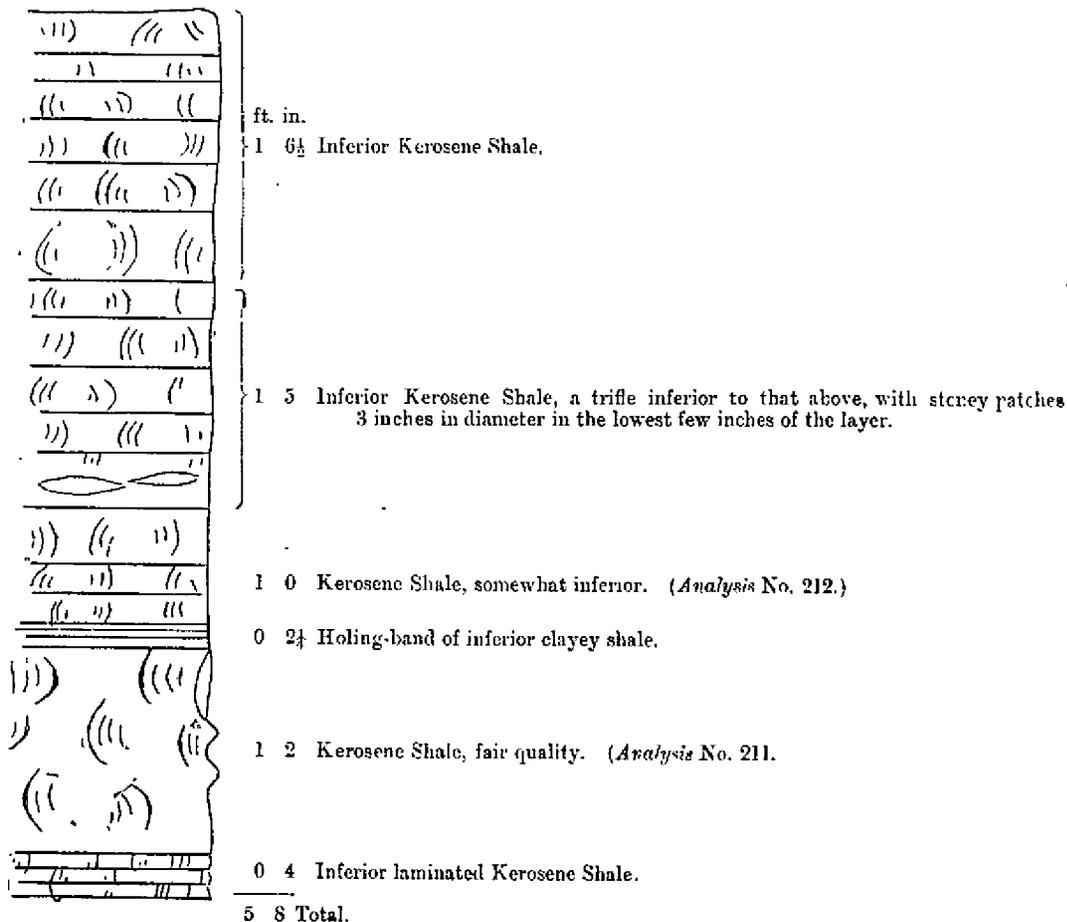
At the end of this drive the following section was measured by me:—

Inferior shale.....	Several feet.	Kerosene shale (of medium quality)...	6 in.
Holing-band	3 to 4 in.	Kerosene shale (of fair quality).....	1 ft. 0 in. (Analysis No. 213).

The following are the details of analysis No. 213, made by Mr. Mingaye, from a sample of this shale, selected by myself:—

Moisture	3.12
Volatila hydrocarbons	48.50
Fixed carbon	7.57
Ash	40.81
A loose black powder left on heating in closed crucible.	
Ash-white, granular.	100.60

At 106 yards from the mouth of the tunnel a drive extends W. 5° N. from the main tunnel for a length of 46 feet. This may be termed the inner west drive. At the end of this I measured the following section:—



The following are the details of the analyses of my samples by Mr. Mingaye:—

ANALYSIS No. 212.		
Moisture		Not determined.
Volatile hydrocarbons		36·28
Fixed carbon		9·48
Ash		54·24
A loose black powder left on heating in closed crucible.		
Ash—white, granular.		

ANALYSIS No. 211.		
Moisture		Not determined.
Volatile hydrocarbons		47·90
Fixed carbon		11·28
Ash		40·82
Ash and caking quality similar to those of preceding sample.		

From a portion of the main tunnel, not far from the point of intersection of this drive with it, I selected five samples of kerosene shale for analysis, each representing approximately 1 foot of the seam, and therefore representing a total thickness of about 5 feet.

The results of these analyses by Mr. Mingaye are quoted on the following page, the samples being arranged in descending order, just as they occurred in the seam:—

No.	Moisture.	Volatile Hydrocarbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Per-centage of Sulphur.	Specific Gravity.	
203	Not determined.	34·30	5·66	60·04	.....	.....	A loose black powder left on ignition of shale in covered crucible—Ash, white in colour, flocculent.
204	„ „	32·00	5·40	62·60	.....	.....
205	„ „	26·25	5·65	68·10	.....	.....
206	„ „	26·35	5·80	67·85	.....	.....
207	2·24	58·54	7·05	32·17	0·46	1·306	Slightly caked in heating in covered crucible. Ash, grey, granular.

Near the extreme end of the tunnel a drive has been extended for a short distance in an easterly direction. At the end of this drive I found that the best shale, which is about 14 inches thick in other parts of the mine, had thinned down to 3 inches. This, however, may have been due to a local roll, as would seem probable from the fact that the floor *rises* in this direction, that is, easterly, whereas the general *dip* is north-easterly.

At the face of the main tunnel I measured the following section, the distance being 128 yards from the mouth of the tunnel:—

Part of Roof ...	ft. in.	
	1 0	Hard black clay shale, containing a good deal of carbonaceous material.
	3 0	Kerosene Shale, inferior.
	0 8	Kerosene Shale, a trifle inferior.
	0 2	<i>Band</i> , black laminated inferior kerosene shale.
	1 0	Kerosene Shale of fairly good quality.
	0 5	Kerosene Shale, somewhat inferior and laminated; locally termed "Curly."
Total	5 3	

At Harper's Tunnel there has been proved to exist a seam of kerosene shale having a total thickness of from 5 to 6 feet, the bottom, 12 to 14 inches, being of fairly good quality, and the upper, 4 to 5 feet, being inferior. The seam has been proved for about 384 feet in a north-easterly direction, and for about 50 feet to the west, and an almost equal distance to the east.

If the hill in which Harper's Tunnel is situated be now traversed in a north-westerly direction, following the general trend of the outcrop of the shale, several old shafts and tunnels are observable, in most of which the existence of the kerosene shale has been proved, but I was unable to obtain any reliable information as to its exact thickness and quality at any of these workings, with the exception of Humphries' shaft, 52 feet deep, situated in portion 82.

At Afflick's New Tunnel, however, about 10 chains south-westerly from Humphries' shaft, there was clear evidence in the spoil bank that the tunnel, which was stated to be 100 feet long, had reached the kerosene shale, as fragments of shale of fair quality, and having a maximum thickness of about 6 inches, were observable in the spoil bank, associated with inferior shale. The latter contains numerous fragments of mineral charcoal (mother-of-coal) and small fragments of what appear to be portions of coniferous wood like *Araucaria*, together with coniferous fruit.

A short distance above Afflick's New Tunnel, the soft clay shales of the coal-measures are capped by a hard basalt, rendered slightly porphyritic by augite. It was near here that the diamond-drill bore was put down.

At Humphries' Shaft, the water having been baled out with some difficulty by means of windlass and bucket, I measured the following descending section:—

Roof	ft. in.	
	2 0	Fine dark grey carbonaceous clay shale.
	0 1	Inferior Kerosene Shale.
	1 5	Kerosene Shale, rather inferior.
	1 1	Kerosene Shale, a trifle more inferior than that above.
	0 1	<i>Band</i> , brown clay shale.
	0 5-7	Inferior Kerosene Shale, like the "curly" shale in Harper's Tunnel.
Total	3 2	

The floor here, as in Harper's Tunnel, was evidently of the nature of clay shale, as was proved by testing it with a pick, but as it was found impossible to bale the water down below the floor of the seam I was unable to ascertain its precise nature.

No analyses were made of the samples of shale taken by me from this shaft, but the analysis of shale from Afflick's New Tunnel, the sample being taken by myself, may be considered as probably equivalent to that of the best shale in Humphries' Shaft.

This analysis (No. 208), made by Mr. Mingaye, is as follows:—

ANALYSIS No. 208.	
Moisture	Not determined.
Volatile hydrocarbon	37.40
Fixed carbon	4.78
Ash	57.82
	100.00

A loose powder left on heating shale in covered crucible.
Ash—grey, granular.

As regards the diamond drill bore, which was completed near Afflick's New Tunnel this year, subsequent to the time of my inspection, the following is the section quoted from the Report of the Government Superintendent of Diamond Drills:—

Nature of Strata.	Thickness of Strata.	Depth from Surface.	Remarks.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	
Alluvial soil	3 0		
Hard basalt (broken and jointy)	37 9		
Soft red sandstone	5 0		
Grey shales	26 0		
Hard grey basalt with calcite veins.....	97 3		Bottom of basaltic rock.
Brown chert rock or fireclay.....	4 0		
Dark shales	1 9		
White or bluish chert.....	14 0		
Dark shales	3 10		
Dark grey sandstone and shale	8 10		Faulty felspar veins at 200 ft. to 204 ft.
White chert and sandstone	12 10		
Small band of dark shale	0 6		
Fine white sandstone and chert	13 6		Bottom of sandstone and chert rock.
Dark shales	40 6	268 9	Temporary stoppage of work.
Tuffaceous mud or indurated shale, lettered (A) on core.	0 4		
Inferior shale (B)	0 10½		
Oil shale (C)	1 0	4 7	Thickness of shale bed.
Dark shale with films of calcite (D).....	1 10		
Core lost in passing through bed	0 6½		
Indurated clay, grey sandstone, and chert...	1 8		Floor.

ANALYSIS A.—No. 1811.

Blue clay shale struck at 269 feet from surface, Doughboy Hollow:—	
Hygroscopic moisture	6.65
Volatile hydrocarbons	20.47
Fixed carbon	2.31
Ash	70.57
No coke formed.	
Ash—white and heavy.	100.00

ANALYSIS B.—No. 1812.

Inferior oil shale.	
Hygroscopic moisture	3.98
Volatile hydrocarbons.....	40.11
Fixed carbon	5.81
Ash	50.15
No coke.	
Ash—white, granular.	100.00

ANALYSIS C.—No. 1813.

Oil shale.	
Hygroscopic moisture	3.23
Volatile hydrocarbon	47.80
Fixed carbon	12.07
Ash	36.85
No coke formed.	
Ash—grey, granular.	100.00

ANALYSIS D.—No. 1814.

Volcanic mud.	
Hygroscopic moisture	6.20
Volatile hydrocarbons	18.71
Fixed carbon	5.42
Ash	69.67
No coke formed.	
Ash—grey, granular.	100.00

The above analyses were made by Mr. Mingaye from samples selected by Mr. E. F. Pittman, Assoc. R.S.M., the Government Geologist, from samples of the core forwarded by the Superintendent of Drills.

A report by A. Helms, Ph. D., may be of interest with reference to the ammonia contained in the shale.

The report is as follows:—

“A. W. Fell & Sons, Darling Harbour,
Gentlemen,

The liquor obtained by wet distillation of kerosene shale, received September 22, gave the following result:—
250 C.C. (cubic centimeters) redistilled gave 0.2091 ammonia, the 19 lb. 6 oz. kerosene shale yielding 9.625 litres ‘liquor’ gave then 8.0504 ammonia, or at the rate of 0.085 per cent. ammonia, equal to 0.0707 nitrogen, which is in all probability much below the amount of nitrogen originally contained in the shale.

Yours, faithfully,
A. HELMS.

“One ton of shale would accordingly give 19.04 p. (*pounds avoirdupois*) ammonia, equal to 69.8 lb. sulphate of ammonia.”

(The words in italics are my own).

As regards the dip of this deposit of kerosene shale, I might add that in a small creek a short distance above the mouth of Afflick's New Tunnel, at the spot shown on the map which accompanies this report, black and yellow clay shales, probably overlying the Kerosene Shale, dip N. 30° E. approximately at 10°. This dip, however, is a trifle in excess of that observed at Harper's Tunnel, but the dip at the latter locality is lessened probably by the roll already referred to as having been encountered in the east drive.

A dip of ten, equals a descent of 17.7 feet in a horizontal distance of 100 feet in the direction of the full dip, which in this case is about N. 30° E.

My

My aneroid measurements show that there is dip of at least 25 feet from the mouth of Harper's tunnel to the face, and I understood from Mr. Fell that there was a total fall of 38 feet in the tunnel from its mouth to within 10 yards of the face, the tunnel for the last 10 yards being level.

The total length of the tunnel being 384 feet, and its direction N. 3° E., instead of N. 30° E., the dip should theoretically amount to about 58 feet instead of 38 feet, which latter, according to Mr. Fell, is the actual amount.

Summary.—The small patch of shale in portion 74 being omitted from consideration, it may be stated that a single patch of Kerosene Shale has been proved at various spots near to or along its line of outcrop almost continuously for a distance of about 56 chains, from Harper's Tunnel on the south-east to Humphries' Shaft on the north-west. There can, I think, be no doubt that the seams of shale at Harper's tunnel, and at Humphries' Shaft respectively, belong to one and the same seam.

I imagine, therefore, that the patch of shale would probably be found to extend approximately as I have shown on the plan in portions 82 and 83, the area which will probably be found to be shale-bearing being tinted yellow. Possibly the area should be reduced as I have shown by the dotted line. If the average width of the patch be 5 chains, and the length 50 chains, the total area of unworked shale might be equal to about 25 acres, but this estimate is only very approximate, and might be two or three times below or above the true quantity, as it is well known, from actual experience at Joadja and Hartley Vale, that deposits of Kerosene Shale are very lenticular in character.

The total thickness of the seam varies from 3 feet 2 inches to about 5 feet 8 inches. A small portion of this thickness in the lower part of the seam, from 12 to 14 inches in thickness, is shale of fair marketable quality, yielding about 60 per cent. of volatile hydrocarbons. Shale, however, of this quality has not been proved as yet to exist at the north-west end of the patch, so that it would be impossible to calculate its quantity even approximately. As regards the inferior quality of shale, it may be assumed that an average thickness of about 4 feet of it extends over this assumed area of 25 acres. This would contain a gross quantity of about 158,000 tons—that is, about 6,320 tons per acre—the specific gravity of the inferior shale being taken as 1.3

The average composition of this inferior shale would probably be approximately as follows:—

Moisture	2.00
Volatile hydrocarbon	34.00
Fixed carbon.....	6.00
Ash.....	58.00
	100.00

As regards the cost of production of the shale I was supplied with the following information when inspecting the deposits:—

	Per ton.
	£ s. d.
Cost of mining shale, and carrying to mouth of tunnel, &c.....	0 15 0
Cartage from mine to Doughboy Hollow Railway Station.....	13s. 6d. to 0 15 0
Railway carriage, Doughboy Hollow to Newcastle	0 10 0
Royalty	0 2 0
Total.....	£2 1 0

The price realised for the best quality of shale from this mine—that is, the layer 12 to 14 inches thick near the bottom of the seam—was, as I was informed, £2 18s. per ton.

It is obvious from these figures that it would not pay to export the inferior shale. Apparently the only possible means of working the inferior shale to a profit, if this can be done at all, would be by erecting works for treating the inferior shale on the ground where it occurs.

There is a considerable thickness of this inferior shale, as already stated, and it appears to me that the future of this deposit will depend chiefly on the possibility of successfully treating this inferior shale for the extraction of its oils and other useful products.

As regards the eruptive rocks, the basalts penetrated into the diamond-drill bore are, I think, certainly of later date than the Kerosene Shale. The large quantity however of tuffaceous material present in the rocks above and below the shale, prove that volcanic activity prevailed contemporaneously with the formation of the Kerosene Shale. It is unlikely, in my opinion, that the kerosene shale deposits in this district will be found to have been interfered with at all seriously, by either the older volcanic rocks contemporaneous with the kerosene shale, or by the newer volcanic rocks, chiefly basalts, except in the cases of narrow dykes of basalt, which may have intersected the seam and spread for a short distance along it laterally, as shown in the diagram near the beginning of this report.

The case of the intrusive eruptive rock in the Kerosene Shale at Hartley Vale might be cited as a parallel instance.

It is unlikely however, I think, that considerable areas of shale will be found to be damaged by these basalt dykes at Doughboy Hollow.

Appended are a report by Mr. Mingaye on the Doughboy Hollow Kerosene Shales, some aneroid levels taken by myself, and a lithograph of the Parish of Temi, showing the position of the Kerosene Shale and the principal openings which have been made to prospect the deposit.

I have, &c.,

T. W. EDGEWORTH DAVID,

Professor of Geology, University of Sydney.

E. F. Pittman, Assoc. R.S.M., The Government Geologist.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch,

Laboratory, Sydney, 17 February, 1891.

Sir,

On separate form I have the honor to furnish you with the analyses of twelve samples of so-called "Kerosene Shale," and also beg to offer a few remarks as to their quality:—

Samples Nos. 208, 209, 211, and 213 contained numerous rounded grains of sandstone dotted through the shale, and plainly visible to the naked eye. It was thought that perhaps by a system of washing that the bulk of the impurities existing otherwise than in the natural ash of the shale could be removed. Numerous experiments were made, and in the case of those containing sandstone it was found possible to remove the bulk of this impurity, but even then the washed mineral was so heavy in ash as to make it of little value as an article of commerce.

It

It was proved by experiments made that the bulk of the inorganic matter present in these shales has been derived from the vegetable matter from which the shales were formed. The analyses made, excepting in one case, show them to be of very inferior quality.

I have, &c.,
JOHN C. H. MINGAYE,
Analyst and Assayer.

ANEROID LEVELS.

Level above sea in feet--	
2,070.....	Doughboy Hollow Railway Station.
2,410.....	Outcrop of kerosene shale at Harper's Tunnel.
2,364.....	Humphrics' Shaft.
2,333.....	Afleck's Tunnel.
2,550.....	Outlier of kerosene shale in portion 74, parish of TeMi.

APPENDIX 7.

Report by Mr. P. T. Hammond, Field Assistant, on the Condobolin District.

Sir, Geological Society, N.S. Wales, Department of Mines, Sydney, 19 January, 1892.

In accordance with instructions received from you, I proceeded to Condobolin on Thursday, 8th October, in order to examine that district with a view to reporting its mineral prospects. I have now the honor to furnish you with my report.

The time proved to be a most unfortunate one for my purpose as throughout the district shearing was in active progress, and the squatters on whom I was dependent for the loan of horses, were too busy to be able to devote much of their time in showing me the country, although in all cases such assistance as could be given me was most willingly accorded.

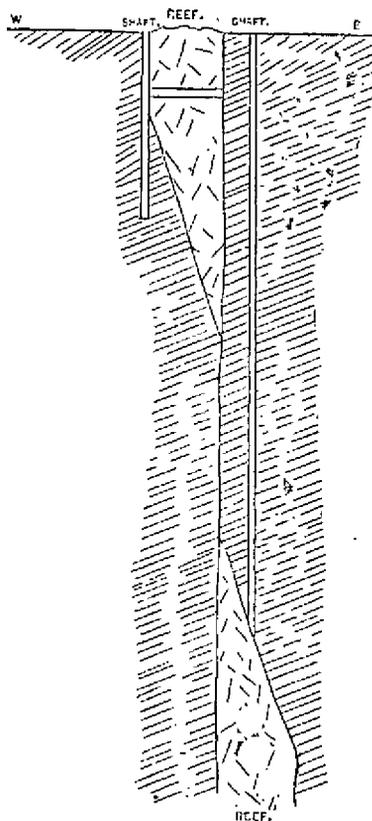
I was obliged therefore to confine my inspection to such localities as had already been to some extent prospected.

The first mine I inspected was the Eureka, which I visited in company with Mr. Bouffler, a member of the Condobolin Progress Committee. This mine is situated about 3 miles north east of the town on portion 113, parish of Condobolin.

The lodestuff consists of massive and crystallised quartz with stains of blue and green carbonates of copper and manganese oxide; there is also a little galena in places and some red and yellow oxides of iron.

Two shafts have been sunk on this lode, one to a depth of 32 feet on the footwall side of the lode, and the other on the hanging wall side to 100 feet.

I was unable to descend either shaft as the mine at the time of my visit was not working and the ladders had been removed; but from surface indications and from an examination of the material which had been brought up from the shafts, I have little hesitation in stating that this is a true fissure lode, the footwall being of partially decomposed talcose slates, and the hanging wall of a fairly hard white and purple sandstone, and the strike of the reef being about N. 14° W., and S. 14° E., whereas the slates strike about S. 78° E. The western (32 feet) shaft follows the footwall of the lode for about 16 feet, where the dip becomes much sharper and the eastern (100 feet) shaft was sunk to catch the reef again on the underlay, which it did, so that the reef probably occupies the position represented in the accompanying sketch.



The reef outcrops strongly on the surface, being in some places as much as 15 feet wide, and can be traced in length for about 280 yards.

I took two samples for assay from the stone from the shafts lying on the surface, averaging it as well as I could under the circumstances, but the returns were poor, the sample from the 32-foot shaft yielding only 2 oz. 12 dwt. of silver and a trace of gold per ton, and that from the 100-foot shaft only 4 dwt. 8 gr. of silver and 2 dwt. 4 gr. of gold per ton. These assays, however, owing to having been taken from the surface may not give quite a fair return of the reef.

I next visited the Condobolin Copper, Gold, and Silver Mining Company's shafts in company with Mr. R. Officer. These shafts are situated a little over 2 miles north-westerly from the town, and close to the road from Condobolin to Melrose Station. The first shaft I visited was sunk to a depth of 32 feet in slate on a small outcrop of quartz, in the hope that it would widen out at a depth, but at the time of my visit no defined reef had been found, and though I examined the shaft closely I could find no evidence of faulting of the strata. This shaft is on the western side of the road to Melrose.

I next examined a shaft on the eastern side of the road, which has been sunk to a depth of 47 feet on a lode known as the "Red Paint," from the prevailing red colour of the cap, which consists of a very ferruginous quartz showing cavities after the decomposition of pyrites. An average sample taken from here yielded 1 oz. 8 dwt. 6 gr. of silver per ton. The reef is 3 feet wide in the widest part, the average breadth being considerably less. A pinch occurs at 15 feet in depth, and the reef is only represented in the bottom of the shaft by a few small veins of quartz in the slate. Both walls consist of sandy slates, which are broken and disturbed near the surface. There are no indications of true fissure, and the dip of the reef agrees with that of the sedimentary beds, as does also the strikes. The outcrop cannot be traced far on the surface, but another outcrop occurs on the same strike about 7 chains further east, which is regarded as being the continuation of this lode.

This shaft has been sunk with private money by Messrs. Officer, Shepherd, and Co.

The second outcrop before mentioned consists of very vesicular quartz, enclosing some felspathic material, and a little hardened black slate, and a good deal of carbonate of lead.

I had two assays made from here, one being a sample of ferruginous quartz coated with manganese oxide, which yielded 5 dwt. 10 gr. of silver, and a trace of gold per ton. The other was a picked sample of carbonate of lead, and yielded 18 oz. 3 dwt. 16 gr. silver and a trace of gold per ton.

This outcrop has not been opened up to any great extent.

The next outcrop examined is known as the Piebald Reef, a little to the north-east of the last, and probably got its name from the mottled character of the stone, which is dark quartz, finely pyritous, with a network of white quartz veins throughout its mass. The outcrop is about 2 feet broad, but, like the last, cannot be traced far in the direction of its length.

The last shaft visited was the Company's 90 feet shaft. The lodestuff here consists of a ferruginous quartz, stained green in places with carbonate of copper, and showing a little free gold. I was unable to get down the shaft, as the ladders had been removed, but so far as I was able to judge from an examination of the surface the reef was not a well defined one. A good deal of trenching had been done about this ground, but the section exposed was in all cases slate with quartz veins in places.

The workings are all situated within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of one another, on Mineral Leases 140 and 141, Parish Condobolin, and agree in having approximately the same strike. The fissures in which the reefs occur have probably had a common origin, which may have been the bulging of the slates along their planes of bedding, caused by pressure at right angles to the line of strike. The result of this would be a series of lenticular cavities, which might be subsequently filled in with lodestuff.

None of these lodes have been proved at a depth, the deepest shaft being the 90 ft.

I do not think that the reefs will be found to continue at a depth, but if it is proposed to prove any of them, the two known as the Red Paint and the Continuation of the Red Paint seem to me the most worthy of a further trial.

I was also shown a shaft which had been sunk for copper, close to the eastern boundary of the travelling stock reserve, and on Mining Tenement 120, which was sunk some time back by the Condobolin Copper Co., since defunct.

This shaft was sunk to a depth of 33 feet, the lodestuff being quartz stained with blue and green carbonates of copper, earthy green carbonate of copper of rather poor quality, and red oxide of iron; the lode so far as I could see from the surface was narrow, not exceeding 18 inches in the widest part, and had the same dip and strike as the sedimentary beds.

I next proceeded to Melrose, stopping on the way to examine an iron-stone lode to which my attention had been directed, but which proved to be a very ferruginous bed in the Silurian series, being in some parts a pure iron ore, but for the most part too siliceous to be workable for iron, the good ore being in comparatively small quantity.

Side by side with this bed, and above it in geological sequence, was another bed of very deceptive appearance, viz., a quartz conglomerate with the pebbles so closely cemented as to present the appearance of a quartz reef, both the pebbles and the matrix being of white quartz.

Whilst following the strike of the bed, which I traced in a direction N. 75 W. to the top of a hill on the east side of the road, I came across some interesting beds of sandstone and loose conglomerate containing obscure fossils, amongst which some enchrinite stems only were recognisable. These beds all dip at a much lower angle than those nearer Condobolin.

From this point on to Melrose there is little to be seen of interest, except at about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Reserve 641, Parish of Taratta, where some large blocks of limestone at the side of the road indicate the presence of a bed of that rock somewhere in the vicinity, which, however, is not exposed on the road.

From this point the country consists almost entirely of alluvial flats and low slate ridges, broken only in places by gilghi holes, densely covered with scrub of all descriptions, mostly pine, yarran, and mallee, and teeming with rabbits. Now and then through a break in the brushwood might be seen mobs of kangaroos and emus.

On nearing Melrose the slate hills become somewhat higher, and are strewn with fragments of quartz; and these give place at Melrose homestead to highly-altered beds (a similar series to which in the New England district have been described by Professor David by the term porphyroids).

The morning after my arrival at Melrose I proceeded to Mount Tinda. A very interesting section of the porphyroid beds is to be seen at the 1-mile marked tree on this road, and from thence eastward to the top of a spur, where an eruptive porphyry occurs which has been intruded along the bedding-planes of the strata, and has apparently been the cause of their alteration.

The rest of the road lies over slaty ridges and pleistocene alluvial deposits, until within a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the 2-mile marked tree on the Cobar Road (7 miles from Melrose), the formation changes, being replaced by granite, which continues from here to the mountain, a very steep granite hill, rising with two or three similar hills abruptly out of a level scrubby plain.

Right on the top of this hill two prospecting shafts have been sunk but abandoned, and were full of water to within 20 feet of the surface at the time I saw them.

I descended one shaft to the level of the water, but could see no true lode, the shafts having apparently been sunk on a belt where the rock was of a more broken character than the surrounding mass, the interstices being filled in by decomposition products of the minerals in the granite, which was at this place very pyritous and contained a little fluorspar.

The principal workings are on a smaller ridge, on the south-eastern side of the mountain, where several shafts have been sunk in the hope of discovering silver lodes, the indications of the lodes being in nearly every case a cap of decomposed granite, sometimes much stained with iron oxide, striking in a general E. and W. direction, and varying between that and N. 45° E., S. 45° W.

The only shaft at present working is one for which assistance has been granted out of the Prospecting Vote, and is being worked by Messrs. Prendergast and Hurley. I descended this shaft, which was then 40 feet deep, and made a close examination of the walls; but owing to the formation being granite, I could not ascertain with certainty whether any faulting had occurred; but from the appearance of the lode I incline to the belief that the deposit has been filled in to one of a series of joint planes in the granite, and will not, probably, widen out at a depth.

Some good galena is now showing in this shaft in quartz and decomposed granite and a little chlorite, but was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and had been taken about 2 feet in depth to make to this width. A few smaller veins of galena also occur, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch downwards. An assay of the galena from the largest vein yielded 34 oz. 12 dwt. 12 gr. of silver per ton, which, together with the value of the lead, should pay well to work if any body of the ore could be struck.

The other shafts are known respectively as the Black Shaft, McAuliffe's shaft, and the Mundic shaft, and are in a series of parallel fissures; and it is worthy of note that an outcrop of basalt occurs approximately parallel to them, and a few chains higher up the hill.

The most remarkable of these shafts are McAuliffe's and the Mundic shafts, in which the lode consists principally of chlorite, which in the Mundic shaft, as the name implies, is very pyritous, and contains a few minute cubes of fluorspar. The lode, also, is broader in this shaft, being over a foot in breadth, pinching out a few feet below the surface; but an assay of the stone yielded only traces of gold and silver, and an assay from McAuliffe's shaft yielded only 4 dwt. 8 gr. silver, and no gold. These two shafts were half full of water, so that the assays were made from stone taken only a little below the surface, and, as galena frequently occurs in bunches, these assays (which showed no galena) cannot be regarded as a fair return.

It is not unlikely that bunches of galena may occur at a depth in either of these shafts.

I next returned to Condobolin, visiting on the way a mine situated on a hill between portions 1, 5, and 14, parish Melrose, and some shafts known as the "Boona West Mines," about 2 miles further south and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the road.

The first-mentioned consisted of a tunnel driven into the hill for 30 or 40 feet, at about 25°. It is in slates, which are a good deal bent and broken, and cuts across the nearly vertical beds at an angle. The mine was not working, and appeared to be worked out. It had been worked for silver, and Mr. O'Donoghue, who kindly accompanied me to the mine, assured me that he had seen large blocks of galena taken from this tunnel. However, none of the ore was to be seen *in situ*, but after a close search at the mouth of the tunnel, I discovered some blocks of quartz stained with blue carbonate of copper, which, on breaking open, showed a few fairly large cubes of galena, and an assay of this stone yielded 29 oz. 2 dwt. 12 gr. per ton of silver and no gold. Some earthy limonite taken from the end of the fissure formerly occupied by the lode also yielded 3 dwt. 6 gr. of silver per ton.

Some working had also been done north of this tunnel, and on the same hill, where a shaft had been started, but abandoned at 8 feet, no ore showing. A little irregular trenching had also been done where some limonite stained green by carbonate of copper, and enclosing pieces of slate, had resisted the weathering which has denuded the slates, leaving it some inches above their level, but the section exposed shows that it is only an infiltration in the joint planes of the strata, and is not of any extent. The slates here show no sign of disturbance beyond their steep dip, which is easterly, at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

A very interesting bed of altered calcareous sandstone occurs here, having at first sight the appearance of a lava, with the surface full of steam holes, but, on closer examination, is seen to be a sedimentary rock containing fossils (principally encrinite stems), which, by their weathering out, have given the appearance referred to. In the interior of the rock these fossils are replaced by calcite, and give the appearance of porphyritic crystals.

The Boona West mines are similarly situated on the side of a hill, and consist of several shafts, some of which have been sunk on a bedded quartz conglomerate which outcrops N. 8° W. and S. 8° E., and only one of them showed any sign of a lode on the surface, which in this case consisted of a felspathic cap, stained blue and green, with carbonates of copper, and having dendritic manganese stains. An assay from this returned only traces of gold and silver, and 11.5 per cent. of copper, being a picked sample; lower down, the lode becomes more ferruginous. This shaft was the highest but one on the hill, and the cap of the lode contained waterworn pebbles derived from the conglomerate close to which it occurred.

One of the old ladders being left in this shaft I descended as far as I could (about 30 feet) but was unable to reach the bottom, where I could see that a drive had been made to the west. The lode exposed in the shaft is a ferruginous quartz, in breadth about 1 foot 3 inches, dying out in about 10 or 12 feet of depth. A shaft west of this had also brought up stone of a similar character, so that it probably makes again in depth but appears to be only in small lenticular deposits. The lodes are here dipping westerly. The highest shaft on the hill appears to have brought up only hardened slate with small quartz veins, which is the only stone in any way approaching a lode which is now to be seen at the surface.

None of these shafts were working at the time of my visit, and appeared to have been abandoned, there were no miners on the ground and I was unable to obtain any definite information as to what returns had been obtained from them.

After my return to Condobolin, I proceeded to Melrose Plains, and visited some workings in the vicinity, accompanied by Mr. W. Tout. I reached Melrose Plains by a bush track, which follows pretty closely,

closely, the general trend of Murda Creek, and passes over Silurian beds for the most part covered with deep alluvial, but within a few miles of the station the slates are capped with horizontally bedded Devonian sandstone and quartzites, &c. The home paddocks are for the most part on a rich chocolate coloured volcanic soil and in other places has apparently been derived from the disintegration of limestone.

The first workings we saw were two shafts which had been sunk on a quartz-vein in hornblende granite, situated on Gold Lease 2, parish of Burra Burra. One of these shafts, the one in which the vein had been worked, had only been sunk to a depth of about 20 or 30 feet, when the vein (which is said to have been nearly 2 feet wide in places, and which was represented by a vein of quartz showing about 1 foot wide in the roof of one of the tunnels) had been tunnelled on towards the north and south in the direction of the strike of the vein, but the northern tunnel had only been driven a distance of 27 feet when the vein had died out, and the southern one 18 feet, and here the vein had dwindled to 3 inches. The part of the vein left in the roof of which I took a sample for assay showed a speck of free gold and yielded 15 dwt. 2 gr. of gold per ton, and 4 dwt. 2 gr. of silver per ton, and I was informed that the average yield had been only about 7 dwt. of gold per ton, and that it had been opened up and floated into a company.

It appeared to be only a lenticular vein deposited in a contraction joint of the granite and not likely to be of any permanency; the vein was slightly inclined from the vertical having a dip of about 76 degrees westerly. Both walls were very much decomposed near the vein, and were exactly similar in composition and texture.

The other shaft was sunk to 40 feet, south of this one in the hope of the lode having made again in this direction, but only small leaders of quartz were struck and the shaft abandoned.

At about 100 yards due south of these workings six or seven more shafts or holes had been sunk to various depths. These were all in the same granite, and some had struck narrow quartz-veins with films of green carbonate of copper in their joints, and in one which reached a depth of 30 feet a quartz-vein was struck which showed free gold, but was not of sufficient size to pay for working.

The granite here was decomposed for some feet in depth and contained very little hornblende until the solid rock was reached, the hornblende being replaced by mica near the surface.

Another shaft had been sunk 146 yards north of the main shaft in order to strike the reef, but it had been sunk in alluvial with numerous loose blocks of sandstone through it. This was sunk to a depth of 18 or 20 feet, but was not bottomed.

From here we went to a place locally known as the "Bursted Boulder," situated on mineral lease 1, parish of Tout. This consists of a large deposit of brown iron oxide, which had been prospected for gold, but found to contain none, although one very favourable assay return had been obtained from it. I took two samples for assay and analysis from here, which yielded—the one a slightly magnetic sample,—gold, a trace; no silver; iron, 56.99 per cent.; oxide of silicon, 4.04 per cent.; and the other sample neither gold nor silver; iron, 56.54 per cent.; oxide of silicon, 3.44 per cent. These analyses show the iron to be of excellent quality.

The ironstone is evidently a stratified deposit, and appears to be of Devonian age or later, and, so far as I could see from a rather hurried examination, lies horizontally on the upturned edges of the Silurian beds, forming a capping to a range of hills which extends in an *N.E.* direction, and I was informed that the deposit can be traced in detached masses for a distance of about 4 miles.

This deposit should, I think, prove payably workable as soon as cheap carriage is available; and, being horizontally bedded, the method of working would be much simplified, as the ironstone could be quarried out in the same manner as road metal is quarried. This circumstance would also preclude the possibility of its extending to a great depth; but the deposit is of quite sufficient thickness to be worth attention, and extends in breadth in places for about 20 to 30 chains, and is of nearly equal quality throughout. The depth has not been proved by any of the shafts sunk on it, which are, for the most part, holes about 10 feet deep.

The nearest limestone to this deposit is 6 miles to the south-west, and the country is thickly timbered; but no coal is known nearer than Maryvale or Dubbo, on the Western Line, the former of which is distant about 80 miles from here in a direct line, and by road 130 miles, and the latter about 70 miles in a direct line, and 100 miles by road.

I traced this deposit in a north-easterly direction on the top of the next hill, and found that it was there lying unconformably upon the upturned edges of some very silicious and impure ironstone beds traversed by a network of chalcidonic quartz-veins which varied in thickness from 2 inches downwards, and as I was informed that a white metal had been obtained from this stone by crushing and washing, I took a sample for assay for platinum, but none of the metal was detected. I also had two samples of the iron ore from here tested for the same metal as I noticed the occurrence of platinum in the Burra Burra alluvial workings, and was informed that the gold there had occasionally been observed with pieces of ironstone attached, although some shafts had been sunk in the next alluvial flat southerly from here to depths of about 40 to 60 feet, and no gold obtained.

From this place we rode along the south-western boundary of Burra Burra and Melrose Plains as far as the corner of these two runs, and Murrumbogie and Carlisle, the track passing over nearly vertical slates and quartzites striking about *N. 10° E., S. 10° W.*, with a slight easterly dip; here sandstone beds occur and from here the track takes a more easterly direction following the northern boundary of Burra Burra and Murrumbogie for about a mile. Here we found three diggers at work on the alluvial which I was informed had been worked for four or five years. A good deal of work had been done here the holes being sunk to various depths, ranging from about 3 feet to 10 feet (generally about 8 feet), and was said to be very patchy and only to pay wages, and sometimes not even that; but I was shown some very fair prospects in the dish, and noted the occurrence of platinum in small grains with the gold. I was afterwards informed by Mr. Harwood, assayer and analyst at Parkes, that he had noticed the metal before in alluvial gold from this locality, and he kindly showed me some which he had been testing for that metal. I have also been informed that Mr. Connolly discovered platinum many years ago in this place, and have since had a conversation with him on the subject.

It is said that the ground here has not been proved at a depth (the gold lying on what is known to the miners as tissue bottoms), although some shafts had been sunk to a depth of 40 feet.

The gold was shotty and not very much waterworn, and some of it stained black, and accompanied by much black sand. The lead had been traced for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the gully running *S. 30° W.* and *N. 30° E.*, the method of separating the gold being by cradling and panning off.

The

The miners informed me that the wash was about 6 inches to 2 feet in width, its thickness being in the best parts about 6 inches.

The wash-dirt contained many pebbles of diorite, limonite, and quartz, and in both the latter it is said free gold has been found. The pebbles were somewhat waterworn in all cases, but did not appear to have travelled very far. Large ironstone boulders were got in the 40-foot shafts, but were not found to contain gold.

The hill immediately south of these workings consists of diorite (which is probably the source of the diorite pebbles, and perhaps the quartz in the wash), covered deeply with pleistocene alluvium, and it is quite possible that quartz-reefs may be discovered in this, or at its junction with the sedimentary beds when the country is more thoroughly prospected, the chief drawback to search being the depth of alluvium under which it is buried, which renders the work uncertain.

On our return I observed a deposit of carbonate of magnesia, which appeared to be interbedded with the siliceous ironstone before mentioned, or in more or less lenticular patches in its bedding planes, and can be obtained here in masses from 18 inches to 2 feet through, and of very fair quality, an assay of it yielding carbonate of magnesia, 91.09 per cent.; magnesia oxide, 3.43 per cent., and lime, 1.10 per cent.

From Melrose Plains I proceeded to Burra Burra. The road between these two places passes over hardened slates with occasional flats of volcanic soil, and outcrops of diorite.

The morning after my arrival Mr. Gatenby drove me out along the Dandeloo Road to see some prospecting shafts which had been sunk to find a reef on the travelling stock reserve, about 10 chains north-east of the boundary fence of Burra Burra and Jumble Plains.

The country rock consists of hardened slates and soft talcose slates, and the shafts have been sunk on small quartz-veins running with their joint planes, viz., s. 60° E. and N. 60° W.

There is one main shaft, the others being only sunk a few feet. A good deal of trenching has also been done in an irregular manner. The main shaft was nearly full of water, and was a large square hole, which I was informed was not more than 12 feet deep, and showed only numerous small quartz-veins in the bedding of the slates. These veins were slightly ferruginous, and carried a little pyrites. No miners were on the ground, and the workings appeared to have been abandoned for some time.

On our return to Burra Burra we saw some alluvial workings where several shafts had been put down, but were all abandoned and full of water, many of them having been filled in by floods in the creek. None of the shafts were deep, the most recent looking one being about 8 feet 6 inches, and being probably partially filled in. Mr. Gatenby informed me that some of them were sunk to about 6 to 8 feet, but could not inform me as to what prospects had been obtained from them.

We also saw two quartz-reefs which had been partially opened up, and which cropped up out of the alluvial about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the main road in sandy slates. Gold is said to have been got here, but no shafts had been sunk on them, and they had been abandoned after a little irregular surface working. The reefs were of a barren-looking white quartz, and their strike was due north and south. One of them was about 3 feet broad, and its outcrop could be traced for 2 or 3 chains by detached blocks on the surface of the alluvial under which it is buried.

From Burra Burra I proceeded to Trundle, and thence to Sydney via Parkes.

SUMMARY.

From this review of the mining in the district of Condobolin it will be seen that comparatively little systematic prospecting has been done, and that in most cases the reefs sunk upon have been in openings along the bedding planes of the sedimentary strata, and not in true fissures. This class of lode has seldom any permanency, but cases are known where they continue to depth, as at the "Excelsior Mine," at Muttama, where a reef of this description has been proved to a depth of over 150 feet, keeping a uniform breadth of about 18 inches for the whole distance, and is said to yield payable returns.

There can be little doubt that true fissure lodes do occur in this district besides those already mentioned, especially in the northern part of the county of Cunningham, and the southern part of the county of Kennedy, where large areas of igneous rocks occur, and will no doubt be found to have caused faulting of the sedimentary rocks, especially where they have cut across the strike of the beds.

The difficulty which prospectors will experience in finding the reefs will be much increased by the depth of the alluvial deposit which covers a great portion of the country, and it is probable that reefs will not be discovered until these alluvials have been more thoroughly worked, as has been the case at Parkes and Forbes, and also at Ballarat in Victoria.

Payable alluvial leads will no doubt eventually be discovered, as many parts of the country yield gold in small quantities, and in the alluvial round these centres the gold will no doubt be found to be naturally concentrated; more especially where it has been deposited from the drainage flowing along the strike of the reefs, or that of the beds containing gold-bearing veins.

I have elsewhere drawn attention to the deposit of ironstone at Burra Burra, which may at some future time become of importance.

The silver only remains to be noticed. It will be seen by the assay returns furnished that rich silver ores occur in this district, and those at Mount Tinda, and between there and Boona West should prove very payable in the event of their being discovered in true fissure lodes.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to officers Tout, Gatenby, Ling, and others for assistance afforded me in my examination of the country.

I have, &c.,
P. T. HAMMOND,
Field Assistant.

APPENDIX S.

Annual Report of the Palæontologist for the Year 1892.

Geological Survey, N.S. Wales, Department of Mines, Sydney, 6 Jan., 1893.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herewith a Progress Report of the Palæontological work done during the past Year 1892.

Memoirs.—The following Memoir of the Palæontological Series, reported in last year's Progress Report, as "ready for printing," has been printed, published, and distributed:—

No. 5.—A Monograph of the Carboniferous and Permo-Carboniferous Invertebrata of New South Wales, Part 2. The Echinodermata, Annelida, and Crustacea, pp. 64, pls. 10 (4to, Sydney 1892.)
The

The third part of this Memoir, "The Polyzoa," is well advanced towards completion, and will, I hope, be ready for printing during the current year. In addition to this, Memoir, No. 11, "The Cretaceous Fauna of New South Wales," is well advanced towards completion, and the plates, with the exception of one, are drawn. This may possibly be ready for the printer during the current year.

Records.—Part 4 of Vol. II of the *Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales*, Index to Vol. II, and Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. III, have been published. Part 3 of Vol. III. is practically ready for printing. These contain the following Official Papers by myself:—

- (a.) Descriptions of four Madreporaria Rugosa—Species of the Genera *Phillipsastraea*, *Heliophyllum*, and *Cyathophyllum*; Vol. II, Part 4, pp. 165–174, plates 11 and 12.
- (b.) Idiographic Rock-carvings of the Aborigines at Flat Rocks, near Manly; Vol. II, Part 4, pp. 177–180, plate 18.
- (c.) Index to Vol. II.
- (d.) *Hymenocaris Salleri*, McCoy, ms.; Vol. III, Part 1, pp. 5–8, plate 4.
- (e.) Notes made at the Kybean Caves, Parish of Throsby, County Beresford, in October, 1890, &c.; Vol. III, Part 1, pp. 21–24, plate 5.
- (f.) Idiographic Drawings by the Aborigines in a Cave-shelter at Weony Creek, Colo River, near Richmond; Vol. III., Part 1, pp. 33–37.
- (g.) The Caves at Goodravale, Goodradigbee River; Vol. III, Part 1, pp. 37–44, plates 7–9.
- (h.) The Pentameridæ of New South Wales; Vol. III., Part 2, pp. 49–60, plates 10 and 11.
- (i.) Report on a Visit to the Narrangullen, or Cavan Caves, Taomas, Murrumbidgee River; Vol. III, Part 2, pp. 68–70, plate 12.

Miscellaneous Determinations.

The following are the more important Miscellaneous Determinations made during 1891:—

1. Plant-remains and crushed Unios from the Tertiary (?) strata at Lake Speculation, near Menindie. The plants were too indefinite for determination, but were reed-like in appearance. The Unios were internal casts, at the same time one presents the exact outline of a living Australian species, *U. Stuarti*, Ad. and Angas, inhabiting Central Australia. Collected by Mr. Geological-Surveyor Jaquet.
2. Permo-Carboniferous Crinoid remains, from Jamberoo, forwarded by Mr. B. G. Engelhardt, Public School, Jamberoo. These consist of portions of the calices of *Tribrachyocrinus Clarkei*, *T. corrugatus*, and *T. granulatus*.
3. Diatomite (Infusorial Earth)—From Bello Mountain, Parish of Cobbadah, County Murchison, forwarded by Messrs. W. M. Cameron & Co. This earth contains 74.21 per cent. of silica, and is exceedingly rich in the frustules of *Melosira*, the usual form of Diatom in the New South Wales Infusorial Earths.
4. Diatomite (Infusorial Earth)—Five miles from Barraba, again very rich in *Melosira*. Contains 71.62 per cent. of silica. Forwarded by Hon. G. Day, M.L.C.
5. Diatomite (Infusorial Earth)—Forty-two miles from Glen Innes, forwarded by J. C. Gladow. The *Melosira* contained in this earth are unusually large.
6. Spicular Earth—A white earth resembling Diatomite, but having comminuted sponge spicules in place of the frustules. From Ballina, forwarded by A. J. Hodgkinson.
7. Plant remains from the Wianamatta Shales at Enfield, communicated by Mr. J. B. Henson.
8. A collection of Permo-Carboniferous fossils presented by Mr. J. Waterhouse, M.A., from Branxton, St. Clair, and Carrowbrook.
9. Sandy-shale from Hebden, Wandaring Station, containing plant remains, some portions of which are converted into semi-jet.
10. Mesozoic plant remains from Mitchell's Creek, Talbragar River, consisting of *Tæniopteris Daintreei*, and *Alethopteris australis*.
11. Upper Devonian fossils collected by Mr. Geological-Surveyor W. Anderson, near Major's Creek.
12. Mammalian remains from the Wellington Caves, collected by the Inspector of Caves, consisting of bones of *Macropus*, *Phascogale*, *Thylacinus*, *Sarcophilus*, *Perameles*, &c.
13. Fossil Fruits from the Plisocene Gold-drifts, determined for the Agricultural Branch, viz.:—
Penteune Clarkei, F.v.M.
Plesiocapparis leptocelyphis F.v.M.
Oethodocarpan Wilkinsoni, F.v.M.
Phymatocaryon Mackayi, F.v.M.
14. A Human Skull discovered in a small cave at Bungonia by Mr. L. Guymer, Keeper of the Bungonia Caves, covered with a net made of aboriginal twine, and reposing on a skin. The cephalic, narial, and orbital indices demonstrate this to be the skull of an Aborigine and the state of the teeth, &c., indicate it as that of a child of not more than eight years.
15. Plant remains from the Wianamatta Shales at Thirlmere, collected by Mr. W. A. Cuneo, and consisting of an undetermined fern.
16. Mammalian bones from the Rosebrook Caves, near Cooma, Parish of Wollumba, County Beresford, consisting of those of Dasyure, Wallaby, and Wombat, probably existing species. Also human bones, too much decayed for illustration, but clearly those of an Aborigine, found in black loam under a small rock-shelter. Collected by Mr. Elphick, Acting Keeper of Caves.
17. Plant remains and *Estheria*, from the Estheria and other shales, struck in the second Cremorne Bore, Mossman's Bay, consisting of fine examples of *Thinnfeldia odontopteroides*, Morris, *Odontopteris microphylla*, Ten. Woods, and an undescribed plant, allied to *Sagenopteris*; the two former from a depth of 1,274 feet, the latter 1,410–1,417 feet. The *Estheria* are from a depth of 1,658, feet accompanied with the remains of a conifer, allied to *Brachyphyllum*, collected by yourself and Mr. Geological-Surveyor Carne.

In addition to the above memoranda, small Collections were named as follows:—

- (a.) Plants from the Lepidodendron beds of Goonoo Gonoo, and Vegetable Creek, for Mr. D. A. Porter, Tamworth.
- (b.) Two small collections of Permo-Carboniferous, Silurian, and Miscellaneous fossils for the Curator, Technological Museum, Sydney.
- (c.)

- (c.) Silurian fossils from the Macdonnell Ranges, Central Australia, for Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, Government Geologist, South Australia.
 (d.) Two species of Permo-Carboniferous Mollusca, determined for Mr. C. W. de Vis, M.A., Curator, Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

Exchanges.—Small collections in exchange were prepared as follows:—

- (a.) Prof. R. Tate, Adelaide University—New South Wales Permo-Carboniferous fossils.
 (b.) Mr. A. Morton, Curator, Tasmanian Museum, Hobart—Mesozoic Fish, from Gosford and Talbragar.
 (c.) Mr. G. Smith, Broken Hill—Gosford Fish.

Chicago Exhibition.—The Collection exhibited at the Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy, London, 1890, was revised and augmented for the Chicago Exhibition.

Stores.—The Palaeontological stores have been re-examined, mostly repacked, and the boxes catalogued.

Field-work.—During January last an examination was made of the Goodravale Caves, in company with Mr. John Mitchell, to whom I was indebted for very efficient assistance. I accompanied yourself on three occasions to the North Shore, on work in connection with the second Cremorne Bore; and two excursions have been made for the examination of Aboriginal Idiographic Carvings, viz., to the Hawkesbury and Cockle Creek, a branch of Cowan Creek.

In conclusion I have to express my cordial appreciation of the assistance rendered me by the Assistant, Mr. W. S. Dun, who has taken part in most of the investigations detailed above. Mr. Dun has published one paper in the Geological Records, viz.—

Notes on the Teeth known as *Sceparnodon Ramsayi*, Owen (*Phascolonus gigas*, Lydekker), Vol. iii, pt. 1, pp. 25–28, pl. 6.

I have, &c.

R. ETHERIDGE, JUN.

Fossils registered during 1892:—

Formation.	Locality.	Donor or Collector.
Palaeozoic	White Cliffs Opal Fields	C. Cullen.
Silurian <i>Linguloceras</i>	Sandhurst	W. W. Froggatt.
"	Wellington Caves	J. Sibbald.
Devonian, "Erratics"	Sloan's Paddock, Woodville	T. W. E. David.
Carboniferous	Parish of Babbingboon, County of Parry	G. A. Stonier.
"	Parish of Moorawaba	"
"	Parish of Goono Goono	"
"	Greenhills, near Paterson	C. Cullen.
"	Ailyn River	"
"	Glen William Road, Paterson	"
"	Hinton	T. W. E. David.
Permo-Carboniferous	Anderson's Flat, Nundle	G. A. Stonier.
"	Wollongong Harbour	A. G. Hamilton.
"	Branxton	J. Waterhouse.
"	Belfort and Branxton	W. S. Dun.
Lower Mesozoic	Ipswich, Queensland	G. A. Stonier.
"	Second Cremorne Bore	E. F. Pittman.
"	Bulli Colliery (Roof)	J. Mackenzie.
"	"	J. Evans.
Upper Cretaceous	White Cliffs, Wilcannia	C. Cullen.
Eocene	Fossil Cliff, Murray River, Morgan	Prof. R. Tate and R. Etheridge.
Eocene and Miocene	North-east of Morgan	"
Eocene	Aldinga, South Australia	B. G. Engelhardt.
Eocene (?) <i>Plantæ</i>	Parish of Anson, County of Gough	G. A. Stonier.
Miocene	Hallett's Cove, South Australia	Prof. R. Tate and R. Etheridge.
"	North-west of Bend Station, South Australia	"
Post-Tertiary	Rosebrook Caves, Cooma	S. Elphick.
"	Raised Beach, Maitland	T. W. E. David.
Recent, Aboriginal remains	Rosebrook Caves, Cooma	S. Elphick.
"	Jerusalem Bay, Cowan	R. Etheridge.

APPENDIX 8 A.

Annual Report of the Librarian for the Year 1892.

Sir, Geological Survey, N.S. Wales, Department of Mines, Sydney, 5 Jan., 1893.

I have the honor to herewith report on the Work performed in the Departmental Library since January 1st, 1892.

During the year 102 volumes and pamphlets have been received, of which 35 were purchased, and the remainder, 67, presented. Of Societies' Proceedings, Reports, and Serial publications, 1,417 parts have been acquired, 323 by purchase and 1,094 as presentations, giving a total of 358 purchases and 1,161 presentations; or a grand total of 1,548 books throughout the year.

The Library is now in correspondence with 148 Institutions, from 129 of which exchanges have been received.

An exchange of duplicates was effected with Mr. J. Kinsey, of Christchurch, N.Z., by means of which several desirable works were acquired for the Library.

All presentations have been suitably acknowledged, immediately on receipt of the present.

The general register, register of periodical publications, letter book, and invoice ledger have been regularly kept up to date.

The general library catalogue has been completed in manuscript.

The rapid increase in the Library renders it difficult to accommodate the books, and the question of a separate room for their reception will soon have to be taken into consideration. In the meantime to gain space the Palaeontological books have been placed in the Palaeontological workroom, and shelves erected for their reception.

During

During the year the following Departmental publications were distributed through the medium of the Library :—

- (1.) Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, Vol. ii, part 4 ; Index to Vol. ii ; Vol. iii, pt. 1.
- (2.) Memoirs of ditto. Pal. Series. No. 5, part 2 (Permo-Carboniferous Echinodermata, &c.) ; No. viii, part 2. (Catalogue of Works relating to the Aborigines, &c.)
- (3.) Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Agriculture for 1891. (To Societies and Institutions.)

I have, in conclusion, to acknowledge the very cordial and efficient assistance rendered to me by Mr. W. S. Dun.

I have, &c.,
R. ETHERIDGE, JUN.,
Librarian.

APPENDIX 9.

Progress Report by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., M.A.I.M.E., Analyst and Assayer.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Laboratory,

Sydney, 15 February, 1893.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish you with the following general report, showing progress made, and the work performed in the laboratory during the year 1892.

Three thousand five hundred and seventy numbered samples were received for assay and analyses. 252 complete, qualitative, and partial analyses were furnished.

The total number of assays and tests performed, exclusive of those made for gold and silver, are 467.

From 1883 to 1892, the following figures show the number of samples received in the laboratory for assay and analyses :—

Year 1883	242 samples	Year 1888	*5,245 samples.
" 1884	661 "	" 1889	3,287 "
" 1885	1,428 "	" 1890	3,323 "
" 1886	1,807 "	" 1891	4,082 "
" 1887	2,222 "	" 1892	3,570 "

* The large increase this year due to the mining boom.

The number of samples received for the year are less by 512 than those sent for the previous one, but the check work has been exceptionally heavy, over 380 check assays having been performed for gold and silver only. These samples consisted largely of average samples—concentrates, tailings, and slimes.

The analyses have largely increased in number, 252 analyses being performed this year against 145 for the previous one. A large number of these samples have been very complicated, thus taking up a large amount of time and careful work. Although the number of samples received were less than the previous year, the large amount of check assays, assays other than gold, silver, analytical work, &c., will bring the total work performed in excess of last year's. A large number of samples of artesian waters have been received from the Conservation of Water Branch, analyses furnished, and reports given as to their value for irrigation and stock purposes. The necessity for a proper and systematic examination of our artesian and inland waters, and thus obtaining their value for irrigation and stock purposes, is one of the greatest importance to the Colony ; as if the waters are proved suitable it is the means of opening up a vast amount of country which otherwise would be locked up, and the saving in time of drought of thirsty and travelling stock. This matter has received a large amount of careful attention in America and Victoria, where systematic analyses are made, and their records tabulated for the information of the public. A large amount of useful work has been performed by the Department in this direction. As an instance of the value of an analysis, I may point out that two samples of water received (Nos. 2,176 and 283), stated to be poisonous to stock, and having been the cause of the death of a large number of animals, were examined. The analyses proved them to be of a highly objectionable character, their action on stock being a strong purgative one. They were reported as being unfit for man or beast. Eighteen samples of water were examined and reported on.

A large number of samples of coal were received during the year for analyses, some sixty-eight analyses being performed. Experiments were conducted on eight samples, with a view of ascertaining if by careful washing it were possible to lower the percentage of ash in the coal. The experiments conducted were, on the whole, of a very satisfactory nature. Twenty-four analyses were made of British, foreign, and New South Wales coals, these being required for a report furnished by the Government Geologist on the value of the New South Wales coals for metallurgical purposes. An analysis was made of a portion of a meteorite found at Moonbi, near Tamworth. A greenish-coloured mineral, somewhat resembling malachite in appearance but darker in colour, was qualitatively examined, and found to be a hydrated silicate of alumina and nickel. This mineral, as far as I am aware, has not previously been found in New South Wales.

Pieces of calculi, or intestinal concretions, taken from the stomach of a horse, were qualitatively examined and reported on.

A bituminous looking substance, which is probably marsupial excrement, was submitted to a qualitative analysis.

A large number of fire-clays and other substances were received, analyses being made, and reports furnished as to their value for the manufacture of fire-bricks, and samples of beach sand, concentrates, &c., from the Richmond, Manning, and Clarence Rivers, also the Broken Hill district, were assayed for gold, platinum, and tin, some 64 samples being treated during the year.

Every care has been exercised in reducing the expenditure in the laboratory, the strictest economy being observed.

In concluding my report, I desire to thank the assistants, Messrs. White and Neilson, for the manner in which they have carried out the work entrusted to them, it having been performed in a highly satisfactory manner. Messrs. C. Hildebrandt, H. Fletcher, Doolan, and Burns have also largely contributed to their share of the work.

I have, &c.,
JOHN C. H. MINGAYE, F.C.S., M.A.I.M.E.,

The Government Geologist.

Analyst and Assayer.

APPENDIX 10.

APPENDIX 10.

Progress Report by Mr. W. S. Leigh, Superintendent of Caves.

Sir, Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, 28 January, 1893.

I have the honor to submit the following progress report on the caves for the year 1892:—

During the year I have inspected the following caves in connection with their general supervision, improvement works, and new discoveries, &c., viz.:—Jenolan, Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, Wellington, Bungonia, Abercrombie, and Rosebrook.

As regards new discoveries, the most important was made at Wombeyan, the new cave being conveniently situated near the accommodation house, and in close proximity to the Wollondilly and Kooringa Caves. (See Appendix 10 B.)

It was reported to the Department, in January last, that good caves had been discovered in a belt of limestone at Rosebrook Station, near Cooma, partly on reserve No. 1,034, and partly on Mr. Harnett's property. On inspection, it was found that the only cave of any importance was situated on portion No. 125, adjoining the reserve. (See Appendix 10 A.)

This cave, although comparatively small, is strikingly pretty and interesting, and its discovery led to the belief that some of the many similar crevices noticed in the vicinity would lead to cavities equally interesting and important. As the opening up of these would entail an amount of labour, it was decided to employ two men temporarily on the work, by which means about a dozen of the most likely looking crevices were explored. In almost every instance, however, after the openings had been enlarged just sufficient to allow of a descent being made, only vertical shafts or "pipes" were found, ranging from 12 feet to 115 feet deep, and of various widths. As a rule, the deeper the shaft the more spacious became the cavity, and a few specimens of stalactitic growth were met with. As the greater portion of the limestone is private property, it could only be partially explored; but if it can be arranged (say) by an exchange of land, to have the whole reserved, it might then be advisable to resume operations in this direction.

A few fossil bones were found here, viz., those of a wombat (*Phascolumys*), a wallaby, and a native cat (*Dasyurus*), the Palæontologist states, in all probability of existing species.

The total amount collected at the different caves for the use of the magnesium light was £180 9s., and the expenditure in connection therewith as follows:—Purchase of magnesium wire, £110; purchase of new lamps and repairs, £24 2s.; total, £134 2s., leaving a profit for the year of £46 7s.

The total number of visitors to the different caves was 4,203.

Following are particulars, showing number of visitors, improvements, &c., at each of the caves, for the year 1892.

Jenolan Caves.

Number of visitors, 1,540. Most necessary improvements have been carried out in the Imperial Cave, Right Branch, which include the cutting of a track 4 feet deep, through gravel drift and stalagmitic flooring, from the "Vestry" to the "Lily of the Valley," now accessible to visitors. The erection of new guard-rails and netting at the "Alabaster Column," and "Mysteries." The replacing of old and light standards and netting by stronger material where necessary, and the building of twenty-four concrete steps. The improvements in the Wilkinson Cave have been completed, which include forty-two concrete steps, and the erection of hand-rail and netting throughout.

The track to the Nettle and Arch Caves has been made good by building eighty-four concrete steps, and erecting an iron hand-rail alongside of same. A guard-rail has also been placed at the "Look-out" in the Nettle Cave. Twelve new steps have been built at the entrance to the Elder Cave, and the gate of same rebuilt in rubble masonry.

On the 6th of April, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Assistant Keeper, reported the discovery of a passage leading from the Grand Arch to the Lucas Cave, which was inspected and approval obtained for having same opened up as an additional entrance to the Lucas Cave. It is intended to proceed with this work when the more urgent works, now in course of progress in the Imperial Cave, are completed.

Wombeyan Caves.

Number of visitors, 265. The improvement of the new cave having been approved of, tenders will be invited for the supply of the necessary ironwork, &c., directly the plan and specification of same is prepared.

Work on the proposed extension from the Wollondilly River to the caves (distance 7 miles) of the Bowral-Caves Road, has not yet been commenced. The extension was surveyed in 1891; but the making of the road was postponed for the time being, owing to the residents of another part of the district proposing another route, which would tap the Southern Railway, near Marulan. It has also been proposed to connect the Jenolan and Wombeyan Caves by a road, the survey of which has just been completed and the route marked. Distance, 45 miles 55 chains.

Yarrangobilly Caves.

Number of visitors, 746, or more than double the number recorded during the year previous. This is no doubt due to the increased attractions offered to the public by the splendid discoveries of 1891, which include the "Jersey," the "Harrie Wood," and the "Castle" Caves. The first two have been opened up and protected, and improvement works are now being proceeded with in the Castle Cave.

Two new branch roads have recently been made to the caves—one to connect with the main Tumut-Kiandra road, on the Tumut side of caves; and the other to connect with the same road on the Kiandra side. It is needless to state that the new discoveries at Yarrangobilly, coupled with the increased facilities for travelling there, will be the means of bringing these caves into much greater prominence.

Wellington Caves.

Number of visitors, 1,007. Owing to the proximity of a travelling stock reserve it was found necessary to fence in a portion of the cave reserve. A permanent water supply has also been provided for the use of the keeper and visitors. This was accomplished by sinking a well on the alluvial flat, near the keeper's cottage, about 30 feet deep, and fixing a pump on same.

The Keeper has succeeded in recovering a good number of fossil bones from excavations made in the caves, which were forwarded to the Department.

Bungonia Caves.

Number of visitors, 85. Owing to the action of a selector, through whose land the caves road runs, in obstructing the road, a number of intending visitors were on different occasions prevented from visiting the caves. On the matter being referred to the Department of Lands the selector was warned that his actions were illegal, and if persisted in other steps could be taken.

Abercrombie Caves.

Number of visitors, 510, showing a large increase on the previous year. A number of iron staircases have been provided and guard-rails erected at some of the most dangerous places along the creek which flows through the main cave.

Bendithera Caves.

Number of visitors, 50. It is intended to carry out some necessary improvements at these caves when particulars of same are obtained.

The Government Geologist.

I have, &c.,

W. S. LEIGH,

Superintendent of Caves.

APPENDIX 10A.

Newly-discovered Caves at Rosebrook, near Cooma.

Sir,

Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Sydney, 12 April, 1892.

I have the honor to report having, as requested, inspected the caves recently discovered at Rosebrook, near Cooma.

I was accompanied by Messrs. E. H. Harnett and Haslingden, of Rosebrook Station, who kindly provided assistance, and the necessary material required for effecting a descent into the caves. They are situated in the Parish of Woolumla, County of Beresford, and within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Bunyan Railway Station, and 9 miles from Cooma, easily accessible by a first-class road. The limestone in the locality is 30 or 40 chains wide, and running south crops up at intervals for a distance of about 4 miles.

From the vicinity of the cave openings, which are on high ground about 100 feet above the railway, or 2,540 feet above sea level, an extensive and picturesque view is obtained of surrounding undulating plains, dotted here and there with homesteads, and backed in every direction by lofty mountain ranges.

Four openings in the limestone in close proximity to each other which may lead to caves are known, two of the principal being not more than 6 chains apart. The first is situated on the Limestone Reserve, No. 1,034, 30 chains north, 80° east of the south-west corner of that reserve. This cavity is about 10 feet in length by 2 feet in width, and is formed by a fracture in the limestone boulders, the lower parts of which meet and become wedged together at 5 feet below the surface, terminating in a hole less than 1 foot in diameter. A stone dropped into this opening can be heard falling for several seconds, and it is evident from the nature of the sounds produced that there are large cavities below. An entrance cannot be effected into this cave before the boulders which block up the mouth are removed, an undertaking comparatively easy of accomplishment in the hands of a practical miner.

The other opening is situated within the adjoining portion, No. 125, M. Harnett's Conditional Purchase, 81,594, 220 acres, and about 6 chains due south of the one just referred to. The top layer of rocks having been removed, the opening is now 6 feet square on the surface, and an almost vertical shaft, 80 feet deep, has to be negotiated with the aid of ropes before the main cave is reached. At 20 feet below the surface the shaft narrows considerably, the hole at this point becoming circular, and not more than 2 feet 6 inches in diameter. Descending 30 feet more through this natural funnel a landing is made on a narrow ledge of rock projecting over an immense cavity. After a further descent of 32 feet into space the floor of the main cave is reached. This, the largest chamber of the series, averages about 30 feet in length by 20 feet in width, and in places over 30 feet in height. The floor immediately below the entrance shaft is covered with limestone debris, its sombre appearance being in marked contrast to the other portion, which is thickly covered with some of the prettiest forms of stalagmitic growths.

An embankment at each end, the full width of the chamber, is coated with a pure white coral-like formation. From the roof and rugged projections of the walls depend long tapering stalactites and "shawls," here and there relieved by patches of crystallised and ripple-marked rock.

Leaving this chamber at the northern end, over a gently-sloping embankment, and following a generally north-westerly course, a series of narrow, circuitous passages are traversed for a distance of 50 feet. The whole surface of the passage—floor, roof, and sides—is one mass of white glistening calcareous growths. At present it is impossible to travel through this part of the cave without damaging, to some extent, the brittle ornamental excrescences projecting in all quarters. Emerging from the passage, a grotto about 20 feet in length by 8 feet wide is entered, which, so far as at present known, forms the terminal chamber and the prettiest part of the whole cave. It might well be termed the Coral Grotto, as about one-half the floor surface represents exactly a bed of pure white and very delicate coral. It also contains some fine specimens of "shawls" and other drapery-like hangings intermixed with other long and tapering stalagmitic growths. These being mostly pure white and sparkling, stand out in bold relief on one side of the chamber against a ripple-marked, chocolate-coloured wall, the contrast producing a pleasing effect.

The cave, on the whole, although not very spacious, is strikingly pretty and interesting, and can be traversed from the entrance a distance of about 130 feet. Small openings are met with at different points, which, if opened out, might lead to other branches.

A striking feature of the cave is the great amount of white coral-like growths met with all over the stalagmitic floors. As regards this class of formation, considering its size, it compares most favourably with any of the other known caves. This cave alone, if opened up, will be well worth a visit, and if the openings on the reserve be enlarged, other good caves, probably more extensive than the one explored, may be met with. In that case the Rosebrook Caves, on account of their proximity to a railway station and the town of Cooma, would certainly become a popular resort for sight-seers.

The limestone in the locality does not appear to be very fossiliferous, the specimens obtained being few and far between.

Elsewhere certain recommendations are submitted for carrying out exploration works on the reserve and other matters in connection therewith.

The Government Geologist.

I have, &c.,

W. S. LEIGH,

Superintendent of Caves.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 10B.

Report on newly-discovered cave at the Wombeyan Caves.

Sir,

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, 12 December, 1892.

I have the honor to report, as requested, on the newly-discovered cave at the Wombeyan Caves. The cave was discovered by Mr. P. Kelly, of Taralga, and further explored by Mr. M. Chalker, Keeper of the Caves. It is situated on the brow of the hill, near the Wollondilly and Kooringa Caves, being only 2 chains distant from the latter, the entrance of which is very conveniently situated about 20 chains south-west of the Accommodation House.

The passage from the surface to the main part of cave dips at an angle of about 60 degrees, the first 45 feet of which, running mostly through red earth, is very tortuous, and about as large as a good-sized wombat's hole, which it closely resembles. Beyond this, a large fissure in the limestone is traversed, in a stooping posture, a distance of 20 feet, when the main chamber is reached. This cavity is almost circular and dome-shaped, with an average diameter of 40 feet, and in height about 50 feet to top of dome. The floor is made up of a chaotic mass of immense boulders, which have become detached from the ceiling and walls of the cave, the most recently fallen being still coated with the red earth which fills the joints in the parent mass. The rest, having become cemented together by the lime-charged water, have a complete stalagmitic coating, which, unlike that in any of the other caves here, is glistening black in colour. This peculiarity forms one of the principal features of the Jersey Cave, Yarrangobilly, and was attributed, after analysis, to the exuvia of bats.

The walls of the "dome" are of a reddish tint, relieved at intervals with patches of pure white calcareous growths, producing a striking and pleasing contrast. On the north-eastern portion, from a fissure in the rock about 20 feet above the floor, depend a series of graceful circular canopies formed of large fluted stalactites, each successive deposit dipping and projecting beyond the former, the covering layer hanging in drapery-like folds, trailing on the floor of the cave. Immediately beneath the eastern end of canopies is an alabaster-like column, 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, apparently supporting the stalactitic group overhead.

The western wall is partly covered with pretty shawl-like hangings, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, the intervening spaces being studded with long tapering stalactites.

On the south-western side of the "dome," at about 10 feet above the floor, is an immense horizontal fissure, running back about 20 feet, with an average width of 30 feet and 5 feet in depth, which forms a beautiful grotto. In addition to groups and rows of fine glistening stalactites, depending from the lines of fracture in the ceiling which intersect each other at various angles, this grotto contains specimens of dripstone growths which in their delicate construction could hardly be excelled. Stalactites not thicker than a straw reach to within a few inches of the floor, 4 and 5 feet in length; others have united with the floor, and form needle-like pillars. In the latter instances it would appear that the drip of water through the limestone roof has been so minute, and so highly charged with lime, that no part of it has left the stalactite; consequently the usual accompanying stalagmite, numerous specimens of which occur on the same bed, does not appear, and, as a result, these slender "pipes" are of a uniform thickness throughout.

Intermixed with these are numerous specimens of the "Mystery" type of formation, these lateral growths assuming spiral and various contorted forms.

A portion of the floor of the grotto is coated with glistening black matter of the same composition as that before referred to.

Running in a southerly direction, on a level with the floor of the "dome," is another winding passage, about 20 feet in length, by which a small but very pretty bell-shaped bower is reached. It is packed with stalactitic growths of various designs, and, as far as recent explorations have brought to light, forms the terminus of the new cave. Another passage was discovered and traversed for a considerable distance, when further progress was stopped by fallen debris, the removal of which would entail a large amount of labour.

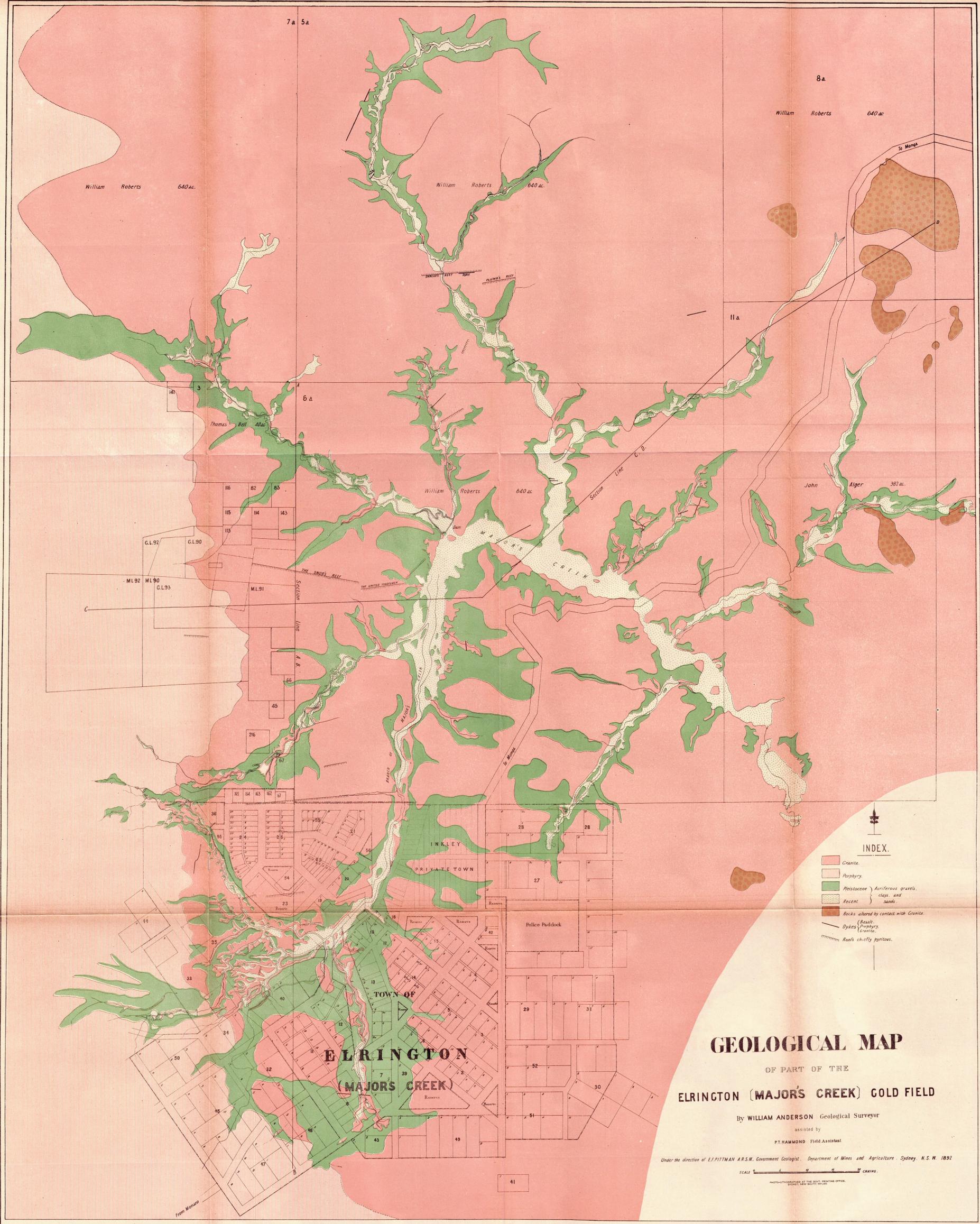
On the whole this cave will prove a good addition to the series of splendid caves now open to the public at Wombeyan; and I would recommend that it be opened up and the necessary improvements carried out at an early date, plan and specification of which will be submitted in due course.

I have, &c.,

W. S. LEIGH,

Superintendent of Caves.

[Plans.]



INDEX.

[Red]	Granite.
[Pink]	Porphyry.
[Green]	Tertiary Auriferous gravels.
[Light Green]	Recent clays and sands.
[Brown]	Rocks altered by contact with Granite.
[Black line]	(Basalt, Dykes, Porphyry, Granite).
[Dashed line]	Roads chiefly gullies.

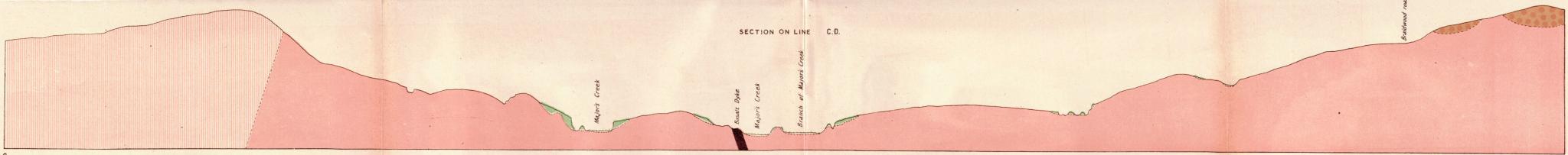
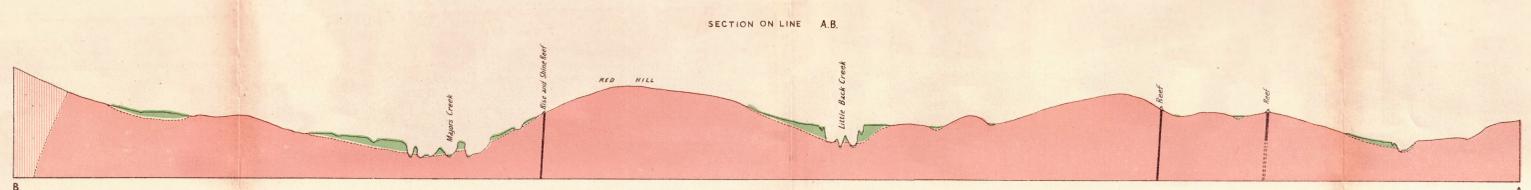
GEOLOGICAL MAP
 OF PART OF THE
ELRINGTON (MAJORS CREEK) GOLD FIELD

By **WILLIAM ANDERSON** Geological Surveyor
 assisted by
P. HAMMOND Field Assistant

Under the direction of **L. FITTMAN** A.R.S.M. Government Geologist. Department of Mines and Agriculture. Sydney, N.S.W. 1892.

SCALE 1" = 40 CHAINS.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



VERTICAL SCALE 0 50 100 200 FEET
 HORIZONTAL SCALE 0 5 10 CHAINS

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF

BOARD APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE PREVALENCE
AND PREVENTION OF LEAD POISONING

AT THE

BROKEN HILL SILVER-LEAD MINES

TO THE

HONORABLE THE MINISTER FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.



ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
25 *May*, 1893.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

LEAD POISONING INQUIRY BOARD.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

MONDAY, 20 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met in the Council Chamber, which was courteously granted by the Mayor and Aldermen of Broken Hill for the purposes of the inquiry.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman,
W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.,
J. Howell, Esq.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by describing the way in which the appointment of the Board had been made, and stating in general terms the nature of the inquiry with which it was charged. Attention was drawn to the subject of lead poisoning in the mines of the Albert Mining District through a question asked by Mr. Cann, M.L.A., on the 16th of August, 1891. The Chairman himself, in his capacity of Chief Medical Inspector of the Board of Health, made a sanitary inspection of Broken Hill during his return from Europe, beginning on the 3rd October, 1891, and pointed out that there had been four deaths from lead poisoning during the year 1890. He also drew attention to the importance of making inquiry into the matter. The then Minister for Mines (the Hon. Sydney Smith), made a Cabinet Minute on the 28th September, 1891 (*See Appendix A*), in which he proposed that a Board should be appointed consisting of a medical man, an analytical chemist, and a representative of the miners. Accordingly, the Minister for Mines (the Hon. T. M. Slattery), requested the Board of Health to nominate a medical man and an analytical chemist, and the Amalgamated Miners' Association to nominate a representative of the miners. The Miners' Association, through their President, Mr. M. Bourke, nominated Mr. R. Sleath, District Secretary of the Amalgamated Miners' Association; the Board of Health nominated Dr. Ashburton Thompson and Mr. W. M. Hamlet. Then, on the 3rd May, 1892, the Hon. Secretary of the Barrier Ranges Mining Companies' Association, Mr. W. Knox, addressed the Minister for Mines requesting that a representative of the Mining Companies' Association might be appointed to sit on the Board. The Association was requested by the Minister to nominate a representative from among the mine managers, and on the 23rd May the Mining Companies' Association nominated Mr. John Howell, general manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, to represent the proprietors. Accordingly, on the 23rd May, Mr. Howell was appointed by the Minister for Mines to represent that Association on the Board.

The Board then proceeded to consider the course of procedure to be followed in conducting the inquiry.

It was thought desirable to visit the leading mines of the District, in the first place, and the following were selected for inspection by the Board in the order named:—The British and Block 14 on Tuesday, Block 10 and the Central on Wednesday, the Proprietary Company on Thursday, and the South Broken Hill on Friday, the Secretary being instructed to write to the managers of the several companies requesting permission to visit their mines.

It was also decided to write to the managers of the different mining companies referred to, requesting them each to furnish a statement showing the number of hands employed in the various departments of each mine during the years 1890 and 1891, under classes such as miners, truckers, platmen, feeders, smelters, and others, including tradesmen; also a brief description of the general character and lead contents of the ore treated during the two years 1890 and 1891, together with the quantities of ore raised during that period; and the Secretary was instructed accordingly.

The next question dealt with was that of taking evidence; and it was resolved to begin taking evidence on Monday, 27th instant, the Secretary being instructed to call the following witnesses for that date:—Mr. P. O'Donnell, secretary of the Surface Branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association; Mr. A. J. O'Connell, secretary of the Underground Branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association; and Mr. J. Triplett, secretary of the S.C. and S.H. Union.

The question whether Press representatives should be admitted to the meetings during the examination of witnesses having been raised, the Board unanimously resolved that its duties would not be facilitated, and might be impeded, if its proceedings were reported piecemeal, and therefore that the Press should not be admitted.

The Board then adjourned.

TUESDAY, 21 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met by appointment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.,
J. Howell, Esq.

Proceeded to the office of the British Company, where they were courteously received by the manager, Mr. Cecil Morgan, and were by that gentleman escorted through the workings of the mine.

At 2 o'clock the Board paid a visit to Block 14 Silver-mining Company's Mine. The manager, Mr. Z. Lane, was not in his office, and the Chairman of the Board was informed by the officer in charge, Mr. Roddar, that Mr. Lane had gone rifle-shooting, and had left instructions that no one was to be allowed to go down the mine in his absence. The Board therefore returned to the office at the Town Hall, and made arrangements for the business of the following day.

The Secretary reported that in accordance with instructions he had written to the managers of Block 10 and the Central, asking permission for the Board to visit those mines, and had received favourable replies from them.

It was accordingly resolved to visit Block 10 Mine at 10 a.m. on the following day, and the Central in the afternoon at 2.30.

The Secretary was instructed to ascertain the names and addresses of the secretaries of the various local benefit societies with a view of calling them as witnesses.

The Board then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met by appointment at 9.45 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman,
W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.

Mr. Howell was absent in consequence of his attendance being required at the Assessment Appeal Court.

The Board visited Block 10 Mine, and were escorted through the workings by the manager, Mr. John Warren.

It had been arranged to visit the Central Mine in the afternoon, but during the forenoon a letter was received from the manager, Mr. R. Adams, intimating that he would be engaged at the Assessment Court, and asking that the Board would appoint some other day.

The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Adams asking if Saturday forenoon would be convenient.

The Board then adjourned.

THURSDAY, 23 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met by appointment at the Proprietary Company's office at 10 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. D.P.H., Chairman.
W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.,
J. Howell, Esq.

The forenoon was occupied in travelling through the underground workings of the mine, more particularly the lead stopes.

In the afternoon the Board were shown over the extensive surface works, and inspected the smelting furnaces, the concentrating and leaching machinery, and the newly-erected amalgamating plant.

The Board then adjourned.

FRIDAY, 24 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met by appointment at 9.30, o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.,
J. Howell, Esq.

Mr. Howell explained that he would be engaged during the day at the Assessment Court. The other members of the Board subsequently visited South Broken Hill Mine. They were met at the office by the manager, Mr. J. M'Kay, and were shown through the underground workings of the mine, and also the surface works.

The Secretary was instructed to call two additional witnesses for Monday, viz., Mr. B. Hoddinott, secretary of the Broken Hill Lodge, No. 65, I.O.O.F., and Mr. H. Inmann, Secretary, Bourke Lodge, I.O.O.F.; and for Tuesday to summons the following:—J. Pedler, secretary of the Picton Lodge, I.O.O.F.; D. Townsend, secretary of the Manchester Unity Lodge, I.O.O.F.; G. Howard, secretary of the Foresters' Society; B. Brittan, secretary of the Druids Society; Charles Wort, secretary, Imperial Lodge, I.O.O.F.; and E. Archibald, Grand United Lodge, I.O.O.F.

The Board then adjourned.

SATURDAY,

SATURDAY, 25 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met by appointment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.

Proceeded to the Central Company's Mine. Were met at the Company's office by Mr. Randolph Adams and escorted through the underground workings of the mine. The Board subsequently spent some time in examining the surface works and machinery.

The Board then adjourned.

MONDAY, 27 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met at 10.30. o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | F. Sleath, Esq.,

J. Howell, Esq.

The following witnesses were examined :—A. J. O'Connell, secretary, Underground Branch of the Miners' Amalgamated Association of Broken Hill; J. Thomas, president of the District Branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association; J. Triplett, secretary of the S.C. and S. Union; P. O'Donnell, secretary of the Smelters' Branch of the A.M.A.; and S. H. Alker, Inspector of Nuisances.

It was arranged to call the managers of Block 14, Block 10, the Central and the South Mines, and the underground manager and metallurgist of the Proprietary Mine as witnesses for Wednesday, and the Board then adjourned until 11 o'clock, a.m., the following day.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S., | R. Sleath, Esq.,

J. Howell, Esq.

The following witnesses were examined :—G. Howard, secretary of Court Stuart, Ancient Order of Foresters; John Hines, secretary of the Broken Hill Branch of the H.A.C.B. Society; J. Pedler, secretary of the Picton Lodge, I.O.O.F.; R. B. Brittan, secretary of the Broken Hill Branch of the Ancient Order of Druids; W. R. Stewart, secretary of the Loyal Silver City Lodge, M.U., I.O.O.F.; E. A. Archibald, secretary of the Broken Hill Branch of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.

Mr. B. Hoddinott, who had been asked to attend and give evidence, as the secretary of the Broken Hill Lodge, No. 65, I.O.O.F., sent, per favour of Mr. Pedler, an apology for his non-attendance, and a statement showing the number of members of his Society who had suffered from lead poisoning during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the several secretaries of the benefit societies who had been examined asking them to furnish additional particulars on the subject of lead poisoning, showing the proportion of such cases to the number of members enrolled and working in the mines during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, &c.

The Board then adjourned until 11 o'clock the following day.

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.

J. Howell, Esq.

The Secretary reported that a letter had been received from Mr. R. Adams, manager of the Central Mine, stating that he could not attend to give evidence on this date owing to his presence being required at the Assessment Court, and a similar communication was received through the telephone from Mr. Lane, manager of Block 14.

The following witnesses were examined :—Thomas P. Uren, underground manager of the Proprietary Company; J. Koehler, metallurgist of the Proprietary Company; Andrew Eddy, miner; John Warren, manager of Block 10 Mine; Wm. Strachan, miner.

The Board then adjourned until Friday, the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.

J. Howell, Esq.

The following witnesses were examined :—J. B. Doolotte, Assistant Town Clerk, Broken Hill; S. Brenton, miner; Cecil C. Morgau, manager of the British Mine; J. McKay, manager of the South Mine; B. B. Hoddinott, secretary of the Broken Hill Lodge No. 65, I.O.O.F.; Wm. Curganven, miner; M. Ormsby, miner.

The Board then adjourned.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 4 JULY, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S.

The Chairman explained that the strike of miners and others engaged in the Barrier Mines would in all probability prevent Mr. J. Howell, as general manager of the Proprietary Company, and Mr. R. Sleath, as district secretary of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, taking part in the proceedings of the Board at this stage. Accordingly, he suggested that, as arrangements had been made for the examination of several medical men and certain Government officers, the evidence of these witnesses might be taken by the members of the Board now present, and that then the inquiry should be adjourned until a future day to be appointed; the evidence already taken to be in the meantime transcribed, printed, and proof copies forwarded to the witnesses, and the local members of the Board.

It was agreed to carry out the arrangement suggested by the Chairman, subject to the approval of the other members, but to call only such witnesses as could be depended upon to appear again before the Board some weeks later for cross-examination, if necessary, by the members now absent.

The Secretary communicated these messages to Messrs. Howell and Sleath. Mr. Sleath expressed himself well satisfied with the course proposed to be adopted, which suited his convenience under the circumstances. He proposed to call a number of witnesses who could speak from experience as to the effects of lead poisoning in the district. Subsequently, Mr. Sleath wrote to the Secretary to the same effect, and drew attention to the necessity of meeting again at some future date to take further evidence. A letter was received from Mr. Howell, also expressing concurrence in the course proposed, and his intention to call several witnesses.

The following witnesses were examined:—J. Hebbard, inspector of mines; F. Whysall, telegraph-master, Broken Hill.

The Board then adjourned.

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S.

The following witnesses were examined:—Dr. J. F. Bartley, Dr. Belgrave, Dr. Blaxland.

The Board then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S.

The following witnesses were examined:—Dr. H. J. F. Groves, Dr. E. Govett.

The Board then adjourned.

THURSDAY, 7 JULY, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S.

The following witnesses were examined:—Dr. J. T. Harvey, Mr. D. Parr, veterinary surgeon.

The Board then adjourned.

FRIDAY, 8 JULY, 1892.

The Board met at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | R. Sleath, Esq.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. A. N. Barnett, warden; Mr. J. Melville, veterinary surgeon; Dr. F. C. Evill; and Dr. C. E. Thompson.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

SATURDAY, 14 JANUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Howell, Esq.

J. Thomas, Esq.

The further proceedings of the Board were discussed at length.

The further evidence necessary to be called was settled.

The Board resolved to visit the British Blocks Silver Mine on Monday next, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the manager, Mr. Cecil Morgan, of the proposed visit.

The Board then adjourned.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. D.P.H., Chairman.
 W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Howell, Esq.
 J. Thomas, Esq.

The following witnesses were examined :—C. Lawrey, tapper; J. Dimpsey, feeder; H. Barnet, tapper; J. Cogan, feeder; S. Seymore, feeder.
 The Board then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 18 JANUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
 W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Howell, Esq.
 J. Thomas, Esq.

The witnesses through a misunderstanding failed to appear.
 The Board discussed the proposed recommendations for the prevention of lead poisoning, drawn up by the Chairman.
 The Board then adjourned.

THURSDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
 W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Howell, Esq.
 J. Thomas, Esq.

The following witnesses were examined :—Wm. Gilbert, Francis Daykin, James Henry Christopher T. Ellery, underground miners.
 The recommendations, as amended, were further discussed.
 The Board then adjourned.

FRIDAY, 20 JANUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
 W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Howell, Esq.
 J. Thomas, Esq.

The proposed recommendations, for prevention of lead poisoning, drawn up by the Chairman, were further discussed.
 The Secretary was instructed to inform Messrs. Morgan and Lane that the Board would visit their mines on 23 January, at 11 a.m.
 The Board then adjourned.

SATURDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
 W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Howell, Esq.
 J. Thomas, Esq.

The Chairman resubmitted the proposed recommendations, with amendments, for further consideration, and they were considered.
 The Board then adjourned.

MONDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 10:30 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT :—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
 W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Thomas, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Block 14; but Mr. Z. Lane, the manager, refused to allow them to inspect the mine. The Board then retired and proceeded to the manager's office at the British Blocks. The manager was not there. The Board went on to the mine and inspected the surface workings, but upon requesting the braceman to send them down the mine he refused.

The Board then adjourned.

TUESDAY,

S,

TUESDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 9:30 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
 W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Thomas, Esq.

As Messrs. Lane and Morgan, managers of the Block 14 and British Blocks Silver-mine respectively, had written to the Chairman, intimating that they had withdrawn all opposition to the Board visiting their mines, it was resolved to proceed to the above mines. Mr. Hebbard, the Inspector of Mines, at the Chairman's request, accompanied the Board.

Block 14 was visited. The manager was not in his office and could not be found. The Board went on to the mine and made an inspection of the surface works, after which they requested the braceman to send them down the mine, but he refused.

After consultation, the Board decided that they had been again obstructed in their endeavour to act on the authority vested in them.

The Board then adjourned.

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Board met by appointment at 9:40 o'clock, a.m.

PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H., Chairman.
 W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. | J. Thomas, Esq.

The following witnesses were recalled, and examined:—Dr. T. R. Belgrave, Dr. C. E. Thompson, and Dr. W. Blaxland.

After lunch the Board, accompanied by the Mining Inspector, proceeded to Block 14 and the British Mine, and inspected the underground workings.

The Board then adjourned.

Report of a Board appointed to Inquire into the Prevalence and
Prevention of Lead Poisoning at the Broken Hill Silver-Lead
Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, April 17, 1893.

In presenting this Report I do myself the honor to make the following remarks :—

1. Unempowered as the Board were to examine witnesses on oath, it can scarcely be necessary to excuse manifest deficiencies in evidence which directly affected pecuniary interests of very unusual magnitude. Had the illness which was the subject of inquiry been either novel in kind or obscure in manifestation, it is possible that an investigation conducted under the conditions referred to might have failed altogether; it is fortunate, therefore, that lead-poisoning has been familiar from antiquity, and that its symptoms are a common-place of practical medicine.

2. The Report is not unanimously signed, and I venture to express the opinion that no other conclusion could be expected. The inquiry was really into the mode of conducting a trade-process which actually had proved harmful (it was well known) to many of the workmen engaged in it. It might have been found that every reasonable precaution to prevent injury to health had been taken already by the management on the one hand, and by the workmen themselves on the other; but whether it were so or not was the question to be judged. In consequence the representative of the Associated Mining Companies, and the representative of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, stood from the beginning in a false position; and as all who are acquainted with the history of sanitary effort against harmful trade-processes could foresee, it was probable that the latter would, and extremely likely that the former would not, feel able to accept conclusions arrived at by the disinterested and merely practical members of the Board. Thus, also, it has turned out.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

Harrie Wood, Esq.,

Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

LEAD POISONING INQUIRY BOARD.

 REPORT.

To the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture,—

Sir,

March, 1893.

The constitution of this Board, appointed to gather the best information obtainable as to the amount of sickness and the percentage of deaths due to lead-poisoning under the present conditions of work at the Broken Hill silver-mines, and to recommend measures to remove the unsatisfactory state of things actually existing (*cf.* Appendix A), was completed on 28th May, 1892, by addition of Mr. John Howell, Manager of the Proprietary Mine, to represent the Associated Mining Companies. The first meeting was held at Broken Hill, on 20th June, and between that date and 1st July the full Board met nine times; the late strike was then declared, and further attendance of Mr. Richard Sleath, who represented the Amalgamated Miners' Association, and of Mr. Howell was thereby prevented. With consent of those members, however, the remainder of the Board continued to examine such witnesses as could probably be recalled when, at a future date, the full Board should meet again; but that class of evidence having become exhausted in the course of a week, farther proceedings were necessarily adjourned. On 1st December you appointed Mr. Josiah Thomas, President of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, to the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Sleath, which had fallen vacant; and on 14th January the full Board reassembled. Between that date and 7th February nine meetings were held, and we now have the honour to present the following Report:—

2. The important lead-yielding properties are situated on Broken Hill itself, a low, long outcrop of manganiferous ironstone, which springs abruptly from a barren plain, and which runs north-east for a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. (*See map.*) This ridge is parcelled into 40-acre blocks, of which numbers 6, 7, and 8 form the South Mine; 9 the Central; 10 Block Ten; 11, 12, and 13 the Proprietary; 14 Block Fourteen; and 15 and 16 the British. The number of workmen employed on 19th December, 1892, [*See Appendix H*] was 4,445, namely, 2,345 on the surface, 1,926 underground, and 174 unclassified; and that is much below the number employed before the late strike. Smelting is carried on at all the mines except Block 10, whence ore is sent away for treatment; the total weekly output of silver-lead bullion is very great, that from the Proprietary alone (or Big Mine, as it is commonly called) being usually equivalent to more than 225,000 ounces of fine silver each week. A considerable town, officially known as Willyama, has gathered round the Hill, by which it is divided into two parts, called the north and south towns. Of these the former is the more important. The total estimated population within the municipal boundaries (12 square miles) was 22,500 at the end of 1891, the Census enumeration, taken at beginning of the second quarter of that year, having shown 19,789 persons. Only 5,000 of them live in the south town, and, as the prevailing winds are southerly, by far the greater number are thus exposed to the fumes which escape day and night without ceasing from the smelter stacks. This place is extremely remote; all supplies have to be brought by rail either from Adelaide, South Australia, or from Port Pirie in the same colony, over distances of 333 or 253 miles. Outside the town there is nothing but a waterless wilderness of salt-bush country, in which no industry can be conducted except a hazardous sheep-farming, and which in consequence is nearly uninhabited; however, there are in various directions from the Hill itself a few mines which for the present are of little significance. The climate,

climate, although extremely favourable to health from its dryness, is very hot in the summer months; and this circumstance, combined with want of wood and water, and with inefficient sanitary management has told unfavourably on the public health in past years, when the infantile mortality and the proportion of total deaths due to filth diseases were unusually high. Such information on these latter points as it has been possible to gather will be found tabulated in Appendix B.

3. The present inquiry concerns the extent to which lead poisoning occurs, not alone among the getters and smelters of silver-lead ores, but also among the townspeople who live in houses clustered round the mines and smelter-nests, who are not themselves engaged in mining. The kind of poisoning to be expected among both classes is almost exclusively of the chronic sort: this is not very often so immediately fatal that the cause of death is clearly seen to lie in it; and in fact only eleven deaths out of a total number of 2,132 have been due to it during the five years, 1888-92, in one of which no death, and in one other only a single death occurred. [*Appendix B, Table XII.*] Nevertheless lead poisoning has immediate economic and remoter social effects of serious importance. Its immediate economic importance lies in its reducing the power of effective work in persons who are still able to attend to their daily duty although suffering to some extent, and in causing repeated attacks of graver illness which incapacitate them entirely for more or fewer weeks at a time. Its remoter and less obvious social importance consists in its being attended, in persons at young ages or in the prime of life, who alone are here exposed to risk, by degenerative organic changes which are akin to those commonly observed at old ages. A branch of its social importance, equal to the former as far as it goes, but doubtless of less magnitude, is the special power possessed by lead to interfere with the procreative function; so that chronically lead-poisoned persons often produce no offspring at all, or one which dies soon after birth. All these effects are so well known and so much feared that several European Governments regard the production and use of lead with great jealousy, and have enacted searching laws to shield workmen and the public from risk of leading, in as far as they may be so protected. The qualities in virtue of which lead requires safe-guarding in its uses by man may be summarily described as follows:—

4. Lead is an irritant poison which can destroy life when it is taken in the form of a soluble salt (such as sugar of lead) and in large quantity; but even under those favourable conditions it is seldom immediately fatal. Farther, in nature this metal occurs in nearly insoluble forms, in which also it is used in various arts and manufactures; and it is absorbed by those who get lead-ore, or who produce lead, or who work with materials which contain lead, in very small and scarcely appreciable quantities. Nevertheless, bad effects of a serious character are produced upon those who habitually absorb minute portions of these insoluble forms. This result is due to a power possessed by the natural juices to transform the insoluble into soluble compounds, so that they can be taken up by the blood and carried to the farthest recesses of the body; to the property lead has of then accumulating in the tissues so that the inappreciable quantities absorbed day after day presently aggregate into large and easily discoverable amounts; to its power (probably exerted directly upon the elements) of impoverishing the blood; to the irritative action it has upon the nervous structures in which it is in part deposited, and in which it produces degenerative changes; to the same action exerted on the liver, through which both nutrition and the excretion of wastes is interfered with, and on the kidneys whereby the excretion of wastes is checked, so that effete matters are retained in a degenerated blood-stream, and in their turn act as deleterious poisons. Thus it appears that lead is a slow and insidious poison, generally obscure in its earlier effects; sometimes productive of permanently diminished efficiency of vital organs.

5. In consequence, the usual effects of lead poisoning are, briefly, as shown in the following description, which is compiled from the experience of medical practitioners at Broken Hill, and mainly from the evidence appended hereto; it does not differ in any important way from similar descriptions compiled from experience got in other parts of the world, although, for reasons to be given later, it is in some respects defective. The earliest symptoms are indefinite as a rule, and such as are comprised under the word indisposition; that is to say, the appetite becomes poor, the face pallid, the bowels constipated, and the day's work is
done

done with reluctance as well as with difficulty. After a longer or shorter time, during which indigestion, a sweetish taste in the mouth, a foul breath, slightly ulcerated gums, and rheumatic pains gradually show themselves, an acute attack of colic supervenes; very severe pain is suffered for a few days, and weakness remains after the pain has been relieved; but in two or three weeks the sufferer is again able to work. If he should then resume his occupation he will most likely experience the same train of symptoms over again, and repeated attacks of colic will ensue; his digestive powers will become weaker and weaker, his pallor greater and greater, until at last he finds himself compelled to relinquish his business and to resort to some other. But too often he carries to it a broken constitution. After a time of withdrawal from influence of lead he may recover his health to a considerable extent, but seldom perfectly; the subtle degenerations of structure which have already been spoken of persist and progress; and, from vital organs becoming inadequate fully to perform their functions, he becomes prematurely aged, and liable to be carried off by one of those affections which so often are the immediate cause of death in the old, but which are usually escaped or survived by the young and vigorous. Earlier or later in the course of illness many sufferers from chronic lead poisoning get muscular paralysis in addition, of which dropped wrist, familiar to plumbers and house-painters, is an example. This paralysis is often delayed, sometimes even until exposure to the source of poisoning has ceased; and when it does appear it is often permanent. In other cases, which occur in but small proportion, the brain seems to be especially attacked, and epilepsy is caused; in yet another form, which attacks but a still smaller proportionate number of leaded persons, the sufferer continues to work, unconscious of danger, until he is suddenly struck down by an apoplectic seizure, in the course of which death ensues after a day or two. In two or three instances a form of insanity has been seen to follow here. Rheumatic pains, felt principally about the knees and legs, commonly attend upon the symptoms already mentioned, but pronounced arthritis (or chronic joint inflammation and distortion) has very seldom been observed, probably from want of opportunity to watch the more serious cases sufficiently long. Affections of the eye, not infrequently traceable to leading, have not been noticed here; and especially no case of optic neuritis has been seen among mine hands. Gout is extremely uncommon, practitioners of long experience having seen but very few cases, and those not in lead-workers alone. (Q. 1986, 2154, 2208, 2756.)

6. Thus it appears that a description of chronic lead poisoning deduced exclusively from experience gained at Broken Hill would be wanting in some details usually witnessed elsewhere; whence it becomes necessary to say a word of conditions of labour there, to which the deficiency referred to is probably due. One of those conditions lies in the circumstance that silver-lead production is a branch of mining but recently undertaken in Australia, so that the workmen employed at it are largely miners of other metals, to getting which they can sometimes revert if they get leaded. Besides this, miners of all kinds often have a trade or some occupation altogether unconnected with mining, which last they have been accustomed to follow only at intervals; this, also, opens a way of escape from an occupation which many of them find hurtful. Another important condition is that among the several mines on the line not a few yield classes of ore in which either there is little lead, or which are found to be harmless in practice; and sometimes bodies of ore which are not dangerous are met with on the same blocks with and adjoining ore-bodies of the dangerous kind, so that men who have fallen ill while working at one mine can sometimes get employment at a harmless mine without leaving the locality. Sometimes, again, there is opportunity of exchanging from underground work to safe work at the surface; or employment may be found on some of the mines off the main line, which, as a rule, yield little or no lead, or at the flux and iron-stone quarries, whence large quantities of material are being daily gathered and sent in to the Hill. All these means of relief are open to and are used by a proportion of the miners, so that there is a pretty steady stream of workmen through the more dangerous mines. If, on the one hand, however, this may prevent any large proportion of miners from becoming constitutionally wrecked by enforced long adherence to their occupation, on the other hand it must expose a much larger number of persons in the course of several years to the slighter degrees of poisoning than might be supposed after averaging the number borne on the pay-sheets for the same period.

7. At Broken Hill the proportion borne by the lighter forms of lead poisoning (colic) to those which are more obviously persistent or more immediately dangerous to life is probably 85 or 90 per cent. ; the remaining 15 or 10 per cent. being pretty equally divided between those cases in which muscular paralysis and wasting are the prominent signs, and those in which the brain is the main seat of injury. Actual figures were furnished by Dr. Bartley [*Appendix E*], who classified 294 cases of leading which were admitted to the hospital between 1st January, 1890, and 30th June, 1892, while he was house-surgeon ; 85 per cent. of them were cases of colic, 13 per cent. were cases in which the brain was chiefly affected (epilepsy, dementia, and the apoplectic form called encephalopathy), while only 2 per cent. were attended by muscular paralysis. Dr. Harvey also furnished a statement (Q. 2391), drawn, however, from a brief experience of five months duration only ; he had met with twenty cases of leading during that period of practice, of which seventeen were examples of colic, two were brain cases, and one muscular paralysis. Dr. Blaxland, who has practised here several years, furnished an estimate (Q. 2194) ; he thought that in every 100 cases 90 would be examples of colic, five would be brain cases, and five would be paralytic. The discrepancy in the proportion of colic to brain attacks, and of the latter to paralytic, between this estimate and Dr. Bartley's record, is probably due to the tendency of hospitals to attract the more urgent cases, and to the paralytic forms being of no apparent danger and unattended by great pain. Other medical witnesses agreed in general terms that the proportions mentioned are most likely correct, colic being very greatly more common than all other forms taken together. It was not thought that repeated attacks of colic usually led up to one of the other and more serious forms, but that (as one medical witness put it) patients usually "stick to their type" of illness (Q. 2673) ; but perhaps this opinion would be modified if the general conditions either obliged workmen to steadily persist in returning to work after each attack of colic, or permitted such patients as retired after suffering two or three times to be subsequently watched. However, it is well known, and is observed here, that susceptibility to lead varies very widely in different persons. There are those who can work in lead almost with impunity for years without taking any special precautions (and even at that most dangerous industry, the making of white-lead), while there are others who begin to feel ill almost as soon as they are brought into contact with lead, and who are incapacitated, or even killed, after an exposure of a few weeks. This difference between people appears to depend on a constitutional peculiarity, which stands in no relation to general robustness or muscular strength ; the special susceptibility is inevitable when it exists, and therefore any person who finds that he possesses it should not try to overcome it, but should forthwith retire from an employment for which he is unfitted by nature. As, however, it is beyond possibility to make a majority of persons engaged in lead-manufactures understand this, or, at least, voluntarily act upon it ; and as there is no difference of opinion among the well-informed, who know that continuance at the work in spite of this natural unfitness can only end (and after no long time) in permanently incapacitating illness or death ; the case is one for interference of Governments. But it is much easier to point this out than to devise a way of prevention ; and after careful consideration it appears to us that no law or regulation which could be enforced can be based upon the knowledge just recapitulated. This natural incapacity to resist lead is matched by an incapacity which is acquired. It is equally well-known, and equally observed here, that drinkers are especially susceptible to this poison. Medical men and employers alike observe that lead picks out the drinker ; if others escape, he is sure to suffer.

8. Such are the effects of mining and smelting silver-lead ores at Broken Hill, as far as it has been possible to follow them. In different persons they differ in the speed with which they make their appearance, in severity, and (from parts being selected for attack in some people which in others seem to be passed over) in manifestation ; and it is likely that a large, although unascertainable, proportion of those who suffer in the slighter degrees do recover entirely if they withdraw from the danger in time and if their constitution happens not to be of the specially susceptible kind. The next question to be discussed is the extent to which lead-workers on this field actually do suffer—what the incidence of lead poisoning upon them is.

After

After much time had been spent in inquiring it turned out that no exact statement could be made; no records at all existed. The secretaries to the several labour unions which, at the date of earlier inquiry, June, 1892, represented about 4,500 men, could furnish nothing; the secretaries to the several Friendly Societies had nothing of value—they represented less than 1,000 men, admitted members of all sorts of occupations, and members entered on the books at joining as miners were in many instances found, after a time, to be following some other kind of employment (Q. 1620). Such officials at the various mines as could be examined had often no knowledge of lead poisoning among the workmen they controlled, or, at best, would admit knowledge of only rare or occasional cases (Q. 797, 957, 1435, 1544); an attitude of mind with reference to a circumstance perfectly well known to every other adult inhabitant of the town, to which it will be necessary to revert when certain recommendations and the manner in which they can best be enforced come under consideration. No figures were furnished by the medical witnesses, but several estimates were given of the number of leaded persons met with by them in the ordinary course of the year's practice. Thus, Dr. Belgrave thought he met with 300 cases during the year, and (Q. 2052) that it would be impossible to find more than 1 or 2 per cent. of all miners working in the British, Block 14, and the Proprietary mines who had escaped leading, and possibly not a single one; and he expressed the opinion that taking all hands together (surface and underground) probably three-fourths became leaded sooner or later. Dr. Blaxland thought he saw two or three cases every week (Q. 2164). Dr. Groves thought (Q. 2282) he saw about three a week, excluding "mild cases." Dr. Emilius Thompson met with about five cases a week (Q. 2646). All the foregoing have practised in Broken Hill four years or more. Then Dr. Evill, who has practised here about a year, had seen thirty-eight cases during the latter six months alone (Q. 2562); and Dr. Harvey had seen twenty cases during a short experience of five months (Q. 2388). Lastly, from Dr. Bartley's record already quoted, it appears that about 118 cases per annum (or more than two a week) are admitted to the hospital, where, for economical reasons, admissions are limited as far as possible to the more urgent forms of illness. Thus, although the above statements are for the most part merely estimates and not records, they amply serve to prove that leading is an extremely common cause of illness among workmen at the mines; but should doubt remain in any mind then reference may be made to the five witnesses brought forward by the managers to show that some workmen had followed their employment for years without suffering (Q. 2788-3227). It appeared from the evidence they gave that none of them had ever been laid off by leading; but on examination it also appeared that three out of the five showed a well-marked blue line. These three, then (but the medical testimony in general shows clearly that even in leaded persons the blue line is so often absent that it is its presence alone which is of value in judging the cause of an illness)—these three then, although not ill, afforded evidence that they had absorbed and were eliminating lead; so that, if they had so far escaped such illness as would incapacitate them for a time, that was due, not to any care taken by themselves or others, but to the personal insusceptibility, or (possibly) power of steadily eliminating the poison, which some people seem to possess. Such people, however, are in a minority, and lead-works must therefore be regulated in the interests of the majority, who are sure to suffer by them. The first step towards such regulation is to provide for ascertaining the extent of the evil to be abated, and for subsequently watching its fluctuations. This can very easily be done on this field since the mine-owners have lately undertaken the management of a sick-fund to which every workman is obliged to belong; every man laid off has, of course, to furnish a medical certificate of the cause of his absence from work.

9. But the lead-workers themselves are not the only persons who are here exposed to risk. Lead is volatile at high temperatures, and very large quantities are steadily poured forth from the smelter-stacks by day and night. The loss from the twenty-eight smelters, of which none are of less than eighty tons capacity, thus suffered in the form of "smoke" was calculated by Mr. W. M. Hamlet, F.C.S., to contain a quantity of metallic lead and silver in excess of fifteen tons weight of metal every twenty-four hours—a moderate estimate, probably well within the truth (for the data and calculation *see Appendix L*). This for the most part is in an exceedingly attenuated and light form, which floats away to great distances; but another part
consists

consists of sensible particles which are heavy, and which are deposited at a distance from the stack from which they have issued, which varies partly with their size and partly with the state of the atmosphere. These two constituents of the "smoke" are distinguished as fume and flue-dust, and their actual contents at Broken Hill were found to be as follows:—The fume consists of that metallic vapour which arises when the molten metal is brought into contact with atmospheric air which is forced into the furnaces in the form of a cold blast, at a pressure of about eight ounces; thus lead, silver, and copper oxides, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and sulphur compounds, traces of antimony and arsenic,* and (rarely) of selenium and mercury compounds, make up the fume. The heavier part or flue-dust consists, first, of particles of all that goes into the furnaces borne out upon the draught—of coke, quartz, limestone, and iron, lead, silver, and manganese ores; secondly, of minute globules of argentiferous lead as metal, together with lead oxides and sulphates, and traces of arsenic* compounds. The proportion of lead in flue-dust varies between 20 and 40 per cent., the quantity of silver from fifteen to thirty ounces fine per ton of dust; and the amount of dust deposited in the flues is about one-third of the total produced, two-thirds being discharged to the air. Although the stacks reach to heights of from 200 to 300 feet above the houses, yet the prevailing wind very frequently indeed directs the smoke towards the earth, and so that it strikes it at about the distance of the nearest street to the north. Hence the houses in the north town are very frequently, though not continuously, enveloped in the fume, and the various forms of lead and other mineral compounds are deposited on roofs and soil; a point on which the following observations were made [*Appendix L*]:—

Samples of the air were tested from a point distant twenty-two chains from Block 14, and somewhat more than one-twentieth of a grain of lead was obtained from one cubic foot, equivalent to fifty-two grains per 1,000 cubic feet of air. Glycerine-coated plates exposed on the verandah of the "Freemason's Hotel," in Argent-street, for eight hours were found to collect three and one-third grains of lead, and traces of arsenic per square foot of surface. On 31st January, the smoke from the British and Block 14 was blown downwards immediately over the town, and was found to pollute the atmosphere very considerably. As much as 165 grains of lead was estimated per 1,000 cubic feet.

Thus, those persons who live in or frequent those streets which are nearest to the Hill (of which Crystal-street runs parallel with it at a distance of about 400 yards, while Argent-street, the principal business thoroughfare, lies parallel with and next to Crystal-street) must have frequent opportunities of respiring these lead compounds with the air, both directly from the stacks and indirectly from the ground on which they have been deposited, and from which they are raised again on the winds which almost constantly blow there, and which keep the atmosphere more or less laden with dust. Nor would these lead-particles reach the inhabitants by the lungs alone. Until the end of 1892 the water supply was either from private overground or underground rain-water tanks, or from public open tanks, or from private ponds; and these reservoirs, in many cases still retained to catch rain-water, so as to economise the use of the town water which is sold by meter, do contain lead in solution. Thus, lead was found in the waters of eight sources of domestic supply out of thirty-one which were examined, and in quantities which varied from traces to one-fourth of a grain per gallon [*Appendix L*], the latter being a large quantity, and having been found in a water-tank attached to the Central Public School. [*See description and comment in Appendix C.*] In another case which was separately examined, and which will be referred to again below, no less than five and a half grains of lead per gallon were found in the iron water-tank from which the household was supplied; but the water had fallen low before the sample was taken, and had been purposely so stirred up that the deposit at the bottom of the tank should pass into suspension. Thus, many people living at Broken Hill within an unascertained limit of distance from the smelters are exposed to danger of respiring and of swallowing portions of lead-compounds; it is therefore necessary to inquire whether the public health (of the townspeople as distinguished from the lead-workers) suffers from the industry carried on in their midst.

10. When the subject of inquiry is some influence suspected of acting unfavourably upon the general body of the population, the registered causes of death usually afford the required evidence. But, as has been pointed out above, lead is not very often a direct or immediate cause of death, and therefore leading cannot be expected to appear frequently in the register; and, in fact, it does appear in the course of the five years,

* No evidence whatever was gathered of arsenical poisoning.

years, 1888-92 only eleven times. [*Appendix B, Table XII.*] For the same reason however, since cases of death from leading do appear year after year it is certain that there must be a large number of cases of non-fatal illness from which such deaths, even in small number, could alone be furnished. From the Table quoted it appears that all those who died were lead-workers, with a solitary exception; here, then, is farther evidence that lead-workers do suffer in numbers—which has already been ascertained in a more direct way. Only one death among the general population was registered during those five years as due to leading; and that was of a child belonging to the family of the manager of Block 14, who is believed to have been poisoned in consequence of a habit she had of picking flowers and putting them in her mouth, the flowers bearing visible particles of flue-dust which had fallen upon them from the smelter stack under the shadow of which she resided. Fatal cases among the general population could not but be rare at the worst; the latter number many more than the total workmen, but on the other hand the conditions of their exposure are entirely different—much less persistent and less close, and probably of rapidly decreasing importance as distance between their residences and the stacks increases. Failing deaths, as in the nature of the case they usually must fail, the general causes of death must be examined for a preponderance amongst them of those diseases to which chronic lead poisoning conduces. Those general causes will be found abstracted from the registers for the years 1888-91, tabulated, and as far as possible analysed, especially for the purposes of this inquiry (the births and deaths in no town or district outside Sydney being as yet returned in a form useful for purposes of practical sanitation). It will be noticed that the diseases referred to do occur; but they are more often due to what may for the present be called indifferent causes than to leading, and upon consideration it does not seem that they appear in these lists in proportions which would make it necessary to seek a special cause of them such as leading would be (as to infantile deaths *Cf.* medical evidence under Q. 2084, 2220, 2321, 2710.) Probably, then, the townspeople are not subject to leading in any such degree as would leave manifest traces on the death-roll; but that is far from being equivalent to a statement that they do not suffer to any appreciable extent. Farther and more direct inquiry was made with assistance of the medical witnesses. In part their evidence was clear, in other part it was little more than conjectural. Dr. Bartley said (Q. 1974-84) that many townspeople were admitted to the hospital, and among them he had seen four who were leaded; but in those instances he had traced the illness to the causes of leading which are met with in every large town, and therefore they stood in no relation at all to the works. But he had, in addition, seen cases of malaise, languor, and anæmia, which might probably have been due to leading (no other cause being assignable), and he had seen “a slight blue line in several cases in which no other symptom of lead poisoning was present” (Q. 1980). That he had never seen a leaded female (Q. 1949) seems to be an observation of some importance (but compare Dr. Belgrave’s evidence *infra*); but he pointed out that his hospital experience was limited in several directions, and that the doubtful or, rather, not certain cases he mentioned had come before him casually. Dr. Belgrave had met with two cases of leading which were not referable to the common risks of town life referred to above—one in an infant, the other in a woman, both of whom lived in the north town and about half-a-mile from the Hill. Dr. Groves had seen one case among the townspeople in a man who drank a great deal of water from roof-tanks attached to premises in Crystal-street (2312-20); if this patient got lead with his drinking water, he should expect that many other persons would get it by the same channel, and thought they probably had done so, although no other case of consequent illness had fallen under his notice; he met with no cases of indisposition among townspeople which he could not satisfactorily account for without reference to lead, and was not of opinion that the smoke had any appreciable effect; he thought that children who lived within 400 yards of the smelters did suffer, but not adults; and, finally, that the general population did not suffer from leading. Dr. Harvey, who had practised here but five months, had met with cases of ill-defined illness, in producing which he thought lead played a part (2414-9); he had never actually diagnosed lead poisoning among the townspeople, and, as far as that went, thought the fumes not harmful, but, on the other hand, he would not express an opinion that they were innocuous in view of the ill-defined cases he had mentioned. Dr. Evill’s opinion was (2555-640) that the fumes were deleterious to the townspeople, and that children suffered to about the
age

age of ten years; but the evidence on which he relied was not clearly given, and should be referred to. Dr. Blaxland thought that leading was practically confined to lead-workers; and Dr. Emilius Thompson (2702-9) considered that the fumes were practically innocuous, having very often heard them accused, but after long and careful watching having formed that general opinion nevertheless. The evidence of these two last witnesses was made weightier by the circumstance that both gentlemen met with their first cases among townspeople after they had given it, and they deposed to them on being recalled under Questions 3618 and 3620.

11. Connected with the foregoing inquiry was the fate of animals kept within moderate distances from the Hill. The evidence on this point was unanimous; it was wanting in detail, but certain facts appeared. There is no doubt that milch cows kept within a radius from the Hill of between 1 and 2 miles at farthest suffered from an illness which was new to persons acquainted with stock, and sometimes died of it; also that they recovered from it after being removed to more distant spots. It was also certain that there was mortality among cats, dogs, and fowls not met with in other localities, and which diminished as the distance from the Hill at which they were kept increased. There were no sparrows in the district, and other birds, although not entirely wanting, were rare; on the other hand, there was no difficulty in keeping many different sorts of cage-birds (even quite near the smelters) provided sand put in their cages was carefully gathered, and not scraped off the surface within something like the radius mentioned.* The evidence showed, then, that animals suffered from an illness which was connected with locality, and that the locality was included in a circle of from 2 to perhaps as much as 4 miles in diameter, to which the Hill was central; but attempts to more exactly define the area, and to ascertain whether its quality were equally fatal over the whole of it or stood in any definite relation to prevailing winds, failed. So, also, it has to be admitted that attempts made to ascertain the nature of the illness, or, rather, whether it were due to leading, also failed. Only three bodies of animals said to have died of it were procured—a horse, a fowl, and a dog, and in the latter alone was lead found. [Appendix L.] Several samples of soil, and the only sample of herbage that was gathered, taken within a fourth of a mile of several stacks and to the north of them, all contained more or less lead [Appendix L]; while similar samples gathered in the south town only yielded traces. It appeared, on the whole, that animals which ran about the surface and took their food therefrom were those chiefly exposed to danger, which the immunity of carefully-tended cage-birds supported to some extent; and the Inspector of Stock had observed that there was less illness of the kind now referred to in a bad season, when food and water had both to be supplied by hand, than in a good one, when the animals were allowed to wander and to pick up what they could for themselves. (Q. 2773.)

12. In attempting to answer this important question, whether the general public health was injuriously affected by the smelting operations or not, after carefully considering the circumstances we found the *data* were as follows:—Matters are emitted from the stacks in large quantities, which could, and, in one case at all events, probably did destroy human life. In the case of some persons who lived within 600 yards of the Hill, and to leeward of the smelters in relation to prevalent winds, it was shown by medical evidence that leading occurred, and was not traceable to any other cause than near neighbourhood of the smelters and consequent exposure to smoke. Other medical witnesses testified that they met with cases of illness among the townspeople which they suspected were due to leading, although they could never make certain of it; and evidence of similar kind, but of greater weight, was got from inspection of the scholars in the three public schools. [Appendix C.] These are distinguished as the North, Central, and South schools, and the average attendance is respectively about 500, 800, and 600. The children who attend the North school come from neighbourhoods east and northerly from Oxide-street; those who attend the Central from west of Oxide-street, and easterly thereof so as to include nearly all the length of Argent-street and the streets between it and the mines; those at the South school are residents of the south town exclusively. [See Map.] The result of inspection of the scholars in class was as follows:—At the South and North schools there were not more than half-a-dozen scholars altogether whose

* It may be here noted that persons of many different classes generally agreed that fleas and bugs were rarely met with, although not absent; but merely as an observation of fact, and without attempted explanation.

whose pallid appearance attracted attention, but at the Central pallor seemed to characterise them as a body, and in many individual cases was very marked. The markedly pale children being in some instances interrogated were often, but not always, found to live either in Crystal-street or in streets to the west of Argent-street, but close to it. The relation to the smoke of the three districts roughly indicated above will be understood at once if the usual prevalence of southerly winds and the line of smoke-stacks on the Hill be compared. The south town is almost free from it; it blows in that direction very seldom, and then for but a few hours at a time. The northerly district is, no doubt, on the line usually taken by the smoke, but (regarded as a source from which scholars come) it may probably be taken to begin at least half-a-mile distant from the nearest stack, and to stretch far away northerly. The Central school, however, draws its pupils in great numbers from just those streets which lie within three-quarters of a mile from the Hill, and are pretty constantly bathed in the smoke; they are the streets upon which the smoke was seen so often to beat down before it rose again and was carried farther afield; they are the streets immediately adjacent on one side or the other to those spots at which the air was found to be so heavily charged with flue-dust and lead-fume; they include the streets in which the indubitably leaded persons and the doubtful cases spoken of by certain of the medical witnesses lived. Then, it was proved that lead is borne upon the air, by examining the latter in suitable ways at points of the inhabited area near to the stacks and farther away; lead was found in drinking-waters and in soils: animals died of an illness connected with locality, and that locality lay within a short distance of the Hill—the exact radius could not be ascertained with reference to the properties on which their owners lived, and especially it could not be ascertained in particular cases whether the animals had wandered or had been confined to such properties. From these *data* we conclude that the fumes are injurious to the general population; and after considering all the circumstances, it seems probable that at this place the effectively poisonous part of the matters which issue from the stacks is the heavier part, or flue-dust—no direct evidence having appeared to show that the fume which travels to very great distances actually exerts poisonous influence; and that the flue-dust affects man, perhaps, mainly through drinking water. Hence, we are of opinion—not that lead-fume is innocuous, but that in the present case the task of preventing the escape of particles of flue-dust should be regarded as imperative and urgently needing to be undertaken. It may be pointed out that the expense incurred in any alterations necessary to prevent its escape would probably be balanced, or more than balanced, by the great weight of lead and silver which would be saved, but which at present is entirely lost by scattering over the country: and on the other hand it must be noticed that the smelter-nests have here been erected absolutely without reference to the effects likely to be produced on the health both of workmen and of neighbouring residents. The proof of this lies—first, in the convenient but remarkably reckless way in which the ports for removing flue-dust have universally been made to open into those populous and partly-enclosed spaces, the tapping-floors (but on this point see farther below); and, secondly, in the circumstance that the total length of flues, reckoned from the junction of the first furnace-flue with the champion flue to the top of the stack, varies at different mines between about 250 feet and 600 feet only, whereas at works where economy is an object, and where in consequence exit to the air of valuable material is as far as possible prevented, corresponding flues are usually built of lengths which vary between half a mile and several miles, even up to 8 miles.* No hesitation, therefore, need be felt in insisting upon the alterations referred to; and, in fact, Mr. Howell, who is General Manager of the Proprietary Mine has already caused experiments to be undertaken with an apparatus which, it is expected, will save much of the heavier dust. [See Appendix K.]

13. The general public health being thus appreciably injured by the flue-dust discharged at present from the smelter stacks and (apparently) not in any other way, and the remedy being a profitable process of catching and retaining the dust within the flues for re-smelting, this branch of the subject may be dismissed for the present, and

* The flue at Sunny Corner Silver-lead Mine, New South Wales, approaches a mile in length, and rises several hundred feet.

and the circumstances under which lead-workers become leaded in the large numbers already noticed may be inquired into. To lead-workers alone, then, the following remarks refer:—The channels by which lead enters the body are three—the stomach, the lungs, and the skin. Of these, the stomach is that which should be most carefully guarded, although the others have real and great importance; and the difficulty of guarding it is considerable, and arises in the many and hidden ways by which it can be reached. Thus it can be reached by a dusty atmosphere, particles of lead-dust being filtered out of respired air, caught against the back of the throat, and thence swallowed. Thus:—

Some of the dust obtained from one of the lead-stopes was analysed and found to contain 8 and 15 per cent. of lead respectively * * * Some of the air in the stopes was found to contain .58, .40, and .51 grains of lead per cubic foot in suspension as dust or solid particles * * * while some sputum obtained from miners contained 2, 1.6, and 1.8 grains of lead respectively. [*Appendix L.*]

Or, dust falls directly on the lips and is swallowed in moistening them; or dippers exposed in a dusty place communicate lead to the water subsequently drunk out of them; or food which, perhaps, may have been carefully wrapped in paper to protect it, becomes contaminated by being touched by dirty hands. By dusty air the lungs also are reached, to which the finest particles are drawn in and are there rendered soluble and capable of being absorbed into the blood; yet the lungs probably become most important as a channel of entry when the exposure is to strong fumes of molten lead, such as escape from the lead-well, from molten slag, and occasionally from imperfectly constructed furnace throats, or from well constructed furnaces under certain occasional conditions of the ore within them; or such, again, as obtain when water-jackets have to be replaced while furnaces are in blast. That the skin affords a sufficiently easy channel of access seems proved clearly enough, though it has been doubted, by the numberless cases of leading which have been traced to use of lead-containing hair-dyes. In every other instance the chance that lead has entered by the mouth as well is very great, but in that one not great; and thus although it is impossible to assign to the skin its exact degree of importance as a channel under the conditions of mining, which are such as to make sure that in every instance in which the skin is dirtied some of the lead-compound shall be swallowed as well, stress should be laid upon need for keeping the skin thoroughly clean and free from prolonged contact with lead-dust. Leadly clothes have an indirect importance likely to be overlooked; it is that the movements of the body must drive out the particles in small clouds, whence they may be inhaled with the air. The custom of cutting plug tobacco while at work, and of rubbing it small for the pipe with dirty hands, is also a means by which lead in the form of vapour reaches the lungs and the blood.

14. The workmen chiefly exposed to dust are underground hands in general, and these include carpenters sometimes employed underground; and among surface hands, those who feed concentrators, and all hands on smelter feed-floors, who are liable to have it blown upon them when trucks discharge ore into the bins, and when the ore is shovelled into barrows, weighed, and tipped at the furnace throat to be fed in by the feeder. Those who are exposed to that dangerous material, the flue-dust, are all those engaged at smelter-nests on both upper and lower floors, and, of course, those engaged to remove it from the flues. Those especially exposed to danger from fumes are tappers, bullion-skimmers, and slag-wheelers; workmen engaged on feed-floors to a small extent generally, but to a greater extent when (as at the Central Mine) the feed-floor is not doubled with close and broken joints, so that the fumes which ascend to the ceiling of the tapping-floor are able to pass through it without much hindrance; and, lastly, workmen who repair furnaces in blast.

15. The manner in which work is carried on below ground may be expressed (for the present purpose) as follows:—A perpendicular shaft having been sunk, a horizontal drive is run off it along the lode; this gallery is lined with squared timbers to carry the super-incumbent weight; passages at right angles to the main galleries are carried to suitable distances, and are opened out by removal of the ore; the cavity thus formed is called a stope; it is carried up in the ore and divided by timbers into floors, which are connected by foot-ways; shoots are also carried up by which the ore is passed down to the main level, delivered into trucks, and thence wheeled along a tramway to the plat in the shaft, whence it is lifted to the surface. The more shafts there are, and the more complete the connection of the various passages with them, and with channels called air-passes which are sometimes carried to the surface for purposes

purposes of ventilation only, the better is the ventilation of the main galleries; but in every mine any recess carried off a well-ventilated passage must of necessity become less and less well ventilated until it has been carried far enough to open into another well-ventilated passage, or in the case of stopes, until they have been raised high enough to open into a level above that from which they started. The ore is broken by blasting, or sometimes with the pick, according to its character, and thus great quantities of dust are raised which settle upon the timbers, and which are raised again and again by every fresh concussion. In addition to dust, the air becomes mixed with carbonic acid from the earth itself, from candles which are burnt for light, from human respiration, and from combustion of explosives; and the fumes of dynamite form a serious impurity of another kind. The character of the dust, the extent to which it is sometimes present in the air of the stopes, and an idea of one way by which it enters the stomach from this source, may be gathered from the quotation already made at page 18 from *Appendix L*; in which latter, also, a note is made of the warm and oppressive feeling of the air met with in some of the less well-ventilated stopes and passages. This matter of ventilation is one of great importance, both in general and as regards presence in confined air, not only of lead-dust, but also of dynamite fumes. Natural forces are relied upon to ventilate metalliferous mines, and as regards main galleries are here sufficient; however, they must be supplemented in the recesses just referred to, and generally by forced currents of air. Now, in the first place, it seems necessary to furnish the Mining Inspector with a criterion of good ventilation, and not leave it, as at present it is left, entirely to his judgment, which practically means to his personal sensations—in this matter misleading, and therefore worse than useless. We have concluded that in such mines as these, where the main galleries furnish a nearly normal atmosphere, and the earth but little carbon dioxide, a criterion may be found in the proportion of carbon dioxide present, and that where the proportion exceeds one part in 1,000 parts of air the Inspector should have power to order work to cease in that place until, either by putting in a blower or by some other means, the proportion shall have been reduced to less than one part per 1,000 parts of air. Then as regards the laying of dust and dispersion of dynamite fumes, we draw attention to the following matters:—Water is at present led (in carefully managed mines) so that it can be scattered over lead faces, and it is usually run from an ordinary rubber hose; secondly, the fans by which the forced ventilation just declared necessary is best effected are most conveniently and most economically worked by air compressed at the surface and conducted below in pipes. Then, what is wanted to lay dust is not the slop of water which issues from a hose, but a fine spray which shall damp without wetting; and such a spray if properly produced would have the farther effect of washing the air as it passed through it, and so of clearing it of suspended dust particles. To produce this spray why should the compressed air not be turned into the water-pipe? But it is especially desirable to kill the dynamite fumes, and for this purpose it would be easy to devise a spray-apparatus which should be worked from the compressed-air pipe, and which should be fed with a solution of proto-sulphate of iron. Thus the three main objects might be gained at one operation, and gained quickly; the dynamite fumes would be killed, the dust would be washed out of the air, the face and dislodged fragments would be damped, while no superfluous water would drip through the floors, &c., &c.; and there cannot be doubt that so far from its being costly to secure these advantages to the workmen it would prove profitable—by actual saving of time after shooting, and, less directly, by the improvement in working power and energy which attends upon a pure atmosphere when it is substituted for a foul one.

16. The dangers due to dust (aggravated in the stopes underground by the other causes of ill-health which attend on faulty ventilation), are continued at the surface, in as far as ore is there handled after being raised, although in a minor degree, no doubt. Other and fresh dangers are now added, however—they are those which attach to the operation of smelting. The way in which this part of the business is conducted is the following:—The smelting furnaces are structures which have an area of 47 square feet, and which are 14 feet high; they are fed at the top; a forced draught is supplied to them at a pressure of about 8 ounces; they stand in a row, and parallel with them runs the (champion) flue which leads

leads to the stack, and with which they are connected by short furnace-flues, which enter it at right angles; bullion and slag are drawn off at the bottom by apertures which are pierced at different levels, and which are stopped with wet clay; the bullion is run from the crucible into the lead-well, where it is skimmed, and then ladled into moulds; the slag runs into iron pots on wheels, from which it is discharged at the edge of the slag dump. The furnaces are placed in view of the needs thus indicated; they have to be fed at the top, and, therefore, when possible, a hill or bank is chosen, in the side of which, at a low level, a surface is cut on which the smelters can be built; this surface forms the tapping-floor, and the slag dump is continuous with it. Then the champion flue is built in the angle between the level surface and the cutting, and the tapping-floor is covered by a shed, which is closed on the side of the cutting, and sometimes at the two ends as well, but which is always left open on one longitudinal side—that, namely, parallel with and opposite to the champion flue. This shed has two stories—that is, the ground, or tapping-floor is ceiled; and the ceiling stands at the height of the smelters, so that on the first floor the oblong openings through which they are to be fed are seen like traps in it; and this part is called the charge- or feed-floor. The feed-floor is roofed, closed at the ends, and open on one longitudinal side—that, namely, opposite to the side on which the tapping-floor below is open; and as the structure ascends in height the bank falls farther and farther away from it, so that the feed-floor has to be run back to the bank to touch it, and thus a very large unroofed part of this floor is made. Upon this latter are several large open bins, and above the bins is a tramway; trucks which run on the tramway discharge ores of different grades, flux, and coke into the several bins, and opposite the latter stand weighing-machines. A hoist connects the tapping and the feed floors, and by this slag and flue-dust are raised for return to the smelters. The course of proceeding is briefly as follows: workmen, called charge-wheelers, take ore, coke, flux, &c., from the various bins in the required proportions, which are measured by weighing, and dump them at the furnace throat; thence the feeder gradually supplies them to the furnace; they are smelted in the blast, and tappers on the floor below draw off the bullion to the lead-well and slag to the slag-pots; the bullion is transferred to moulds by the bullion-skimmer, and the slag to the slag-dump by the slag-wheeler. The main or champion flue accumulates flue-dust, which is daily removed by special workmen; it accumulates between the first furnace-flue and the base of the stack, and is carefully hoed out, so as not to cause more of it to blow about than can be helped, at small ports in the main flue, to the tapping-floor at the base of the latter—for from the mode of arrangement which has just been described it will be seen that these ports can be placed only so as to open into the smelter shed on the tapping-floor; it is cautiously wetted, so as to convert it (or rather most of it) into a moderately wet mud; it is then shovelled into trucks, which are sent to the feed-floor by the hoist; the hoist rises high above the feed-floor, so that the partly wetted flue-dust falls to the latter through a height of about 12 feet; and it is taken thence in quantities of a shovel full and a half at a time by the charge-wheelers, and added to the charges they dump at the furnace-throat. Thence it is fed with a shovel again by the feeder.

17. Thus workmen on the feed-floor are exposed to the influence of ore-dust, of flue-dust, and of fumes; but the latter risk is there slight when furnace-throats are carefully constructed, when furnaces are running well, as they usually do, and when charge-floors are laid double and with broken joints. As for ore-dust, without for a moment suggesting that it is of no practical importance as met with on the feed-floor, it may yet be pronounced to be (*quâ* air-borne particles) in all probability of comparatively slight importance, and not to come in this respect of dangerousness into comparison with the same dust as it impregnates the confined and still air in the stopes underground; the danger of conveying it to the mouth from the hands remains, too, although doubtless in a lessened degree. The case with regard to flue-dust is different. This dangerous material, which, as already described, contains from 20 to 40 per cent. of lead, and chiefly in very pure metallic form brought to a state of extremely fine subdivision, is difficult to wet thoroughly; and consequently, when after wetting it is disturbed (as in discharging to a feed-floor from trucks) numbers of aggregations of still dry dust are disclosed, which until disturbance had lain hid in the centre of wet masses. Then, even if it were thoroughly wetted, yet outlying portions of the
larger

larger mass become dry and reconverted to dust; and since the place of hoeing it below and of tipping it above is not protected from being trodden upon, portions of the mud must be carried by feet to various parts of the floors, whence, after drying, they must become detached and borne on the air. As to danger from vapours of lead, that seems to be small on the feed-floors; but furnace-throats are not always carefully constructed or carefully kept in repair, and then fumes escape continuously by cracks, &c., and cannot fail to be harmful in the long run. [*See Appendix M*]. On the tapping-floor the workmen are exposed to vapours and to flue-dust much more fully than on the feed-floor above. Vapours rise from lead and slag in course of every operation as long as they are molten; they do not often appear in considerable quantity, but the time during which they continue to appear in the course of a shift is rather long, and they cannot escape from the tapping-floor as steadily and as easily as should be possible. And so on this floor with flue-dust, from which the danger is so great and so constant that it seems likely (though impossible to ascertain) that the total effects of vapours may sink into insignificance by the side of the total effects of flue-dust: it has already been pointed out that because advantage is generally taken of a hill, to build against it and thus save part of the expense of staging to carry tram-lines above, that side of the flue which is away from the furnaces is inaccessible, and therefore the ports have to be on the furnace-side of the flues—that is to say, have to open on the tapping-floor. Then, in the first place, the tapping-floor has many persons on it and within the shed constantly; and next, while some dust blows about in mere process of hoeing it out of the flues, however carefully this may be done, much more must of necessity cling to the natural earth to which it is hoed and must be carried about the shed as mud adhering to boots, and both thence and from the soil near the flue, must circulate in the air, after the moisture which holds it for a time has been removed by the drying to which the heat of the neighbouring flue conduces. The arrangement described seems calculated to bring this finely-divided, and in part impalpable dust in contact with as many workmen as possible; the way in which it came to be made has been described. It appears to be dangerous and wrong, and to require alteration.

18. Certain conditions of labour are the following: The day is divided into three shifts of eight hours each; no man works more than one shift a day; every man works on a certain shift for a week, and then changes to the next for the next week. Each man, except tappers and slag-wheelers, is entitled to twenty minutes out of his shift; this is called crib-time, and it gives him an opportunity to eat the food taken to work, which is called crib. It is customary to carry this food in paper, and to tear the paper down to eat it, so that it is held by the part still remaining wrapped up. When crib-time comes, underground hands retire to any neighbouring spot which is well-ventilated; surface hands sit down on barrows, &c., at their work; and those engaged at the smelters cannot be sure of having their crib-time uninterrupted—usually it is so, but sometimes the furnaces run so that they cannot be left for as long as twenty minutes. Underground hands carry their tea or water below with them in their own vessels, and in quantity sufficient to last them through their shift. If the work is very hot, they drink their water before they have finished; then they may take their billies or bags to the plats, whence they can be sent up, filled by the brace-man, and returned. On the surface drinking water is furnished from tanks in which it is condensed from the engines, to canvas-bags, and a dipper hangs upon them by a wire loop. The bags are of different patterns; thus, at the Proprietary smelter-sheds they are circular and deep, open at the top and without covers, and the water has to be baled out with the dipper which hangs as described, exposed to dust; at the Central the bags are of similar construction, but have a rude and inefficient canvas cover, and the water has to be baled out with the dipper; at the South the bags have a rough cover, and in addition a canvas pipe leading from the bottom, through which the water can be drawn by lowering its outlet end. The rule as to smoking, which is probably a matter of as much importance as any other, is that there shall be none underground; but this rule is neither observed nor enforced, and it appears that in practice it cannot be enforced. Above-ground there is no rule against smoking. Water is led below along main drives, &c., at some mines for the purpose of sprinkling the faces, to which it is conducted by hose. Above-ground changing-rooms are provided in accordance with the letter of mining regulations devised to meet the case of any but lead-mines; these rooms consist

consist of the barest provision that could be taken in satisfaction of the regulation referred to, and in nearly every instance had an appearance of never being used; in the one exceptional case the use was certainly very small, and probably exceptional. [*See Appendix M.*] Workmen appeared to us sufficiently aware of the desirability of washing hands before eating, of eating away from their place of immediate employment, of changing their home-clothes for working-clothes before going on duty, and of washing after shift; but the necessary opportunity or provision is not made by proprietors, nor probably will be generally made except under definite regulations very strictly enforced by an official responsible to the Minister; these should also provide for an entire reform of the manner in which drinking-water is at present furnished.

19. The danger of getting leaded is not the same to miners at different mines on the line, nor to those who are working in different parts of the same property; all silver-ores do not contain lead in important quantity, but, on the contrary, some are so dry (a term used with reference to absence of lead and to their consequent behaviour in the furnaces) that it is necessary to add lead-ore to them before they can be successfully smelted; some are damp, and afford much less dust than others which are free from moisture; some again are massive, and yield less dust in being blasted and broken down than do others which are not so compact and brittle, and which are more friable. These different kinds of ore are met with sometimes on the same mine; and when that is the case the proportion of dry ore (or ore containing little lead) being got is sometimes greater than that of dangerous lead-ore; it is then possible to so change the men from face to face that they shall work in lead faces and out of them alternately. At the Proprietary Mine this practice has been followed, and as far as could be learned with good results to the workmen, as it has been followed also at the South Mine, when changing character of ore-bodies rendered it possible. The kinds of ore met with at the more important mines are as follows:— Beginning at the north end, the British yields carbonates alone of grades which vary between 12 and 40 per cent. of lead; Block 14 yields carbonates which are of a less compact and much dustier character than those found in the British Mine, and a deposit of sulphides underlies them; the three blocks which constitute the Proprietary Mine carry ores as follows:— Block 13 is the principal lead-yielding block, and carries this metal in combination with iron, and in forms of which some are hard and some soft; Block 12 carries a silicious kaolin and ironstone ore with 7 to 8 per cent. lead, which is moist and putty-like; Block 11 formerly yielded carbonates, but that deposit has been worked out, and it now yields manganic iron-ore, garnet-sandstone, and kaolin, with a deposit of sulphides at bottom not yet touched. Block 10 has kaolin and sulphides, and but few spots in which some carbonates have been met with (and cases of poisoning are extremely rare or altogether wanting among the workmen at this mine); the Central Mine carries kaolin, carbonates, and sulphides, much mingled together; while the three blocks which constitute the South Mine carry carbonates of varying degrees of hardness, and, consequently, of danger. Thus, the lead-ores occur mainly in one of two forms, carbonates and sulphides, and of the two the sulphides are very massive and little dangerous. All carbonate ores do not occur in the same state, however; and there is some evidence that they are dangerous in proportion to their friability, or, in other words, to their dustiness. Thus, although exact figures are wanting as has been pointed out already, the South Mine, which carries hard or massive forms of carbonate ore, has not been so dangerous a mine as the British, which also carries carbonates but in a less compact form; and the British is beyond doubt less dangerous (dangerous as it is) than Block 14, which, again, carries carbonates, but largely in a pulverulent form, which sometimes is nothing more than a running sand or dust. So that the amount of poisoning met with at different mines will differ, first, according to the kind of ore met with, then partly according to the state in which dangerous ore-bodies occur, and, more indirectly, according as the mine affords opportunity for judiciously transferring the workmen from lead-faces to harmless kinds of work. Lastly, a mine at which no smelting is done will, of course, yield somewhat fewer cases than others. It is necessary to mention these circumstances, on which depend not only the amount of leading met with at particular mines, but also the closeness with which the management should be watched. But they vary too much, even at the same mine as work progresses, to influence regulations. These should be uniform, of general applicability, well known to all concerned (to men as well as masters), and easily enforced.

20. We believe that the recommendations with which this Report closes need no other explanation than may be drawn from the above descriptions and comments. Before proceeding to give them, however, it is necessary to point out the steps which have already been taken by some managers to abate the risk of leading in their mines. In mines which afford bodies of harmless ore as well as the dangerous kind, it appears that men have been so allowed to work at the latter and the former faces alternately, as to benefit them considerably. This is to be commended, but it cannot, of course, be made the subject of any formal recommendation. The Proprietary is the sole property where this course has always been open; it has occasionally been possible at the South Mine; but at the British and Block 14 but one class of ore is got, and it has never been possible there. Something has been done to lay the dust at some mines, by carrying water-pipes through the principal levels, to which hose are attached, so that it can be delivered in the stopes. The Proprietary Mine and the British are equipped in this respect; these mines also are kept free from accumulations of dust and rubbish as far as possible, and bear evidence of careful tendance. Then, in the matter of forced ventilation, very much has been done at the Proprietary Mine, where little engines, which are moved by compressed air to rotate fans of large size, are numerous; these are made to deliver air to close places through 10-inch pipes, commonly called blowers. At the South Mine there is at the surface one engine of a different pattern for the same purpose, which is said to be all that mine requires; and there may be some similar small provision at another mine, but the Proprietary is the only one which is equipped in this respect. Then at all the mines such changing-rooms are provided as will serve to fulfil the letter of existing mining regulations; they are bare sheds with a seat round, and a few nails in the walls. Only at the South was there any washing accommodation, and there it was trivial and apparently out of use. Lastly, during the strike, baths were erected at the Proprietary Mine, which are excellent, and which appear to be used by the men in reasonable numbers; they are farther referred to in the Recommendations, and might be taken as a pattern (but not necessarily) for similar baths to be erected on the other properties. We are strongly of opinion, however, that baths and changing-rooms should be close together and in communication, and that the use of both these accommodations would be seriously restricted were they separately provided.

21. Something, then, has been done to reduce leading; but neither uniformly at all mines, nor systematically, nor with sufficient thoroughness. It appears necessary, therefore, to frame regulations to apply to lead mines especially; and after this inquiry we think that such regulations should be made so that they can be easily enforced by penalty for neglect, and so that the Mining Inspector may easily see that they are observed; and that they should be so published that the men may learn to what they may thus be newly entitled. Perhaps it is unnecessary to support by reasons the expression of opinion that new rules should be compulsory under penalties, since, after all, this is a merely usual arrangement; but we feel obliged to point out that the evidence appended hereto shows that not all managers are likely voluntarily to recognise the obligations under which they fall as employers of labour at so dangerous an occupation as this is. Thus, for instance, to illustrate the point, it is enough to quote the following evidence:—

Colonel Cecil C. Morgan, manager of the British Blocks:—

1435. *Chairman.*] Do any of your men get leaded? I have never personally known of a case.

1436. If a man desires to leave his work, does he state the reason? Not to me. No one has done so yet.

1437. If a man became leaded, and was obliged to give up work, or fell ill of a fever, or any other disease, and was obliged to leave, you would only know that he had left his work? Of course he would have full right to let me know, but I have never had any case brought before me by any man personally.

1438. Do you wish us to understand that your personal knowledge does not enable you to say whether or not your miners do get leaded? Yes. I have never had a case of lead poisoning brought before me—that is, of one of our men—since I have been at the mine:—

it being notorious on this field that the British Mine is the most dangerous in point of lead poisoning next after Block 14. Or the thoughtful consideration apparent in the following answer to Question 1439:—

1439. *Chairman.*] Do you take any precautions against leading? Yes; we do take every possible precaution; for instance, we take very great care in regard to ventilation. We also take great care in regard to keeping our faces sprinkled, so that the dust shall not fly around. Of course, as you doubtless know, there is great trouble in getting men to be strict in the observance of cleanliness. We always impress upon our men the necessity of changing their things when they go home, and especially warn them against sleeping

in the garments they have worn all day; because, as they perspire freely, the dust will enter the system through the pores of the skin. I have had a great deal of experience in lead mines during the past twenty years; and have found the main thing, as well as the great difficulty, is to get the men to keep themselves clean, and change their clothes regularly. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that since I saw you at the mine, I have had a rather severe attack of rheumatism, and I was afraid that I would not be able to attend to give evidence personally, so I wrote out a statement of what I consider worthy of attention in regard to the conditions of work, &c., and with your permission I will make that statement here now:—

may be contrasted with the facts as elicited from Colonel Morgan at a later stage of his examination:

1446. *Chairman.*] You lay great stress upon the point of personal cleanliness of the men? Yes.

1447. But under the conditions of this town you know it is very often difficult for the men to get the conveniences for washing, or even the water itself for washing, in the ordinary way; probably they cannot afford to do it? I do not mean necessarily to take a bath frequently, but at least to sponge themselves down. What I consider the main danger is sleeping in the clothes they have been sweating in all day; a great many of them do that. I am speaking from hearsay, of course, but I have made enquiries, and I am positively assured they do.

1448. Do you provide a changing-house for the men on your mine? Yes.

1449. Do they use it? Well, they generally change underground. They take their upper garments off underground—they prefer it. They say they catch cold unless they have a jacket or something else on when going up.

1450. Can you describe your changing-house? It is a wood and iron building at the back of the shaft.

1451. It is quite true that the men who work underground do feel cold when they come to the surface, is it not? Yes; that is what they say. They would rather take their things down, and put them on when they are coming up.

1452. I suppose if they had a changing-room warmed by a waste steam-pipe running through it, they would be more likely to take advantage of it. You do not, I suppose, yourself recommend that their outer clothes should be hung up in the stopes, underground? Well, it certainly would be best if they kept their outer clothing away.

1453. What provision at the mine do you make for helping the men to carry out these rules of cleanliness which you think are of the first importance—what provision, for instance, have they for washing? We have no washing-place at the British. The fact of the matter is, directly the men reach the surface they rush away to their homes as fast as they can. I do not think they would use a convenience of that kind if they had it. Nor should I advise them to wash at the mine, because they ought not to put on their lead clothes again afterwards.

1454. That is what I have in mind. Of course, if every man could have a nice bath in his cottage, and have it suitably warmed in winter, I think I should recommend that he washed at home. But we know, as a matter of fact, that the majority of the men cannot make that provision for themselves; and therefore, it occurs to me, if cleanliness is of such importance, that the mine-owners might reasonably do something to provide for it. If, for instance, they provided warm baths—which might easily be done, with plenty of waste steam—perhaps there would be a considerable proportion who would not rush away from the mine as soon as they reached the surface; what do you think upon that? Well, I think we might try it; but I did not mean that it was necessary for the men to take hot baths regularly. I think if they sponged themselves down on leaving their work it would be all that would be required.

1455. But you know, perhaps, that in some lead works it is considered necessary, and the men not only take hot baths provided for them, but also medicated baths? I know it is frequently done in America; that is, that baths are provided for the men:—

from which it is reasonable to infer that rules having the force of law would probably be a judicious safeguard to provide. Or again, the attitude held by Mr. Lane, the manager of Block 14, towards the Board may be pointed out for consideration in this connection [*See the Correspondence printed in Appendix O.*] This mine is by common consent the most dangerous of all on the line [*see the evidence passim*], which is mainly due in all probability to the extremely friable and dusty character of the carbonate ore it yields: and yet it is the case that when at last the obstinate evasions of this manager were overcome, we were able to discover no provision of water-pipes for sprinkling and moistening the very dusty ore, and no arrangements for forced ventilation in places where it was much required; while for accumulations of rubbish, dust, and litter underground, these workings were conspicuous among those visited by us on this field. It is unnecessary, probably, to say more on these points, except that most managers were courteous and obliging; it is true that all alike were a little blind (as already pointed out) to the occurrence of lead poisoning, but that is a small matter on which it would be captious to lay stress. Regulations, however, have to be made so as to meet all possible cases, and they will not bear harder upon the humane and law-abiding for that they are strait enough to oblige the unruly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. It should be illegal to employ females in any capacity at works where lead, lead-ores, or lead-compounds are mined, dressed, smelted, or manufactured.

2. It should be illegal to employ any boy below the age of 16 years underground at any mine where lead-containing minerals are got; to employ any such boy on the surface in any place where lead-ores, lead, or lead-compounds are handled; to employ any boy below the age of 14 years.

3. The manager of every mine should be required to record the name, age, branch of occupation, and length of time employed of every workman laid off by leading, and to transmit a copy every month to the Minister not later than the seventh day of the next following month.

4. *Drinking-water.*—An ample supply of sweet and wholesome drinking-water, freely and easily available to all hands at all times should be maintained; (*b*) it should be stored with special care to prevent contamination with dust; (*c*) whenever canvas bags are provided—as, for instance they now are generally provided at smelter-sheds—they should be so constructed as to be closed at the top by a solid (not a canvas cover), and the water should be drawn from them through a metal or wooden tap (not a canvas pipe) suitably fixed to the bottom; (*d*) the dipper for drinking out of should hang in an enclosed place so as to be thoroughly protected from dust; (*e*) a pattern water-bag, &c., should be submitted, and after approval by the Minister should alone be used; (*f*) as an alternative to the pattern water-bag either condensed water safely stored as mentioned above, or Stephen's Creek water, may be drawn from taps on pipes connected with the protected reservoir of condensed water or with the public mains, provided an enclosed space for the dipper be furnished as already mentioned; (*g*) drinking-water should be supplied by pipe to every plat in the following way, the source being either the public water-mains or well-protected reservoirs of condensed water at the surface; the supply pipe should descend to the lowest plat and should there enter a closed metal reservoir of about 100 gallons capacity or larger; a delivery-pipe should return from the reservoir to the surface, and should be fitted with a tap at every plat for supply of water thus cooled to underground workmen. When the shafts extend to much greater depths than at present a modification of this arrangement may be necessary.

5. *Sprinkling water.*—On feed-floors and tapping-floors, and at every other place where dust is raised, stand-pipes and hose should be so provided that dust may be conveniently laid by sprinkling the ore &c.; (*b*) as long as flue-dust is collected and removed as at present, and as long as may be necessary, water for wetting it should not be delivered except by hose; (*c*) sprinkling water should be furnished in the main drives on all the different levels so that it can be led to every working, and so that it may be easily distributed to allay dust; (*d*) it is very much to be desired that pipes carrying compressed air should accompany the water-pipes into the faces for uses mentioned in the text (*see* Sec. 15); (*e*) such taps should be fixed on these water-pipes in the levels as would enable men to wash their hands before crib with least possible difficulty.

6. *Bath-water, bathing, and changing.*—At every mine bath-houses and changing-rooms should be provided, in general as follows:—(*a*) the baths should include both showers and plunge-tanks; (*b*) the changing-rooms should be attached to and in communication with, although separate from, the bath-houses, and should have boarded floors; (*c*) both bath-houses and changing-rooms should be available to the workmen free of cost at all reasonable hours and so that they can be used by every shift; (*d*) both should be reasonably comfortable, sufficiently lighted after dark, and sufficiently warmed in cold weather; (*e*) both plunge and shower baths should be supplied with water warmed to such a degree as may be found desirable in cold weather—probably to 75° or 80° F.; (*f*) a caretaker should always be in charge of baths and changing-rooms, and it should be a part of his duty to keep a day-book and to record therein the names of all persons who use the baths*; (*g*) plans and specifications of any buildings proposed to be erected in accordance with these recommendations, and a block-plan showing the position in which it is proposed to erect them, should be submitted for approval before beginning the work, and power should be reserved to the Minister to direct such improvements, extensions, structural alterations, and alterations of position, as may from time to time seem necessary upon report made by his officers:

7. Every underground workman should be required to change his ordinary clothes for working-clothes, in the changing-rooms to be provided for this purpose, before descending to his work; and to change his working-clothes for his home-clothes again on finishing his work and before leaving the mine. Surface workmen should have liberty to make the same change and should be encouraged to do it, but for the present need not be obliged. 8.

* This has already been spontaneously ordered by Mr. John Howell, the General Manager of the Proprietary Mine.

8. Emission of flue-dust from smelter stacks should be as nearly prevented as possible, and should at all events be very greatly reduced below what is at present allowed; a time should be named within which the necessary alterations are to be made, and such time should not exceed twelve months.

9. The way in which flue-dust is at present handled urgently requires radical alteration on some systematic plan which shall as far as possible avoid the possibility of its being blown about on the air; in the meantime points which should be insisted upon are the following:—(a) the ports by which flue-dust is removed from champion flues must not open into tapping-floors, but on the other side of the flues and into a space otherwise unoccupied; (b) the floors to which the dust falls when first hoed out, when tipped on the feed-floor, &c., &c., must be smooth and impermeable, slightly raised above the surrounding surface so that the deposited dust or mud may not be stepped on and carried about, and must be perfectly clean except when in actual use; (c) workmen employed to cleanse flues and to gather and transport flue-dust should lie under the same obligation to change before going on shift as underground hands; (d) it should be illegal for any man thus employed to appear on the mine unless carrying a suitable respirator to cover nose and mouth; and to engage in his work, and to stand about where it is being carried on by others, except after having put his respirator on; (e) no accumulation of wet flue-dust should be permitted on any mine unless within a securely closed receptacle, nor any accumulation at all of dry flue-dust outside the flues; but this material should be charged back as regularly as possible.

NOTE.—No *a priori* difficulty appears to prevent the collection, transport to the feed-floor, wetting, and (perhaps) feeding of flue-dust entirely by mechanical means, and without scattering it in the least; but we are unaware of any machine devised to do this.

10. Tapping-floors should be ventilated at the angle between the top of the champion-flue and the feed-floor, to reduce draught on the tapping-floors, and to afford fumes a way of escape which at present they nowhere have; probably circular flues of large diameter might be carried up through the feed-floor without interfering with operations there, and they might expand below into oblong openings inches across and feet in length.

11. It should be illegal for any workman to engage in repairing a furnace in blast (as in replacing a faulty water-jacket panel) except he be wearing a respirator as mentioned above in connection with removal of flue dust.

12. It is very desirable that furnaces should be surrounded with a jacket which should expand below so as to catch fumes from molten metal and slag, and which should terminate on one side in a chimney leading to the air on the open side of the tapping-floor.

13. Inspectors of Mines should be required to show themselves proficient in some simple process of estimating the proportion of carbon dioxide present in atmospheric air; and the minimetric process devised by Dr. Angus Smith appears to us to be a suitably easy and rapid one.

14. It should be an instruction to inspectors of metalliferous mines to pay especial attention to the state of the air in the various workings; to see that sufficiently pure air circulates through the galleries; to see that the air in all workings off through-ventilated passages is sufficiently pure; and to stop work in any place until by appropriate means the air has been restored to sufficient purity.

15. The criterion of "sufficient purity" should be the presence in the air of less than one part of carbon dioxide in every one thousand parts of air, as ascertained by the method mentioned above.

16. Any regulations which may be made in accordance with these recommendations should be enforced by the Mining-Inspector; penalties recoverable before a court of summary jurisdiction should attach to neglect or infringement of them; and they should be continuing penalties in every suitable case, and in others progressively increasing for successive offences under the general body of regulations.

17. Such regulations should be framed definitely whenever possible, and should leave as little as may be to the discretion of the Inspector, or to be dealt with as a matter of opinion between managers and the Inspector.

18. Such regulations should be printed and presented by managers to each workman on engaging him under a penalty; and it should be an instruction to the Inspector to ascertain from time to time that this is duly done, a similar regulation at present in force being altogether neglected.

19. The following circular of advice to men engaged in lead-mining or smelting, &c., should be delivered to every hand on every occasion of engaging him or of letting a contract to him, and for this purpose every man employed by a contractor should be deemed to be a contractor; it should be affixed to and maintained on many parts of the surface workings—as poppet-legs, office-doors, bath-houses, changing-rooms (within and without), &c., &c. Any other circular containing information as to the provision and use of baths, and as to other matters, which it may seem desirable to issue, should be additionally distributed by Managers as the Minister may from time to time direct.

PREVENTION OF LEAD POISONING.

To all Underground and Surface Workmen.

Lead gets into the system in the shape of ore-dust, flue-dust, and smoke formed in the course of smelting, by way of the stomach, lungs, and skin.

The way to avoid leading is to guard the stomach, lungs, and skin as closely as possible; to follow such habits of life that any lead which does enter nevertheless shall be rendered comparatively harmless by nature acting within the body; and to take care that no accumulation of lead particles shall take place in the bowels.

Lead gets to the stomach with the food swallowed, and it gets to the food from dusty or dirty hands as well as from the air; it gets into drink either by dust falling into it or by the drinking-vessel being so carelessly kept that it becomes dusty; it can also reach the stomach from dusty air, which deposits it on the throat, &c., whence it is swallowed. So that

Food should be carefully protected from dust;

Water should be kept in securely covered vessels;

Pannikins, &c., should be so kept that they cannot get dusty, especially on the *outside*;

The mouth should be rinsed out before drinking or eating;

Hands should be washed before eating.

Lead gets to the lungs from dusty air breathed where ore or flue-dust is being handled, and from working clothes which have got full of dust, and from which it is shaken into the air by movements of the body; as vapour (or smoke) from the smelters, molten bullion, and slag, &c.; and as vapour with tobacco smoke, when tobacco is cut with dirty hands, so that portions of lead or of ore are put into the pipe, where they are turned to smoke by the heat and breathed in. So that

Dust should be prevented both underground and at the surface by regular sprinkling, &c., as much as possible;

Moustachios should be worn to protect the lips from falling dust;

The vapour and smoke from smelters should not be breathed for a moment when it can be avoided by moving to windward;

Tobacco should be cut with clean hands *before going to work*.

Lead gets to the skin as dust, and if allowed to remain upon it long works through it into the system. So that

Working clothes should be kept in the changing-rooms, and put on before beginning work;

A bath or shower to cleanse hair and skin should be taken after work and before putting on home-clothes again.

Milk is an excellent preventive, but it must be suitably taken. A pint every day is probably enough—more will do no harm. It should be taken at twice, and one time must be immediately or *very shortly before beginning work*, not in the course of work; the other time may be chosen—after getting home from work would do well.

Never begin work with an empty stomach, nor more than two hours after a meal.

Wash

Wash hands and rinse the mouth before eating; rinse the mouth before drinking; keep the teeth well brushed and clean.

Bathe every day if possible; do not bathe less than twice a week.

Regulate the bowels in the following way: Use Epsom salts for the purpose; take as much every day as will cause a single action of the bowels every day. That is a much more useful plan for the present purpose than the custom now generally followed of taking a large dose of salts once a week or once a fortnight. Each must find out for himself the proper quantity he requires to produce this regular and daily action; but the following is a good way to make the medicine, and more or less of it should be taken daily as may be found necessary.

Epsom salts	...	...	...	...	2 ounces.
Water	...	...	...	...	A wine-bottle full.
Red pepper	...	...	...	...	As much as is agreeable.

Take a wine-glass full (or more or less as may be necessary to cause a single action of the bowels) in a tumbler of water, on getting up after sleeping, once every day.

Notice.—There are a few people who throw the lead off and who are not seriously affected by it. There are other people who cannot throw it off at all, but feel ill, or actually fall ill, almost as soon as they begin to work in it. This difference has nothing to do with bodily strength, but is a personal peculiarity. *It is therefore of no use to persevere against leading.* Persons who suffer soon, however slightly, should leave their work in lead without delay, and seek some other kind of labour. For example: If a man get colic within a few weeks of taking up his employment, or if he get colic twice in the first six months, or three times in the first year, he should give up. His constitution will not stand it, and if he keep on he will probably suffer badly, and permanently, or even fatally.

Men who drink are in special danger of getting leaded, and are sure to suffer seriously.

We beg leave, in conclusion, to express the opinion that this matter of lead-poisoning is of far-reaching importance and urgently requires attention in the general public interest.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,
Chairman.
WILLIAM M. HAMLET.
JOSIAH THOMAS.

My reason for not signing the foregoing report in conjunction with my fellow members on the Board is that I dissent from some of the clauses and portions of clauses therein. It is not my intention to traverse the whole of the report here, as such would render this addendum too lengthy, but I beg to submit the following remarks having reference particularly to the recommendations forming the concluding portion of the statement.

Recommendation No. 3—Monthly returns of lead cases.—In my opinion it would be practically impossible for mine managers to comply with the terms of this recommendation if it should become law. In a mine, and reduction works, where nearly 3,000 men are employed, we know as a matter of fact that large numbers of workmen lay off for three or four days or a week from some trifling ailments and do not go near a doctor. If asked what is the trouble with them, many will say they are "leaded," but we have no proof whatever that they are, and I am satisfied that anything like reliable data could not, by the means suggested, be obtained of the number of men leaded or affected by lead.

Recommendation

Recommendation No. 4—Drinking-water.—Referring to that portion of this recommendation which relates to the manner of supplying the “underground” workmen with drinking-water, I am of opinion that the suggested means would not be as good as the method now followed. Many of the men now bring billy-cans of tea with them when they come to work which last them to the end of the shift; others, who prefer water, fill their cans at the mouths of the shafts with condensed or other pure water, which is provided for them before they go underground. These billy-cans have close fitting covers, and are always hung in a cool place some distance away from where the men are working. I know of no other way by which the underground hands could be supplied with cooler or better water, and I am satisfied that even if water-pipes were put all through the mines on each plat the men would still adhere to their present custom.

Recommendation No. 7—Changing.—We have the best of proof gained from long experience, that miners and men working on smelting furnaces will not, as a general thing, change their clothes in changing-rooms on the mines no matter how the accommodation is constructed, preferring to change underground or at their homes.

Recommendation No. 8—Emission of flue-dust.—It is certainly desirable to prevent the emission of flue-dust from the smelter stacks as much as possible, but, with the volume of atmospheric air necessarily forced into the furnaces, and the strong draught required to carry off the smoke and gases, a very considerable quantity of flue-dust must of necessity escape no matter how flues are constructed.

Recommendation No. 9—Handling the flue-dust.—From close and constant observation I am satisfied that flue-dust (and the method of handling and treating it) is charged, in the foregoing report, with more bad effects than it should be, for there is nothing of a dusty nature left in this material. The fact that the dust and fine particles of ore escaping from the furnaces having to pass through flues in which there is constantly a very strong draught renders it impossible for fine dusty particles to settle, and any ordinary wind would not disturb or blow it about after it had been drawn out of the flues.

Recommendation No. 12—Jackets to catch furnace fumes.—It would also in my opinion be impossible to surround the jacket portions of the furnaces with draught-pipes or other devices which would effectually carry off the fumes from the slag taps or lead wells. Experiments of this kind have been made, and, in practice, have been found to be ineffectual. The ingress end of a draught-pipe of any kind would have to be a considerable distance away from the tapping hole or lead well in order to give the men an opportunity to do the necessary work. This intervening space would permit the ordinary currents of air to drive the fumes away, and would prevent them from entering the pipes. There would be very little danger from these fumes did the workmen exercise more care in keeping out of them which they can do without interfering with their work.

Recommendation No. 13—Estimating carbon dioxide.—I do not think it would be possible for the Inspector of Mines to satisfactorily determine the quantity of carbon dioxide in stopes, drives, dead ends, winzes, or other openings in the Broken Hill mines. It is a well-known fact that carbon dioxide is found irregularly throughout the mines, impounded in small cavities in the ore, and is liberated only when these little cells are broken into; consequently, in any opening where the ventilation is fairly good and steady, the quantity of carbon dioxide would be continuously changing as the ore, containing more or less quantities of the gas, was broken into. Tests made as suggested would vary several times in an hour from pure atmosphere to over one part of carbon dioxide to one thousand parts of atmospheric air.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN HOWELL.

LEAD-POISONING INQUIRY BOARD.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 27 JUNE, 1892.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

W. M. HAMLET, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. |

J. HOWELL, Esq.

R. SLEATH, Esq.

Mr. A. J. O'Connell called and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold, Mr. O'Connell? At present I am Secretary to the Underground Branch of the Miners' Association of Broken Hill.
2. And you keep all the books of your society, I suppose? Yes.
3. Have you referred to them at all in connection with the evidence you are asked to give here? Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, I have not. That is, in the sense you would take it, because we have never compiled any statistics in reference to this question.
4. We shall come to that presently. Your society deals with men only, I believe—that is to say, your membership includes only men? Yes.
5. What limit of age is there—how young, and up to what age will you take them? We take them as members independent of age, so long as they are working in the mines.
6. Would you take a lad who was ore-picking, for instance? Yes.
7. You would take him if he offered himself? Provided he was doing that work underground, we would.
8. How long has your society existed—I mean your branch here on the Hill? As it is at present constituted, it had been in existence two years on the 22nd March last; but it was in existence before I came here, five years ago, I cannot exactly name the date.
9. That will take us over the time we want. The class of workers represented in your society, you say, are the underground workers? Yes.
10. What class of underground workers do you recognise? Miners, truckers, plattmen, bracedmen, and all such men as work underground.
11. How many members are there in your branch? Just a fraction over 3,000.
12. Has that been the average number during the two years last past? No; the average number has been about 2,700. That is a rough estimate. I may state that we started, when I took office, with 2,000 members, and at the present time there are over 3,000.
13. Do you refer to five years or two years ago? Two years ago.
14. Your society is not a sick fund in any sense, I understand? No; it is entirely an accident fund in regard to its business.
15. Have you any knowledge at all when a member falls sick? Oh, yes. We have a record; but in that case he is merely marked as being out of work, or sick. There is no record kept of the nature of his illness.
16. Then, can you give us any information at all as to the number of members who have been incapacitated by leading? I can do so in a general sense. I should think, so far as my opinion goes, that of the men who work in lead ore, the percentage affected would be about seven out of every ten, more or less; but I would wish to be understood that that applies only to certain mines and certain portions of those mines.
17. Very well. Then any information you may have to give us now will be simply the opinions you have formed from what you have heard on the subject, and so forth? Yes; chiefly so.
18. Have you, yourself, worked below? Yes; I worked two years underground in the British Mine.
19. What kind of work were you doing? I was mining at the time.
20. What class of ore were you getting? I was working fourteen months altogether in lead. For ten months I worked in wet ground in the shaft.
21. Were these fourteen months and the ten months continuous? The ten months was continuous away from the lead.
22. Were you working for the fourteen months continuously in the lead? There was a break between the fourteen months. After working in the lead, I was taken away from it and put to this other class of work, and when that was completed I began again on the lead.
23. How long did you stay at it? I suppose I was at it about eight months. Then I was taken away, and went to the other class of work.
24. And you remained at that ten months, and then went back to to the lead again? Yes.
25. Have you ever been leaded? I felt the effects of lead after I had worked there three months.
26. Were you laid off? Yes; I remained, I think it was, seven days off.
27. And did you resume your work again immediately after that? Yes.
28. Did you fall ill again? Not sufficiently so to prevent me working.
29. Then you finished your first spell in lead ore without any further illness? Yes.
30. Then you went away and came back to the lead; and did you suffer again? Yes.
31. After you had been working how long? Well, I had been working a good while before I felt it a second time. The mine was more opened up, and the ventilation was better when I returned the second time.

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32. What form of illness did you have the first time—was it colic, or did you feel it in the head? It was colic, and weakness in the knees and the joints.
33. I suppose you had a doctor;—do you remember the doctor who attended you then? Yes; it was Dr. Drinkwater, who is since dead, I believe.
34. What kind of lead ore was it that you were working in? Carbonate of lead ore.
35. At that date, part of the mine in which you were working was being opened up, you say? Yes; it was being opened up at the time I started.
36. What measure of ventilation had you? At that time there was only the ventilation coming down the shaft. We were not connected with any other shaft. I was working in a drive at the first level.
37. Then there was no circulation of air? No; not at that time.
38. Was there any sprinkling of the ore done at that time? No; but there was subsequently, and before I left the mine.
39. Was your second attack of leading of the same character as the first attack? No; there was less pain, but more weakness.
40. There was no distinct paralysis? No.
41. What was your custom as to meals—did you take any food below with you? Yes.
42. Do you smoke? Yes.
43. And you smoke plug tobacco? Yes, as a rule.
44. Did you change your clothes when you went down the mine? Not at the mine, that is, when we were working in the lead. We used to change at the mine when we were working in the shaft, and it was wet; but that was different altogether.
45. In wet ground you changed at the mine? Yes.
46. The wet ground obliged you to do so; but you did not think there was any necessity to do so in the lead-dust? No. I may say I was living only about a quarter of a mile from the mine at the time.
47. Were you below eight hours at a time? Yes.
48. Where would you eat your meals? Usually, a very short distance from the face in the workings.
49. I suppose you have a smoke during that time—crib time, I think you call it? Yes.
50. But not at other times, while you were at work? Well, very rarely.
51. You think some men may, or rarely, do so? Yes.
52. When you went up from the mine, would you then go straight home? Yes, I went straight home.
53. Had you wished to wash your hands and mouth before beginning your lunch, had you the means, or opportunity of doing so? No; not very well.
54. Had you wished, before going down the mine to put on a working suit, had you the means of doing that—or was there a changing-room provided for the purpose? Well, there was a very small changing-room which was usually used by the shaft-men; but, so far as I can recollect, I never saw any of the men who were working in the stopes use the room. In fact, it was very small.
55. Was it the same room as is there now? I think not, because the one I alluded to was pulled down, when heavier machinery was put up. I have never been in the changing-room they have at the present time.
56. When you began this work, did you know that if you worked in lead you would be liable to suffer permanently? Yes; I was always led to understand that by the experience of other men.
57. Have you any idea of the way in which the lead gets into the system? I was always led to understand, that, it was by inhaling the fine dust that flies about.
58. Did it occur to you, or the other men with whom you worked, that you could do something yourselves to prevent the effects of lead? I can only give you the opinion of the medical man I quoted just now, who attended me. He told me that washing was the main thing, that is general cleanliness, and not to cut up tobacco, or rub it up fine with dirty hands. He led me to understand that lead was not so much absorbed through the pores of the skin as by respiration.
59. Still after being leaded, you went back to the mine and suffered a second time? I did.
60. Did you take any special precautions after that, against the effects of lead? None other than taking opening medicine, occasionally, to prevent constipation.
61. Have you any knowledge yourself—that is something more than hearsay, of any persons, say, among your friends, or acquaintances, not at all connected with the mines, who have been leaded? I have not of my own personal knowledge—I have as a member of the hospital committee. I gave a certificate the other day to a man whose case was represented by a medical man to be one of leading, and he had not been working in a mine.
62. *Mr. Hamlet.*] You say your first work in these mines here was in the early days, when the British first opened? Yes.
63. Was there only one shaft down about that time? It was what was known as No. 2, and we started to sink the main shaft.
64. *Mr. Howell.*] You were working in lead, and the ventilation was very poor—is that so? There was no connection between the shafts at the time I speak of.
65. The mine was very dry and dusty, was it not? Yes.
66. The conditions now, as you know presumably, are very different? Yes; no doubt they are. But I have not been underground for two and a half years.
67. At all events there are three shafts in that piece of ground now? Yes; there are three now, in that same extent of ground.
68. But it used to be considered a close mine in the early days? Yes.
69. *Mr. Hamlet.*] How did you usually carry the food that you took down with you—did you have it wrapped in a cloth or paper? It was usually wrapped up in paper.
70. And it was then put aside with your clothes, I suppose? Yes; it was left in the coat pocket and stowed away in as clear a place as we could find, so that it would be free from the dust, or the effects of any explosion that might take place.
71. And did you ever experience any metallic taste in eating your food? Yes.
72. And before eating it and after? Yes, always. In fact, there was always a peculiar taste in the mouth after a man had been working in the mine a little time—between a sweet and a bitter taste on the lips.
73. Did you try in any way to wash or clean your hands before eating your food? Well, as a rule there was no opportunity of so doing.

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74. But, I suppose, every man would have his own way of cleaning his hands, in some manner, before beginning to eat his food? The only way possible, in the stopes, would be if he had a handkerchief to brush the dust off. That is taking the general run of workers in the mine—particularly in the place where they were working, at the time I speak of.

75. But, that was at the very outset—in the early days? Yes, at the commencement. But I do not think it was a bit more dusty than it is now, when the quantity of work done and the number of men employed in a small space are taken into consideration. At the time I speak of, in the early days, there were perhaps only three or four men working altogether. There were two as a rule working in a drive, or cross-cut, and they had only their own smoke and dust to contend with.

76. Did you see on any occasion any persons visibly affected by lead down below? Yes; I have known several cases of men falling down in fits, and I have seen two cases, of men going to their work. In each case the man was walking in front of me, and fell down in a fit.

77. Did you ever hear a man working with you say, "I cannot stand this any longer," and then go up to the surface? Oh, yes. I have seen men have to lay up. One of my mates had to go home on one occasion, and was away from his work eleven weeks.

78. Had you pretty good health before you began silver-mining? Yes.

79. *Mr Sleath.*] You say you were working in lead, but you were principally engaged in driving? Yes; in the early days.

80. And you were not connected with the other shaft in any way—were there any artificial means of bringing the air into that part of the mine? No. We had no air but what came down the shaft.

81. There were no air-pipes? No.

82. Had there been such provided, do you think it would have been beneficial to the men working there? Yes; no doubt it would have been, to draw the smoke and dust out.

83. The changing-house you had at that time, was it connected with the engine or boiler house, or was it apart from those? At that time there was no changing-house at the British Mine.

84. No changing-house at all? At that time I was driving. When I was working in the shaft, a small house was built round the vertical boiler.

85. When you were working in the shaft, could those working in dry ground—the stopes and drives—have had an opportunity of changing, if they so chose? Not very well, because the changing-house was not sufficiently big for all of them, although it was very suitable for the shaft-men.

86. There was not room for all to change there? No.

87. Were they in the habit of sprinkling the drives or stopes with water during that time? When I worked in the British stopes last they were. That was just before I got into the position which I occupy now. At that time Mr. Howell was general manager, and they had air-pipes in and the water laid on, and the stopes used to be sprinkled with water. That, in my opinion, was a very good thing for the men, because it laid the dust, and kept the place pretty sweet.

88. From your personal knowledge, do you think less cases of lead-poisoning took place after that was done? I think so. Personally I know I felt the benefit of the sprinkling, and the air coming in.

89. You have not worked in any other mine than the British, have you? I worked for a very short time in Block 14 before the stopes were opened up.

90. Did they have air pipes and water pipes for sprinkling in Block 14? Not at that time, because there was no stopping done then.

91. Were the men in the habit of changing their clothes when they went to work in Block 14? Yes, at that time; but they were principally engaged in shafting.

92. In any case was there opportunity of getting water to wash your hands if you wanted to do so before eating your crib? Not as a rule. At the time I speak of, when the water was laid on to the British, possibly the men might be able to do so, but probably the water was cut off further back. There was one man told off to let this water on.

93. Then the conditions were changed between the time when you began to work and when you finished? Yes; a good deal changed.

94. As secretary of the underground branch of the Miners' Association you must come in contact with plenty of men working underground in the different mines? Yes.

95. Have you seen many men suffering from lead poisoning since you left off mining yourself? Yes; I have seen many cases.

96. I suppose in most cases the men come and report themselves to you when they are sick? Yes; as a rule they do. But some of them go straight away to their homes in South Australia, Victoria, or elsewhere.

97. *Chairman.*] During your second term of working in the lead did you take advantage of the improved conditions which you have spoken of? Yes; where they reached.

98. Did you wash your hands, and did you regularly wash out your mouth before eating? No; unless to take a drink of tea out of the can.

99. You said just now that as a rule the men reported themselves to you when they were sick. But you did not keep any record of the nature of their illness? No; not particularly. They might have been suffering from some internal complaint other than leading. We never made a distinction between the two, but just marked them down as being sick.

100. Then you would adhere to what you said first, that any evidence you have to offer as to the number of men leaded in your society during your term of office will be rather a matter of opinion than of fact? Yes, sir.

101. But for that opinion you have this ground—namely, that the men usually report themselves to you? Yes.

102. I did not ask your opinion as to the kind of occupation or place of occupation which seems to cause most leading—whether underground or surface work, and the kind of ore, for instance? Well, underground, I consider that the British, Block 14, and the northern part of the Proprietary Mine are the worst as regards the effect upon the miners. Of course there are other mines in which the men may suffer more or less, but these three I consider are the worst. As to the smelters, I could not reasonably say, as I have not worked on them.

103. Very well, we can get that from the other branch. And are Block 14 and the British still called dangerous mines in that respect? I think so, but from personal knowledge I cannot say. I have been very little on either of these mines, or any mine during the last two years.

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104. Still you do know where the men who are members of your society work, and they do report themselves to you when they are sick? Yes. I know of two cases where men fell down in fits last week—that was in Block 14. I can bring them before you.
105. *Mr. Sleath.*] What mine is considered by the miners on the Hill absolutely the worst as regards lead? Block 14 is, in my opinion, considered the worst by the miners.
106. It is considered the worst? Yes.
107. You do not know what provision is made there against the effects of leading? No; I cannot speak from practical knowledge.
108. *Mr. Howell.*] When you were sick, did you notice a peculiar feeling in your knees and joints? Yes. Sometimes more than others.
109. Was there any swelling? No swelling, but sometimes in walking down the hill I would suddenly lose control of my legs.
110. Have you noticed it among other miners? Yes, I have heard them complain to a great extent, more or less. Some complain of it in their arms, and others in their legs.
111. Had you any discolouration of the gums at the time? Yes.
112. What part of the system is generally affected? It affects you in the form of colic in the first instance.
113. Does the peculiar feeling in your knees and arms come on at the same time? No; it comes on subsequently.
114. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Do you suffer from loss of appetite, or is your digestion affected? Sometimes there is loss of appetite for two or three days, and then again there is a great craving for food, perhaps almost immediately afterwards.
115. *Chairman.*] Were you on day shift when you were working in the mine? I used to work three shifts round.
116. That is round and round? Yes.
117. Used you to make a point of having a meal before going down? When working on day shift I always had breakfast before going down. When working the afternoon shift I would have lunch between 12 and 1 o'clock and go to work at 4. On the night shift I would usually have something, perhaps about 11 o'clock, according to the distance we had to go to the mine.
118. Then the longest time between meals and work would be on the afternoon shift? Yes; that would be the longest time.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Josiah Thomas called and examined:—

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119. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold? I am President of the District Branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association.
120. Can you give us any figures touching the prevalence of lead-poisoning among the miners, and so on? Do you mean the exact number that have been leaded?
121. Have you any official record from which a comparison might be made between the number of men enrolled on your books, and the number of men who have been leaded? No; we do not keep any.
122. *Mr. Sleath.*] Mr. Thomas, as President of the District Branch, holds simply an honorary position. He is employed on the mine, and can, therefore, speak only from his personal experience.
123. *Chairman.*] Very good. Which mine are you employed in, Mr. Thomas? I have been working in the Broken Hill South, but for the last two months I have not been working anywhere.
124. How long have you been working in the mines here? I have been a little over four years on the field. But I have been two years underground working as a miner on the Hill. I have had other positions in the mines. I was assaying at Umberumberka.
125. Have you yourself been leaded? Yes.
126. More than once? No, once only.
127. Under what circumstances were you attacked? It was at the South Mine, I was in the lead for about six weeks. I became leaded, and had to give up work. I left the place for a little while, and then I went back again, but I have not worked since, as I was unable to get work at the South when I returned.
128. Had you never before worked in lead ore? Not very much—I had a little.
129. And six weeks' continuous work in the lead-ore in the South Mine terminated in your getting leaded? Yes.
130. What form of illness did you have? Well, I vomited a good deal, and I was unable to take food, and felt very sick; I was very loose in the bowels.
131. That was rather unusual, was it not? I do not know. Mostly, I believe, they are constipated. It is more violent, I believe, in that form.
132. Did you suffer from paralysis? No.
133. Had you the blue line on your gums? Yes, a little.
134. And how long were you laid off with this illness? As soon as I found I was ill I gave up work; the doctor said it was necessary for me to go away for a little while, and I did so.
135. How long did you stay away? From the time I went away till the time I came back—it was about four or five weeks.
136. During the six weeks' work you have spoken of, did you work on all the shifts all the clock round? Yes.
137. When you were on the morning shift, what time did you get up, and what was your custom as to taking food? I used to get up a little before 7, and we began work at 8. I would have breakfast before I left home. At 12 o'clock we would have crib, or lunch—a piece of bread and cheese, or meat. Then I would go home about half-past 4.
138. Then, as to the next shift, at what time would you have to be at the mine for that? At 4 o'clock.
139. And you would have your lunch at what time? When I was on that shift I would have my breakfast at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and my dinner at about 2 o'clock, or half-past 2.
140. And at what time does the next shift begin? At midnight.
141. At what time would you get up to go on this shift? Oh, at all times—it would depend upon how I could get my sleep; whether the weather was hot or cold.

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142. At what time did you have your meal before going to work at night? At about 11 o'clock.
143. Immediately before going on shift? Yes.
144. And I suppose you would take something below to keep you going? Yes.
145. Used you to smoke about that time? No, I do not smoke.
146. Where did you eat your crib? It would depend upon where we were working in the mine. We would generally leave the exact working-place, and go in, a level, or something like that. There is generally a place where the men go.
147. Used you to wash your hands or your mouth before eating? When working in lead, yes, generally. I would rinse out my mouth with water, and gargle my throat, and generally wash my hands.
148. Then the men had the means of washing their throats? We would do that with the water we fetched from home in our billy-cans.
149. Was sprinkling carried out in the mine at that time? No.
150. What was your custom as to changing your clothes before going on duty? Well, I did this. I generally brought two flannels with me, that is, I wore one, and the other, being the one I used to work in, I would put on when I got to the mine. When knocking off work I would change this flannel for the clean one, or put the clean flannel next my skin and the dirty one over it.
151. And when you got home, I suppose you would reject the outside one? Yes; I would take that off.
152. Was any changing-room provided at the mine? Not for the ordinary miners. They have a small room at the South, where the shiftmen change their clothes when they get wet.
153. Do you mean that the other men could not go to that room and use it? I cannot say that they would be objected to—I never knew anyone who went there and was refused. But it was not the custom. They might possibly use it, occasionally for all I know, but I do not know of anyone having done so, except the shiftmen.
154. And, therefore, it was not the general custom? No.
155. You have a good deal of general knowledge about the conditions of work in the mines, I suppose? Yes.
156. What kind of work do you consider the most likely to cause leading—mining or smelting? I should say mining.
157. Have you a strong opinion about it? Well, it seems natural, I should say. In the first place a large proportion of those working underground in the stopes get leaded, and, naturally, the men who work underground get considerably less ventilation than those working on the surface.
158. I mean are you speaking from observation and experience, or are you telling us now what you think would be probable? That is all.
159. That is what you think would be probable? Yes.
160. Do you regard one mine as being more dangerous than another, and if so, which? Do you mean as regards the leading?
161. Yes? There is certainly a good deal of difference in mines, because some of them have more lead ore than others.
162. Have you observed that men who go to work in certain mines are more likely to fall ill than they do in other mines? I do not know—I should think so.
163. But have you observed that they do, that is what I want you to tell me? I was about to explain why it necessarily must be so. For instance, in Block 14, and the British, the workings are nearly all lead stopes, and the men who work there—especially in Block 14—will have to practically work the whole of the time in lead. In the Proprietary there is a part of the mine—McCulloch's—where there would be a good deal of lead. But in another part of the same mine—Jamieson's—it is mostly kaolin. The men are shifted from McCulloch's to Jamieson's, and consequently each man works a fortnight out of the lead. If he works in Block 14, he will work in the lead right through while he remains there. Consequently he stands a greater chance of being leaded. In another part of the big mine (the Proprietary)—I refer now to Block 11—there are, I understand, certain portions of lead there. But it is mostly ironstone and kaolin, and consequently a man works there perhaps two weeks in the lead and may be six weeks out of it. Block 11, I should say, furnishes very few cases of leading, on account of their being able to change. At the South, where I was working recently, the cases have been few, as far as lead poisoning is concerned, on account of the men working in the stopes, where there was no lead, turn about, so that they were able to change the men continually. Now, however, at the South these stopes are filled in, and nearly all the mine is in carbonate ore, and the cases of leading are more than in the past, simply because the men have to work in the lead all the time.
164. That is a very reasonable argument, but what I ask you is, have you observed that it is so? Well, I will give you one instance. I am a member of the Hospital Committee, and I moved some time ago that the doctor should give us a return every month of the names of the patients, and also from what mines they came. In one month, from Block 14, it was over eleven or twelve, and from the Proprietary, in the same month, it was over thirty or forty. I cannot give the exact figures, but I should say there were three or four times as many from the big mine as from Block 14.
165. Can you make any practical suggestion as to the steps that should be taken to reduce the amount of leading among the miners? Of course that is difficult, but I have no doubt if the stopes were watered it would make a great difference. When the stopes are wet there is not that likelihood of leading that there is in the dry stopes.
166. What I mean by my question is this—you know that cleanliness on the part of the men is a great aid to preserving health;—in the mines you have had experience of, have there been the means of keeping yourself clean? Yes. Of course the mines I have been most accustomed to are the Cornish mines.
167. I am speaking about the Barrier mines? I do not know of any mines here where means are provided for washing. There is a place where the men could change, I think, at the big mine, but I do not know of any facilities for washing.
168. Do you know among your own acquaintances or friends any persons not at all connected with the mines who have become leaded;—I do not mean from hearsay, understand, but cases that you have a personal knowledge of? Would you include children?
169. Yes, any persons? Well, I have a child, and whether she was leaded or not I cannot say, but she was extremely healthy when we lived at Silverton, but when we came to live here, after about three months, she became very ill—so ill, that I thought she might die. I, therefore, sent the child with my wife to Adelaide, and she has recovered wonderfully since she has been there. I put the child's illness down to the lead, and that is the reason I do not bring them back.

- Mr. J. Thomas. 170. You consulted a doctor probably? No, I did not.
- 27 June, 1892. 171. *Mr. Howell.*] Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that there is a water-pipe running through the whole length of the Proprietary Mine? No, I do not.
172. I may say, for your information, that there is;—have you worked in the Proprietary Mine? Yes; I worked there for about a month.
173. When was that? About twelve months ago. I left Silvertown in May, and started in the South. I worked there from six to eight weeks at least, and then a certain number of men were put off on account of shutting down. I went among the number, and afterwards new men were put on. I went to the big mine then. I had a chance to go back to the shaft, which I did. I must have worked there part of July and part of August, if not more recently. I was in McCulloch's and Jamieson's two weeks each.
174. We began to put the pipe in in June, and it probably took six weeks to complete the work;—you say you worked in McCulloch's? Yes; in what we call the north end.
175. In what levels did you work? I think it must have been between the 300 and the 400.
176. What shaft did you go down? That near the Block 14 boundary.
177. Wilson's shaft? Yes.
178. I suppose you know there is a good changing-house at McCulloch's? I have seen one at Jamieson's.
179. Was the ore you worked in that portion of McCulloch's shaft a dusty ore—it was a lead-ore, of course? Yes. I may say I was there a fortnight. In the place where we were working there was a good deal of lead and dust. I think it is a little extra bad perhaps. They had a system there of changing the men into Jamieson's. I believe the understanding is that new hands coming to the mine generally work in McCulloch's a month. I was there only a fortnight, when I went back to Jamieson's.
180. Was it a fine grain of ore there, or a lumpy ore? It was very fine.
181. Did you ever work in the south end of the mine? No; not in Block 11.
182. I suppose you are aware that north of Block 11 it is dry kaolin and silicious iron ore? I understand that a large portion of it is. As I have already said, I understand that in Block 11 the men can stay out of the lead from six to eight weeks.
183. *Mr. Hamlet.*] You say you had the blue line on the gums—how long after you started to work was that? Well, I did not notice it a great deal, until I was too ill to go to work. You see, I had been working in the lead about six weeks; then I stayed at home. As a matter of fact, I worked there after I was leaded. I was feeling unwell a week before I gave up. I had never been leaded before.
184. What were the indications you experienced? I began to vomit, and I felt weak, and felt generally unable to go to work. I had no relish for my food, and was altogether out of sorts. When I was going home on the Monday I said to the shift boss, "If I am not well to-morrow I shall not come to work." I stayed away on the Tuesday, and sent for the doctor, who told me I was leaded, and that I had better go away for a change as soon as possible.
185. Did the doctor attend you for your illness? Yes.
186. After working at what mine was that? At the south.
187. And that was the mine you preferred to go back to? Yes. You see, at the South, at this time, I refer to, most of the work was being carried on at the north end, which was mostly dry kaolin ore. Since then they have discovered a body of ore away to the south, and that is mostly carbonate.
188. Then, with regard to your child, is that the only instance you know of a supposed case of lead poisoning in the town? Well, the people send away their children. The same day I was at the station, sending my wife and child off, I was speaking to a miner, who told me that Mr. Prior, the editor of *The Barrier Miner*, had sent his wife and child away also, for the same reason.
189. Then you do not speak from your own knowledge, and in the case of your wife and child you did not seek medical advice, but merely sent them away for a change? Well, the child was extremely unwell; so much so, indeed, that it was fully expected she would have died by the time she reached Adelaide. She was a very young baby.
190. What was the age of the child at the time of your sending her to Adelaide? About eighteen months.
191. How far did you live from the South Mine where you worked? I lived at the south township, about a half-mile from the South Mine.
192. *Mr. Sleath.*] What sort of changing-room have they at the South? I should say it is a place about half the size of this room here; say, about 20 feet square.
193. Was there any provision made for the men to wash if they wished? Well, there was water in the trough, and the men could get water there and bring it round in a kerosene tin, if they liked. But whether the men were allowed to go to the changing house to get a wash I could not say. I never heard of anyone being prevented, at the same time I never heard of anyone trying it except the shiftmen. It was not looked upon as a general changing-place for the miners.
194. It was generally looked upon as a changing-place for the shiftmen alone? Yes. But of course whether the men did right to look at it in that light I cannot say.
195. At all events, that was the general impression among the men? Yes.
196. Do you know whether the room was kept clean, and in a good condition generally? I was in it twice, I think. I believe it was when I went to see one of the shiftmen, or to see if he was there, but I could not say whether anyone was appointed to keep it clean.
197. I think you said, that in the South Mine, they have no water underground, nor any air-pipes to carry the ventilation into the places? When I referred to that I did not understand the Chairman to mean forced ventilation in the case of driving a level a long way from the winze for instance, that is carrying in the air to help the men. I have seen that done.
198. *Chairman.*] I meant ventilation effected by a machine to supply the place of the natural draught, that is, if you are in a long drive you must force your air in by some means or other? I thought you meant a forced ventilation throughout the mine. Oh, yes; I have seen that. When the men have been a long way from the shaft an air-pipe has been brought in to them.
199. That is what I mean? I misunderstood you, sir.
200. *Mr. Sleath.*] Did they have any water-pipes for sprinkling purposes? No.
201. As a practical miner, do you think any better means of ventilation for the men could be provided than they have at present? Well, I may say that the part in which I was working when I became leaded was well ventilated—splendidly ventilated in fact, as I was working very near to the winze.

202. What is your opinion of the general ventilation of the South Mine as a whole? I think it is fairly well ventilated. Of course some of the places are not. If you are driving a place a long way from the winze it naturally does get hot.

203. What do you think would be the best means of assisting the men to guard against becoming leaded, or do you think anything could be done to minimise the number of lead-poisoning cases that take place? I fancy the liberal use of water would be a measure of some benefit. It would also be a good thing if the men were careful to wash their mouths before eating. I noticed they did that when I was working at McCulloch's end in the big mine. I think it is a system adopted by the men generally when working in lead, to wash out their throats.

204. Is it a general custom amongst the management to make provisions against leading by changing the class of employment, and do they take you back again in case you have been laid off, when you are sufficiently recovered to resume? My opinion is, that it is practically understood in most of the mines that when a man is leaded underground, and has to go away, he notifies the fact to the shift boss or time-keeper, and when he returns as a rule I believe he is put back to work again if he is fit to go underground. That, I believe, is the general understanding.

205. Was that your experience? I did not find it so myself. But still I understand that it is the custom of the mines generally. As I have said, my experience was not so. At the same time I have known of a case where a man was taken back again after being laid off. The mate I had with me was leaded at the same time as I was. He remained at work two or three days longer, but eventually had to go off, and when he came back he was allowed to go on again.

206. *Chairman.*] Did that man return to the same class of work? To the same mine.

207. But did he return to the same place;—that is the same class of ore? No; he was put on in another part of the mine then, but I presume in his turn he would have to go back again to where he was working before.

208. Are you a temperate man? Yes; I have been a teetotaler for about sixteen years.

209. Is there any one mine that you know which gets the credit of being worse than others for leading the men, or are they all considered alike? Block 14 is considered to have the worst name, that is to say, there are supposed to be more cases from that mine in proportion to the number of men employed.

210. You have not had much experience outside of the South Mine, I understand? No.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. J. Triplett called and examined:—

211. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold, Mr. Triplett? I am secretary to the Barrier Ranges Smelters, Concentrators, and Surface-hands Union, affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council of Sydney.

212. Do you keep all the books? Yes.

213. Have you referred to your books in connection with this inquiry? With regard to one or two cases I have.

214. Do you admit only men as members of your association? No; we have some boys.

215. Men and boys. What are the limits of age—how young and how old will you take them? We have no limit. The condition is, that they must be employed at that branch of work.

216. How many members have you on your books? About 800.

217. And does that number include all the workers of the same class on this field? All work on the surface—yes.

218. It includes all the surface workers on this field? Yes.

219. How long have you been secretary to this branch of the association? A little over two years.

220. Your society is not a sick fund? No.

221. When any of the men fall sick are you made aware of it? Not in all cases.

222. Then you cannot give us any statement of the number of your members who have been laid off from leading? No.

223. Is it your opinion that a large proportion of those who are laid off are laid off from that cause? Well I would not like to venture to say that. Certainly a large proportion of them have been laid off, and a number of them do suffer from the effects of lead.

224. If the men did not work in lead is it your opinion that a considerably less number would be laid off in the course of the year? Yes.

225. Have you yourself worked in the mines? Yes.

226. Have you been leaded? No.

227. Will you tell us how long you continued to work in the mines from the time you first began that class of work, confining yourself to the Barrier? I cannot say to a month, but it is something like three and a half years since I started work on this field.

228. And you continued working until when? Until about two years and a month or two ago.

229. And did you work continuously all that time? Yes; with the exception of about a month.

230. What kind of work were you doing? Part of the time I was working at the Block 14 concentrating mill, and later I was on the bullion at the smelters of the Proprietary Company's mine, although I was not recognised as one of the smelter hands.

231. Then you have had opportunities of forming some opinion as to the relative dangers of this class of work. Are the men working at the concentrators liable to get leaded? Yes.

232. Are the smelters liable to get leaded? Yes.

233. Is there any difference in the liability, so far as you have observed, between these two kinds of work? I think the percentage would be greater in connection with the smelters.

234. You keep in mind, of course, that a different number of men might possibly be employed at one class of work as compared with the other, and you think the percentage of cases of leading would be greater at the smelters? Yes.

235. Are the smelters all equally exposed to the danger? Yes.

236. The removal of flue-dust is the work of another set of men, is it not? Yes; I may say I worked a little in the removal of flue-dust myself previous to going on the bullion at the Proprietary Mine. I forgot to mention that.

237. Do you think the removing of the flue-dust is a more dangerous occupation than attendance on the smelters or concentrators? It might perhaps be more dangerous to the men working there if they received no instructions when going on.

238.

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238. Then you are of opinion that a man can do something to protect himself at that work, at all events? Well, I am of opinion that he can last longer at it by taking precautions.
239. But you are of opinion, too, that he must eventually suffer from it? Oh, yes; he must eventually suffer from it.
240. On the concentrators, would you say that the men employed at the screens are in greater danger of leading than those employed at the tables? Yes; I should say they would be more liable to be laid off than the men at the tables.
241. Do you speak from personal observation—did you notice that? Yes; I noticed that when I was working there. I happened to be working on the top floor, at Block 14, driving the stamp engine, and I noticed that the feeders were more frequently laid off than any of the other men.
242. Does the stamp engine work dry? No; the water goes in, but it is fed dry.
243. Have you noticed that some people are more liable to fall ill than others, apart from their occupation? Yes; I have often thought some men were more liable to be laid off from the effects of lead than others—it is something in the constitution, I think.
244. Now, supposing a man had been laid off from the top floor of the concentrators on account of leading, would the management make any objection to the return of that man to the same kind of work, or would they make any suggestion as to his taking some other kind of work? In all cases, I believe, when a man is leaded and goes off, he has the privilege of returning to his work. He might, by asking, perhaps, be removed to some other kind of work, but that is granted as a privilege only.
245. He does not get that concession by a planned arrangement or as a right, but only if he asks? Yes.
246. In the work of removing the flue-dust, what do you think ought to be told to men who first go on to clean the flues? He should be told, in the first place, of the danger liable from it, and then that he should be careful in taking his shovel out from the flues when he is putting the dust in his barrow, because it is very light, and may be scattered by the draught coming through the smelters, and so affect his neighbour by carelessness.
247. No printed instructions to that effect are issued for that or other branches of work on the mine, I suppose? No.
248. To what do you ascribe your own escape from leading for over eighteen months? Well, I do not know; perhaps it is constitutional.
249. You do not, yourself, observe any particular rules of health? No; only general carefulness.
250. Do you think you were more careful in changing your clothing or washing your hands than other men? I do not know; but I was always careful to wash on the mine. You may notice the majority of the hands do that, especially on the smelters. There are some tubs of water there for dipping the iron into which they plug up the smelter taps with, and the majority of the men will wash in that. If there is any wound on the hands, and there is poison in the water, I suppose it would penetrate the skin that way. I myself have had the skin knocked off my hands when working in the bullion, and when I washed them in that water at the mine they did not heal at all, but I stopped washing my hands there and then it was not very long before they healed.
251. Used you to smoke at any time? Oh, yes.
252. But I suppose you did not smoke at your work? Oh, yes.
253. And you smoked plug tobacco, of course, and ground it up in your hands? Yes.
254. Have you ever heard of any other men who have worked as long, or longer than yourself without suffering from leading? Yes; I have heard of men working two years, and two years and three months without being leaded;—I should say, without being laid off, although they have suffered a little.
255. I think you have said that you never had any of the ordinary symptoms of lead poisoning such as colic, for instance; do you know whether you have had the blue line on the gums? I have not.
256. You never observed it, at all events? No.
257. I suppose you think it important, where men are working among lead fumes, that they should wash frequently, and so on? Certainly.
258. But of course, during the drought, and under the conditions of life here, there would be considerable difficulty in getting baths? Yes; great difficulty.
259. And, as a matter of fact, I suppose, there must be a considerable portion of the men who do not set much store by baths; do you think it a provision that would be taken advantage of by the men if the management, having water for the purpose, did establish baths, and warm them, as they very well might do, with the waste steam, that would be a useful provision? I think so, certainly.
260. And do you think the men would take advantage of such accommodation in appreciable proportion? Yes; I think the majority of the men would take advantage of it.
261. It would be a matter of comparatively small expense to the companies, I presume? Well, yes, without taking into consideration the water; but in the past the water has been a consideration. The cost of erecting the baths and keeping them clean would not be great.
262. The mineralised water is not fit for drinking purposes, of course, but the men have always had sufficient water for washing, I suppose? I think there has been sufficient, but, having heard so much about the shortness of water, I would not like to say they had too much at any rate.
263. I suppose that bathing is important to the health of the men, and one would be inclined to recommend that means should be provided specially, as the men cannot easily make provision of the kind for themselves at home? Yes; I think the mines should provide it, not only for the sake of the men, but for themselves, because they have men who get used to the work, and it would save a lot of sickness.
264. Quite so; would it be a small thing to the companies and a great thing for the men? Yes.
265. In regard to the removal of the flue-dust, I suppose it would be quite out of the question to wet it before removing it from the chamber at the back of the furnace? It could not be done.
266. Do men at that work fall ill more quickly than those engaged at other work, or would you have any choice between drawing off bullion and removing the flue dust? I think it would be a hard matter to tell whether the men fall ill from the effects of the flue-dust, although it is put down to that, because the same men do not always stay at that work.
267. They do not remain at flue-cleaning? No; not more than three days.
268. Is the ventilation at the Proprietary smelters what it should be; is the roof open at the top? No.
269. Then you think the ventilation is not good, except when the wind happens to be favourable? Then it is good.
270. At other times the fumes do not clear off as they should do? No.

271. Do you think the fumes penetrate to the feed floor? I think so; but they also have the bad fumes that rise from the feeders.

272. Do any fumes rise there when the furnaces are in full blast, and all is going well? No; not when it is going well.

273. How often do the fumes get a chance of rising from the feeders? Well, from one furnace or the other, every day, and sometimes every few hours.

274. Do you know of your own knowledge of any persons living in the town, and not connected with the mines, who have been leaded? No; not for a fact.

275. But you have heard of such cases? Yes.

276. Have you heard of many such? Yes; I have heard of several at different times.

277. Now, can you make any suggestion to the Board as to the measures which you think ought to be adopted outside of what you have already spoken of—that is, the provision of proper bathing and changing rooms? No; I think not.

278. In the course of your eighteen months' experience did you work all round the clock? No; only on day-shift.

279. At what time did you start? At 8 o'clock.

280. You had your breakfast before starting, and your dinner you would have at 12 o'clock, I suppose; would you take that on the mine? No; I invariably took my dinner off the mine, though not at my own home.

281. You went off the ground? Yes.

282. How long had you for lunch? One hour.

283. Is that a common practice for the men to go away? No.

284. I suppose they would sit about in the sheds and eat it? Yes.

285. You would then have another four hours' work? Yes; from 1 to 5.

286. And you then went home? Yes.

287. *Mr. Hamlet.*] I think you said you were at Block 14, Mr. Triplett? Yes; I worked there for a time.

288. And you used sometimes to be employed getting out the flue-dust at the Proprietary? Yes.

289. What quantity of flue-dust did you get out daily? About sixty barrow-loads.

290. You find that generally a dusty operation, I suppose? Yes; especially if there is any wind at all.

291. Did you ever experience any ill effects at the time of getting out the flue-dust? Well, yes; I have felt queer once or twice, but it has worked off in the course of an hour or so.

292. Which do you consider the most dangerous work, that on the charge floor or tapping the smelters? I should think the men on the bottom floors would be the most likely to suffer from the effects of lead.

293. I think you said you have not seen any fumes rising on the charge floor, except when the furnaces were not drawing, or if they were being shut down? Yes; or when they were just starting.

294. Do you remember whether there were any mining regulations posted upon the mine where you were working? Oh, yes; there are mining regulations posted, but no regulations as to how you should do certain work.

295. No precautions? No precautions.

296. *Chairman.*] As to the regulations, the witness might be asked whether a printed copy of the rules was ever delivered to him.

297. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Page 148 of the "Mining Acts and Regulations" says: "A printed copy of these rules shall be posted in the office and on a building or board in some conspicuous part of the mine, and a copy shall be supplied to each man in any mine to which they shall apply." Were you ever supplied with a free copy of the rules? No.

298. *Mr. Sleath.*] What sort of regulations did you see posted on the mine; were they Government regulations or those of the company? The only regulations I have any knowledge of were posted on the smelters, and also on the concentrators by Mr. Schlapp—the rules and regulations governing the work.

299. Were they issued by the company? I suppose so; but they were not regulations as to how you should do certain work, or what precautions should be taken to save yourself from the ill effects of the work, or anything of that kind.

300. Do you consider, upon the whole, that the work you were engaged in while you were working on the different mines was dangerous, so far as lead poisoning was concerned;—for instance, while you were working at the bullion? Certainly.

301. Do you know of any one apart from yourself who worked for twelve months continuously on the mine without suffering from lead poisoning? No. I never knew of any man that I came in contact with, but had suffered more or less from lead poisoning, or what was said to be such. I know the case of a man working on the smelters only four months who was leaded, and was in the local hospital for seven months. He had to be taken to Melbourne, and will never be able to do any work again, so the doctor was telling me. Maroney is the man's name—he was a strong able-bodied man when he came here.

302. If proper baths were provided for the men, the water could be used again for the concentrators, of course? Yes; or for the smelters to run through the jackets.

303. Then the water would not be any cost at all to the company? No; it could be used again.

304. When the jackets are leaking what do they generally use to stop the leak? They use bran, or they did when I was there.

305. Do they still use bran for that purpose? I do not know what they use now. It is two years since I was there. That was the general thing, however, and I believe it has been used since. That is, of course, when they can get it. It is the simplest way of filling the cracks.

306. Is it a customary thing for the men who are working on the smelters, either on the top floor or the bottom floor, to take their crib in their hands to eat while they are working? Well, I have seen it done but only in case the furnaces are going very quick. Sometimes one of the furnaces will run twenty or thirty times as quick as another, and if the slag is on hand it must be tapped.

307. Then, there is really no specified time allowed since the work has to be done in that way? They are supposed to have a stated time for their crib.

308. But there is no cessation of work to enable them to have their lunch—they have to do their work one way or the other? Yes; of course, if the furnaces are working fairly the men have time to take their crib by helping one another.

- Mr. J. Tripett.
27 June, 1892.
309. Have you ever noticed whether the men engaged in ladling out the bullion, or those wheeling slag, or men employed in other work were the most likely to suffer from lead poisoning the quickest? That would be a difficult matter to decide, because the men working on the lead to-day, say, would be off two days, and other two men would take their place. There are two slag wheelers, and two running off the lead. They change about.
310. *Chairman.*] What is the object of that change? To take them off the lead.
311. For that purpose only? Yes.
312. *Mr. Sleath.*] Ladling out the lead is considered the most dangerous? Yes.
313. *Chairman.*] By lead, I suppose you mean the bullion—that is the lead and silver which is run off into the moulds? Yes. It is the term freely used among the men.
314. You would want plenty of water to drink on work like that, is any provision made to supply you with water? Yes; there are water-bags, but it is often put in hot, and the men have to wait until it cools.
315. Does that arise from it being taken out of the rain-water tanks? No; it is condensed water.
316. Then you think there might be a better arrangement for supplying the condensed water cool? Yes.
317. Would it be an impracticable rule with regard to the men on the smelting floor that no one should eat his crib while at his work? I believe it would be better for the men working, but it would be a rather arbitrary proceeding to stop them from eating for eight hours.
318. We have already spoken of providing bath-rooms? Yes.
319. Suppose a bath-room and dining-room were provided together—they ought to have a place to wash their hands—would it be well to make a rule that the men should eat nowhere except in the attached dining-room? I am afraid it would not, especially with the smelters. You never know how they will run, and the feeder might have to start charging the furnace at any moment.
320. In fact, there are not a sufficient number of men on at that work to allow of the men having a quiet time for taking their crib? No.
321. Why should there not be? That is a question the directors might be able to answer a great deal better than I can.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. P. O'Donnell called and examined :—

- Mr. P. O'Donnell.
27 June, 1892.
322. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold, Mr. O'Donnell? I am secretary to the Smelters' Branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association.
323. What class of work is represented by your branch? The general surface hands and smelters.
324. How many members have you? About 1,000.
325. And do they include all men engaged in the same class of work on the field? They include the unskilled labourers and smelting hands.
326. There are not many workers who are not members? They are all mining members that I have mentioned. There are about 250 who work at different kinds of employment outside the mines.
327. However, the men you are going to speak about number 1,000? Yes.
328. Are they all men in your society? There are a number of boys among them.
329. How many have you got, do you know? I should say about fifty boys.
330. Up to what age—what do you call a boy? So far as I am able to judge, I should say they would range from about 7 to 15 years of age.
331. And what are they employed at? On the mine principally, or sorting.
332. Have you really boys as young as 7 years on your books? Well, we do not take the age; but, in my opinion, the age of some of them would not be more than 7.
333. You judge by appearance, and some of them look quite young. What mines are these boys employed on principally? On the Proprietary Mine principally, and some of them are employed on the British Mine; but the British Mine has not got many boys.
334. Do you think at the British we should find some boys looking as young as 7 or 8 years? I cannot say. There are not more than three or four boys in the British.
335. Your knowledge of the boys is rather general. Have you seen them working there yourself? Yes; I have seen them.
336. Your society is not a sick fund, and therefore I want to ask you if you are informed when any member falls ill? Whenever a member falls ill it is reported to us. Some of his friends report the fact to the office; but we do not keep any record of those who are sick from natural causes. Statistics in that direction could be obtained from the Friendly Societies.
337. Exactly. We hope to get some particulars from them. In the meantime I will ask you this question—I do not wish you to answer it unless you have good reason for doing so one way or the other: Is a considerable number of your membership laid off on account of lead poisoning? Yes; a considerable number.
338. What proportion should you say? Well, I cannot speak from the records—I can only go by my daily intercourse with the men, and I find that a considerable number of them have had to knock off work from time to time in consequence of that, and they have often had to go away in order to get rid of the effects of lead.
339. Have you formed any opinion of the kind of surface work that is most dangerous, or which is most liable to result in leading the men engaged at it? I think the work in connection with the smelters is certainly the most dangerous.
340. That is certainly, in your opinion, more dangerous than any other kind of surface work? Yes. In connection with the smelters generally, I mean. The men employed about the flue-dust are liable to get leaded as well.
341. You include them in the class of workers who are engaged on the most dangerous kind of work? Yes.
342. Have you yourself been employed on the smelters? Yes; and have been leaded.
343. What mines have you worked on? I have worked on the Proprietary.
344. Only at the Proprietary? Yes; only there.
345. When did you first begin to work there? I began to work on the Proprietary Mine just six years this month.
346. And when did you leave off? About three years ago.
347. What work in particular were you doing—were you feeding the smelters, or drawing off the bullion? I was for a time feeding; but I was at all work round the smelters—feeding, wheeling, and on the surface for a time.

Mr.
P. O'Donnell.
27 June, 1892.

348. Did you remove flue-dust? No.
349. Then how long were you at work before you fell ill? About six months, I should think.
350. What was the nature of the illness—what kind of symptoms did you have? Well, there was a general loss of appetite, and a kind of "all gone" feeling.
351. Colic? Yes, sir.
352. Did you suffer from paralysis—dropped-wrist? No; I did not have that.
353. Did you consult a doctor? Yes.
354. Do you remember who? There were two doctors here then—I forget the name of the doctor now.
355. At all events, you did consult a doctor;—how long were you off? About a month.
356. Then did you return to work? Yes.
357. To the same kind of work? Yes.
358. And did you suffer again? Yes; I had to leave off then, and go to surface work, away from the smelters.
359. How long after you returned to work did you stay at the smelters? About a week.
360. And you found you were getting ill again? Yes.
361. What other kind of surface work did you go to? I worked in what they call the rigging gang—constructing the rigging.
362. How long did you continue in that work? I was in that gang about eighteen months.
363. Did you suffer any more from leading afterwards? No.
364. Can you tell me when a man has been employed at the smelters, and has become leaded, is he allowed to go back to the same kind of work, or is it suggested to him that he had better take up some other kind of work, to prevent him getting leaded again? It is generally understood when a man is laid off through leading, that when he recovers he will be allowed to take the same place as before.
365. That is, it they apply to be allowed? Yes.
366. Your work at the smelters is pretty hot and hard, is it not? Yes.
367. What provision is made for water for you to drink there? When I worked there it was condensed water put in bags and left to cool—open water-bags.
368. Was there a good supply? Yes; a fair supply.
369. Was the water always cool enough for you to drink? No; I remember when we have had to wait a long time for it to get cool enough to drink.
370. Were you on the day shift, or the night shift? When I was in the rigging gang, I was generally on day-work; on the smelters it was shift work, of course.
371. You kept going round on the three shifts? Yes.
372. Did you on every shift take food to the mine with you? Yes.
373. Where did you eat your crib? We just sat on the handle of the barrow at the work.
374. Used you to wash your hands before you took your crib? Yes; I always took that precaution.
375. Where did you get the water from? The water from the furnace, which was used to sprinkle the charges with.
376. What time did you have for eating your crib? The time supposed to be allowed is twenty minutes, but we had not always that. A man working at the furnaces has to take ten minutes whenever he can get it. It depends upon the way the furnaces are running. Sometimes he may be able to get the full twenty minutes on a stretch; but sometimes when they are working differently he has to take it as he can.
377. Is that a necessary arrangement? It is certainly necessary for the faithful carrying out of the work.
378. On the other hand, if there were more men engaged on that work, you could have the full twenty minutes? Oh, yes; we could do it then.
379. Were you engaged in removing flue-dust at all? No.
380. Do the men in general, who are engaged at the smelters, change their clothing when they go to work? They never do so, as far as I know.
381. Have you ever been told about the dangers of lead poisoning, and the little things you might do to save yourself from the effects of lead? No, sir.
382. However, you must have heard, and you know it is important to wash and keep yourself clean? I am sure it would be a great preventive.
383. The great proportion of the men have not the convenience for washing in their own homes? No; it is a luxury unknown to the working men here.
384. In your opinion, would it be an expensive matter for the mines to have bath-rooms and hot water laid on? I should not think it would be expensive.
385. Do you think it would be a reasonable provision—one, that is, which might be reasonably asked for? Well, about the reasonableness of such a request I am not prepared to express an opinion; but as to the necessity of such a provision being made, of course I would say that it is an absolute necessity.
386. Have the men ever asked for it, do you know? Not to my knowledge.
387. Why not, do you think;—the necessity seems clear, and yet you have never sought to get it? Well, I suppose we are supposed to act under instructions, and not to make requests of this kind to the employers.
388. From whom would you get your instructions? From meetings of the Miners' Association.
389. How would your instructions be conveyed to you? By resolution of the branch.
390. Then, no resolution has ever been proposed that such provision should be asked for? The matter has been discussed, but no resolution passed; and, as far as I can remember, the reason of it not being further dealt with was the feeling generally that it would be hardly any use making such a request.
391. You are clearly of opinion that the men should have a clear twenty minutes for their lunch? I think the time is little enough for them to eat their crib, yes.
392. And you think there should be provided a proper place for them to eat their crib, with provision for washing their hands, so that they might be able to take their food away from the smelters altogether? I should think so, certainly.
393. Have you any suggestion of your own to make on any point? No; I cannot think of anything further.
394. *Mr. Howell.*] At what time do you say you worked on the Proprietary Mine? I worked on the smelters first about six years ago this month.

- Mr. P. O'Donnell. 395. That was the time the old style of water-jackets were in use, was it not? Yes.
396. And the smoke-stacks were low then as compared to what they are now? Yes; the small stacks where I was working were lower, I think.
- 27 June, 1892. 397. The draught was not quite as good? I do not know about that. Of course, if it follows on account of the stacks being lower then, it was so.
398. Were they the old style of water-jacket furnaces, or had they open throats like they are now? On the feed-floor, they were the old-fashioned ones, going up to the roof.
399. And were fed through a door at the side? Yes.
400. Did not the fumes come out of those doors? Yes; the same as they do now from the present ones.
401. Did you ever see fumes come out of the present ones? Yes.
402. Did you notice any more fumes about the lower portion of the furnace than there is now? I cannot say if there was. There are always fumes even now, especially if the furnace is not going as it should.
403. If there is sufficient draught to carry the fumes off, there cannot be much coming on the feed-floor? No; there may be some dust, but not much fume.
404. And if the draught takes it all away, there cannot be any left? Of course not.
405. As a matter of fact, does not the draught take the fumes away from the present furnaces well? Since the higher stack has been built I have seen the fumes coming out on the feed-floor.
406. Would that be when the furnace is burning regularly? No; it would be when the furnace was not running as it should be.
407. But that does not often happen, I suppose? I am not often on the mine. I only go on the mine when I have business there, as secretary to my branch of the Association. I am not on the feed-floor now more than once in three weeks.
408. Are not the conditions much more favourable now than when you were working there? Yes; I must certainly say that.
409. That is, in every respect, so far as the chances of the men getting leaded round the smelters are concerned? The conditions are better now than they were in my time, no doubt.
410. Have you, of your knowledge, known of a considerable number of men, or any men, being leaded on the feed-floor of late? Yes.
411. At the Proprietary furnaces? Yes; I can name two.
412. What length of time elapsed between the first case and the second? There was a case about a month ago, and the man was off for some considerable time. It was through a friendly society that I found that out, because he happened to be a member of the same society as I am. It is very exceptional if a fortnightly branch meeting night passes without our having a certificate from the doctor describing some case of illness as plumbism.
413. You remarked, in answer to the Chairman, as to the suggested changes which might be made for the benefit of the men, that you did not think it would be much use to make any application for any change that might be required, such as providing bath-tubs, for instance;—have you any personal knowledge of any such application having been made to the management of the mines here, and of it being refused? No; I think I said that I understood such an application had not been made.
414. I thought you said that it would be of no use to make such an application? Well, the discussion that took place on the subject led to that conclusion.
415. That is what I understood;—then, I ask you the question; have you, as secretary of the association you belong to, made any application to the principal companies here for changes of that kind, and which application has been refused? I have not made any.
416. Mr. Hamlet.] I think you mentioned that colic was one of the symptoms you suffered from? Yes.
417. What would you generally call colic? Well, pains in the chest and stomach.
418. You have experienced it yourself, and have seen it in your mates? Yes.
419. You have spoken of cleanliness as being, in your opinion, a preventive;—do you know, as a fact, that some men get very little time or opportunity for washing? I can hardly say that.
420. It is no great disgrace, I think, under the circumstances? I should think it would be a disgrace for a man to go a long time without washing.
421. What I meant was, that a man, during the drought, would be forced to go a longer time without washing than he would under happier circumstances? Well, I think that some men go longer with dirty clothes than they ought to.
422. From what you have heard or seen of the men, how long should you think some of them would go without having a bath all over? I think I have said that a bath is a luxury unknown to the working men here.
423. So that they might go for a whole twelvemonth or more without one? Yes, or perhaps two years.
424. And work hard all the time? Yes, very hard.
425. You also mentioned, I think, that your association had discussed the question of adopting some measures to give the men opportunities for observing cleanliness? The matter was discussed, but they never came to any resolution.
426. Why was that? It was simply mentioned in the course of a general discussion.
427. Perhaps they thought it not important enough? Oh yes, they thought it important, but at the same time they thought it would be useless to make the request.
428. Chairman.] I think you might explain that; it seems curious: here are people who have power to give you what you need; you acknowledge you do want it, and at the same time you say you think it of no use to exert yourselves to obtain it? There are persons certainly that we have to depend upon for many little matters, and as we so frequently have requests to make and often meet with refusals it was thought to be useless to move in such a matter.
429. Mr. Sleath.] The water, you say, at the smelters, is kept in open water-bags? Yes.
430. Do you think that a proper thing, where there is so much dust flying about? No. I have often had to push the scum away with my pannikin before drinking the water.
431. Mr. Hamlet.] You dip in a pannikin to take the water out of the bag? Yes.
432. Mr. Sleath.] Outside of your own branch, do you know of any request having been made that bath-rooms should be erected? I think the underground men made a request at one time—I do not mean as to the matter I am speaking of now. I am speaking as the secretary of the smelters' branch.
433. That might be one reason that would influence your members in not making the request, if they knew

knew that others had made a request and it had not been complied with? I think it would be a very sound reason. Mr.
P. O'Donnell.

434. What work on the surface do you consider most dangerous, or most likely to cause lead poisoning? I have stated about the smelters, and about the flue dust, and there is another class of work, filling the trucks from the bins where the lead is—that always creates a great dust. 27 June, 1892.

435. For washing, what provision is made on the floor of the furnace down below, or say on the feed-floor; if you wanted to wash your hands, where would you go to find the water? I think the water comes from the jackets. There are taps running into a tub which is always full of dirty water.

436. It comes from the jackets? Yes, I think it comes from the jackets.

437. What do they put in the cracks of these jackets when they become a bit leaky? I have heard that they used to use horse manure.

438. Of course you come into contact with a great many men working in the mines. Do you know of the case of any man who has been working on any of these mines for a period say of twelve months who has not become leaded more or less during that time? Well; it is a very wide question. I may say that I have known such cases, but they are very few indeed.

439. You do not know many? No.

440. *Mr. Howell.*] How long have you known of a man to work at the furnaces without being affected by lead? Well, I can hardly say that. I think any man working on the furnaces for twelve months must be more or less affected. There are certainly some men who are all the time taking medicine, and they certainly get along for a good while—almost creeping along, so to say. But they certainly are leaded although they attend to their work.

441. We know that if a man begins to suffer from leading he will be laid off very soon. He would not be able to creep along very much—do you think he would? As I have said, they keep on taking medicine to stave it off.

442. Do you think it really does stave off lead poisoning? Well, it seems to me that it does—of course I am not a doctor.

443. Is it not a fact there are a number of those men who have been working on the furnaces say for twelve months, who will tell you they have not been affected by lead poisoning? If there were many who told me they were not affected by it I would not believe them, because their very appearance would belie them.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. S. Alker called and examined:—

444. *Chairman.*] You are Inspector of Nuisances for the municipality of Broken Hill? Yes.

445. How long have you held that post? For four years, or nearly so. Ever since the municipality was formed. Mr. S. Alker.
27 June, 1892.

446. You are well acquainted with every part of the town, and many of the inhabitants? Yes.

447. Are you Inspector under the Dairies Supervision Act? Yes.

448. How long have you held that office? Within six months of the Council being established—I should say about three years, or a little over.

449. Have you noticed any illness among the milch cows that you have attributed to lead? Oh, yes; I have seen several that have been leaded.

450. Would you describe the symptoms—what happens to them? My attention was first directed to some cows belonging to Mr. Lane, of Block 14. They seemed to lose condition, and their hair was all on end, while their mouths seemed to have a blue or purple tinge. They lost flesh rapidly, and did not eat. They had also a slight frothing at the mouth, and gradually sank. At that place they could not keep a cat or dog. My attention was then directed to the cows in the township. At Mr. Brenton's, in William-street, all his cows died exhibiting the same symptoms. Some of these cows in the township being taken out to the Race-course gradually recovered; but not completely for a long time afterwards.

451. Are those the only two persons whose cows were affected in that way? Oh, no. All the cows in the township were affected—Craig's, and also Schomburg's.

452. Do you say all the cows in the township were affected? Well, no; I cannot say that exactly, because some of them removed their cows. Those that I have spoken of were the cows that came particularly under my notice, and which I can speak of with some degree of certainty. The others I cannot, because the owners removed them shortly afterwards for fear of losing them.

453. Are you quite clear that those symptoms which you have described were not due to poor feeding? Quite clear. As an old farmer, I have had some experience of cattle, and I never saw any cattle attacked that way. Those that have died at Stevens' Creek have not shown the same symptoms—they were quite different altogether.

454. Has the number of cows in the town diminished lately? Yes.

455. What is the cause of that diminution? Probably death. There are very few cows in the town now.

456. You think the cause of death has been principally lead-poisoning? I hardly know how to reply to that question, because I have not seen them all. But it is from the disease peculiar to cows in the town that the people have got rid of their cows. They would not retain their health here.

457. Can you think of any other cause of unhealthiness to cows which are kept in the town? Well, there are one or two cases that I have not alluded to, notably Reddleford's, of Railway Town. They used to allow their cows to run about the town and eat and drink matter not fit for cattle to consume, and I attributed the falling off of her cows to that.

458. That was an exceptional case? I think so. The other people fed their cows properly, that is, on bran and chaff, and good water, and yet they have exhibited the symptoms I have mentioned.

459. Now, can you tell us anything as to the effect of position or situation in producing or avoiding the lead-poisoning of cattle. The people live at varying distances from the hill, and they also live at different points of the compass? Yes.

460. What is the farthest distance from the hill at which you have known cows to suffer as you say? The farthest dairy we have here is something like 7 miles from the town, and the next farthest from here is about 5½ miles, and then there is one about 4 miles. Those are all the dairies in that direction.

461. In which direction? The north-east. Due north there is one at Stevens' Creek. I saw the cattle there

Mr. S. Alker. there within the last fortnight, and they were looking in splendid health. The same with Craig's and Wilson's, and Renton's.

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462. Those are all south? Yes.
463. But what I want to know is what is the farthest distance from the hill at which you have seen cows suffering from this peculiar disease? I should say about 2 miles and a half.
464. In which direction? More particularly south-west and west.
465. And whose cows were those? Schomburg's, Craig's, Renton's, and Block 14.
466. The last was on the side of the hill? Yes.
467. What places are there close to the hill now? Craig's and Wilson's.
468. How far away are they? About a mile and a quarter—it depends upon which point you start from. Going westerly I should say between a mile and a quarter and 2 miles.
469. Do the horses suffer? We have had a tremendous number of dead horses removed. But I think they suffer more from starvation than lead-poisoning. They do not get a fair chance here. They do not seem to suffer so much as the cows.
- 470-473. You go about a great deal into people's houses, and so on. Do you ever hear of any persons not connected with the mines who have become leaded—something more than hearsay I mean? No. I have known of several cases of lead-poisoning; but none except persons working in the mines.
474. *Mr. Hamlet.*] What water do the cows get to drink here? At that time we got the water from Berg's well.
475. The cows about town, where did they get the water from? Those that were in the town got the water from Berg's well, and we got it from the Imperial dam while it lasted.
476. Is it not a fact that you got water out of the mines for the purpose of watering the cattle? Yes, certainly.
477. Was that water good? We used to drink it. There was no other water to use.*
478. Did you ever get water from Silverthorne's well? No; that was strictly prohibited.
479. What other wells were there from which the cattle were watered? At M'Laughlin's and at the Sportsman's Arms—they got water from there.
480. What was the quality of that water? It was fairly good stock water. A large number of horses and travelling bullocks were using that water.
481. It was mineralised water, was it not? I believe so.
482. Do you know what minerals it contained? No; we had no estimate of that.
483. Silverthorne's well is not used now? No.
484. Can you give me the names of any other wells that are being made use of? No, sir, I cannot. One or two were being sunk; but whether they have been finished or have come into use during the last week or two I cannot say.
485. At the Sportsman's Arms, are they using that well there? Yes; they use it for stock purposes.
486. Are there any other wells you know of in use? There are M'Laughlin's and Berg's.
487. Can you manage to get a pint bottle of each of these waters for me? Yes.
488. With regard to Mr. Lane's cows, they were at his stables, I suppose, that is within about two or three hundred yards of the mine? Yes, about that. His place is right under the stack.
489. What feed did the cows usually have? The same feed as the horses—bran and chaff—which came from South Australia.
490. Then if they got leaded it would be from something in the air or the water? Yes.
491. *Chairman.*] Unless their food happened to be exposed? Yes.
492. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Would you have any difficulty in finding me a dog or cat, or some other small animal which has died from lead poisoning here? In the summer time we should have no difficulty whatever, in the winter time they seem to recover their vitality.
493. *Chairman.*] Do you observe the same variation in the health of cows between summer and winter? Do you mean on the hill here?
494. Yes, within the sphere? I have observed that the cows are not affected alike, either in summer or winter. For instance, in a mob of cows perhaps two or three would take bad, and the others would show no sign of leading. Then when those cows were disposed of others would become ill. With regard to the seasons I cannot say, because on the hill during the dry seasons we have had them pretty much alike for heat. At the same time in the summer undoubtedly the mortality is greater among the animals generally.
495. Except as to the cows, you say you do not distinguish any difference in the effects upon them? Well, I have not followed it closely enough to say. Among the smaller animals I have noticed it.

[The witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1892.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

W. M. HAMLET, Esq.

J. HOWELL, Esq.

R. SLEATH, Esq.

Mr. George Howard called and examined:—

- Mr. G. Howard. 496. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold? I am Secretary of the Lodge Court Stuart, Ancient Order of Foresters.
- 28 June, 1892. 497. When was that lodge established? The 27th November, 1889.
498. What we hope to get from you is material for forming some idea of the prevalence of lead poisoning among the members of your society. I suppose you enroll men only? Yes. We do take their wives.
499. They pay extra for medical attendance only on their wives and children? Yes.
500. What is the limit of age for children—fourteen? Yes. 501.

* NOTE (on revision):—I did not wish it to be understood as here given. I never heard of mine-water being used for domestic purposes; but I and others used the water from M'Laughlin's well for drinking purposes.

Mr.
G. Howard.
28 June, 1892.

501. But the women and children are not noticed in any way in your books? No.
502. What is your limit of age for entrance as a member? Forty.
503. That is the downward limit—how young will you take them? They must be over seventeen.
504. Do you appoint a medical man? Yes; we have two doctors, they are Dr. Thompson and Dr. Korff.
505. When a member is laid off do you require from him a certificate of the kind of illness he is suffering from? Yes.
506. And I suppose you require that certificate to be signed by a doctor? Yes, he must be the surgeon of the Court.
507. In this certificate you require the nature of the illness to be stated? Yes.
508. What do you do with these certificates—do you record them? Yes.
509. And you record also the nature of the illness? Yes.
510. Also the number of days the sick man is away, I suppose? Yes.
511. Have you had charge of the books of your lodge since it was established? Not from its establishment originally; there were secretaries before me.
512. Have you access to them, at all events? Yes.
513. Have you referred to them at all in connection with this inquiry? Yes.
514. You will have among your members men of all classes of occupation? Yes.
515. Can you tell me what proportion of them are employed at the mines? There are not many of our members employed on the mines. We have a few engineers, and one or two miners.
516. One or two only? Yes, there are not many miners in our society.
517. Can you give the Board the actual number of your members who are employed about the mines? No, I cannot state positively. If I had known I could have looked it up.
518. You can give that information? Yes, I will do so.
519. What is your total number of members? Up to 1891 we had eighty-eight.
520. Do you know how many have been laid off by leading? We have had one case only.
521. Only one case—during what period was that? During 1891. That was the only case we had.
522. How long have you lived in Broken Hill yourself? Nearly five years.
523. Have you formed any opinion as to whether lead poisoning is a serious cause of illness here? No, I have not.
524. Is it within your own knowledge that any persons unconnected with the mines have been leaded? No; I have no knowledge of any cases personally.
525. Do you think you can make any suggestion that may be useful to the Board in pursuing this inquiry? I do not know that it is in my power.
526. Nothing especially occurs to you? No.
527. *Mr. Howell.*] Have you been in your present employment for the last five years? No; not until next November;—about four years and a half.
528. Your place of business is close to the Proprietary Company's mine? Yes; right in the middle of the mine I may say.
529. It is close to one of the principal lead ore bins, too? Yes.
530. How many men and boys have you in your employ? One man and one boy.
531. Have they been with you all the time you have been there? No;—that is, the man has; the boy we have had for eighteen months.
532. Have you had any complaint from them as to any ill effects of the lead? No.
533. Your work is in about as dusty and dirty a place as there is on the mine, is it not? It is.
534. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation then, Mr. Howard? I am storekeeper on the Proprietary Mine.
535. Whereabouts is your place of business? It is between the two smelters; on the line of the feed floor.
536. Between the south and north-west? Yes.
537. Is it a specially dusty place? Yes; it is one of the dustiest parts of the mine, being so close to the bins where the ore is tipped down.
538. And you have never suffered from the effects? No.
539. Nor the man who is assisting you? No; nor the boy.
540. How long has the boy been with you? Eighteen months.
541. Have you taken any particular precautions? No; I have never been ill myself, except it might be to have a cold.
542. Do you live on the premises at the mine? No; I used to.
543. Tell us how long you lived there? I lived on the mine about twelve months, I think.
544. How many hours a day are you employed in your store? Eight.
545. Always in the day time? Yes.
546. Where do you get your meals? I get them at my brother-in-law's.
547. That is away from the mine? Yes.
548. Will you have the goodness to look at your books, and tell us how many of your members were employed in the mines in any capacity during the years 1890 and 1891, and include with that the statement that you have only given sick-pay to one member of your society for lead poisoning during those years? Yes; I can furnish you with such a statement.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. J. Hynes called and examined:—

Mr.
J. Hynes.
28 June, 1892.

549. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold, Mr. Hynes? I am secretary to the Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society of Broken Hill.
550. Do you enrol only men? Yes; only men; that is, in this branch. We have family branches.
551. In Broken Hill? No.
552. We have only to do with the Broken Hill Branch, and in that you enrol men only; do you limit the ages of those you admit to membership? Our scale of entrance fees runs from 16 years to 40.
553. But do you take them over 40 years of age? We have not done so as yet. Of course a man over 40 would have to pay more.

- Mr. J. Hynes.
28 June, 1892.
554. Then there is provision for taking members over that age? Yes; for 40 years the entrance fee is £4 10s., and over that a fraction in addition for every year over that age.
555. You load them for coming in after 40 years of age? Yes.
556. Are they allowed medical attendance for their wives and families by paying an additional fee? Yes.
557. And do you appoint the medical man? Yes.
558. When a member is laid off, do you require a certificate of illness? Yes.
559. Do you require that it should be written by the medical man whom you appoint? Yes; we provide our own forms, and the doctor signs them.
560. Do you accept certificates from other medical men than those you appoint? No.
561. Who are your medical men? Dr. Blaxland and Dr. Korff.
562. Do you require the nature of the illness to be stated in the certificate? Yes.
563. Do you record these certificates in any book? Yes; they are all kept in the books.
564. Do you preserve them? Yes.
565. And they are in your charge, I suppose? Yes.
566. Will you produce them? Certainly.
567. Have you referred to the books in your possession in connection with this inquiry? Yes.
568. When was your branch established? On the 4th October, 1888.
569. How long have you been in charge? Eighteen months.
570. Your members follow all kinds of occupations, I suppose? Yes.
571. Can you give us the number who are employed in the mines? Well, I daresay I could, but I have not gone into that.
572. What is your total enrolment? On the 1st January it was 205.
573. Has your membership greatly increased since the 1st January, 1891? Yes. In January, 1891, we had 151.
574. Do you know how many members you paid sick pay to for sickness induced by lead during 1890 and 1891? I have not the certificates to hand from 1890; I have them only from July, 1890, to July, 1892.
575. Will you be kind enough to draw up a statement showing the number of members of your society who were working on the mines during 1890 and 1891-2, and also a list of the members who were leaded during the same period? Does that mean a statement showing the number initiated during that period, or the total number of members in the branch employed in the mines?
576. The total number? Very well.
577. Do you know if any of your members not connected with the mines have become leaded? Not to my knowledge.
578. You have not given sick pay to any such? No; but all the men I have on that list as having received sick pay from my branch were on the mines.
579. The question is whether among the members recorded in your books as having received sick pay there are any tradesmen who are not employed about the mines, such as carpenters, bricklayers;—do you know of any cases of lead poisoning among that class of persons? No.
580. You know that persons who work in lead are likely to fall ill? Yes.
581. That is a matter of common knowledge? Yes.
582. Do you admit them to your society on the same terms as other members? Yes.
583. You know, also, that if a man has been once leaded he is very likely to be leaded again? Yes.
584. Still there is no rule of your society which regards such cases as special in any way. You do not load them—make them pay more on that account? No.
585. And have no special rule touching them? No.
586. You are a smelter hand yourself? Yes.
587. Have you been leaded? Yes.
588. What mine are you employed at? The Proprietary.
589. How long have you been employed there? About four years.
590. Have you worked on any other mine? On no other mine.
591. What is your particular branch of work at the smelters? Feeding the furnace.
592. How long had you worked before you fell ill? A little over four years.
593. You worked four years before you fell ill? Yes—that is, from leading.
594. How old are you? Thirty years of age.
595. Do you account for your illness in any way—that is, after working for four years without falling ill, and then becoming sick so suddenly? No; I cannot.
596. Were you very bad? Yes; I think so.
597. What were your symptoms? I had pains in the bowels.
598. Colic? Yes.
599. Had you any paralysis, weak legs, or dropped wrist? No.
600. How long were you laid by? I lost fifteen shifts.
601. And then you went back to your work, I suppose? Yes.
602. To the same work? Yes.
603. How long ago is it since you returned to work? At the latter end of March or some time in April.
604. You are not suffering now? No.
605. You have no sign of it? Well, I would not like to say that. I may have it on me for all I know.
606. At all events, it does not interfere with your work? No.
607. I suppose you have wondered why it was that you should fall ill after having escaped so long? I certainly did wonder a little.
608. And you could not think of anything? No.
609. No change in the conditions of your work, for instance? Well, there was a slight change, perhaps.
610. What was that? We had more fumes coming from the furnaces than what there had been previously.
611. What was the cause of that? I cannot say. The furnace used to blow up terribly on us, and cause the place to be full of smoke.
612. How many months before you became ill did that begin to be the case? Some four or five months.
613. And it continued until you actually did fall ill? Yes. We have had occasional bursts of it since, but not so bad.
614. Did anybody else on the same floor fall ill? Yes.

Mr.
J. Hynes.
28 June, 1892.

615. Were they men who had hitherto escaped? I would not be quite sure. I think they may have had an attack once before.
616. Do you often get much fume on the feed floor? Not a very great deal.
617. As a rule, there is a strong downward draught. When do they begin to rise? Well, at the present time the floor on the furnace where I am working is slightly open, and the fumes from the bottom floor come through the cracks rather more than was the case in the earlier days of the smelters.
618. What shifts do you work on? I work the three shifts.
619. That is, all round in turn? Yes.
620. And how long do you remain on one shift—a week? Yes. Seven shifts a week.
621. Do you always have a meal at home before you go to work? Not always.
622. Do you not have a meal before going on each shift? No. Sometimes I am on the afternoon shift, and then I do not, as a rule, have anything before going on.
623. What time do you go on, then? At 4 o'clock.
624. And you have your dinner about 1 o'clock, I suppose? Yes.
625. Do you take some food with you to the mine? Yes.
626. And how long are you allowed for your "crib"? Sometimes we have a reasonable time—twenty minutes.
627. But you are not sure of having twenty minutes clear? No; not at all times. It depends upon how the furnaces are working.
628. Do you take your own tea with you, or do you drink the water provided on the mine? We get the water from an iron tank.
629. Is it condensed water? Yes.
630. Is it always cool? No; sometimes it is quite warm.
631. When you are going to eat your "crib," do you wash your hands first? As a rule, I tear a piece of paper off, and eat it from this paper. I do not use the water there on account of it coming from the water-jackets.
632. Do you wash your mouth first? No.
633. Do you live far away from the mine? About twenty minutes' walk.
634. Is any precaution taken by the men in general against leading, or are there any rules which they observe themselves? I cannot say anything as to the other men. I can only speak for myself.
635. Very well, what do you do? I change my clothes immediately on going from work. I divest myself of shirt and flannel, and put on fresh ones. I also have a fair wash all over the body—that is, every time I come off shift—and two or three times a week, perhaps, I wash my legs. Of course, we cannot get a bath here.
636. I understand—you do what you can under the circumstances? Yes.
637. Do you take an aperient regularly? Yes.
638. What do you take? As a rule, salts and senna.
639. How often do you take a dose? I take a wineglassfull every morning.
640. You find it necessary to take it? Yes.
641. Could you not get on without it? I do not know that. I make it a rule to take it.
642. You take it purely as a matter of precaution? Yes.
643. Are there many other men who take as much care as yourself in that respect? Well, I believe the men in general who work the same shift as myself do. From conversing with them I should judge so.
644. Are there other men on the feed floor who have been continuously working there as long as you have—that is, three or four years? Yes.
645. Is there any one of them who has never suffered from leading? I do not think so.
646. Do you smoke? No.
647. The others do, probably? No; not all.
648. Do you think you ought to have your full twenty minutes for "crib" free? I do—certainly.
649. Do you think it would be an easy matter to establish warm baths at the mine? Yes. Considering that they have lots of machinery, I think they might be able to do that for us.
650. Do you think if they were provided that the men generally would take advantage of them? Yes.
- 651-3. The baths would require to be warm as much in the summer as in the winter months, if not more so, I suppose? That is more a question for a medical man to answer, I should think.
654. You never wash yourself in cold water when your object is to have a thorough clean up. I presume;—have you never had any printed instructions reminding you of the little things which might be done and precautions taken to avoid lead-poisoning? Yes; I have had them.
655. Where did you have them? On one occasion I saw them at the pay office of the Proprietary Mine.
656. You have lived at Broken Hill five years you say;—have you ever known yourself, as an acquaintance or friend, of any person not connected with the mines who has become leaded? No; I am not acquainted with any. I have heard of them, of course.
657. But you have not heard of a great many, have you? No.
658. Now, what is your opinion of leading;—is it a cause of a serious amount of illness here? Yes; I should say so.
659. I mean a serious amount in proportion to the number of persons employed? Yes.
660. *Mr. Howell.*] You say you have been working at the Proprietary Mine for four years? I said four years and a half, sir.
661. That takes you back to the early days, when the smelting arrangements were different from what they are at the present time? Yes. I was a short time on the old furnaces.
662. But the arrangement of the furnaces and the general conditions of working are very much better now than when they first started, are they not? Oh, yes.
663. Do you of your own knowledge know of any men who have worked on the smelters as long as you have without being laid up by what is termed lead poisoning? I have known of one man who worked as long without being leaded.
664. Only one? Yes; only one, to my knowledge.
665. But there might have been other cases, I suppose? Yes; there might have been.
666. Did you ever notice any fumes rising directly out of the feed-throats of the furnaces when they were running? Yes.

- Mr. J. Hynes.
28 June, 1892.
667. What was the cause of it, do you know? I cannot give you the cause of it. I think, from observations that I have heard, that it gave Mr. Schlapp a good deal of anxiety.
668. Have you ever seen smoke rising from the furnaces when they have been running regularly? Yes.
669. Is it not a fact that when smoke does rise from the throats of the furnaces it is caused by their being under repair? No; I do not think so.
670. But you say you worked for three years on the furnaces—part of the time when they were in a much worse condition than they are now, as regards the chances of lead poisoning, without feeling any bad effects from it? Yes.
671. *Mr. Hamlet.*] I think you said that you found it necessary to take medicine, and made a practice of it every day? Yes.
672. If ever you left would you continue that;—would you still take a wine-glass of salts and senna every day? Not every day; perhaps once or twice a week.
673. And did you find by this means you kept yourself all right? Yes.
674. You spoke of the difficulty of workmen obtaining warm baths;—are there warm baths to be had at Broken Hill at all—I mean by paying for them? Not to my knowledge; there may be, but I do not know of them.
675. You also said the fumes sometimes rise from the throat of the furnace when it is running regularly? Yes.
676. Do you mean by that from the furnace itself? Yes.
677. Not from down below? No.
678. Is it not a fact that when a furnace is running regularly there is such a powerful draught that it actually carries all the smoke and dust and fumes with it? Yes. When I say that smoke rises from the throats I do not mean to say that it is continually so; but I have seen the smoke rising from the throat of the furnace when it was running—that is, in occasional puffs.
679. Would that be if the blowing-engine suddenly stopped? No.
680. You have known it to occur when the blowing-engine was at work and the furnace was running regularly? Yes.
681. But I suppose the worst cases of smoke and fume rising were on occasions when they were repairing the furnaces? When the furnaces have been down for repairs I have seen very little fumes rising from them.
682. I do not mean when the furnace is actually shut down, but (say) when the jackets are under repair? Oh, of course there would be in that case.
683. What I particularly meant was, when anything in the shape of repairs is going on, such as Mr. Howell referred to, there would be more fumes then? Oh, yes.
684. Considerably more than if the furnace was running as it should be? Yes; of course. But the furnaces at the present time, on account of the material that is going through, get clogged round the corners, and the blast from underneath then makes its way through the easiest place, and occasionally comes on to the feed-floor. We have to use bars to clear it.
685. *Chairman.*] Can you give us the name of the man you referred to just now who has not suffered from leading at all? He is not working on my floor at the present time. He might have been leaded for all I know. I have known him to be off through sickness, but not from lead, so far as I know.
686. *Mr. Sleath.*] You have been asked about the time you spent on the new furnaces? Yes; what I meant was the 80-ton ones.
687. Were the conditions when you started to work on the new furnaces much worse than they are now? Yes; I was referring then to the 30-ton furnaces.
688. I am talking about the new furnaces? There was less trouble from the fumes than since the new furnaces started.
689. And the conditions were really better then than they are now? Yes.
690. You only worked a short time on the 30-tonners? Yes; only a few weeks.
691. And you worked on the new furnaces the balance of the time? Yes.
692. And the conditions were better then than they are now? Yes.
693. Are water-bags used at the smelters? Yes.
694. The ordinary open water-bags? Yes.
695. Does the dust get into the bags? Yes.
696. Do you think it would be better if some provision were made to keep the dust out of the water-bags? Yes; certainly.
697. *Chairman.*] The information the Board desires you to furnish is as to the total number of members in your society from the 1st August to the end of 1890, the number who were employed in the mines in any capacity, the total enrolment for 1891, and the number in that year who were employed in the mines in any capacity, and the same for the two quarters of 1892. [*Witness here produced certain medical certificates and handed them in.*]
698. These are the certificates referring to the members you have on your sick list? Yes.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. R. B. Brittan called and examined:—

- Mr. R. B. Brittan.
28 June, 1892.
699. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold? I am secretary of the Broken Hill Branch of the United Ancient Order of Druids.
700. On what date was your branch established? On the 3rd May, 1888.
- 701-3. How long have you been secretary? About three years.
704. You enrol men only, I suppose? Yes; men only.
705. But they can pay for medical attendance for their wives and families? Yes.
706. In your books you do not take any notice of the wives and families? No.
707. What are your limits of age for entrance? From 16 to 45.
708. Do you admit persons over 45 years of age except by transfer from some other branch? No.
709. Do you appoint a medical man? Yes; we have three doctors—Dr. Thomson, Dr. Blaxland, and Dr. Korff.
710. And when a member is laid off, do you require a certificate of illness? Yes.

711. Do you require that it should be written by one of your appointed doctors? Yes.
712. Will you accept a certificate from any other medical man? Provided a member is absent from home we do. Mr.
R. B. Brittan.
713. In that case, if he is taken ill he must supply a certificate from a duly qualified medical man? Yes. 28 June, 1892.
714. You require that he should be duly qualified? Yes.
715. Do you record the nature of the illness in any book? No.
716. Do you preserve the certificates? Sometimes, yes, and sometimes, no. It is referred to in the minute-book.
717. Is the nature of the illness mentioned in the minute-book? No.
718. Then you have no written record of the nature of the illness? No; only sometimes the doctors put it in the butt of the certificate. [*Certificate produced in illustration.*]
719. As a general rule you have no record of the kind of illness that the members suffer from? No.
720. Your members include persons following all kinds of occupations? Yes.
721. Can you fill up for us a short form, showing your total enrolment for the last two or three years, and the proportion of members during the same periods who have been laid off by lead poisoning? Yes; I dare say I can if I have a little time to do it. I shall have to look up all the certificates of declaration on the funds, and then compare them with the doctors' book.
722. You may not have the record complete? I may not be able to complete it thoroughly, but it would give a very good idea, I think.
723. Then can you say off-hand whether any of your members, not being mine workers, have suffered from lead poisoning? I do not think they have.
724. There is another question bearing on the same point;—you know that persons working in lead are very likely to fall ill? I believe such is the case.
725. But your society does not find it necessary to compel miners who do work among lead, and who are consequently more likely to fall ill than others, to pay an increased subscription? No.
726. Then the number of patients in your society who have suffered from lead poisoning has not been so great in proportion to the other members as to embarrass the funds? No.
727. What is your own occupation? I am a clerk in the employ of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company.
728. Are you in the office? I am in an office by myself in connection with the smelters.
729. Where is the office situated? On the south dump of the Proprietary Company.
730. Is that near the smelters? Oh, yes; close to them.
731. Do you walk about among the men, or do you stay in your office all the time? I have a sort of roving commission, as it were, from north to south.
732. And does that occupy you mainly at the smelters? Yes.
733. Would that be above or below? Level with the tapping floor.
734. How long have you been working in that way? A little over five years.
735. Have you ever been leaded? No.
736. Of course you do not handle any of the materials;—if you were exposed to any danger at all it would be from the fumes? Yes.
737. However, you walk to and fro, and are inside and outside, but you are not continually in the fumes? Exactly.
738. Do you know, among your friends and acquaintances, any persons not connected with the mines who have suffered from lead poisoning? None whatever.
739. Is lead poisoning in your opinion, as a resident, a cause of illness to any important extent among the population here? Well, I can hardly say that. I can only go by my books, that is, the proportion shown there.
740. Very well, that is the best answer;—have you any knowledge of the mines at which the men were working who were laid off from leading—that is, members of your society, of course? I think principally the Broken Hill Proprietary.
741. Then you would be able, of your own knowledge, to name some of the mines at which the men were working who were laid off by lead poisoning? Yes.
742. You have, I suppose, some members who work at Block 14? Yes; at all the mines.
743. Have you any reason to form the opinion that working at one mine is more dangerous than working at another? According to report—I can only speak from hearsay as to that; in fact, I am quite ignorant about the underground workings.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. W. R. Stewart called and examined:—

744. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold? I am Secretary to the Loyal Silver City Lodge, M.U., I.O.O.F.
745. When was the lodge established? On the 11th April, 1889.
746. How long have you been Secretary? Nine months.
747. Have you access to the books of the society previous to that period? Yes; but there were no books kept in which the cause of sickness was entered previous to that period.
748. Then will the information you have to give us be confined to the nine months during which you have held office? Not altogether. I can give you the number of members on the books, and several other items of information previous to that period. But the evidence I have to give on the subject will be from the time I took office.
749. You enrol men only? Yes.
750. But they are allowed medical attendance on their wives and families by paying something extra? Yes.
751. You do not notice the illness of the wives and families in your books at all? No; there is no entry made at all of the wives and families.
752. What is the limit of age for admission to your society? Well, thirty-seven is the limit under one rule, but they can join at any age provided they pay a yearly subscription beyond the age of thirty-seven. Suppose a man enters at forty, he has to pay for three years in addition to the initiation fee.
753. And how young do you take them? From sixteen years.

Mr. W. R.
Stewart.
28 June, 1892.

- Mr. W. R. Stewart.
28 June, 1892.
754. Do you appoint doctors? Yes.
755. Who are your doctors? Dr. C. E. Thompson and Dr. Blaxland.
756. When a member is laid off, do you require a certificate which mentions the kind of illness from which he is suffering? Yes.
757. Do you record the certificate in any book? Yes; I do. It had not been done previous to my taking office.
758. Do you keep a record of the kind of illness in your books? Yes.
759. Your members are of all kinds of occupations, of course? Yes.
760. If we furnish you with a few questions referring to your membership—as to your total enrolment, the number of members who are employed about the mines, and two or three other questions of that kind, can you fill it in for us? I think so.
761. Can you fill it in for a period before you became Secretary? I can give you some information I have no doubt; but some of the men have changed their occupations, and others have left the district.
762. From the other societies we are to get a statement of the kind for 1890-91, and part of 1892. If we send you such a table, will you be good enough to do your best to fill it in? Certainly.
763. What is your own occupation? I am an engine-driver at the Proprietary.
764. Have you ever been leaded? No.
765. You are not exposed to any risk in that direction, except from dust? No.
766. Do you know among your friends or acquaintance, of any person not connected with the mines in any way who has become leaded? Well, I have heard complaints of the townspeople feeling the effects of lead—that is, losing their appetite and colour, and showing signs of lead-poisoning generally. I suppose it would be from drinking the water from the roofs.
767. Have you heard of many such cases? No; I have not heard of many—perhaps four or five.
768. Of course, in going about the streets we keep our eyes open, and we do not see many people who look very pale? You do not see many as a rule, I admit.
769. Then, so far as you know from your experience as a resident, you would say that you believe if there have been cases of slight derangement from lead poisoning among the townspeople, such cases must be rare? Yes; they are not very common to my knowledge.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. E. A. Archibald called and examined:—

- Mr. E. A. Archibald.
28 June, 1892.
770. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold in connection with any of the Friendly Societies? I am Secretary of the Broken Hill Branch of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.
771. When was your branch established? On the 17th November, 1886.
772. How long have you been secretary? I have been secretary nearly the whole of the time.
773. You appoint medical men, I suppose—who are your doctors? We have only one doctor. We had the late Dr. Schinzinger, and his place has been taken by Dr. Korff.
774. Do your certificates of illness state the cause of illness? Yes.
775. Do you make an abstract of them, and record them in any book? No; we simply get the certificates and pay the sick pay on those certificates.
776. You have not during the past years kept any record of the illness which was the ground of granting sick pay? Only by keeping the doctor's certificates.
777. The doctors have to fill in the butts of their certificate-books, I suppose; do you keep the certificates yourselves? Yes; they are regularly filed.
778. Well, we want you, if you will be kind enough, to give us certain figures showing the total membership of your branch, the percentage who work in the mines, and so forth? I can supply that.
779. But first, as to your occupation, what is that? I am Accountant to the Municipal Council of Broken Hill.
780. You have nothing to do with the mines? No.
781. Do you know, among your own friends and acquaintances, of any person not connected with the mines who has been leaded? No; not to my knowledge.
782. That is among your own circle? No.
783. But you have heard of such cases, I suppose? Yes; I have heard of them.
784. Is it your impression that such cases of lead poisoning are numerous? I do not think they are.
785. *Mr. Sleath.*] Will you be able to estimate the number of your members who are employed in the mines? Yes; I can almost tell you that from memory. More than three-quarters of our members are employed at the mines. I can say that for a certainty. They follow various occupations, such as smelting, and underground and surface works.
786. What would you estimate the average age of your members to be? I cannot tell you that with certainty just now. I have the papers at home. I keep a record of such particulars. So far as I can remember, the average age is about 32 years. We do not admit them over 40 years of age as full members.
787. Has every member on joining to go through the usual medical examination? Yes; and of that examination we get a certificate from each medical officer, filled in in the same way as this. (*Produced.*)
788. So that no one suffering from any complaint would be admitted? No.
789. *Chairman.*] I have omitted one question: People working in lead are very likely to fall ill, and have, according to common repute, a greater proportion of illness than people who work at other trades; but the result of your experience has not been to lead you to think it necessary to alter the usual terms of subscription to your society, in other words to make the lead-workers pay more? No. (*The witness produces certificates, and undertakes to supply a tabulated statement containing the information asked for by the Chairman.*)

[The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1892.

Present:

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

W. M. HAMLET, Esq.

R. SLEATH, Esq.

J. HOWELL, Esq.

Mr. Thomas P. Uren called and examined:—

790. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold. Mr. Uren? I am underground manager at the Proprietary Mine.

Mr.
T. P. Uren.

791. How long have you held that office? I have held the office for nine months.

29 June, 1892.

792. Were you employed at the Proprietary Mine before that? Yes.

793. What were you doing prior to your filling the office of underground manager? I was foreman, or, rather, boss of the timber men.

794. Are you prepared to give some evidence with regard to the conditions of the underground work? I will give you whatever information I can.

795. A statement is produced which shows the number of men employed in the different branches of work;—do you say that in 1891 there were 984 miners employed underground, 76 brace and plattmen, and 318 truckers and labourers, making a total of 1,378 men employed underground during that year? I am willing to accept that statement as correct. [*Statement put in. See Appendix.*]

796. Is any record kept of the number of men who get leaded underground? No; not to my knowledge.

797. Have you yourself any knowledge as to whether men do become leaded more frequently at one kind of underground labour than another? No; I have not.

798. Do not men who work in the lead stopes suffer when men in the kaolin stopes do not suffer? During my time, of all the men I have noticed there have been just as many at the kaolin stopes as at any other part of the mine.

799. Is it your practice to shift the men backwards and forwards between the lead and kaolin stopes? They are changed every fortnight.

800. The rule is carefully adhered to? Yes.

801. What is the object of it? Well, the rule was made before I came here, and, as I understand, in the early days what are termed M'Culloch's stopes were mostly lead ore, and that was supposed to be the worst part of the mine; the men therefore wanted a change, and I believe the rule was made according to their wishes. That, I believe, is the foundation of the practice of changing the men from one part of the mine to the other.

802. You say you suppose the men wished it? No.

803. You know nothing about that? No; I do not.

804. Is it a mere matter of practice, followed in accordance with a verbal rule, or is it printed or written anywhere? Do you mean as to changing the working places?

805. Yes? I really do not know.

806. If a man has become leaded and is laid off, when he recovers is he allowed to return to the same class of work again? When they come to the mine again they can return to work again if they wish to do so.

807. Is it a recognised rule that if such a man, on returning, requests to be given some other kind of work that it will be found for him if possible? We have always done that if possible; but not in all cases, because perhaps two-thirds of the cases would be of men not working in the mine two days before they were sick. I cannot find a place for every one who comes back after being sick.

808. Can you give us any idea of the number of cases you meet with among the underground hands? No; I have not the least idea.

809. But you are clear, from your observation, that two-thirds of the cases occur when the men have not been working at the mine very long? Yes; I find that to be so in two-thirds of the cases.

810-1. After they have been working, say, for a fortnight? Yes.

812. Have you noticed that some persons are especially liable to suffer? No; not in particular.

813. Have any rules or instructions been drawn up to inform the hands in general of the little precautions they could take for themselves, and which no one else could take for them, against leading? I know the men have been advised, in many instances, how to take care of themselves against these dangers as much as possible.

814. In what form has such advice been given? Well, they have been instructed to observe cleanliness for one thing.

815. But how has it been given? Simply as a matter of advice, not as a rule of the mine.

816. You mean it has been given orally, and not in a printed form? No; there are no rules printed to that effect, as far as I know.

817. Do you think it would be a useful, or, at least, a reasonable and proper thing to do, to draw up and print and post, in some conspicuous place, or distribute among the men, a leaflet drawing attention to these little matters? Well, really, I do not think it would be of any use.

818. Why not? Simply because, as it is, they understand what should be done, and they have every opportunity of doing it; but they do not seem to take any notice.

819. What guarantee have you that they do thoroughly understand? Well, I can give you one instance to illustrate my meaning. Take the matter of wearing their ordinary clothes in the mine. We put up changing rooms, and had them there for about eighteen months, so that the men could go there and change their clothes, and not wear their working clothes to their homes; but they failed in almost every case to go into these rooms.

820. They did not use them? No.

821. How many of these rooms were there;—what were they built of, and what was the size? There were three. I cannot tell the exact size.

822. Say approximately? Well, about 60 ft. x 25. or 30 ft., I should say.

823. Each of them? Yes.

824. What do they contain? There are seats, and hooks to hang the clothes on. That is all, I think.

825. And where are they placed? There is one in each section of the mine, where the men get their candles to go below.

- Mr. T. P. Uren. 826. The blocks of the Proprietary Company are 40 acres, I believe? Yes.
- 29 June, 1892. 827. And they are square? Yes.
828. How many shafts are there in each block—shafts in use, I mean? There are three shafts in Block 13, three in Block 12, and, at the present time, there are two in Block 11.
829. How far away from the changing-room is the most distant shaft? About 30 feet to 35 feet, I think.
830. That is from where the men go down? Yes; they are all within about 50 feet, I think.
831. Are the three shafts you mention in Block 13 within a radius of 50 feet? Not each shaft. We do not change our men at every shaft.
832. Do you mean that they descend and ascend by one out of the three only? We have working shafts, but do not allow the men to ride through them.
833. How many are they allowed to ride through in Block 13? One in each block they ride through.
834. And you say there is a changing-room within a few yards of each of them? Yes.
835. What precautions against leading would you recommend to be taken by the miners? Well, I do not know that anything more can be done than to provide them with water to wash themselves when they come out of the mine. That is all I can think of, or really know.
836. And to change their clothes, of course? Yes, certainly; and keeping the mine as clean as possible.
837. What provision is there for washing in the changing-rooms or elsewhere? We have water carried through the mine in pipes, to keep the mine clean below by sprinkling the dust. At the present time this supply is not in working order, as certain repairs are in progress which made it necessary to take out some of the pipes.
838. That is not what I refer to. Your recommendation is that the men should wash after finishing their work, and that they should change their working clothes for others; and I want to know what provision there is for them to wash, as you recommend, either in the changing-room or elsewhere? Well; I just stated that as a recommendation. I did not mean to state that we had provided these things. I am giving you my ideas of what should be done.
839. Very good. I suppose a man who is beginning to become leaded, and really is leaded to some small extent, is not quite up to his work, before he becomes really ill? That is a question I cannot well answer. That is a matter which is left to the shift bosses. If a man cannot really do his work, they are the ones to find it out. But we have men who claim they have been leaded, and who are, nevertheless, very good men.
840. Do you know anything about lead poisoning—as to its effects? I do not.
841. Do you know that the early effects of it are to make men less energetic, and a little dullish, and then to produce muscular weakness, and so forth? I have never experienced it.
842. You do not know that? No.
843. Do you employ any boys in the mine below? No; none.
844. What do you suppose is the age of the youngest man you have below? Well; I really do not know their ages. But no one is employed unless he can do a man's work.
845. There is no fixed limit of age, at which you begin to call a boy a man? No; not that I know.
846. In that connection, would you make the same remark as you made just now—that is, if the shift boss found a young man not able to do a man's work, would he tell him to go? Most certainly. It lies entirely with the shift boss, whether he keeps a man or not.
847. Have you been engaged in lead-mines, or silver-lead mines, in any other part of the world? Yes.
848. Do you know anything of the use of milk as a preventive? I have heard that it is a good remedy—they use a good deal of it in the United States.
849. Have you been interested in it to the extent of observing whether it is an effectual remedy? No; I have not.
850. But you know it bears a good reputation among miners for the purpose? Yes; it is entirely a matter of hearsay with me.
851. In any of the mines you have been connected with, has it been customary to keep medicine on hand for the use of the men? No.
852. On the Proprietary Company's mine, do they keep iodide of potassium for the men to take in their drink, if they like? Not that I know of.
853. Are you responsible for the ventilation of the mine below? Well; in a certain sense I am—yes.
854. *Mr. Howell.*] Do you consider the mine at the present time in a better condition, so far as ventilation is concerned, than it was two or three years ago, Mr. Uren? Yes, I do; much better.
855. What number of shafts, and what are called air-passes, are there in the different blocks of the Proprietary Mine, in addition to the working shafts? I think there are about six in number, although they have not all been in use for some time.
856. But they were put down for the purposes of air shafts? Yes.
857. How many main shafts are there altogether—nine, do you say? There are eight in use, and one out of use. There are two new passes, and either four or six of the old ones. I am not positive about the number; but there are five shafts in Block 11.
858. That is, working shafts and air-passes? Yes.
859. They are described along the line of lode at pretty nearly uniform distances apart, for the purpose of ventilation? Yes.
860. Is there any part of the mine you know of where there is not good air? None at all. The mine is well ventilated throughout.
861. If the natural ventilation is not sufficiently good, what means do you take to supply or improve the ventilation? We use fans to force the air in by means of pipes.
862. Then they are put in when the ground is newly opened up? Yes, invariably. The air is carried into places where there is any immediate occasion for ventilation.
863. So that if you were running a drive from a cross-cut or rise, or sinking a winze in new ground, where the natural ventilation is not good, you would put up a little air-compressing engine, and fix a fan to it, and force the air into those different places? Yes.
864. Is it not a fact that when you were working the old carbonate ore above the line of the 200-foot level, the ore was very much higher in lead, and very much drier than the ores which have been found below the 200-foot level? Yes, very much so. It required more fracture and more breaking of the rocks, and it carried a much higher percentage of lead.
865. And the ore was more inclined to give off dust? Yes.

866. How does the breast of ore that the Board examined the other day compare in the matter of dryness and tendency to give off dust with the other lead ore stopes in the mine? I showed them the very driest carbonate ores we had.
867. Going through the mine, as you do every day, from one end of it to the other, and talking with the men, you sometimes, of course, meet with some men who say they feel badly, and wish to be let off, or something of that kind, do you not? Yes.
868. But such matters are principally brought before the shift bosses? Yes.
869. Speaking from your own knowledge, what do they complain of generally? Well, I really do not think they know themselves. Some will ask to be kept in the lead stopes, and others will ask to be kept in the kaolin stopes, but they do not give any reason, as to illness, or rather the nature of it, they simply say they do not feel well, and want to have a spell. That is the excuse I get.
870. Did you ever notice any dust in the kaolin stopes? No; very little.
871. The ore is damp? Yes.
872. In breaking into little cavities that are found frequently in mines, that are called "vughs," you meet with what appears to be foul air, do you not? Yes.
873. That is almost invariably the case, is it not? Yes; I have always found it in all kinds of lodes.
874. You do not know of any portion of the mine that could be improved by additional ventilation, do you? No; I do not.
875. Is it not a fact, that as a general thing, there is too much air in the mine? Sometimes I think it is too strong.
876. *Mr. Hamlet.*] You have had experience in America as well as on this field, have you not? Yes.
877. For how long back does your experience of underground mining extend? For twenty years.
878. Did you notice cases of men suffering from lead poisoning in America? I have known men to be suffering there from that cause.
879. And do you consider the cases of leading you saw in America worse than those you have seen here, or not so bad? I consider the cases I saw in America were worse than those here.
880. How much of your time is spent underground daily? From five to six hours—sometimes more, and part of the night.
881. You say you have been engaged for nine months on the Proprietary Mine? I have been altogether two years and nine months on the mine, in different capacities.
882. And you have worked all through the mine? Yes, in every part of it.
883. And do you say you have been leaded or not? I have not. For the first twelve months I worked in M'Culloch's stope, that is the north stope, but it is known by that name.
884. Do you think a man wearing a moustache would be better protected from lead than a man without a moustache? Well, that is a matter of opinion, I suppose. I do not really know, but I think a man with a moustache would be less liable to be affected by dust than a man without one.
885. Do any of your men shave the upper lip? I do not know.
886. I want to know whether the majority of the men wear moustaches or not? I should say the majority of them wear a beard of some kind. It is a matter I do not know anything about.
887. But you see the men every day of your life down in the mine? Yes.
888. Then can you say whether there is a considerable percentage of the men who do shave the upper lip? The majority of the men have hair on their faces no doubt. But I cannot give you any stated number, one way or the other. I know there are some men who have scrub beards, some have long beards; others wear only a moustache, and some none at all.
889. Have you always worn a moustache since you have been doing underground work in the mines? I have worn a moustache ever since I was able to grow one.
890. I think you said the cases of lead poisoning might be less if the men were habitually cleaner? Well, with regard to the cause of sickness, I am not prepared to express an opinion, but I think the cases of sickness might be less if the men were cleaner both in the mine and out of it.
891. *Mr. Sleath.*] I think you said just now, Mr. Uren, that there were as many cases of sickness in the kaolin stopes as in the lead stopes. Now I want to ask you if you do not think it is a fact that many a man may be leaded in reality, but that the effect does not become apparent—because the poison has not got thoroughly hold of his system—until he is removed from the lead into the kaolin stopes? I suppose it is possible; but I do not know. I find as many miners lay off sick from Jamieson's as from McCulloch's, and oftentimes more.
892. You change the men every fortnight from the lead stopes to the kaolin, and *vice-versa*? Yes.
893. Is it not reasonable to suppose that a man who has worked a fortnight in the lead might have the effects of it in his system, but not feel it until he is removed? It is quite possible.
894. Is it not reasonable to suppose that? —
895. *Chairman.*] That seems to me to be rather a question for the doctors.
896. *Mr. Sleath.*] Are there not a number of men who are not changed every fortnight? What we class as timber men are not changed.
897. But I mean are there not a number of face men who are not changed every fortnight? No; not a man to my knowledge. Every man that works in the face is changed every fortnight. That is the rule.
898. Is it not a fact that when the men become leaded and suffer from lead poisoning, and consequently are not able to continuously follow their work, the management give the preference to fresh men? No, sir; nothing of the kind.
899. During the last two months have there not been something like 400 new men put on the Proprietary Mine underground, while hundreds of the old hands who have been leaded are walking about the streets? (To the Chairman.) Has that question anything to do with this Board?
900. *Mr. Sleath.*] If you do not wish to answer the question I have no desire to press it. How long ago is it since the changing-rooms you speak of were erected? About eighteen months.
901. Before that there were no changing-rooms? No.
902. Do all your underground men go up and down one shaft on the block? They are supposed to. It is in the conditions.
903. Are there any regulations to that effect? There is a regulation to change at one shaft.
904. I am speaking of printed regulations? There is no printed regulation to that effect.
905. Is it just a general understanding? Yes.

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906. So that a man may go up any one of two or three shafts that may be in working-order in the block, and not break any printed rule of the company? If they go up three shafts they are most certainly breaking a rule.

907. Is there any printed rule against doing it? No; not to my knowledge.

908. Would you explain in what way they would be breaking a rule if there are no printed rules or notices posted? They would break a rule because it is my order that they should not do so.

909. And are you satisfied that your order reaches the whole of the men? Yes; perfectly satisfied.

910. Have you given these orders direct to the men yourself, or through the shift boss? Are these questions necessary for me to answer, Mr. Chairman. *Chairman*: It appears to me that they have an important bearing in this way: you tell us that the men go up or are supposed to use one shaft out of the three, and that there is a changing-room within a few yards of that shaft; the usefulness of the changing-room depends upon its being easily accessible to the men.

911. *Witness*.] I am prepared to answer any question bearing on the inquiry.

912. *Mr. Sleath*.] What I want to get at is this; whether every man has got your orders as to which shaft he should go down and ascend by; otherwise a man might feel justified in using any shaft, and, therefore, he might be 100 yards from the changing-room instead of 50 yards? I give my instruction to the foreman, who conveys them to the shift bosses, and the shift bosses see that they are carried out. The plattmen and brace-men have strict orders not to allow a man to get on the cage of a shaft which is not to be used for the day.

913. So that according to you it is impossible for any man to enter or leave the mine except by the one shaft? Yes; unless they steal a ride, and we do not know it.

914. Have you ever used water in the underground workings of the Proprietary Mine for sprinkling purposes? Yes, I have.

915. How long ago is it since the water was laid on? Practically it is within the last twelve months.

916. You go through the mine every day? Yes.

917. How often have you seen the stopes sprinkled yourself? Every day when the water is on. There is a man in each block who is told off to sprinkle the dust, and do nothing else.

918. Every day when the water is on. But how often is the water off, and how often are the drives or stopes sprinkled altogether? It would be sprinkled every day; but a short time ago we had to do some repairs, and the pipes in McCulloch's shaft had to be disconnected.

919. Have the shift bosses or underground managers, any instructions to make allowance for men who may be suffering, or recovering from lead-poisoning? Those men are all referred to myself. If a man has worked any length of time in the mine he has a chance to work on the surface. Many a case of the kind has occurred. In other cases the men will refuse to go on the surface work, preferring to work underground.

920. But in the case of a man who may be weak from the effects of lead poisoning, and who could not do sufficient work—that is, perhaps, as much work as an ordinary healthy man would do—would a shift boss make any allowance for him; or would he be sent up? Do you mean discharged.

920½. Yes? No. I do not know of a case where a man has been discharged on that account.

921. I think you said a little while ago that you used to force air into the winzes. In how many cases have you carried forced air into the winzes, or is it a regular thing? It is a regular thing in drives or crosscuts, or anywhere where we may be running for connection with the natural ventilation. We put in the fans, place them in the purest air we can get, and force it into the working place.

921½. My question was, is it a common occurrence to carry air-pipes into the winzes? Well, we have not sunk a winze over 23 feet deep since I have been in the mine—we do all our work by rises.

922. Have you carried air-pipes into all the winzes you have worked? It is not necessary at all. There is as much air in the bottom of the winze as there is at the top.

923. You have never found it necessary to carry air-pipes into the winzes? I have had no winzes to carry them into. We run from one level to the other—rising up; and in every case we put a pipe up. There has not been a rise put up where that has not been done.

924. I was talking about the winzes, and you say you have not found it necessary to carry the air-pipes into them? Yes. But we have only sunk to a depth of about 20 feet, anyhow. In order to make that more plain, I will explain the exact process. For instance, in sinking a shaft, we sink a portion, and at the same time rise towards the middle, the rise having the pipes in; and if we sink about 20 feet whilst rising 50 feet we make the connection, and then get the natural ventilation.

925. My question will not affect your mine at all, if you have not sunk in winzes; so we need not trouble about that any further. You said in answer to Mr. Howell I think, that the lode in the north end of the mine some time ago was more hard and solid than it is at the present time? Yes, very much so.

926. Would the hard, solid material, or the fine, dusty stuff, give off most dust? Yes; you have to use more fracture in dealing with it.

927. The massive, hard, compact lode, in your opinion, gave off more dust than the finer stuff? Yes.

928. You have said that some of the men wished to be kept in the lead stopes—have you known of many such cases? Yes; I have had quite a number.

929. Then, again, I think you said in answer to Mr. Howell, that there was generally too much air in the mine. Will you explain how the air could be detrimental to the men? Certainly. If you throw too much air into a very dry stope, it stirs up the fine, pulverised dust; whereas, if the stope is nearly warm it becomes damp, and the fine dust does not rise with a current of air as it would if dry.

930. You say you keep your stopes thoroughly sprinkled with water—would not that have the same effect? I am speaking of dry, dusty stopes.

931. Where water is not used? Yes.

932. Well, if the stopes were thoroughly sprinkled with water, would it not have the same effect? The dust would not rise if thoroughly sprinkled with water, certainly.

933. The sprinkling would have a beneficial effect? Yes.

934. Have you got any stopes where there is not a sufficient quantity of fresh air? Not one.

935. I think you said you were working for the Proprietary Company close upon two years before you took charge of the underground workings, and that you never felt the effects of lead? Yes.

936. In what class of work were you employed? I was employed looking after the timbers in McCulloch's for the first twelve months.

937. You never were really working in the stopes—at the face, I mean? I was in the stopes eight hours every day.

938. That is, superintending the work? Yes.

939. I suppose you knew Mr. Harper, the late underground manager? Yes.

940. Did you hear what was the cause of his complaint after he left here. He was supposed to be sick—was he leaded, do you know? I do not think so.

941. What regulations have you as to sweeping the floors—do you make any effort to keep them free from broken stuff? We have men regularly employed in cleaning the floors, and doing nothing else, every day. That is their line of work. In some places we sprinkle all the drives, and scrape up all the waste material that may be thrown down, and have the place cleaned every day—thoroughly cleaned.

942. Would that be a useful measure—as against the chance of leading—to keep the floors sprinkled? I do not think so.

943. Why not, since it would tend to prevent the dust rising? I think by putting water on the floors it would wash too much of the dirt on to the men, and that would be worse than the dry dust.

944. I think I heard you say you had to disconnect the water-pipes in McCulloch's shaft, but you did not say for how long? It is only a temporary stoppage. The connections will be made again as soon as possible—that is, when the necessary repairs are completed.

945. How long has it been discontinued now? About three or four weeks.

946. Have you any idea when it will be renewed? I expect in about a couple of weeks; perhaps it may be longer; I cannot tell exactly.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Walter J. Koehler called and examined:—

947. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold, Mr. Koehler? I am metallurgist at the Proprietary Mine.

948. How long have you held that office? I have been acting as metallurgist for the Proprietary Company for close on five years now. I was assistant under Mr. Schlapp.

949. Are you prepared to give the Board some evidence with regard to the surface hands employed at the Proprietary Company's mine? I do not know that I can give you any definite information without having the figures to guide me, but I will give you what evidence I can.

950. I have a statement here which has been furnished by the management of your company, as to the number of men employed and the quantity and character of the ore raised. Do you say that for the year ending 31st May, 1891, you had employed on the surface 14 firemen, 41 carpenters, 5 tinsmiths, 18 blacksmiths, 17 blacksmiths' strikers, 33 turners and fitters, 6 boiler-makers, 9 masons, 39 ore shunters and truckers, 16 horse drivers, and 250 labourers—making in all 448 men; and on the smelters, 39 tappers, 39 feeders, 132 slag-wheelers, 162 charge-wheelers, 57 labourers (on "dumps" and "bins"), and 45 labourers handling slag and bullion, &c.—making 474 men? Yes; that will be the approximate number. (For statement referred to *see Appendix*.)

951. Has the number of men employed on the surface increased to any extent from the last year? No; very little indeed.

952. Then we may take it that the figures here given for the year ending 31st May, 1892, practically represent the number of surface hands generally employed about the surface of your mine? Yes. There may have been a few more put on since, as two more furnaces have been started, but the number is about the same as shown there.

953. Then, during the same period ending 31st May, 1892, you smelted 219,145 tons ore, averaging 27 per cent. of lead and 37 ounces of silver, and you smelted that in quantities of about 50 per cent. lead, 36 per cent. kaolin and silicious, and 61 per cent. iron ore? Yes; I should say about that.

954. And the ores are generally described as oxidized and carbonate ores? Yes.

955. Do you keep any record of the number of men who get leaded? No; we do not.

956. Have you observed whether the men who get leaded have worked more frequently at one class of work than another? Do you mean on the surface?

957. I am speaking now of the surface workers only? Speaking generally, the cases of lead poisoning have been really very few; but undoubtedly there is more liability to leading in the work of tapping, and wheeling the slag on the lower floor than in other parts.

958. How is the removal of flue-dust arranged? The dust settles in large chambers behind the furnaces, and it is taken from there to the slag-dump, from which it is transferred by means of lifts to the feed-floors of the furnaces.

959. Do the men engaged in that work form a separate class by themselves? Undoubtedly. Formerly the men handling the slag and bullion attended to the flues, but for the last four or five months we have let the work out by contract, so that there are three or four men who do nothing but that; they attend to that especially.

960. During the last few months there have been three or four men who have been engaged removing the flue dust, and do nothing else? Yes.

960½. Since you say the men engaged in tapping and wheeling the slag, and so on, are liable to suffer rather more than the men otherwise engaged, have you any system of changing the men from that kind of work to the less risky kinds? If the men desire it they can have a change of employment. We change them on to the dump occasionally. But it rests with them. We try to accommodate them. We change some of the hands from time to time from the furnaces to the leaching works, and other departments like that.

961. And you consider the conditions of work at the smelters are such as to make a change in the work desirable and necessary? Yes; I should try to do everything I could to give them a change; more especially if they have been employed a long time on the works.

961½. Of course, that is a concession—it is not a formal rule? No.

962. However, if a man has got leaded, and comes back to work, you allow him to continue the same class of work as that in which he got leaded, if he chooses? Yes.

963. You make no objection? No.

964. Are you aware whether any rules have been drawn up and published for the benefit of the men in this connection, or hints or suggestions made to them in that way, as to the little precautions they could

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- take themselves to avoid leading? No rules have been published, but the men have been very often cautioned about certain things. However, I am afraid the cautions given to them are not attended to as they ought to be.
965. You mean as to observing cleanliness, I suppose? Yes; and not to rub their tobacco in their hands whilst they are dirty from the work in which they have been engaged; also to wash themselves before eating their "tucker," and so forth.
966. They eat their "tucker" at their work, I suppose? Well, they have twenty minutes allowed them to eat their "tucker," and they can go away if they like.
967. Are they allowed a clear twenty minutes? Yes.
968. Are there no exceptional cases? Well, in cases of emergency they might not be able to get the full twenty minutes at one time: there might be something going wrong with the furnaces, for instance; which would require their attention at the time.
969. Then it would be only in cases of emergency when they would not be able to get their full twenty minutes for their meals? Yes. The custom is that during the twenty minutes one or two men are told off to do the work for the rest, while they are getting their "tucker."
- 970-1. You know that is the custom except in cases of emergency? Yes.
972. Do you think it would be a useful thing to publish a fly-sheet of the rules to be observed by the men? Well, I am afraid it would not have much effect. I may say that the men there have been spoken to very frequently about these things, but they pay no heed to them.
973. Still it would, I suppose, be a reasonable thing to do;—would it not be a relief to yourself, for instance, to feel that you had told them everything necessary to insure their safety? I have said that they have been spoken to over and over again.
974. You have told them everything about the precautions necessary to be taken to insure their safety? Well, yes, they have been told; but I may say that the precautions they should take are so self-evident that it should not be necessary to do even that. It is simply a matter of cleanliness, that's all.
975. Will you tell us in detail what you would recommend as preventive measures to be adopted by the men working in lead? Well, in the first place I recommend their washing their hands and faces before taking their meals; and then when they get home to have another wash all over. Very often men come on to work next day without the slightest signs of having washed. I do not mean to say that that is by any means the rule. But in circumstances of that kind the remedy is simply a matter of cleanliness, so far as I can see. The men cannot expect to keep in a sound state of health, in work of that kind, particularly, unless they observe ordinary rules of cleanliness.
976. You would not, in fact, make any other recommendation—is that what we are to understand, Mr. Koehler? That and keeping their bowels open, and regulations generally of that kind, I think, are the only suggestions I could make.
977. Are you aware that taking a purgative once in a fortnight or fifteen days has been recommended as a prophylactic? Yes.
978. As to the rules of cleanliness you very properly suggest, I suppose a great many of these men really have little or no opportunity of washing themselves, considering the cost of water and the conditions of life in general here? Well, I do not think water has ever been so scarce as that. We have always had plenty of water on the mines, anyhow.
979. You have always had plenty of water? Yes; we have always had plenty of water.
980. Has there been any special provision made for the men to wash themselves on the mine? I cannot say there has been any special provision made, but there have been plenty of buckets, and they could always get water.
981. Then as to the furnace-sheds, I suppose you would recommend that the men should always have nice clean water to drink? We take good care of that. There is always a good supply of condensed water to be obtained. They never run short of drinking water.
982. How is it supplied to them;—where do they draw it from? We have one boiler running off the condensed water. It runs into two large covered tanks, and from these it is drawn by carts and put into covered tanks on the different floors and different parts of the surface workings. The men can draw it from there. The shift bosses are supposed to look after the taps of these tanks, and whenever the men want water they can get the key from the shift boss.
983. Then you use no water-bags in your sheds? Oh, yes; we use water-bags.
984. What shape are they? They are just ordinary canvas water-bags; I should say about 20 inches deep and 10 inches diameter.
985. Circular-shaped? Yes.
986. Are they covered? Well, covers are provided for them, but they are very seldom on. I suppose they find it more convenient to get at the water without having to lift the cover.
987. But an arrangement of that kind, which depends upon the co-operation of the workmen, is a bad one, is it not;—in other words, would it not be better to have the covers made self-acting or permanent? I dare say that might be done very easily.
988. Are you responsible for the ventilation of the furnace-sheds? Yes. I may say our furnace-sheds are very well ventilated indeed. The arrangements in that direction are very complete indeed.
989. You would be able to explain that to the Board if they came to look at the arrangements? Yes.
990. Are you aware of any cases of metallic poisoning among the men engaged on the mines other than lead poisoning? No; I have heard of arsenical poisoning, but I do not believe in it. In fact, I have had too much experience of that myself to put any faith in the reports of its existence here.
991. But there is some arsenic found in the ore, I believe? Yes; there is some, but not enough to do any harm at all.
992. Are the effects of lead poisoning felt in the first instance on the general energies and muscular strength of a man before he is actually laid by? Well, I am hardly able to answer that question; I think it is more a question for a medical man.
993. How many boys are employed on the surface at your mine? There are no boys directly in my department. There are some on the surface, but I have nothing to do with them.
994. Can you say who would be the proper person from whom to ascertain the exact number? Mr. Hansen, one of the surface foremen, has them in his charge. I should say I have two boys employed at the furnaces sweeping floors and carrying messages

995. How long have you had the two boys you have got now? They have been on a couple of years now, I think. One of them has been on a couple of years, and the other I changed the other day, for a new boy. Mr.
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996. And they have never been ill? Not that I am aware of; nothing serious, at all events.
997. How old are the boys who were engaged two years ago? I think they were about 14 or 15 years of age when they were put on; one of them was possibly 16 years old. 29 June, 1892.
998. Have you been engaged in silver or lead mines in other parts of the world? Yes.
1000. Do you know anything of the use of milk as a preventive of lead poisoning? Yes; I have heard it mentioned, and its use advised.
1001. Do you only know that as a matter of conversation, or have you, from personal knowledge, drawn a conclusion of your own about it? I have not had any experience personally.
1002. Is it anywhere customary to keep medicines upon the mines for the use of the men, iodide of potassium, or anything of that kind? Well, yes. There is one case I know where they keep medicines on hand, but for a rather different purpose, that is, the mine was away from any town where treatment could be obtained in the case of illness.
1003. In that case no specifics for lead poisoning were kept? No.
1004. *Mr. Howell.*] How long have you been working at furnaces in connection with smelting operations, Mr. Koehler? About eleven or twelve years.
1005. More particularly in America, I believe? Yes; principally in the United States and Mexico, and out here.
1006. Have you, in your experience in connection with smelting operations, been in any place where there is much more lead poisoning than there is here? No; I have never heard so much complaint about it as I have here.
1007. Were the furnaces you worked on in America the same as those we have here? Yes; they were the same style, but of different dimensions.
1008. Have you ever worked on smelters in connection with which there were better arrangements for conveying the dust or fumes than those provided here? Never.
- 1008½. Then, you do not think there could be any improvement made in that respect in the Proprietary Company's furnaces? Not for conveying the smoke away from the furnaces themselves.
1009. Have you noticed the smoke coming up from the throat of the furnaces on the feed floor? Very seldom indeed. Occasionally it may do so, but it happens very rarely.
1010. In such a case, the explanation would be that there was something wrong with the furnace? Yes; it might occur occasionally from the running down of the furnace.
1011. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any considerable number of men, or any men that have worked on the furnaces continuously for two or three years, and have never been laid off on account of what is claimed to be lead poisoning? Yes. I have known a very large number, indeed, who have worked for two or three years without being laid off, and some have never been laid off.
1012. That you know for a certainty? Yes.
1013. Would that apply to all parts of the furnaces—above and below? Yes. I know of one shift where no man has been laid off from that cause for two or three years.
1014. And you have heard of no complaint? No.
1015. There is always plenty of water provided for the men, is there not? Oh, yes. Of course, there was a time when there was a restriction to some extent on account of the general scarcity.
1016. But you say that the men have always been supplied with plenty of water? Yes; they have always had plenty of water.
1017. Is the water kept in covered vessels until it is put into the water-bags for the use of the men? Yes; but sometimes when they want to take the water home, they will pull off the covers, and take the water out themselves.
1018. But the understanding is that the water should be kept in iron tanks, and covered over entirely until it is drawn off into the water-bags? Yes.
1019. And the water is quite good and pure? Yes; certainly.
1020. It is not contaminated with lead in any way? No.
1021. In fact, is it not the same water we use for domestic purposes in our private houses? Yes; exactly the same.
1022. It has been remarked here in evidence, which has been already given, Mr. Koehler, that the fumes from below—that is, from the lower portion of the furnaces—penetrate through the floor, and come on to the feed floor in considerable volume; does that statement coincide with your experience? No; I do not see how it could. At all events, it would be a very exceptional case.
1023. There is a ventilator, is there not, the whole length of the smelting building, for the purpose of drawing off the fumes from below, immediately under the floor? Yes.
1024. And there is always a strong draught going up along that floor? Yes; there is an opening above the flue, and the smoke goes out there. It does not come out on the floor at all, but is carried away direct.
1025. Any fumes from the slag-tap would naturally find their way into the flue? Yes.
1026. The draught through the flue would be greater than that of the cracks through the floor? Undoubtedly.
1027. And you think the general conditions in and about the furnaces, above and below, are as good for sanitary purposes as they possibly could be? Yes; I think so; certainly.
1028. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Have you had an extensive experience as a metallurgist, Mr. Koehler? Yes; I have had something like twelve years' experience.
1029. Can you give us a short description or list of the various ores that are used in connection with your smelting operations? Well, our ores are carbonate of lead ores, and kaolin ores, silicious iron ores, all carrying lead and silver in the shape of chlorides, bromides, iodides, and compounds of these different elements, with silver of course.
1030. It would, perhaps, be simpler if you named the various elements irrespective of their technical terms? Well, the ores we are seeking carry lead and silver—the constituents we seek—besides traces of copper, very little arsenic, very little antimony, and fine traces of the rarer elements.
1031. Do you find much arsenical ore? Very little, indeed. If there were any amount of arsenic in the ore it would show itself in the way of speiss. There is very little of that.
1032. Do you find any mercurial ores? The minutest trace possible. 1033.

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1033. And, briefly stated, your process of smelting is just that of adding the flux to the ore—adding the fuel, and so much iron or ironstone to make it fuse;—that is the general process in as few words as possible? Yes.
1034. What kind of furnaces have you in use? They are called water-jacket furnaces. They have no specific designation.
1035. How many tons are smelted per day? We smelt 750 tons per day—that is the ore, exclusive of flux, of course.
1036. And what proportion of sulphides have you? Very little, indeed. We avoid dealing with the sulphides at present as much as possible. Occasionally we get a little, but it does not amount to more than a quarter of 1 per cent. of the ore put through.
1037. Have you any roasting operations? No, sir; none at all.
1038. Of course you are aware that very deleterious gases arise from roasting? Yes; but it depends upon the class of ores treated.
1039. Do you consider that more fumes arise from roasting than from the process you adopt? Yes; I should say a larger amount of fumes arise from roasting.
1040. Do you carry on any desulphurising operations? Not here—at Port Pirie.
1041. So that you never roast matte or speiss? No.
1042. Are you aware that lead fumes arise from the furnaces which you use? Yes.
1043. And what provision have you for removing the lead fumes? In the first place, we condense as much fume as we possibly can in the flue chambers at the rear of the furnaces, and the gases are carried into the air by means of high stacks.
1044. You really have in your lead fumes all the volatile elements that are in the ores, such as chlorine and iodine? Yes; except what collects in the chambers, such as sulphuric acid.
1045. Which, in addition to the lead fumes, are the products of combustion from the furnaces? Yes.
1046. And you say you have these flues to condense the fumes? Yes.
1047. Is that a well-known method of condensation? Yes; it is the only method practised on a large scale.
1048. Are you aware of the method of condensation in other parts of the world? Yes; I have a good general knowledge. Sometimes they build the flues longer, and with parallel iron sheets.
1049. What would be the total length of your condensing arrangements? I can hardly give you that off-hand. I should say between 350 and 375 feet of flue. There would be about 225 feet in the first nest, and 150 feet in the other. These, of course, are rough estimates, but I could tell you exactly by measuring.
1050. Are you aware that in some parts of the world condensing flues extend to miles in length? Yes, sir.
1051. And that to avoid the excessive length of flues different forms of condensers have been used from time to time? Yes; but the only condensers that are practically used are the long flues with wider chambers to check the velocity of the fumes.
1052. *Chairman.* Does the length you mention include the stack? No; not the height of the stack.
1053. *Mr. Hamlet.* There are two kinds of condensers in vogue, I think—the wet and dry condensers? Yes.
1054. Of which kind are yours? Ours are the simple dry condensers. I believe wet condensers have never proved a success in any part of the world. It has not been found a practical way of treating a large quantity of smoke to use these condensers. It has been found that the lead fume practically gets away—that is, it passes through in large bubbles, which only get wet on the outside.
1055. That is a matter of opinion? It is a matter of fact, sir, I think. It has been tried in large works in Germany and the United States of America, and has not proved a success at all. I can refer you to authorities on the subject.
1056. Would you approve of spray condensers? Not on lead fumes.
1057. You think the only practical way is to have long chambers, and to bring the smoke in contact with large surfaces—a cooling process, in fact? Yes.
1058. Is it a fact that the condensing of lead fumes would be a matter of monetary interest to the Company? That is a question which it would be hard for me to decide. We have not enough data to go upon yet—in fact, we are doing some work in that connection now, but I am not in a position to express an opinion. The question is whether it would cost more to save the lead and silver going up the stack than it is worth.
1059. But apart from the financial aspect of the question, is it not a sanitary problem of very great importance? I doubt it very much. I think the leading caused by the smoke coming out of the stacks is practically nil. All the leading that occurs as far as I know, is caused directly round the furnaces. Personally, I have never known of any case caused by the fumes. I have always lived round the stack, and have experienced nothing of it.
1060. You have resided there with your family? Yes; I have only one child, but we live in the lead smoke. I know of a whole family that live on the hill, and get the whole of the smoke from a stack a little lower down, and they are as healthy a family as you could find.
1061. Is a considerable quantity of the lead in the lead fumes condensed in your flues? Yes, by far the larger proportion.
1062. Can you tell us what proportion? I cannot give you the exact figures. I could, by referring to the books, tell you how much is collected each year.
1063. Would there be 25 per cent. of lead in the fumes? No, not nearly that. But I cannot give you an estimate without referring to the figures.
1064. You think your condensing plant, or your method of treatment is as perfect as could be under the circumstances? Well, I am not prepared to say our condensing plant here is as perfect as it could be.
1065. But you think it would be improved by using longer condensers? It might be by putting in larger chambers, or something of that kind. We are now experimenting on condensing the flue-dust by a new method, but I am not prepared to go into details. I can only say that it promises to be successful.
1066. I suppose it is a matter of fact with you that both lead and silver will be volatile at the highest heat of your furnace? At the highest heat, certainly—that is to say, the silver in conjunction with the lead, and other things that may be in the ore. The silver itself would not be.
1067. Have you ever obtained the temperature of, say, the hottest zone? No; I have not.
1068. Can you give any estimate? Not without working it up.

1069. Do you know for a fact that volatility of both lead and silver is increased by the altitude of the place? I do not know it as a fact, but judge so.

1070. Have you any knowledge of the mines of Leadville, Colorado? I know the place, but have no personal knowledge of the mines themselves.

1071. Do you know if the lead question is found to be more or less serious there than it is at Broken Hill? It would be hard to tell at present. In those days there was not much attention paid to these matters. Therefore, I cannot say.

1072. So your opinion is that the best method of condensing is the dry method? Yes. Passing the fumes through water would be useless, I know for a fact. The main factor is bringing the smoke in contact with a large surface.

1073. In the ordinary running of your furnaces, you say there are no fumes arising from the throat of the furnace? No.

1074. If any fumes did arise from the throat of the furnace, it would be caused by the furnace being under repair or something being the matter with it? It might occur through the furnace being out of order or something of that kind. It might arise from a choked flue, for instance, but that could soon be remedied.

1075. *Mr. Sleath.*] Do not the feed-floors become open through the influence of the heat, so that the fumes can pass through? No, the floor itself never gets so hot as that.

1076-8. Does not the timber contract in consequence of the heat in the course of twelve months or so? Yes; but the floor is kept in a state of repair.

1079. So that there is not much chance of the fumes coming through the floor? No.

1080. I think you have said there is plenty of water on the mine for washing purposes? I said generally. I did not specify for washing purposes.

1081. Is there any water provided for washing on the floors, or can anyone get water to wash? They can with the least trouble, certainly.

1082. Where does the water come from? It came from the Acacia Creek supply.

1083. Do the men ever use water from the furnace-jackets for washing purposes? They do occasionally, I suppose; but I think the bulk of them do not use any water at all round the furnaces.

1084. In the case of leaking jackets, what do you use to stop the leak? They use either manure or bran. There is certainly nothing unhealthy in that.

1085. Would it be a difficult or expensive thing to erect changing-rooms with hot water baths, for the employees at the different smelters? It would be quite an expense, decidedly so.

1086. I mean in comparison to the amount of work done, would it be considered very expensive? Well, under ordinary circumstances, where the water is plentiful for instance, I think it right that the men should have something of the kind. I should advocate it, that is, if you take the circumstances into consideration.

1087. I think you said there was one shift on which you did not think any of the men had been leaded? Yes; where the men had been working for a couple of years or so.

1088. Were the same men working on that shift all the time? Yes; many of them for three or four years.

1089. Do you employ the same number of men on the mine now as you did some years ago? I think the number has been lessened during the last few months. The reason for that was that the men did not have sufficient to do. I may mention that there is one other great cause of leading among the men employed in the mine. I have found men lying asleep on the flue-dust. They also go to sleep on the ore. I think a practice of that kind has a very great tendency to injure the system, especially lying down on the flue-dust.

1090. *Chairman.*] Is there any rule against that? The general rule is that if a man is found sleeping on shift he is discharged. The bosses are supposed to look after that.

1091. Would you cite that as an illustration of the general carelessness of some men? Yes. I do not mean to say it is the case with all men; but the other evening seven or eight men were found doing the same thing.

1092. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Can you supply us with an account of the quantity of flue-dust obtained from your smelters? Yes.

1093. And you will? Yes.

1094. Are you aware that Mr. Guyard, for the United States Government in America, has undertaken an investigation in regard to flue-dust? I have heard of it.

1095. And are you aware that one of his conclusions is that the quantity of lead completely lost in the atmosphere is sensibly twice as large as the quantity of lead got in the dust chambers generally recognised? I was not aware of that.

1096. *Mr. Howell.*] About what percentage of lead does this flue-dust carry? About 30 per cent.

1097. You have said there is now a contract let for the men to take out the flue-dust? Yes.

1098. How many men have you employed on the north nest of furnaces on the flue-dust? One man has taken the contract, and he has three or four men working under him.

1099. How long has that contract been let? I was away at the time. I think it was in March sometime.

1100. Those men work continuously in the flue-dust, do they not? Yes.

1101. It is quite dry and dusty when it comes out? Yes.

1102. Do you know of your own knowledge whether those men have been laid off on account of sickness? No.

1103. Would you consider that the most dangerous place on the whole of the works, so far as the liability to get leaded is concerned? I can hardly say that.

1104. There is a pretty large pile there? Yes; but it is wetted down as it is taken out.

1105. Does not the sprinkling of the dust, throwing water on it, send out a good deal of dust? Yes.

1106. And it goes round where the men are working? Yes.

1107. And yet you hear no complaints from the men working on the flue-dust about being sick or leaded? No.

1108. *Mr. Sleath.*] With regard to those men who were in the habit of sleeping on the ore—of course as you say they would be discharged, I suppose? They would be given a caution as a rule; but anyone who made a habit of it would not be employed about the furnaces.

[The witness withdrew.]

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Mr. Andrew Eddy called and examined:—

- Mr. A. Eddy. 1109. *Chairman.*] What is your business, or occupation, Mr. Eddy? I am a miner.
 1110. How many years have you been working on this field? One year and nine months.
 29 June, 1892. 1111. Which mines have you worked at? I have worked in Block 14.
 1112. For how long? For three months.
 1113. And then? I then worked in the South mine.
 1114. How long did you work there? I worked in the South two months.
 1115. And after that where were you employed? After that I worked in outside mines. When I first came to the field I worked in the South mine. I got leaded in Block 14.
 1116. Were you leaded at all while you were working in the South? No.
 1117. There is lead ore in that mine, is there not? Oh yes.
 1118. Were you working among it—that is in the lead slopes—while you were there? Yes.
 1119. How long did you work in Block 14? Three months.
 1120. Three months before you fell ill? No. I worked there three months and fell ill during that time. I may say I had six different mates in three months, and five of them got leaded. Two of them got leaded the first fortnight we worked the contract.
 1121. Was your reason for leaving the South mine that you took a contract on Block 14, or because you were ill? I thought I explained I was not ill before I went to Block 14, and the first place I went to work on the field was the South mine.
 1122. Block 14 is entirely silver-lead ore? Yes, it is principally lead.
 1123. How long were you ill? After I was laid off at Block 14, I was two months unable to do anything.
 1124. Who was your doctor? Dr. Thompson.
 1125. What were your symptoms? Terrible pains in the stomach, I was not bound up—I had dysentery all the time, and cramps in the stomach.
 1126. Did you have paralysis or drop-wrist? No.
 1127. Did you have the blue-line on the gums? Yes.
 1128. And Dr. Thompson said you were suffering from lead? Oh yes.
 1129. What was your contract for in Block 14? For driving the main drive.
 1130. What were the conditions of work in Block 14—the ventilation for instance? The ventilation was very bad when I was there, and I suppose that was the cause of so many men being knocked up. There was no ventilation until we broke through into the main drive.
 1131. Were there any air-pipes carried into the workings, in Block 14? No.
 1132. I do not mean in your drive alone, but anywhere? Well, I was not in the other levels, so could not say as to that.
 1133. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Did you find there was generally a sufficient amount of ventilation in Block 14? I could not say that, because I did not work all over the mine. I understood the Chairman to refer to that part where I was working. There was none there. Of course there was a little ventilation, or we could not have lived: but the ventilation was very bad until we got through to the other shaft.
 1134. Was it very dusty? Yes. There was lead all through where I was working.
 1135. Was any precaution taken to lay the dust by water sprinkling? No; not anything of that kind.
 1136. How did this dust seem to affect you? It used to affect me all the time.
 1137. Tell me the kind of feeling—the symptoms you experienced? I felt ill with dysentery all the time; and pains in the stomach. The other two men were bound up. It took them quite differently.
 1138. Did you take your crib with you into the drive? Yes.
 1139. And you used to eat it there? Yes. But it was very little crib I used to eat. Very often I did not take it at all.
 1140. Did you make a practice of washing your mouth out before eating your crib? Yes.
 1141. Did the others do the same? I have seen some of them do it; but I do not think they all did it.
 1141½. Was there, at Block 14, provision made for the men to change their clothes before going down the mine? I did not see any.
 1142. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Are you aware that there are Government mining regulations, and that those regulations are supposed to be posted at the mouth of the shaft? What regulations do you refer to?
 1143. Did you see any regulations at all—any printed instructions? The rules, do you mean?
 1144. Yes? Oh, certainly.
 1145. Printed rules posted up at the top of the shaft? Yes.
 1146. You did see them? Yes.
 1147. Were they rules like that (*pointing to printed copy of the Mining Regulations under the Act*)? Well, I think they were similar.
 1148. You think they were something to that effect? Well, you see, we miners do not take much notice of the rules in that way—that is, no particular notice, to study them.
 1149. *Chairman.*] The Act says, “A printed copy of these rules shall be posted in the office, and on a building or board in some conspicuous part of the mine, and a copy shall be supplied to each person in any mine to which they shall apply”? Then is each miner supposed to have one of these?
 1150. That is what the regulation says? That is not done.
 1151. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Were you ever presented with a copy? No.
 1152. Did you ever know a man to be presented with a copy? I cannot say. I have worked in five or six different mines, and I was never presented with a copy of the rules.
 1153. Did you ever receive any suggestion from the shift-boss, or the manager, or anyone on the mine, with regard to the possibilities of getting leaded at your work, and what steps you should take to save yourself? Yes; I have been told by the boss of the shift himself not to break up the ground too much, or shake it about too much, on account of the dust. In general, not to work too much with the pick.
 1154. What you understood by that was that the dust was injurious to you? Yes.
 1155. Was the mineral you were working in the mine hard or soft? It was not very hard. It was this lead ore.
 1156. But it made dust? Oh, yes, it made dust. You cannot do much in lead ore without making a dust, unless it is damp.
 1157. What time did you work at a stretch? Eight hours.
 1158. And after you knocked off work did you wash yourself? I did.

Mr. A. Eddy.

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1159. Did you wash yourself very carefully? Yes.
1160. That was at home, I suppose? Yes; and I changed my clothes every day.
1161. How often did you put on clean flannels? Every day. I used every precaution, and still I got leaded.
1162. *Mr. Sleath.*] Was there any provision made for washing on the surface of the mine? I was never informed of any, and I never saw any. There may have been, but I had no knowledge of it.
1163. I think you have said that you did not see any changing-house on the mine? Yes; I did not. I never knew anyone to change there. It is possible there may have been a changing-house on the mine, of course, but I never knew of it.
1164. During the time you have been on the field, have you found it a common occurrence for men when leaded to leave this place for other parts and other colonies? Yes.
1165. You think there have been a number of such cases? Oh, yes; and numbers try to get into the outside mines. That is where I have been since I left Block 14.
1166. Are you aware if any one mine bears a worse name than another, as regards lead poisoning? Yes; there is said to be more leading in Block 14 than in any other mine.
1167. While you were at work there, did you go much through the stopes? No; I only worked in one main drive. I worked there for three months.
1168. Do you think if the main drive had been sprinkled with water, and air-pipes had been carried in, that such measures would have tended to prevent the injurious effects you speak of? I am sure of it. We only worked two shifts there. We could not work three. We used to leave one shift out, so that the place could get cool.
1169. That was to allow the bad air to get out? Yes, and the smoke.
1170. Do you know of many men who have worked a period of twelve months in these lead mines, and have never felt the effects of lead? No; I do not know one. In my opinion he would be of a strange constitution, who could work for long in the lead without being affected.
1171. When you found the dry character of the work you had to do, did you make application to have the air forced in, or the water sprinkled? No: we only had a couple of hundred feet to drive, and I suppose they did not think it worth while to put air-pipes through, especially as there was another drive coming to meet us.
1172. You had five mates, you say? Yes, five mates in three months. We earned £5 a week at it; but still we had to go up.
1173. How many men formed your gang? We were working two shifts with four men.
1174. *Chairman.*] But you say you had five mates in three months; how many constituted your gang? We had four in the party at the beginning of the contract; but they fell ill sooner or later.
1175. All of them? Yes; the first fortnight two of them fell ill, and had to leave the field.
1176. Then you had to replace those two with other men? Yes.
1177. That is what I want to get at; how many men were employed with you during the three months? We started with four the first fortnight. Two of them got leaded and had to leave. They went to Victoria. We then got two other hands, and they remained three weeks, when they also got leaded and had to leave. Then we got two more men, and they held on through the contract.
1178. Are all of those men here on the Hill now? I have not seen them the last six months. The other two are in Victoria. As I have said, I was earning £5 a week on the contract, still I had to go up. I would not take another one of the kind, because taking the bad time with the good, it is of no advantage.

[The witness then withdrew.]

Mr. John Warren called and examined:—

1179. *Chairman.*] You are manager of Block 10 mine, Mr. Warren? Yes.
1180. How long have you held that position? About twenty-seven months.
1181. You hand in a statement concerning the operations of your company during the last two years, and you say the total number of men employed by you in 1890 was 311? That is what we make it, striking an average for the year.
1182. Their occupations being described as shown in the list you hand in? Yes. (*See Appendix.*)
1183. And in 1891 the number was 298? Yes.
1184. Their occupations being similarly described, as shown in the list? Yes.
1185. Then, in 1890, did you raise 23,333 tons, 13 cwt., 2 qrs. of ore? Yes; we have taken that from the 31st March, 1890, to 31st March, 1891, per this statement, and then from the same period from 1891 to 1892.
1186. Then, in the first term you raised 23,333 tons, averaging 16 per cent. of lead; and in the second term 50,000 tons, averaging 12 per cent. of lead? Yes; we had scarcely got into full work in 1890, and that accounts for the discrepancy shown between the two periods.
1187. Do any of your hands get leaded? I have never heard of any complaint, with one exception.
1188. Was there anything particular about that case? Yes; he was a surface-man—an engineer—and I cannot account for him getting leaded. It was reported that he was leaded, that is all I know about it. That was the only case of leading I had brought under my notice.
1189. And an engineer would be just about the last person you would expect to get leaded? I should think so. I do not know of anything injurious to health, in Block 10, from my own experience.
1190. You are aware that men do get leaded in other mines? Well, there is no doubt that men do suffer from lead, or something else. I have seen men come to the mine looking for work, that I would not care about employing.
1191. Is there not an illness—a prevalent illness, to which the men here are liable, which is called leading; are you not aware that men do suffer from that illness at other mines than yours? Yes; I believe they do.
1192. Can you explain why they do not suffer at your mine? I cannot.
1193. Have you been employed in managing mines in other parts of the world? Yes; from my youth upwards, in England and the Colonies, and in New Caledonia.
1194. Have you in those different places seen anything of the effects of lead-poisoning? Well, at home we do not attribute the illness the men suffer from to lead. They complain of the dust which arises from the stone. In the neighbourhood I came from there is more tin-mining than lead. 1195.

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- Mr. J. Warren,
29 June, 1892.
1195. Of course, miners are subject to various complaints; but what I ask is, if you have worked in lead-mines elsewhere, have you not seen the effect of lead poisoning among the miners? Yes, I have.
- 1196-7. Do you know anything of the use of milk as a prophylactic—as a preventive? No.
1198. Can you tell us of any particular steps that are taken by miners to protect themselves against the effects of lead? I cannot.
1199. I do not think I asked you at first whether you smelt any ore—do you do so? No.
1200. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Then, if you do not smelt the ore, it is chiefly sent away? It is all sent away, or sold to the other companies. There are two companies on the hill that are smelting ore.
1201. Have you received any formal complaint from any of your men? None whatever.
1202. Not as to lead poisoning, or the want of ventilation? No.
1203. Nothing to lead you to suppose that your mine is an unhealthy mine to work in? No.
1204. I should like you to tell us the kind of ore you find in your mine? The prevailing ore is kaolin.
1205. Is there lead in it? There is a little lead—it averages, perhaps, 8 per cent. of lead.
1206. And besides kaolin? There is a little carbonate; but not in any quantity.
1207. Any sulphide? Yes. That has developed with the depth.
1208. And do you work the sulphide? Vere little.
1209. Do you find any arsenical ores in your mine? I have seen two small specimens containing arsenical pyrites.
1210. You have not found them to any considerable extent? No. One of the specimens I have referred to was found in a cross-cut, a small vein in the country rock, and I have seen one small specimen from the sulphides.
1211. And all these ores are sent away from your mine? Yes. We sell about 100 tons a week to the the British, and 50 or 60 tons a week to Block 14. The balance goes to Port Pirie and Dry Creek. I would like to say with regard to lead poisoning, that I think a great deal of illness is attributed to lead poisoning that is nothing of the kind. It may surprise you to be told that before I came to Broken Hill I had occasion to consult a doctor, and he told me I was leaded.
1212. *Chairman.*] Before you came here? Yes; and I told him I could not account for it, as I had not been working in lead.
1213. You suggest, then, that the doctors do not always correctly diagnose the illness—that they may be sometimes mistaken? Yes; and it leads me to think that a great deal of the sickness which is attributed to lead is really something else.
1214. You know, however, that lead poisoning is not uncommon among the general population, from obscure causes? I know there is something of the kind here. I merely mentioned my own case as an instance or illustration that doctors are sometimes wrong in their diagnoses.
1215. What I ask you is whether you are aware that people who do not work among lead do sometimes get leaded nevertheless. Thus, they may get lead in their wine if they drink claret; they may get lead from sweatmeats, they may get it from paint, from hair-dyes—a common source—and from a dozen different sources not at all likely to be suspected by the individual until the doctor points out that it is lead he is suffering from. Now tell me what caused you to think the doctor was wrong in that case? I thought he was wrong because I did not see how I could have inhaled, or taken the lead into my system in any form.
1216. Did the doctor adhere to his opinion? I never troubled him about it afterwards.
1217. Well then, what other kinds of illness do you say the miners suffer from on this field which may, in your opinion, be mistaken for lead poisoning? I am not speaking of my practical experience. I merely mentioned that case by way of illustration.
1218. *Mr. Sleath.*] Is the percentage of lead in your ores less than in most of the mines on the field? Yes; I believe it is.
1219. In fact your mine contains about as little lead as any mine on the field? Yes; I think so.
1220. So far as you know do your ores contain more moisture? I think the kaolin ores do usually contain a large percentage of moisture.
- 1220½. More than carbonate of lead would, for instance? Yes; I should say so.
1221. Where dust exists to any extent, do you think it would be beneficial, as regards the health of the miners, to sprinkle it with water? It would lay the dust certainly; but whether it might not be the means of generating other gases I am not prepared to say.
1222. Do you think it would be beneficial, where lead poisoning exists, or where strong lead ore bodies are being worked, if hot-water baths were provided close to the shafts, so that the miners could use them previous to going off? It has been understood that such baths would be an advantage. But I understand that they have been supplied here, on the Proprietary Mine, and the men refused to use them.
1223. How did you arrive at that understanding? I have heard it spoken of.
1224. You are not speaking of your own knowledge? No.
1225. You never saw such baths? No.
1226. Neither did I, and I looked very carefully for them. Do you think the expense would be too great to ask the company to incur if it would benefit the men? No; I do not think it would be, provided the men would take advantage of such a provision.
- 1227-8. But you never saw anything of the sort yourself? No; I did not.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Wm. Strachan called and examined:—

- Mr. W. Strachan,
29 June, 1892.
1229. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am a miner.
1230. How long have you followed that occupation? I have worked at mining all my life. I never worked in lead until I came to the Barrier.
1231. When did you come to the Barrier? About three years ago.
1232. Which mine were you first employed on? Well, I came here under engagement for sinking in the country, that is the main shaft of the Proprietary Mine. I was engaged in Victoria. There was no lead in the ground I was working in.
1233. Well, what did you do next? I was working in Block 14, sinking the shaft. I did not get into much lead there. It was all country.
- 1234.

Mr.
W. Strachan.
29 June, 1892.

1234. And after that? I worked in another shaft—all country—the Silver Ring. After that I worked in the British, and there I got leaded.
1235. What kind of ore were you working in? It was carbonate.
1236. At what date did you begin to work in the British Mine? About two years ago, or a little over perhaps.
1237. How long did you continue to work there before you fell ill? I worked there for about three months before I was really ill. Sometimes I felt indisposed before that, but I did not attribute that to the lead.
1238. But after three months of working there you fell really ill, and it was from the lead? Yes; it came upon me by degrees, with pain in the bowels, loss of appetite, spasms running through me, and stiffness in the limbs; in fact, I was affected altogether, and did not feel well at all.
1239. Did you suffer from constipation? Yes, and very badly too. After some weeks of it I was forced to cave in.
1240. At the end of three months you were obliged to lay off? Yes.
1241. How long did you lay off? I dare say I was six weeks laid off; but I was ill for four or five months altogether.
1242. Did you return to work at the end of the six weeks? Yes; I returned to work after about six weeks, but I was not well.
1243. Did you go back to the same work? Something similar.
1244. Did you go back to work the same class of ore again—lead ore? Yes.
1245. At the British Mine? Yes.
1246. And how long did you continue to work there? I only worked a few weeks, when I had to knock off again.
- 1247-8. Because the symptoms returned? Yes, as soon as ever I went near the lead.
1249. And have you ever worked in the lead since that time? Well, I had another try at the British. The mine is better ventilated now.
1250. How long did you remain out of the lead? I stayed out of the lead twelve months or so. I started to work in the country.
1251. And then you returned to the British because you thought the mine was in better order? Yes.
1252. About what time was that—long ago? No; only a few months ago.
1253. And did you fall ill again? No. I got hurt.
1254. When you returned, did you find the state of the mine better than when you first went to work there? Yes.
1255. Better in respect to ventilation? Yes, because we had the water-hose down there.
1256. How does the water help ventilation? Well, where water is there is ventilation generally. Water will make ventilation.
1257. And during the later time did you find sprinkling was systematically carried out? Yes; they have had sprinkling in the mines, but unfortunately in some places the pipes do not lead into the face where the men are at work, and then the sprinkling drives the fumes, or small particles that are flying about into that end, and the men get the disadvantage of that. If you only water a small portion of a level, what is in one place will be driven back to another, because there is no get-away; just in the same way that you will get the smoke from a charge of dynamite which has been fired in a place below you.
1258. During your last term in the British Mine, were there any changing-rooms provided for the men? I never saw any.
1259. You said a little while ago that you were hurt—when did that occur? About ten weeks ago.
1260. Do you smoke? Yes.
1261. Do you smoke when you are below? Yes.
1262. Do you eat your "crib" below? Yes; but oftentimes I could not eat when I was leaded.
1263. But you take it below to eat? Yes.
1264. And that is the general custom? Yes.
1265. Used you to wash your hands and mouth before eating? No; we had no time to do that.
1266. No time? No; we were only allowed twenty minutes, and it took me that time to eat my food.
1267. Is it not the general custom to wash before eating? Well, they could not wash there unless they washed in dirty water.
1268. The water is laid into or near to every drive or stope, is it not? Yes; but the water is only used for sprinkling at certain times, and one has to go down to turn the tap on while another uses the hose, and you would have to go to that trouble to get your hands washed if you wanted to do it.
1269. Do you cut up your tobacco in the mine? No, I never cut up my tobacco down below; I take it into the mine already cut up.
1270. Is that the common custom among the men in your experience? No; it is customary for the men to cut up their tobacco below, and that is one of the worst things there is.
1271. If some kind of facility for washing were provided, do you think it would be taken advantage of by the men? Oh, yes, it would be used, I am sure, and thankfully received too.
1272. In the mines? Yes.
1273. What rule did you observe as to changing your clothes? The only chance I had to change was when I got home, and then I would pull off everything.
1274. You made that a rule? Yes; and I never wore the same clothes. I would also wash my hands and face when we had water; but sometimes we had not water. Then I would dry sponge myself all over with a towel.
1275. You are a careful man in respect to what you could do to save yourself? Yes.
1276. Which of the mines has the worst reputation as regards men getting leaded? Block 14, I hear; we were working on the boundary of Block 14.
1277. Do you think you got leaded by the dust in the stopes? Yes; I think so.
1278. Was the dust generally very bad? In some places it would be worse than others, but there was dust more or less all over. It depends upon the surroundings. In loose ground where you have to get timber, and there is much dust flying about, that is where you get leaded. I have seen it so, when you could not see the candle for dust, and I have seen the dust burning in the candle.
1279. You approve of the plan of sprinkling? Yes; it lowers the dust. Unfortunately for us, when I was working there they did not do that in all the places, and it was worse for those who had not the benefit of it, because the water drives it down on to the bottom levels.

Mr.
W. Strachan.
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1280. Suppose the stopes were thoroughly ventilated, and water sprinkled over them, would you, as a miner, have any objection to go down and work there? Of course, if there was proper ventilation, and plenty of water I would not. But I would not work in lead for £1 a shift, because I would be only losing my life by it. I have seen hundreds of men here from Victoria and other places, strong, powerful men, who have had to leave again after twelve or eighteen months, actually ruined for life.
1281. Have you ever seen a man fall down from the effects of lead? I have seen a man take a fit supposed to be from the effects of lead.
1282. How long did the fit last? The man was taken away; I cannot say how long it lasted.
1283. Did you ever fall down when you were suffering from the effects of lead? Yes, through my legs being weak at the ankles. I was walking one day near the "Grand Hotel," when my right leg suddenly gave way and I went down—fell on my face.
1284. Is that a frequent occurrence? Oh, yes. It takes some men in the ankles and knees, and some suffer more in the bowels; others about the back of the neck and arms.
1285. You think that a sign of lead-poisoning? I should think so. At all events a man suddenly collapsing, and falling down in the street, would show there was something wrong.
1286. Do you think it would be a good thing to have baths on the mine for the use of the men? I do. It is a great mistake that they are not able to keep themselves clean. They should be able to wash all over, the same as coal miners. I may say I worked in the coal for years.
1287. Have you ever known of lead-mines where they have baths for the use of the men? I never worked in lead elsewhere.
1288. And you have never seen any on Broken Hill? No.
1289. Did you provide for yourself all the medicine you ever took while working at the mines? Yes; and it cost a good sum of money altogether, too.
1290. During the time of scarcity of water here, how much water would you have to wash yourself after you came from the mine? Do you mean where I was living?
1291. Yes; your home? Well, during the hard times, we might have, perhaps, a pint, or perhaps two pints of water.
1292. And you came home dirty from the mine? Yes.
1293. You could not wash all over then? No; we could not often wash clean our hands and neck, let alone all over.
1294. How often could you get a good wash all over? If I paid 1s. for a bath I could.
1295. Then you could get a bath? Yes; by paying 1s. or 1s. 3d. for it, but I would not say much for the water.
1296. Still, that was better than none? Oh, yes; but then we cannot afford to give 1s. 3d. a day for baths out of the money we get.
1297. Do you ever get a bath all over? Oh, yes.
1298. How often? I used to have a bath regularly every Sunday morning once.
1299. But not in the time of scarcity, of course? No; we could get little or no water at all then.
1300. So that you did not get a bath during that time? No.
1301. *Mr. Sleath.*] You are what is generally termed a shiftman, are you not? Yes.
1302. The first work you did in the stopes was in the British? Yes.
1303. So that you had no chance of getting leaded previous to that? No.
1304. Are you a temperate man? Yes. I am a teetotaller.
1305. Have you seen water laid on in any other mine than the British? No.
1306. You have worked in the Proprietary mine? I have worked in the shaft of the Proprietary, sinking.
1307. In what part, as a rule, did you first feel the effects of lead? In the stomach.
1308. During the scarcity of water here, could you get a bath for 1s. 3d.? I never tried myself. I do not think anyone could.
1309. Have you observed a copy of the Mining Regulations posted at the various shafts of the mines where you have been working? I have on some of them. I would not like to swear that I have on all of them.
1310. Did you ever see them at the British? I cannot say positively.
1311. Did you ever have a copy handed to you? No.
1312. I suppose you know a good number of the miners employed here? Yes.
1313. Do you know many who have worked a considerable time in lead, and who have not suffered from lead-poisoning? I have in my time met one or two who have not been affected, but in my experience mostly all of them have been affected more or less.
1314. Do you know any man who has worked here any length of time without being leaded? No; I cannot name one.
1315. *Chairman.*] How old are you, Mr. Strachan? Fifty-one.
1316. Is there anything that makes it a little easier to water the British Mine down below as compared with the other mines that do not water the stopes to the same extent apparently? Well, I think from appearances, and taking everything into consideration, that they all have the means, so far as carrying the water round. But I think the British is better in that respect than any place I have been in. There is a lot of lead there.
1317. What I asked you was this: has the British any advantage over other mines that would make it easier for them to lay on the water? I do not think so; that is, I think they have the same trouble that other places have.
1318. Have they the same expense—that is what I want to know? Yes; I think so, certainly.
1319. Do you know the cause of the death of the late manager of the British? I do.
1320. What was the cause of his death? Well, I went to see him off; I believe I was the last man that shook hands with him in the train. I knew him in the old country. I said to him, "I shall have the pleasure of seeing you at Christmas"; and he answered, "You will never see me again; I am going home to die."
1321. But did he tell you the cause of his illness? Yes; he said he was leaded; and the doctors told him he would have to clear out. You could see it in him. But I may say he was continually down below.

[The witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1892.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

W. M. HAMLET, Esq.

J. HOWELL, Esq.

R. SLEATH, Esq.

Mr. J. B. Doolette, called and examined:—

Mr. J. B.
Doolette.

1 July, 1892.

1322. *Chairman.*] You hold office under the Municipal Council of Broken Hill, Mr. Doolette? I am Chief Rate Collector and Treasurer.
1323. You have lived at Broken Hill a long time, I believe? I have been five years a resident of Broken Hill altogether.
1324. Have you observed anything peculiar in the course of life among the animals in this district? Yes; I have made it a study as regards animals, particularly ever since I have been here.
1325. Then will you be good enough to give us the result of your experience? Well, I find, from my experience, that it is impossible to rear a dog here on the Barrier. I have had a great many dogs, and the only ones I have been able to keep are those I brought from South Australia, over twelve months old. Dogs that have reached that age seem to stand it better.
1326. They get hardy when they reach that age? Yes.
1327. You are speaking now of dogs you have kept yourself? Yes; and dogs that I have had pupped here.
1328. How far away from the hill and towards what point of the compass have you tried to keep dogs? Within a quarter of a mile of the hill, north-easterly.
1329. And does all you may say about dogs apply to the dogs kept there? Yes.
1330. Your own dogs only? Yes. In fact, I have a dog now that I brought up here when I came to the place five years ago. He was then four years old, so you know what his age is now, and that dog is quite well.
1331. He never suffered at all? No. I also had sent up to me, about four years ago, a couple of full-grown cats from South Australia. One of them I have alive now; the other met with an accident; a dog got at it in the street; but the kittens do not thrive. I have been able to keep them up to about three months old; in fact they seem to flourish up to that age, and then they take fits, and go off.
1332. Is that invariably the case with all the kittens you have tried to rear? Yes; and I may say dozens. We are fond of dumb animals. I may also remark that we have found it impossible to keep parrots.
1333. In cages? Yes. I have never been successful in keeping them in cages; that is, the Gallard parrot-cockatoo; they will not live on the Barrier. You will not find one of them in town to-day.
1334. What other kinds of birds have you tried to keep? I have had all the ring-necked parrots, and they take fits and go off. Only the white cockatoo seems to survive. As regards poultry, I have never been able to rear poultry there.
1335. At what age did you get those parrots that died, as a rule? About six months, I should say. I bought them outside, and brought them into the town.
1336. What do you mean by outside? Beyond Steven's Creek.
1337. And how long have you been able to keep them? Not more than three or four months.
1338. What happened to them; how did they die? Well, they take those fits, and go off, as I have said.
1339. Do they die after one of these fits? No; they may get over one of them, but they die eventually, and these are birds that are kept in cages, and fed out of a pan in the usual way.
1340. What kind of water do you give them? The same water that we drink ourselves.
1341. You get the water out of an iron tank as a rule, I suppose? Yes; and of course we have to give them the gravel which comes from the yard and gutters. It is necessary to give it to the parrots.
1342. Did it never occur to you that you were giving them material that disagreed with them? No; it did not.
1343. The poultry would run about the yard in the usual way, I suppose? Yes.
1344. And feed off the ground? Yes. I have a place for them as large as the Council Chamber, netted in 6 feet high. Just before last Christmas I bought three geese to fatten. But they began to pine away at once, and went off within three weeks.
1345. Have you noticed whether the laying of the fowls was interfered with? Yes; I have never been successful in getting them to lay. I have had a splendid lot of hens too; but have never been successful.
1346. Do you mean that, literally, you never had any eggs? I have had a few, but nothing to speak of. I went in for an expensive lot of Leghorn fowls, and had them for a couple of months, when they began to drop off one by one. They were quite healthy and well when I brought them here.
1347. And during those two months did they lay less eggs than they ought to have laid? Yes; they began laying, but soon pined away.
1348. Did the fowls get fits? No.
1349. Did they waste? Yes; they seemed to waste away, and mope about, getting into corners, and dropping off.
1350. Then as to horses, can you tell us anything about them? No; I cannot say much about the horses, but I have seen the effect of the place, apparently, in cattle.
1351. We have heard something about the cattle;—what do you think affects them? I put it down to a poisonous weed. I pointed out to a couple of persons who kept cows, that they had the weed in their place, and both of those cows died.
1352. Did you recognise a poisonous weed in the paddock? I did.
1353. What is it? It lies very close to the ground. In fact, I do not think a beast would pick it up unless the feed was very short.
1354. Can you get us any of it? It is not in season now; but I will endeavour to get you some.
1355. How were the cows affected that you saw? They began by running round the paddock. One of them had a bell on, and I was awakened one morning by the noise. I saw the cow racing round the whole section, and stood looking at it until it fell down and died.
1356. Have you seen cows affected in any other way? Yes. I saw a cow at one of the dairies out here one Sunday afternoon. I thought it was affected by pleuro, and I drew attention to it. I have seen that in South Australia.

1357.

- Mr. J. B. Doolette.
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1357. Have you seen cows kept within a mile of the Hill affected in any way? This cow I have spoken of was in Jodice-street; and there was another one not 100 yards off died in the same way.
1358. Have you seen cows suffer in any other way than the illnesses usual among cows? No; I cannot say that.
1359. Are you of opinion that the cows are not affected by the same cause as your birds, and dogs, and cats? Well, in the case of cattle, I have always been of opinion that their illness was caused by the poisonous weed I speak of. I do not think they get leaded.
1360. You do not think they suffer from the same disease as carries off the dogs and cats? No, I do not. I think they are affected by the weed. At the time I asked the papers to caution the public about it, and there was in one of them a long article on the subject.
1361. *Mr. Hamlet.*] With regard to these birds that died in their cages, you always had earth or gravel in their cages? Yes.
1362. And, of course, the geese you had were free to pick up anything they liked from the ground? Yes; they had a place as large as this chamber to run in.
1363. *Mr. Sleath.*] How did you find out that the weed you speak of is poisonous? I was told so; it is called the poisonous weed.
1364. You had heard so? Yes.
1365. *Chairman.*] Have you any special point to add to what you have already said, Mr. Doolette? I do not think so. I did promise to bring some cats which are peculiarly affected, by way of illustrating how the smaller kinds of animals suffer here. I was not able to get them to-day; they are not mine, but I can get them. They are deformed in every way.
1366. What age are they? They are about 4 or 5 months old. They keep having fits. I will bring them for you to look at.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. S. Brenton, called and examined:—

- Mr. S. Brenton.
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1367. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a miner.
1368. How long have you been so engaged; I mean on this field? About four and a half years.
1369. What mines have you been employed upon? The Proprietary, Block 11, Block 14, and the British.
1370. Have you been leaded? I have not been thoroughly leaded. I have taken care to avoid the lead as much as possible; but I have felt the effects of lead, and when I do feel the effects of it I take a spell at other work.
1371. Then tell me at which place were you first engaged in, and how long did you stay at that? I was at the Proprietary first.
1372. At which Block? I was at Block 12 and Block 13.
1373. And how long did you remain at that? I was there eighteen months, and I then left for about six months.
1374. Was that because you felt you were going to be leaded? I left for a spell because I felt the effects of the lead.
1375. Did you not work at any mine during that six months? No.
1376. Then, what did you do at the expiration of the six months? I went to the mine again—the same mine.
1377. How long did you stay there the second time? About ten months.
1378. Did you leave again, then? I asked for, and got, a shift on the surface.
1379. That was at the end of the ten months? Yes.
1380. How long did you stay on the surface? I stayed about six months on the surface.
1381. And why did you leave on that occasion, when you had surface work? Well, I went to work down in Block 11, as a matter of change.
1382. How long did you stay at underground work from that time? I have been at underground work ever since. I was only in Block 11 four months, I think; and then I was in Block 14 about ten weeks, or three months, and then I shifted to the British.
1383. You have told us that you felt the effects of lead in the first instance after your first term of work in the Proprietary, and that you took a spell in consequence;—when did you commence to feel it the second time? In the Proprietary.
1384. Then you took a spell on the surface? Yes.
1385. Well, when did you next feel it after that? In Block 14 I began to feel the effects, and I left about ten weeks or three months, I cannot say exactly how long to a week.
1386. You never suffered from a fully-developed attack of leading, you say? Well, it was evidently the effects of the lead, because I had all the symptoms—weakness in the legs, pains in the knees, and loss of appetite.
1387. Any other symptoms? No other symptoms. The only thing I noticed was that when I worked in lead it came on more often than when I worked in other places.
1388. It came on worse while you were at work? The more lead there was where I worked the worse it seemed to be.
1389. Which place do you consider the worst or most dangerous of those in which you have worked? Well, the north stope, at the time I worked there, in the Proprietary Mine, that was a very bad place; and Block 14 also was a very bad place. They are about the worst places still, I think.
1390. Do you belong to any friendly society? Yes.
1391. Which society do you belong to? I am a member of the "Silver Star" Branch of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.
1392. Did you consult a doctor when you were affected in the way you have described? Yes; Dr. Schinzinger.
1393. *Mr. Howell.*] You say you worked in Block 11 about a year? About four months I say.
1394. It was in the northern stope you worked? Yes.
1395. At what depth, or about what level? I considered the worst part from about 150 feet up.
1396. That was in the old workings? Yes; of course there was a good deal of lead there from 216 feet up, but that was the dustiest part.
- 1397.

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1397. The ore was dry carbonate of lead ore? Yes.
1398. Did you leave Block 11 to go to Block 14? No; I did not leave it for that purpose. I left Block 11 because I had the offer of a better situation.
1399. You left there of your own accord? Yes.
1400. You do not know anything about the workings of the 216 feet level in the Proprietary? No: I just know down about the intermediate. I do not know how many feet down it is. I cannot say positively.
1401. You say that the only bad effects you felt from what you considered to be lead-poisoning was weakness in the knees and pains in the legs a kind of lead rheumatism;—did you suffer from colic? I had colic at the same time. I had to be constantly taking opening medicine.
1402. *Mr. Sleath.*] Was provision made for keeping the dust down by sprinkling it with water in any of the mines you worked in? Only in the British. That was the only mine in which I have seen sprinkling.
1403. Do you think sprinkling is a measure of advantage to the men to prevent them getting leaded? I think it is a very good plan—superior, in fact, to anything I know of, with good ventilation.
1404. Have you seen changing-houses in all the mines you have been employed on? No; I have never been in the habit of changing. There used not to be any. I believe there is in Block 11 (McCulloch's) a changing-house at the present time. I do not think there is at the British. I have never had occasion to go in them; but I have never seen them there.
- 1405–6. Do you think if hot baths were provided for the men it would act as a preventive of leading? Well, it would go a considerable way towards it, I should think.
1407. Do you think the men would use such baths if they were provided? I think so, most of them would.
1408. In the different mines you have worked in have you been presented with a copy of the Mining Regulations by any of the mining authorities? No.
1409. Have you seen them posted up at the mines? In some places I have seen them.
1410. Do you drink? No.
1411. Have you taken great care of yourself as far as cleanliness is concerned? Yes; I have been very particular so far as that is concerned.
1412. *Chairman.*] What kind of precautions as to cleanliness did you take—used you to regularly change your clothes when you went to and left your work? Yes: I used to put on fresh clothes, and wash all over.
1413. You changed your clothes at home? Yes.
1414. And you washed all over? Yes; in most cases, very nearly every day.
1415. You took something to eat with you when you went to work, I suppose? Yes.
1416. And did you eat it down below? Yes.
1417. Did you wash your hands and mouth before eating? I used to wipe my hands as clean as possible, and wash my mouth out with tea before eating. I did not touch my tucker with my hands. I used to hold it with the paper.
1418. Used you to smoke? No; I never smoked.
1419. May the men smoke below during crib time? I do not think there is any rule to bar them from smoking during crib time.
1420. But they do not smoke while they are working, I suppose? I have seen them smoking while they are working.
1421. Do you think your precautions were effectual in preventing you getting leaded sooner than you otherwise would have been? Well, no doubt the precautions I took had a good deal to do with it; but I think I have a very good constitution.
1422. In your opinion, do a great many miners suffer from leading in comparison with the total number employed? Yes. I think it is very much a matter of constitution. I have not formed any decided opinion. One man is different from another, you understand.
- [The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Cecil C. Morgan called and examined:—

- 1423–4. *Chairman.*] What is your office, Mr. Morgan? General Manager of the British Broken Hill Proprietary Company.
1425. How long have you held that position? Since last February.
1426. Can you give us some evidence about the conditions of work both above ground and below at your mine? Yes.
1427. Do you bring with you the statement which we asked you to be good enough to prepare? I was not here during the two former years, so that I am personally unable to speak of that period. But I have made a note of the men who were working in the mine from the books. With regard to the nature of the ores and the class of work done during that time, of course I could only speak from hearsay.
1428. Was the average number of hands employed by you in 1890, 210? Yes.
1429. And their occupations are described as shown on the list produced? Yes; I got those particulars from the books.
1430. Similarly the average number employed during 1891 was 145? Yes.
1431. And then we asked you a question as to the amount of ore that was smelted, and you say you are unable to answer that? Of course I can only answer from hearsay as to the time prior to my taking charge.
1432. You can tell us how many smelters you have running? Two.
1433. And they have been running how long, as far as you know? Since I have been here.
1434. Were they running for some time before? Yes; some short time before.
1435. Do any of your men get leaded? I have never personally known of a case.
1436. If a man desires to leave his work, does he state the reason? Not to me. No one has done so yet.
1437. If a man became leaded, and was obliged to give up work, or fell ill of a fever, or any other disease, and was obliged to leave, you would only know that he had left his work? Of course he would have full right to let me know, but I have never had any case brought before me by any man personally.
1438. Do you wish us to understand that your personal knowledge does not enable you to say whether or not your miners do get leaded? Yes? I have never had a case of lead poisoning brought before me—that is, of one of our men—since I have been at the mine.
- 1439.

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1439. Do you take any precautions against leading? Yes; we do take every possible precaution; for instance, we take very great care in regard to ventilation. We also take great care in regard to keeping our faces sprinkled, so that the dust shall not fly around. Of course, as you doubtless know, there is great trouble in getting men to be strict in the observance of cleanliness. We always impress upon our men the necessity of changing their things when they go home, and especially warn them against sleeping in the garments they have worn all day; because, as they perspire freely, the dust will enter the system through the pores of the skin. I have had a great deal of experience in lead mines during the past twenty years; and have found the main thing, as well as the great difficulty, is to get the men to keep themselves clean, and change their clothes regularly. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that since I saw you at the mine, I have had a rather severe attack of rheumatism, and I was afraid that I would not be able to attend to give evidence personally, so I wrote out a statement of what I consider worthy of attention in regard to the conditions of work, &c., and with your permission I will make that statement here now.

1440. If you please? In the first place, with regard to the lead fumes, the smoke from the smelting furnaces consists of the gaseous products derived from the combustion of the fuel, and the oxidation of the ore, the nitrogen of the atmospheric air which supports combustion with more or less of free oxygen or of lead, or certain compounds of lead partly sublimed, *i. e.* brought into a state of vapour by heat, and when cooled changed to a solid state, and partly carried off in mechanical suspension. The contact of these lead vapours with atmospheric action, causes immediate sublimation, and what is generally known here as flue-dust, is so formed. Now, this flue-dust, which is formed immediately the vapour leaves the furnace, contains, as you all know, a very high percentage of lead. The weight of lead is so well known, that it requires no scientific calculation to consider, even in the event of the highest wind, that the actual flue-dust must settle, owing to its well-known gravity, within a maximum distance of 500 yards from the stack it is emitted from. The so-called fumes or smoke that escapes, is therefore chiefly derived from the carbon consumed; the pungent smell is mainly due to sulphurous acid and gases, such as is caused by consumption of ordinary coal, or any other carbon, and unpleasant as the smell is, it is in no wise injurious to human beings, although it unquestionably affects vegetation. There is no manufacturing town in the world free from it, and people who choose to reside in manufacturing towns, know they will have its unpleasant odour to put up with. The long horizontal chimney or flue that this "fluedust" has to pass through, the length of same at the British being 135 feet, and the vertical stack 125 feet high, it has to ascend before it can escape into the open air; and, taking into consideration that sublimation commences immediately it enters the flue, has 200 feet to pass through; and also that it being a commercial product, as a matter of course every precaution is taken to save as much as possible of it, so that by having these long horizontal and vertical stacks, what escapes beyond this 500 yards radius is so finite that I can positively assert that in no smelting district of the world has anybody ever been injured by the smoke, living outside of the maximum circle. It is a well-known and acknowledged fact, that here at Broken Hill nearly every ailment is put down to "lead poisoning," and the argument—"well, it is either lead or arsenic"—is being constantly heard. To prove the absurdity of this, I will now give the result of the analysis made—1st, of the general average taken from our smelting floor for twelve days,—24th May to 11th June—of our "British" lead ore, produced from our daily sample, taken for assay and analysis of the ore we are smelting.

Daily assay result, and arsenic determination of our carbonate ore, taken from smelter floor.

May 24th, lead, 35 per cent.; arsenic, trace.	June 1st, lead, 32 per cent.; arsenic, trace.
,, 25th, lead, 34 per cent.; arsenic, minute trace.	,, 3rd, lead, 30 per cent.; arsenic, trace.
,, 26th, lead, 32 per cent.; arsenic, trace.	,, 4th, lead 35 per cent.; arsenic, 0.018 per cent.
,, 27th, lead, 33 per cent.; arsenic, trace.	,, 7th, lead, 35 per cent.; arsenic, 0.018 per cent.
,, 28th, lead, 33 per cent.; arsenic, 0.025 per cent.	,, 11th, lead 28 per cent.; arsenic, 0.015 per cent.
,, 30th, lead, 29 per cent.; arsenic, trace.	
,, 31st, lead 33 per cent.; arsenic, trace.	

Full analysis of the ore.

Lead, 36.2 per cent.	Lead oxide	39.18 per cent.
	Silica	41.70 "
	Iron oxide.....	7.25 "
	Manganese oxide	1.33 "
	Alumina	0.49 "
	Copper oxide	0.20 "
	Zinc oxide.....	1.40 "
	Magnesia	traces.
	Lime	trace.
	Arsenic	0.018 "
	Carbonic acid	7.74 "
	Silver	

99.308

Secondly—Of careful analyses made of the flue-dust taken from the flue, resulting as follows:—

- No. 1 sample—lead, 38.0 per cent.; arsenic, trace.
No. 2 sample—lead 38.0 per cent.; arsenic, 0.08 per cent.

By these analyses, the Commissioners will see how impossible it would be for this small amount of arsenic to have an injurious effect upon health. On the contrary, the medical experts, who I hear are to come before the Commissioners, will assure them that such a finite amount of arsenic could only act—if it could possibly act at all—as a light tonic, and could by no possible means be injurious to health.

Lead in the mine.—In the British Mine, every face in every floor is kept moist and sprinkled, and in my connection, so far with the mine, since the early part of the month of February, I have not yet heard of a man being injured by lead effects. It must be remembered that in consequence of the porous state of the carbonate ore, certain gases are confined naturally in it. Carbonic acid gas, for instance, in more or less volume. If an unusually large volume is freed, it sometimes acts as a narcotic, causing asphyxia and unconsciousness. I myself, in America, have more than once been rendered unconscious by inhaling irrespirable gases, and carbonic acid gas is so dense and heavy that it can be bottled, and not only bottled, but poured from one bottle to another. Then again, the nitric and other fumes and gases caused by the explosives used are more or less unhealthy, but the great cause of all illness is lack of cleanliness. I am sorry to say that in my experience of over twenty years, I have not found miners to use the precaution so needed, to keep their bodies clean. If the men would only give themselves a good washing, from top to

to toe, with soap and water, and get out of their mining togs as soon as they got home, there would rarely be a case of lead-poisoning known. Many of our men do this—you can almost pick them out by their healthy appearance; but many do not, they get the dirt off their hands and face and that is about all the washing they do from January to December; they keep their same clothes on, and some of them sleep in the same shirts they have used underground. Only recently my esteemed and honoured friend, the Catholic priest, of this district, has told me how often he had begged men working in the mines to pay more attention to cleanliness. It is a well known fact, that some men are far more susceptible to foul gases and fumes, than others. Many of our men in the British have worked in lead-faces since the mine started, now some four years ago, and I claim that, as a rule, a healthier lot of miners can rarely be seen anywhere in the world. Now, it must be remembered that working underground in more or less close atmosphere makes one perspire freely, and that all the pores of the skin are thus thrown wide open. These pores as a matter of fact absorb far more lead and take it directly into the system, than inhalation does; that which is inhaled passes into the stomach and is thrown off to a great extent by nature, whilst that which gets into the pores, if not carefully washed out, gradually works its way into the system. If miners would, therefore, take my advice and change their clothes as soon as they get off shift, especially their shirts, and under clothes, they would do far more towards abating lead poison, than this honorable Commission can ever dream of doing. By keeping as good ventilation as possible in the mines for gases to escape by, and by having a bountiful supply of water (which the British has always done, notwithstanding the cost) to sprinkle the faces and floors with; we are doing everything in our power for the comfort and safety of our men, and anything that I was convinced would add to their comfort and safety, and I should be recommended to adopt, the miners can rest assured that our Directors would not, for one moment, hesitate to provide as soon as possible.

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1440½. We are obliged to you for your statement, Mr. Morgan. There is only one question I will ask you upon it, that is as to the statement that the flue-dust must settle within 500 yards from the stack it is emitted from, on account of its specific gravity. I should like to ask you whether you made that statement as the result of your observation and experience? Yes; that is the result of observation and experience at Leadville, Colorado. We were rather anxious in regard to the matter, and from the tests made at Leadville it was proved conclusively that the amount of flue-dust beyond that region was inconsiderable. My opinion is that the flue-dust beyond that region is so freely dispersed through the atmosphere that it could have very little effect upon the human system.

1441. I should like now to refer to the first part of the evidence you gave, which rather gave me the impression that you were not aware that any of your men at the British mine had suffered from lead poisoning. You then pointed out that you took a good many precautions against lead poisoning by ventilation and sprinkling, and urging cleanliness upon the men. Are we to understand from that evidence, that you think without those precautions there would be danger of the men getting leaded? I think there should be as much ventilation as possible for the escape of the gases that are given off in mines, and especially carbonic acid gas. I think good ventilation is most necessary in heavy lead-faces, especially in carbonate ore.

1442. A precaution as against carbonic acid? Yes: against that principally.

1443. Not against lead? Not so much against lead. If you keep the dust down by sprinkling you will get little lead, I think.

1444. Then I repeat the question, you think but for precautions of this kind your men would run the risk of getting leaded? Yes.

1445. But you do not mean to say that you think your mine is an especially leady mine? No. Those are the precautions taken in America; and I may say the manager of the British before my time thought such precautions necessary, and I quite agree with him.

1446. You lay great stress upon the point of personal cleanliness of the men? Yes.

1447. But under the conditions of this town you know it is very often difficult for the men to get the conveniences for washing, or even the water itself for washing in the ordinary way; probably they cannot afford to do it? I do not mean necessarily to take a bath frequently, but at least to sponge themselves down. What I consider the main danger is sleeping in the clothes they have been sweating in all day; a great many of them do that. I am speaking from hearsay, of course, but I have made enquiries, and I am positively assured they do.

1448. Do you provide a changing-house for the men on your mine? Yes.

1449. Do they use it? Well, they generally change underground. They take their upper garments off underground—they prefer it. They say they catch cold unless they have a jacket or something else on when going up.

1450. Can you describe your changing-house? It is a wood and iron building at the back of the shaft.

1451. It is quite true that the men who work underground do feel cold when they come to the surface, is it not? Yes; that is what they say. They would rather take their things down, and put them on when they are coming up.

1452. I suppose if they had a changing-room warmed by a waste steam-pipe running through it, they would be more likely to take advantage of it. You do not, I suppose, yourself recommend that their outer clothes should be hung up in the stopes, underground? Well, it certainly would be best if they kept their outer clothing away.

1453. What provision at the mine do you make for helping the men to carry out these rules of cleanliness which you think are of the first importance—what provision, for instance, have they for washing? We have no washing-place at the British. The fact of the matter is, directly the men reach the surface they rush away to their homes as fast as they can. I do not think they would use a convenience of that kind if they had it. Nor should I advise them to wash at the mine, because they ought not to put on their lead clothes again afterwards.

1454. That is what I have in mind. Of course, if every man could have a nice bath in his cottage, and have it suitably warmed in winter, I think I should recommend that he washed at home. But we know, as a matter of fact, that the majority of the men cannot make that provision for themselves; and therefore, it occurs to me, if cleanliness is of such importance, that the mine-owners might reasonably do something to provide for it. If, for instance, they provided warm baths—which might easily be done, with plenty of waste steam—perhaps there would be a considerable proportion who would not rush away from the mine as soon as they reached the surface; what do you think upon that? Well, I think we might

try

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- try it; but I did not mean that it was necessary for the men to take hot baths regularly. I think if they sponged themselves down on leaving their work it would be all that would be required.
1455. But you know, perhaps, that in some lead works it is considered necessary, and the men not only take hot baths provided for them, but also medicated baths? I know it is frequently done in America; that is, that baths are provided for the men.
1456. Can you cause us to be furnished with the names of any men who have worked in the lead faces of your mine for long periods without having suffered? I will.
1457. You have had a great deal of experience in lead works;—can you tell us of any general precautions that you have noticed to be effectual against leading; do you know anything of the use of milk as a preventive, for instance? I do. I was in charge of a mine in Utah for some time, which contained a very poisonous kind of carbonate ore, and we found unquestionably that milk was a great benefit. But I must tell you there was a great deal more arsenic in that ore than in our ores here. We bought cows on the recommendation of a medical man for the purpose of supplying the milk; we found it a great benefit.
1458. I suppose you did not find it an absolute safeguard? All I can tell you is this: When first we got our cows there we experienced great difficulty in getting the men to take the milk, and we made it compulsory. We said to them, "If you do not drink the milk you cannot work here." They used to have two or three drinks a day. Formerly we sent a great many men to the hospital, suffering from lead and arsenic; but after that it was a rare thing to send one to the hospital.
1459. Did you cause any particular quantity of milk to be taken, and make a rule of it? No. Simply, a man would drink a glass at each meal, having three meals a day, and after that they got to like it. They would generally drink about a pint at a meal.
1460. Did you make it a point that they should have their milk before beginning the work of the day? They had milk at breakfast.
1461. And they did no work before breakfast? No.
1462. Was it all day work there? No; there were three shifts. The mine was some distance from the town, and we had our own boardinghouse there. So that at all their meals when they came off the night or afternoon shift they had their milk. Supper was provided at midnight.
1463. Then in cases where men are likely to get leaded it is to the interests of the proprietors to do what they can to prevent that? Yes. I am sure they would be only too glad to. I know our company would be.
1464. *Mr. Howell.*] You were employed in other lead mines in different portions of America before you came here? Yes; in Utah, Nevada, and Colorado.
1465. Generally, what was the character of the ores you were employed on? Principally carbonate ores.
1466. Was it a dry sandy carbonate? Yes, in Utah especially.
1467. A good deal of hard carbonate? In the Flagstaff mine in Utah it was a yellow ochre, a very soft carbonate.
1468. From what you know of the mines here on the Hill, do you think they are as well ventilated, and that as many precautions are taken to avoid the effects of lead, as in the mines in other parts of the world you are acquainted with? The mines here are the best ventilated I have seen in all my experience. Of course, in deep mines, where the shafts are long inclines, and drives off them, it is almost impossible to get proper ventilation. They have artificial ventilation, which is very different from what we have here, with our series of shafts and winzes.
1469. Artificial ventilation in any form is not as good as natural ventilation? No; because you have a current of air with a natural ventilation.
1470. It is now about six months since you took charge of the British;—have any of the men left your furnaces to your knowledge from the effects of lead, during that time? No, not to my knowledge. I think I should have heard of it if they had. The bosses would have told me.
1471. Have you ever, in your experience, seen furnaces better constructed, or freer from lead fumes than the furnaces on the Barrier? No. They are tremendously ventilated; in fact almost too much; the men complain of the draughts.
1472. Have you ever seen any smoke coming up through the feed-floors of your furnaces? No. We have been very successful in that way; we have had no leakage, I mean.
1473. Have you draught sufficient to carry off the fumes and prevent any from coming out of the throats of your furnaces? Oh, yes. I may say that in the British the average class of our ore being of a low grade, we are not so anxious to save a large percentage of lead. We lose a good deal of lead in the smelters, and find we get through a much larger amount of lead in that way; and, moreover, our blast is as heavy as we can possibly get it. We lose it in the slag. Our slag itself gives us the return of lead that we lose. It contains very often as much as 9 and 10 per cent. of lead.
1474. Then can you suggest anything that would improve the working of the furnaces, or prevent any more dust or fumes coming out? No. I may say we are very careful to keep the ore on the smelter-floor well damped.
1475. The British ores are dry, are they not? Yes; and for that reason we take particular care.
1476. You are working altogether past the 200-ft. level? Yes.
1477. *Mr. Hamlet.*] You have told us the different kind of ores you have to deal with;—do you find any arsenical ore—mimetite? No, very little. Strictly speaking, I have not seen any in the British.
1478. Do you find antimonial ores? No.
1479. The smelting process at your mine is the same as at the other mines here, I suppose? Well, I can hardly say that. The only difference, I think, perhaps, is that we smelt with a heavier blast. I think our slag contains more lead than most of the others.
1480. Have you any roasting process? No.
1481. What happens in the roasting process, with regard to noxious fumes? Of course we should have a good deal of sulphuric acid escape from the sulphur in our ore. You mean, I suppose, in roasting the sulphide ores?
1482. Yes? Of course we should free the sulphur to some extent, and get the sulphur fumes.
1483. Have you ascertained the velocity of the fumes in the flue chamber, and what is the diameter of your stack? I can get you that afterwards. I would rather give such information exactly.
- 1484-5. I should like you to get the diameter of the stack, at top and bottom, and the sectional area of the flues. What provision is made for condensing the fumes? Simply long flues, or stacks.

Mr.
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1486. The object of lengthy flues is to collect and put to use what would otherwise be a nuisance? Yes.
1487. And you save the flue-dust, so that it serves two objects? Yes.
1488. How are the fumes generally dealt with in lead works? Well, our stacks here are the highest I have ever worked with. I have never worked in lead works in England at all. There, I believe, they have simply lengthened flues.
1489. And in Germany they have flues miles in length—is that not so? Yes, I think so, but I have never seen them in Germany.
1490. I understand you have had considerable experience in Leadville, in America. What condensers have they there? Do you mean smoke condensers?
1491. Fume condensers? I do not think they go in for condensing there at all.
1492. Are you not aware that Mr. Guyard, for the United States Government, has been specially engaged examining the question of lead fumes, at Leadville? No. I have not been there for the last few years.
1493. Would you agree with Mr. Guyard's conclusion that the quantity of lead lost in the atmosphere is sensibly twice as large as the quantity of lead got in the dust chambers? Well, I do not think I would. It is very hard to calculate. I do not know what they are doing at Leadville to-day in that direction. But I know that things were done there in a very crude way at first for some time. Instead of flues the same as we have here, they have a straight stack going directly from the surface through the roof of the house about 25 feet high. Then there is usually what they call a downcast flue, conical shaped, and looking like a funnel, which is put into the stack above the roof of the building, and it is made in such a way that there is a back current of air passing through this funnel, the stack being wide at that particular part. The dust spreads when it comes out, and a portion of it falls to the bottom. The stack is only 25 feet high, and as a rule showers of dust go over the town close to it. There is only one case that I know in which the flue and stack are connected as we have here, and that is at Selby's works. That is the method followed in all the mining districts throughout the mining districts of Nevada, and Utah, and what I saw in Colorado.
1494. *Mr. Howell.*] Have they got condensers at the Richmond works, Eureka? No; nothing but what I have described. Their works are situated at the base of a high hill. They run an underground flue, about 6 feet by 8 feet, up to the top of the hill, an incline of about 70 degrees, and at the top of that is the stack. Their neighbors, the Eureka Consolidated, run four or five furnaces with only the stack, and as a result of this peculiar system of working, after they had run about five or six years, the lead had accumulated to such an extent on the ground that it became a commercial commodity. There were hundreds of thousands of tons, and it was sent to San Francisco for treatment. The works were right under the town.
1495. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Are you acquainted with the Bartlett smelter system? Yes. I know Mr. Bartlett personally.
1496. Is that an effective means of condensing fumes? That is a matter of opinion. I saw him about a year and a half ago, and at that time he did not consider his process was complete at all. He was making many changes. So I can hardly answer that.
- 1496½. Do you know of the existence of any water condensers? Yes; I have seen them in operation.
1497. Have you heard whether they are successful? It is claimed that they are. I should judge that they would be pretty fair settlers.
1498. Which in your opinion would be the most effective method of preventing the fumes? I rather like the wet process myself.
1499. Do you think it likely that a man would become leaded through raking out the flue-dust? Well, I do not know that the chance of leading at that work is especially great, because a man is employed to thoroughly saturate the dust with water from a hose, and it comes out as mud from our flues.
1500. Can you satisfactorily account for all the lead that passes into your furnaces? Yes; we do account for it all.
1501. To within what percentage, including the slag and the flue-dust? Well, if you want me to go into that I should prefer to make the calculation properly for you. It would be far more satisfactory to have it exact.
1502. Of course, it is a well-known fact that silver and lead are volatile at the high temperature of your furnaces? Yes.
1503. And you think the lead is condensed in your flue and stack? Yes, the main part of it.
1504. Do you also recognise that lead is more volatile at a higher altitude, than at a lower one? I do, most certainly.
1505. Do you agree with this as an authority on lead condensation: "In the flue-gases, lead and other metallic substances are suspended together with the products of combustion from the furnaces: this is termed the flue-dust. The longer the flue the more the dust is collected; if, however, the draught be too strong, then the dust becomes imperfectly deposited, and may be carried up through the stack into the atmosphere"? Well, I do not quite understand that. Of course, sublimation starts immediately the atmospheric connection is struck—immediately it enters the flue. I suppose you could get such a tremendous draught that you would blow the whole thing up. You have to regulate your draught to a certain extent.
1506. But the substance you speak of as being sublimated is the lead oxide? Yes.
1507. And that is exceedingly volatile? Yes; it is very volatile.
1508. So that with increased draught it would be possible for the lead oxide to escape? Yes.
1509. I think you have given the quantity of arsenic in the flue-dust? I have.
1510. And with regard to the gases relieved from nitro-glycerine and dynamite in the stopes, have you, in your experience met with men who have suffered from that? Yes, I have; but not here. It generally happens in long, tight drives, and long cross-cuts.
1511. *Mr. Sleath.*] In regard to gases, do you think cleanliness would prevent poisonous gases taking effect upon the men? No; I should say not. I was speaking more particularly of the lead getting into the system through the pores of the skin.
1512. On that account it is admitted that lead-poisoning does take place? I think there is no question that fine lead-dust is more or less injurious to one's health; but what I claim is that more are affected by the lead-dust through the pores of the skin than there are by inhalation through the stomach.
1513. Just so. And do you think the men, as a rule, are careless with regard to cleanliness? I think a

- Mr. C. C. Morgan.
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- great many of them are very careless. I do not say they all are. But I think the men who wash themselves thoroughly—that is, make a habit of it—are the healthiest men we have.
1514. Do you consider the cost of erecting baths on the mine would be excessive? No; I do not. I may say in Virginia City we had large swimming and plunge-baths for the men.
1515. In America is it customary to make any provision for baths on the mines? It is very often done in the large mines in America.
1516. You are of opinion that water-sprinkling underground is a beneficial measure? Yes; I think, as a means of keeping the dust down, it is of great benefit.
1517. In regard to sprinkling underground, what arrangements do you make in the British Mine? We carry a water-pipe to the top floor, and attach a hose to it.
1518. Let us understand, please; do you bring the water from the surface, carry the pipes along the different drives, and then again up to the different stopes? Yes.
1519. And at each floor you have connections with a hose? Yes; and the men have strict orders to keep the faces well sprinkled—in fact, if they do not, the bosses have orders to draw attention to it.
1520. In your opinion, does sprinkling improve the ventilation? Yes; to a great extent it would.
1521. The water would force the hot gas up? Yes.
1522. Do you use any air-fans in your mines? We do in places; but only very rarely. We try to get the natural air circulation to every place. We have air-pipes in all our workings; but it is mostly in cross-cuts, and when we are driving these we use means to force the air in. At the present time there is only one place where we are driving a cross-cut.
1523. But you have the air-pipes there in case they are required? Yes; in case of a stoppage, or anything of that kind.
1524. How many shafts have you got in the British altogether? There are nine air-shafts.
1525. And you are quite satisfied that the provisions made for ventilation in the British are quite complete? Yes; the mine is as well ventilated as it can possibly be.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. J. R. McKay called and examined:—

- Mr. J. R. McKay.
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1526. *Chairman.* What appointment do you hold, Mr. McKay? I am acting manager of the South Broken Hill Mining Company, Ltd.
1527. You are acquainted probably with the conditions of work both underground and on the surface? Yes.
1528. How long have you been at the mine? Three years.
1529. We asked you to be good enough to draw up a statement for the information of the Board;—have you done so? I have drawn up a statement. I did not exactly know in what form you wanted it.
1530. What we wanted was the average number of workers in each department, and the quantity of ore raised, &c.? Yes; I have it here. [*Statement handed in. See Appendix.*]
1531. There were only about fifty men employed at your mine during the early part of 1890? Yes.
1532. But by the end of the year the number increased until about 130 men were employed? Yes; for the year 1890 that was.
1533. And during the year 1891, did the number increase to 300? Yes.
1534. In August, 1891, the number had further increased to 400? Yes.
1535. And what are the approximate numbers employed in each department at the present time? Practically, the same as in the latter part of 1891. The figures are—miners, 205; truckers, 55; platmen, 12; smelters, 86; ordinary surface men, 42.
1536. What class of work do the surface hands represent? They include blacksmiths, surface labourers, and mechanics.
1537. The ores broken from various parts of the mine are of similar character to those of the other mines, consisting of carbonate, oxidised and sulphide ores? Yes.
1538. Is the carbonate generally of a massive nature, breaking freely in blasting, with comparatively little dust? Yes; the carbonate face is very solid.
1539. Do the average contents of silver and lead vary considerably, namely, from about 10 to 40 per cent. lead, and from 15 to 50 oz. silver? Yes.
1540. You do not include the sulphide average in that statement? No; not in that.
1541. Can we obtain the quantity of ore raised from the half-yearly report? Yes. At the end of that year. I may mention that the ores were sent to Dry Creek for treatment, and all the results were sent to Melbourne, they have the figures there now.
1542. How many smelters have you in work now? We have three on at the present time. The third was started last Saturday.
1543. Then until now have you had only two at work? Yes.
1544. Can you tell us whether your men do ever become leaded? From what we can learn our mine is very free from lead. The miners prefer the South to almost any other large mine on the field.
1545. Still, I suppose, you do not mean to say that your men do not suffer at all, since you say you have between 10 and 40 per cent. of lead in the ores you are working? Well, we never have these matters brought before us in the office; but from examining the books in the mine, we find very few men indeed lose any time.
1546. When a man is laid off from sickness, do you record the nature of the complaint? No.
1547. Do you make a note of the fact that a man is sick? Yes; that is noted in the books.
1548. How many young people do you employ, of, say, 14 years of age or under? On the whole of the mine, I think, we have about five boys, and they are all employed on the surface.
1549. What do they do? Run messages, and that kind of thing. They are not engaged in ordinary labour at all.
1550. Have you any boys employed in ore-picking? No.
1551. And you never did? No.
1552. Then, in point of fact, what you would wish us to understand, I suppose, is that you have never had any occasion to turn your attention to such measures as are usually taken against leading? No, we have not.

1553. May I ask if you have been employed on other lead or lead-silver mines? Not on silver-mines. I have been engaged in copper-mines. Mr.
J. E. M'Kay.
1554. So that you have no general information about leading? No. 1 July, 1892.
1555. Do you care to express a personal opinion, as to whether upon the whole, lead is a cause of much illness among the miners, as a body, on this field? I think that would be more a matter for a medical man to speak upon. We have not got the information to go upon. We know, of course, that cases of lead poisoning do occur.
1556. Do you say that work was never impeded from that cause? No; not with us. I cannot speak regarding any other mine whatever.
1557. Do you consider your mine well ventilated, Mr. M'Kay? I consider it very well ventilated on the whole.
1558. What means do you adopt for ventilation? Just the ordinary connections between the various levels by means of winzes and rises.
1559. And from the character of the ore, do you think that it is a good thing to have the face regularly sprinkled? That depends upon the character of the ore—speaking generally. The ore in the South Mine is dense and damp, and breaks with comparatively little dust, and there is not the necessity for it.
1560. And what measures do you take to abate, as far as possible, the fumes coming from the blast-furnaces? Well, we have never taken any measures at all, but just allow the fumes to pass off as they come from the flues. We have never had any complaints of the fumes from the furnaces.
1561. What is the total length of your flues from the blast-furnaces to the stack? No great length. The iron flue itself would be about 15 feet, or 16 feet long, and that leads directly into the stack-flue.
1562. Is the stack-flue of any length? It runs the whole length of the shed.
1563. Can you give us that length? I can furnish you with it later on.
1564. The total distance the fumes have to travel from the furnace to the base of the stack, and the height of the stack? The height of the stack is 130 feet.
1565. And do you consider these precautions are ample as regards the fumes? Of course a certain quantity of the fumes is bound to escape even after all that.
1566. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Do you know whether there are any ores in your mine which contain arsenic? There is a little arsenic in some of them.
1567. What would be the mineral chiefly? In our case it is in the sulphides.
1568. In the sulphide ores? Yes.
1569. What is the quantity of lead in the flue-dust from your furnaces? About 20 per cent.
1570. And it is to your interest to collect as much as possible of that? Yes. We do collect it. It is not allowed to accumulate in the flues at all.
1571. It would impede the draught? Yes; we have a man specially employed keeping the flues clear—he does nothing else.
1572. You keep a man constantly on that work? Yes.
1573. What precaution do you adopt to prevent him inhaling the flue-dust? He has the use of a water-hose there, and as the dust comes from the escape doors, the water is mixed with it till it becomes of the consistency of mud.
1574. Has this man ever complained of lead poisoning? No. He has not been away from his work since he has been on the job, and that is five or six months—not from that cause at least: he was away from other causes.
1575. In an ordinary blast-furnace, if the furnace is running properly, would there be any escape of fumes from the throat of the furnace? No; there should not be. You would get the fumes if the stack or flue was not drawing freely.
1576. Or if the furnace was under repair I suppose? Yes.
1577. And about what is the length of life of one of your furnaces? From eight to fifteen weeks.
1578. So that repairs would be necessary about every eight or fifteen weeks? Yes. To give them fair play at all they should be repaired every eight or nine weeks. It does not do them any good to run them longer.
1579. At the time of shutting down or making repairs to your blast-furnaces have you had any unusual complaints from the men? No; none whatever.
1580. And have you ever had complaints from the men on the charge-floor? No.
1581. Have you a knowledge of any method of condensing in any other parts of the world? Not personally. Before we had all reverberatory-furnace work.
1582. Do you consider if you had a greater draught than was necessary that it would be possible to convey the lead fumes outside the stack? With the blast-gauges, the man in charge is not allowed to run the engine above a certain speed. We have a gauge for each furnace, and one in the engine-room. The air-pipes are so arranged that the blast is equal all over the furnace, and they judge of the speed by the pressure displayed in the gauge. Eight ounces of the mercury is the general working pressure.
1583. Have you ever exceeded the 8 ounces? No; it does not pay.
1584. Because you would be blowing away silver and lead? Yes.
1585. Have you ever ascertained the velocity of the gases in the flues? No.
1586. You have not found it necessary? No.
1587. Will you give us the area of the flues when you give us particulars of the length—the sectional area I mean? Yes. I may say our main flue is much longer, considering the number of furnaces, than any of the others on the line. It was built for four furnaces, and until this last week there were only two running.
1588. Are there many sulphides used in your blast-furnaces? We use one-tenth in our charges.
1589. Have you any other than the ordinary blast-furnaces? No.
1590. Do you conduct any operations from which there would be much arsenical fume? No.
1591. You have no roasting? No; not any desulphurising operations.
1592. *Mr. Sleath.*] You said your lead ore is mostly massive in character? Yes.
1593. Do you consider massive lead ore would be more or less liable to raise dust, and thus cause lead poisoning than the soft, friable ore? The soft, friable ore would produce the most dust. If you put a shot into a solid face it would not cause half the dust.
1594. Do you think using the water for sprinkling in the stopes, not only lays the dust, but tends to improve the ventilation—makes the air purer? The very fact of reducing the dust would improve the ventilation. In the close places in the mine we can blow the smoke away with compressed air.

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1595. Have you any water-pipes underground? Not for the purpose of sprinkling.
1596. Have you got any air-pipes underground? We have air-pipes leading to the various faces in the mine, as they are required, to blow the dust and smoke away.
1597. But you have not got pipes for the express purpose of ventilation, have you? Well, we have had them in places where there was no chance of ventilation otherwise.
1598. I suppose a man might become leaded in your mine without you knowing anything about it? Well if a man were away for any length of time we would be apt to inquire; if he were away only for a couple of days we would make no inquiry at all.
1599. Is your ore body all of a similar character, or have you some which contain less lead than others? Our dry oxidised ore contains little or no lead.
1600. I suppose the men are not always kept at the lead faces—they are changed occasionally? Yes.
1601. *Chairman.*] Are they changed systematically? You cannot always regulate it; sometimes a man may be longer on the lead than at other times.
1602. *Mr. Sleath.*] Do you always make an effort to give them a change, as far as possible, to avoid all risk? Yes.
1603. In case a man is leaded do you give his case any particular consideration? In what way do you mean?
1604. Supposing any of your men left through the effects of lead-poisoning, would you give them an opportunity of resuming work when they came back to the mine? If such had been the case we would have done that, certainly. Whenever a man gets ill in the service of the company and has to go away for the benefit of his health we always make a point of taking him back if he is anxious to come.
1605. And if a man who had been working underground was laid off through lead-poisoning would you give him the opportunity of doing some other kind of work if you had it? Yes; we have done that before, even in cases where, perhaps, the man had not contracted the sickness with us. If he had been working with us when he laid off we would give him the chance of working at some other job when he came on again.
1606. What sort of a changing-house have you got? It is a stone building.
1607. Have you any idea of the dimensions? About 15 feet by 20 feet.
1608. Is there any accommodation for the men in the changing-house, such as seats, for instance? Yes, there are seats, and nails all round the walls for them to hang their clothes on. There is also a place for them to wash.
1609. You have accommodation for them to wash? Yes.
1610. In the shape of a water basin? Yes.
1611. Is the water laid on? No; but there is a tank close by. I would not say, however, that they always use it.
1612. I was about to ask you, is it taken advantage of—do many of the men use it do you think? Some of the men use it, but I should say that the majority of the miners do not use it.
1613. Are you sure that they all know of it being there? They ought to know it.
1614. You do not know that any of them think it is specially reserved for the shiftmen? They could not become imbued with that idea, because the place is always open for them to go into.
1615. Can you tell us as an actual fact that anyone outside the shiftmen ever make use of it? I cannot.
1616. Do you think it would prevent lead-poisoning to a great extent if, on all the mines, provision were made for the men to have a thorough wash on leaving their work? It would undoubtedly be better for their general health if such opportunities were provided; but as to whether it would prevent lead-poisoning is another matter.
1617. Would it involve much expense to the companies to provide such accommodation? I do not think the expense would be very great, provided they had the water; but the question is whether the employees would use it; they are generally in a great hurry to get home.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. B. B. Hoddinott called and examined:—

Mr. B. B.
Hoddinott,
1 July, 1892.

1618. Are you secretary to the Broken Hill Lodge No. 65, I.O.O.F.? Yes.
1619. When was the Lodge established? In October, 1888.
1620. You have been good enough to furnish the Board with a statement of the number of members you had in 1890, in 1891, and the present total enrolment; and you have also mentioned the number of members of your society who have received sick pay on account of leading in 1890, 1891, and 1892, and the number of days that each of those members was laid off from that cause. Can you tell us, in relation to that, how many of your members are engaged in or about the mines? I have no means of telling that, because a man may join the society and put his occupation down as a miner, and may not work in the mines after that another week.
1621. Some of the other secretaries have furnished us with a statement showing the number of their members who were miners. Does what you have said just now apply to all such records—that a man may enrol as a miner and may soon after cease to be a miner? I should take it to be so; and also those who register themselves as following other trades may possibly become miners afterwards.
1622. How long have you been a resident of Broken Hill? A little over four years.
1623. Is it your opinion that lead causes a serious amount of illness—that is, serious in point of the numbers attacked—among the persons engaged at the mines? I should judge that lead causes more sickness in the district than any other single disease.
1624. But whether it causes a larger proportion of miners to be ill than a corresponding number of the general population you have no means of judging? No; but there is just one thing I may say. Our report, which we send in from the books, does not necessarily show the full extent of lead-poisoning amongst our members, because there are so many members who get leaded and do not declare on the funds, and therefore we have no official information on that head.
1625. Still, we take it that a man who begins to suffer from lead-poisoning will not suffer very long without having to lay off—is that not so? Well, yes, I suppose that would be the case.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr.

Mr. W. Curgenvén called and examined:—

Mr. W.
Curgenvén.
1 July, 1892.

1626. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a miner.
1627. Have you worked in mines containing lead anywhere else than on this field? No; I have only worked here.
1628. Where did you begin to work here? At the big mine—the Proprietary.
1629. When was that? At the first starting of the mine—about seven years ago. I was working in the shaft.
1630. How long have you lived in the neighbourhood? During the seven years. I only went down when I was laid up with my hand.
1631. How long did you continue to work in the big mine before your first spell? About two years.
1632. What class of ore were you getting? I was on the lead, working down to the 216 level, and from there upwards.
1633. In which shaft was that? McCulloch's, principally.
1634. Did you work there for two years without getting leaded? Well, I felt it coming on; but they shifted us from one place to another. At the end of the two years, Mr. Wilson came there, and he started contracts, and the men then had to stay in the lead face. There were six of us in the lead face, and only one escaped—in fact, I believe he was bad, although he said he was not.
1635. The six were on the same contract? Yes.
1636. Are you of opinion, if the original system of changing had been continued, that you would not then have suffered? Yes; at least I think if the system of changing had gone on, we should not have been so bad. But as I have said there was no changing on this contract work at the time.
1637. Up to the time you began to take contracts, was there not any changing to and from the lead stopes? No; there was no shifting.
1638. But you mentioned shifting just now? Well, I was in Jamieson's, and had a contract there; and I was in McCulloch's, and had a contract there. That is what I called shifting; but after I got leaded, we shifted about—a fortnight in the lead, and a fortnight in the ironstone.
1639. During that two years, was all the work done by contract? No.
1640. Were you doing the work by contract all the time? No; we were doing day work sometimes.
1641. We will pass over these two years. Tell me how long you stayed away, when you laid off from the effects of lead? The first time I was away four weeks.
1642. Then did you go back to work? Yes; I worked three or four shifts, and then had to go home again. I was home eight or ten weeks, and never did anything. I was very bad.
1643. What sort of attack had you—was it colic? I had pains across the chest, pains in the bowels, and weakness in the legs.
1644. Were your arms not affected at that time? No; not at that time.
1645. You had no fits? No.
1646. Well, after this last spell of a few weeks, did you go back to work again? No; I left then, and went to work at the outside mines. The doctor said it would not do to work at the lead again, that if I did, I should be as bad as ever in a few days.
1647. Is there no lead in the outside mines? No.
1648. Then did you come in again? Yes; and I worked in the British.
1649. In what year was that? A little over two years ago.
1650. That was in 1889 or 1890? Yes.
1651. And how long did you work there? About seven or eight, or nine months.
1652. Was there any system of shifting you from one working place to another in that mine? No; there was not much difference there.
1653. At the end of the nine months did you get leaded again? Yes; I had to go away from there again. In fact, I was leaded twice there.
1654. Did you experience the same symptoms on the second occasion? Yes; it used to take me in the chest, and the pains would go right through me. I was completely bound up for a fortnight.
1655. Well, did you go back again after that attack? Yes; I stopped a few weeks; then I found it was coming on me again, and went home. I remained home for some time; then I went to the Junction, and that is where I finished.
1656. Did you get more lead then? I do not think it was lead altogether. I think it was the gas there mostly. You can see by my hands what the lead has done for me. [*The witness showed that he was suffering from paralysis of the extensor muscles.*] It is about twelve months ago since I first began to feel it in my hands like this, and for the last nine months my hands were bent so that I could not get a cup of tea to my mouth.
1657. Your statement amounts to this: that you became leaded towards the end of the first two years you have spoken of? Yes. I may say that there was no air going through the mine when I first worked there.
1658. It was ill-ventilated at that time? Yes.
1659. Then you had three or four attacks subsequently to that each time on going back to work, but it was not until the last attack that you got wrist-drop? Yes.
1660. Is the condition of the mine now much better than when you first went to work there? Yes; there is very much more air there now.
1661. Do you know whether any one mine is considered more dangerous or better than others to work in? Of course; there is a great deal of difference between some of the mines. There is Block 14, for instance, though I never worked there, or Block 11.
1662. At present do you mean to say that Block 14 and Block 11 are better than the other mines? Well, I cannot really say anything about them personally. I know what Block 10 and the Junction are. The lead is very damp in those mines.
1663. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Did you experience any headaches when you were working at the mine underground? Yes; when we have been firing the lithofracteur.
1664. Did you suffer from thirst much? Yes; you require to drink a good deal of water or tea while at work there.
1665. About how much do you carry down with you? About a quart.
1666. Do you find that enough, as a rule? Sometimes it was, and sometimes not.

- Mr. W. Curgenven.
1 July, 1892.
1667. When you were at work on the lead had they any means of damping the stopes or sprinkling the face with water? No; they had nothing of the kind at all.
1668. And your opinion is, the air was very bad there? In places it was. Some places were worse than others; but, taking it altogether, the Junction is not very bad. Of course, when we fired a shot there would be a great smell arising from the gas, and the candle would die away for a time.
1669. In your experience as a miner have you ever found, on striking your pick into the face, any out-rush of foul gas? I have found a little of that in the Junction at places, and I have seen it in the Big mine near Block 10.
1670. Had it any effect on the candles? Just for a little while, especially if the candles were down low.
1671. You would notice your candle go dim if you held it (say) 8 inches from the floor? I have noticed it go dim many times, but have never noticed whether it was at the bottom or not.
1672. In consequence of your hands being in the state you have shown us, are you unable to work? I cannot do heavy work; I cannot lift my arm up high enough to do that class of work; I cannot get a good grip of anything, but I daresay I could do light jobs.
1673. Do you think you will ever be able to wield a pick again? I do not think I shall be able to work in the face again, because the strength has all gone out of my upper arm.
1674. *Mr. Steath.*] You say you were working contract when you got leaded first? Yes.
1675. Then do you think that by working contract men are more liable to get leaded than when they are working for a wage? Of course he is; because when a man is working on contract he is all the time pegging away at the face.
1676. Have you seen water-pipes carried through the Proprietary Mine? No.
1677. Did you ever see the stopes or any part of the mine sprinkled with water;—that is, in the Proprietary? Not in the Proprietary.
1678. Have you seen it done in any of the mines? Yes; I have seen it in the British.
1679. You have not seen it in any other? No; in the British they used to water it about once a week.
1680. Do you think, as a practical miner, that sprinkling the stopes and drives would tend to prevent lead-poisoning? It would keep the dust down, certainly; but I would not advise that it should be put near the timber.
1681. Why not? Because it causes a foul smell to come out from the timber.
1682. You think the water does that? Yes. I have noticed it myself, when I was working there, when the water was put on to it the effect was enough to knock you backwards.
1683. Did you ever see a changing-house in the Proprietary? No.
1684. At the British? None at all.
1685. Was there a changing-house at the Junction? No; if they changed at all it would be in a little bit of a shed round by the shaft.
1686. Did you ever see provision made for the men to wash on the surface of the mine? No.
1687. Do you think it would be beneficial if hot baths were provided, so that the men could have a wash on leaving their work? I should think so.
1688. Do you think the men would make use of it? Yes; I think they would if proper provision were made for them to change.
1689. Do you take precautions as to cleanliness;—are you careful to wash yourself, for instance? My word I am. My wife has washed my back many a time when I have gone home pretty well black.
1690. Have you ever known any one other than miners to suffer from what is called lead-poisoning? No; I never did.
1691. Have you ever applied for any lighter kind of work at the place where you had been engaged since you have been able to get about? Yes; I went up to Mr. Howell, and he told me that he had too many men suffering from the same complaint.
1692. Do you mean to state that he said he had too many men suffering from lead-poisoning? Yes; I do not mean to say that he referred to the condition of my hands altogether, but suffering in different ways from the lead.
1693. Anyhow, you did not get employment? No; not from him.
1694. How long have you been out of work now? I have worked only seven days during the last nine months.
1695. What doctor attended you? Dr. Groves.
1696. *Chairman.*] You said that you began work here about seven years ago, more or less? Yes.
1697. You worked in the Proprietary Mine first, and you worked there two years? Yes.
1698. Have you worked there since? I worked there once since then.
1699. In what year, do you think? I can hardly say; I know I was away, and after coming back worked two or three months when I felt the effects of lead return and went away again.
1700. Was it two or three years ago? About that, I should say.
1701. Was it before you went to the Junction? Oh, yes; a long time before I went to the Junction.
1702. When you said there was no sprinkling done at the Proprietary, you meant, I suppose, at the date you worked there? Yes.
1703. You do not say there is no sprinkling there now? Oh, no.
1704. And what is the latest date you speak of with regard to the changing-rooms;—you said there were no changing-rooms at any of the mines to your knowledge; to what date were you referring when you said that? From the time I went there up to the time I left. I cannot say whether there is any changing-room in the big mine now, but I know there is not in the Junction.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Matthew Ormsley called and examined:—

- Mr. M. Ormsley.
1 July, 1892.
1705. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a miner.
1706. How long have you been working on this field? I have been working four and a-half years on the Proprietary.
1707. Were you working there all the time? Yes, all the time.
1708. In what parts of the mine have you been working in mostly? In the stopes.

1709.

1709. But in which part, particularly? Well, we have been used to change this last three years now, turn about each fortnight, between Jamieson's and McCulloch's—the lead end; only the second time we shifted we might be detained a month in the lead-end.

1710. Does that system of shifting hold good throughout the whole mine, or was it for the benefit of the men working in McCulloch's? I suppose it is for the benefit of the men working in the lead; but they never get more than a fortnight's work at Jamieson's end.

1711. That practice, you say, has lasted for three years? Yes.

1712. Have you ever been leaded? Yes, three or four different times.

1713. Tell us of the different times;—in the first place you went to work in the mine about four-and-a-half years ago—that would be in 1888? Yes.

1714. How long did you work before you were laid up the first time? The first time I felt the effects was after I had worked eighteen months at the mine.

1715. And during those eighteen months had you been working in the lead stopes all the time? No. I was working partly in Jamieson's, and partly in McCulloch's—that is, the lead end.

1716. But not always a fortnight in each place? No; we were more often six weeks in the lead end. But within the last three years this arrangement came to pass—to shift the men every fortnight or so.

1717. How long were you laid up the first time? About six weeks.

1718. Do you think the attack was long in coming on? Yes; I think I worked on after I got a touch of it, and never took any notice of it.

1719. What were your symptoms? The first time I got it right across the bowels, with great pain, and my loins were also affected. I had to undergo an operation to give me ease.

1720. You had colic and constipation? Yes.

1721. Did your legs give way? Yes; I had it in my feet very bad, and my legs are swollen now from the effects of it.

1722. Did you go back to work again? Yes.

1723. And in the lead-stopes? Yes, in the stopes.

1724. How long did you work then before you fell ill again? It might have been eight or nine months afterwards when I felt the effects a second time; but I generally took stuff to check it.

1725. What stuff? All kinds of stuff to check the pain, and also opening medicine. I was subject to giddiness.

1726. However, you got it a second time, and had to lay up, and then you went back again, I suppose? Yes.

1727. Still in the lead-stopes? Yes; there and in Jamieson's.

1728. How long did you stay at work before you became ill again? Well, I worked there for some time. But I am off now through the lead; I got affected again in the head.

1729. You kept on suffering and going to work again, and you are now off because you have become affected again? Yes.

1730. And does it chiefly attack you in the head, now? Yes, but I am getting better.

1731. What doctor has been attending you? I have been attending myself. If it had not been cold weather I should have blistered my temples, but I find I am getting better again. It is still in my system, I think, because my legs are all swollen. I may say that I had a fall from the cage, of about 15 feet, a few months ago, and that, perhaps, may have affected me.

1732. How old are you? I am fifty-five.

1733. Have you been attended by a doctor for lead-poisoning? Yes, I have been.

1734. Who generally attended you? Dr. Bartley for one, and I have also been attended in Adelaide.

1735. Is it, in your opinion, a very common thing for men who get leaded here to go to their homes at a distance to get well? Yes; a great many do go—for a change as well. I think some men are more liable to get leaded than others, having weaker constitutions.

1736. You know that yourself? Oh, yes.

1737. Do you think there are some people who, on account of constitutional weakness, ought never to work in lead? If they could get anything else to do it would be better, but I did not adopt that advice myself, being so used to one mine. I never worked in any others on the Barrier.

1738. Do they not take you on? No.

1739. Do they not give you any reason? No; they give me no reason. I got a chill when I was last taken ill, and started to vomit, and could not keep my head up.

1740. Have you seen many men affected by the lead in your mine? Yes; I have known men who have been carried away to their graves through it.

1741. Can you say if any class of men are more particularly subject to lead poisoning than others? I think the young men are more subject to it than elderly men.

1742. Are there many teetotallers in the mines? Yes.

1743. Do you think they get leaded as well as others? Yes.

1744. It makes no difference? No.

1745. Have you noticed any improvement in any of the mines of late—any particular precaution taken by the mine managers against leading? The only thing I know is that there is better air in the mines now than there used to be formerly. Although sometimes when the mine is given a spell, such as a shift off, you will find very faint smells coming from the ground.

1746. How is that? It comes from the ground, I fancy.

1747. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Can you tell us now what you and other men used to do to relieve yourselves when you wanted a motion of the bowels—how far did you go off from where you were working? There is a certain place left in the mine—left for the purpose.

1748. Do the men usually make use of it? Yes. Sometimes there is a slight smell there. I think they ought to have carbolic acid or lime to destroy it.

1749. There is a bad smell there sometimes from that cause apart from the lead? Yes.

1750. What do you do with regard to washing. I suppose you know that a man who washes carefully after he leaves the mine every day is not so likely to get leaded? I do not know. I generally wash myself all over when I come out of the mine—that is, my body and face and hands.

1751. When you were at work in the mine you got very hot, I suppose—sweated a good deal? Yes; and of course when you are breaking the lead ore it all comes down on your arms.

Mr. M. Ormsley.
1 July, 1892.
1752.

- Mr. M. Ormsley.
1 July, 1892.
1752. How were you dressed at your work—had you more than trousers and shirt on? Trousers and flannel.
1753. And another shirt beyond that? No.
- 1753½. Just the trousers and flannel? Yes.
1754. And you found it hot then? Yes; in places.
1755. And I suppose you sometimes wiped your face with your hands? Yes; and you naturally run out occasionally to get a little fresh air, and then it dries on you.
1756. Do you take your food down below with you? Yes.
1757. Where do you keep it? In the coat pocket.
1758. And then you hang up your coat in the mine? Yes.
1759. And then when crib-time arrives can you wash your hands? No; we cannot do that very well.
1760. What do you do? We wipe our hands as well as we can. We generally have a little place some distance back where we keep our crib.
1761. Did you ever suffer from headache when you were working in the stopes? Yes; very often.
1762. I suppose you always wore a beard and moustachè? Yes; I think it is best.
1763. Do you know any miners who shave at all? Yes.
1764. Shave the upper lip? Yes.
1765. And do you think men who shave are more likely to get leaded? I do not know; but I have heard a good many complain who had the moustache off. They used to get on to me about taking it off; but I thought it was a preventive, to some extent.
1766. *Mr. Sleath.*] You have been employed all the time at the Proprietary Mine? Yes.
1767. Was there much dust there? Oh, yes; very often a tremendous lot of dust. Sometimes you could not see your hand before you.
1768. Did they use any water? Not at that time.
1769. Did you ever see water used in the Proprietary for sprinkling? No.
1770. Never once? Not to my knowledge.
1771. How long is it since you worked there last? It is going on for six weeks now.
1772. Then, up to six weeks ago, you never saw any water used in the Proprietary? No.
1773. Do you think it would be beneficial to use water for sprinkling purposes? Certainly.
1774. Independent of laying the lead dust, would it make the ventilation better? Yes; I think it would.
1775. What sort of changing-house have they got on the Proprietary Mine? The changing-house is very good, I think; but it is only for the use of the shaft-men who work in wet places.
1776. You never used the changing-room? No.
1777. Did you ever know any man who worked in the stopes to use it? No.
1778. Is it generally understood that they can use it? I think it is understood they can.
1779. Did you ever have a copy of the mining regulations presented to you? No.
1780. Did you ever see them posted at the shafts, or anywhere about the mine? I did not take notice.
1781. But you are certain you never got a copy? I am certain I never got a copy.
1782. Have you seen any number of the men who have been working with you (your mates) suffering from the effects of lead poisoning? Yes; several.
1783. Do you know if any men who have been working in the lead stopes here for any considerable length of time without suffering from lead poisoning? I have heard from one or two, or perhaps three, that they have never had a touch of it; but where there is one like that there are fifty the other way.
1784. Speaking generally, which mine bears the worst reputation for lead poisoning, or is there one that bears a worse name than the others in that respect? I think the worst mines on the Hill are Block 14 and the Proprietary.
1785. So far as you know, those are the two worst mines for lead? Those are the only two that I know of. I have heard a little talk about the British.
1786. When a man is laid off from leading, is it a customary thing, in such cases, to allow him to return to his work again when he recovers? I believe it is customary.
1787. Is it customary to find lighter employment for them? I have known a few to get on the surface for a while.
1788. But they have refused to give you employment this time? Yes.
1789. On the previous occasion when you suffered from lead poisoning, did you get your place back again when you returned? Yes.
1790. Then, this was the first time they refused you? Yes.
1791. Did they tell you directly the reason? No.
1792. They simply refused you? Yes. I went to Mr. Uren, and he told me to appeal to the bosses I was working under, and, accordingly, I went to the head man at M'Culloch's, when I left off. I found I did not get any satisfaction, however, and I then went to Mr. Howell, the manager. He told me that he had nothing to do with the under-ground work whatever, and that I should apply to Mr. Uren; but I did not go to Mr. Uren again.
1793. Do you think if hot baths were provided on the surface alongside the changing-room that that would be a beneficial measure? Yes, it would be a great thing for the men.
1794. Do you think the men would take advantage of it? I do.
1795. Would you do it personally? I would do it for my own sake, certainly.
1796. *Chairman.*] It has been suggested to us that even if warm baths and a suitable room for changing were provided that the men, when they come up from below, are in such a hurry to get home that they probably would not care to stop an extra quarter of an hour to wash;—what do you think of that suggestion? Well, I do not know. Every one would not be of that opinion. I believe that any of the men who had some distance to go would be glad to make use of it. Those who lived handy to the mine might not think it worth while to wash until they got home. But I am sure a good hot bath would do them all a lot of good. I know I generally use it myself when I get home from the mine.
1797. But is it not the case that comparatively few men have the means of bathing themselves at home, or in the bad times hitherto, have had no water? Yes; very often in the way we were situated there would not be a great deal of water at home for washing purposes.

[The witness withdrew.]

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 4 JULY, 1892.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

WM. M. HAMLET, Esq.

J. HOWELL, Esq.

R. SLEATH, Esq.

Mr. Jas. Hebbard called and examined:—

Mr.
J. Hebbard.
4 July, 1892.

1798. What office do you hold, Mr. Hebbard? I am the Government Inspector of Mines.
1799. Under what Act are you appointed? The Mining Act of 1874.
1800. Do the general rules, which form a schedule to the regulations for the regulation of mines, other than coal and shale mines, made under section 64 of the Mining Act of 1874, apply to these mines on the Barrier? Yes.
1801. Are your duties defined in the regulations just referred to. Yes. (*Copy of the Regulations handed in*).
1802. How often do you inspect the mines—do you go round regularly, or only when you are asked to do so? My duty is to occupy my time by inspecting the mines of this district.
1803. Is it a particular instruction to you under the general rules to see that there is adequate ventilation in the workings? Yes, as a general rule.
1804. Will you kindly tell us how you proceed to ascertain whether the ventilation is adequate or not? A certain test is the possibility of a candle burning in the place where the men are working, and the action of the atmosphere on the candle, as well as the feeling of coolness or otherwise, which may be in the mine.
1805. Under the fifteenth rule, is it ordered that there shall be accommodation near the principal entrance of the mine for enabling the employees to conveniently change and dry their clothes? Yes.
1806. Is such accommodation invariably provided on the mines? In several of the mines there is accommodation provided, but in no instance that I know of is there sufficient accommodation of the kind to allow of all the men employed at the mine changing and drying their dresses.
1807. The rule says "change and dry," is there any provision at any of the mines for drying the clothes? There is the top of the boilers.
1808. But this accommodation is ordered to be separate from the engine-room or boiler-house, is it not? Only for changing, I think—that is the way we generally read the rule, at any rate.
1809. But rule 15 says definitely that the changing and drying-room shall be near the principal entrance to the mine, and not the engine-house or boiler-house; so that the rule is plainly framed to prevent any boiler or engine-house being used for the purpose? Yes; the rule definitely states that; but I know in my experience as a mine manager, that the drying of dresses has always been allowed on the boiler top.
1810. You are now speaking as from your former experience as a manager? Yes.
1811. And you point out that the rule has usually been contravened; but as a mining inspector—? I wish to speak as a mining inspector, sir.
1812. I think you should do so—yes? I only want to make that part of it clear.
1813. You know that where men working in the mines get their clothes wet they ought to have a chance of drying them; why is it not provided, according to regulation. But I will ask you another question:—Men working in lead mines ought to have the amplest opportunity of washing, and of changing their clothes; but in winter, at all events, when they come from below into a cold atmosphere, I should say they would be very little likely to use an unwarmed changing room, and perhaps would be wise in not using it, but in going straight to their homes. Do you agree with that upon the whole? I do.
1814. In general, you agree that they should have every inducement and opportunity of changing? Yes.
1815. Then if rule 15 were observed, and they had a changing house and a place in which they could dry their clothes, as provided by that rule, it would be a warm room, and not a draughty place such as we see it to be, is not that so? That is so, certainly.
1816. Do you then think it would be desirable, in connection with the working of lead ores, that the changing rooms should be something more than the mere sheds that we see them to be? Yes.
1817. Do you know of any other reason why the men do not resort to these changing rooms than that they are devoid of necessary accommodation and warmth? No; I do not; unless it is—but perhaps I should not be right in saying anything in that regard. I would only remark that, as a miner, I always changed my clothes.
1818. I suppose you think there is a proportion of the miners who would not take the trouble to change their clothes, or wash themselves, whatever you might do for them? Yes; the great majority of them.
1819. Still, it is much more likely that they would wash and change if they had a suitable place to do it in—a warm place? Yes; and proper facilities.
1820. And in connection with the getting of lead ore you think it desirable that everything should be done to encourage habits of cleanliness? Undoubtedly.
1821. Personal cleanliness is regarded as one of the best means of preventing lead poisoning, is it not? Yes; I think so.
1822. Does not rule 22 of the Mining Regulations provide that a copy of the rules shall be posted in some conspicuous position on the mines, and also that a copy of the rules shall be supplied to each of the men employed on the mine? Yes.
1823. Do you think those rules are observed—that is, the last one? Well, that is not stated in my copy of the rules. This is supplied by the Department:—[*Copy of the Regulations issued from the Department of Mines, put in by the witness, from which, as he points out, the last sentence of Rule 22, is omitted.*] I certainly thought that was in it myself until I looked through this copy. Of course, it is in the original Regulations.
1824. *Chairman.*] Is that provision of any practical use, that a copy of the Rules shall be given to every person employed upon the mine? I cannot say. They have ample opportunities of seeing them on the mine. That part of the clause is carried out I know, because it is part of my duty to see that they are posted up on the mines.
1825. Whereabouts are they posted on the British, for instance? At the entrance to the main shaft.
1826. Are they posted at every mine? Yes.

- Mr. J. Hebbard.
4 July, 1892.
1827. At the same time, the intention of Rule 22, appears to be to make them well known to every individual; and, as in point of fact, no mine has yet provided proper facilities for changing clothes, perhaps if the men were made thoroughly aware of it, they might, by this time, have got that accommodation? Yes, that might be so.
1828. Have you managed any lead-yielding mines? Yes, I was managing the Junction Mine in this locality up to August, 1888.
1829. What kind of ore were you getting at that time? Principally carbonate of lead.
1830. Were there any cases of leading among the employees? Yes, there were cases.
1831. Can you give the Board any information as to the way in which leading comes about—anything connected with the arrangements of the mine, or the personal habits of the men; or things that induce leading? I cannot speak conclusively on that point; but I have a theory.
1832. You have thought about the matter, and formed a theory. We should like to hear it? I think one great cause of leading among the men is a want of personal cleanliness, and the neglect to change their clothes immediately after finishing their work.
1833. Anything else? Yes; there is the constant stirring of the dust in the mines, causing the men to breathe it in that way. There are also the gases arising from the ground itself, as the mine is opened up.
1834. Well, what do you think should be done by way of a remedy—suppose you take the dust and the gases first? The constant damping of the stopes would, in my opinion, be one great remedy.
1835. Is that done in all the mines? There are several mines in which it is pretty well carried out.
1836. Can you name them? Notably in the British, and the lead stopes of the Proprietary Mine. I cannot speak definitely to having noticed it in the other mines.
1837. Do the other mines make any provision at all for sprinkling? I cannot say. I have not noticed that.
1838. In the case of the British and the Proprietary Mines, are you of opinion that sprinkling is regularly carried out in the lead stopes? Yes.
1839. You know that it is so from your personal inspection of those mines? Yes; I have seen it. Perhaps I should qualify that a little, because I cannot actually say now from memory whether I have actually seen the water carried to the stopes or not. But I have seen it in the levels, and places of main traffic.
1840. That is, you have seen the pipes carried through to contain water? I have seen sprinkling actually going on as well.
1841. Do you mean that the main passages are sprinkled as well as the working places and floors? Yes.
1842. Do you mean that the main drive is sprinkled regularly? Yes, the main drive.
1843. You are speaking of the Proprietary? I am speaking of the British more particularly; but the Proprietary can be included.
1844. The main drive very often goes through country, does it not? No; as a rule the main drives are in the lead, and the dust is very likely to be beaten up and disturbed and carried through the air passages.
1845. Well, sprinkling is one thing;—I suppose the floors ought to be kept swept reasonably clean? No; I believe that is rather harmful than productive of good.
1846. Then, what would you do with the accumulations on the floors? I would let it lie undisturbed as much as possible, so as to avoid affecting the men in the working places.
1847. But does it not fall through the cracks from floor to floor, and does it not get shaken up every time a shot is fired, and so forth? Yes. But it is not possible to sweep the place so clean that there will be no dust there. In my opinion, you can sweep as often as you like, and there will still be dust. That is why, I think, it would not be productive of much good, especially as by disturbing the dust, you must cause a certain amount of it to circulate through the air-passages.
1848. Would sprinkling assist the ventilation? I think not.
1849. Not by cooling the air in hot places;—several witnesses have suggested that it would assist the ventilation? I think it would produce a dampness in the air, and that certainly would not be beneficial.
1850. Do you mean the evil produced by dampness would outweigh the good produced by laying the dust? No; I mean on the cooling of the atmosphere.
1851. Then, as to the ventilation of dead ends and tops, and the upper part of the stopes, and so forth? Connection is formed with the upper level by winzes, and so on to the surface; and in some cases the ventilation is carried by means of pipes through which the air is forced by fans.
1852. To which mine are you referring now? I was referring to the British and Proprietary. I do not know whether I can speak definitely as to the artificial ventilation in the other mines.
1853. What else can be done besides sprinkling, and the observance of cleanliness on the part of the men, by way of diminishing lead-poisoning? I am inclined to think that the practice of eating their food with dirty hands may be part of the evil. There is no provision for washing the hands, although they may wash their mouths out with the tea they carry with them. I think, also, that the use of the pipe may do something towards leading them, as they commonly rub their tobacco in their hands.
1854. Some of these are personal matters which the men must look after themselves; but there are several things which the proprietors can do to assist the men, as it appears to me, thus: the proprietors can at all events make such provisions nowhere—as we have seen down below—for the men to wash their hands underground before taking their food during crib-time;—do you agree with me so far? I think so.
1855. Such provision is not made anywhere now, is it? No.
1856. As to the use of tobacco, and eating with dirty hands, &c., these are personal matters which the men must undertake for themselves along with some others;—but would you express an opinion as to whether the men are generally aware that such precautions as you mention are necessary, that is, are they aware of what they may do for themselves? I do not know whether it is so at present, but at one time I know there were instructions issued by the company as to the measures to be adopted against lead poisoning. That was during my time as shift-foreman, under the Proprietary Company.
1857. How long ago was that? It would be over six years ago now.
1858. That was at the very beginning of the work, or very nearly the beginning? Yes. I was employed by the Proprietary Company between 1885 and 1886.
- 1859-60. Then what was your experience; did the men attend to these regulations in any degree? They did not. I may give you the chief points of these instructions, perhaps.
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1861. If you can remember them? Yes. The principal one was the observance of absolute personal cleanliness; the use of as great a quantity of fruity food as the stomach would take, and to use dilute sulphuric acid, which was provided for the men if they wished to use it. There were at the time these instructions were issued baths provided on the site now occupied by the north smelters, but which, so far as I can remember, nobody used. Those were about the chief instructions.

1862. Then from your account it would appear that at first considerably more was done for the men than is done now? In that respect, at any rate.

1863. How long have you held your present post? Since the 16th December of last year.

1864. Do you see much of the men? Yes; I mingle with them constantly.

1865. Do you think the amount of lead poisoning that actually occurs is important—in the course of a year, for instance, do you suppose that an appreciable proportion of labour is lost on that account? Yes.

1866. Which mine is the worst as regards leading, do you think? I do not think a comparison could be instituted between any of them as regards the lead stopes; because some places are entirely free from lead, such as in Block 10, for instance; in the Central also, it is a very small item; and the same may be said of portions of the Proprietary Mine.

1867. You have not noticed whether any one mine has furnished a larger number of cases of leading than other mines? No.

1868. You have not the means of noticing, in fact? No; and chiefly for this reason: Say I visited one particular mine once a fortnight, I would only see one set of men out of the three engaged there, and there are so many that I do not become personally acquainted with them.

1869. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Do you know, from your own experience, whether these regulations that you produce here to-day, are observed on the part of the mine proprietors? Yes; except in the one particular matter we have already referred to under clause 15.

1870. Is there a similar tendency among the men to observe these regulations? Yes; so far as I have seen.

1871. Have you observed whether they take much notice of the regulations? I never saw a man reading them; but from what I hear in my talks with the men, I find they know the regulations as well as I do. A great many of them do at any rate; they get to know them somehow.

1872. How often do you visit the mines? My duty is to employ my time constantly in visiting the mines. If you wish it, I will give an idea from my diary of how my visits do occur.

1873. If you please, just give us a month, by way of example? I will take the month of June. The first entry is *re* accidents, and so on. That is how I was employed on that date. Then 2nd June, Central mine; 3rd June, Jamieson's section; 4th June, boiler inspections; 7th June, Jamieson's portion of the Proprietary; 8th June, McCulloch's portion; 9th June, M'Gregor's; 10th June, Junction North and South, and North Broken Hill Mines; 11th June, the British; and so on throughout the month.

1874. I think that will do. Now, with regard to ventilation, what is the principle adopted in those mines? Just the natural draught.

1875. And that, I think you said, is sometimes assisted by artificial means? Yes.

1876. Have you any means of ascertaining how the ventilation is going—at what speed? No.

1877. You never use an air-meter? No.

1878. And what would be your method of finding out whether the air was very bad? My personal experience, and seeing its effect on the candle, I suppose. It would be an extra bad case, of course, if the candle were much affected. Roughly speaking, the rule is that where a candle will burn, a man can live, but I never allow it to go that far.

1879. Do you ever try to ascertain the temperature of the mines? No.

1880. Is there much difference, or variation, between summer and winter? Yes; the mines are cooler as a rule in the winter; and there is a good deal of heat in the summer. It is caused by the absorption of the heat by the timber.

1881. What is the size of the drives or main passages underground, as a rule? Generally 7 feet by 5 feet.

1882. That is 5 feet wide and 7 feet high? Yes; the main levels.

1883. What would be the size of what they call a set? An ordinary set is 6 feet by 5 feet.

1884. That is 6 feet high? Yes; that is a top set.

1885. Have you, in your experience as a mine inspector, ever heard of men going to sleep in the mines? No; not in my experience as a mine inspector. I can only say that I have heard it as a common remark.

1886. You have never, in your experience, found men asleep in the mine? No.

1887. If the remark that they do so is correct, where do you think they sleep in the mine? In the face, I should say.

1888. Or on the timber? Yes.

1889. From your experience of this class of mining, do you think that sleeping in a dusty atmosphere would tend to produce lead-poisoning? Yes; I think so.

1890. With regard to the instructions once issued to the miners and the provisions made for them against leading, you mentioned dilute sulphuric acid. Was that provided by the mine proprietors? Yes.

1891. And did the men use it? At first they did; but they afterwards left it off. There was not very much demand for it.

1892. Can you describe those baths which you say were provided; what were they like? Well, I have only a very rough recollection of what they were like. I know they were attached to the smelters somewhere, and were ranged in a shed.

1893. Were there arrangements for a man to take off his clothes decently and have a bath? Yes; so far as I recollect there were small compartments with a hip bath in each.

1894. How many compartments were there? Twenty or thirty, I should say. The mine was only in a small way of working then. There were only two 30-ton furnaces going at that time.

1895. Do you remember if the men made free use of the baths? I do not remember that they were made use of at all; I never made use of them myself.

1896. Was warm water provided? Yes; so far as I remember the water was laid on from the boilers. I am only speaking from memory, of course; it is a long while ago.

1897. *Chairman.*] Those instructions which were issued to the men, and which were not regarded by them at the time, were issued, perhaps, before the men had become alive to the danger they were running?

Oh,

- Mr. J. Hebbard. Oh, no; cases of lead poisoning had occurred; that, indeed, being the reason why the instructions were issued.
- 4 July, 1892. 1898. In what capacity were you employed by the Proprietary Company? As foreman.
1899. You say you never used those baths yourself; probably you had bathing accommodation at home? Yes; my practice was to strip off and have a sponge bath—water being scarce—and change my clothes entirely.
1900. Were you ever leaded? No; I was never leaded.
1901. How long have you worked continuously in a place where you had the opportunity of becoming leaded? I suppose I was in the Proprietary fifteen or sixteen months.
1902. But were you working in the lead? I was never actually working in the lead.
1903. What I was coming to was this: You happened to have the means of keeping yourself clean in your own house, which very many of the miners had not, and have not now; is that not so? Scarcely. I was living exactly the same as they were then—everybody lived in tents at that time.
1904. Well, will you express an opinion upon this point. Do you think that whether the employees take advantage of the means provided for them to preserve their health or not, that the proprietors would do well to furnish those means? Yes.
1905. Can you make any general suggestion to help the Board in conducting this inquiry? I do not know that I can add anything to what I have said. I think sufficient accommodation should be provided and that it should be made compulsory on the miners to change their dress.
1906. Do you think that is a rule you could enforce? I think so. It has almost become a law in Victoria. That is where I first learnt the habit of changing the clothes.
1907. Has it actually become the law in any part of Victoria? Yes; in Bendigo—at least almost the law—it is the law of the district, at any rate.
1908. Do you mean to say it is the custom? Well, it is slightly more than a mere custom in the general sense, because the companies will not allow any man to work in the mines who will not change his clothes.
1909. It is a rule made and enforced by the employers? Yes; by the whole of the employers in the district.
1910. That is the associated employers? Yes.
1911. What is the object of the regulation in relation to mines other than lead mines? Well, I believe the primary object of it was to prevent the men stealing gold. But it has had a good effect upon the men.
1912. Upon their general health, do you mean? Yes; it must do; because most of the miners get their clothes very damp.
1913. Is there any opposition to it on the part of the men, as a whole? No. It is regarded as a very good thing.
1914. Then you think a scheme might be devised by which every man going below in these mines on the Barrier should, first of all, change his clothes? Yes.
1915. Then, on coming up again, he would put off his working clothes, and resume his ordinary dress? Yes.
1916. And he should take a bath where such is provided? Yes.
1917. Is there anything else you think might be done, or anything you would like to suggest? The only thing I can say is that I believe a list of instructions, similar to those that were sent round here at one time, prepared by some medical authority, would be advisable.
1918. Yet, when such instructions were sent round, the men did not attend to them, as you say? Well, probably there are not many of the men here now who were working on the mines in those days, and, perhaps, they might take more notice of the rules now. I think changing of importance; but there are differences of opinion. For instance, I have two brothers in the mines here as miners. I was speaking to one of them the other day, and he said he preferred to go home, and change at home, and he had been brought up to change his clothes in the mine as well as I had; and he did not avail himself of the accommodation when it was offered.
1919. Notwithstanding what your brother said, you would still have it made compulsory to change? Yes. I am only giving you his opinion. It is my opinion that such a provision would be beneficial.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Thomas Whysall, called, and examined:—

- Mr. T. Whysall. 1920. *Chairman.*] You hold the office of Telegraph Master at Broken Hill, Mr. Whysall? Yes.
- 4 July, 1892. 1921. You keep a record of the wind and weather? Yes.
1922. Do you hand in a statement which gives particulars as to the rainfall and prevailing winds for the two years from July, 1890, to 1892? Yes.
1923. And the only statement with regard to the winds is that southerly winds prevail? Yes; it is southerly nine months in the year. [*Record handed in. See Appendix.*]

[The witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 4 JULY, 1892.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

WM. M. HAMLET, Esq. | R. SLEATH, Esq.
J. HOWELL, Esq.

Dr. J. F. Bartley, called and examined:—

- Dr. J. F. Bartley. 1924. *Chairman.*] What are your qualifications, Dr. Bartley?
- 4 July, 1892. 1925. Are you registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales? Yes.
1926. How long have you lived in Broken Hill? Two years and seven months.
1927. During that time have you been resident medical officer at the hospital? Yes; for all that time.
- 1928-9. Will you tell me your average daily number of in-patients at the hospital? For the last year it was forty-two; this year it has been fifty-five. 1930.

1930. Have you an out-patients' department? We have no organised out-patients' department. I have treated some cases occasionally, when they have come to the hospital and have not been able to obtain relief elsewhere; but we are not supposed to treat out-patients.

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1931. You attend out-patients in cases of necessity if they present themselves? Yes.

1932. You have treated in the hospital a good many cases of lead-poisoning? Yes.

1933. Can you tell me the number of cases you have met with during each year of your residence at the hospital? During the year 1890 there were ninety-eight cases; during 1891 there were 123; and during the first six months of this year seventy-three cases. I may remark, with regard to these numbers, that not all the patients who presented themselves while I was connected with the institution could be taken in, as the hospital was greatly overcrowded, and provision could only be made for the more serious cases of illness; cases of the milder forms of lead poisoning had to be refused. And again, though we have no organised system of out-door relief, I treated a number of cases of lead-poisoning as out-door patients. Those are not included in the numbers I have given you. During the two and a half years I was connected with the institution the numbers so treated would be, say, about forty.

1934. Do you mean forty cases per annum? No; forty cases of lead poisoning altogether.

1935. In those forty cases were the patients sufficiently ill to be admitted if there had been room for them in the hospital? No; what I wish you to understand is, that I treated those cases because I thought they could be well enough treated outside, the institution being full, or fairly full; but a large number presented themselves when the place was overcrowded that I did not treat at all; and those I do not include in the forty I have spoken of as having been treated as out-patients.

1936. Have you formed any opinion as to whether many leaded persons go away from Broken Hill for treatment? Oh, yes; a number of them go away.

1937. Where do they go to? To Adelaide, or other parts of South Australia, I believe. I think the reason they go away is that they know they will have to stop work for a certain time, and many of them have homes or friends in South Australia, so they go for a change of air very likely.

1938. Have you observed whether some of the mines furnish more cases of lead poisoning than others? Yes. I have no figures to guide me, but I can speak definitely, I think, from memory.

1939. Can you mention them in their order, so far as you have formed an opinion? I should say they are Block 14, the British, and part of the Proprietary.

1940. And from the Central, Block 10, and the South, you did not get many cases? Not many.

1941. Have you observed that some kinds of work, either above or below ground, furnish more cases of leading than other branches? In the statistics I furnish I have divided the cases according to their occupations.

1942. From which we shall be able to draw our own conclusions? Yes.

1943. Have you noticed in the course of your practice that some people are more susceptible than others if exposed to lead: that they are more likely to get poisoned? Do you refer that question as to one attack predisposing to another, or that persons of a certain temperament are more likely to take it than others?

1944. The latter? I cannot say that I have noticed that.

1945. Very well, then we can go on with the cases. I understand that you distinguish three, or even four classes of symptoms caused by leading? I divide the cases treated into four classes, namely, lead colic, lead dementia, lead paralysis, encephalopathy.

1946. In encephalopathy, do you include epilepsy and coma together? Yes; that is, they very often occur together, or in the same patient, first coma, and then epilepsy. For the information of the non-professional members of the Board I have prepared a definition of the various classes. Colic being the most common form in which the poisonous action of lead exhibits itself amongst those working in lead, the attack entailing a good deal of suffering on the persons afflicted, and varying under treatment in duration from a few days to a fortnight, during which time work must be entirely stopped. But in some cases the miner loses more time even than a fortnight, as the attack leaves the patient so weak that it may be a month before work is resumed. Dementia, being the chronic form of brain disease, is slow in onset, and usually more permanent in its results, paralysis being loss of muscular power. Encephalopathy being a more acute form of brain disease, is sudden in onset, and more dangerous as to its immediate results, shorter in duration, and in it I have classed all cases of brain disturbance, acute in form. That includes coma and epilepsy.

1947. Do you regard plumbism as essentially affecting the nervous system? I can certainly say that I do.

1948. What is the relationship of these four classes to each other. Do repeated attacks of colic lead to paralysis, and then to epilepsy or coma, or are the four forms in your opinion merely indications of determination of the poison to different parts of the nervous system? Rather the latter, I should say. Certainly you do see cases of encephalopathy, or cases of paralysis, or dementia, occur after repeated attacks of colic; at the same time it does not necessarily follow that colic will precede any one of the three classes. And again, I have seen the worst cases of encephalopathy occur in persons who never had an attack of lead colic.

1949. I will ask you just there have you had any females among your lead patients? No.

1950. Then will you mention these different forms of the disease in the order of frequency with which you see them? They will be readily seen by my figures.

1951. Your experience being limited to your hospital practice? Yes.

1952. Then have you any reason to think that your hospital practice is generally representative of the practice of others, excepting, of course, that you get a larger number of serious cases? Yes; generally, I should think; colic, being as I have said, the more common form.

1953. All I ask you now is whether the outside general practitioner would, in your opinion, probably agree with your classification? Yes.

1954. Colic is the most common? Yes.

1955. And paralysis, perhaps, next? Encephalopathy I rank next. Perhaps you will allow me to explain here, as I make encephalopathy next in frequency and before paralysis, that all cases of encephalopathy are brought to the hospital because they exhibit such serious symptoms at the mine. All cases of paralysis do not come to the hospital. Possibly, only a small proportion of such cases reach the hospital. They may be first treated by a medical practitioner in town, and perhaps never require hospital treatment.

1956. Will you kindly describe a case of encephalopathy—the man is brought to the hospital in a state of coma? Yes. The history you usually get is that the man has been working in the mine, or has just come

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- come up the shaft, when he has been stricken suddenly; has fallen down, in most cases without previous warning. He will remain in a state of coma for twenty-four hours, perhaps, more or less, and then take the epileptic form of convulsions, generally passing on to the maniacal condition, with delusions. Then, in most cases they recover. Out of thirty-five cases of encephalopathy I have seen in the hospital, there have been only two deaths, although most of the cases seemed to be exceedingly serious during their course.
1957. Do you mean to say a novice in that class of case would generally expect death? Yes, decidedly.
1958. Then as to the remainder of the course of those who do die, do they remain comatose all the time, or do they become delirious? They exhibit coma and epilepsy usually. Of course, I am speaking now from my observation of the two cases I have mentioned.
1959. They exhibit coma and then epilepsy? Yes, and the fits become frequent, and death supervenes.
1960. In those cases did you usually meet with the blue line? Do you mean in the cases of encephalopathy?
1961. Yes? Well, usually; but not necessarily so.
1962. Now, suppose you get a case which you describe as of encephalopathy, in which the patient does not exhibit any blue line on the gums, how do you recognise it as being due to lead and not to some other cause; in short, what do you especially rely upon in your diagnosis? In the first place there is no history of accident, and it occurs in persons not likely to be apoplectic, and excluding accident and apoplexy, the cases present symptoms not met with in any place where there is no lead-poisoning.
1963. That is, the symptoms are not met with in any other disease, or where there is no lead poisoning? Exactly.
1964. You have had opportunity of watching the ultimate effects of lead-poisoning, such as affections of the circulatory system of the kidneys? Yes.
1965. Have you observed retinitis among your patients? I have not examined for it.
1966. You do expect affections of the eye in your patients? No.
1967. Have any of the encephalopathic cases ended in insanity to your knowledge? Yes; they have recovered from the acute symptoms, and have remained demented.
1968. Shall we find those cases mentioned in your notes? No. The dementia cases you will find here have not been the result of encephalopathy; they have been rather a chronic form of brain disease.
1969. Not associated with lead work? Not associated with any acute attack during any period of their lives, but incidentally connected with the occupation of lead-mining.
1970. You think them due to chronic poisoning? Yes.
1971. Do you recognise any personal conditions as predisposing to lead-poisoning? No; I cannot say I do.
1972. Is anæmia a constant sign of lead? Yes; a fairly constant sign, or perhaps I should say a fairly constant accompaniment.
1973. You have not made any systematic examination of the blood to ascertain that? No.
1974. I suppose you admit to the hospital a great many residents who are not connected with lead-work in any way? Yes.
1975. Have you ever met with cases of leading among that class of patients? Yes; but of the cases of lead-poisoning seen by me, they were all of persons actually exposed to lead by working in or about the mines, except four, and the cause of lead-poisoning in those cases could be distinctly traced to circumstances independent of the presence of lead mines in the town, such circumstances being present in other cities, and recognised there as causing lead-poisoning.
1976. Can you name occupations followed by the persons you refer to? Yes; one was a painter, one a plumber, one a labourer, working at a beer factory with lead pipes, and one a cook, who was fond of an early glass of beer in the morning, which he drew from the lead pipes in the hotel where he was engaged.
1977. Among the general population, do you ever meet with cases of indisposition which you cannot satisfactorily account for, and which may possibly be due to a slight degree of leading? Yes.
1978. I presume they do not present any definite symptoms? Not of lead-poisoning; rather of *malaise* and languor.
1979. Are they anæmic? For the most part, yes.
1980. Do they show any blue-line? I have seen a slight blue-line in several cases, in which there was no other symptom of lead-poisoning present.
1981. But that, I understand, is common enough among miners and smelters;—you will find them very often have the blue-line and at the same time no symptoms of lead-poisoning? Yes.
1982. But what is the value of the blue-line as a diagnostic; if, for instance, you meet with an anæmic person showing the blue-line, is that sufficient to establish the diagnosis of leading or not? It would be sufficient to establish that lead has been imbibed into the system; but whether lead is the cause of illness at the time is another question. In such a case probably it would.
1983. These people you mentioned just now were members of the general population not known to be connected with the mines? Yes; but I take it that my evidence on that point would not be of much practical value, because that class of persons do not come before me professionally in the hospital, as they are not ill enough to be admitted. They are cases I see in a casual sort of way, and not in large numbers.
1984. Do you treat children to any extent? Not to any large extent.
1985. Can you speak of the ultimate effect of lead upon man from your own observation? Yes; the ultimate effect frequently is to make a man quite incapable of pursuing his occupation as a miner in lead mines, and perhaps to make him incapable of employment at all for a very long time. In such cases we generally advise them to leave Broken Hill; and, so far as I am personally concerned, I have not been able to find out how they have got on elsewhere.
1986. Have you met with gout among your lead patients? No; I have not among the lead patients. In fact, I may state that gout does not seem to be a common complaint in the town—so far as my experience goes, that is.
1987. Now, as to prophylaxes;—what do you think the workers can do for themselves to guard against the effects of leading? That opens up the question as to how the lead is received into the system. I may state my opinion upon that is, that carbonate of lead is the usual form of ore which causes lead poisoning. I think the carbonate ore taken into the lungs or into the stomach, will be absorbed, and cause lead-poisoning.
1988. And as to the skin? As to the skin, I cannot speak authoritatively, but I do not think it is usually taken into the system through the skin.
- 1989.

1989. However, where the skin and lungs and stomach are all exposed it is, of course, very difficult to say which is the chief channel? Yes; but seeing that the carbonate ore dust can get into the lungs very easily—for it is a dry ore, and makes a good deal of dust—we know that men working on a dry face must take in a great deal of it through the lungs. Regarding the matter from a prophylactic point of view, we should turn our attention, in the first place, to lessening the quantity—if it cannot be done away with altogether—of the lead ore taken in by the lungs, and the same holds good as to the stomach—we should do the utmost to stop the ingress of the ore into the stomach.

1990. Have you considered practically in what way these ends could be attained? No; I have not sufficient knowledge of the manner of working the mines.

1990½. Do you know anything of the use of a purge periodically—say, once in ten days or a fortnight—is that done, and is it, in your opinion, a useful practice? I do not know of it having been done.

1991. *Mr. Hamlet.*] I had intended to ask something regarding the prevalence of gout, but you say there is none, or very little. It has been stated that swelling of the calves of the legs and pains in the muscles were caused by carbonic acid gas—do you agree with that, or do you think it is more probably caused by lead? I think it is more probably caused by lead, the swelling of the legs, accompanied by anæmia.

1992. Have you ever heard of it as the result of carbonic acid? No.

1993. Has it come to your knowledge that lead-poisoning has caused loss of sexual appetite and impotence? No.

1994. And functional derangements of the kidneys—are they frequently met with? Yes; very frequently.

1995. With special reference to cases of lead-poisoning, I mean? I understood you to ask if derangement of the kidneys was frequently met with in Broken Hill.

1996. I am asking the question with special reference to those who are exposed to the effects of lead? Well, yes; I would still say it is met with very frequently.

1997. Then, with regard to the channel by which lead is introduced into the system, do you not think it possible for the lead to be absorbed through the pores of the skin? Well, I do not know that it is impossible, but I have not got sufficient knowledge of the subject to give a decided answer. It could easily be tested by making an ointment of carbonate of lead, and rubbing it into the skin, to see if the symptoms would be exhibited. In the case of a man perspiring freely it might be taken in through the pores. Drugs can be introduced through the skin, and therefore, I suppose, there is no reason why carbonate of lead could not be introduced into the system in that way also.

1998-9. Do you not also think the skin is affected, since authorities say that anæsthesia is sometimes observed in such cases? Well, I can hardly go by what other authorities say on the subject of lead-poisoning. I must rather be guided by such symptoms as I have seen myself, and I have not seen that in my experience.

2000. Has anything ever been done, after a *post mortem*, for instance, in a lead case, to ascertain the extent of the poison taken into the system, or what is a poisonous dose? No. I know nothing on the subject, except, I may remark, that some persons seem unusually susceptible to lead-poisoning, and others, again, appear to be better able to withstand it. I have known miners here to be working three and four years in the lead without exhibiting any form of lead-poisoning whatever; and, again, I have known lead-poisoning to occur in an individual who has worked no longer than a fortnight underground in the lead.

2001. The prevailing ore on the Barrier is carbonate of lead ore, which is almost identical with white lead, and cases of lead-poisoning are of frequent occurrence in white lead works? Yes.

2002. Then you would infer from that that the lead ore would be easily taken into the lungs and stomach, because carbonate of lead is so easily soluble—is that so? Yes.

2003. Do you think the precautionary measures to be taken against lead-poisoning are well known amongst the miners here? Well, as a rule, I do not think they take any precautionary measures at all.

2004. When they are told of the necessary precautionary measures, do you think there is any disposition to carry them out? Well, I am afraid they are not generally told. But then I do not know what precautions you could advise, against the entrance of the lead into the lungs, for instance, with any chance of them being carried out. You might tell them to wear a respirator for example, but a man would not work incommoded by a respirator. They might certainly carry out the rules of personal cleanliness, and washing their hands before eating.

2005. With regard to the use of a respirator, you think it would be impossible for a man to wear one while at work? No, I did not say that. It would be decidedly possible, I think. But as to whether a man would wear one is another question. I do not think it probable that miners, as a rule, would take kindly to wearing a respirator while at work.

2006. But you know, as a matter of fact, I suppose, that in some of the industries in England respirators are used? Yes; I know they are used by the operatives in certain factories; but the dangers of those occupations are much more universally acknowledged, and the evil consequences of not wearing respirators would more surely follow.

2007. *Chairman.*] Does your experience here vary from the accounts given in the various text-books and the like in any important respect? Yes; in a most important respect, it varies from one authority. Dr. Oliver last year lectured on this very subject; and he said that miners working underground never got leaded—that it was not the miners working in the raw material, but the workers amongst the manufactured material, or in the manufactories, that got lead-poisoned; that miners did not get leaded, although it had been found in the smelters. Well, I have seen cases of leading among the smelters here, but as the figures, which I will give you, will show, they do not suffer to anything like the extent that the miners underground suffer from lead-poisoning; that is, of course, within my experience.

2008. You are aware that Dr. Arlidge, another physician, who gave a course of lectures under similar circumstances, but who no doubt spoke from experience, gained in a different place, and a different country, from that which furnished Dr. Oliver's experience, recognised lead-poisoning less among smelters and others than among miners? I have not read the lectures you refer to.

2009. Would you be inclined to say, therefore, that that is a point which depends upon local conditions usually? It depends upon the class of ore in which they are working, I take it.

2010. Is there any other point on which your experience here varies from the teachings of authorities on the subject elsewhere? Yes; in the case of the ordinary lead-colic. Here we find very little; indeed an infinitesimal

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Dr. J. F. Bartley. infinitesimal amount of wrist-drop amongst those cases, whereas in the ordinary lead-colic occurring in the plumber or the painter, or the white-lead manufacturer, we find that wrist-drop is a fairly constant symptom.

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2011. In fact, teachers almost always refer to wrist-drop as a leading symptom, and almost a diagnostic sign of lead-poisoning, do they not? Yes, very often.

2012. But wrist-drop here you say is of rare occurrence? Very rare indeed. Except in cases of general lead paralyses, when the wrist-drop seems to be the chief paralysis, or when the paralyses of the extensor muscles of the forearm seem to be more decided than others.

2013. Do you mean to say that when paralysis does occur it takes the form of wrist-drop, but that very often it does not occur at all? What I rather mean to say is this, that when you get paralysis from lead poisoning here a great number of muscles are affected; but especially the extensors of the forearm.

2014. But still you say muscular paralyses are uncommon? Yes; certainly uncommon.

2015. Can you express an opinion as to the importance of the fumes issuing from the stacks here, to the general inhabitants of the town? Not from the result of experience of cases seen. But it is a well-known fact in the district that dogs and cats, and cows and horses are affected when living within a radius of a mile from the mines; and I think it is granted that a large amount of lead escapes with the fumes from the smelters, and falls over the town, and on the roofs of the houses, so that the inhabitants run the risk of taking it into their system by drinking water, or of inhaling it while it is in suspension in the passage down. Nevertheless, as I have said, I have had no cases in my experience here that I could definitely state to be cases of lead poisoning, other than those of men working in or about the mines, and the four outside cases, which were also due to definite causes, as I have already explained.

2016. Then your statement amounts rather to this: that lead-poisoning from the fumes does occur among cattle and the smaller animals, and ought therefore to occur among the people of the town; but, as a matter of fact, you have had no evidence that it does occur among the people? Not lead poisoning. But I am of opinion that there is a certain amount of languor, or *malaise*, caused among the general population by it, without definitely assuming any of the forms of lead poisoning.

2017. Children are susceptible to lead poisoning, are they not? Yes, usually.

2018. Are the children of Broken Hill, as a rule, very rosy, and strong, and fat? As I have said already, my experience of the children is limited.

2019. I mean from general observation, such as I am able to make in going about the streets? Well, no; they do not present a robust appearance as a rule, I think.

2020. I have gone through the Death Register for 1889, 1890, and 1891, and I find in each of the three years certain cases of lead poisoning. I find also some cases in which the entry in the register is not quite clear. For instance in May of 1890, you certified that a man named Henry Lobb, a miner, died of epilepsy of eight weeks' duration—do you remember anything about that case? Yes; I remember the case very well: the man had a previous history of epilepsy. I do not know why I put down the "eight weeks' duration"; but he had a previous history of epilepsy I think.

2021. You remember that it was not a case of lead epilepsy? Yes. I remember the case distinctly.

2022. And lead had nothing to do with it? No.

2023. Then in July the record of your certificate in the case of Wm. Hunt, a carpenter, aged 40, as it appears in the register, is merely "death from poisoning." Can you explain that? I do not think that was given by me. There was a coroner's inquest on that case. That was strychnia poisoning, I think, and should have been a coroner's case.

2024. There is no record in the register of an inquest having been held. Then, in February, 1891, you certified the death of James Frederick Roberts, an ore-dresser, 17 years of age, as being due to "meningitis—duration, fifteen days"? I do not remember that case at all just now.

2025. Can you look it up? Yes.

2026. In May, 1891, you certified that James Major, a miner, aged 41, had died of meningitis after an illness of seventeen days; do you remember that case? Yes. So far as I remember now I had no reason to suspect that the cause of meningitis was lead poisoning; if I had I should have then put it down.

2027. Then, in September there was a third case entered thus:—"James B. Bruce, carpenter, age 39, died of meningitis, after twenty-one days' illness," do you recollect that? Yes; that was after influenza.

2028. Do you think that in your certificate you probably put down influenza as the first cause? I think so. The influenza I did not see. He went through his attack of influenza, and developed meningitis in the place where he was living. He came to me with meningitis. I do not know why I did not put influenza in the certificate. As you suggest, probably I did. But I remember the case distinctly. It was after influenza.

2029. As to Major's case, you have not as clear a recollection? No; I do not remember what was the cause of meningitis in that case, but I feel sure that if I had had reason to suspect that lead was the cause, or I was satisfied in my mind that lead was the cause, I would have put it down.

2030. Then, in October, you certified that Adam M'Arthur, age 43, died of anæmia; duration of illness three months; and influenza, duration five days. Do you remember whether the anæmia was lead anæmia or not? No. I remember the case now; it was malaria, as far as I can recollect.

2031. Was he a man who came down from the northern territory? Yes.

2032. Then, lastly, do you think, it would be a good thing, in view of what you said just now, if a short fly-leaf of instructions were published and disseminated among the miners, informing them what they could do to protect themselves against leading? Yes; if your Board will be able to suggest certain precautions which are at once easy of adoption, and are likely to be adopted by the men, it will be a very good thing, I think.

2033. Do you hand in a statement for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, which shows the number of cases of lead poisoning treated in the Hospital, the distribution of those cases, according to class of cases, and mentioning the occupations of the patients? Yes.

[The witness withdrew.]

Dr. T. R. Belgrave called and examined:—

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2034. *Chairman.*] What are your qualifications, Dr. Belgrave? Doctor of medicine of the University of Edinburgh, member of the College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
2035. You are registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales? Yes.
2036. How long have you practised in Broken Hill? I am now in my fourth year of residence here, I think.
2037. Do you hold any special appointment? No; I cannot say I do. But there is a Medical Fund here, which is the chief medical institution. I founded it. But I am just a member co-ordinately with any other member of the profession who may come here, and likes to join it. It is a commercial undertaking on the part of the medical profession resident on the Barrier.
2038. You attend a proportion of the persons employed about the mines, I suppose? I do.
2039. And also a proportion of the townspeople who are not connected with the mines? Yes.
2040. Can you give us any idea as to how many of the people employed about the mines would apply to you if they were sick? About 400 I should say, at the present time.
2041. Is that an average number? Yes.
2042. Then can you tell us how many cases of lead poisoning you meet with in the course of the year? I cannot say the precise number. But they are very numerous, and the numbers vary; sometimes there is quite a rush of them, and it has appeared to me that this rush of cases has been traceable in some degree to states of the weather. When the weather has been as it is now, that is damp, there have not been many cases; when, on the contrary, it has been dry and dusty, there have been many.
2043. We have been told that animals suffer more in the hot weather—has temperature any influence in your opinion? Yes. I think so, too. I have seen more animals lying about dead, presumably from drinking water contaminated by lead, in the summer, than I have during the winter.
2044. Does that apply to men also? I think it does.
2045. Do you think the proportion of cases of leading to the number of workers on the field is decreasing or increasing? I cannot give an answer that would be satisfactory to my mind in that detail.
2046. You did not mention the number of cases which you estimate you treat in the course of a year? Several hundred, I am quite sure.
2047. Do you think you treat 300 cases? Oh, yes; I am quite sure of that number.
2048. Then will you extend that statement to this: that three-quarters of all the persons employed about the mines as miners or surface hands, become leaded? As to all the principal mines, such as the British, Block 14, and the Proprietary, I would say yes; but not as to the others.
2049. That, I suppose, is because they contain very little lead? Yes; the others contain little lead, comparatively.
2050. Is there anything to choose between the three mines you have mentioned, as regards danger to the men, in the direction of lead poisoning—are they all equally dangerous? Well, I think Block 14 is the worst, the British next, and the Proprietary next.
2051. Do you think the better reputation of the Proprietary is because the management make a practice of periodically shifting the men from the lead faces to other kinds of ore? Yes; I think that arrangement has worked very beneficially indeed.
2052. And it may be that the uniform character of the ore in Block 14, and the British, prevents them carrying out a similar arrangement? I do not know that; I think very likely they have more surface work in the Proprietary Mine. But I think it would be impossible to find more than 1 or 2 per cent. of all the persons working in the three mines I have mentioned who have escaped leading, and possibly, not a solitary one.
2053. Your view then, on that point is, that a man employed at any of these three mines in the lead faces, is sure to get leaded sooner or later? Yes. There may be an idiosyncrasy which prevents the ordinary manifestation at the junction of the gums and the teeth, but even then they will suffer from colic and paralyse, and from the other conditions.
2054. The blue line is not universally present, even when the teeth are there? No.
2055. Do the tradesmen about the mines furnish cases of leading? Yes; such as mechanics; and the rule as to the weather applies very much to this question, I think; thus, when it is very dusty the surface men suffer more than usual, and more than the underground men, I think.
2056. Only a small number of young people are now employed as ore-pickers, I understand? I believe so. Certainly, there are not nearly so many employed now as there were when I first came here, and very properly so too.
2057. I think you have already said that you have noticed some people are much more susceptible to lead than others? Yes, I have.
2058. Now, will you tell us something about the symptoms of lead poisoning—I understand that you distinguish three or four classes of symptoms caused by lead, namely, colic, motor paralysis, epilepsy, and coma; is that the proper classification, in your opinion? No. I think it is not sufficient. In addition to these there is a kind of paralysis of the sensory system. The sensory nervous system is affected.
2059. And that class of cases you think distinct from the others? Yes; and my conclusion is that the sensory nervous system is more frequently affected than the motor here.
2060. You find motor paralysis decidedly uncommon? Certainly. I have only met with one or two cases during the time I have been here.
2061. And sensory paralyse, are they common? I think it is nearly universal. It shows itself in this way: the subjects are exceedingly dull in the use of their fingers and hands, and the same observation would apply to their minds. They are dull of apprehension. If they go to work with their fingers, in sewing, or in tying a knot, for instance, you can see how awkward they are. And in addition to that they suffer from amaurosis, that is to say the retina is affected.
2062. By way of diminished perception? Yes.
2063. Do you think these sensory symptoms are liable to be overlooked except by careful observers? Yes, I do.
2064. Are you of opinion that lead poisoning is essentially a disease of the nervous system? Chiefly, I should think, that is the case; though it affects the muscles very much. I should say it is not from the local deposition of lead in the muscular structure, but in the nervous structure.
2065. Then what do you think is the relationship of these four or five classes to each other;—do repeated attacks

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attacks of colic lead to paralysis, and then to epilepsy or coma; or are they independent of each other? It is quite the contrary, I think. In proportion to the severity of the colic, the treatment becomes more effective. The patients suffer so much that they implore the medical man for assistance, and they have to clear out the *prima via*, and by that means remove the large quantity of lead that may have accumulated in the intestinal canal. But in those cases where the sensory system becomes affected, and where, too, the mind becomes dull, the accumulation appears to me to be much slower than in colic; and patients neglect treatment sometimes until complete recovery is scarcely to be expected.

2066. Then is it the case that the encephalopathic class of cases do occur quite suddenly, and without prodromal symptoms? Yes.

2067. Then how do you establish the diagnosis in those cases, without any forewarning, or any blue line, for instance? In the cases I have had the blue line has been present. Those were the cases of two children who had been ore-pickers, and whom I attended. In both cases they were comatose when I reached the house. One died within a few minutes after my arrival, and seeing that the patient was dead, and the parents went in to perform their last duties, I did not further disturb them, but left the house.

2068. Can you tell me the names of the patient you are now referring to? No; but it is procurable.

2069. Are you referring to the case of Joseph Bennetta, 1889? No; but he was my patient.

2070. Are you referring to Henry Christopher? Yes; I think that was the name. With regard to Bennetta, I may say that he was on the sick list one or two years before the fatal attack. They were living upon the mine, you may say, and were somewhat dirty people. They took none of the precautionary measures that had been suggested to them.

2071. Do you observe that drinking predisposes to leading? It does morally; not physically.

2072. How do you mean? I mean to say that they become so careless and uncleanly in consequence of their drinking habits, that they do little towards preventing the absorption of the poison into their systems. But I do not think that the drinking of any particular kind of liquor contributes by itself to lead poisoning.

2073. Have you had opportunities of watching the ultimate or later effects of lead poisoning, such as disease of the kidneys? No, I have not; I have wished to do so.

2074. Such effects you think must occur? Yes; they must occur in some portion of the renal structure.

2075. Is albuminuria common among the leaded people? No.

2076. Are they usually anæmic? Yes; worse than that; they are very sallow and unhealthy looking, and very dull in intellect; and so slow in their movements that it is quite surprising to me that some accidents, in the street for instance, have not occurred. Speaking of children, I have known babies affected in Argent-street—that is between Argent-street and Crystal-lane, but nearer Argent-street than the lane. A person named Ford, a water and wood carter, has a child about 2 years of age, which had a definite attack of lead poisoning; and the entire family while they resided there were exceedingly unwell; but since they removed to a distance of about 2 miles from here, they have recovered their health. The baby had convulsions.

2077. Did the baby recover? Yes.

2078. I was on the point of beginning to ask you about such cases. Can you tell us of any other case of lead poisoning among the general population? Yes; there was one woman in Crystal-street, whose name I forget, and whose husband is one of the shift bosses of Block 14, whom I attended several times for severe lead colic.

2079. At what distance from the middle of the ridge do you think she lives? About half a mile.

2080. Ford, I understand, had nothing at all to do with the mines? Nothing whatever.

2081. Well, are there any other cases? No. I have frequently been applied to by persons who thought they were leaded, but who were not.

2082. Do you find any cases of indisposition among persons not connected with the mines, but living rather near them, which you cannot account for? Oh, yes; that is a very common experience; indeed, I may say it is general. Those persons who are unable to take a change suffer very severely, and I think that is the cause of so many deaths during the summer. Those persons who can take a change for three or four weeks before the summer sets in pull through better.

2083. Have you found any particular line of treatment so usually beneficial to those persons who are suffering from indefinite symptoms that you can use the result of it as an aid to diagnosis? Yes.

2084. Now, as to the causes of death, I have consulted the records and I find, in 1891, there were ninety-two deaths of persons under 1 year of age ascribed to disorders of the digestive system, and thirty-three of those deaths were ascribed to wasting diseases; that is, to such causes as marasmus, consumption of the bowels, malnutrition, and indigestion. Are you of opinion that lead poisoning aids at all in bringing about these deaths from wasting diseases? I think not. I think they can be accounted for in other ways. I mean the disposition of the diseases and their developments, indeed.

2085. Do you refer to tuberculosis? Yes; and tabes—the gradual decay of young children.

2086. Then what happens—to what do you ascribe that gradual decay? I think such cases are not so prevalent now as they were. But, during the first year or two I was here I noticed that they occurred in the poorest families, of those least protected from the inclemency of the weather and having little food.

2087. You ascribed them to the general hardships of life on this field during the earlier period? Yes.

2088. I find also that there were fifty-nine deaths ascribed to such causes as diarrhoea, dysentery, gastritis, enteritis, intestinal catarrh, and the like—are you of opinion that improper feeding is the cause of that class of deaths? Yes; I am quite sure of it.

2089. Do you think general insanitary conditions have anything to do with them? Yes; I think so.

2090. But at all events lead has probably nothing at all to do with them? No.

2091. Then, in the same year, twenty-five deaths were ascribed to premature birth, defective development, and malformation; and, of course, in our system of registration, that applies solely to live-born children, do you consider that premature birth—whether live or still—is commoner among this population than among others of which you have had experience? I think it was greater at first—that is, during the earlier years of the field—and I do not think it was attributable to lead.

2092. Is abortion more common here than elsewhere? Not now, I think. It was, during the earlier years of the field. When it occurs now it is generally in the case of new-comers.

2093. Are derangement of the menstrual function more common? I think they are very much more common. The women sustain great trials on new mining-fields.

2094. Do you ascribe it to general hardship? Yes.

2095.

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2095. And among the males, is impotence at all common? I think so.
2096. Do you think that is a result of lead poisoning? I should say it is very probable.
2097. Can you say anything as to the absence of small birds here, and the leading of stall-fed animals? Yes; during the first year I was here, I found a very large number of dead cows, horses, cats, dogs, and rabbits, lying within a few miles of the town, and generally not far from water.
2098. Can birds be kept in cages here? There is some difficulty with them from what I hear. I have been unlucky with my own birds.
2099. You live about a mile from the centre of the ridge? Yes, about that distance.
2100. I have been informed by more than one apparently credible person, that you do not have fleas here—does that accord with your experience? That is very true, there are no fleas here.
2101. And bugs? I have never seen one.
2102. You corroborate what they have told me? Yes.
2103. Are you of opinion that the fumes from the smoke-stacks, which do pass over, and often beat down on the houses, are without recognisable or appreciable effect upon the inhabitants? I think between Blend-street and the mines they have an appreciable effect.
2104. And the deaths of animals you are inclined to ascribe rather to the drinking of mineralised water than to the licking up of oxide or sulphide of lead from the ground? Yes.
2105. You have mentioned one or two cases of lead poisoning among the inhabitants, one of them a woman. Do you think she may have been a susceptible person, and taken it from her husband's clothes? I think not, because he was a superior boss, and was cleanly about his person.
2106. But she would have to do the washing? Yes.
2107. Are you of opinion that lead poisoning here is practically confined to the workers in lead? Yes.
2108. That is, with the exception of cases due to causes which exist in every town, such as house-painting, and so forth? Yes; I believe we have had a few of such cases—I have not had one of them.
2109. Now, will you give us your opinion on the subject of prophylaxes; there are personal measures, of course; and measures that could only be taken by the proprietors? The personal measures are habits of cleanliness, and refraining from rubbing up their tobacco in their hands, while they are dirty from their work. The text-books tell us that 4 grains of lead are sufficient to produce autopsic symptoms, and 4 grains of lead might easily be removed from the hands by rubbing the tobacco in that way after leaving work. Then, again, I frequently meet with men returning from the mines in the same clothes that they have worked in, which, I think, should not be. They should have conveniences at the mines for changing their clothes, and also for washing before they leave the mines; at least they should be able to wash their hands.
2110. It is desirable, especially in a place like this, where water is scarce, that they should have the means of washing the whole body? Yes; they should have baths. In the medical treatment of such cases I have found great benefit from warm bathing.
2111. I presume you agree that the proprietors ought to make such provision, whether the men take advantage of it or not? Yes; certainly.
2112. We have been told that in all probability no important proportion of the men would use it? I think the probability is that every one of them would avail themselves of it, and would be only too thankful, because the conveniences for washing without being seen by other members of the household, or people outside, do not exist in one out of ten of the cottages on the field; the result is that you will find the men pretty clean down to their waist, while the rest of the body is covered with grime.
2113. You have noticed that? Yes. The majority of the yards are not enclosed, and there is no quiet corner where the men can wash unobserved. As a matter of fact, they rather like washing in the open, but there is no corner, as a rule, where they could do so unobserved.
2114. Then you think if a reasonably suitable bath-room were established on each mine, with hot water in the winter, with towels and soap, and the necessary appliances, that probably they would be used by the majority of the men? Yes.
2115. We have been told that at Bendigo, Victoria, it is customary to provide clothes for the men, and make the men change, the object there being to prevent the stealing of gold; but since it is practicable there, apparently, it might be made a matter of regulation, or even a matter of law here;—if that were enforced, would it be a useful measure in your opinion? Yes; very much so.
2116. Then your view of the seriousness of lead poisoning here is such that you think some such regulation might well be enforced by law? Certainly, I think so.
2117. Do you think so, in view of its immediate consequences, and the amount of labour which is lost through leading throughout the year? Yes.
2118. You also think it of importance, I suppose, in view of the ultimate constitutional effects upon the men? I do. There is another important thing, I think, which I mentioned to the late Minister for Mines, Mr. Sydney Smith, who agreed with me, and that is the way in which the town sections here are subdivided. Allotments of land in the centre of the town, being not more than the third or fourth of an acre, are permitted to be cut up indefinitely, so that we have houses with frontages of 10 feet or 12 feet; and I have noticed that severe lead poisoning cases occur in the worst and most confined dwellings, where there are the least conveniences for cleanliness, for breathing freely, and for living decently. I am of opinion that no allotment should be subdivided without the assent of the Minister, or the Department of Mines.
2119. I entirely agree with your views on that point, Dr. Belgrave, and in other places, for other reasons, attention has often been drawn to it; but as yet no regulating powers exist? No; but I believe if an effort were made that a measure of the kind would be carried. I have myself written about it, and spoken to many political gentlemen, and they all agree. Mr. Smith was very strong upon the point. I brought it before him and Sir Henry Parkes when they visited Broken Hill. The frequency of cases of disease in the places I have mentioned has been very marked indeed.
2120. In short, in attempting to prevent disease, one cannot isolate one cause of death from other concurrent causes? No.
2121. And as you point out, lead poisoning, as it is, is aggravated by general insanitary conditions of other kinds? It is.
2122. *Mr. Hamlet.*] What means actually exist, or if they do not exist, could be adopted in the mines to reduce the liability to lead poisoning? In the dusty mines it is necessary to keep down the dust as much

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much as possible, of course. There is an ore here called lead ore,—I think the experts call it “dry ore.” It is very dusty, and like quicksand, and is blown about by draughts, and so forth. I had under my care the underground manager of the British Mine once. He was exceedingly ill, and I thought he would die. His illness was due to lead. An accumulation had taken place in the liver. He had bleeding, and lost a bucketful of blood. I was astounded that he survived. He recovered, and in the course of a year or two afterwards he had another attack, and recovered from that. With the view of completely regaining his strength he went away to Victoria, but in about six months, though he had been away from the lead all the time, he had another attack, and died from it. After the first attack he adopted the system of sprinkling in that part of the mine where this ore is that I have spoken of. The result was that for some time I had very few cases from that mine, and at the time I speak of I had nearly all the cases that occurred. However, he became careless, like the rest of the men, and as I have told you, he was again attacked. He said he would resume the sprinkling, but I doubt if it was resumed.

2123-4. Is there a tendency in the miners to ignore these precautions? Yes. I think stringent regulations should be framed and enforced by fines.

2125. You have told us that you think the habits and conditions of the miners are favourable to lead-poisoning; and you think it desirable that precautionary measures should be adopted? I do, certainly.

2126. Do you think the country sustains any abiding loss through the permanent effects of lead-poisoning? I do, yes; in this way: I think the children of persons who have been frequently leaded are not so robust as those of persons who have not been leaded.

2127. Have you noticed any peculiar liability on the part of people of any particular nationality, race, or temperament, to leading? Yes; I have noticed that fair people are more liable to lead-poisoning than dark people. With regard to race, I think all are equally liable; that is to say, I have not been able to determine whether there is a greater or less tendency in the Germans, Italians, and Indians. If there is any difference I think the Germans suffer least. It may be owing to their superior cleanliness and orderly habits.

2128. Do you observe that they are cleaner than the others? Yes.

2129. What part of Germany do they come from? I have not ascertained; but I think from Westphalia. That is the dark men; and the fair men come from the north—from Pomerania and those parts. We do not get the best specimens of the nation here.

2130. My question referred simply to their personal habits, of cleanliness? Yes. I think they are cleaner—that is for the most part—than our people. They are so well trained too. Their wives are so well trained; they can sew, and do so many things that we cannot do.

2131. What ultimately becomes of the most severe cases of lead-poisoning? They leave the Hill.

2132. Do many persons go away for treatment? I think not. The majority receive their treatment here; but occasionally by the advice of their medical men they may go away for a change, as that is sometimes found to be the only way to bring about a permanent cure. And strange to say, the lead remains in their systems a year or two afterwards, even when they have left the Hill.

2133. In what part of the town particularly would you expect to find people suffering from lead poisoning? In Crystal-street chiefly.

2134. *Chairman.*] Why? Because it is a low street, and is nearest the mines, and it is not formed and clean. Curiously enough, the street belongs partly to the Government, and the Local Corporation have no control over it. It is a source of danger to the town.

2135. Do you mean us to infer, then, that general insanitary conditions stand in almost direct relation to susceptibility to lead? Yes.

2136. You do not mean to say that in Crystal-street there is any considerable accumulation of lead or flue-dust? Yes; I think so. The fumes from the smelters reach the people there pretty suddenly, because the wind blows mostly towards the west, and the people in Crystal-street catch it first.

2137. Notwithstanding that the top of the stacks is, perhaps, 250 feet high? Yes; notwithstanding that.

2138. And the distance between the stacks and the street about 500 yards? Yes. I have frequently noticed the smoke from the stacks fall down towards Crystal-street and Argent-street.

2139. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Do you think it possible for a man who has once recognised lead fumes, to be able to detect them by the smell after a lapse of years? Yes; I think so. For I have noticed a relationship between the density of the smoke and the smell of it myself. It is very pungent sometimes.

2140. Of the persons whom you have had under treatment for lead-poisoning, how many have died of the disease? Two children and one man, Mr. John Gregg, a miner, age 50, he died of extreme debility through chronic lead-poisoning.

2141. Did you ever meet with cases of lead-poisoning before you commenced practicing in Broken Hill? Yes, frequently; among plumbers and gasfitters.

2142. Do you consider the majority of the cases you meet with here are of a severe type? No; I think not—not nearly so severe as those I have met with elsewhere, among plumbers and gasfitters.

2143. In your opinion, does the temperate use of beer, wine, or spirits, conduce to lead poisoning? No; I think not. I do not think it exerts any influence one way or the other.

2144. Have you any suggestion to make to the Board which might tend to reduce these dangers to a minimum? Well, I think suitable dressing-rooms should be provided at every lead mine.

2145. Do you think special legislation is required to cope with the dangers of lead poisoning? Yes; I think special legislation is required; but inasmuch as the measures of prevention would necessarily change in the course of the development of scientific knowledge of the subject, I think there should not be any hard-and-fast rule, but that the Minister of the Department for the time being should have the power to fix the rules.

2146. If miners are not particular in their habits the risk of lead poisoning is necessarily increased? Yes. For instance, I think the habit of using uncut tobacco, and rubbing it in their hands after they have cut it, is a fruitful source of lead poisoning here, also there is the impossibility of the men being able to get a good wash all over, in a great many instances, without being seen by their mates, or even when at their own homes, by the people about the house.

2147. What, in your opinion, is the minimum age at which young people should be permitted to work about the mines? Eighteen years, I should say.

2148. Do you think the social arrangements, or the want of such in Broken Hill, in any degree contribute

contribute to the induction or persistence of the disease? Yes; particularly, I think, the habit of subdividing the land with the view to gain, and entirely irrespective of the sanitary interests of the people, conduces very largely to the absence of cleanliness here, as I have mentioned already.

2149. *Chairman.*] There is only one other question I should like to ask you, and it is whether your experience of lead poisoning here corroborates the statements usually met with in the text books on the subject; or rather, I should ask does it perhaps differ from those statements in any important respect? Well, I read, not very long ago, a paper which I think had been written in London by a gentleman who assumed authority from his connection with some lead works, and I remember that I disagreed with many points that he mentioned.

2150. You cannot mention any particular point? No; nor can I remember his name, but I know it occurred to me at the time that the medical men at Broken Hill could have given him some important information on the matter, and that he was radically wrong on one or two points.

2151. As to the children of Broken Hill, and speaking quite generally, would you say they are robust, and fat, and strong, as a rule, as children should be? Well, I think those that survive are particularly robust, but a large proportion succumb.

2152. You are aware that the infantile death rate is large? Yes.

2153. Do you attribute that to the lead? Well, I think the influence of the lead on the parents has conduced to the fewness of the children.

2154. Do you meet with gout up here? We do.

2155. But rarely? Yes.

2156. And it is not prevalent among the leaded men? I have not noticed that. It is not common. I have only met with one case of gout here, and he was a beer drinker.

[The witness withdrew.]

Dr. W. Blaxland called and examined:—

2157. *Chairman.*] What are your qualifications, Dr. Blaxland? Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

2158. Are you registered under the Medical Board of New South Wales? I am.

2159. How long have you been practising in this town? About three years.

2160. Do you hold any special appointment? Only as surgeon to several lodges.

2161. Do you attend a proportion of the persons engaged about the mines? Yes.

2162. And a proportion of the persons who are not in any way connected with the mines? Yes.

2163. Can you tell us how many miners and surface hands would apply to you, with a view to comparing with such number the number of cases of leading you meet with? I am afraid I cannot.

2164. Can you give us an idea of the number of cases of leading you do meet with in the course of the year? I should think an average of two or three a week.

2165. Does that apply to the three or four years you have been here? Yes.

2166. I suppose the yearly number increases with the number of hands employed—do you know anything on that point? No. But of course we may naturally conclude that it would be so.

2167. Can you form any opinion as to whether the proportionate number is increasing? So far as my experience goes, the cases are not as frequent as they used to be.

2168. Do you think many leaded men go away for treatment? I think they do.

2169. Do you think a considerable proportion go away for treatment? No: a small proportion I should say. Many of them, after recovering from an acute attack, go away for a change. That I do not consider going for treatment. Then some men have told me that they have been leaded, as they call it, and have gone away to Adelaide immediately.

2170. Do you think the seasons influence the prevalence of leading, and if so in which season do you think it is most prevalent? I think cases of leading are more frequent in the hot weather.

2171. Have you noticed whether some mines furnish more cases than others? Yes; because some mines have a greater proportion of lead than others. Such mines as Block 14 and the British, and Proprietary, for instance.

2172. You do get some from the Central and Block 10? Yes, occasionally.

2173. But much more rarely? Yes. I may remark that a number of cases have come under my observation, of men who had not for some time previously been working in lead, but I should think—if you will allow me to give my opinion—that the system had become impregnated with the poison, and, as in other diseases, when the system became lowered the poison made itself felt. One man I remember particularly. He assured me he had not been working in lead for six months, but he was apparently suffering from lead colic, and he got well very rapidly under proper treatment.

2174. Did you ascertain as far as you could that he was not suffering from any of the common causes of leading—which are common to every population I mean? No. As far as I could make out he had the poison in his system, and his system becoming lowered it made itself manifest.

2175. Are such cases common? No; but I have noticed several.

2176. Do the tradesmen employed about the mines furnish cases of leading? Yes.

2177. But less often than the miners or smelters, I suppose? Certainly. For instance, I have had cases of carpenters employed round the smelters.

2178. Then as to fitters, engine-drivers, and mechanics? No; I do not remember any cases among that class.

2179. In the case of the carpenters, you think it depended upon the place in which they worked? Yes. For instance, knocking down old timbers where the smoke would be playing on them, and that sort of thing.

2180. Are there many young children employed in ore-picking and similar occupations? Not many now, I think. We had cases of leading among ore-pickers some time ago.

2181. Are some people more susceptible to lead poison than others? Yes.

2182. And for them there is nothing for it but to stay away from their occupation, that is to say, in lead? Yes.

2183. Their disposition to become leaded is constitutional, and cannot be removed? No.

2184.

Dr. T. R.
Belgrave.
4 July, 1892.

Dr.
W. Blaxland.
4 July, 1892.

- Dr. W. Blaxland.
4 July, 1892.
2184. Do you know of any person who has been employed a long time in the mines and has escaped? I know such a case of escape from the acute symptoms; but, though he never had lead colic, the lead had got into his system, and he had the blue-line, and lost weight very much, and became very bad. I recommended him to leave for six months, at any rate, and I have not seen him for six months. I think he left the district.
2185. Is it your belief that every man who works in lead is sure to get leaded sooner or later if he stays at it long enough? That is my belief.
2186. He is certain to suffer? Yes, in time. Whether from the lead only, or whether from that combined with other poisons that are probably in the mine, I will not say; but they get into this state of ill-health, lose their appetite, become pale, and lose flesh.
2187. I should have asked you, if, in speaking of other causes of poisoning, you meant mineral poison—arsenic, for instance? There are some cases which rather puzzle one sometimes; but I have never had a case of acute arsenical poisoning.
2188. You do meet with anomalous cases? Yes; cases suggestive of metallic poison of some kind, exhibiting tremor and nervous debility.
2189. I believe three, or even four classes of symptoms caused by lead are distinguished, namely, colic, motor paralysis, epilepsy, and coma;—are you of opinion that cases of plumbism may be conveniently divided into these classes? Well, I should rather combine the epilepsy and coma. Very often the patient has a distinct fit of epileptic form, and then becomes comatose.
2190. Then we have been told that besides motor there is also sensory paralysis? Yes. I regard that as a preliminary to actual paralysis, and always advise those exhibiting the symptoms to go away from the place.
2191. What connection or relationship is there between the three classes you do admit. Do repeated attacks of colic lead to motor paralysis, and then after a time paralysis to epilepsy and coma; or are the different forms in your opinion merely indications of determination of the poison to different parts of the nervous system? I do not connect them. I have always had an idea that the lead attacks what is probably the weaker part of the system.
2192. And do you look upon lead poisoning as being essentially an affection of the nervous system? Yes.
2193. Can you tell which of the symptoms is the commonest? Colic is the commonest. Paralysis is comparatively rare, and so are fits of epileptic form.
2194. You say you meet with two or three cases of leading in the course of a week, probably—that would be, say 150 a year. Can you give an estimate of the way in which these cases would be distributed amongst the three classes. What proportion would be of colic for instance? They are nearly all of colic. I suppose 90 out of the 100 would be of colic, of various degrees of severity. Sometimes a man is writhing with pain on the floor; at other times there is merely loss of appetite, and a feeling of general indisposition, from which, of course, they rapidly recover. Some of them, of course, come for treatment at once; others, again, wait until they cannot do a hand's turn, and then they are really bad.
2195. Then, how would the remaining ten cases out of the 100 be divided between paralysis and encephalopathy? I should think they would be about equal.
2196. What do you look upon as the prodromal symptoms of lead poisoning? Loss of appetite, I should say, is one of the first symptoms. They complain that they have no appetite, but force themselves to eat, as they have work to do. That is what I hear in many cases. In such cases, if a man continues in that course he will be attacked with pain; and then he may take a dose of salts, perhaps, which will give temporary relief. But the constipation continues, and he is attacked with vomiting; and then he will come for treatment.
2197. Are you aware whether at any stage the evacuations are blackened? I cannot say from personal observation. But I often inquire, and they generally say it is very black, and think it is the lead-dust.
2198. Do you think it is? No.
2199. What do you think it is? Well, I have always had an idea of the sulphate of lead being formed in the bowels. Of course any faecal matter being contained any length of time in the bowels becomes more or less dark.
2200. Do you sometimes get cases of coma or epilepsy in which all prodromal symptoms are absent? Yes.
2201. Including the blue-line? Yes.
2202. What is the value of the blue-line as a diagnostic in the case of people who have their teeth? I do not consider it of great value.
2203. Has it not a positive value—if you found it in a patient, for instance, would you suspect lead to be the cause of his illness? If I found it in a man who came to me suffering from any complaint whatever, I should add something to his medicine to eliminate lead. But further than that I do not consider it of any practical value.
2204. Do you include anæmia in the prodromal symptoms we are talking about? I should say only so among the men working underground, and in many cases they are pale looking; but beyond that I do not think I should include it; that is, one hardly investigates for anæmia as a disease here.
2205. Now as to the later effects of lead poisoning, there is an important question, not merely as to how many persons are laid by, and how many days of labour are lost, but also as to the ultimate constitutional effects. Men come here and get leaded; you recommend them to go away, and they do so. Now, do they recover, do you think, or are their constitutions permanently damaged—that, perhaps, could scarcely be a matter of experience with you? Hardly as yet. Men go away, and perhaps, never come back; and if they do return I may not see them again.
2206. It is, however, a generally accepted opinion that lead poisoning does lead to permanent alterations? I think it is. I have always considered that it has a damaging effect upon the constitution.
2207. By way of predisposing the patient to diseases of the kidneys, or the circulatory of system? Yes. It has been noted before, I think, and I have noticed here, also, that there is a distinct connection between gout, rheumatism, and lead.
2208. Do you meet with gout here? Yes.
2209. Do you meet with it often? No.
2210. You meet with it especially among lead workers? I have only seen two or three cases of it here. In one of those cases the man was working in lead, and I told him he must keep away from it.
2211. That refers to gout, but do you say rheumatism too? Well, among other things, the way in which lead affects the system is, that they get pains in the joints of the knees, and weakness. Sometimes when

I have been a little doubtful in a case, I have asked the patient if he felt pains in the knees, and he has answered "Yes, and as I am going up to the mine sometimes my knees give way." I have always thought there was a connection between that and rheumatism.

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2212. It has been suggested to the Board that the symptoms you have described are in reality due, not to lead poisoning, but to carbonic acid poisoning. Do you know anything about that? No.

2213. Those persons who are leaded in a moderate degree, are they dull or slow in their manner at all? I have not noticed that particularly. When they get colic badly they take little or no food. Their stomach rejects it.

2214. You are sure there is no prevalent dullness of intellect among persons slightly affected by lead? I have never noticed it.

2215. As to the general population, have you met with any cases of plumbism among persons not in any way connected with mines? None that I have recognised as such.

2216. Do you meet with doubtful cases in which you may suspect lead to be a factor? I did meet with one case that I thought might possibly be due to that. But while I had been seeking for the cause of trouble, the patient had been seeking for other advice, and as soon as I came to that conclusion I lost sight of her.

2217. You have seen only one such case? Only one of the kind in which I thought lead might possibly be a factor.

2218. Do the people in general show signs of anæmia? No.

2219. Are the children here as a rule rosy and strong, active, and healthy? I think so.

2220. Then, touching the causes of death, in 1891 there were 188 deaths of children under one year of age; thirty-three of these were ascribed to wasting diseases, such as marasmus, tabes, mesenterica, or consumption of the bowels, malnutrition, and indigestion. Are you of opinion that lead has anything to do with that class of cases? No.

2221. Are you of opinion that tuberculosis is answerable for a considerable portion of them? No; not in my experience.

2222. Are you of opinion that improper food is a great cause of death among children of tender years? Yes; my experience leads me to that conclusion. As you know, some children appear to be born with just sufficient energy or vitality to last them till teething time; and beyond that they cannot stand anything. A number of deaths are due to teething and improper feeding.

2223. You are quite clear that lead has nothing to do with it? That is my opinion.

2224. Then fifty-nine deaths of persons under one year of age, were ascribed to such cases as diarrhœa, dysentery, gastritis, enteritis, intestinal catarrh, and the like. Are you of opinion that improper feeding is a cause of that class of deaths? Yes, a very important cause. Dysenteric diarrhœa naturally plays an important part in that class of deaths.

2225. Is dysentery frequently met with? It is rather common among children. Not true dysentery, but inflammatory diarrhœa.

2226. Partly contributed to by the necessarily hard conditions of life here, and partly due to improper feeding, but not contributed to by lead poisoning in any degree? Not that I know of. It has occurred to me occasionally that the systems of the parents, or that of the father at least, might have been debilitated from that cause.

2227. As to diarrhœa and dysentery, I presume you would recognise the general insanitary conditions of life as being contributory, or a concurrent cause of such diseases? To a certain extent I do. But I do not think the sanitary conditions here are so very bad. Sometimes the water we have to drink here is not very good.

2228. Then, in the same year twenty-five deaths were ascribed to premature birth, defective development, and malformation; and under our system of registration that number includes only such children as were born alive, and none of the still-born. Do you consider that the number of such cases, whether still-born or alive, is greater here than in other communities of which you have had experience? Well, this is the only population I have had experience of in private practice, therefore, I cannot say.

2229. Is abortion very common here? Yes.

2230. Are derangements of the menstrual function common among both the married and unmarried here? Yes.

2231. Do you hear impotency complained of amongst the males? No.

2232. Have you seen any reason to ascribe abortions, premature births, derangements of the menstrual function, and so forth, to minor degrees of leading? No; I have seen no reason to conclude that.

2233. Then, in short, are you of opinion that the fumes from the smoke-stacks which do pass over the town and often beat down on the houses, are practically without ill-effects upon the inhabitants? I think so far they have not shown any bad effects upon the systems of the inhabitants.

2234. You think that lead poisoning among the men is confined to persons who work amongst the lead practically? Yes.

2235. Now, as to animals, I believe they do die here. Can you tell us anything as to the cause of death among the animals here? One of the symptoms frequently exhibited in cats and dogs here is an epileptiform seizure in which many of them die.

2236. Cats and dogs are liable to fits are they not? Yes. But here they are remarkably liable to fits.

2237. Have you made any post-mortem examination in such cases? No.

2238. We have been told that fleas are absent here? There are remarkably few, certainly; but they are not absent altogether.

2239. They are unmistakably few? Yes.

2240. Have you seen bugs here? I have seen an occasional one; but they also are rare.

2241. Like other physicians, I suppose you have had opportunities of making acquaintance with the homes of the poor, in other parts of the world? Yes; in the east end of London for instance.

2242. Do the small birds die here? If not in captivity they do. If they are allowed to hop about on the ground they get ill and die. I do not remember any in cages.

2243. Do you keep fowls? Yes; and I have lost some of my fowls.

2244. They run about? Yes; about the yard.

2245. And your yard is not made up of refuse from the mines, as in the case of some people's premises? No.

2246. Do you think your fowls die on account of what they pick up from the ground? I really do not know. I have one now which has paralysis of the extensors of the legs.

2247.

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4 July, 1892,

2247. Will you hand that hen over to Mr. Hamlet for analysis? Yes.
2248. As to prophylaxes, there are two kinds of precautions that may be observed—one that the workers can take for themselves, and the other that the proprietors alone could enable them to take;—have you anything to suggest in that connection? I have thought if the men could wear some form of respirator it would be a good thing; but I am informed that the men could not breathe through it satisfactorily.
2249. But supposing a miner did wear a respirator, do you think he would be entirely protected thereby? No; but he would be protected in a great measure. I may say, also, that the men would do well to wash their hands before eating, or cutting up their tobacco, which they rub fine in their hands before putting into the pipe.
2250. Have you considered at all what direction legislation might fairly take in regard to providing for increased protection for the men? No, I have not.
2251. Have you any knowledge of the use of milk as a prophylactic? I have no direct knowledge. I always recommend them to drink it.
2252. May I ask on what ground? Merely that I saw it stated sometime ago that in some place where the people were working in lead they drank enormous quantities of milk, and that cases of lead-poisoning there were very rare.
2253. Among the people whom you have recommended to take milk here, do you know of any who have taken it regularly? No. The fact is, that the milk is so scarce here very often that they tell me they cannot get enough to drink in the ordinary way.
2254. Are you of opinion that personal cleanliness—I do not mean merely washing the hands or mouth, but general cleanliness and attention to the skin—is of special importance in this class of work? I have no ground for believing that the lead is absorbed through the skin. I have always had the idea that it is taken in chiefly through the lungs; but I have no evidence to bring forward on the subject.
2255. At all events, I suppose you think that the workmen should have their time clear in which to eat their crib—that is, they should not be compelled to leave their food every now and then to take a hand at their work? No, certainly not.
2256. That arrangement being incompatible with clean hands during crib-time? Quite so.
2257. *Mr. Hamlet.*] With regard to the ingestion of lead into the stomach, we know, for a fact, that men are subject to that on being in the atmosphere of lead-dust. May it not also be taken in through the skin, do you think? That is what I do not know, as I have already said. I suppose it might be taken in by the skin in certain forms. For instance, finely-powdered carbonate of lead might be rubbed in through the skin.
2258. Especially when a man is perspiring, and the perspiration being of an acid character? Yes; but the current there is outward rather than inward. I have always thought that perspiration tended to clear the skin.
2259. At present we have no positive knowledge on that point? No; I have none.
2260. Lead is an accumulative poison, is it not? Yes.
2261. Consequently, it might be a very short time during which a poisonous dose of lead might be taken into the system? Yes.
2262. Especially seeing the poisonous dose is from 4 to 9 grains of compound of lead? Yes; that might be taken in very rapidly; but some systems might not suffer from the same dose as others.
2263. With regard to precautionary measures, do you consider that the compulsory changing of clothes would be an advantage? I should think it would. For instance, after a man has done his work, if he could throw off all his working-clothes, and put on others, especially after a good wash, he would be in a decidedly better position than the man who had not done so—that is, provided we are right in concluding that lead may be absorbed through the skin, which is possible.
2264. Do you think that the companies might be reasonably asked to provide baths for the use of their men? Yes.
2265. And you think that would be especially reasonable, seeing that the opportunities which the men have of getting a bath here are rare? Yes—that is, they used to be rare, but now I suppose we are going to have plenty of water.
2266. Speaking generally, what are the conditions of life in Broken Hill of the ordinary miner? Well, he gets plenty to eat and drink, but is rather short of water for domestic purposes, including washing and bathing, and his house in many cases is too little ventilated in the summer-time—too hot, and in nearly all cases too small for himself and his family.
2267. As a rule, when a miner goes home from his work, has he an opportunity of washing himself all over thoroughly—would he have a place, for instance, out of view of the rest of his family? No, not to strip. They strip to the waist, and wash at their back door, generally.
2268. Have you noticed, as a fact, whether they are clean from the waist upwards? Yes; fairly clean, so far as a casual glance goes. I have driven by and seen them performing their ablutions at the back door. I have seen men from the mine with their skin black and grimy from the dust.
2269. *Chairman.*] A statement has been made to the Board that owing to the want of decent accommodation for washing the men do wash from their waist upwards, but are found to be from the waist downwards dirty? I understand.
2270. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Is that your experience? No; but in any case I think you can hardly blame them altogether. For instance, a woman has come to me concerning something the matter with her foot or leg, perhaps, and appearing ashamed of the condition of her feet, has assured me that she washed them before starting, and got them dirty on the ground coming from her home. We have a great deal of dust here sometimes, and suddenly rising up under one's clothes will dirty the legs very much.
2271. So that, under all the circumstances, if baths were provided on the mines it would be a good thing, you think? Yes; I think it would be a very good thing, indeed.
2272. And a reasonable thing for the mining companies to provide? I think it would be a fair thing; but, of course, it is a large question.
2273. *Chairman.*] Have you certified any deaths as being directly due to lead-poisoning? Yes; one occurred recently which I believe was due to lead-poisoning, and I certified it as such.
2274. During the last three years have you given any other certificates to that effect? No.
2275. Has your practice here led you to differ from the statements regarding lead-poisoning usually met with in the text-books, and so forth? No; it agrees with them very fairly.
2276. Is there any other point that you can bring under the notice of the Board, or any suggestion you can make that might assist them in this inquiry? No, I think not.

[The witness withdrew.]

WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1892.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

W. M. HAMLET, Esq.

Dr. H. J. Groves called and examined:—

Dr.
H. J. Groves.
6 July, 1892.

2277. *Chairman.*] What are your qualifications, Dr. Groves? I am a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians, and Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.

2278. You are registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales? Yes.

2279. How long have you been practising here? Six years.

2280. You do attend a proportion of the persons engaged about the mines? Yes: I was the second doctor on this field.

2281. Have you any idea how many miners and surface hands would apply to you, if they were sick—that is, in view of making a comparison between that number and the number of cases you meet with during the course of the year? I can get you that information.

2282. Can you give me an idea of the number of cases you meet with in the course of the year? Well, you may put it down at 150, I think that would be a fair average; but there are a number of mild cases which would not be included in that average.

2283. Do you think that the proportion of cases of that kind, to the number of men employed, is increasing or decreasing? It is decreasing; that I am positive of.

2284. Why is it decreasing, can you tell us that? Well, it has decreased since the mines have been better ventilated.

2285. Do you think many persons go away for treatment? Yes; many of them, after the first effects of the lead, go away for a holiday, perhaps for months.

2286. Do you think the seasons have any influence—do you meet with more cases in the summer than you do in the winter? I do not think so. But I have heard patients say when they are getting better that if they go out in the cold the pains come back again.

2287. Do you notice that some people are more susceptible to leading than others? I have noticed it in one way—for instance, I believe the unmarried men who “batch” are liable to get leaded quicker than married men.

2288. To what do you trace that? It is, I think, largely a matter of cleanliness. Married men have their rooms and meals prepared for them; they have time to get a wash and change, and their circumstances are generally more favourable. The unmarried men are not usually so cleanly in their ways. They have to cook their own food as soon as they get home.

2289. Are the men who live in boarding-houses better off, do you think? Yes; better off than those that batch.

2290. Do you think every man who works among lead is sure to get leaded sooner or later—is it merely a matter of time? Yes; it practically comes to that, whatever care he may take. I have known a man to work five years without being leaded. The man I have in my mind now, when I saw him, had been working for five years in lead, and he was then complaining of the first symptoms, and I sent him out to the White Lead, where there is no lead. He was a married man, and his house was very cleanly kept.

2291. How many classes of cases do you recognise as being due to lead poisoning;—do you recognise one as being characterised by colic, for instance? Yes; acute cases are characterised by colic, and very rare cases of chronic poisoning are characterised by paralysis. Then there are other cases where the men will come for a dose of medicine, and after getting a good clearing out will go to work again.

2292. Then, is there not a class of epileptic patients? Yes; that comes rather under the class of chronic cases.

2293. How many deaths due to lead have you noticed in your own practice? Very few. I can only recollect two.

2294. You have had none during the last three years—that is, during 1889, 1890, 1891;—you have not recorded any? Well, I suppose I have not. I was just thinking of the cases of some children on the other side of the Hill some three years ago. The whole family were lead poisoned, I have no doubt. They were under the smelters of the Big mine.

2295. Was the father employed about the mine? Yes; he was an engine-driver. I should say he was not leaded. The majority of the family showed the blue line, but did not complain of lead poisoning. Two of the children died of convulsions.

2296. How do you suppose the lead reached them? I take it, directly from the smoke. Possibly it was from drinking water contaminated by the fumes.

2297. Are cases of colic the commonest cases? Yes.

2298. Are paralysees more or less common than epileptic and encephalopathic cases? I have seen very few cases of paralysees—only two or three; two of them in one family, by the way.

2299. Do you consider that the absence of the blue line weighs strongly against a diagnosis of lead poisoning? Yes.

2300. You are not of opinion that the blue line is often absent from persons who are suffering from lead poison, and who have their teeth? No; I have never seen a case in which I could say the person was leaded in which there was not the blue line. It might occur, perhaps, in the first place that no lead line would be apparent. I remember I had two cases when I first came here, and I was then new to lead poisoning. These men had been put to clean out the flue leading up to the stone stack at Block 14, which was since pulled down. They only worked there four hours, and both suffered severely from colic. I do not think in those cases I saw any lead-line, so far as my memory serves me.

2301. And they had not been exposed to lead except for the four hours you mention? No.

2302. Do you find people who are leaded dull in intellect or slow of movement? No; not in the early stages.

2303. I do not refer to those who are so affected as to be epileptic? So far as my observation has gone, I do not think it makes any difference in the mental condition.

2304. Have you noticed any effect upon the kidneys? Yes; I believe it is so in cases where they have been leaded several times. In one case I found albumina in the urine of a patient who died from what appeared to be lead anæmia.

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2305. You do not commonly meet with albuminuria? Not commonly.
2306. Have you any reason to think that the kidneys are commonly affected in persons who have suffered from lead poisoning several times? Yes; I have reason to think so. I believe myself that such would be the effect from what I have seen. But it would require a longer experience than I have had here to speak with certainty.
2307. You are of opinion that people suffer constitutional damage of which the effects are not developed until after many more years than you have practised here? Yes.
2308. Do you meet with gout here? Very slightly. I have not seen enough gout here to associate it with lead in any way.
2309. Have you seen six cases altogether since you have been practising here? No; not true gout.
2310. With regard to rheumatism, do you think that is an accompaniment of lead poisoning? Yes.
2311. And anæmia? That is a constant sign.
2312. Have you met with cases of plumbism among the general population—that is, in persons not connected with the mines in any way? Yes; there was the case of an employee of the South Australian Brewery Company two summers ago. He drank a great deal of water from the roof, and got it in that way. The place is under the stack in Crystal-street.
2313. Was he the only man who suffered in that way? The only one I can call to mind at that time.
2314. If he suffered from drinking water contaminated by lead dust, would you not expect other persons in other parts of the town to suffer in the same way? Yes; and they probably have done, but they have not come under my observation.
2315. Do you meet with many cases of indisposition among the general population that you cannot satisfactorily account for? No.
2316. Are you of opinion that the fumes from the smoke-stacks, which pass over and often beat down upon the houses, have a recognizable effect upon the general population? No.
2317. The people in general do not show signs of anæmia;—are the children healthy, rosy, and strong-looking? The children living near the mines suffer, I believe, but not the adult population.
2318. Will you tell us what you call near the mine? I mean the houses right under the mine—on the side of the hill, and as far as Crystal-street, I should say. The cases of children I have seen were much nearer, right under the smelters, in fact.
2319. Speaking generally, you would say a distance of about 400 yards, I suppose? Yes; or closer, some of them. At that distance, notwithstanding the height of the stacks, you see the smoke beating down on the houses in some states of the weather, but I do not think the general population in other parts of the town suffer so much from lead poisoning.
2320. You say, "not so much"—do you think they suffer at all? No; I do not think they do suffer from lead poisoning.
2321. I find in the Register for 1891, a number of deaths of children ascribed to wasting diseases; do you think that lead has had anything to do with bringing about those deaths? From my experience, I should say that many of the cases were caused by improper feeding and gross ignorance.
2322. Do you think that tuberculosis is here a common cause of death by wasting diseases? Yes; but as I have said, the deaths are largely due to gross negligence and ignorance that seem almost incredible.
2323. Then there were fifty-nine deaths of children under one year, ascribed to intestinal diseases, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, gastritis, enteritis, and so on; and these you would probably ascribe to a similar cause? Yes; mostly, of course, in the summer months.
2324. Do you think that the same ignorance and neglect is a concurrent cause with general insanitary conditions? Yes.
2325. You do not expect to get specific diseases like summer diarrhœa and dysentery, merely from bad feeding. The records for 1891 show that ninety-two deaths of persons under one year of age were ascribed to distempers of the digestive system. Of these, thirty-three were ascribed to wasting diseases, that is, to such causes as marasmus, tabes, mesenterica, consumption of the bowels, malnutrition, and indigestion. Then besides these, in the same year, there were also fifty-nine deaths of children under one year, ascribed to diarrhœa, dysentery, gastritis, enteritis, and intestinal catarrh; and the question is whether you are of opinion that improper feeding is the chief cause of those classes of deaths? I do think so, coupled with insanitary conditions, and the intense heat of the small iron houses, and the bad water. Up to the present time, these people have been in the habit of drinking the surface water collected round the place.
2326. They have drunk the surface water of the area round about, which, in part, becomes putrid before they take it? Yes.
2327. Then, as regards these ninety-two deaths, you would say that lead has nothing to do with them practically? No; not with the great majority.
2328. None of the still-births are recorded at all? No.
2329. Do you think premature birth, whether live or still, is more common among this population than among others? Difficult labours are more common here.
2330. But premature birth, malformation, defective vitality, and that sort of thing? I would not give a definite opinion upon that question.
2331. Do you think the proportion of such cases is much greater in this population than in others? Not particularly, I should say.
2332. Are derangements of the menstrual function at all common here? Not more than in other parts of Australia, so far as I have seen.
2333. Among males, is impotence a common complaint? No; I have not heard of it.
2334. Now, as to animals, which are said to die here of lead poisoning;—do you know if the cause of death has actually been established? No; but everyone has a strong feeling that it is so. It occurs principally in young animals. I have lost pups. The bowels become paralysed.
2335. And birds in cages? No. I have birds now—English birds—which I have had since I came here, and I have only lost one, a thrush, which was killed. We lost one bird the other day, I should say; but that, I think, was from old age. They are healthy enough now.
2336. But animals and birds which take their food on the ground are in great danger? Yes.
2337. We have also been told that if you bring a dog here after it has reached the age of twelve months, it may survive, whilst the pups born here all die? Yes; very likely. I think it depends upon the distance they are from the mines.

2338. Can you give us an idea of the limit of distance in that connection? Well, I have lost pups at my house, as I have said, and it is between half a mile and three-quarters to the west. Dr.
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2339. Do you agree that there are scarcely any bugs or fleas here? There are not many bugs, I believe; but there are plenty of fleas. 6 July, 1892.
2340. I think four witnesses have stated that fleas are very scarce here? There are plenty of fleas.
2341. Do you have to use fleapowder to your dogs, for instance? No.
2342. Or you birds? No.
2343. Then, finally, you say the lead poisoning you meet with here, for all practical purposes, is confined to persons working in or about the mines? Yes; or those who live close by, as in the case of the children I have mentioned.
2344. You do not think it reaches persons not connected with the mines, but who live close to them? Yes; in the case of children, certainly.
2345. And by close you mean how far off? Close up, or near to them.
2346. Crystal-street, for instance? No; not Crystal-street. As I have said, I have only known one case there.
2347. Then, if people live 400 yards or 500 yards from any stack, they are safe, in your opinion? Yes; so far as my experience goes.
2348. Will you tell us what you consider the most important steps towards the prevention of lead poisoning? Personal cleanliness, I think, is the most important thing, and if the miners were provided with the means of changing their clothes on starting and leaving their work, and some provision were made to ensure their taking advantage of it; that, I think, would go a long way towards checking the evil.
2349. There are some things which the men can do for themselves, and others that the proprietors only could do for them? Yes.
2350. Then there is another thing; if a man has been leaded several times, and he is a good worker, should that be taken into consideration to the extent of giving him some other kind of work which would enable him to recover? Yes; but many men are unable to get work out of the lead, and go back again and again.
2351. But we have been told by more than one manager that they do systematically shift the men;—at all events, as far as they can? They shift the men from one end of the workings to the other; but there is such a thing as surface work, where the men are away from the lead altogether, and, on the production of a medical certificate by the men who are so suffering, they might be kept away from the lead altogether.
2352. You think the system of changing the men might be carried out more thoroughly? I think attention might be drawn to it.
2353. It has been suggested that if suitable changing-rooms were provided, few of the men would use them? It is quite likely.
2354. Nevertheless, you think they ought to be provided? Certainly; and I think the men should be compelled to change, by a rule making systematic neglect to do so a reason for discharging them. A man who is suffering from lead poisoning cannot do a fair amount of work.
2355. Your inference is that it would pay the companies, looking at it merely as a matter of money? Yes. I do not think they would lose by it. What they would lose in one way they would gain in another.
2356. *Mr. Hamlet.*] What, in your estimation, is the distance from the mines to Crystal-street—about a quarter of a mile? Yes.
2357. Have you, during your practice here, found many cases of lead poisoning in Crystal street? No; only one. In fact, almost all the cases I have seen have been those of men who have been leaded on the mines.
2358. From your knowledge, can you say whether the children here drink all kinds of water? They drink any water they can get. A great deal of illness among children, and a number of deaths, arise from carelessness in that respect.
2359. They drink any water they can get? Yes.
2360. Do you know, in your experience of the working people here, of any family who keep a filter? I cannot call one to mind. Some of them do, I believe.
2361. We may take it that some do? Yes.
2362. Have you had opportunities of knowing how long a man here will or may go without washing his body entirely? I cannot say that exactly. Of course, I know that some of them are not so careful as they should be about washing.
2363. You have sometimes had opportunities of seeing the bodies of these men from the loins upwards; do you find many dirty men among them? I should say about the same as you would find among the ordinary class of labouring men anywhere. Some are dirty, of course, but I think the greater number are fairly clean. The point I take is that they are not careful enough about washing when they come from the mine, especially, as I have said, in the case of the young men who "batch."
2364. Do you think there are instances of men who never completely wash their bodies? Well, I cannot say I have ever met with a case of that sort. I cannot recall one to my mind.
[The witness withdrew.]

Dr. C. Govett called and examined:—

2365. *Chairman.*] What are your qualifications? M.R.C.S., England.
2366. You are registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales? Yes.
2367. Do you hold any special appointment? I am the local medical referee for the A.M.P. Society.
2368. Have you any private practice? No; I am not practicing privately.
2369. Do you know anything in general about the subject of lead poisoning here? What I know is simply from those who have come before me for examination. I have had a few of such cases in that way.
2370. Do you load candidates for life assurance here? Yes, certainly, among the miners.
2371. How much do you load them? Five years.
2372. Is that loading imposed in every case in which a man says that he is a miner? Yes, when their occupation brings them in contact with lead ores. I am very particular to ascertain whether they are in actual contact with the ores. For instance, I had a man yesterday who told me he was what they call a timber

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timber-man—a man employed in the mine putting up timbers; and I asked him: "Have you anything to do with the ores?" "No, sir," he said, "I have nothing to do with the ores; I simply put up the timbers." In such a case I make a note of the statement made to me, and perhaps make further inquiry. I

have had to reject one or two of them that have come before me in that way.
2373. Do you load smelters—the men on the tapping-floor—as distinguished from those who work on the feeding-floor? I am not prepared to say that—that is, whether they should be included in the category of miners, the men who handle the ores.

2374. My question is, whether you load smelters—the men who tap the furnace on the bottom floor? Yes, I think so. I would load anyone having to handle the ores in any way whatever.

2375. Of the proponents that come before you in the course of the year, what proportion do you find to be suffering from the effects of lead, at the time of examination? I have only seen two, and I have been here for eight months. I imagine they take care to be in good health, as a rule, before they present themselves.

2376. Does your experience enable you to mention any points that might be of service to the Board in this inquiry? I cannot speak from actual experience; as I have told you, I do not practise here. From what I have noticed of the people here, I should say that a great many of those I have met betray more or less signs of lead saturation.

2377. Do you distinguish in any way between the townspeople, in general, and those employed in or about the mines? Yes, I think so; I think the lead is more or less apparent among the latter class particularly.

2378. Do you think you observe the lead line among the townspeople—those not connected with the mines—to any extent? I should be disposed to think not.

2379. What is your opinion of the aspect of the children here? Generally, I think fairly healthy.

2380. People do not often die directly from lead poisoning? Not to my knowledge.

2381. On what principle does your Society load applicants for life insurance who are workers in lead—is it in view of damage to the constitution which may be caused through working in the lead? I think so.

2382. In view of the permanent damage which may have occurred, rather than in view of acute poisoning? Yes; although there have been very bad cases here, I am told.

[The witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 7 JULY, 1892.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

W. M. HAMLET, Esq.

Dr. J. T. Harvey called and examined:—

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2383. *Chairman.*] What are your qualifications? M.B., C.M., Edinburgh; M.R.C.S., England; and M.B., Melbourne.

2384. Are you registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales? Yes.

2385. Do you hold any special appointment here? No.

2386. How long have you lived here? Five months.

2387. You attend a proportion of the people engaged about the mines, as well as the general townspeople, of course? Yes.

2388. How many cases of lead-poisoning have you met with during the time you have been here? About twenty, I should say.

2389. Have you any idea of the proportion that number bears to the total number of persons engaged about the mines who would apply to you if they were sick;—by the way, are you a member of the Medical Fund? No.

2390. Then you have no notion of the number of persons who might apply to you if they were sick? No.

2391. You say you have met with twenty cases of leading during five months;—can you tell us how they fell under the different classes of lead-poisoning? There was one case of acute encephalopathy, one case of eclampsia, one of wrist-drop, and the remainder were chiefly lead colic—that is, there were a few cases in which digestive trouble formed the cause of complaint; but the bulk of them were colic. In fact, unless the men get a pain they will not send for a medical man. As a rule it is the colic that makes them call the doctor in.

2392. Then you do recognise a minor degree of lead-poisoning which is not betrayed by any definite symptoms? Yes—that is to say, cases indicated by disorders of the digestion, and constipation.

2393. Then are you of opinion that probably some of those cases of encephalopathy which appear to be sudden, and therefore apparently acute, are really cases of chronic lead-poisoning in which there have been no symptoms but indigestion and constipation? Yes. I should look upon that as being so. I look upon the conditions as not being understood by the men; they do not refer these effects, or brain affections to lead-poisoning at all, that is, unless they get symptoms they themselves understand, such as colic.

2394. Have you formed any opinion as to the value of the lead-line as a diagnostic? I look upon it as valueless by itself, because it may be seen on the gums of persons other than those who are suffering from lead-poisoning.

2395. But you find it very little among the townspeople, I suppose? I have seen it on the gums of the townspeople. I do not look upon it as necessarily an indication of the existence of lead in the system.

2396. You have reason to believe that it may be merely a local manifestation—a deposit of lead on the outside of the gums? It may be. I do not know why there should be a blue mark there because, as I have said, it is met with in persons who present none of the usual symptoms of lead-poisoning.

2397. And do you meet with it frequently among the townspeople? Yes. I make a point of examining the gums, and I find it fairly constant; but I cannot say the percentage.

2398. When you see a townsman with the blue line, do you prescribe the usual remedies for leading? Not necessarily; he might be suffering from a disease totally distinct from lead-poisoning.

2399.

2399. Would you disregard it? Yes; I would not base my estimate of the case on the existence of the blue line alone.

2400. Have you seen it in children? Yes.

2401. Suppose in the case of a sick miner the blue line were absent, should you consider that against a diagnosis of lead-poisoning? It is against a diagnosis of lead-poisoning to that extent; but when other symptoms are present you may accept the blue line as an indication.

2402. Then what you say is this: That the blue line confirms the diagnosis of lead-poisoning where other symptoms point to it; but if the blue line is absent you do not therefore disregard the diagnosis, which the other symptoms seem to warrant? Yes; that is precisely my view.

2403. Is anæmia common among the townspeople not connected with the mines? I do not think so—not especially common.

2404. What is your opinion of the children here—are they as sharp, quick, and healthy-looking as the children living in other places? I fancy there is a form of anæmia among them; but I believe they are as sharp and active as the children in other places. You do not meet with the rosy children here that you see in an agricultural population.

2405. Are the children, in your experience, liable to suffer minor degrees of indisposition which may be attributed to lead? No; I cannot reasonably say I have ever diagnosed a certain case of lead-poisoning in any of the children here.

2406. Then you do not mean us to infer that the anæmia you speak of as being among them is due to lead? No.

2407. Have you noticed whether the majority of your twenty leaded patients came from a particular mine or not? They mostly came from Block 14.

2408. Do you know how many? I should say the half of them came from Block 14. I have no particular statistics.

2409. And the other half were distributed? Yes.

2410. Have you noticed what particular place or occupation about the mines the twenty men followed? They were mostly smelters and underground men. The underground men, I think, suffer more than the smelters.

2411. What about the ore-wheelers? I have not met any of that class professionally.

2412. Do you find derangements of the menstrual function more common here than you have found them elsewhere in the course of your practice? No; I do not think so.

2413. Have you any reason to think that abortion is especially common? Not in my experience; but I should say that my experience of midwifery here has been rather limited. It is mostly done by the midwives, I think.

2414. Nearly all of the questions I have asked you have had reference to the importance of the fumes that issue from the smoke-stacks to the general population here, and in conclusion on that point I infer that you would say they are of no consequence to the general population? So far as the diagnosis of lead-poisoning goes, I should say not.

2415. Will you explain what you have in your mind besides that? Well, I have not successfully diagnosed a case of lead-poisoning among the general public; but I do not wish you to infer that I think the fumes are innocuous.

2416. What I want to know is whether you do meet with cases of illness among the townspeople in which, though you cannot diagnose lead poisoning, you suspect that lead poisoning plays a part? Yes; I believe it does play a part in certain indefinite forms of illness. But there is difficulty in establishing proof of it, of course.

2417. That is what I want to get at; and the point of what you say is, that you suspect it? Yes.

2418. Have you noticed whether that suspicion arises in the case of persons living in particular neighbourhoods within a certain distance of the mines? No. I do not think it is localised to any particular spot. It seems general.

2419. But I suppose you never had a case of that description come to you from Stephens' Creek, or even Round Hill, did you? No. Of course my remarks refer to the immediate neighbourhood of the town, within a radius of 2 or 3 miles.

2420. Have you turned your attention to the question of prophylaxes? Yes; I have thought about it. In the first place, as regards constipation that should be attended to. Any man suffering from constipation should be treated for it at once, and then he should be put to a class of work at which he would not be liable to absorb lead. Then the men might use respirators. Sprinklers have been used in the mines, I understand, but I think they should be more extensively used. The men should also bathe regularly, and change their clothes. That is a necessity, not only to keep the lead out of the system, but to keep the men clean. At the top of the furnace there should be trap-doors and shoots—long shoots for the charges, so that the men could then work at a distance from the fumes. I have heard that the ventilation of the shed over the feed-floor is not always what it should be. Of course there is always a certain amount of difficulty with the men themselves, as they do not usually realise the gravity of their complaint until they are obliged to call in somebody.

2421. Notwithstanding that they subscribe regularly to a sick-fund, and have to pay, whether they get attendance or not? Yes.

2422. Is that partially due to ignorance—do you think, that they do not know what is the matter with them? They try to put off calling in the doctor as long as possible, I fancy. It is a general prejudice, particularly marked among these men.

2423. Can you think of anything else;—do you think it would be useful to circulate among the men a fly-leaf of hints as to what they might do to protect themselves? Yes, probably it would.

2424. It would be a judicious thing, at all events? Yes.

2425. You think baths should be provided for the men by the mine-owners? Yes.

2426. And they should be capable of being warmed? In winter, yes.

2427. And you have told us, I think, that you approve of the periodical purge that has been recommended? Not necessarily a periodical purge, but the men who are becoming liable to constipation should be treated for it promptly, before it advances any further. There is another thing. The men who work in that dust get their clothes saturated with the dust, and then go into the town without changing; and a number of them, I am sure, do not change their shirts for a long period, and they are really undergoing a form of in-unction of lead all the time.

2428.

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- Dr. 2428. You think, then, the absorption of lead may take place through the skin? Yes.
- J. T. Harvey. 2429. Do you know anything of the use of milk as a prophylactic? No.
- 7 July, 1892. 2430. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Have you ever been on the feed-floor of a furnace? Yes, I have been up there.
2431. Have you noticed cases of defective ventilation there? Yes. It is not so much defective ventilation of the building itself, as that there is no suction at the top of the furnace in order to draw off the fumes from the men before they come to the edge.
2432. Have you often observed that? Yes. As a rule, the man who is wheeling the charges gets the fumes all over his face and body the moment he comes up to the mouth of the furnace.
2433. But do you not know, as a matter of fact, that there is a powerful draught in the throat of the furnace—a draught downwards, to carry away the fumes? Yes. But any of these men who feed the furnaces will tell you that the fumes come up round them as they are tipping the charges down.
2434. *Chairman.*] Has that been represented to you as an habitual occurrence? Well, no. I have gathered the idea chiefly in conversation with the men. It is not an occurrence that I have actually seen frequently myself. It has been mentioned to me by the men.
2435. As an habitual occurrence, or as an exceptional thing? It has been mentioned to me as happening.
2436. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Do you think men on the floor of the furnace—that is, the tapping-floor, are more subject to fumes than those on the feed-floor? I do not know exactly. I am not sure; but as cases of leading occur there the presumption is that they are subject to them at all events.
2437. It has come out in evidence that the men are accustomed to eat their food in the mine, in the stopes? Yes; at crib time, as they call it.
2438. What do you think could be done to avoid their inhaling the dust and getting leaded through eating their crib in that way? They should wash their hands, in summer especially. In dry workings they should have the ore sprinkled with water, and of course the ventilation should be sustained. The habit of rubbing tobacco in the hands is also a very dangerous practice for men so engaged. They rub the tobacco, and then put it in their pipes, and I dare say the heat of the lighted tobacco causes the lead to vapourise and go down their throat. It might also be absorbed through the hands.
2439. With regard to the Public Schools, have you met with any cases among the pupils that you could attribute to lead poisoning, either directly or indirectly? No. I have not met with a case that I could ascribe to lead poisoning among any of the children.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Daniel Parr called and examined:—

- Mr. D. Parr. 2440. You are a veterinary surgeon, Mr. Parr? Yes.
- 7 July, 1892. 2441. What are your qualifications? I am a registered veterinary surgeon of Victoria, and I am a member of the Veterinary Medical Association of Australasia.
2442. How long have you practised here? About two and a half years.
2443. Are you of opinion that animals of all kinds suffer from lead poisoning here? I am certain of it.
2444. How have you established the diagnosis in any case? Well, the cases that I see on the hill are different from any cases that I have seen in any other part of the Colony. They develop peculiar traces of disease.
2445. How long have you practised as a veterinary surgeon? Since 1879.
2446. And where have you been practising? In different parts of Victoria and New South Wales.
2447. Are you aware of any case in which a chemical analysis has resulted in the finding of lead in a dead animal? Yes.
2448. Will you tell us of such a case? Yes. I had the stomach of one of my own patients analysed, and it contained lead, arsenic, and copper.
2449. What animal was that? It was a pig.
2450. Who made the analysis? Mr. Arthur Smith, an analytical chemist, of Broken Hill.
2451. What is the distance from the hill up to which cases of poisoning are observed, taking the Proprietary Mine as the central point of the line? Most of the cases I have seen have been in the immediate vicinity of the mines.
2452. Do you mean between Crystal-street and the Hill? Yes. More horses die between Crystal-street and the Hill than anywhere. I have had more cases in cattle on the opposite side of the Hill, between that and Aldridge's farm, about due east from here.
2453. And on Mr. Aldridge's farm? No; between the two. Cases occur up to a distance of two miles away or more. I think the greatest distance at which I had a case was 3 miles away, or say between the dairy and the Hill $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
2454. That would be the farthest in that direction? Yes.
2455. And in other directions? I should say $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles all round.
2456. You do not think the points of the compass have much to do with it? I think not. I have had them all round, but more particularly in the rear of Block 14 Mine and the Junction—that would be about south-east.
2457. Who keeps animals there now? The horses are kept by the carters; the dairy cattle were originally close to the town.
2458. They are nearly all removed now? Yes.
2459. All moved outside in consequence of their suffering from illness? Yes. I advised the people to do so.
2460. Are the symptoms the same in horses and cows? No. I have made a few notes here which I will quote from, with your permission. I find the symptoms run through about three different stages.
2461. You are now speaking from your own observation? Yes. With regard to the symptoms in horses, I will describe the different stages, as follows—(1.) Loss of appetite, staring coat, cold legs and ears, tucked up appearance of barrel, pulse slightly above normal, about 46; temperature taken per rectum, about $101\frac{1}{2}$ or 102; head depressed. In no case have I noticed colic at this stage. In a few days large quantities of grey or crystal coloured matter discharges from the nostrils and saliva from the mouth, and they champ their jaws every few minutes. (2.) Coming to the second stage, the breathing now becomes very laboured, and so difficult that the animal appears in danger of suffocation. The stench from the breath

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breath at this stage may be smelt at a distance of a few yards. The animal trembles violently and perspires freely; becomes very restless, and is constantly lying down and rising up again, as if suffering from inflammation of the bowels, suffering the most agonising pain; temperature, 103 or 104; pulse very small and quick. (3) In the third stage the breathing becomes more irregular, and is performed with greater difficulty. The urine is ejected in very small quantities every few minutes. The animal is constantly walking round and round, until it loses control over its movements, staggers, and dies convulsed. They are generally quite dead in three or four minutes after they stagger and fall. The temperature during this stage is from 104 to 106½; I have registered 107 in one instance with Arnold & Sons' clinical thermometer. The flanks have a peculiar lifting motion, characteristic of this disorder. I have a note here on this class of cases, as follows:—"Cannot reduce temperature; exhibits in many cases tuberculosis in kidneys and lungs; bladder highly inflamed; kidney pale, and spleen rather large; liver pale."

2462. The symptoms you have been describing occur in horses, is that so? Yes. I may say before starting to speak of the cattle, that the disease runs through them very quickly, or else they recover quickly; either it terminates with a fatal issue or the beast starts to mend. In the case of the horses the disease will lie dormant for a time, but I have never seen an instance of that in cattle. The symptoms in cattle may be described as follows:—First stage: a beast that has been well suddenly loses its appetite, ceases to chew its cud, and stands apart from the herd. It becomes very restless, has a very anxious expression, a staring eye, and a pupil dilated, and foams at the mouth, the pulse is slightly above normal—about 65; internal temperature, taken from rectum, about 102½ to 103; respirations, about 25 per minute, or about 10 above normal; the external temperature of body is variable; the legs are generally cold; ears and forehead temperature above normal. I have often observed the muscles of the body spasmodically contracting and twitching, especially those of the shoulders and face. The animal will also run round or forward, dashing its head right and left, as if labouring under an attack of inflammation of the brain. I may say I have never seen these symptoms in horses at all. If a person who had not been accustomed to observing these symptoms were to examine a horse under the circumstances he would be almost sure to conclude that the horse was suffering from typhoid fever.

2463. You think horses do suffer from typhoid? We know they do. I have treated horses successfully for typhoid. Professor Kendall, in Melbourne, has had a good many cases. In the second stage of the disease, as observed in cattle, in a few hours fever sets in, and the internal temperature rises to 104 or 105 Fahr.; pulse about 80. The heart beats are very distinct, and may be felt by placing the back of the hand slightly in rear of the animal's elbow on the near or off side; there is also grinding of the teeth, and champing of jaws, and generally at this stage there is a flow of saliva from the mouth. Colic is often present. In the third stage the eyes are motionless; convulsions occur, during which the animal utters low groans, and dies. In some instances the breathing becomes very laboured, and the animal dies gasping for breath: in others the animal lies down, closes its eyes, and dies in a state of coma. The temperature in these cases falls very fast, and the pulse becomes very small, until it is lost. In conclusion on this branch of the subject I have some notes here which may be of use to you. During the past two years I have seen a large number of these cases; about 25 per cent. of them die. I have had about twenty cows and bullocks die during that time. It is questionable whether the animals that live are worth the trouble, and expense of treatment. They are generally ill four or five weeks, and have to be well nursed—very often gruel-fed during that time. They invariably go dry, and are therefore useless as milkers for at least nine or twelve months after suffering from an attack. I have known cows worth £6 or £7 cost over that amount to cure. Having no green forage is a great drawback in treating these cases.

2464. Have you had reason to think that the milk, which does not cease to flow altogether, I believe, is altered dangerously? According to the best authorities milk taken from cows which are suffering from plumbism is highly injurious. Anything that diminishes the secretion of the milk is injurious, and makes it less wholesome.

2465. Can you furnish us also with some notes as to the post-mortem appearances? Yes, I have opened them for examination, and can get you some particulars.

2466. Perhaps you can give them now? The horses generally die of gangrene of the lungs. I may state that in the horses the stomach and alimentary canal are very seldom inflamed in the least—are generally very pale. In the cows I find it seems to cause paralysis or nerve depression, and it also seems to cause inflammation of the whole of the alimentary canal, and the stomach. I have seen congested spots from the size of a pin's head to the size of half a split pea.

2467. To what do you trace this lead poisoning, in the case of horses, for instance? I attribute a great deal of it to feeding the horses in the open air, where the lead-dust can fall into the animal's food.

2468. Do you refer to the fumes emitted by the smoke stacks? I am not in a position to express a decided opinion on that. Probably the smelters have a good deal to do with it; but I think, probably, there is more dust thrown into the food—that is, the dust that comes from the hill. The winds here are very strong sometimes, and a considerable amount of stuff containing poisonous matter is blown from the hill. Then again, I know two or three instances of horses dying through feeding in the immediate vicinity of the British Mine, that is before the smelters were erected, and drinking at the Junction dam. I cannot say whether they took in the poison in solution from the Junction dam, or from the herbage growing near the mine. But oxide of lead is but slightly soluble in water, and I am of opinion that the streams running from the mines carry a good deal of lead and other poisonous substances as a vehicle, that is, the water acts as a vehicle, and carries it down. With regard to the fumes, my opinion is that if the lead from the fumes which fall over the town is soluble in water, and the fumes contain the poisonous property attributed to them, very few people would be able to live here.

2469. As a matter of fact, have you ever known of a case of lead-poisoning in a man here unconnected with work among lead? No; I have not known of any.

2470. Do you think, so far as you have been able to observe, that the fumes which issue from the smoke stacks are not of consequence to the health of the animals here? I think they are; but that they are not soluble in water.

2471. You have said that you never heard of a case of lead-poisoning except in persons working in lead or lead ore? Yes.

2472. The fumes from the stacks do contain lead, and they do beat down upon the houses, and therefore if the townspeople are not poisoned the fumes do not do them any harm? I would not say that. What I wish you to understand is this: that I do not think the fumes falling into the water do the people any harm. I am not talking about inhaling the fumes.

2473.

- Mr. D. Parr. 2473. Very well; then I will ask you again. Do you think that the fumes interfere with the health of the people who are entirely unconnected with the mines? I am of opinion that they do.
- 7 July, 1892. 2474. On what sort of evidence—what leads you to think so? I understand from some of the chemists in town that there is arsenic in the fumes, and I think the inhaling of arsenic in any shape or form must be injurious.
2475. Still, you do not hear, in the case of any of your neighbours falling ill, that the doctors say they are ill of lead-poisoning? I do not place myself in a position to hear that.
2476. Do you mean that if the air were impregnated with oxide of lead and arsenious acid, it is most likely the people would suffer from it? Yes; certainly.
2477. Besides those you have mentioned, other animals die, do they not, from lead—dogs and cats? I have had two or three cases of dogs, but no cats at all.
2478. Still you know that cases do occur? I know that a lot of them die, and that the deaths are attributed to metallic poisoning. I may say that there are very few valuable dogs here worth treating.
2479. We have been told that it is of no use to try to rear pups on the Hill, but if they are brought here after they have reached the age of twelve months or thereabouts, there is a chance of rearing them—is that correct, in your opinion? It may be correct in some instances; but I have seen full-grown dogs brought here and die just as quickly as dogs that have been born in the district.
2480. I understood you to say that in several cases cows had been removed from the town on your advice. Are there any remaining within a distance which you consider dangerous? Yes; some of them are allowed to feed at the back of the hill here.
2481. Mr. Hamlet.] In the case of the *post mortem* examination of animals you have referred to, was the quantity of lead found in the stomach estimated? No.
2482. Would you get lead quicker in the urine than anywhere? Yes.
2483. Have you any cattle or horses under your care now suffering from leading? I have two horses.
2484. Are they going to die, do you think? I cannot say. I thought one was going to die the day before yesterday, but he seems to be getting better now.* The horse belongs to Mr. Lane, of Block 14.
2485. I think you said there were more deaths of animals from lead-poisoning in Crystal-street than any other street in the town? Yes.
2486. Is there any street corresponding in position to Crystal-street on the other side of the Hill? No.
2487. Are there any other streets on this side in which animals are kept, which do afford you an opportunity of comparing the effect of the lead upon animals? Yes; there are other streets where animals are kept.
2488. And in Crystal-street the proportion of deaths is much greater? Yes; much greater. My opinion is that the cows wander away and get poisoned on the rubbish heap.
2489. You refer to the Municipal garbage tip, which, I believe, is 4 or 5 miles from the Town hill? Yes; about 3 or 4 miles.
2490. Which is too far away for the fumes to poison the cattle? I would not say it is too far. But I have never had cases of lead poisoning that far out.
2491. No cases except near the tip? No.
2492. And you are of opinion that the milch cows ought to be kept away from garbage heaps? Yes; certainly.
2493. How is it they are not kept away from them here;—can no means be devised for keeping them off? Not without fencing the rubbish heaps in. The dairymen here save very little by allowing their cattle to roam at large; in fact they lose by it, because the cattle pick up all sorts of injurious things. I may say, when I first came up here, or about six months afterwards, I was not quite satisfied that these cattle were dying from lead poisoning; so I bought a horse—I gave £2 10 for it, and turned it out between the Junction Mine and the British, and allowed it to find its own food and water. It lived three weeks after that, and died of plumbism. It developed all the symptoms I had previously seen.
2494. Do you happen to know the distance between the Slag Dump and Crystal-street? I do not think it is more than 800 yards.

[The witness withdrew.]

FRIDAY, 8 JULY, 1892.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

WM. M. HAMLET, Esq.

Mr. A. N. Barnett, called, and examined:—

- Mr. A. N. Barnett. 2495. Chairman.] What office do you hold, Mr Barnett? I am Warden of the Broken Hill and Silverton district, divisions of the Albert Mining District.
- 8 July, 1892. 2496. How long have you held that appointment? Since 1889.
2497. Briefly, what are your duties? They consist chiefly of hearing disputes in the Warden's Court at the different mining centres. Broken Hill, Silverton, and Purnamoota, visiting the various mines throughout the district, in regard to their compliance with the labour conditions, and dealing with the question of leases, &c.
2498. You are not officially brought in contact with the miners? Not generally with those in the large mines. I come in personal contact more with the prospecting class.
2499. Then, am I right in supposing that you know nothing of the subject of lead poisoning among the men? Yes. I have no personal knowledge of the matter whatever.
2500. And also with regard to those provisions which are necessary in the mine to preserve health in general, you have nothing whatever to do with that? Nothing whatever.
2501. I see that on the 30th September, 1890, you reported that you had made inquiry to discover instances in which children were being employed in ore-sorting on the Barrier? Yes.
2502. Did you report that it was possible in some cases, that youths of, or about 14 years of age were so employed, but that you were satisfied that the employment of younger children in that capacity was not a general practice, and that you were not aware of any such instances at that date? Yes; that must be the tenor of my report.

2503.

* Note (on revision):—This horse recovered.

2503. Have children under 14 years of age ever been employed in sorting, so far as you know? No; not to my knowledge.

2504. Then did you, at a later date—that is, towards the end of 1891—make some general inquiry into the prevalence of lead poisoning? Yes.

2505. And you concluded that during the last five years there had been considerably more than 1,000 cases of lead-poisoning in the Barrier District? Yes.

2506. May I ask how you arrived at that? The information I supplied in that report was obtained by conference with the mine managers, miners, and medical men. Of my own knowledge, I knew nothing; but from the information I was able to obtain, and more especially that derived from the medical men, I came to the conclusion that it would be quite impossible to give an exact estimate of the number of cases of lead poisoning that had occurred during five years, which I took then to be the life of this place. However, taking all the reports of the medical men together, I felt that I was quite safe in saying that there had been considerably more than a thousand cases known of during the preceding five years. I may state that the accounts of the medical men varied as to the numbers, and as to whether the evil was increasing or decreasing, but from a synopsis of the whole of the communications made to me, I thought I should be on the safe side in stating that number.

2507. You mentioned 1,000 as being a safe number, without wishing to imply that there might not have been more? Yes; I thought that sufficient to answer the question.

2508. Then you also concluded, I think, that the fatal cases where lead poisoning, perhaps, had been the cause of death had been extremely rare? Yes; I had no doubt of that.

2509. And, thirdly, you thought the evil was chiefly confined to the three principal mines here? Yes.

2510. You think that the contradictory evidence you have just referred to arose from a really different experience of the medical men? Yes. The discrepancy was confined to the number of cases, and as to whether they were on the increase or the decrease, but I found no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that there were but three mines on the line where lead poisoning was considered as an evil. I refer more particularly to the Proprietary, Block 14, and the British.

2511. And then, lastly, you concluded that owing to the adoption of the most approved methods of ventilation, and also water-sprinkling, the evil was probably on the decrease—that was your opinion from what you had heard? Yes; from what I was informed.

2512. Can you furnish the Board with any information likely to be of service to them in this inquiry? No; I cannot say I can do that. I may state that, not being even a resident of the town, I am not able to speak of it from a resident's point of view. I live in Silverton.

2513. I think we have been told of one lead mine outside Broken Hill—I mean Umberumberka? Well, I made inquiries particularly of the manager there, and also of the men who had been working there, and they assured me that there were no cases of lead poisoning there.

2514. From what you learned on the occasion in question, do you think it would be necessary for the Board to concern itself with that mine? I think it would be quite unnecessary, not only because I think the evil does not exist there, but as a matter of fact the mine has ceased to work, and there is very little probability of its working again, except, perhaps, on tribute.

2515. Is there any other considerable lead-bearing mine outside Broken Hill? Not of any extent.

2516. In any case, such recommendations as the Board may find it expedient to make with regard to the Broken Hill mines will of course apply to any other mines of the same character that may now or subsequently be worked? Yes.

2517. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Have you ever heard of any case of lead poisoning at Silverton? No; I cannot say that I have heard of any actual case of lead poisoning. I have heard of men who have voluntarily left the Big mine here to work on smaller ones in Silverton, in order to get rid of lead poisoning; but I know of no instance in which the malady has been contracted in or near Silverton.

2518. Do you know if it has been the practice of some men to buy allotments of land in Broken Hill, and divide them up into smaller allotments of say only 10 feet frontage? No; I have known cases where the ordinary mining allotment of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre has been divided into three, but that would not be of such a small frontage as 10 feet.

2519. You have never heard of such a case? I cannot say I have. I would not speak specifically on the subject; so many cases come before me. But I do not know of any so small as that.

2520. Can you suggest anything under the existing law to prevent the cutting up of allotments into small areas? Do you mean under the Mining Act itself?

2521. Yes? No; I know of nothing to prevent a man doing that if he gets a title to his land; he can then do as he pleases with it. It is necessary that he should hold a business license, and reside upon it himself in order to keep alive his title under the Mining Act. But he might have half a dozen people living with him at the same time without vitiating his title in any way.

2522. Can you tell us anything with regard to the number of boarders taken in some of the common lodging-houses of Broken Hill? I am afraid I cannot give you any information on that point.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. J. Melville called and examined:—

2523. *Chairman.*] Are you a veterinary surgeon? I have not passed through any college, but I have been practising fourteen years, and have had three years' experience on the Barrier, during which I have devoted the greater portion of my time to lead poisoning cases; but, before I go any further, I would like to say that I am not in favour of giving evidence which would assist outsiders to give a diagnosis of the disease.

2524. What the Board wishes to hear from you, if you will be good enough to tell them, is whether animals of all sorts, or what sort, do die of lead poisoning here, and how far away from the Hill you have observed them dying from that cause? I can simply state that cows, horses, poultry, dogs, and cats all suffer from lead poisoning. It is common among poultry, cats, and dogs, and this I attribute to their drinking the water where the men wash after coming from the mines. I have been very successful in treatment of dogs and horses. In horses I have generally remarked inflammatory symptoms of the trachea and bronchi tubes, and inflammatory patches on the lungs, rather lighter in colour than ordinary inflammation, and I have also found traces of lead in the liver and the spleen.

2525. Have you found traces of lead anywhere else? I have not tried for it anywhere else. The intestines are generally inflamed.

Mr. A. N. Barnett.

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Mr. J. T. Melville.

8 July, 1892.

Mr. J. T.
Melville.

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2526. Taking the Proprietary Mine as the central point of the Hill, can you say at what distance animals appear to be safe from lead poisoning? From the cases I have had, I should say about 2 miles. I find none outside of that suffering from symptoms of lead poisoning, excepting in the case of horses engaged in carting water about the town. Poultry I have found suffering from lead-poisoning within 2 miles of the line, but not outside of that.
2527. Do you agree with what we have been told, that pups brought up here and kept within the dangerous limit are almost certain to die, but that if dogs are allowed to attain the age of twelve months before being brought here they may live within the dangerous limit without being affected? That is not correct. I have had old dogs brought to me that have been badly leaded, coming from within half-a-mile of the Hill.
2528. Cows suffer also, do they not? Yes; but I was about to say, further, of horses that plenty of them suffer from paralysis of the respiratory apparatus. This I attribute to the effect of salts of lead on the system, varied by cold changes. I have also seen many cases of paralysis of the optic nerve, but have never arrived at any conclusion as to whether that was the result of lead; but it is prevalent on the Barrier more than anywhere else, I fancy; and that alone, I think, is sufficient to prove that it is the effect of lead in the fumes from the smoke-stacks.
2529. *Mr. Hamlet.*] You have spoken of the spleen in horses; have you ever found traces of lead in it? Yes.
2530. Will you tell us how you found that? By means of the blow-pipe and the microscope.
2531. What quantity of the spleen did you take? Only a small piece—a chip.
2532. A chip of the spleen? Yes? The lead seems to be distributed; it does not collect together.
2533. And how did you ascertain the presence of lead in these chips? I subjected it to the blow-pipe on a piece of carbon, and used carbonate of soda as a flux; and what appeared under the microscope was a bright globule of lead.
2534. So that, according to your account, the spleen would contain a large quantity of lead? Yes. That is in the case where an animal dies of lead poisoning.
2535. Would you be surprised to learn that in the analysis of the spleen of human beings only very minute traces of lead are found, as a rule? What I saw was invisible to the naked eye.
2536. Well, the spleen must have contained an enormous quantity of lead to give you globules of lead under the blow-pipe? —
2537. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion it does contain a large quantity of lead? I think the spleen has an affinity for lead; but a certain amount of the lead which is taken into the stomach becomes soluble, by the agency of acid secretion before it enters the system.
2538. *Mr. Hamlet.*] In the course of the next month or so, if you get such a spleen as you have described, will you be good enough to take the trouble to send a small portion to the Government Analyst in Sydney? Certainly.
2539. Have you ever examined the liver? Not under the blow-pipe, although I have seen a bluish colour in the liver.
2540. Do not you see that colour sometimes in ordinary *post-mortem* cases? Not the same. The horses show the same blue line that is present on the gums of a man who is leaded, and that is a sure guide to making a diagnosis of lead poisoning. I see, according to a Royal Commission appointed in England some time ago, that the blue line is caused by the salts of lead mixing with the tartar of the teeth.
2541. *Chairman.*] What is the title of the Royal Commission you refer to? It was a Commission appointed to inquire into the effects of lead poisoning somewhere in Wales. I can give you the title to-morrow.
2542. Have you got the report? Yes.
2543. *Mr. Hamlet.*] You have noticed cases of lead poisoning in animals within 2 miles of the town? Yes.
2544. Have you ever seen a case 6 miles from the mines? No.
2545. So you think a horse sent to grass in a paddock 6 miles distant would not be affected? I think not.
2546. It would be quite a safe limit, you think? Yes; I think if a horse were kept 2 miles away continually he might be safe. In the cases I mention, the horses got lead into their systems whilst working in the town.
2547. Did you ever see a horse die of lead poisoning? Yes. A horse dying from lead poisoning has a discharge from the nostrils of a grayish matter, and the membrane is very much inflamed.
2548. Does the horse fall down suddenly, or does he become paralysed in the legs? Very often the horse shows paralysis of the extremities, sometimes behind, and sometimes before. They seem to die in great pain.
2549. *Chairman.*] The cows suffer also, do they not? Yes; I have not had many cases of cows. I have had a few. Their great trouble is constipation, and they seem excited, like an animal intoxicated; probably caused by renal trouble, or something of that kind.
2550. Do you meet with pleuro among the cows here? I have heard of a few cases, and have seen one; but of course we have an Inspector of Stock here, and directly a case is known the cow is condemned.
2551. Which one do you refer to? About two years ago was the last case I saw.
2552. You have heard of none since then? Yes; I did hear of one case, about 4 miles on the other side of the White Lead, a few months ago. They told me they were going to shoot the animal that day.
2553. Was it a milch cow? No; it was a dry cow left by a travelling mob, I think. There was a report here some time ago about pleuro, but I contradicted it. Dr. Groves and myself made a post-mortem of the animal, two inspectors being present also at the time.
2554. At all events, there was no suspicion of lead poisoning there? No.

[The witness withdrew.]

Dr. F. C. Evill called and examined:—

Dr.
F. C. Evill.

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2555. *Chairman.*] What are your qualifications? Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
2556. You are registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales? Yes.
2557. Do you hold any special appointment here? I am one of the honorary physicians to the hospital. That is the only official position I hold.
2558. Do you attend a proportion of the persons engaged about the mines? Yes.
2559. And a proportion of the townspople as well, of course? Yes.
2560. You have no idea, probably, how many persons engaged about the mines would apply to you if they were ill;—do they belong to clubs? Yes; a great number of them; and they also belong to the Medical Fund, a great many of them. I am on the staff of that Fund, and a certain number on the list would apply to me.

2561.

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F. C. Evil
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2561. How many on your list are actually engaged about the mines? Those actually on my list I should say, number between 300 and 400 altogether, including the clubs, of those actually engaged in the mines.
2562. Can you tell us how many cases of lead poisoning you have met with in the course of a year? In my general practice, since January, I find by my books I have had thirty-eight cases of lead poisoning out of 900 cases altogether.
2563. What we wish to get at is, in the first place, the proportion of leading there is among the persons who are exposed to lead, such as miners, and so forth. You are not able, more than anyone else, to form an estimate, are you? I estimate that 4 per cent. of my general practice are lead cases, and of course there would be a much larger percentage of those actually engaged about the mines.
2564. How long have you practised here? Just one year.
2565. Do you think many of the miners go away for treatment when they get leaded? A small percentage, I should say. They first come under the observation of medical men in the town.
2566. Have the seasons any influence, in your opinion, on the prevalence of leading? I think it is very likely. The worst cases of lead poisoning that have come under my observation have been in the winter. The only fatal cases I have seen were in last winter.
2567. The proportion of fatal cases is very small, is it not? Yes; very small indeed.
2568. It has been said that leading both among men and among animals is more common in the hot weather;—have you seen anything to lead you to endorse that statement? Among the animals I should think it might be, on account of their drinking more in the hot weather. That is the cause of leading in animals. But it is not so among the men, I think.
2569. Do you observe that some mines furnish more cases of leading than others? The mines which furnish the greatest number of cases are those in which there is the largest proportion of carbonate ore.
2570. Which are the mines that furnish the larger number of cases, in your opinion? There is a great deal of leading in Block 14.
2571. Does that furnish most cases? Proportionately, more than any other block, I think. I have not actually gone into the statistics.
2572. Have you observed that some kinds of work, whether above or below ground, furnish more cases than other branches? Certainly; I think the underground work—stoping—is more dangerous. There is much more leading among that class than among the smelters.
2573. That is, having regard to the vastly larger number of men employed underground than at the smelters? Yes; even then, I think, it is more prevalent among the underground workers.
2574. More prevalent proportionately? Yes; the numbers coming for treatment for lead poisoning from the smelters are comparatively few.
2575. Do the tradesmen furnish cases—such as carpenters, engine-drivers, mechanics, and so forth? Yes, occasionally; but rarely. Of course, among the plumbers, it is commoner.
2576. Are you now speaking of the townsmen? No; I am speaking of the plumbers employed at the mines.
2577. Have you noticed whether some people are especially susceptible to lead poisoning? Yes; it depends a great deal upon their habits of life.
2578. You do not think it is a constitutional peculiarity so much as a matter of habit? No; I think it depends rather upon their habits to a great extent.
2579. Have you met with any cases at all in your general practice in persons not connected with the mines in any way? Yes.
2580. Can you tell us how many? Very few. I dare say not more than three or four altogether.
2581. Do you trace those cases to some of the causes which are common to every large town? No.
2582. To what cause do you attribute them? I attribute them to the fumes amongst those living or working close to the mines.
2583. But as to those not connected with or working in the mines? Those whom I have in mind now were not connected with the mines; they were tradesmen in Argent-street.
2584. Were they men, women, or children? Children are affected.
2585. You know that as a matter of practical experience? Yes. They may not be exactly leaded, but their health is certainly affected by the fumes.
2586. In what way is their health altered? In the direction of general debility. There may be no actual illness discovered, but all the functions of life appear to be a little below par.
2587. Do you now speak of children of all ages? Well, children up to 10 years of age, I should say.
2588. I think you did not tell us whether the cases of actual leading you referred to were in men, women, or children? In men.
2589. What business did these men follow? One, I remember, was a draper's assistant, and another was connected with an hotel as barman; but now I remember that I have seen one case which could be traced to the occupation directly. It was that of a man who had been connected with an aerated-water factory, where there would be a good deal of lead piping about. I think the leading in that case might have been directly connected with the man's work.
2590. You have now mentioned two;—were there any others? The first barman was another case.
2591. Were there two barmen? Yes; the man who had been working in the factory I have referred to was a barman.
2592. There were two barmen and one draper's assistant;—in the case of one barman you attributed the leading to the usual cause among barmen; in the other you could not trace it to the usual cause? No.
2593. And in the case of the draper there was no suspicion of any of the usual causes? No.
2594. Do the people here in general show signs of anæmia? Well, yes, they do, decidedly; especially those living down in the town, near the mines.
2595. You are quite clear about the distinction between the condition of the people who live in Argent and Crystal Streets and those who live at a greater distance? Yes; there is a decided difference between the people living out of the town and those living in the town. The further away from the fumes, the more healthy the climate is; there is no doubt about that.
2596. A good many deaths here of children under one year are ascribed to marasmus, consumption of the bowels, malnutrition, and indigestion—wasting diseases, in short;—do you think that lead has anything to do with them? I think a small proportion of them may be due to lead; but certainly the climate has a great deal to do with those cases in the summer. It is a very unhealthy place for children in the summer, owing to the want of water, and the smells, and generally insanitary conditions of the houses, which are much too small.
2597. Do you mean that it is a naturally unhealthy locality, or that it is an unhealthy town? Well, it is insanitary to a great extent, certainly. The locality I consider decidedly unhealthy.

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2598. In 1891 there were fifty-nine deaths of persons under one year ascribed to diarrhoea, dysentery, gastritis, intestinal catarrh, and such causes;—would you ascribe any considerable proportion of them to lead, or would you trace them rather to the general insanitary conditions? I should attribute the majority of them to the general insanitary conditions and the intense heat in the summer.
2599. Upon the whole, speaking generally, would you say that lead had anything to do with them? No. It might have had something to do with a small proportion of them, but certainly not the majority.
2600. Then there seems to be a considerable number of cases of premature birth, malformation, and so on. Among persons under one year a good many deaths are ascribed to these cases. Do you think lead has anything to do with such cases? In this way, perhaps, that they were the children of unhealthy parents.
2601. That is the point of view I am asking you to take? Certainly from that point of view. Lead poisoning among the fathers would be a considerable factor.
2602. Is that your opinion merely, or do you make that statement as the result of observation? It is merely an expression of opinion.
2603. As a general rule, do you find menstrual irregularities more common here than elsewhere? I am hardly in a position to answer that.
2604. Or abortion? I hardly think so; but I have not had much experience in that direction elsewhere.
2605. They are not strikingly numerous, you think? No; I should say not.
2606. Have you had complaints of impotency from patients? Yes, but not particularly among the miners.
2607. Were they traceable to usual causes? Yes; the cases I had to do with.
2608. You do not think lead had anything to do with them? No; certainly not the majority.
2609. Speaking generally, are you of opinion that the fumes that issue from the smoke-stacks and beat down upon the houses, covering the roofs with lead-oxide which gets into the water-tanks, and so forth, are a matter of consequence to the general population? Oh, yes.
2610. You are quite clear about that? Yes. Of course there is not only the lead; there are other deposits, such as arsenic.
2611. Then I will ask you, have you met with any cases of arsenical poisoning? No; not pure arsenical poisoning. But it seems to me that the lead poisoning here is different from what we meet with in England. It is more acute, and it is a little masked—the ordinary symptoms indeed are very considerably masked by the effects of the dynamite fumes and other causes. It is not purely lead poisoning always. Of course in many cases it is. But there are many symptoms of lead poisoning which one does not get here, or very slightly.
2612. For instance? Well, I have only seen one case of optic neuritis here. That was in a man who had been a painter for fifteen years and had never had any symptoms of lead poisoning until he came to me with double optic neuritis, and a very marked blue-line; it was unquestionably lead neuritis; and that was the only case I have seen. I have looked out for that specially.
2613. You say it is a very common case in England? It is a great deal more common than here, where it is very rare indeed.
2614. Have you practised in England among a population engaged in lead-works? No, but I have done a good deal of work in the hospitals at home, and have seen a good many cases of the class I refer to.
2615. What other symptoms do you miss here? Wrist-drop is very rare here. I have only seen one case, and that case was not my own. Paralysis is very rare; that I put down to the poisoning here being more acute. If the lead poisoning were more chronic and more gradual, the other symptoms no doubt would supervene.
2616. Can you express any opinion as to the value of the blue-line as a diagnostic? I think it is a valuable sign, undoubtedly. But a great number of persons come under my observation, who are not suffering from any of the usual symptoms of lead poisoning; but who yet have the blue-line. Many persons, of course, do not wash their teeth.
2617. Then, you look upon the blue-line as being caused by a deposit on the gums from outside? Yes; in many cases.
2618. And do you think it arises from causes operating externally merely? Not always. Of course, the typical blue-line could not be removed by washing the teeth; but I see that many cases come to me with the blue-line, in which it could be removed by washing.
2619. Do your leaded patients have albuminuria as a rule? I cannot say I have examined all the cases for that.
2620. Have you found any of them suffering from albuminuria? Yes, certainly; some of them. I cannot say how many.
2621. Then, lastly, on this subject, you say that lead poisoning at Broken Hill is not confined to persons who work about the mines? Well, I can only speak as to one or two cases of persons outside the mines; so perhaps I could say it is almost entirely confined to them.
2622. And as to children? I certainly think that children are affected by the fumes; but they do not present any typical symptoms of lead poisoning. Their health is generally affected; the various functions of the body seem to be a little deranged, and that I put down to the effect of the fumes.
2623. Are you now speaking of children brought to you as being ill, or from your general observation of the children here? I am speaking rather of those brought to me.
2624. What do you think could be done by way of prophylaxis by the workers or their employers? One very simple thing, I think, should be done, namely, to provide sulphuric acid beverages for the mine. It is done at Home in the lead factories, and would, I think, certainly be a very useful measure here.
2625. You are probably not aware that that was done here four or five years ago, and it was found that the men would not take advantage of it? I did not know that it had been tried. It is certainly a good thing.
2626. Have you a personal knowledge of factories where it is kept? Not personally—I know from reading.
2627. Is there any other point of prophylaxis which has presented itself to you as being very important? Of course, ample washing is a necessity. The men should pay great attention to cleanliness; but want of water has been the difficulty in that respect. Then, it would be a good thing if the men could be persuaded to change their clothes on leaving their work, it would do a great deal to keep them from getting leaded. I understand there is on the Proprietary mine a changing-room which is not much used.
2628. Have you seen this changing-room? Yes.
2629. Do you think it is what it ought to be? It is merely a place set apart for the men to change and hang their clothes in. You could hardly call it a dressing-room, of course.
2630. Did you see any provision for washing there? No.

2631. Are you of opinion that it is just sufficient to comply with the Mining Regulations and nothing more? As far as I recollect it was, I think, supplied at the suggestion of some one; I do not know anything about the regulation.

2632. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Have you heard, or known, in your own experience, of a case of insanity arising from lead poisoning in Broken Hill? Well, I have a case under my care now, in which, however, I should say, the symptoms do not point to lead. But I have not seen any other cases, except of course of a temporary character.

2633. Have you any opinion to offer as to the effects of intemperance in accelerating the effect of lead poisoning? I can only say from my experience that the men who are the heaviest drinkers get leaded more quickly than others, and get poisoned more acutely.

2634. *Chairman.*] Do you think it has a physical as well as a moral effect? I do not call it a moral effect at all. It is purely physical.

2635. But you have told us that careless habits tend to induce lead poisoning, and careless habits may be said to be almost characteristic of drunkenness, are they not? Yes. Lead poisoning is more prevalent among people of careless habits, and I include intemperance with it. Also heavy smokers are more affected by lead. In that case it is probably due to their cutting up the tobacco and rubbing it in their hands.

2636. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Do you meet with obscure cases among the townspeople, of slight indisposition, or *malaise*, that might be attributed to the lead fumes that emanate from the stacks? I do not remember meeting with any case of the kind that could not be ascribed to simple causes that might occur anywhere.

2637. Do you meet with any cases of lead poisoning in say Crystal-street, that you might attribute to the lead smoke? I have not met with any in Crystal-street. I have mentioned three cases of persons unconnected with mines that I remember. Two were in Argent-street. I have seen no cases of women.

2638. Can you make any recommendations with regard to precautionary measures which might be taken by the mine-owners? I think they should change the men from one working place to another, so that they may not work too long in the lead, and the stopes should be sprinkled to lay the dust as far as possible. These are well-known precautions which should be taken, together with ample opportunities of washing.

2639. Do you say that warm baths might be provided? Yes, they might be certainly. Of course there is some difficulty with the scarcity of water here. But better opportunities for washing certainly ought to be provided in the mines.

2640. With regard to the provision of the sulphuric acid you spoke of just now, do you know the suitable strength to recommend? I should say about 10 minims of the dilute to the ounce. It makes a pleasant acidulated drink.

[The witness withdrew.]

Dr. C. E. Thompson, called and examined:—

2641-2. *Chairman.*] What are your qualifications? Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, F.S.A., London.

2643. Are you registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales? Yes.

2644. How long have you practised here? About four and a half years.

2645. You attend a proportion of the persons engaged in or about the mines, I suppose, and also a proportion of the general population? Yes.

2646. How many cases of leading do you think you have met with in the course of each year since you have been in practice on the Barrier? I should think an average of about 250 cases a year.

2647. I suppose the absolute number has increased since the first year? Yes; I think so.

2648. Have you any idea whether the proportionate number has increased? I think the proportionate number has decreased; but I have no notes to help me in forming an opinion.

2649. However, that is your opinion? That is my opinion.

2650. Do you think many people go away for treatment? Not a great number.

2651. Do you think the seasons have any influence on the prevalence of lead poisoning? I have no doubt of it at all. Lead poisoning occurs most frequently in summer.

2652. Can you account for it in any way? It may be that in summer the wet skin favours the absorption of lead through the skin.

2653. Wetted by perspiration? Yes.

2654. Do you observe that some of the mines furnish more cases than others? I do.

2655. Which are they? Block 14 and the British are those from which we seem to get the most cases.

2656. And do you get any cases from the other mines? Yes; we get a good many from the Proprietary, some from the Central, and some from the South.

2657. But from them you get many less than from the mines you first named? Oh, yes.

2658. Have you noticed whether any particular kinds of occupation about the mines are more likely to cause leading than others? Yes;—smelting, on the whole, yields more cases than mining here.

2659. And as smelting includes both charge-wheelers and tappers, do you distinguish between these two classes of smelting hands? Yes; and the tappers are those who suffer most, in my experience. The charge-wheelers do not suffer much. I have on my list a charge-wheeler—a shift boss—who has been on the charge floor a long time, I think nearly three years. He is now suffering from some indirect effects of lead poisoning; but he has never been leaded, that is, in the sense the men mean when they say "I am leaded"; he has never had colic, or symptoms of that kind. He is now suffering from nervous affection, neuralgia of the fifth nerve, and debility.

2660. Would you be inclined to look to lead anæmia as the cause of those symptoms? Yes; he had also the blue line and constipation, but no other symptoms of lead poisoning. As I have said, I think he was a long time engaged on the charge floor.

2661. Do you get any cases among the tradesmen engaged about the mine, such as mechanics, carpenters, engine-drivers, and the like? I have seen a case which is, I think, singular, in one of the fitting-shops on a mine where there is no lead at all and no smelting works.

2662. Which mine is that? Block 10. It was an aggravated case; the man became maniacal and epileptic. He said that when the wind was blowing in a certain direction the smoke from the Central stack blew right into the fitting shop of Block 10, where he was working. I am not aware whether any other cases occurred in the same fitting-shop; but they may have occurred without my knowing. Among other tradesmen, some of the men employed in timbering suffer, but the carpenters generally work on the surface.

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2663. The carpenters who go below to fix the timbers disturb a great deal of dust in hammering, and so forth? Yes; that is the way they get leaded.
2664. What is the longest time you have known a man to work about a mine without becoming leaded? I know a man, who, according to his own statement, worked for nearly five years on the tapping-floor of one of the smelters and escaped leading during that period; but he has since suffered from an acute attack. He has been ill for three months, and is still ill. Michael Toohy is his name. He will not be able to work in lead again, I think.
2665. Do you think he was entirely free from lead during those five years until he fell acutely ill? I do.
2666. Did you ascertain how it happened? Yes. He was exposed in some way to strong fumes. It was at the time we were very short of water, and the jacket got out of order, and in setting the matter right it appears he was exposed to the thick fumes from the furnace.
2667. Do you think every man engaged working in lead is sure to get leaded, sooner or later; or do you think that, by taking precautions, he can save himself? I am inclined to think it is largely a matter of predisposition. Some can work in lead, and, with precautionary measures, save themselves indefinitely, I believe; whilst others, I am convinced, cannot work in lead at all without suffering.
2668. You distinctly recognise a constitutional susceptibility not due to specially dangerous personal habits? Yes; that is what I mean.
2669. I believe lead poisoning causes different classes of symptoms in different patients? Yes.
2670. Will you mention the classes? The commonest class of cases are cases of colic, generally without other symptoms, except obstinate constipation. The next class are the epileptics—they are not very common.
2671. Very much less in number than the cases of colic? Very much less; but I think next in the order of frequency. Then there are cases of motor paralysis, sometimes taking the form of wrist-drop, and sometimes taking the form of general muscular atrophy.
2672. Are motor paralyses in general common? No. Then there are cases—principally allied to the epileptic form of cases—in which a man becomes comatose at once. Those cases are frequently fatal. I have seen one or two recover; but they are generally fatal. They are happily very uncommon.
2673. What do you consider is the relationship of those four classes to each other;—do repeated attacks of colic lead to paralysis, and then, after a time, does paralysis lead to epilepsy, or coma? I cannot say so. I think not. I do not think they lead from one to the other in that way. A man, whose poisoning assumes the colic form, sticks to his type, as far as I have seen; he may have it again and again, but will not get anything else.
2674. Roughly speaking, you take it that lead absorbed preferentially affects different parts of the nervous system in different people probably? I think so. It is a poison which appears to affect the nervous system chiefly.
2675. What do you mean by "chiefly"? I say "chiefly" because there may be indirect secondary results which affect the circulatory system. They are not primary.
2676. In those cases of sudden coma and encephalopathy, have you found sometimes that the attack has been in reality sudden—that there have literally been no prodromal symptoms at all? So far as I have been able to ascertain, yes. The patient has been perfectly well until he has fallen down in a fit. I believe that kind of illness sometimes occurs to miners who have been following the same class of work all the time.
2677. What is your opinion of the value of the blue line as a diagnostic? Well, it is extremely uncertain; I do not think it is of much value. I pay very little attention indeed to it. I am satisfied with other symptoms. Some present the blue line and some do not.
2678. Do you think it is produced by merely taking the lead into the mouth? No; I do not think it is ever produced by the deposition of lead in the mouth.
2679. Do you think it not a merely local condition? No; it is a constitutional manifestation.
2680. If in any suspicious case you find the blue line absent you would not think that against the diagnosis of lead poisoning? Not at all. I regard it as being of no essential value. Being present, it is a corroborative sign, but if it is absent we can do without it.
2681. What affections of the circulatory system have you had opportunities of observing as the result of lead poisoning? Beyond retardation of the heart's action I have observed no disturbance of the circulatory system at all.
2682. As to the kidneys, do you find albuminuria sometimes as a result of recent poisoning by lead? No; not to my knowledge.
2683. If albuminuria occurs as the result of lead poisoning, are you of opinion that it must be in chronic cases, and after a period of years—in such cases as there has not yet been opportunity of watching in this place? Yes.
2684. What about optic neuritis—have you had any experience of that here? No case of the kind has ever come under my notice as the result of such lead poisoning as we get, nor have I ever heard of a case up here, although I have inquired of several medical men.
2685. Has any encephalopathic case ended in insanity in your experience? No; I think not. I do not recollect any such case. The case of the man who worked in Block 10 was not such a case. He was a lead-epileptic, and that resulted in insanity.
2686. Have you known it to result from any case of coma? No; they have either died or got well. I only remember one case of a man who got well, and I have reason to believe that he died subsequently from a second attack.
2687. Do you observe among the persons who are poisoned by lead, any of the various lesser forms, any evidence of mental dulness and muscular slowness? I think in cases where the poison is slow in its action, and where it is slowly eliminated, you do get a certain amount of mental dulness; but most of the cases I have seen here are sub-acute in nature. They are ill, and then get well again, and then they are well in reality.
2688. You have said that some people are more susceptible of lead than others; have you been able to explain that to yourself satisfactorily? No; I was never able to trace any reason why it should be so, although I have more than once observed that it was so.
2689. Can you describe one case of coma? Yes; one case I remember tolerably well. A youth of about 21 fell down underground at his work, and was picked up unconscious, and remained so fully forty-eight hours. His respiration was quick, his pulse was accelerated, and his face was very much suffused. He was treated in the hospital. I was not able to observe him the whole time that he was ill; but that was his

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his condition when I saw him. At length he became moribund. However, he did not die; he quite recovered. When I saw him, I did not think he would live more than an hour or so. But generally the cases I have seen—and I think I can recollect three other such cases—have ended fatally.

2690. But is that coma not followed by delirium or mania? I have not seen it; but such cases are uncommon. I think I can recollect only five cases in five years.

2691. You mean that you personally have never seen delirium or mania following? Certainly.

2692. But you know it has occurred here? Not as a sequel to a case of coma. I have known it as a sequel to epilepsy in more than one case.

2693. Do you regard epilepsy and coma as separate kinds of lead poisoning? Yes, I do.

2694. You do not think they constitute one class of illness? No; but we know from other experience that repeated epileptic convulsions will merge into coma, and the patient dies.

2695. Have you ever had any cases of lead poisoning among the general population? I have.

2696. You had the case of a barman, I believe? I did have one case. That was a case of lead poisoning through drinking beer out of a beer engine.

2697. It was due to one of the causes commonly met with in cities? Yes.

2698. Have you ever met with cases of indisposition among the general population not connected with the mines which might be attributed to the effects of lead? Never, except in one case, which was clearly one of lead poisoning, and that occurred to the child of a mine-manager, who lived just underneath the smelter stack.

2699. That child was 2 years and 8 months old, if I remember right? Somewhere thereabout.

2700. Did any other members of that family suffer then or at any other times? Not to my knowledge.

2701. How was it that that child alone suffered? She was permitted to run about in the garden, and it was her custom to pull the flowers and put them in her mouth, the flowers being covered with flue-dust. The case was fatal.

2702. Do the people show signs of anæmia? No; certainly not.

2703. What is your opinion of the children in general here—are they rosy and stout and active as children should be? Very much so. They are very healthy children indeed, even exceptionally so, I think.

2704. It has been given in evidence that the children here, that is, such children as were presented to the medical witness on account of some indisposition or another, exhibited anæmia with especial commonness? It has not come within my experience.

2705. Are you of opinion that the fumes which issue from the smoke-stacks, which beat down upon the houses and deposit lead dust upon the roofs, and therefore, ultimately in the iron-water tanks, are of no consequence to the inhabitants, speaking from your own direct observation? That has been my experience, that they are absolutely inert, so far as affecting the general health. The fumes do not practically affect the general health at all; that is, they have not so far.

2706. You have practised here five years? Yes.

2707. And you have always been alive to the possibility that harm might arise from the fumes? Certainly.

2708. And you probably hear it frequently alleged that they ought to be, or must be, dangerous? Frequently.

2709. So that it is not from overlooking results that you are of opinion that no results do ensue? No.

2710. There are among the deaths of persons under one year of age—I am now quoting from the Register for 1891—a certain number which are ascribed to wasting diseases; are you of opinion that lead at all events has nothing to do with such cases? I am.

2711. Do you think many of them were probably due to tuberculosis? A proportion, though not a larger proportion than elsewhere.

2712. Do you think that improper feeding is a main cause of such deaths? I am very strongly of that opinion.

2713. Are you of opinion that improper feeding conduces largely also to the class of deaths from intestinal diseases, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, gastritis, enteritis, and the like? I am.

2714. Then in the same year twenty-five deaths of persons under one year of age were ascribed to premature birth, defective development, and so forth; do you think lead contributes to these in any degree, not as directly affecting the children, but through their parents? I have never had reason to think so; but on the other hand I am not prepared to say that I have made any special investigation of the question.

2715. Do you think that premature birth and malformation are commoner among this population than among others? No; I do not think they are commoner here than elsewhere.

2716. They do not occur especially, perhaps you can say, in the families of persons employed about the mines? No; not with more commonness than among people otherwise employed, as far as I know.

2717. As to menstrual disorders and abortions, are they more common here? I think not.

2718. Is impotence a common complaint among men? Not at all.

2719. When you meet with it are you able to ascribe it to the ordinary causes of impotence? I think I have only seen three cases of impotence since I have been here.

2720. And were you able to exclude lead as the cause of it? Yes.

2721. Do you agree that animals die here of what is called lead poisoning, and which probably is lead poisoning? They die of something which is probably a local condition anyway.

2722. They die in a way you have never seen elsewhere? I cannot say that. Cats and dogs die in fits here; and cats and dogs are everywhere subject to fits. But I do know you cannot keep pets in the town—that is to say, cats and dogs.

2723. Do you mean by "in the town," near the Mill? Yes.

2724. Now, as to prophylaxes, do you agree that personal cleanliness ought to be carefully observed by persons who work in lead? I do.

2725. Will you tell us whether in your opinion, under the circumstances of this town, a majority of the miners have in their houses sufficient accommodation for bathing, and whether they can get sufficient water to bathe in? The accommodation does not exist. There is no accommodation for bathing either in the houses which the miners build for themselves, or in the boardinghouses. The general custom is for a man to wash himself down to the waist in a basin of water when he comes off the shift—that is to say, when he comes from his work in the afternoon, after 4 o'clock. Whether they do the same at night I cannot say.

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2726. It has been given in evidence that the men do wash themselves down to the waist as you describe, but that they do not very often wash themselves below the waist, because there is no place to which they can retire out of view of the household? That is so; there is no sort of accommodation for it.
2727. Now, are you quite clear that personal cleanliness is an important part of the prophylaxes of lead poisoning? I am quite clear that it must be so. I cannot quote you any case or cases of dirty men being more subject to lead poisoning than clean men; but I am quite sure it must be so.
2728. In any case do you think the mines should provide baths for the men? Yes; I certainly think there should be some provision of that kind.
2729. Do you think that these baths should be provided with hot water? Quite so. In the winter it should be so, certainly, to induce the men to use them at all. If they were not supplied with hot water the men would not use them.
2730. And for a similar reason, I presume, you think a changing room should be something more than a shed merely sufficient to comply with the words of the Mining Regulations? A partitioned shed is all that is necessary—that is a series of partitions, forming little boxes.
2731. It has been given in evidence that at Bendigo the men are provided with suits in which they do their work, and are compelled, not by the law, but by the universal custom among the proprietors, to put on these suits when they go below, and take them off and put on their own clothes when they come up again. The rule was established in the first instance to prevent the stealing of gold; but it has been found a beneficial regulation as regards the health of the men, who there often work in wet ground;—do you think this rule might be enforced with advantage here? I do not think it is necessary. In fact, the men, as a rule, change directly they get home. They do not walk about the streets in the clothes in which they have worked. They go to and from their work in their working clothes; but they always change their outer garments.
2732. You cannot say whether they change everything? I cannot.
2733. Is it not a usual custom amongst all classes of working men to change their clothes when they are not at work. For instance, a blacksmith, I believe, does not loaf about the streets in his working clothes? No; I suppose it is the custom.
2734. Are you able to say whether the changing of clothes which is done here is done solely with the object of getting rid of the leaded garments? No; it is done because it is not considered dignified to walk about in working clothes.
2735. Are you of opinion that a miner should not walk about longer than necessary in leaded clothes? I am, certainly.
2736. It has been given in evidence, also, that the men employed about the smelters have twenty minutes crib time allowed them, but that they do not always have that twenty minutes clear. Do you think it desirable that the men employed about the smelters should have a clear time for their crib? I think it is on general principles, desirable that every man should eat his food leisurely—that he should have time in which to eat it.
2737. Do you think he should be able to wash his hands and mouth before taking his food, and that he should not be called upon to contaminate his hands and mouth again until he has finished eating? Certainly; I think that important.
2738. What other steps do you think might be employed besides general cleanliness, and attention to the way in which food is taken? Periodical purging I think.
2739. As to smoking for instance? I do not think smoking exerts any influence for or against, except in the matter of preparing their tobacco for the pipe, the men rub the tobacco in their hands, and I think it would be wise to forbid smoking at the works. A periodical purge is probably useful.
2740. Are you acquainted with any men who use it? Oh, yes; many men do, but get leaded all the same, however—some of them. But it is useful to a large number of people who never saw a lead-mine in their lives. I do not know that it is much good as a prophylactic measure. I think the employment of milk is an important measure, remedial or prophylactic, or both. I think, also, the free employment of water about the stopes is of importance to keep down the lead dust.
2741. Do you think it so important that it would be well to enforce it by law? I have not the experience of underground working to be able to say that, but any measure that would minimise the dust is very important.
2742. And the ventilation of the mine, I suppose ought to be especially good? Yes.
2743. *Mr. Hamlet.*] With regard to prophylactics, and specially of purges, do you find any special value in soluble sulphates? I always prescribe them as a prophylactic; they are in fact used by the majority of the men themselves in the form of sulphate of magnesia.
2744. Is that the usual form of purge they take? Yes.
2745. Does alcoholism seem to aggravate plumbism? Yes; very much. A man may drink, or work in a lead-mine, but he cannot do both with impunity.
2746. Would a man sleeping underground thus place himself in a favourable position for getting leaded? Certainly; if he slept where the work was going on.
2747. More so than if he were working himself? No; I do not think that.
2748. When the smelter-tappers describe their pains and symptoms, what do they say—that is, how does the lead usually affect them? It usually takes the form of colic. They begin with feeling "off colour"; they cannot eat, and have headache, and the bowels become constipated; then they suffer from obstinate constipation and colic.
2749. Generally you find no distinction between their complaints and those of the men who work underground? No; I think not.
2750. During your practice here, have you found general complaints made by the persons living in the town against the fumes that issue from the smoke stacks? No; I have not.
2751. They pass it by as a matter of every-day occurrence? Yes. Occasionally I have heard specific diseases, like pneumonia, for instance, attributed to the smelters; but I have not met with any disease that is really attributable to that cause.
2752. *Chairman.*] Fatal cases of lead poisoning are very rare, are they not? Very rare.
2753. Is it your opinion that lead poisoning eventually damages the constitution, and is an indirect cause of illness which may be fatal at a future date? I do not believe the lead poisoning that occurs here does damage the constitution permanently. However, it is a matter which could only be decided by many years of observation. I have never seen constitutional secondary effects such as chronic neuritis; and I do

- not think it does occur, in fact; because the men are not bound to stick to the work, and do not stick to it.
2754. Are you of opinion that in any mine which contains lead-bearing ore and other sorts of ores, there should be systematic shifting of the men periodically, from one part to the other? If possible, yes.
2755. And if a man gets leaded through working in the lead-ore, an effort should be made to find him work where he will not be exposed to lead? Yes.
2756. Is gout a common complaint here? No.
2757. How many cases have you met with during the five years you have been here? I think only two, and only one of them occurred in a lead subject—a man who was suffering at the time from lead poisoning.
2758. *Mr. Hamlet.*] It is sometimes alleged that lead is not the sole cause of supposed lead-ore poisoning, but that arsenic is frequently the cause? Yes.
2759. Do you find any symptoms to warrant that? I have never seen any symptoms that remotely suggested arsenical poisoning, to my mind.

Dr. E. C.
Thompson.
8 July, 1892.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Joseph Wilks called and examined:—

2760. *Chairman.*] What office do you hold? I am Inspector of Stock.
2761. How long have you been here? I have been in the district about two and a half years.
2762. Generally speaking, what are your duties? The supervision of all stock in the district.
2763. You travel about a great deal? Yes.
2764. Have you ever performed the same duties in any other part of the country? Yes.
2765. Do you see cattle and horses and other animals in this district ill of diseases that you have not seen elsewhere? Yes.
2766. What do you attribute that illness to? To minerals. I see cattle affected immediately round Broken Hill that I do not see similarly affected elsewhere.
2767. How far from the Hill do you see cattle affected in that particular way? Not above 2 or 3 miles from the main line.
2768. And you think it is mineral poison that they suffer from? Yes; I have at various times reported cases to my chief, and through him to the Government Veterinary Surgeon. I remember when I first came here, more especially, I reported several cases, and I think my opinion was upheld by the Government Veterinary Surgeon. I have never had reason to believe otherwise.
2769. What I want to know from you is this: whether you are acquainted with any case of an animal dead of supposed mineral poisoning in which the viscera were sent anywhere for chemical analysis? No.
2770. You do not know of any case in which evidence of mineral poisoning has been established? I do not.
2771. Can you form any independent opinion of your own as to whether the mineral poisoning you found the cattle to suffer from was due to mineralised water or to deposits of the fumes from the smoke-stacks either in the water or on the soil? I think it was from drinking the water, on these grounds. When I first came here, about two years ago, many cases were reported to me, and I found, upon inquiry, that those cattle which were affected had been drinking the deposit water, on the catchment area, whereas those that drank the good water from the Imperial tank at that time were not suffering.
2772. The water you refer to was not distinctly mineralised water—pools on the surface, you mean? Yes; and I think they were also affected by the fodder they picked up—that is, the cattle which were turned out to pick up what they could find.
2773. There was a difference in the diseases of the two classes of cattle you refer to? Yes; that was during the summer when we had a fairly good season. During the season last past there has not been nearly the quantity of poisoning, and I attribute that to the circumstance that there was really nothing for the cattle to pick up at all, nor was there any water, except that which was brought here.
2774. Then, in this last very bad season, they were protected because they had nothing except good water and food, so far as it went? Yes; with the exception of some outside the boundary which drank from mineralised wells. They were affected.
2775. And if the cattle drank from these wells they would be affected all the year round? This special lot of cattle had only come out during the last season, to the place I refer to. But they were not affected in a similar way to the cattle I had seen previously. Dr. Groves and I made a *post mortem* on them, and we did not trace the death in those cases to lead poisoning, so much as to bad food and water—probably mineral water. If they had had good food and water they would not have died.
2776. You think death was practically caused by partial starvation? Yes.
2777. Whose cows were they? Rammart's.
- 2778-9. Who made the *post mortem*? Dr. Groves and myself, and a person named Melville, who opened the cow under my direction.
- 2780-1. Did you see the lungs? Yes.
2782. Were they free from disease? Yes; they were discoloured a little, but not actually diseased; at all events not suffering from pleuro-pneumonia.
2783. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Do you remember having seen the spleen of those animals? Yes.
2784. Did you observe anything that would lead you to suppose they died of lead poisoning? No; not in those animals.
2785. Did you see anything remarkable about the spleen of those animals? Not about the spleen. It was to all intents and purposes healthy; the colour and size proper.
2786. Is it not a fact, that after a *post mortem*, sometimes some of the organs appear bluish-black in colour? Yes.
2787. And such appearance is due to decomposition? Yes; in nearly all cases it is due to decomposition—that is where the organs are sound. I may say I looked especially at the spleen of these animals, and I saw nothing to lead me to think that there was in any way disease of the spleen. The symptoms seemed to me to indicate an impoverished state of the body. The whole of the tissues contained water instead of blood.

Mr.
J. Wilks.
8 July, 1892.

[The witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1893.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

W. M. HAMLET, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S. |

J. HOWELL, Esq.

J. THOMAS, Esq.

Mr. C. Lawrey called and examined:—

Mr.
C. Lawrey.
17 Jan., 1893.

2788. *Chairman.*] What is your name? C. Lawrey.
2789. What is your occupation? A tapper.
2790. *Mr. Howell.*] How long have you been in the employ of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company? About five and a half years.
2791. Working steadily all that time? Yes.
2792. What work were you doing when first employed? Slag wheeling.
2793. And then you went from slag wheeling to tapping? Yes.
2794. How long have you been tapping? About three and a half years.
2795. On the north or south smelters? I have been on the south, but I am on the north now.
2796. You have been at both? Yes.
2797. Are you a north smelter at present? Yes.
2798. Have you ever been laid off with sickness caused by lead poisoning? I have been laid up for over a week at a time, but I do not know whether it was lead poisoning or not. I have never been very seriously leaded.
2799. Do you think you positively have felt the effects of lead symptoms? Yes; I have felt the effects of fume.
2800. Did you apply to a physician for medicine or advice? No.
2801. How long was the longest time that you were laid off? Never above eight or nine days.
2802. You went back again? Yes.
2803. How many times do you think you have been laid off in the five years you have been employed? I could not say; a couple of times, I think. I have been laid off by an accident to my hand.
2804. Yes, but that is a different thing altogether. Are you aware, from your own knowledge, there are a great number of men disqualified from working by lead poisoning? I have known some cases where lead poisoning has laid the men off.
2805. The Chairman is very anxious to learn all particulars with regard to lead poisoning. I will be glad if you will give me all the evidence that you can, and I might say that you need not be in the least afraid of offending anyone by so doing, as we are all here with a desire to learn from the witnesses their feelings upon the matter; also any suggestions that they might make. You never fed? No.
2806. At what particular furnace do you think at which a man is most likely to become effected with lead fumes? I could not say anything about the upstairs. I only know of the lower portion.
2807. Do you think there is as much care exercised around the furnaces as there should be, in order to prevent men from getting lead poisoned. Could you suggest anything that you think would be an improvement? That is a question that I could not very well answer.
2808. You being there constantly, would as likely as anybody observe a thing of that sort? The only thing I know of is that if you could stop the wind from blowing, it would be far better.
2809. Well, you have plenty of air? Yes; rather too much.
2810. Do you think in the position you are in at your work, that you are as liable to become leaded as any other man? I think I am about as liable to become affected as any other man. I am as much in the fumes as anybody.
2811. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Have you ever noticed any difference on different days. Suppose you were at work on a very close muggy day, do you find any bad effects from the lead then? I do not know that the atmosphere has much to do with it. Certainly on a hot day, you see it laying about more than on a cool day.]
2812. Is your work connected with any particular smelting furnace? No; not particularly.
2813. In any of them? Yes.
2814. Who selects the furnace for you to work at—is it a matter of your own choice? No; it comes in our turn.
2815. There is one furnace worse than the rest, probably you will be sent there? Yes; there is a furnace a little worse than the rest.
2816. The one where matte is smelted? Yes.
2817. Every man will take that furnace in turn? I do not know that they do it on every shift, but they do it on our shift.
2818. In any of your cases of illness when you were laid up, was it through working on that particular furnace?
2819. *Mr. Howell.*] It was not in existence at the time; it is a recent construction.
2820. *Mr. Hamlet.*] So far as your experience goes, then, one furnace is just about as good or bad as another? Of course, the outside furnaces are always regarded as the best, as you get more air there.
2821. Have you worked at all different kinds of work on the smelting floor—have you worked at tapping and slag wheeling? Yes.
2822. And skimming the bullion? Yes.
2823. Which kind of work do you prefer as a matter of choice? The easiest.
2824. Which is the easiest? Well, I suppose that tapping is about the easiest.
2825. But then would you not be likely to get more fumes in tapping than slag wheeling? Yes.
2826. But you have never found the fumes to be so bad as to make you wish you were on some other job? No; I cannot say that I have.
- 2826½. I suppose if you complained of the fumes you could be put on to something different? I do not know now whether we could or not—one time we could.
2827. Supposing you found the fumes pressing you, and you would like to go slag wheeling—could you do that? Yes.
2828. Can you give us any ideas as to the kind of feeling you experience when laid up? A dull, heavy feeling mostly. Never had a severe attack.

2829.

Mr.
C. Lawrey.
17 Jan., 1893.

2829. *Mr. J. Thomas.*] You say you have not been leaded, not of any consequence yourself. Mr. Howell asked you if you had seen a doctor or physician when laid up, you said no. Did you ever go to a chemist's? No.
2830. You never took anything as a preventive? No.
2831. You have been here five years now, and I suppose you know a lot of men in Broken Hill? Yes.
2832. Have you heard of a large number of cases of lead poisoning? Yes; a good few.
2833. Amongst your friends, whom do you think are more likely to be leaded—underground men, or men around smelters? Underground men are.
2834. As far as the slag wheelers are concerned, I suppose they very rarely get leaded? I do not know. I am sure some of them get leaded.
2835. But there is less probability of a slag wheeler getting leaded than a tapper? Yes.
2836. A slag wheeler does not get the wages a tapper does? No; he gets a shilling a day less.
2837. The tapper is looked upon rather as in charge of a furnace; he is next to the foreman. Well, although the slag wheeler is the harder worked, do you believe, if the pay was exactly the same, that men would prefer slag wheeling because of less probability of getting leaded? I could not say. Some men like tapping, and some men like slag wheeling.
2838. Oh, there are some men who would prefer slag wheeling to tapping? No; I did not say that.
2839. You do not think it probable that if Mr. Howell was to tell a man he could go tapping instead of slag wheeling, that he would prefer to stay slag wheeling? No; I could not tell other men's thoughts.
2840. *Chairman.*] He has already said that it is much lighter work, and so it is;—but it may require a little more dexterity;—do you know of any friend of yours who has ever died from lead poisoning? No.
2841. *Mr. Howell.*] If you had your choice to-day to work on the surface on top of that hill in the sun in the open air for the same wages as you are getting now at tapping, which would you prefer to do? I think I would take the tapping.
2842. *Chairman.*] Are you a married man? No.
2843. How far from work do you live? About a quarter of an hour's walk.
2844. You work on one shift, I believe, one week, and the next week on another shift? Yes.
2845. Is it your custom to make a point of getting food before you go to work? Well, about an hour or an hour and a half, two hours sometimes, it depends upon the shift.
2846. You go on at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on one shift? Yes.
2847. Then you have had your dinner at 1 o'clock? About half past one.
2848. Then the next shift is 12 o'clock. Yes.
2849. Then you have your supper at 11 o'clock? Well, I mostly have my dinner at 6 o'clock, and have a little to eat about 11. Scarcely anything to eat at 11, just something light.
2850. Have you got your working coat on now? Yes.
2851. You have been at work to-day? Yes; working this morning.
2852. Then you change when you get home only? Yes; when I get home.
2853. Have you ever had anything to do with flue-dust? Well, I have never been connected directly with flue-dust, but I have been working with flue-dust near me.
2854. How old are you? Twenty-eight.
- [Chairman examined witnesses gums, and showed that they had the blue line. He noticed that the witness was not evidently anæmic.]
2855. *Chairman.*] You take some food to the mine with you? Yes.
2856. What do you generally take? Mostly sandwiches.
2857. How do you carry your crib? Mostly wrapped up in paper.
2858. When you get to your work what becomes of your coat, where do you put it? Hang it outside the shed on the post.
2859. Your crib being still in the pocket? Yes.
2860. Do you get always a clear twenty minutes in which to eat your crib? Well, we have no specified time for crib at the furnaces.
2861. In fact when you think the time has come round you just take it in your hand and eat some of it, and do a little more work and take another piece, and get through it that way? We sit down till we are finished.
2862. How do you mean that you have not a specified time;—you have a right to twenty minutes, have you not? I do not know that we have ever had any specified time at furnaces, sometimes we get twenty minutes, if anything was wrong we might not get that much.
2863. Do you mean you get a little time by arrangement with other men, by arrangement between yourselves?
2864. *Mr. Howell.*] There is no specified time;—they can eat their crib any time they wish.
2865. *Chairman.*] Are the men allowed to smoke at their work? Yes.
2866. And those who smoke do smoke, I suppose, pretty often during the course of eight hours? Yes; every time they feel inclined.
2867. There is always some flue-dust lying about the tapping-floor? Well, I cannot say always, every time the flues want cleaning it is there.
2868. It is nearly every day, is it not, that either one part of the shed or another has it? Yes.
2869. Is the dust wetted as soon as it is brought out of the flues? Yes; it is immediately damped down.
2870. And that is done regularly? Yes.
2871. How is it raked out? With long rakes.
2872. There is a good deal of dust when it falls down of course? Yes; there is bound to be some dust.
2873. And then you wet it to prevent it flying about? Yes.
2874. Does the process of wetting cause much dust? None. The water runs on a level with the dust, and does not drop upon it.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. John Dimpsey called and examined :—

- Mr. J. Dimpsey.
17 Jan., 1893.
2875. *Chairman.*] What is your name? John Dimpsey.
2876. What are you? I am a feeder of the smelters.
2877. You are on the upper floor? Yes.
2878. How old are you? Thirty-nine or forty.
2879. *Mr. Howell.*] You are in the employ of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company? Yes.
2880. How long have you been in their employ? Five years and five months.
2881. Engaged on the furnace all the time? Yes.
2882. In the capacity of feeder? Four years feeding.
2883. What first? Charge wheeling first; then feeding furnaces.
2884. On north or south smelters? I am on south now—have been on both.
2885. You fed on the old furnaces as well as the new ones? Yes.
2886. Did you find that there was much more fume coming out of the old than out of the new furnaces on the feed floor? There has not been so much fume since the new furnaces have been put up.
2887. Do you find any fumes on the feed floor now to amount to anything? No.
2888. Have you during your time been leaded at all? Never.
2889. Have you been laid off sick at any particular time? About twelve months last November for a fortnight, with influenza.
2890. You have not felt any serious effects from lead-poisoning at all? No; not in any way.
2891. *Chairman.*] You say you were laid off for a fortnight? Yes; with influenza, twelve months ago.
2892. You are one of the oldest hands on the furnace? Yes; only one or two are there now that were on when I came.
2893. You never worked below on the bottom floor? No.
2894. Do you think there could be any improvement made on the feed floor to prevent what is known as lead-poisoning, or do you know that there has been any lead-poisoning to any considerable extent? I never knew of any lead-poisoning. I hear some people talking of people being leaded, but I never heard of anyone being leaded on my floor.
2895. When the furnaces are all running regularly, do the fumes come up on the feed floor? No; it cannot come through to the feed floor.
2896. When a furnace is shut down for repairs occasionally a little fume will go up? Yes; a little.
2897. When the draft is off? Yes.
2898. *Mr. Hamlet.*] What time of the day do you have your crib? Twelve o'clock.
2899. That is once in a shift? Yes.
2900. The other meals you have at home? At 12 o'clock night-shift we have it. After 4 in the morning, and in the afternoon shift about 8.
2901. Where do you generally keep your food? In my pocket.
2902. Wrapped in paper? Yes.
2903. I suppose that is the custom of almost everybody? Yes.
2904. And what do you drink when you are thirsty on the mine? I drink tea or water.
2905. You bring tea with you? Sometimes I take it made at home, and other times I make it up at the mine. If I am not in a hurry in the morning I make it at home, but if in a hurry I make it at the smelters.
2906. Where do you get water to make tea at the smelters? Take it generally from the water-bags up stairs, and sometimes go down to the tank for it.
2907. Where is that water got from in the bags? From the condensing-plant.
2908. It is condensed water? Yes.
2909. Now, taking the hottest and stuffiest day that you can ever remember, do you think there is enough ventilation on feed floor? I think so. A hot day never troubled me any more than the ordinary days since the new floors were built. Of course the old floor was a bit warm in sultry, hot weather.
2910. I think your feed floor is quite open on one side to the sky? Yes. I think there is plenty of ventilation. Rather too much in winter time, when it is pretty cold.
2911. I suppose you know what is meant well enough by being leaded? I do not know. Of course, the person who was leaded would know better himself, but I do not know the result of it at all.
2912. But have you not seen any of it yourself? No; I have seen no man laid up with the lead. Only one, I think, who was treated for lead.
2913. *Chairman.*] Who was that? A man of the name of Toohey.
2914. So far as you yourself are concerned, you have never been leaded? No; never troubled with the lead in any way since I came to Broken Hill.
2915. *Mr. Thomas.*] You have been here six years? Five years and five months.
2916. And you have not been leaded yourself, and in that time you have only heard of one man who has been leaded? I said I heard of people being leaded, but I only knew the one man.
2917. You have only come across one man who has been leaded in that time? Yes; where I knew the case.
2918. There is very little sickness, then, amongst the smelters? Very little sickness on the top floor; I know nothing of the bottom floors.
2919. Do you think there is less sickness now than at the early time of the mine? I believe there is.
2920. They were worse off in the early days than they are now—I mean just as far as the smelters are concerned? As to the men working on the smelters, there are not as many here sick now as there was one time. I do not know of any one sick now. Some four or five years ago there were more sick.
2921. But now that rarely occurs? Very seldom.
2922. What would you put the increased health of the mine down to? That I could not tell you.
2923. You do not think it is through any improvements? Yes, that might be; there are improvements.
2924. You think the smelters that are there now are more conducive to the men's health than they were one time? Yes; there is less fume than there used to be in the old workings.
[Chairman here examined witness and showed that he had the blue line, but that it was less marked than in the former case.]
2925. *Chairman.*] Is it your opinion that men who work on the feed floor are free from danger of being leaded, speaking from your own knowledge and observation? Speaking from my own knowledge and observation, I do not think that there is anything on the top floors to hurt them.

2926. Which nest do you work in? In the south nest.
2927. How many men on an average are engaged on the top floor? There are four men on the top floor to each furnace.
2928. That is twenty-four altogether? Yes; besides the men in the bins. There are three in the bins, three charge wheelers, and one feeder—that is, thirteen and a half men on each furnace in twenty-four hours.
2929. Do the same men always change shifts together? Yes; the one man always relieves me, except once in three weeks, when he takes his long shift off.
2930. What shift are you working on this week? Day shift.
2931. At the end of the week you will change? Yes; it will be my long shift off at the end of the week.
2932. Next week, whatever shift you are working on, shall you be working with the same men? Yes; they all change together.
2933. Are you an old hand up on that floor compared with others? There are some old hands and some new.
2934. How many, then, have worked there as long as yourself in your shift? There is one that I know of who was there when I first started, a Mr. Witkin.
2935. Has he ever been leaded? Not to my knowledge.
2936. If he had been leaded you would know by his being away from work? Yes.
2937. Well, do you say he has not been leaded? I do not think he has been leaded.
2938. *Mr. Thomas.*] Where do you think a man is more likely to get leaded—underground or at the smelters? I know nothing at all about underground.

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. Henry Barnett called and examined:—

2939. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Henry Barnett.
2940. What are you? A tapper.
2941. How old are you? Thirty-three.
2942. *Mr. Howell.*] How long have you been in the employ of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company? Six years.
2943. Always tapping? No; wheeling slag for three years, and from wheeling slag to tapping.
2944. How long have you been tapping? Three and a half years.
2945. Did you ever attend to the lead? I have been amongst lead now eight weeks.
2946. You are working on the matte furnace now? Yes.
2947. A matte furnace is the only one they consider that gives off the most fume? Yes.
2948. Have you ever been affected by lead? No; not to hurt me in any way.
2949. You have been laid off occasionally? Not by lead; I have had a spell now and then, and have gone to Adelaide.
2950. But not from any lead poisoning? No.
2951. During the time that you have been employed by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, are you aware of any great number of men that have been seriously affected by lead poisoning? I have known a few that say they have been affected by lead.
2952. Do you of your own knowledge know of any men that have been laid off for any considerable length of time from what the physicians call lead poisoning? Yes; I do.
2953. Are they back working again—most of these men? Yes, some of them. Certainly a great many of them have left since I was first employed upon the mine.
2954. You do not think, then, that you have felt any serious effects from what you would call lead poisoning? No.
2955. These mates of yours that you are personally acquainted with, and have been laid off with lead poisoning, how long were they off? About eight or nine days.
2956. In talking with them, did you ever ask them how they felt? Yes; I asked them the symptoms of it. They said they had pains in the stomach. I could not speak for myself.
2957. You worked on the old furnace as well as the new? Yes.
2958. Do you think that the present furnace and the general system of the smelting there is better than it was on the old furnace? Yes.
2959. And the men are less liable to get poisoned? Yes.
2960. On what part of the furnace on the tapping floor do you consider a man would be most likely to get leaded? I could not say, as I know nothing about the top floor.
2961. But I mean on the bottom floor? I do not know that there is much difference that I am aware of, and I have been up and down all the furnaces.
2962. Do you think a man is more likely to become leaded if worked continuously on the lead well than if tapping or slag wheeling? No; I do not think so. Tap men are mostly inside, and the slag wheelers take their turn on the lead every third day.
2963. Is it not a fact that a man tapping is more likely to be among the lead fumes? Yes; he has to be there to watch his work.
2964. It is a pretty certain thing that a man tapping continuously would be far more likely to become lead poisoned? Yes; a wheeler has got the opportunity of going out into the open air. He is three-fifths of his time in the open air.
2965. How often do you draw off a charge of lead? It has to be considered what charges we are putting through.
2966. Say at the present time? At the present time we might get three, four, or five off on a shift. Sometimes we run more.
2967. How long does a man remain on the lead well;—how often does he change from the lead well to some other department? He changes every day. He only works one day in the one department. We have three wheelers, and they take a day on the lead. The tappers remain on the furnace.
2968. *Chairman.*] Why is the man on the lead well changed so often? It gives the men a spell at wheeling, as the wheeling is very hard work, and the lead well work is easier.
2969. *Mr. Howell.*] In taking out dust from flue chambers there, do you ever notice that dust flying around? Occasionally it does, until they put the water on. They put the water on almost instantly, then we do not notice the dust, if there is a very strong wind a very little of it might rise; it is damped down as soon as it is put out, and we find no more of it.

Mr.
J. Dimpsey.
17 Jan., 1893.

Mr.
H. Barnett.
17 Jan., 1893.

- Mr. H. Barnett.
17 Jan., 1893.
2970. You generally find that the fumes are carried away by the ventilation air? Yes.
2971. And I suppose with the exception of a very warm still day? Yes; that is when we find it most.
2972. Where do you keep the water that you use for drinking purposes? That is generally kept in a bag which we hang on a verandah post outside.
2973. Do you ever cover the bag up? Yes; I generally make it a practice to cover it up to keep the dust out of it.
2974. Is that generally observed? No; sometimes they do not take that much notice of it.
2975. It would be a very easy matter to put a tin plate over it so as to cover it in? Yes.
2976. That water is good? Yes.
2977. Condensed water? Yes.
2978. Plenty of it? Yes.
2979. *Chairman.*] Cool? Yes; that is if they fill the bags regularly.
2980. *Mr. Howell.*] But then that is their own fault as the tank is there? Yes.
2981. Have you ever made use of these baths since we put them up? Yes.
2982. Do you find that they are a benefit to the men? Yes.
2983. The men say they are a benefit? Yes.
2984. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Are you a married man? No.
2985. Where do you live? At South Broken Hill.
2986. Do you live in a boarding house? No; I have got my own place.
2987. What is about the size of your house? 12 feet x 14 feet.
2988. *Mr. Hamlet.*] One or two rooms? One room. I simply live in it, I board out; I simply live in it, I have my meals out.
2989. What is the house made of? It is wood and iron.
2990. I suppose you do not require water there? I catch enough water to supply my wants; if I want any I buy it.
2991. You get the water off the roof? Yes.
2992. What provision for bathing had you before these baths were put up? I have got a big tub of my own.
2993. You used to have it at home? Yes; occasionally I go down to the baths. If I do not go there I have a bath of my own. I generally wash every night and put clean clothes on.
2994. Can you give me the estimated cost of living for unmarried men in Broken Hill at the present time? It costs me 18s. a week for boarding out, independent of my own room.
2995. You have your own property, and you pay rates? Yes.
2996. Then you have to pay for your board in addition? Yes.
2997. Would that, do you think, amount to 25s. a week altogether? Close upon it.
2998. You would reckon 25s. a week as the cost of your living? 20s. to 24s. a week, taking water and everything that I used to buy.
2999. *Mr. Thomas.*] I suppose you have known a good many men here during the six years you have been a resident? Yes; a great many.
3000. And none of those have been leaded? Yes; they have complained of lead.
3001. A large number have complained of lead? Yes.
3002. I suppose most of your friends are smelters;—have many of them been leaded? A few of them occasionally have stayed off on account of lead.
3003. And you know some miners? I cannot say that I know many.
3004. There are some baths up on the mines now that you can wash in;—how long have they been there? To my knowledge, three months.
3005. You think that the health of men who use these baths is a great deal better? I should think so; there is plenty of water there.
3006. You only think so? Well, I have been in there myself.
3007. *Mr. Thomas.*] As far as you are concerned, by taking that hot bath you are a better man? I do not feel any the worse for it.
3008. You feel better? Yes, certainly; any man who is clean always feels better.
3009. Then you think, to the extent that men have been using these baths there is that amount of illness less than there was previously to their not using them? I could not express an opinion on that point. But you think it would be reasonable? Yes, I think so.
3010. Was there a time when you did not enjoy as good health as you do now? I do not know. I have never enjoyed bad health since I have been here. If I thought it would have injured me I would have left.
3011. You being a careful man, then, if you felt at all unwell, you would have the money to leave at once, say, to go to Adelaide? No; I have not got an extra lot of money.
3012. But I mean a young man would have that opportunity? If careful, he might go away.
3013. There is no difficulty at all if you go to the boss and say that you are unwell—that you are leaded—there is no difficulty in getting away? No; not if you give them some time.
3014. Then, if a man could not get away;—I presume it is general here if men feel the least ill they try and get away for a change, is it not? Yes.
3015. So that if a man could not possibly get away the lead would probably tell on him? Yes; he would have to lay up.
3016. Have you had any spells at all—that is, holiday spells—during the six years? Yes, two different spells.
3017. Three weeks each time? No; a fortnight once, and a three weeks at another time.
3018. These are the only two holidays spells that you have had? Yes.
3019. Do you smoke? Yes.
3020. Are you a teetotler? Yes, for the present—for the last six months.
3021. *Chairman.*] Some men working under the same conditions as yourself among your acquaintances have suffered from the lead, you have told us? Yes.
3022. Do you attribute your own escape to any particular thing that you have done—to any particular care of yourself that you have taken? No; I think it lies in every man's power to do the same as I have done. I have certainly looked upon it that prevention is better than cure any time.
3023. What about changing your clothes;—you put on your working clothes in your own place and walk up to the mine, and walk back in them? Yes.
- 3024.

3024. Do you make it a rule of changing them when you get back? Yes, as soon as I get home.
 3025. Is that a common rule? Well, it is common to me.
 3026. Do you know the custom among the men—do they generally change their clothes when they have finished their day's work? Those that live near me do the same.
 3027. Of course, there are some men who do not? Certainly, some are careless.
 3028. In a general way, can you give us an idea what is the average custom;—do you look upon a man who does not take the trouble to change his clothes as an exception, and a very careless man, or is there a large portion who do not take that trouble? Yes.
 3029. What do you think is the reason—is it pure carelessness? Well, certainly, it is people with different ways.
 3030. Now, as to yourself, do you do it as a matter of personal habit merely, or do you do it as a protection? I have always made it a habit to dress again after work. No matter what we are employed on I have always made it a practice to change myself after work.
 3031. You never had anything to do with fluo dust? No, only simply round the furnace, when taking it from the flues. I consider that I get as much as a good many of them.
 3032. You have no regular crib time? No; get it when we can.
 3033. But when you find an opportunity to take your crib, do you have sufficient time to take it in? Yes.
 3034. You do not have to take up your work again in the middle? No.
 3035. Where do you take it? Under the verandah occasionally.

[The Chairman examined the witness, and showed that he had a very marked blue line on his gums, but no anæmia; in other respects, he appeared to be perfectly well.]

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. J. Cogan called and examined:—

3036. *Chairman.*] What is your name? J. Cogan.
 3037. What are you? A feeder.
 3038. How old are you? Thirty-five next birthday.
 3039. *Mr. Howell.*] You are working for the Broken Hill Proprietary Company? Yes.
 3040. On the feed floor? Yes.
 3041. North or south smelter? South smelter.
 3042. How long have you been in their employ? Five years.
 3043. You have worked on the old and on the new furnaces? Yes.
 3044. Have you worked continuously all that time? Very nearly, excepting holidays.
 3045. Have you been laid up from what is termed lead poisoning? I do not know. I was bad for a fortnight once during the five years.
 3046. Did you have any idea that you were lead poisoned;—you went to a chemist about it? Yes.
 3047. What did he say was the matter with you? He said I was a little feverish, and wanted tuning up.
 3048. He did not attribute it to lead poisoning? No.
 3049. You did not feel cramps in your stomach? No.
 3050. That was the only time you have been laid off with sickness? Yes.
 3051. Have you been feeding continuously? No; I was wheeling first. I was charge-wheeling at the old furnace.
 3052. You did work below, too? Yes, a little; not much.
 3053. And then you went on to the feed floor, and then to charge-wheeling, and from that to feeding? Yes.
 3054. How long have you been feeding? Since the new smelters started.
 3055. That is two years ago? Yes.
 3056. In bad windy weather do you notice any fumes coming out of the throat of the furnace? No.
 3057. Is there always sufficient draft to keep them down? Yes.
 3058. At times, when the furnace is out of repair, and they are fixing it down below, and the draft is pretty well off, do you ever see puffs of white smoke coming up through the floats? No.
 3059. Generally, that feed floor is very clean? Yes.
 3060. Do you notice, when charge-wheelers dump their charge of ore at the mouth of the furnace that any dust rises from it? No.
 3061. The ore at that time has become very dry; it has been lying out in the sun three or four days? No; not in all cases.
 3062. It is dry when it comes out of the mine? The draft of the furnace takes everything down in the way of dust.
 3063. Have you ever heard amongst your mates and the men on your shift much complaint about what is termed lead poisoning? No.
 3064. Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any of your associates who have been seriously affected by lead-poisoning? Yes; there are a few.
 3065. Can you name one or more? Yes; there is Hughes; he looks very badly affected with it.
 3066. How long was he laid off? I could not tell you.
 3067. Is he working again? I do not think he is.
 3068. As a general thing, you have not heard very much complaint in your department? No.
 3069. Of course, the men talk about these things;—do you hear the men talking amongst themselves as if they thought that there is more sickness caused by lead-fumes below than above on the feed floor? No; I have not heard that.
 3070. If you were at all afraid of being lead poisoned, and had your choice of working above or below, which place would you prefer? I have not had any knowledge of below, but I think I should prefer being on top.
 3071. Then you have been constantly employed, with the exception of that fortnight? Yes.
 3072. For about five years? Yes.
 3073. Feeding, slag-wheeling a little, and charge-wheeling? Yes.
 3074. You cannot say that you have suffered any inconvenience? No; no inconvenience.

3075.

Mr.
H. Barnett)
17 Jan., 1893

Mr. J. Cogan.
17 Jan., 1893.

- Mr. J. Cogan. 3075. You consider the ventilation of the feed-floor there about as good as it can be? Yes.
 17 Jan., 1893. 3076. You think the new furnaces are very much better protected in that way than the old ones? Yes.
 3077. Can you, of your own knowledge, state that there was any more sickness on the old furnaces than on the new? I believe there was more sickness on the old.
 3078. Are you acquainted with any of the underground men? No; not many.
 3079. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Are you a married man? No.
 3080. How do you live;—do you live at a boarding-house, or house of your own? I live in a house of my own, but board at a boarding-house.
 3081. How far is the boarding-house from your house? Only a few yards.
 3082. And then, starting off in the morning, you go off in your working clothes, do you not? Yes.
 3083. And when you come home again, do you change those clothes? Yes.
 3084. Before you have your meals? Yes.
 3085. That has been your habit always? Yes.
 3086. What is the size of your house? Ten feet by 12 feet.
 3087. Made of wood? Wood and canvas.
 3088. Have you any water supply of your own? No; I get it from the boarding-house.
 3089. What do you do for water? I get it from the boarding-house.
 3090. Carry it for yourself? Yes.
 3091. You carry the water, and wash yourself in your own house? Yes.
 3092. Do you know, for a fact, that there are certain regulations or instructions given to every man to regulate himself, so as to prevent sickness or prevent lead poisoning? I believe they were posted at the Proprietary office one time.
 3093. Do you know them yourself? No.
 3094. Suppose you were to go into another district, say to America, and you were going on to a very bad mine, would you know what to do to try and prevent leading? No; I might eat lemons and drink milk.
 3095. Have you ever heard that milk is a good thing? Yes.
 3096. Do you know, from your knowledge, that the men use milk? Yes. Some milk-men come on to the floor, and we have a pint of milk occasionally.
 3097. What do you drink? I drink milk.
 3098. And what is it;—where do you get it? The milk-man brings it round.
 3099. To your house, or to the boarding-house? To the floor.
 3100. The milk-man goes up to the mine? Yes.
 3101. And what do you pay for a pint? Threepence.
 3102. Do you know anything about concentrated milk? A little; I do not like it.
 3103. What is the milk you generally have? Cow's milk.
 3104. Good milk? Yes.
 3105. Do many men besides yourself use the milk? Yes.
 3106. And they all seem to know that it is a good thing? Yes.
 3107. Where do you keep your tucker when you go on duty? Generally, I have got a small box.
 3108. You try to keep it out of the dust? Yes.
 3109. Is there any rule against smoking on the premises? No.
 3110. Any man can smoke? Yes.
 3111. *Chairman.*] You think it better to keep your crib in a box than to follow the other plan of keeping it in paper in your pocket? I do not know whether it is better.
 3112. You do that in preference? Yes.
 3113. Does anybody else? Yes.
 3114. How many times a day do you drink milk? Once.
 3115. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Once during a shift? Yes.
 3116. *Chairman.*] You get milk on each shift? Not on the night shift, but in the day and afternoon shift.
 3117. Have you ever heard anybody say that it was desirable that milk taken for the purpose of preventing lead-poisoning, should be taken before you go to work—that is, before you begin your work? No.
 3118. Do you use the new baths at all? Yes.
 3119. Do many men use them? Yes; crowds of them use them.
 3120. Do they like them? Yes; they enjoy them.
 3121. They are very glad of them? Yes.
 3122. There is hot water, is there not? I have not seen it.
 3123. *Mr. Howell.*] There is no need for hot water at present, but the connections are all ready for it when it is wanted in the cold weather.

[The Chairman examined witness, who showed a good deal of redness of gums, and a slight black line on the front teeth, otherwise he appeared to be perfectly well.]

[The witness withdrew.]

Mr. J. Seymore called and examined:—

- Mr. J. Seymore. 3124. *Chairman.*] What is your name? J. Seymore.
 17 Jan., 1893. 3125. What is your occupation? I belong to the smelters.
 3126. *Mr. Howell.*] You are a feeder? Yes.
 3127. For the Broken Hill Proprietary Company? Yes.
 3128. How long have you been employed? Four years the 4th of this month.
 3129. Have you been a feeder all the time? No.
 3130. What did you start at first? Wheeling.
 3131. Charge wheeling? Yes.
 3132. You have been on the upper floor all the time? Yes.
 3133. You were never down below? No.
 3134. How long were you charge-wheeling? Three years.
 3135. And then promoted to feeder? Yes.

Mr.
J. Seymour.
17 Jan., 1893.

3136. Then you have been feeding about a year? Yes.
3137. On which furnace? I have been on every one of them, at one time I used to feed odd shifts.
3138. In the four years you have been employed there, have you been laid off on account of lead poisoning, or what you thought was lead poisoning? I have never been laid up at all.
3139. You have worked steadily all the time? I have only lost about five shifts, and then it was only for a spell.
3140. Do you know of any of your mates whom you are personally acquainted with, who have been laid off through lead poisoning, or have been sick through lead poisoning? I never knew but one, and what his complaint was I could not say.
3141. Did you hear him say that he thought it was lead poisoning? He did not know; the doctor told him that it was.
3142. How long was he off? He was often off odd shifts.
3143. Do you know if he was a temperate man? I do not know.
3144. Do you drink anything yourself? Yes; a pint of beer every day if I can get it.
3145. You do not drink very much? No; I cannot afford it.
3146. You have never noticed any considerable quantity of dust when feeding or when charge wheeling? Only when the wind comes round from the south-west; and then our shift boss orders the hose to be put on; he very often puts it on himself.
3147. When the wind is blowing in that direction, I suppose it is dusty everywhere? Yes.
3148. Of course, ore dropping down from trucks on to the floor would make a good deal of dust if the wind was blowing as you say? Yes; but the dust does not rise much, it does not come into the shed. Coke-dust is the worst, it makes us so dirty.
3149. Do you ever notice any fumes coming from the furnaces when they are running along regularly? Occasionally they will puff up.
3150. Little puffs? Yes.
3151. Not often? No.
3152. A furnace, I suppose, when shut down for repairs, and when being cleaned out—then there may be little puffs come up while they are working on them? I do not know; I have cleaned out a good many, and I have not seen much of that.
3153. You have worked frequently down in the furnaces when cleaning them out? Yes; as a rule, every man who is working on a furnace, that is his job to do.
3154. All have got to attend to their own furnace? Yes.
3155. After working in the furnace like that, did you feel any bad effects? Yes; once I did.
3156. Was the furnace hot at that time? Yes; I think it was warm.
3157. You do not hear many complaints about it? That is the only time. I have cleaned out every one in the north shed, and that was the only one I have felt bad from, but it passed away after I had a good vomit.
3158. Perhaps drinking water brought it on—you were very warm, and drank a good deal of water? Yes.
3159. Have you availed yourself of the new baths since put up? No.
3160. As a general thing, men do go there and bathe? Yes; some of the men who relieved us last week go there.
3161. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Did you not take the bath simply because you had your own bath? As a rule, when we get home we generally strip off and have a good wash.
3162. Was that your reason for not having baths on the mine? Well, it is time more than anything else, as I am glad to get home.
3163. Are you a married man? Yes.
3164. How many children have you? I have eleven alive.
3165. In Broken Hill? No. Two away from here, and the others are here.
3166. Have you nine in Broken Hill? Yes.
3167. And what are their ages? The eldest is in Broken Hill, she is 31; and the youngest is 11 years of age.
3168. I wanted to know how many children you had living at home in your dwelling? Two constantly.
3169. What size house have you got? A three-roomed house.
3170. Can you tell us the size of the rooms? Yes; each room is 11 ft. 6 in. square in the clear.
3171. What would be these rooms, would you call one the dining-room? Yes.
3172. And the other two are bedrooms? Yes.
3173. Have you got a kitchen besides? No; just a few stones I have put up outside, where the missis generally cooks.
3174. What is the house built of? Canvas and wood.
3175. When you come home from your work, do you change all your clothes? I do not change my flannels.
3176. But you change your outer clothes? Yes, as a rule.
3177. Do you have your wash? Yes.
3178. Where? Outside.
3179. You cannot wash outside all over can you? I just pull off my shirt.
3180. When do you wash all over? That is very rare for me to do, because when I change my flannel I often take cold.
3181. That is your reason for not washing all over? Yes. Of course, I wipe myself with a flannel.
3182. But you do not have a real good wash by getting in water? No.
3183. *Chairman.*] Are you an Englishman? I am a Cornishman.
3184. *Mr. Hamlet.*] You put off your outside working clothes on returning from work? Yes. When it is day or afternoon shift we go home and have a wash and go straight to bed. It is only one week out of three that we get a chance to change our clothes.
3185. You have two bedrooms;—how many beds are there in those rooms? One in each.
3186. Do you drink much milk? No; none, as I do not like it.
3187. Can your wife get plenty of milk? Yes.
3188. And what water supply have you at home? We have been favoured lately during the last six months; we have had it off our own roof.
3189. What is the roof? Galvanised iron.
3190. You collect the water yourself? Yes.

- Mr. J. Seymore.
17 Jan., 1893.
3191. Can you tell me the price of bread in Broken Hill? I think it is 4d. a loaf.
3192. But is it always about that price? We have had it for 3½d. a loaf; but, as a rule, I think it is 4d.
3193. Does your house belong to yourself? Yes.
3194. I suppose most of the small houses belong to the dweller—the one who lives in them? As a rule
3195. Do you ever make use of the changing-rooms on the mines? When I used to work underground I did; but I have not used them in Broken Hill, as I have never worked underground here.
3196. I suppose on the feed-floors you just hang up your clothes in the shed somewhere? Yes.
3197. *Mr. Thomas.*] How old are you? Fifty-six.
3198. I suppose you know a good many people in Broken Hill? Yes, a good many.
3199. Men that are working underground? No; I am not very much acquainted with many of them.
3200. Have you any sons working here? I have two.
3201. What do they do? One is feeding up at the Proprietary, and the other is feeding at the British.
3202. Have they ever been leaded? Not that I am aware of.
3203. Have you ever heard that if you drink milk you are not likely to get leaded? No.
3204. There is a good deal of milk drunk at the smelters, is there not? Yes; one or two men generally come around on our shift every day, when we are day or afternoon shifts.
3205. And the men do not drink the milk, then, to keep away lead poisoning, but simply because they are thirsty? I am sure I could not tell; I do not make use of it myself.
3206. If you had the chance of working at any smelter at any of the mines, which mine would you prefer to work at? I could not tell you, because I have not worked a day anywhere else only where I am now.
3207. You have not heard of any smelters in any of the mines that are likely to be worse for the men than the others? No.
3208. How long since have you been in the Colony? I came to Australia in 1849. I was then very small.
3209. Have you enjoyed as good health in Broken Hill as in any other place where you have been in the Colonies? Yes; I have enjoyed better health since I came to Broken Hill, and I have a family, and we have never had a doctor inside of our doors.
3210. Some little while ago for close on three months there were no fumes going over the town;—do you think it was at all healthier to live in town during that period than when the smelters were working? I am sure I could not tell you that. Of course, I did feel better, because I had a long spell; I felt fresh and nimble, but as for fumes I could not say anything about that.
3211. For some reason you felt better? Yes; of course, after having six months spell.
3212. Were your wife and family any better? No, I do not think they were. They have enjoyed good health since we have been here.
3213. *Chairman.*] Where did you work underground? At a mine in Cornwall and at the Burra.
3214. The Cornish mine was a wet one? Yes.
3215. Is the Burra? No; it is dry.
3216. You changed your clothing before going underground at the Burra mine? I did not, as a rule; although there was a place for us to do it.
3217. Some men did change? Yes; those who lived a long way from their work.
3218. Those who lived reasonably near preferred to change at home? Yes, as a rule.
3219. What is their reason;—when they have done their work, I suppose they want to get away? It differs according to the different places where they work. At some places in the bottom levels it is very wet; then, as a rule, all those working there change on the mine.
3220. In Cornwall, was there any rule about that, or could a man please himself there just as he could at the Burra? I was very small; I know we lived 3 miles from the mines, and we had to change.
3221. *Mr. Thomas.*] Did you work underground in Cornwall? Yes.
3222. How old were you when you left? I had just turned twelve.
3223. Did most of the men change at the mine you worked at? Yes.
3224. Nearly all? Yes.
3225. In connection with those changing-houses there would be any amount of water for the men to wash? I really could not say.
3226. Would there be a man in charge of that to look after the clothes of the men and dry them for the men? Yes.
3227. They could go there and take off their clothes as they came to and from work, and that man would have charge of them? I could not tell you that; but I know there was a man always there, and when a shift came back their clothes would be hung up to dry on their own pegs.

[Witness withdrew.]

THURSDAY, 19 JANUARY, 1893.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

WM. M. HAMLET, Esq.

J. HOWELL, Esq.

J. THOMAS, Esq.

Mr. William Gilbert called and examined:—

- Mr. W. Gilbert.
19 Jan., 1893.
3228. *Chairman.*] What is your name? William Gilbert.
3229. What are you? A miner.
3230. Which mine do you work at? The Proprietary mine.
3231. *Mr. Thomas.*] How long have you been working at the Proprietary mine? Six months. I was working at Block 14 and British mines for about eighteen months.
3232. You were working six months at the Proprietary? Yes; and about eighteen months at the other mines.
3233. You have been two years on the Barrier, then? Yes—a short two years.
3234. And during the six months, at what part of the Proprietary did you work? I have been taking ordinary shifts at the mine, timbering mostly, at that part near McCulloch's.
3235. At McCulloch's? Yes.

3236.

Mr.
W. Gilbert.
19 Jan., 1893.

3236. You have not been working at Jamieson's? Yes; but most of my time at McCulloch's.
3237. You have changed? Yes.
3238. But most of your time at McCulloch's? Yes.
3239. You are a timber-man? Only at times.
3240. You have spent a good deal of time in timbering at McCulloch's? Yes.
3241. Have you ever been leaded? No.
3242. Never suffered from it in any way? No.
3243. Do you believe that a good many men were leaded in McCulloch's? I could not say.
3244. You have had very little experience at McCulloch's;—you have not spent above three months here? Probably four months.
3245. Still, your experience, as far as the "big" mine is concerned, would be a very limited one? Yes.
3246. You would not know very many men in six months? No; I am not given to making many acquaintances; I know a lot of men merely by facial expression.
3247. You would not know them to speak to? No; but I know them by facial expression.
3248. You say that you have actually worked six months in the Proprietary? Yes.
3249. You do not know, then, many instances of lead poisoning? No.
3250. How long did you work in Block 14? Three months; the greater portion of my time I put in at the British.
3251. Were there many men leaded while you were there? No, not many.
3252. Did you work in the face? Yes.
3253. In the lead the whole of the time? Yes.
3254. You had some mates with you? Yes.
3255. Did any of them get leaded? No; one or two of them have been away ill, but not leaded.
3256. What did they say was the matter with them? They had only been indulging.
3257. They did not complain of lead? No.
3258. They simply stayed home because they had been indulging? Yes; they stayed away longer than the usual time allowed at the mine, and the consequence was they were not required again.
3259. They had been drinking? Yes.
3260. *Chairman.*] You worked three months in Block 14? Yes.
3261. What provision is made for ventilation in that mine? The matter of ventilation, as far as I could see, generally speaking, as a miner, is carried on as is usual in any other mine.
3262. Did you see any provision for artificial ventilation? Yes; all that I thought was necessary.
3263. What did you see? There were pipes to bring in fresh air put in wherever it was thought it would be beneficial to the miners.
3264. In your opinion, as a miner, the ventilation was sufficient in those parts that came under your notice? Yes.
3265. What provision for drinking-water is made underground—any at all? Yes; I always take plenty with me myself. Whenever I chance to go short I have always been able to get it by going to the plat chambers.
3266. You have been working there three months? Yes.
3267. What were you doing? Mostly at the face breaking down the ore.
3268. How many were there in your gang? I could not say—perhaps four, six, seven, or eight, sometimes ten, working within a short distance of one another; sometimes not as many.
3269. But the same individuals worked together in the same place all the time? Yes; very nearly so in my time.
3270. *Mr. Howell.*] On what floors were you working in McCulloch's shaft—above the 200 or below it? I have worked above the 200, and below the 200; I have been all through McCulloch's.
3271. All through the different stopes? I have been in most of the lead stopes in McCulloch's.
3272. The stope, now what they call the big lead stope, is the most important lead stope on the line, and contains the greatest quantity of lead? Yes.
3273. Did you yourself work in any close drives running through that ore at any time, or do you know of others who were working in close cross-cuts or drives for the purpose of opening up ground? I could not name them, but I know them by facial expression; I could pick them out.
3274. You know that men do work there? Yes.
3275. It is the custom of the mine, when a drive like that is started, to open up a piece of ground for a little engine of compressed air to be put down there? Yes.
3276. It is very rarely that there is any bad air in that mine? Yes; as far as ventilation is concerned, I think that every precaution has been taken.
3277. Always plenty of ventilation in the stopes? Yes.
3278. Have you worked below the 300 in McCulloch's? Yes.
3279. That is pretty well a sulphide ore at 300? Yes.
3280. How often do you change from one portion of a mine to another? Usually every fortnight.
3281. You change from McCulloch's to the vicinity of Jamieson's? Yes.
3282. What is the character of the ore at Jamieson's? It is kaolin mostly.
3283. What they call a dry ore? Yes.
3284. Free from lead? Yes.
3285. Then you are quite certain that there is not any portion of the mine in which you have worked but what is, in your opinion, quite well ventilated? Yes, I should think so.
3286. How long did you work in Block 14? I think over three months.
3287. What is the character of the ore there? All lead-ore.
3288. As a matter of fact, lead-ore all over the mine? Yes.
3289. Did you notice much dust in breaking down that ore along the line of the 200 level, immediately above and below it, at McCulloch's shaft? Sometimes I have experienced a little, but I have always found water and buckets convenient, which I have always used.
3290. There is water all through the mine for that purpose? Yes.
3291. And men are allowed free use of it? Yes.
3292. You have not been laid off at any time on account of sickness? No.

[Witness withdraw.]

Mr.

Mr. Francis Daykin called and examined:—

- Mr. F. Daykin.
19 Jan., 1893.
3293. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Francis Daykin.
3294. What are you? A miner.
3295. What mine do you work in? Block 11, at the Proprietary.
3296. *Mr. Thomas.*] How long have you been on the Barrier? Five years.
3297. During the whole of that time have you worked in the Proprietary? I have worked in the Proprietary four years on and off out of the five years.
3298. Where were you working the remainder of the time? At the Pinnacles and other places.
3299. But during the whole of your time in Broken Hill you have worked in the Proprietary? No; I worked in the British for a short spell of about six months.
3300. You have been about four years in the Proprietary? Yes.
3301. Have you worked in any other portion of the big mine? Only Block 11.
3302. What is the nature of the ore in Block 11? Most of it is pretty loose ground, except in the ironstone.
3303. Is it kaolin or ironstone? In M'Gregor's end it is mostly all lead.
3304. But there are a larger number of faces of ironstone than of lead? Yes.
3305. Then a man could work (we will say) two weeks in the lead, and then the shift-boss would take him away and put him in the ironstone for six or eight weeks? Yes; the shift changes to kaolin, and from kaolin to ironstone before it goes back to lead again.
3306. If you are two weeks in lead you will be eight weeks out of it before you get back again? Yes.
3307. Have you ever been leaded? No.
3308. Ever had any mates leaded? No.
3309. Very few get leaded at Block 11? I have not heard of very many.
3310. Do you know many men among the miners in the town? A good many.
3311. Do you think many get leaded? I have heard of a few cases.
3312. How many? I might have heard of perhaps twenty or thirty cases altogether.
3313. From what mines? From different mines—from British, Block 14, and big mine.
3314. What part of the big mine would men be more likely to be leaded? In the north end.
3315. In M'Culloch's? Yes; all over that way.
3316. I presume you know some men who have worked at M'Culloch's? I could not quote an instance where a man has been leaded in any particular place in the mine.
3317. You have come across men during the four years who have worked in M'Culloch's? Yes.
3318. They have spoken of lead in M'Culloch's? Yes.
3319. You have met some who have been leaded? Yes.
3320. Would a man be less likely to be leaded in Block 11 than in any other portion of the big mine? Of course, the lead over there is damp. You can catch hold of handful of lead ore, and by squeezing it in your hand it will remain in a ball.
3321. You think a man working where lead is dry is more likely to be leaded? Yes.
3322. Do you think that this would have anything to do with it as far as M'Culloch's end is concerned? I do not know.
3323. At M'Culloch's men work two weeks in lead? I do not know. I never worked in M'Culloch's; I do not know what the rules are over there.
3324. You do not know that they work in M'Culloch's two weeks and two weeks in Jamieson's;—you never knew that? No.
3325. *Mr. Howell.*] I might say for your information, Mr. Thomas, if you will permit me, that the mine is divided into three sections, and the miners know very little about one another, except in their own section.
3326. *Witness.*] I have heard the men say that they have been working in lead or ironstone, but I have never asked them where.
3327. *Mr. Thomas.*] You say you have worked in the British for a while? Not in the lead part, but in the No. 5 shaft.
3328. No lead there? No.
3329. You have never stayed at home or lost any time from the effects of lead? No.
3330. Block 11 is considered one of the best places in the line? Yes.
3331. Why so? Because not so many men get laid up there and the ore is damp.
3332. And there is still a large amount of lead in Block 11? Yes.
3333. Are there a number of men working in the lead in Block 11? No; not a great many men at present.
3334. The majority of the men are, I believe, working in ironstone and kaolin at the present time;—that is, at Block 11? Yes.
3335. Of course, not many men working in the lead now; the time will come when there will be a number doing so? Yes.
3336. And so that when the iron and kaolin is finished there will be a greater proportion of men in the lead than there are now? Yes; quite likely.
3337. As soon as the iron and the kaolin portions of the mine are smaller the men would not be able to be out of the lead so long? No.
3338. Now they can stay out eight weeks, but if the iron and kaolin became less the men would have to be shifted back into the lead oftener, and they would be more liable to get leaded? Yes.
3339. When you go underground you take tea with you? No; I take water.
3340. Is there any water underground that you can drink? Sometimes there is a water-bag there.
3341. No pipes underground? Not for drinking purposes, but plenty for sprinkling about.
3342. But none for drinking in the pipe? No; I do not think the water in the pipes is good enough to drink.
3343. How long has that water been down in those pipes? It has been there since the strike.
3344. You did not see it before the strike? I do not know; the pipes were there, but I do not know whether the water was there.
3345. The men do not drink the water? I have not heard of anyone drinking it.
3346. Of course, it is for boring purposes? Yes; and for damping the levels.
3347. Of course, a man could wash himself with it? Yes.
3348. Do you think men use it much now for washing—say for washing their hands before crib? No; I do not think so.

Mr. F.
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3349. *Chairman.*] Why do they not? The water is in the level, and some distance from where some of men are working. They would have a long way to come.
3350. What do you call a long way? A man working up on the tenth or eleventh floor would have to come right down that many floors to the level to get the water.
3351. The floors are 6 or 7 feet apart? Yes.
3352. He would have a good many steps to go up and down? Yes.
3353. If water were conveniently provided, do you think men would take advantage of it? I believe some would, but others would not.
3354. Do you know what kind of ore it is that you are in at Block 11? It is carbonate of lead ore that I work in.
3355. *Mr. Howell.*] We are in sulphides in the 300-foot level.
3356. *Chairman.*] You think it is important to keep lead dust down? Yes.
3357. You are working in a moist kind of ground? Yes; no water, but merely damp—not quite so damp as clay.
3358. Still there is some sprinkling done in that part of the mine? Yes; the water is there for any one to use.
3359. Do they sprinkle it? Yes.
3360. Would the use of too much water for sprinkling lead to any other objectionable state of things? Men working in the floor underneath would be annoyed by the water running through the floor.
3361. Nothing else? No.
3362. You are a married man? Yes.
3363. You live in your own place? Yes.
3364. Have you taken advantage of the bath that has been recently put up? No.
3365. You have plenty of accommodation in your own house? No, not a great deal of accommodation; but I use water pretty freely on myself.
3366. At present you have plenty of water? Yes.
3367. Is your house connected with the water service? No.
3368. What did you do a year ago, when the drought was? We had to do the best we could without.
3369. You would still have to do without it if another drought came? Yes; you cannot afford to have many baths when water is 7s. or 8s. 100 gallons.
3370. You have no objection to using the baths put up by the Proprietary Company? No; the only thing is when you go there, you have to wait so long, there are so many after them.
3371. But I believe there are three tank baths and sixteen showers;—are they always full? Yes; every time I have been there I could not get in. I have been there three different times.
3372. After what shift has that been so,—day or afternoon shift? Any shift, and before I would go on the afternoon shift at 4 o'clock.
3373. I suppose the number of men coming off each shift is about the same? Yes.
3374. *Mr. Howell.*] A little more on the day than on the night shift, but far more men come off on the 4 o'clock shift than on any other shift during the twenty-four hours, as the day men or surface hands all knock off at that time. [*The Chairman examined witness' gums. He showed a slight blue line.*]
3375. *Chairman.*] How old are you? Thirty-three.
3376. Have you ever had any sickness? No.
3377. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Have you any children. One
3378. What is the age? Very nearly seven months old.
3379. How far is your house from the mine? I am living about 250 yards from Mr. Howell's place.
3380. Did you ever find, in your experience, that your wife suffered in any way from the smoke? She has not been up here long enough for that.
3381. Nor the child? No.
3382. What is the size of your house? 24 x 12.
3383. Two rooms? Yes.
3384. Do you think you have escaped lead-poisoning from anything you have done, or from having taken care of yourself, or is it simply because you were in a part of the mine where there was not much lead? I do not know. I have always taken plenty of medicine. I have kept myself well regulated. I think that has a great deal to do with it. I never abused myself in any way with drink.
3385. You knew when you first went to work at the mine that there was danger? Yes; I was frightened of it.
3386. So you have generally taken care of yourself? Yes.
3387. *Mr. Howell.*] Speaking about the quantity of lead in Block 11, you understand that the only body of carbonate of lead ore in that place extends from about M'Gregor's shaft 260 odd feet north of western side? Yes.
3388. The balance of Block 11, as far as you know, is either manganic iron or dry silicious ore? Yes.
3389. Quite a patch of it yet, below and above the 230-foot level? Yes.
3390. The ground is of a damp character, and very little dust? Yes.
3391. But all the balance of Block 11 is pretty much made up of kaolin ironstone and silicious iron? Yes.
3392. There was one time when nearly one-half of the men working in Block 11 were working in lead? Yes.
3393. That lasted for about two years? Yes; close on two years—not quite.
3394. You consider the ventilation good in all parts of the mine where you have worked? Yes; I consider the ventilation better now than it was before the strike.
3395. How do they produce ventilation in the cross-cuts? They have fans and pipes.
3396. They are always put up? Yes.
3397. *Mr. Thomas.*] You say that for two years in Block 11 about half the number of men employed there worked in lead? Yes.
3398. During that period then they would only work two weeks out of the lead and two weeks in? Yes.
3399. Can you tell me what two years they were? Two years ending last Christmas twelve month.
3400. That would be from Christmas, 1889, to Christmas, 1891? Yes.
3401. What portions of those two years did you work in Block 11? From the 24th _____, 1889, to 3rd April, 1892.

Mr. F.
Daykin.
19 Jan., 1898.

3402. During nearly the whole of that period there was half as many men in lead as out of it? Yes.
3403. How many weeks out of every four did you work in lead out of that time? I do not suppose I have averaged one week in four, nor would any man.
3404. How would that be worked then? They changed round, different men going on to lead for a fortnight, and then changed along to ironstone and kaolin for a fortnight each.
3405. But you said half the men were working in lead? I should think half the men were working in lead.
3406. You say you were only in lead one week out of four? Yes.
3407. Would not that mean that there were only one-fourth of the men in lead and three-quarters out of it, if you work one week out of four in it and three out of it? Others may be in the lead more than me.
3408. You said just now that not only you, but you did not think the men generally did;—you did not work in the lead more than one in four; you must have been favoured in some way? No; I do not think I was favoured much, as previously to that I had worked twenty-one months in lead.
3409. You could not have worked as much in lead during these two years as the ordinary run of men? No; not during that time.
3410. How was this? I do not know. One time I was twenty-one months in it, and never shifted out of it.
3411. But still you have not worked as much in lead in Block 11 as the average men? No; not for that two years.
3412. And during that time there was the greatest quantity of lead in Block 11? There is just as much always. Even the twenty-one months I was in the lead there was just as much then as in the two years.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. J. Christopher called and examined:—

Mr. J.
Christopher.
19 Jan., 1898.

3413. *Chairman.*] What is your name? J. Christopher.
3414. What are you? A miner.
3415. Where are you working? In the Proprietary Mine.
3416. Which part? In Jamieson's; in fact, all over it.
3417. *Mr. Thomas.*] How long have you been on the Barrier? Rather over two years.
3418. And during that time what mines have you worked at? Only at the Proprietary.
3419. Then you have been practically working two years at the Proprietary? Yes.
3420. And during that time you have been working on M'Culloch's and Jamieson's end? Yes; I have taken my turn right round.
3421. You have not worked in Block 11? No.
3422. The custom in that end is to work two weeks in M'Culloch's and then two weeks in Jamieson's? It has been.
3423. It is not now? Yes; as far as I know.
3424. And you have changed regularly? Yes.
3425. M'Culloch's is the lead end, is it not? Yes.
3426. But Jamieson's? Is the kaolin. Of course, there is a little lead.
3427. Not enough to affect you? No.
3428. If you had your desire, would you change from M'Culloch's to Jamieson's, or would you prefer to remain the whole time in Jamieson's? I believe myself in the lead end the air is better.
3429. Which would you prefer? I would not care what end I was in.
3430. Why would you not prefer altogether to stay at M'Culloch's, what advantage is there against that? There are gases in both ends, and changing from one end to another is like change of climate. I would just as soon stay in one end as another.
3431. You gave us some reason that in M'Culloch's the air was rather better? Yes.
3432. Which end would you prefer to remain in permanently? I could not say that I would prefer one end in particular to the other.
3433. But still the air is better at M'Culloch's;—why do you not prefer to remain in M'Culloch's? I would as soon stay in M'Culloch's as Jamieson's.
3434. Do you think that the majority of men would rather be in Jamieson's;—why would you not prefer to remain in M'Culloch's, seeing that the air is better? I do not know that men change for that. There is a difference in the working of the stuff. In working in lead you get into sand; in the other end you are not. Of course, it is unpleasant for a man when sweating to be covered with dust. It would be uncomfortable.
3435. You think there is less of that uncomfortable feeling in Jamieson's? Of course, it does not hang about the body the same there.
3436. So you think that advantage goes against the better air in M'Culloch's end, and you would just as soon be in one as another? The unpleasantness of working in M'Culloch's takes away a little of the advantage of better air? Yes.
3437. You have had a number of mates during that two years? A good many; of course, a lot of these have left.
3438. Have you any reason why they have left you during the two years? I do not know, only that they have gone back to their homes.
3439. Have any of them gone away ill? No, not one of them.
3440. Is it the custom at the big mine if a man is leaded to give notice of it to the time-keeper, and then go away for a short holiday, and then when he comes back start work again? I never heard of that.
3441. You never came across a man who left the big mine leaded and came back to work again? I have come across men who have gone away for a holiday, and who have come back again; of course, whether they went away leaded, I could not say.
3442. They have left their work, have gone away, and have come back and went to work again? Yes.
3443. You have not met one of your acquaintances that has gone away, who, as far as you know, was leaded when he went? No, not one.
3444. Can you have all the water that you require underground? Yes.
3445. How long has that been so? In fact, all along.

Mr. J.
Christopher.
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3446. Do you use that water for drinking purposes? I carry my drinking water with me.
3447. Is there any water under ground that you could have for drinking purposes? You can always send to the surface for it.
3448. There are no pipes laid down underground that you can go to for drinking water? No, not for drinking water; there is other water.
3449. What is it used for? For wetting levels and boring.
3450. If you want any drinking water you send to the surface for it? Yes.
3451. You put your can in the skip and send it to the bracceman? Yes; but the understanding generally is that each man takes enough water for drinking purposes down below in his can.
3452. *Chairman.*] You said this moment that you are expected to take enough water with you? We generally take our can with us, and that filled generally lasts us out a shift. It is always understood that men are supposed to take enough drinking water into the mine with them. If a man runs short he can get it down from the surface.
3453. *Mr. Thomas.*] There is no pipe in any of the places underground to which you could go to for water for drinking purposes? No.
3454. But there is water for boring purposes or sprinkling? Yes.
3455. How long has that pipe been there? I do not know.
3456. You have been there two years? Yes.
3457. Was it there when you came? I could not say.
3458. Was it there twelve months ago? I do not know.
3459. You are sure it was there six months ago? I would not swear. I remember some of the pipes coming down as the level was continued.
3460. Do you think they were there three months ago? Yes, longer than that, I think.
3461. Do you think six months? Yes.
3462. Are these pipes carried out into the main levels? Yes; right along the main levels.
3463. Are you a married man? Yes.
3464. Have you any children? Five.
3465. All enjoy good health? Yes.
3466. For about three months there was no work going on here, and no fumes going over the town;—do you think the town was healthier then? I could not say. I have never felt anything up with me since I have been on the Barrier.
3467. But did you feel any better during that three months? No.
3468. Do you think the men looked better? Yes; some of them looked a bit better.
3469. You go into the street sometimes? Very seldom.
3470. Where do you live? Brown-street, North Broken Hill.
3471. So that by the time you get home you are rather tired;—you do not mix up with men much? No; I do not go down the street at all.
3472. *Mr. Howell.*] Do you find much dust in the ore in the neighbourhood of M'Culloch's shaft? Not a great lot now, there was a time when there was a lot of dust.
3473. The ore is not nearly so dusty now as it was formerly? No; it is all damp now.
3474. The ore is increasing in dampness the deeper you sink? Yes.
3475. Do you think that the ventilation through the mine is sufficiently good for all purposes? Yes; I do not think they could better the ventilation.
3476. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Did you know when you went on to the mines that there was certain mining regulations in force? Yes; I saw them posted up at the shafts.
3477. Do you notice the men reading those regulations, and do they understand them? Yes; as far as I know.
3478. And when you first began working on lead-mines had you any idea that there was any possible danger of working in them? Yes; I was told about them. I was told to be very careful in the way I eat my food, not to take it in my hand, to keep it in the paper, and also to wash my mouth out before I had a drink, and not to fill my pipe in the mine.
3479. You have tried to do that? Yes.
3480. Did you ever see any men suffering from lead in any way? I have seen men who have complained of being ill; of course, the doctors have said it was lead.
3481. If you thought that you were leaded what would you expect to find wrong with yourself? I would certainly go to a doctor and inquire.
3482. But have you any idea as to how it would be likely to affect you? No; I have never felt any effects from lead yet.
3483. How did you feel the first six months after you started working? Just the same as I do now at the present time.
3484. You have never felt any different? No; I am only a little shorter in my wind.
3485. That is the only difference? Yes.
3486. You told us you had five children? Yes.
3487. Are they all alive and well? Yes.
3488. You live a good distance from the mines? Yes; about one and a half mile.
3489. What do you generally drink? I always drink water underground.
3490. And at home? I drink tea, and have a glass of beer occasionally when I feel inclined for it.
3491. You smoke? Yes.
3492. Do you smoke underground? Sometimes.
3493. With regard to washing, what is your practice? To wash myself thoroughly after work.
3494. Have you the convenience to wash at home? Yes; I have a large tub; generally in the summer time I go down once a week to Silverthorne's dam, and have a plunge and shower bath.
3495. If you came home hot and dry and dusty you have the convenience at home to wash all over? Yes.
3496. Some men in Broken Hill have not the convenience—if they had a little bit of a place they cannot do it very well, but you have? I do not know; a man with a tub can wash himself all over with it anywhere.
3497. Have you used the new baths? No.
3498. Is that because you have got your own convenience for washing? No.
- 3499.

- Mr. J. Christopher.
19 Jan., 1893.
3499. Why is it? Because it is just as handy to have it at home.
3500. The fact is, when you have done your work you want to get home? Yes; and have a little clean up.
3501. Is there much blasting going on now in the place where you are working? Yes, sometimes, in certain places; of course I am not always working in the one place.
3502. How many shots do you think would be fired in a place where you are working while you are down there say eight hours? I suppose men will bore from 8 to 10 feet a shift, and have got to shoot for everything.
3503. Which do you think is the worse—the smoke from the blasting, or the dust? I think myself the dynamite is equally as bad as the lead.
3504. Of course a man is not forced to go into his face just as the shot is fired? He has time allowed him for the dust to settle before he is expected to go into the face.
3505. In firing the shot there is a good deal of dust stirred up? Yes.
3506. There would be more dust then than by the ordinary work of picking? No; I think myself I prefer shooting a mine to picking, especially on a lead face.
3507. Is that because you are close to it;—of course when a shot is fired you go away from it? Yes.
3508. How long after firing a shot before you go back? After the smoke has gone.
3509. How long would that be? Ten minutes; perhaps seven or eight minutes; it all depends upon the air; sometimes the air won't carry the smoke away so quickly as at other times; some places you can go directly in after the shot is fired, and there is no smoke there; it depends upon the ventilation.
3510. But, in spite of the dust and the firing of shots, you have never been laid up? No; I was laid up with quinsy once, but that had nothing to do with the lead.
3511. *Mr. Howell.*] Are you working on contract? Yes, I have been, off and on.
3512. Did you work on contract before the strike? Yes.
3513. And now you are working on contract? Yes.
3514. How many are working with you? Six of us.
3515. You have never heard any complaints since working on contract about any increased sickness amongst the men? No.
3516. *Mr. Thomas.*] You have a contract, in what part of the mine? The one we are doing at the present time is at Wigg's, at the 85 level, on No. 2 stope.
3517. There is no lead? Not much where we are.
3518. It is mostly kaolin-ore around Wigg's? Yes, kaolin and ironstone.
3519. No lead? A little lead.
3520. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Are you related in any way to Henry Christopher, who died in Broken Hill? No.
[*See Appendix, Table . . .*]
3521. You never had and illness here at all? No.
3522. Have you got any relatives? I have a brother here who is working up in the mine.
3523. Has he a family? Yes; four children.
3524. Has he lost any of the four children? Only one, years ago.

[Witness withdrew.]

Mr. Thomas Ellery called and examined:—

- Mr. T. Ellery.
19 Jan., 1893.
3525. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Thomas Ellery.
3526. What are you? A miner.
3527. Where do you work? I am in Jamieson's end this week.
3528. *Mr. Thomas.*] How long have you been on the Barrier? I came on the 17th March, 1888.
3529. Nearly five years? Yes.
3530. During that time, have you been working underground the whole of the time? No, not the whole of the time. During the strike we were not working underground.
3531. But barring that? A few months before that I was not working underground for a short period.
3532. But you have been working about the whole of the time underground? Yes.
3533. Have you been working at the big mine the whole of that time? I was working at Block 10 for six months.
3534. You were the whole of the time at the big mine excepting six months? Yes.
3535. What portion of the big mine? Block 11, Jamieson's, and M'Culloch's, from one end to the other. I am at Wigg's end now.
3536. What portion of that time did you work in Block 11? I could not exactly say. Most of my time I put in at Jamieson's and M'Culloch's.
3537. There they change over regularly? Yes.
3538. You are a fortnight in Jamieson's and a fortnight in M'Culloch's? Yes.
3539. This present fortnight you are in Wigg's? Yes.
3540. That would be Jamieson's end? Yes.
3541. You have never been leaded? No.
3542. You have had several mates during the time you have been working? Only two.
3543. Has either of them ever been leaded? One had fever. They said it was lead, but I did not think it was.
3544. What reason have you for not thinking that it was not lead? The other men thought it was, but I did not think so.
3545. Did he see a doctor? I suppose he did.
3546. He had the fever? Yes.
3547. And he suffered from lead too? I could not say whether he suffered from lead too.
3548. You presume he saw a doctor? Yes.
3549. As far as drinking water underground is concerned, can you have any amount of drinking-water underground? I always take my own water.
3550. Suppose you are working in a very hot place, and you finish the water in your billy-can, what would you do then for some? Go to the platt, and send to the surface for it. We can always get water.

3551.

Mr.
T. Ellery.
19 Jan., 1893.

3551. You cannot get it in the platt? I never noticed. I have seen bags hanging in the platt.
 3552. But no pipes from the surface underground? Yes.
 3553. Bringing drinking-water? I do not know.
 3554. Is it good enough to drink? Yes, I think so.
 3555. Why do the men send up to the surface for it, then? I do not know.
 3556. They could have this water from the pipes if they liked? Yes.
 3557. But they do not do that—they send up, and the bracceman gets it? Yes. I do not know their idea for sending up to the surface for it, unless for getting it cooler out of the bags.
 3558. You say there are bags underground? There used to be bags underground, but I have not noticed them lately, because I always take a water-bag myself.
 3559. Do you know a number of men in Broken Hill? I know two or three.
 3560. Are you a married man? No.
 3561. Do you knock about the streets? No. I might on a Saturday night take a walk into town, but as a rule I spend my time elsewhere.
 3562. You would have an ordinary number of acquaintances? Yes.
 3563. Have you met men who have been leaded? I have met one, I think, who said he was leaded. I helped to treat him. He was bound up.
 3564. Where had he been working? In Block 14.
 3565. In moving about amongst the men, do they discuss lead-poisoning at all—do they speak of it as one of the ills of Broken Hill—do you hear men say that there is such a thing as lead-poisoning going on? Yes; all through the streets.
 3566. They talk a great deal about it? Yes.
 3567. Do you ever hear them say what mines are the worse to work in? Yes—Block 14.
 3568. Then, although you have had no experience yourself there, from what you have heard people say, you would fancy that a number of men do get leaded in Block 14? Yes.
 3569. Very few get leaded at the big mine? Very few; ventilation is so good.
 3570. You simply infer that ventilation is not so good at Block 14? I know nothing at all about Block 14. I never worked there.
 3571. But you would infer that ventilation is not so good at Block 14? I could not infer at all. I can only speak of where I have been working.
 3572. But still it is generally understood that more men are leaded in Block 14 than in the big mine? I do not know. You hear a lot of men talking sometimes when they have no occasion to talk.
 3573. Do you know anyone that has died through lead-poisoning? No; I do not.
 3574. You have never heard of anyone being leaded at Block 11? No.
 3575. At Jamieson's? No.
 3576. At M'Culloch's end? No.
 3577. *Mr. Howell.*] As a matter of fact, would not the miners going down below prefer to take their water with them than get it out of the pipes? Yes.
 3578. How long has that pipe been in the mine? I could not say exactly. It has been there a good while.
 3579. For a year, do you think? Yes—longer, I think.
 3580. That water is used for the purpose of sprinkling and drilling? Yes.
 3581. Are you working on contract now? Yes.
 3582. At what part? Wigg's.
 3583. Have you worked on contract in any of the lead stopes? I have worked on 316, at M'Culloch's, between M'Culloch's and Wilson's—working in a rise.
 3584. How high did you run it up? From 316 to 216.
 3585. How were you furnished with air? We had a machine and fans there.
 3586. They were driving the air up to you? Yes.
 3587. That is invariably the case where they are running a rise? Yes.
 3588. Do you think that the air is as dusty now as it used to be above the 200 level? No; it gets more damp as you get down.
 3589. As far as you are concerned yourself, you have never experienced any inconvenience from the effects of lead? No; I have always enjoyed good health.
 3590. Do you hear the men complaining about dynamite fumes? Yes; we all know that that is equally as bad as lead, if not worse; that is my opinion on the matter.
 3591. But there are very few places in the mine but what the ventilation is sufficiently good to drive those fumes out, and the men have sufficient time allowed them to let the fumes get away? No one ever forces me back before the fumes have gone out.
 3592. So far as your own knowledge is concerned, you do not know of any spot, of any portion, where you have been working, where the ventilation could be improved? No; the ventilation is very good.
 3593. *Mr. Hamlet.*] Can you account for the reason why you were not leaded? I cannot; but I have always been accustomed to have a bath, and besides I always take porridge every morning. I do not know whether that makes any difference.
 3594. Porridge and milk? Yes; I have recommended it to a good many young fellows, and they all consider that it has improved them.
 3595. And that is generally the precaution that you have taken? Yes; I had a box of pills when I first came here, as they were recommended, but I found that the sooner I left them off the better. I always take porridge, and I recommend every man to take it every morning. I know it has acted very well on me.
 3596. With regard to ventilation in the rise;—a rise is an upright channel from one level to another? Yes.
 3597. When the ventilation becomes bad in a rise it is customary to put in a fan? Yes.
 3598. The fan is always there working? Yes; that is the case with me.
 3599. What is the size of the pipe that brings down the fresh air? Ten inches in diameter.
 3600. You could not work on the rise, and have the air going up full force—it would be too smart? Yes.
 3601. How do they prevent candles going out? We regulate the engine accordingly.
 3602. On the other hand, did you ever see ventilation so bad that the candle would go out? No; I have seen the air blow it out many a time in the drives and stopes.

Mr.
T. Ellery.
19 Jan., 1893.

3603. What clothes do you generally have on when working in the mine? I generally pull my shirt off, and work in my flannel; that is generally the way with all miners.
3604. I suppose if the blast was too strong, you would object to it? We have the engine under our control, and we can go down and turn the blast off.
3605. You can regulate it yourself? Yes, it is in our own hands; it is placed there for us.
3606. So if you find a place becoming more hot and stuffy than usual, you could go and put on a greater blast if you liked? Yes; we always put on an extra blast when we fire to blow the smoke out.
3607. How long does it take for the fumes to get away, so as to be able to get back to work? I have seen it ten minutes.
3608. It depends upon the place you are working in? Yes.
3609. *Chairman.*] On what ground are you so confident that men would prefer to carry water below with them? Because they think it is purer; you know what you are getting then.
3610. And lots of men carry tea with them? Yes; some cannot drink water.
3611. No man who takes his water or tea below, when he gets through it, hesitates to send his billy up to the surface to be filled? No; I have had many a drink from the surface, it has always been good water; you can get a drink any time you like.
3612. I suppose if a regular arrangement for bringing drinking water underground were made that would remove any doubt the men may have about its being pure? I never heard the men say it was not pure; I have heard some of the men say that they have drunk the water out of the pipes.
3613. If some recognised arrangement for furnishing men with water were made, they would not, I suppose, be so anxious to take it down below themselves? I could not say; I suppose they would have a drink, if they saw pure clear water.
3614. You say they drink it now, because they like to know what they are drinking? Yes; it is the custom on all mines to always bring your own water. I have never seen a mine where they have provided water for the men. In the coal-mines in Newcastle you always bring your own water.
3615. What do you carry water in? A water bag.
3616. Are these commonly used? Most of them carry their water in bottles and tins.

[The witness withdrew.]

TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1893.

Present:—

DR. ASHBURTON THOMPSON (CHAIRMAN).

WM. M. HAMLET, Esq. | J. THOMAS, Esq.

Dr. T. R. Belgrave recalled and examined:—

Dr. T. R.
Belgrave.
7 Feb., 1893.

3617. *Chairman.*] We have thought it necessary, Dr. Belgrave, to recall you in order to ask you the names of the women and child mentioned by you in answer to questions 2076 to 2081? The name of the woman is Jones. I have lately seen her again. She is at this present moment still suffering from lead. She would have come with me, but she has lately been confined of twins, and does not like to go out. She has been suffering from lead for nearly three years. As regards the baby named Forde, she was removed by her parents to a distance, and has recovered perfectly.

[The witness withdrew.]

Dr. C. E. Thompson recalled and examined:—

Dr. C. E.
Thompson.
7 Feb., 1893.

3618. *Chairman.*] I understand that you have lately come across a case of leading in one of the townspeople such as you had not met with when you gave evidence before? Yes.
3619. Would you kindly give the Board some account of it? The patient was a child, four years of age, living in Crystal-street, nearly opposite to the south smelters. She presented well-marked symptoms when I saw her of lead poisoning. She was anæmic, and was suffering from colic. Her mother stated that she had suffered from colic and want of appetite and vomiting fourteen days before I saw her. The symptoms yielded to treatment readily, but she is still anæmic. She has been removed from the place where she was. I handed to Mr. Hamlet some water out of the tank that the family drinks from for examination, and he reported $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains of lead to the gallon. Of course the sediment was well stirred up, and the water they had been drinking would not contain so much. That is the only case of leading among the townspeople that I have met with, with the exception of those mentioned previously.

[The witness withdrew.]

Dr. W. Blaxland recalled and examined:—

Dr. W.
Blaxland.
7 Feb., 1893.

3620. *Chairman.*] I understand, Dr. Blaxland, that since you gave evidence last, you have come across a case of leading in some person not engaged at the mines? Yes.
3621. Would you be good enough to tell the Board about it? The patient is a little boy nine years of age.
3622. Where does he live? He lives just north of the British concentrator, close under the British Mine.
3623. On the north side of the hill? Yes.
3624. How did he suffer? Wasting, loss of appetite, and pain in the abdomen, also vomiting.
3625. Has he recovered under treatment? Not yet; he is still under treatment.
3626. Had he any blue line? Yes. Not a line exactly, but a blue mark at the base of one of the central incisors, and at the point of junction between the lip and the gum immediately below this, and on the mucous membrane of the gum, there is a small blue patch.
3627. Does he live in any particular street? No; he lives on the British Lease.
3628. Do you know if he went to school? I should think he would be old enough to attend school.
3629. You did not hear whether he did or not? No.
3630. To what do you ascribe his leading? I consider it due probably to the water partly. They have been drinking the water they have caught from the roof. I tried to see the other children, but they were away

away at school when I was there, and I could not see them. I saw one of the elder ones; she shows a slight blue mark at the base of the teeth, but she has not suffered from colic or anything.

3631. How old was that child? About 14 or 15 years of age.

3632. Not doing any work? She is working in the house.

3633. A female? Yes. The mother said the little boy was very fond of playing about up close to the mine, but I do not know whether that would make any difference. I advised them not to drink any more of the roof water and they are not doing so now.

3634. In answer to questions 215 to 217, whether you had met with any case of plumbism among the general population, that is, among persons not in any way connected with the mines, you answered that you had only one case, about which you had not made up your mind when the patient disappeared? Yes.

3635. Now you have this case, which is well marked, and in the same family apparently another case not so well marked, but also one of lead poisoning;—are these the only cases you have met with among the general population? Yes.

3636. Suppose such cases were only met with within a certain distance of the smelters and to the leeward of them, is it not possible that there might be a good many of the townspeople affected with lead living in those places who yet might not have come under your observation? Yes.

3637. Suppose that other practitioners said they had met with a good many cases of leading among the townspeople, is it not possible that they may have more patients among those who live thus near the mines than you happen to have? Probably the bulk of them have gone to other people, you mean?

3638. Yes;—that there is a number who suffer, but since they live in particular streets may possibly not have applied to you for advice? Certainly, it is possible; but I am attending a good many people close to the mines, and have been doing so all the time.

3639. And those are the only cases that you have seen? Yes.

[The witness withdrew.]

Dr. W.
Blaxland.
7 Feb., 1893.

LEAD POISONING INQUIRY BOARD.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

WEDNESDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1891.

Legislative Assembly.

11. MR. CANN *to ask* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—Will he cause an inquiry to be made as to the effect of lead upon miners and others working in silver and lead mines at Broken Hill and other places?

Department of Mines, Sydney, 28 September, 1891.

THE serious effects of lead dust upon the health of persons, especially young people, employed continuously at sorting ore in silver mines, demand most careful consideration with a view to measures being adopted to minimise the dangers to which such persons are exposed.

There are a number of instances on record in which severe illness has followed such employment, and several deaths in this Colony are also directly traceable to the effects of the continual breathing in of air contaminated by the presence of lead dust.

In the silver-mining industry, which may be said to be in its infancy only in this Colony, there is likely to be at no very distant date a much larger number of persons employed than now, and the question that I have brought under the notice of my honorable colleagues is one of great moment to the mining community. Especially is it so to the miners of Broken Hill and Sunny Corner; and I therefore propose, with the sanction of the Cabinet, to appoint a Board of Inquiry consisting of a medical man, an intelligent representative of the miners, and an analytical chemist, to investigate the matter at Broken Hill, and present a report giving the most reliable information obtainable as to the amount of sickness and the percentage of fatalities due to the present conditions of working in these mines, and the measures they would recommend to be taken to overcome, as far as possible, the unsatisfactory state of matters now existing.

S. SMITH.

EXTRACT from a Report on the sanitary state of Broken Hill, October 3 to 9, 1891.

(Cf. Minutes of Meeting: Introductory, p. 3.)

The Chief Medical Inspector to the President of the Board of Health.

"12. *Plumbism*.—Although this appears as a registered cause of death only twice in the record of 1890, I have reason to believe that lead-poisoning is a frequent cause of serious illness here, and that all the cases do not fall under medical treatment within the town. Men sometimes come to work from a distance, expect to fall ill, and at the approach of symptoms retire to their own neighbourhoods. Besides this, it seems to be an established fact that cats and dogs cannot be kept within a considerable distance of the mines, but invariably die; while it is certain that milch-cows kept in the town become poor, have staring or rough coats, and sometimes die, while they recover from these symptoms soon after removal to a short distance away. It appears to me that this matter is one of great general importance. Lead poisoning does not, as a rule, speedily cause death, but it very often, indeed, causes permanent damage to the constitution, and is an indirect cause of death; and, when the sufferer survives, it often incapacitates him from getting his own living. It is, therefore, desirable that in a town which contains so many persons who are directly exposed to the danger of lead-poisoning, as well, perhaps, as others less directly exposed to it, an attempt should be made to ascertain the degree in which it exists here, and the circumstances under which it arises; with a view of making the facts known if they should turn out to be of sufficient importance, and of taking such precautionary measures as may seem useful and practicable."

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 18 January, 1892.

It having been approved by the late Government of the appointment of a Board to inquire into the cases of lead poisoning at the silver-mines in the Barrier Ranges District, and as such Board is to consist of a medical man, and analytical chemist, and a representative of the miners, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to select the medical man and the analytical chemist.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

The Secretary to the Board of Health.

See reply to Mines Department, 22/1/92.—E.S.

Sir,

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 22 January, 1892.

In reply to yours of the 18th instant, respecting the appointment of a Board to inquire into the cases of lead poisoning at the silver-mines in the Barrier Ranges District, I have the honor, by direction, to suggest that, Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D., D.P.H., the Chief Medical Inspector of this Department, and Mr. W. M. Hamlet, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Government Analyst, should be appointed on the proposed Board, and that Dr. Thompson should be the Chairman of such Board.

It appears desirable that the report of the proposed Board of inquiry should be made to the Board of Health, in order that the latter body may be in a position to furnish the Minister for Mines with such remarks thereon as may appear necessary.

It will be necessary that the sanction of the Colonial Secretary should be obtained before Dr. Ashburton Thompson and Mr. Hamlet are appointed.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGAR,

Secretary.

The Under Secretary, Department of Mines and Agriculture.

Sir,

Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia, Broken Hill, 1 February, 1892.

I have to inform you, in reply to yours of the 18th January, ref. No. 91-21,201, that Mr. R. Sleath has been appointed on behalf of the Miners' Association on the Commission appointed to inquire into cases of lead poisoning amongst the miners on the Barrier.

I have, &c.,

M. BOURKE,

President, A.M.A., N.S.W.

The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 5 February, 1892.

I have the honor to inform you that the late Minister for Mines and Agriculture approved of a Board being appointed, which was to consist of a medical gentleman, an analytical chemist, and a representative of the miners to inquire into the cases of lead-poisoning at the silver-mines in the Barrier Ranges district, and, with a view to the appointment of such a Board, the Board of Health and the Secretary of the Miner's Association were asked to nominate gentlemen for those positions, and in response to the Department's request the Board of Health nominated Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson and Mr. W. M. Hamlet, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Government Analyst, as the medical gentleman and the analytical chemist respectively,

buildings of brick and stone, and the proportion of such houses to temporary structures is now so considerable that the town has in great part assumed a usual aspect. In 1891 another drought was experienced, but for a time the state of the townspeople was not so bad as in 1888 because some large dams had been constructed which yielded a fairly good water at reasonable rates, and when these gave out water was brought by rail from the nearest available point, and distributed under supervision of the corporation; besides which the state of the town area as regards cleansing had been very much improved. During the latter half of 1892 a water conservation scheme was completed at Stephens' Creek and the town reticulated. At the end of the year a large supply was in store.

During the whole of this time supplies of food were always sufficient; but down to 1889 or 1890 vegetables and milk were deficient in quantity and rendered articles of luxury to most of the residents by their price. During two years past matters have much improved in this respect.

There is a considerable circulation of people through the town and district; the number of passengers carried on the railway, which forms practically the sole channel of communication, fairly illustrates this:—

Year.	Number of Passengers carried.
1887	.....
1888	..... 49,551
1889	..... 47,057
1890	.....
1891	..... 78,362

But it is supposed that the resident population does not greatly fluctuate, nevertheless.

Under all the circumstances here briefly glanced at, it is not possible to present a fuller analysis of the death-records than follows below. It is, indeed, highly creditable to the organization of the department of the Registrar-General that the details should be as fully recorded as I found them to be. The first two Tables were compiled by me from the records in 1891 in the course of an ordinary official tour; the other two in the course of and for the purposes of the present inquiry. I am indebted to the District Registrar (Mr. R. Mends Gibson) for much information and assistance.

BROKEN HILL.—Registered Causes of Death in the four years 1888–1891 distributed under Sex and Age.

TABLE I.—1888.

	All Ages.			Under 1 month.		1 to 6 months.		6 to 12 months.		1 to 5 years.		Persons under 1 year.	Persons under 5 years.	5—		15—		25—		45—		65—	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.								
ZYMOTIC	Typhoid	93	30	123	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	3	2	10	8	3	34	8	41	15	4	.....	.....
	Diarrhoea	16	18	34	.....	1	3	4	4	6	7	18	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Dysentery	6	4	10	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	3	2	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DIETETIC	Septicæmia	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
	Alcoholism	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CONSTITUTIONAL	Cancer	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tabes mesenterica	5	1	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Tubercular meningitis.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEVELOPMENTAL	Phthisis	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
	Tuberculosis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Premature birth	6	1	7	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LOCAL	Congenital defects	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Old Age	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Inflammation of brain.	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Nervous System. Apoplexy	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Circulatory System. Convulsions	5	8	13	1	.....	1	3	1	2	2	3	8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Circulatory System. Syncope	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Circulatory System. Heart disease	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Respiratory System. Laryngitis	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Respiratory System. Croup	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Respiratory System. Bronchitis	7	4	11	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
LOCAL	Respiratory System. Pneumonia	30	13	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	2	10	2	3	11	2	12	2	.....	.....	1
	Others	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dentition	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Intestinal obstruction.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LOCAL	Digestive System. Peritonitis	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Digestive System. Hepatitis	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Digestive System. Abscess of liver	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Digestive System. Others	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LOCAL	Urinary System. Bright's disease	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urinary System. Uræmia	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIOLENCE	Die. of Parturition. Accidents of childbirth.	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Poison	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Heatstroke	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Homicide	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thirst	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Traumatic tetanus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rxposure	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Exhaustion	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Accidental violence	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tumour	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED.	Intestinal hæmorrhage	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Muræmus	8	9	17	1	2	4	4	2	.....	1	3	13	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Imanition	10	2	12	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Debility	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Asthænia	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Want of vitality	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Heat	3	4	7	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No cause assigned	8	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	261	126	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Of the above causes, 12 were assigned after inquiry by a Justice; 17 after a Magisterial Inquiry; and 1 after a Coroner's Inquest. The register does not note whether medical evidence were taken. In 38 other cases the cause was assigned by irregular practitioners.

BROKEN HILL.—Registered Causes of Death distributed under Sex and Age—*continued.*

TABLE II.—1889.

	All Ages.			Under 1 month.		1 to 6 months.		6 to 12 months.		1 to 5 years.		Persons under 1 year.		Persons under 5 years.		5—		15—		25—		45—		65—	
	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
ZYMOTIC AND SEPTIC	Typhoid	55	29	84	...	2	1	...	1	3	4	4	11	10	5	14	10	20	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...
	Dysentery	11	7	18	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	7	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa	5	5	10	...	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pyæmia	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
PARASITIC	Puerperal fever .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aphtha .....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIETETIC	Alcoholism	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cancer	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
CONSTITUTIONAL	Tabes mesenterica	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tubercular Meningitis	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Phthisis	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...
	Others { Consumption of brain	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" bowels	1	3	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPMENTAL	Tuberculosis	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purpura	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPMENTAL	Premature birth	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Imperfect development .....	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPMENTAL	Senile decay	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	Inflammation of brain	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System.	Convulsions	9	5	14	4	3	4	2	1	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Epilepsy	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Circulatory System.	Others	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Heart disease	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...
LOCAL	Laryngitis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Croup	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	18	8	26	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	7	11	1	1	1	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Congestion of Lungs .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL	Pleurisy	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dentition	5	1	6	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ulcer of Stomach .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive System.	Peritonitis	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gall Stones	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cirrhosis of liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary System.	Others	3	3	6	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calculus	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cystitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Organs of Locomotion	Stricture of Urethra	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Retention	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Organs of Locomotion	Spinal caries	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burns	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIOLENCE	Scalds	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drowning	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Plumbism	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Accidental Violence	11	1	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Homicide	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED	Suicide	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Syncope	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marasmus	13	4	17	...	1	9	2	1	3	1	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inanition	5	1	6	2	2	1	...	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indigestion	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED	Atrophy	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	14	2	16	9	1	1	1	1	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Consumption	5	5	10	1	3	1	1	2	...	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED	Heat	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals	224	105	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Of the above causes 14 were assigned after inquiry by a Justice, 17 after a Magisterial Inquiry, 6 after a Coroner's Inquest; the register does not note whether medical evidence was taken. In 13 other cases the cause was assigned by irregular practitioners.

BROKEN HILL.—Registered Causes of Death distributed under Sex and Age—*continued.*

TABLE III.—1890.

	All Ages.			Under 1 month.		1 to 6 months.		6 to 12 months.		1 to 5 years.		Persons under 1 year.	Persons under 5 years.	5—		15—		25—		45—		65—	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.								
ZYMOTIC AND SEPTIC	Influenza.....	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping-cough	8	7	15	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	11	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria	7	5	12	5	4	...	9	1	1	1
	Typhoid	17	10	27	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	5	1	5	3	1
	Diarrhœa	11	7	18	4	1	4	4	1	2	13	16	1	...	1
	Dysentery	5	6	11	2	4	1	2	1	7	10	1
	Septicæmia	1	...	1	1
PARASITIC	Puerperal Fevcr.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Aphtha	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIETETIC	Improper feeding	3	1	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Starvation (neglect)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of breast-milk	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONSTITUTIONAL	Alcoholism	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Rheumatic Fever	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cancer.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tubercular Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculosis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Diabetes M.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Phthisis	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...
	Others	6	3	9	...	3	2	1	1	1	6	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...
	DEVELOPMENTAL	Premature Birth	5	5	10	4	5	1	10	10
Malformation		1	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nervous System.		Apoplexy	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Epilepsy	1	...	1	1
		Convulsions	8	9	17	1	2	4	2	2	4	2	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Circulatory System.		Tetanus	1	...	1	1	1	1
		Others.....	6	2	8	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
		Endocarditis	1	1	2	1	1
Respiratory System.		Pericarditis	1	...	1	1
	Aneurism	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Others	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
LOCAL	Croup	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asthma	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	Bronchitis	5	4	9	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	Pneumonia	22	4	26	...	1	2	...	2	2	3	7	...	...	4	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
	Pleurisy	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
Digestive System.	Others.....	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
	Stomatitis (gangrenous)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Dentition	4	3	7	...	1	2	2	2	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary System.	Enteritis	8	1	9	...	3	1	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Others	3	2	5	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Nephritis	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diseases of Parturition	Nephria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cystitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abortion	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
VIOLENCE	Puerperal Convulsions	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Plumbism	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dynamite fumes	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burns and scalds	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Accidental violence	12	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	7	1	2	...	...
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED.	Suicide	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Others	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wasting diseases	11	18	29	1	2	3	9	4	5	3	2	24	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Heat (exhaustion from.)	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	8	12	20	3	2	2	7	...	2	1	14	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Totals	204	138	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.— Of the above causes 10 were assigned after inquiry by a Justice; 3 after a Magisterial Inquiry, and 14 after a Coroner's Inquest. The registrar does not note whether medical evidence were taken.

BROKEN HILL.—Registered Causes of Death distributed under Sex and Age—*continued.*

TABLE IV.—1891.

	All Ages.			Under 1 month.		1 to 6 months.		6 to 12 months.		1 to 5 years.		Persons under 1 year.	Persons under 5 years.	5—		15—		25—		45—		65—									
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.																
ZYMOTIC	Influenza	25	11	36	1	1	2	2	1	2	6	9	2	2	12	1	7	2	1	...	...								
	Whooping-cough	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria	13	7	20	...	...	1	...	...	6	4	1	11	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Typhoid	21	15	36	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	13	4	7	6	...	2	...	...							
	Diarrhœa	17	13	30	...	...	4	3	4	3	3	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Dysentery	10	9	19	...	3	2	2	3	4	1	10	15	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...							
	Malignant Pustule	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...							
	Congenital Syphilis	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIETETIC	Puerperal fever	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...				
	Alcoholism	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Improper feeding	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONSTITUTIONAL	Cancer	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...						
	Tabes Mesenterica	3	3	6	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Plithisis	12	6	18	...	...	4	1	2	1	3	1	8	12	...	3	2	2	4	6	...	1							
DEVELOPMENTAL	Consumption of Bowels.	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Premature birth	10	11	21	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LOCAL	Malformation	5	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Old age	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	...	...							
	Nervous System.	Meningitis	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1								
		Apoplexy	...	1	1								
	Circulatory System.	Convulsions	14	20	34	2	2	2	5	5	3	5	7	19	31	...	2	...	1								
		Others	6	1	7	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	3								
	Respiratory System.	Aneurism	1	...	1								
		Others	9	2	11	3	...	3	2	3								
		Laryngitis	...	1	1	1								
		Croup	2	1	3	2	1	...	3								
Digestive System.	Asthma	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...							
	Bronchitis	10	6	16	1	...	3	1	1	1	2	1	7	10	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1							
	Pneumonia	36	9	45	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	1	10	...	6	1	14	2	10	1	1	...					
	Pleurisy	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1
Urinary System.	Others	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...				
	Dentition	8	4	12	...	1	...	...	3	7	1	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis	8	1	9	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	4	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...						
	Gastro-enteritis	3	4	7	...	2	2	1	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Parturition.	Intestinal Catarrh	10	12	22	1	...	3	6	3	3	3	16	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Intussusception	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	6	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...				
VIOLENCE.	Nephritis	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nephria	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...					
	Puerperal Convulsions	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Burns and Scalds	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...					
	Heat-stroke	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poisoning (accidental)	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED.	Plumbism	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...							
	Accidental Violence	20	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8	...	7	...	2	...	2	...				
	Thirst (bushed)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...				
	Suicide	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...						
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED.	Marasmus	14	4	18	...	4	2	7	2	3	...	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malnutrition	2	2	4	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indigestion	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Exhaustion from heat	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debility	8	8	16	5	6	2	1	1	1	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No cause assigned	6	4	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...							
Others	10	3	13	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	7	7	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...								
			337	188	525													188	282												

NOTE.—Of the above causes 24 were assigned after inquiry by a Justice, 4 after a Magisterial Inquiry, and 7 after Coroner's Inquest. The Register does not note whether medical evidence were taken.

BROKEN HILL.—Summary of causes of death under classes and five age groups for the four years 1888-91.

TABLE V—1888.

Births, 290; deaths under 1 year, 104; infantile mortality, 358.

	Total	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—
Class I Zymotic	170	25	27	11	102	5
III Dietetic	5	...	...	...	4	1
IV Constitutional	14	4	4	...	3	3
V Developmental	11	9	...	...	...	2
VI Local	109	26	26	6	46	5
VII Violence	23	...	2	1	13	7
VIII Ill-defined	55	40	9	...	3	3
Totals	387	104	68	18	171	26

TABLE VI—1889.

Births, 424; deaths under 1 year, 103; infantile mortality, 243.

	Total	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—
Class I Zymotic	123	18	14	20	58	13
II Parasitic	1	1	...	...	...	...
III Dietetic	3	...	...	...	2	1
IV Constitutional	21	7	3	1	1	9
V Developmental	8	4	...	...	...	4
VI Local	90	29	19	4	24	14
VII Violence	27	3	5	5	12	2
VIII Ill-defined	56	41	10	...	1	4
Totals	329	103	51	30	98	47

TABLE VII—1890.

Births, 663; deaths under 1 year, 137; infantile mortality 206.

	Total	0—1	1—	5—	15—	45—
Class I Zymotic	38	35	24	6	19	4
II Parasitic	2	2	...	...	...	...
III Dietetic	8	6	...	...	2	...
IV Constitutional	25	9	3	...	8	5
V Developmental	14	13	...	...	...	1
VI Local	120	32	25	3	28	32
VII Violence	33	1	4	4	18	6
VIII Ill-defined	52	39	9	...	1	3
Totals	342	137	65	13	76	51

TABLE VIII—1891.

Births, 892; deaths under 1 year, 188; infantile mortality, 210.

	Total	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—
Class I Zymotic	152	41	31	8	57	15
II Dietetic	3	1	...	...	2	...
IV Constitutional	41	11	7	...	14	9
V Developmental	35	27	...	...	...	8
VI Local	194	60	47	5	45	37
VII Violence	35	1	3	1	22	8
VIII Ill-defined	65	47	6	3	5	4
Totals	525	188	94	17	145	81

TABLE IX.—Showing the Percentage borne by the Deaths under each Class of Causes to Deaths from all causes in each of the years 1888-91.

Year	Total Recorded Deaths.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.	Ill-defined.
1888	387	44.	.....	1.	4.	3.	28.	5.	14.
1889	349	37.	3	9	6.	2.	27.	8.	17.
1890	342	26.	5	2.	7.	4.	35.	10.	15.
1891	525	29.	.....	6	7.	7.	37.	7.	12.

TABLE X.—Age Distribution of the People at the Census enumeration April, 1891.

Proportion to 1,000 borne by the numbers living at the age-groups shown in the Municipal District of Broken Hill and in the Metropolitan District.

District.	Enumerated population.	Less ages unspecified.	Proportion to 1,000 borne by the numbers living at age-groups.										
			—5	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
Broken Hill	19,789	99	151	111	87	88	136	227	114	70	30	5	1
Metropolitan	383,283	287	142	120	99	92	104	194	117	72	39	16	5

TABLE XI.—Sex Distribution of the People at the Census, 1891.
Proportion per cent. of Males and Females.

	M.	F.
Broken Hill	59·8	40·2
Metropolitan District	50·54	49·46

TABLE XII.—Particulars of Deaths ascribed to Lead Poisoning during the five years, 1888-92.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Registered cause of Death	Occupation.	Remarks.
1889—April 2	Joseph Bennetta.....	12	Lead poisoning, epilepsy, 3 days...	Ore-picker.	See Q. 2070
" 2	Henry Christopher.....	13	Epilepsy, 9 days.....	Child (ore-picker)	
July 25	James Patrick Durkin..	54	Heart disease, accelerated by lead poisoning.	Miner.	
1890—Jan. 3	Abraham Olds.....	26	Lead poisoning, 9 days	Miner.	See Q. 2701
July 23	John Bent	25	Acute anaemia and exhaustion, lead poisoning, 3 weeks.	Miner.	
Sept. 6	Marion Lane	2 y. 8 m.	Lead poisoning, 8 weeks	Child.....	
Dec. 26	Samson Hall	62	Lead poisoning, 4 weeks	Miner.	See foot-note
1891—May 17	Edward Giles	23	Lead poisoning, 40 hours	Miner.	
" 18	Edgar Stephen Plane...	25	Lead poisoning, 7 days	Miner.	
Oct. 15	William John Grigg ...	50	Extreme debility through chronic lead poisoning, several months.	Miner.	See foot-note
Dec. 28	John Davies*	56 (or 62, as given in the depositions).	Epilepsy, the result of chronic lead poisoning, accelerated by excessive heat (Magisterial inquiry).	Boilermaker.	
1892—June 21	Charles Tytherleigh ...	49	Chronic lead poisoning; acute do., 5 days.	Miner.	

* A medical witness testified, but he had not seen the patient alive. After reading the depositions I concluded without hesitation that, in the absence of any post mortem examination, the finding should have been "death from natural causes."—J.A.T.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

APPENDIX C.

EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN, February 6th, 1893.

Central Public School: master, Mr. Dwyer; average attendance, 800; time of inspection, morning school.

Lower section of Infant School: mistress, Miss Ferguson; contained about seventy pupils. Miss Ferguson stated that she had herself noticed that children who lived outside the town were as a class much healthier than the children as a class who lived within the town. Having looked at the scholars, I picked three out of many pallid children. On inquiry it appeared that two of them lived in Crystal-street and one in Chapple-street.

In the upper section of the Infant School, of two pallid children chosen from many, one was found to live on Central Blocks, and one in Argent-street, not quite as far north as the British Mine. Miss Beryman, in charge of this class, had not noticed any difference between children such as was mentioned by Miss Ferguson.

The Junior Infants: On two children being picked out at hazard from among several who were manifestly pallid it was found that they had lived in Argent and Chapple Streets respectively. Another pallid child was found to live in Gaffney-street, but she was too young to say exactly whereabouts.

Lower second class, Boys' School: Of two pallid boys, one lived at Crystal-street, and one in Beryl-street.

In the higher classes one pallid boy who was interrogated lived on Billy-goat Hill. Another lived in William-street Lane, near the North School. He was very anæmic; gums pallid, showing a deep red line at the margin; said he was in good health. Another pale boy picked out said he lived in Pell-street.

Among the girls, the pale children picked out at hazard lived in Crystal, Argent, Mica, Slag, and Beryl Streets.

South School: master, Mr. M'Phic; average attendance, about 600; time of inspection, afternoon school.

All the class-rooms were visited, and the children inspected *seriatim*; not more than three showed any pallor, and their general appearance was ruddy, although many seemed to be not strong. Their faulty physical conformation, however, showed that this was due to no local or temporary condition.

North School: master, Mr. Wallace; average attendance, about 500; time of inspection, afternoon school.

The remarks made in the case of the South School apply on the whole; perhaps the appearance of the children was not quite so good, but they still formed a strong contrast to the children at the Central School; than whom one teacher, who had formerly taught there, thought they were decidedly healthier, and not much below classes she had taught in other parts of New South Wales (but 75 per cent. or more of the children at Broken Hill are South Australians by birth).

Waters analysed at the Central School.—Examinations of waters used for drinking purposes at this school will be found in Appendix L. That in tanks attached to the school-rooms was free from lead; that in one attached to the teacher's residence had one-fourth of a grain of lead in each gallon. The explanation of this discrepancy is that the former had been cleaned out at the end of a long drought, and had recently been refilled by heavy falls of rain; but the latter had been saved up through the drought as a source of drinking-water of supposed purity. All these tanks are exposed to the same source of contamination, namely, flue-dust from neighbouring smelters, and are stores of dangerous drinking-water; they should be immediately removed, and the premises connected with the public water-mains.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

APPENDIX D.

* Note.—Probably this would be the best way to supply water.

APPENDIX D.

List of Boarding-houses, North Broken Hill.

Number of boarders (families excluded) and water supply.

Name.	No. of boarders.	Street.	Water laid on.	Name.	No. of boarders.	Street.	Water laid on.
Ensoll and Manners	35	Argent	...	Burley, Mrs.	10	Beryl	No.
Oke, Mrs.	17	"	Yes.	Cotter, Mrs.	7	"	Yes.
Coen, John	12	"	No.	Phillipson, Mrs.	6	Beryl, North	No.
Morton, D.	15	"	Ordered.	Pool, Mrs.	7	Iodide	"
Glasson, Mrs.	11	"	Yes.	Reed, Mrs.	4	Beryl	"
Ridgeway, Mrs.	2	"	No.	Mahon, James	14	Cobalt and Chloride	Ordered.
Wang, John	18	"	Yes.	Arnold, Mrs.	8	Cobalt	No.
Baum, Mrs.	13	Crystal	"	Phillips, Mrs. J.	3	"	"
Hutchins, Jane	4	"	"	Alexander, E.	37	"	Yes.
Carns, D.	6	"	No.	Gleeson, Mrs. K.	3	"	No.
Herreen, Mrs.	3	"	"	Stephens, Mrs.	7	Wolfram	Yes.
Minee, Mrs.	3	"	Ordered.	Chapman, Mrs. E.	21	Mica and Choride	No.
Sloss, J.	16	"	No.				
Hayes, Mrs. W.	28	"	Yes.	Total boarders...	514		
Smith, Mrs.	8	"	No.				
Vergin, Mrs.	3	"	"				
Triplet	24	"	Yes.	<i>South Broken Hill (or Alma).</i>			
Harding, Mrs. J.	23	"	"	Trenberth	5	Eyre	No.
Doyle, Eliza	9	Blende	No.	Roemer	2	"	"
Whitelaw, J.	12	"	"	Voumard, T. H.	10	"	"
Moyle, Ed.	12	Beryl	"	Cory, A.	5	"	"
Walsh, Fred	8	"	"	Davitt, P.	3	Piper	"
Manley, John	4	Cobalt	"	O'Brien, Mrs.	4	"	"
Travan, J.	1	Beryl	"	Hebbard, Mrs.	6	"	"
Verrau, C.	4	Wolfram	"	Mcrrifield, Mrs.	6	"	"
Sack, Mrs.	40	Crystal-lane	"	Burley, J. R.	7	Patton	Yes.
Shinnick, Mrs.	9	"	"				
Lack & Co., R.	27	Argent	Yes.	Total boarders...	562		
White, Mrs.	15	Oxide and Beryl	No.				

Living in houses supplied with pipe-water 288
 " not supplied " 274

S. ALKER,
 Inspector of Nuisances and Dairies.

January, 1893.

APPENDIX E.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

STATEMENT (handed in by Dr. Bartley), 1890, 1891, and part of 1892, showing the number of cases of Lead Poisoning treated in the Broken Hill Hospital, the distribution of those cases according to the class of illness, and also according to the occupation of the patients:—

Colic—		1890.	
Miners	.....	68	
Labourers	.....	4	
Boiler-maker	.....	1	
Smelters	.....	5	
Plumber	.....	1	
Concentrator	.....	1	
Engine-fitter	.....	1	
Trucker	.....	1	
Paralysis—			82
Miners	.....	3	
Dementia—			
Miners	.....	2	
Encephalopathy (including epilepsy)—			
Miners	.....	8	
Labourers	.....	3	
			16
Total for 1890			98
Colic—		1891.	
Miners	.....	91	
Trucker	.....	1	
Smelters	.....	5	
Labourers	.....	7	
Carpenter	.....	1	
Painter	.....	1	
Cook	.....	1	
Paralysis—			107
Labourer	.....	1	
Dementia—			
Miner	.....	1	
Encephalopathy—			
Miners	.....	11	
Ore-picker	.....	1	
Smelter	.....	1	
Mason	.....	1	
			16
Total for 1891			123
			1892.

Colic—		1892. (First six months.)	
Miners			43
Concentrator			1
Labourers.....			7
Fitter			1
Smelters			7
Trucker.....			1
Boiler-maker			1
Paralysis—			61
Miners			2
Dementia			0
Encephalopathy—			
Miners			8
Smelter.....			1
Labourer			1
			12
Total first six months, 1892			73

APPENDIX F.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' RETURNS.

Grand United Order of Oddfellows, Silver Star Branch, Broken Hill.

PARTICULARS of number of Members on Roll, &c., and Lead Poisoning cases from 1 January, 1890, to 30 June, 1892.

No. on Roll at 31 December for.	Approximate No. employed on Mines.	No. cases Lead poison.	Mines on which working.	Deaths from Lead poison.	Date and duration of illness in each case.				
					Year.	Cases.	Date Commencing.	No. days.	Total
Year. 1890	137	100	Unable to say.	1890
1891	201	3		1891	1	18 January ..	14	84
				.....		1	9 February...	14
				.....		1	28 December..	56
Half-year. 1892	216	5		1892 (Half-year)	1	4 January	16	151
				.....		1	6 "	6
				.....		1	13 "	103
				.....		1	15 February..	14
				.....		1	20 April	12

28 June, 1892.

E. A. ARCHBALD,
Secretary.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Sacred Heart Branch, No. 208 (Sydney District), Established at Broken Hill, 4th day of October, 1888.

No. of Members, January 1, 1890, 151; No. of Members, January 1, 1892, 235.

NAMES of Members who have suffered from Lead Poisoning from July, 1890, to July, 1892. (See Certificates.)

Name	Start Date	End Date	Days
Patrick Liddy	from August 8, 1890,	to August 15, 1890	6
Mathew O'Halloran	" December 16 "	" December 24 "	7
Thomas Brew	" " 6 "	" " 15 "	7
Nicholas Ziss	" " 3 "	" January 10, 1891	33
Daniel O'Callaghan.....	" January 15, 1891	" " 21 "	5
Michael Rodgers.....	" June 28 "	" July 13 "	12
John Critchley.....	" July 13 "	" " 25 "	11
Phillip Brady	" December 27 "	" January 10, 1892	12
Bryan Devitt	" " 21 "	" December 30 "	8
John Fitzpatrick	" January 8, 1892	" January 14 "	5
Frank M'Kernan	" " 21 "	" February 7 "	15
Bryan Devitt	" " 23 "	" " 14 "	18
Joseph Sullivan	" " 20 "	" " 3 "	12
Edward Donnelly	" February 22 "	" March 6 "	12
Daniel Quinn	" March 7 "	" April 26 "	33
John Scanlon	" " 21 "	" " 2 "	11
Frank M'Kernan	" May 20 "	" May 30 "	8
Thomas Brew	" " 16 "	" " 22 "	6
Cornelius Donovan	" " 13 "	" " 17 "	3
Total.....			224

J. HYNES, Secretary,
Argent-street North, Broken Hill.

BROKEN

CENTRAL BROKEN HILL SILVER MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Quantities of Ore despatched.

	1890.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.
To Dry Creek, silver and lead ore	21,898	19	3	
„ Sydney „ „	366	4	2	
1891.				
To Dry Creek, silver ore	1,461	19	1	
„ Wallaroo „	1,127	12	0	
„ Sydney, sulphides	562	18	0	

Quantities of Ore treated at Company's Smelters, Broken Hill, 1891.

Carbonates, 20,776 tons. Silver Ore, 25,110 tons. Sulphides, 2,744 tons.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY.

Memo. of men employed, &c.

Underground.—984 miners; 76 brace and platmen; 318 truckers and labourers. Total, 1,378 men.

Surface.—14 foremen; 41 carpenters; 5 tinsmiths; 18 blacksmiths; 17 blacksmiths' strikers; 33 turners and fitters; 6 boiler-makers; 9 masons; 39 ore-shunters and truckers; 16 horse-drivers; 250 labourers. Total, 448 men.

Smelters.—39 tappers; 39 feeders; 132 slag-wheelers; 162 charge-wheelers; 57 labourers (on dumps and bins); 45 labourers handling slag, buebori, &c. Total, 474 men.

For year ending May 31, 1891, there were 219,146 tons ore mined, averaging 27 per cent. lead, 37 oz. silver, smelted in quantities of about 50 per cent. lead, 36 per cent. kaolin and silicious, 14 per cent iron ore.

The ore is oxidised-carbonate ore.

BLOCK 10 COMPANY.

Statement of Men employed.

	1890.	1891.
Manager	1	1
Engineer	1	1
Foreman	1	1
Pitman	1	1
Fore-timberman	1	1
Shift bosses	6	6
Miners	140	127
„ (contract)	18	36
Timbermen	6	10
Bracemen and platmen	6	8
Truckers and Labourers	32	40
Timekeeper	1	1
Saw-mill hands	5	3
Engine-drivers	7	7
Firemen	3	3
Smiths and assistants	10	10
Carpenters	13	4
Masons	8	3
Fitters and labourers	5	8
Bagging ore, &c.	17	14
Surface hands	23	6
Assayer and assistants	5	5
Accountant and storekeeper	2	2
Total.....	311	298

June 28, 1892.

JOHN WARREN,
General Manager.

ORE RAISED IN 1890 AND 1891.

	Ton.	cwt.	qr.	Average lead.....	
In 1890.....	23,338	13	2	16 per cent.	
„ 1891.....	50,006	14	2	12 „	

June 28, 1892.

JOHN WARREN,
General Manager.

BROKEN HILL SOUTH COMPANY.

DURING the early part of the year 1890 the mine was in a very small way, only about fifty men being employed. As the year wore on the number was increased until about 130 men were employed. During 1891 this number was increased to 300, and on the starting of the smelters in August, 1891, a further increase to 400 took place. The following were the approximate numbers employed in each department:—Miners, 205; truckers, 55; platmen, 12; smelters, 86; ordinary, surface, &c., 42. Total, 400.

The ores broken from the various parts of the mine are of similar character to those of the other mines, consisting of carbonate, oxidised and sulphide ores. The carbonates, generally speaking, are of a massive nature, breaking freely in blasting with comparatively little dust. The average contents of a.g. and p.c. vary considerably from 10 to 40 per cent. p.b., and from 15 to 50 oz. a.g. (sulphides average is not included in this). Until the past six months more than half of the miners were employed in work of an exploratory nature—through hard barren ground for the most part. Generally speaking the ventilation in the mine is good, and miners in consequence enjoy good health, very little time being lost through sickness. Quantities of ores raised can be obtained from the ordinary half-yearly reports issued by the company.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT showing number of men employed at the Broken Hill Silver-mines during the fortnight ending the 19th December, 1892;—

[Furnished by Mr. Hibbard, Inspector of Mines.]

	Surface.	Underground.	Total.
Broken Hill Proprietary Mine.....	1,764	1,158	2,922
British Mine	203	195	398
Block 14 Mine	198	167	365
Broken Hill Junction Mine			17
Broken Hill Junction North Mine			20
Broken Hill Consols			54
Australian Broken Hill Consols			42
Broken Hill, Block 10.....	50	256	306
Broken Hill South Mine	130	150	280
New Broken Hill Extended			20
Central Blocks.....			12
North Central Mine			9
Totals.....	2,345	1,926	4,445

APPENDIX I.

RECORD OF RAINFALL AT BROKEN HILL DURING TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE, 1892.

1890.—July	139 points.
August	111 "
September	22 "
October	50 "
November	91 "
December.....	10 "
Total	4.23 inches.
1891.—January	270 points.
February	" "
March	94 "
April	172 "
May	22 "
June.....	81 "
July	12 "
August.....	161 "
September	31 "
October	81 "
November	" "
December.....	13 "
Total.....	9.37 inches.
1892.—January	46 points.
February	38 "
March	" "
April	10 "
May	192 "
June	58 "
Total	3.44 inches.

Total for last two years, 17.04 inches. Southerly winds prevailed.

APPENDIX K.

APPARATUS FOR SEPARATING DUST FROM AIR.

I.

LAKE'S apparatus for separating dust from air was designed chiefly for use in flour-mills, but might perhaps be adapted to the present purpose; I therefore give a reference to the specification of patent, and a brief description of its principle and construction. The former is the tendency of dust to settle out of still air; and the latter is such that dust is conveyed out of a moving atmosphere into a still one. This is effected by the following means:—The air to be freed from dust is forced by a fan through a flue, in the course of which a cylindrical chamber is inserted. Within this chamber beaters, whose extremities very nearly touch its wall, are caused to revolve with great rapidity, and the cylinder is so constructed that in section its wall is seen to be louvred. If this were all the apparatus, then the dusty air would be forced through the flue by the fan, it would be violently carried round in the cylinder by the beaters, part would be forced outwards between the slats to mingle with the general atmosphere, and part would escape by the continuation of the flue; thus there would be no separation of the dust. But the cylinder is enclosed in a perfectly air-tight case of small capacity. Within this case the air is at rest, for the beaters can force no more into it; for the same reason, the air passing into the cylinder by the flue entirely escapes by the continuation of the flue. But it is otherwise with the dust particles floating on that air; these are so whirled by the beaters that the centrifugal motion imparted to them carries them out of the cylinder, between the slats, and into the still air beyond, which is contained by the case; when, of course, they settle to the bottom thereof, and can be removed periodically by a suitable air-tight valve, which allows this to be done without opening a passage through the case, and thus causing a current of the air contained in it. (Specification No. 4,038, February 27, 1884; printed by order of the Board of Trade, and published at the Patents Office, Sale-branch, London, E.C.)

II.

Goodfellow's is another apparatus, in use at English lead-works, and constructed as follows:—The flue-gases, &c., pass first through a screening chamber, where the coarser particles are detained, and then are forced by a fan into a hollow axle, which carries arms or beaters; at the base and in front of each beater is an opening to the interior of the axle by which the said gases escape. The axle is many feet long, and is caused to revolve rather rapidly within a closed brick chamber, at the bottom of which a few inches of water stand; and as the beaters nearly reach the walls of the chamber the result is that the air in it is thoroughly impregnated with a fine watery spray, which, moreover, is brought into intimate contact with the solid particles contained in the flue-gases. A comparatively small iron flue of no great height serves to carry off all that issues from the chamber, including some watery vapour; and I have been assured that it was found in practice that the water was thus made to wet the fume-particles and so to retain them, which, as is well known, is very difficult to do, and a source of the failure which usually attends on such inventions.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

APPENDIX L.

APPENDIX L.

INTERIM REPORT UPON CHEMICAL ANALYSES MADE BY MR. W. M. HAMLET, F.I.C., F.C.S.

30 August, 1892.

DURING the intervals between the various sittings of the Lead Inquiry Commission all the information possible was collected with a view towards the elucidation of the chemical aspect of the question.

The kinds of ore met with in our preliminary visits underground were chiefly cerussite, or * white lead ore (lead carbonate); galena, lead sulphide; blende, zinc sulphide—all more or less rich in silver; native silver in kaolin or China clay, together with a great variety of less frequently occurring minerals of more interest to the mineralogist than to the practical smelter. These include phosphates, sulphates, arsenates, carbonates, chlorides, iodides, bromides, chloro-bromides sulphides, and selenides of lead, silver, zinc, iron, copper, manganese, mercury, and antimony.

The prevailing ores are, however, the sulphides and carbonates of lead containing silver, together with native silver disseminated through kaolin or decomposed felspar.

The carbonate of lead was found to be easily disintegrated to a fine powder, and the proprietors of some of the mines evidently were aware of the danger to life from inhaling the dusty lead ore, to counteract which the workings were kept sprinkled with water. A sweetish-astringent and somewhat metallic taste was observed as I passed through some of the workings, especially where lead carbonate ore most abounded. From such workings it transpired in evidence that most of the cases of lead poisoning originally came.

On coming into the stopes, and more particularly in those places where new bodies of ore were being opened out, the air was found to be close, warm, and stuffy. Where blasting was carried on this state of things was much more unpleasant, the air in the stopes where such shots were fired could only be described as being very oppressive and close.

The air in some of the stopes visited was tested to see what proportion of carbonic acid existed.

The following estimations of the quantity of carbonic acid present in the underground workings were made actually within the lead stopes:—

	Volumes of carbon di-oxide in ten thousand volumes.	Per cent.
Lead stopes—No. 1.....	6½	·065
„ No. 2.....	5¾	·057
„ No. 3.....	6	·060
„ No. 4.....	7	·070
„ No. 5.....	6½	·065
„ No. 6.....	6	·060
Above ground.		
At the blast furnaces, tapping floor	4 ¹ / ₁₀	·041
On the charging floor	4	·040
In the assay office	3 ⁸ / ₁₀	·038
Fair quantity in good air	4	·040
Hurtful quantity	7-8	·07 to ·08
Noxious limit	10	·10

In consequence of the strike among the miners, many further tests, including the following important data and analyses had to be abandoned:—

- (1.) Quantity of lead in the fumes arising from each nest of blast furnaces.
- (2.) Quantity of lead given off in the fumes at each operation of tapping. (This was in progress on the day preceding the strike, the analysis being quite spoiled by the cessation of work.)
- (3.) Quantity of lead in the dust floating in the air near where the men are at work.
- (4.) The same with regard to different varieties of ore.
- (5.) Quantity of lead in the expired air from miners' lungs.
- (6.) Quantity of lead in excretions, sputa, &c., while miners at work.

Some flue dust obtained from one of the mines yielded upon analysis 30·74 per cent. of metallic lead, no arsenic, and 26 oz. 15 dwt. 16 grs. of silver per ton.

Samples of soil were obtained from several points from the middle line of the hill, all of which were found to contain varying quantities of lead ranging from a quarter of a per cent. to four and three-quarters per cent. of metallic lead.

Samples of Soil.	Percentage of metallic lead.
No. 1.—Soil collected from the surface of the ground in Carbon-street, 10 chains from the Proprietary Mine.....	0·93
No. 2.—From the surface of the earth in Slag-street, 25 chains off Block 14.....	2·90
No. 3.—Soil taken from the bottom of a dam or empty water-hole situate a little over ¼ mile from Block 14 at the corner of Iodide and Wolfram Streets	0·23
No. 4.—Soil scraped off the surface at the corner of Iodide and Wolfram Streets, collected at six different points, all within a radius of 30 feet	0·10
No. 5.—Sample of soil shovelled up off the surface from six different points within a radius of 30 feet at the corner of Gossan and Wolfram Streets, about ¼ mile from Block 10	0·05
No. 6.—Soil from the corner of Mica and Sulphide Streets, taken from six places within a radius of 30 feet, distant more than ¼ mile from the Proprietary Mine	0·15
No. 7.—Sample of the surface soil taken at Crystal-street, 20 chains from Block 14	4·81
Sample of herbage (a stunted grass) taken in its natural condition from a point situate ¼ mile in a northerly direction from the British Mine	0·008

Water Supply at Broken Hill.

At the time of our visit the mains were being laid to connect Broken Hill with the new water supply from Stephen's Creek.

The actual supply, however, was from the little rain water collected from the galvanised iron roofs of the houses, supplemented by water brought by rail from other places. Nearly all the samples here enumerated were collected by me personally, and whilst going round to the different houses. It was very generally understood by the people that the first water caught from the roof was to be discarded as quite unfit for either washing or drinking purposes, such water having a hard metallic or enkered taste. The practice of most house-wives was to divert the shoot or gutter leading from the roof into tubs, and throw away the first two or even the third tubful before allowing the water to flow into the storage tanks. Many people even suspect arsenic from the lead fume, and when their tanks are empty, which is a frequent occurrence, the tanks are carefully cleaned out prior to the expected rainfall. In more than a dozen houses in Crystal-street, which is only 22 chains distant from the principal mine, I found no trace of lead in the drinking water.

Underground tanks have the disadvantage of not being cleansed very readily, and most of the waters found in such tanks were very dirty and often contained lead.

Samples

* Somewhat similar in composition to the article of commerce known as white lead, and which is recognised to be a fertile source of lead poisoning.

Samples of water examined for lead only, no opinion being given of the character of the waters from possible animal impurities.

	Metallic lead expressed in grains, per gallon
Melloship's dam, an old brick pit	0·2
Sample from a roof in Crystal-street	traces
Another sample from a roof in Crystal-street	"
Three samples from a house in Crystal-street after rain	none
Four " " " while strike on	"
Tracey's boarding-house in Crystal-street	"
Another house in Crystal-street	"
" " "	"
" " "	"
" " "	"
Three samples examined at some cottages in Burke's Ward	"
In Railway Town, an old brick pit called Craven's dam, near the Railway Depot	traces
Kennedy's Hotel, an underground tank not cleaned out for three years	·08
Water at the Police Station	none
Town Hall	"
Freemason's Hotel	"
A dam near Carbon-street	·10
A brewery company's well	none
Public school, 400-gal. iron tank at the teacher's residence	·25
Public school, school tank No. 1*	none
" " " No. 2	"
" " " No. 3	"
" " " No. 4	"
" " " No. 5	"
" " " No. 6	"
Quinn's well, in Oxide-street	traces
Eastman's well, Wolfram-street	·10
Dam at the Brisbane blocks	none
Imperial Dam	"
Berg's well, Chopple-street	"
McLoughlin's well, Chopple-street	"

Lead in the bodies of Animals suffering from Plumbism.

A favourite dog belonging to Dr. Blaxland having died a few days before leaving Broken Hill, the viscera was removed and taken to Sydney. Upon chemical analysis lead was distinctly recognised in all the organs. The liver was found to yield one-fifth of a grain of metallic lead, besides traces of iron, manganese, and copper.

The gizzard of a fowl was found to contain no trace of lead.

A horse's stomach forwarded to Sydney by a veterinary surgeon contained no lead.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET.

FURTHER AND FINAL REPORT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES &C., MADE BY MR. W. M. HAMLET, F.I.C., F.C.S.

THE scientific aspect of the question of lead-poisoning on the Barrier Ranges silver-field, although beset with some difficulties, is simple in character, and resolves itself into a chemical and metallurgical inquiry touching the following points, namely:—

- (i) The variety and nature of the ores worked.
- (ii) Methods of mining and smelting.
- (iii) The environment of the men whilst engaged at their work.
- (iv) The disposal, both of economical and of waste products.
- (v) Meteorological conditions.

The Barrier District yields the most wonderful variety of mineral wealth. Excluding the country district, and confining one's attention to the Broken Hill lode alone, the minerals hitherto discovered may be classed into five distinct groups:—

1. Iron-ores and manganiferous iron-ores.
2. Native silver and silver-ores associated with kaolin and silica.
3. Lead-ores and argentiferous lead-ores, including blende.
4. Native copper, with copper and zinc ores.
5. Other minerals occurring in small quantities, and which may be termed the rare ores of the lode.

The first group, forming the cap of the lode, is rapidly being used up as a flux. The entire top of the hill, known as Broken Hill, is now being quarried away, and to such an extent as to lay bare the old workings of the mine, the timbers from which are being used over again.

The second group includes free metallic silver (the so-called "slugs") and silver in plates, laminae and wire, embedded in pure white kaolin; horn silver, or kerargyrite, occurring in dense masses of silver chloride, which change by the action of light from the original green colour to a dark gray, and which is composed of nearly theoretically pure silver chloride; embolite (silver chloro-bromide), containing 60 to 70 per cent. silver; silver bromide, or bromargyrite; silver iodide, or iodargyrite, both found in kaolin, silicious iron manganese ores, and in garnet sandstone.

The foregoing are technically called "dry ores," not from their freedom from water or moisture, but because they require the addition of lead or lead-ores to render them easily fusible in smelting. They may again be classed as non-poisonous ores, for in practice they are not found to exert any noxious effect on the miners who hew them.

The lead-ores are, *par excellence*, the poisonous ores, and consist of carbonate, sulphide, arseniate, sulphate, phosphate, and oxy-chloride of lead. The most commonly-occurring ore is cerussite, white lead ore, or carbonate of lead, and which differs only in composition from the very well-known poisonous pigment white-lead, in the fact that the latter is merely hydrated lead carbonate, or a mixture of hydrate and carbonate, whereas cerussite is simple crystallised lead carbonate. Associated with this compound is found silver in varying proportions; indeed, the argentiferous cerussite occurs in vast bodies of ore, and is generally known as "carbonate ore," although it may contain a number of other metals and silicious gangue. Besides the carbonate ore, there is found native copper, with oxide, iodide, carbonate, and silicate; zinc sulphide, carbonate and silicate, together with mercury, manganese, antimony, arsenic, sulphur, selenium, gallium, and indium, which form a group of rarer metals present in varying quantities along the lode.

For the purpose of this inquiry, the chief feature of the carbonate ore is that it is very friable—easily broken down into a very fine powder, which lodges on the walls and floor, and in every cranny of the underground workings, easily blown about in the form of an impalpable dust. This dust being highly poisonous, it follows that where there is much dust, no sprinkling, and imperfect or no ventilation, there will be the most favourable conditions for lead-poisoning.

Ordinary mining-shafts are sunk into the hill at various points on the different mining properties, at depths from 100 to 700 feet. Branching off at right angles, are the many "drives" and "cross-cuts" leading to the large masses or "bodies" of ore; the horizontal gallery or opening cut into a body of ore is known as a "stope," and is the locality where the miners are to be found hewing and raising ore. The solid front or mineral mass is technically known as the "face," against which the miner is discovered at work with picks, shovels, and drills. After large masses of ore have been removed

* All the tanks used by the children had been empty and cleaned out before the rain came in May-June, 1892.

removed by blasting with dynamite, heavy logs of timber are placed into position, forming square chambers, each called a "set." The gases given off by the gunpowder or dynamite compel the men to retire until sufficient fresh air has entered the working-place or stope. Besides this, there are found sometimes natural cavities termed by the miners "vuggs" or "vughs." When these are opened, considerable volumes of carbon-dioxide are liberated, which are sufficient at times to extinguish the candles. Frequently the men have to retire until the air is good enough to resume work.

In visiting the stopes I found that the lead-dust from the ore, the choke damp or carbon-dioxide from the enclosed cavities, together with the expired air from the men's lungs and the gases from the explosives used, all combine to render the air intolerably hot and impure. Happily, in some instances the mine managers recognise the danger to which the men are thus exposed, and forced ventilation is made use of by means of fans worked by compressed air; water is laid on and sprinkled over the "face" to lay the dust, while air-passes are provided to bring fresh air from some neighbouring air-shaft.

For the percentage of carbon dioxide in stopes see particulars given in my interim report.

Temperature in the stopes would be, moreover, a simple and reliable guide as to the extent of the impure air and need for ventilation.

SMELTING.

The extraction of the silver and lead is effected in water-jacketed blast-furnaces, rectangular in shape, and constructed to hold charges of upwards of 80 tons each. The charge is wheeled from the ore-bins and shovelled into the furnace-mouth from an upper floor called the charge-floor. It consists of silver-lead ore, manganese iron-ore, coke, and limestone, together with as much slag, flue-dust, and skimmings as is deemed necessary, the proportion being controlled by the skilled metallurgists, regulated by frequent assay and analysis of the materials.

The reduced metal is allowed to run through a syphon into the lead-well, which is situated at the base of the furnace, on the tapping-floor. From time to time at frequent intervals the liquid slag is drawn off from the surface of the molten metal, and received every few minutes into cast-iron pots on wheels and wheeled off to the edge of the "dump" or slag-heap, where the slag is allowed to run down over the steep edge of the dump, and forms a conspicuous and characteristic sight after dark.

A powerful blast is urged through each set, or nest of furnaces, and the products of combustion, particles of unconsumed coke, ore, flux, smoke and lead fumes, pass away up through the smelter-stacks out into the atmosphere.

The highest of these chimneys discharges its smoke at a height of not less than 300 feet above the level of the streets, and the immense volume of smoke is the constant and most characteristic feature in the landscape at Broken Hill. The smoke is easily discernible for fully 15 miles around.

The men employed on the mines are subject to the fumes arising from the oxidation of molten lead and flue-dust if working on the surface; while those who work as miners underground are in constant danger of inhaling lead-dust, more particularly so in the lead-stoppe, or where carbonate ore is being mixed.

These lead-stoppe are usually spaces or chambers cut in the earth, measuring 6 feet in height, and varying from 10 to 50 feet in width, according to the quantity of payable ore met with.

The fine dust settles everywhere on timbers, tools, ore-waggons, and upon the men's bodies and billycans, and upon the parcel of food in the men's coat-pockets awaiting "crib-time." Some of the dust obtained from one of the lead-stoppe was analysed and found to contain 8 and 15 per cent. of lead respectively, while some sputum obtained from miners, contained 2.0, 1.6, and 1.8 grains of lead respectively. Many men strip to the waist while working, but the majority worked with singlet and trousers on.

Some of the air in the stoppe was found to contain .58, .40, and .51 grains of lead per cubic foot in suspension as dust or solid particles. In places where no work was going on only the merest trace of lead was found. It is easy to see that under the usual conditions of warmth, moisture, and carbon-dioxide, the lead-dust could easily be absorbed into the men's bodies; and especially by rubbing up their tobacco in dusty hands, and by allowing their food and drink to become contaminated by the poisonous dust.

The disposal of the economical as well as of the waste products, in other words, what becomes of the minerals is a wide and important matter, whether approached from the commercial or the sanitary aspect of the question.

The disposal of the lead, argentiferous copper matte, antimonial lead, Doré silver, fine silver, and the silver bullion generally calls for no special remarks, since these products are shipped to London or the continent of Europe.

From some of the mines ores are regularly sent away to the seaboard, where they are smelted, and the products find their way into European markets. The disposal of the waste products, however, is of far greater importance from the sanitary point of view, and these, moreover, are not so satisfactorily disposed of. The slag, copper matte, and lead bullion are run out of the furnaces in the molten condition in contact with air. Chemical union of the lead and the oxygen of the air produces lead oxides, and, in the presence of sulphur, chlorine, iodine, and bromide, sulphates form haloid compound of lead. The familiar example of the metal magnesium and its oxide, formed by burning the metal in air is an analogous phenomenon; a fume containing magnesium oxide is produced.

The lead fume may be always seen whenever a furnace is tapped either for metal or for slag, or whenever the hot lead bullion is skimmed in the lead-well, or whenever an escape occurs from the throat of the furnace, or whenever a furnace is shut down for repairs. At all times, whenever a slag-pot is emptied over the dump, lead fume is produced. But the quantities of volatile lead escaping from the tapping and feeding floors, or from the slag, is very insignificant compared with the immense volumes of lead fumes that are allowed to pass out into the atmosphere through the smoke-stacks. The evident intentions of the mine managers was to construct tall chimneys so as to convey the fumes away from the town, and to prevent lead-poisoning in the town. One notable example is that of one of the stacks delivering its fumes 300 feet above the town-level. In this, and in all other instances, mere height is inadequate to cope with the evil.

A parallel case is that of the alkali manufacture in Great Britain, where tall chimneys were built with a view of carrying off the fumes of muriatic acid. The nuisance was not abated; the fumes were merely deposited further away. A law was passed compelling the manufacturers to condense. The result was that both the interests of the manufacturers as well as that of the people was well served, since the former condensed and saved a valuable commodity. At Broken Hill the fumes consist of volatile lead bullion, which at present is lost along with the smoke.

Two methods were adopted to arrive at an estimate of the lead passing away into the atmosphere, and thus polluting the air of the town.

The fume passing up the stack was drawn through pure dilute nitric acid into an aspirator of 1 cubic foot capacity. Another method was to expose plates covered with glycerine to the air at various distances from the smelter. It was thus proved beyond all doubt that lead, silver, and arsenic were being discharged over the town, the former in quantity. Samples of the air were tested from a point distant 22 chains from Block 14, and somewhat more than one twentieth of a grain of lead (.052) was obtained from 1 cubic foot, equivalent to 52 grains per 1,000 cubic feet of air.

Glycerine-coated plates exposed on the verandah of the "Freemason's Hotel," in Argent-street, for eight hours, were found to collect $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains of lead and traces of arsenic per square foot of surface.

On 31st January the smoke from the British and Block 14 was blown downwards, immediately over the town, and was found to pollute the atmosphere very considerably. As much as 165 grains of lead was estimated per 1,000 cubic feet.

The quantity of lead-fumes noticed on the tapping-floor of the Proprietary Mine was very slight; never in any case exceeding 28 grains per 1,000 cubic feet, while in no instance was any observed on the feed-floors at the same mine. On the feed-floors of both Block 14 and the British, frequent gusts of lead-fumes issued from the throats of the furnaces and from the cracks in the charging-floors.

The lead-smoke was very offensive on very many occasions, and the existing arrangements are quite inadequate to suppress the nuisance. The prevailing winds, coming from the south and south-west, blow the fumes directly over the town, which is, unfortunately, so situated as to be constantly enveloped in the smoke. Lead-fume is the volatile metallic vapour arising both from the contact of atmospheric air with the molten metal, as well as from the metal itself, at the high temperature of the hot zones of the blast-furnaces, which has been estimated to be as high as 1,200°C*.

A very considerable quantity of the lead-fume is condensed in the flues and chimneys, and settles down along with minute particles of matter driven out by the blast, which is known as flue-dust. This is collected and returned again to the smelters, but in spite of which large quantities escape and fall to the ground, or on to the roofs of the houses, eventually contaminating the soil, and the water collected in the rain-water tanks.

Flue-dust consists of small particles of coke, argentiferous lead and iron ores, quartz, and limestone, together with partially-reduced globules of metal, oxide, and sulphate of lead, and traces of arsenic. No

* Melting point of lead, 830° C; of silver, 1,000° C.

No exact determination of the amount of lead escaping into the atmosphere as lead-fume and flue-dust could be arrived at, since it was only possible to ascertain the lead per cubic foot at the base of the stacks. This would obviously be greater than the actual escape at the top of the stack, since condensation is being effected all the way up the chimney.

The means adopted was to insert a long tube with a bulb-tube at the end of it into the centre of the chimney through the port at the base of the stack, whereby the lead-fume is collected, afterwards dissolved in pure nitric acid, and the amount estimated; the lead being then found according to the equation:—

$$L = Q D^2 0.7854 V.$$

Where L = lead in grains per cubic foot per second.

„ Q = grains of lead found in tube.

„ D = diameter of the stack.

„ V = velocity of the lead-smoke per second.

One of Guyard's conclusions* regarding smelting operations at Leadville is "that the quantity of lead completely lost in the atmosphere is sensibly twice as large as the quantity of lead caught in the dust-chambers generally used."

Seeing the large quantities of flue-dust raked out of the dust-chambers of the Broken Hill furnaces from time to time, it became necessary to estimate the amount of lead passing out of the smelter-stacks. An air-meter was used in ascertaining the velocity of the flue-gases, and the following values were obtained:—

12.5 feet per second.	
12.5 " "	
14.8 " "	
15.0 " "	
22.0 " "	}
24.0 " "	

6) 100.8

16.8

Excluding the two extremes, taken during an exceptionally high wind, we have a mean of 13.7. The average of the two means gives:—

13.7
16.8

2) 30.5

15.2

Or an average velocity of 15 feet per second, which very nearly agrees with results obtained by previous observers.

The diameters of the north and south smelter-stacks were 8 and 7 feet respectively, inside measurements.

The quantity of lead found on aspirating the flue-gases through asbestos and cotton wool, and dissolving in pure nitric acid, was as follows:—

Grains of lead per cubic foot in the lead-fume—

North smelter	3.5
Do	2.0
Do	3.5
South smelter	3.2
Do	1.0
Do	3.0

Mean = 2.7

16.2

These observations were made at the base of the smelter stacks on the Proprietary Mine, and may be reasonably assumed to be twice as much as would reach the top, since it was found that lead compounds were being continually condensed, falling down the stack in a fine powder. I consider that one grain per cubic foot would be a fair average, as the quantity varies with the degree of draught in the flues, and with the kind of ores used. The finer the ore the more difficult would be the blast in passing up through the furnaces.

Taking the velocity at 15; the amount of lead escaping at the top of the chimney as 1 grain in a cubic foot, then the amount of lead from the two sets of smelters on the Proprietary Mine would be as follows:—

<i>South Smelters.</i>			<i>North Smelters.</i>	
Log 0.7854	1.89509		Log 0.7854	1.89509
„ D. = 7 x 7	1.69020		„ D = 8 x 8	1.90618
„ V. = 15	1.17609		„ V = 15	1.17609
„ 60 x 60	3.55630		„ 60 x 60	3.55630
„ 24	1.38021		„ 24	1.38021
„ 7	0.84510		„ 7	0.84510
	8.54299			8.65897
„ grains per ton	7.19535		„ grains per ton	7.19535
„ tons per week	1.34764 = 22		„ tons per week	1.46362 = 20

Accordingly, the total lead in the fumes from the two nests of blast furnaces on the Proprietary Mine is:—

North smelters	29 tons per week.
South „	22 „
Total	51 „

The quantity of flue-dust collected weekly (average for the half year ending 2nd June, 1892), amounted to 93½ tons; assuming as a fair average that the flue-dust contains 30 per cent. of lead, then the quantity of lead collected per week in flue-dust = 28 tons, so that Guyard's conclusion for lead-smelting with open chimneys is nearly realised in practice, especially as I am of opinion that the results here given are more probably underestimated rather than exaggerated. The lead in the flue-dust collected amounts to an average of 28 tons weekly, and the lead found in the smoke at the lowest estimate is 51 tons per week.

In addition, there is the lead fume from the smelter floors each time the furnaces are tapped, and at every discharge of the slag-pots, besides that coming from the lead-wells.

These fumes escape into the air, and are diffused over the town—falling upon the roofs of houses, and finding their way into water-tanks and, above all, covering the ground, and any scanty herbage that may be found. This is amply confirmed by many analyses of the soil taken from different parts of the town, all of which contained lead from traces up to as high as 4.8 per cent. in the surface soil from Crystal-street in a line with Block Fourteen.

Total quantity of lead in the fumes passing over the township:—

Name of Mine.	No. of Blast Furnaces.	Tons of lead escaping per week.
British	2	8
Block Fourteen	4	28
Proprietary	15	51
Central	5	15
South	2	7
From slag-pots and tapping floors	28	1
Total		110 tons.

A

* "Mining Industry of Leadville, Colorado, U.S.A." (section 12).

A sample of water furnished by Dr. Emilius Thompson contained as much as $5\frac{1}{2}$ grains of lead per gallon.

The question raised by one member of the Board that the lead may have been originally present in the soil before the mines were worked, caused me to have a hole dug some 5 feet into the soil inside a dam at the corner of Wolfram and Iodide Streets, and 23 per cent. of lead was found. But as this may have been brought there by water, another hole was dug in the ground off Chloride-street, with the result that no lead was found. Having heard that an ironstone lode occurred at Corona, having a remarkable resemblance to the Broken Hill lode, I visited the spot, situated about 60 miles from Broken Hill. Four samples of the soil were analysed, but no lead was found in them, while there was lead in some of the minerals found in the neighbourhood.

Soils and waters from three dams were examined from points situated about 2 miles south of Broken Hill, and no lead was discovered, from which it follows that the lead is present in the soil, having been deposited by the lead fume from the mine stacks. Soil, water, vegetation, all prove the presence of lead. This being so, there can be no difficulty in accounting for the inevitable attacks of "leading" in dogs, and animals that take their food from off the ground.

Meteorological conditions.

For a general description of the conditions of life at Broken Hill see Appendix B, page 101.

Mr. Whysall's observations:—Rainfall, about 8 inches annually, and droughts frequent; winds, S. and S.W.

During the summer months the heat is very trying, the temperature found in my bed-room on three days in the week ending 4th February, 1893, was observed to be as follows:—

6 a.m.	.....	82 deg. Fah.	3 p.m.	.....	103 deg. Fah.
8 "	.....	85 "	6.15 p.m.	.....	100 "
10 "	.....	88 "	8 p.m.	.....	95 "
Noon	.....	90 "	10 "	.....	90 "
2 p.m.	.....	100 "	11 "	.....	90 "
2.15 p.m.	.....	101 "			

Some of the medical men find they cannot use the clinical thermometer in the hot weather.

In times of drought, when water is scarce, people wash themselves but seldom, and cases have come under my notice where many months passed, during which time some men have not washed more than their hands and faces.

The fine dry red dust must also be mentioned, which penetrates the houses and clothes of the people. The dust is blown about in whirlwinds, and it is no uncommon sight to see these dust-cyclones approaching the town while yet miles distant.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET. F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Government Analyst.

APPENDIX M.

INSPECTION OF SURFACE WORKINGS, BRITISH BLOCKS, 23RD JANUARY, 1893.

THE Board visited the feed floor and saw the throats of two smelters; there was a slight escape of lead fumes at both, but rather more escaping from one of the throats than from the other. A considerable amount of dust caused from the fall of slack from the hoist. The flue dust mixed for the charge well moistened. Visited the smelting floor; saw two furnaces in operation; noticed that no provision was made for the ventilation of the back of the room. Saw a considerable amount of flue dust stacked; very imperfectly wetted. Flue doors open into smelting-shed. Not room enough on the smelter floor, between the flue and the back of the smelters. The flue dust at the back of one of the smelters was perfectly dry. Noticed heaps consisting of ore flux and flue dust all mixed up together. Doors into the flue placed rather high.

Upon questioning one of the workmen on the smelter floor, the Chairman elicited the following information from him:—"They obtain their drinking water from the condenser; sometimes it is very good, at other times it has an oily disagreeable taste, but nothing to complain of. They are not always served with condensed water, but sometimes with dam water, which is always very good."

There were two water-bags in the smelter-shed; they had rough canvas covers, which were insufficient. The dippers were hung up on the bag and not covered. Discovered a large heap of flue dust at the base of the stack about seventy loads; this dust was dry.

INSPECTION OF SURFACE WORKING, BLOCK 14.

THE smelter-shed contains three smelters, the shed facing easterly; the angle between feed floor and flue closed; the flue doors as usual opening on to smelter floor.

The Chairman observed a good deal of dust raised in carefully handling the flue dust so as to wet it.

There was no great accumulation of flue dust. The water-bags were open and the dippers lay about on the bullion, or were hooked on copper wire attached to the bags. The water supplied to the bags came from the condensers, and it was said to be not always cold. Stevens Creek water is already laid to the British and to the South Mine, and there is no difficulty now about laying it to all the mines on the line.*

The Board visited the latrine on the edge of the slag dump. It contained three stalls, and was practically a cesspit. A large accumulation of matter in it, and very offensive smell. Arrangements not proper, and should be altered.

The length of the flue from the first furnace to the base of the stack is 125 feet, the height of the stack is about 130 feet, and the total height from the last smelter about 185 feet.

The feed floor was a little more open than others; there was an opening at the ridge, partly closed up by sacks, which was said to be on account of the sun streaming in. The water bags on feed floor were also open. Saw a slight escape on feed floor from the throats of the furnaces. Hose suitably fixed to sprinkle down the contents of the bins.

INSPECTION OF SURFACE WORKINGS OF THE CENTRAL MINE.

Feed Floor.—The mine is closed down at the present time. The smelting-shed is built against the side of a hill, as usual. It contains three 80-ton furnaces, one 100-ton furnace, and one matte furnace. The bins have a tramway running over them. The shed is open at the ridge, the opening covered to keep out the wet. The floor is rough, not doubled, and open at the joints. All the water-bags on this floor are enclosed, with canvas spouts at the bottom.

Tapping Floor opens south-easterly. The roof is closed at the back over the flue. The flue doors are placed, as usual, opening into the smelting-shed. Water-bags on tapping floor the same as on feed floor. The smelting-shed about 200 feet in length; the stack about 100 feet in height. No accumulated flue dust on the tapping floor. The changing-room is between the store and the engine boiler-house, near the main shaft; partly iron and partly brick, with engine-house forming one of the sides. Form running round three sides. Of the floor, one half is planked and the other half natural surface. Battens along the wall, with nails in them to hang clothes upon. Dimensions of changing-room, 23 feet x 16 feet.

NOTES IN CHANGING-ROOM AT THE SOUTH MINE.

The changing-house is 22 feet by 12 feet, rubble; roof, iron; boarded floor; form all round. Batten round the walls, with nails to hang clothes upon. The washing-trough, which had been nailed down during the strike, has not been put in order again by the men since returning to work. But on one form a kerosene tin, with water in it, and soap beside it, also two towels upon pegs, and a certain number of clothes hanging up. This changing-room is in use. Two, or perhaps three, suits hung at one end, and appeared to have been changed the same day.

APPENDIX N.

* Vide page 118.

APPENDIX N.

7, Coffee Palace Buildings, Broken Hill, New South Wales, 23rd September, 1892.

Dear Dr. Thompson,

Enclosed is my corrected evidence. I should be glad to have the accompanying additional evidence or recommendations inserted, if possible, as I feel certain of the necessity of making *compulsory* arrangements for the medical attendance or superintendence of the miners, as the majority neglect measures of precaution, and are too frequently almost destitute when lead-poisoning overtakes them.

Resumé of preventive measures suggested.

1. That dressing-rooms and lavatories be provided for underground workers.
2. That warm baths with sulphurated potash be provided for the men by the companies.
3. That men be forbidden to eat their meals underground or in places where there is much lead dust.
4. That means be provided for laying the dust in rich lead mines.
5. That in underground workings, where there is much dust, an interval of time sufficient to admit of its being laid 'be allowed between two shifts.
6. That fines be inflicted for inattention or neglect of precautionary measures officially enjoined, the monetary outcome to accrue to a Sick Fund or the local hospital.
7. That wherever practicable, a change of occupation or residence be facilitated in cases of poisoning.
8. That a pamphlet containing the rules for the prevention, &c., of the complaint be given to every new hand.
9. That in silver-lead mines a moderate but sufficient sum be deducted from wages, such as 6d. a week in the cases in unmarried workers and 1s. in those married, the whole, minus 1d., to accrue to the medical residents of the township of proportion to the number of patients attended by each; every patient being at liberty to select his own doctor and to change him at pleasure at the end of any quarter.
10. That in silver-lead mines or districts there be compulsorily deducted 1d. per week from each Medical Fund payment for hospital purposes; every accumulated pound of such payments to secure the usual rights of hospital treatment and residence and votes at elections of medical and other officers.
11. That in the case of silver-lead mines, a copy of the measures adopted for the prevention of lead-poisoning and the arrangements in connection with provision for medical attendance and hospital treatment, whether at the cost of the companies or of the men, accompany each application to the Mines Department for renewals of licenses.

Chairman, Lead Board.

Faithfully yours,
T. R. BELGRAVE, M.D.

APPENDIX O.

CORRESPONDENCE concerning obstruction offered by the Managers of Block 14 and of the British Mine to the Board's visits of inspection.

I.

Sir,

Broken Hill, 23 January, 1893.

I have the honor to make report as follows, and to request advice how to proceed in this matter. It is necessary to premise that this inquiry mainly touches the Proprietary, Block 14, and British Mines (though not exclusively), and that the evidence thus far taken shows that the two latter are probably the places where most cases of poisoning occur, and that Block 14 supplies more of such cases in proportion to the workmen employed than any other.

Extract from proceedings of Board, first visit, page 4 of Report:—"At 2 o'clock on the 21st June, 1892, the Board (after having requested permission in writing) paid a visit to Block 14 Silver-mining Company's Mine. The Manager (Mr. Z. Lane) was not in his office, and the Chairman of the Board was informed by the officer in charge (Mr. Rodda) that Mr. Lane had gone rifle shooting, and had left instructions that no one was to be allowed to go down the mine in his absence."

Subsequently the following letters were addressed to the Manager of Block 14. He had not then categorically refused to allow inspection of the mine, nor to give evidence:—

"Dear Sir,

Office of the Lead Poisoning Board, Council Chambers, Broken Hill, 27 June, 1892.

"I am instructed by the Chairman of the Lead Poisoning Board to request you to be good enough to attend at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, 29th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of giving evidence before the Board on the subject of lead poisoning in the mines of the Barrier Ranges District. I am also to ask that you will bring with you the statement showing the number of men employed in the various departments of your mine, which in a former letter I asked you to be good enough to supply for the information of the Board.

"I have, &c.,
"A. VIALOUX,
"Secretary."

"Dear Sir,

Office of the Lead Poisoning Board, 30 June, 1892.

"I am instructed to request that you will be good enough to be present at a meeting of the Lead Poisoning Board, to be held on Monday, the 4th proximo, at 11 o'clock a.m., to give evidence on the subject of lead poisoning in the mines of the Barrier Ranges District.

"I have, &c.,
"A. VIALOUX,
"Secretary."

"Z. Lane, Esq., Manager, Block 14 Mine, Broken Hill.

In answer to the first of these letters, Mr. Lane replied that he would be "engaged in Court all day"; to the second no answer was received; and he did not give evidence as requested.

In view of these occurrences, before leaving Sydney on the second visit, I asked that I might be furnished with formal authority for every member of this Board to visit all mines in the Albert Mining District, and on the 19th January I received authorities accordingly.

In the meantime, having no reason to expect any other opposition, I had, on the 14th January, caused the following letter to be addressed to the Manager of the British Mine:—

"Sir,

Lead Poisoning Inquiry Board, Broken Hill, 14 January, 1893.

"I am directed by the Chairman of the Lead Board, to inform you that the Board with the exception of Mr. Howell, intend paying the British Mine a visit on Monday next, at 10 a.m., when they will make an inspection in connection with the above inquiry.

I have, &c.,
"W. J. LITTLE,
"Secretary."

"Cecil Morgan, Esq., Manager, British Broken Hill Mine.

And the following answer was received to it on the same date:—

"Sir,

The British Broken Hill Proprietary Co. (Limited), Broken Hill, 14 January, 1893.

"You will be good enough to inform Mr. Chairman that, with the exception of a Mr. J. Thomas, a man recently removed from the Bench by the Government, and who is, I understand, a member of your Board, I shall be glad to welcome the other members.

"I wish to state absolutely that Mr. J. Thomas shall not go down the British Mine under any consideration whatever.

"I have, &c.,
"CECIL C. MORGAN,
"General Manager."

"W. J. Little, Secretary, Lead Board.

In

In consequence, on the 20th January, I directed the following letter to be sent to the Managers of Block 14 and of the British :—

“ Sir, “ Lead Poisoning Inquiry Board, Broken Hill, 20 January, 1893.
“ I am directed to inform you that the members of the Board of Inquiry into lead poisoning at Broken Hill, will visit your mine on Monday morning, the 23rd instant, at or about 11 o'clock, to visit such parts of the mine as they or any of them may wish to see.
“ I am to add for your information that they are duly authorised in this behalf by the Honourable the Minister for Mines, under clause 9 of schedule 10 of the Mineral Leases Regulations, made under the Mining Act of 1874.
“ I am, &c.,
“ W. J. LITTLE,
“ Secretary.”

“ Cecil Morgan, Esq., Manager the British, Broken Hill.

[Also sent to Z. Lane, Esq., Manager, Block 14].

On the 23rd the following reply was received from the Manager of the British Mine :—

Sir, “ The British Broken Hill Proprietary Co. (Ld.); Broken Hill, 21 January, 1893.
“ I have to inform you again that if the members of your Commission include Mr. Josiah Thomas I shall not allow them to go underground in the British Mine.
“ I wish you to take this for a final answer, and another thing you may as well understand, that the other members shall only go down my mine when it suits my convenience, and the request must be made in a very different tone than of your two last letters.
“ I am, &c.,
“ CECIL C. MORGAN,
“ General Manager.”

“ W. J. Little, Esq., Secretary Lead Poisoning Inquiry Board, Broken Hill.

On the same day the Board proceeded, as appointed, to Block 14, and found the Manager in his office. I formally announced the object of the visit, and mentioned the authority under which the Board was acting. The following shorthand note shows what happened thereafter :—

“ The Board at 11 o'clock proceeded to Block 14, and interviewed the manager, Mr. Lane. He refused to allow Mr. Thomas to enter his mine, but was quite willing to allow the remainder of the Board to make an inspection; thereupon, the Chairman produced the authority issued to Mr. Josiah Thomas, and Mr. Lane read it through. He, however, still refused, stating that he would have to place himself in communication with the Directors, also with the Minister for Mines and the Colonial Secretary. He would have to receive the consent of the Directors before he could allow Mr. Thomas down his mine, and he would communicate with the Minister, as he had evidently only heard one side of the case, and he would lay the other side before the Minister. He would tell him that Mr. Thomas did not want to go down his mine for any good purpose, as, already, he had made most damaging statements with regard to the mine.”

The Board then retired.

The following is a transcription of the shorthand notes of the visit paid by the Board to the British Mine, immediately after having left the Manager's office at Block 14 :—

“ The Board proceeded to the British Mine, and inquired for the Manager in his office, but he was absent. A clerk was desired to tell him that the Board were on the mine, whither they then went.”

“ The Chairman required the bracedman (Mr. Hallett) at the main shaft to send them down the mine, but he stated that he had been freshly instructed not 10 minutes before the Board's arrival (but in the usual terms, and without verbal reference to them) not to allow any person to descend the mine without a written order from the Manager.”

“ The authority issued to the members by the Minister was shown to Hallett, but he still declined to allow the Board to descend the mine.

“ At the same time the Board saw the Under-ground Manager (Mr. Retallick), who also refused to allow the Board to descend without written order from the Manager. The Chairman produced the authorities to the Underground Manager and explained what they were.”

I take leave to repeat that apart from every other consideration it is essential to this inquiry that the Board should have opportunity of further inspecting the British Mine, and of inspecting Block 14 which they have not yet seen at all.

I have, &c.,

To the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,
Chairman.

II.

Sir, “ Lead Poisoning Inquiry Board, Broken Hill, 31 January, 1893.

I have the honor to communicate the following in continuation of my letter of the 23rd instant on the same subject.

On the 26th January the following letter was received from Colonel Morgan :—

“ Dear Sir, “ Broken Hill, 26 January, 1893.
“ My directors have granted permission to your Commission visiting the British Mine in a body, but will not allow members going singly to inspect or collect evidence.
“ I can only assure you again that any information I can give Mr. Hamlet or yourself I will give with the greatest possible pleasure.
“ Your Commission has, therefore, permission to visit the British Mine as a body at any time convenient to it.
“ Yours, &c.,
“ CECIL C. MORGAN,
“ General Manager, the British Mine.”

“ The Chairman, Lead Commission, Broken Hill.

On the 27th instant, I received the following telegraphic message from you :—

“ COLONEL MORGAN, General Manager, the British Blocks, has wired to the effect that Chairman and members of Lead Poisoning Board occupied the time of mine manager, foreman, and himself a whole morning underground already, and that the whole mine workings are delayed by these visits, and also that orders have been given to let the Commission down as a body, on presentation of authority. I am to request you to see that the work is not unnecessarily delayed.
“ HARRIE WOOD,
“ Under Secretary for Mines.”

27th January, 1893.

I pointed out to you in reply, that the allegation that the whole work of the mine was interrupted by such visits of the Board was absurd *à priori*, and as regarded the particular visit referred to was without foundation in fact.

On the same date the following letter was received from Mr. Lane, Manager of Block 14 :—

“ Dear Sir, “ Broken Hill, 27 January, 1893.
“ Having fully explained the position to the Minister, and with his sanction and approval, I now withdraw my opposition offered to Mr. J. Thomas going down the mine, but must state for your information that I am to be held blameless in case of any accident, owing to the exceptional circumstances and to the strong and bitter feeling existing amongst a section of the men against Mr. Josiah Thomas.
“ I am, &c.,
“ Z. LANE,
“ Manager, Block 14 Mine.”

“ To the Chairman, Lead Board.

I should be glad to be informed in what way Mr. Lane has, as he says, “ explained the position,” and whether the information with which his letter concludes has in reality the “ sanction and approval ” of the Minister. In the meantime I venture to point out that on receiving this communication it was thought by other members of the Board and by myself to convey a covert threat of personal violence; but, as the sequel shows, we were mistaken, and in all probability it merely meant that while ostensibly withdrawing his opposition to Mr. Thomas' descent he was privately prepared to continue it by collusion with his own servants.

I thought it well, for reasons into which I need not enter, to accept this letter at its face value, but also by way of precaution, to request the Inspector of Mines to accompany us. Accordingly we went this morning to the office on the mine; we did not find the manager there; we saw a gentleman who I believe was the accountant, and I asked him whether on going below, I should find a guide who would conduct us over the workings. He replied that he knew nothing whatever

whatever about it. We then went over the surface workings, and at last approached the main shaft. I desired the bracceman to send us down, and explained who we were, and that Mr. Lane had informed us that he no longer opposed our descent. The bracceman replied that he had had no instructions at all, and that he could not send us down without a written order; and this statement appeared to us to be made in the ordinary course of business.

While we were talking with the bracceman, however, the driver of the winding engine went out of his way to call him to the window of the engine-house, and when he returned he told us that the engine-driver had said that "unless Thomas had permission in writing from the manager he was not going to send him down the shaft," and he also called out to the men to run their trucks into the cage and to get on with their work.

After consultation with other members of the Board I decided that we had again been illegally obstructed in our endeavour to act on the authority vested in us, and, consequently, we withdrew.

I venture to repeat my opinion that Mr. Lane's opposition is in reality to the Board and not only to Mr. Thomas; that he stands entirely alone among managers in that opposition—Colonel Morgan's action probably not having originated with himself; that the course taken by him is subject of ridicule among the other managers; and that there is not, either among the men employed on Block 14 or elsewhere the kind of opposition to Mr. Thomas which Mr. Lane hints at, nor, as far as I can ascertain, any opposition at all.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,

Chairman.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

III.

Lead Poisoning Inquiry Board, Broken Hill, 7 February, 1893.

Sir, In continuation of my letter of the 31st January, I have the honour to write as follows:—On the 2nd instant I received the following telegram from you:—

"MR. LANE wires that he does not concur in action of men; on the contrary that he notified the Board that all opposition has been withdrawn, but that on Tuesday, when the Board visited the mine in Lane's absence, he not having been notified, after being shown over the surface you demanded to go below, but the engine-driver refused to lower Mr. Thomas down, and he cannot discharge driver and have a strike; he is powerless as regards engine-drivers, but Board can, if they choose, enter mine, and see every part by means of tunnels and ladders, independent of drivers.

"HARRIE WOOD,

"Under Secretary for Mines, 2/2/93."

And on the same date I made the following reply:—

"MR. LANE'S telegram, transmitted by you is a misrepresentation from beginning to end; do not be deceived. I have not the slightest hesitation in speaking thus bluntly. Wait receipt of my letter to-morrow. Do you know whether Lane's directors have any idea of what is going on?"

"J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,

"Chairman, Lead Board, 2/2/93."

On the 4th instant I received the following telegram from you:—

"THE following wire was sent to Mr. Lane and directors, Block 14 Company:—'Absolutely necessary that all obstruction to the Lead Poisoning Board visiting your mine in terms of authority, should be at once withdrawn, or unpleasant consequences may result. Kindly arrange with Chairman at once.'

"HARRIE WOOD,

"Under Secretary for Mines, 4/2/93."

On Monday, the 6th instant, I had the following letter from Mr. Lane:—

"To Dr. A. Thompson, Chairman, Lead Board,—

"Dear Sir,

"I am again writing you to say that I have no desire to prevent the Board from inspecting the mine, and would like to see you personally on the subject, if possible, for it must be plain to you that such public utterances as Mr. Thomas saw fit to make on Thursday night, are not only cowardly, but still further complicate matters.

"Awaiting the favour of your reply, if you can make an appointment, either at your hotel or elsewhere.

"I am, &c.,

"Z. LANE."

The public utterances of Mr. Thomas referred to in the above letter are contained in the following sentence from a speech in favour of a candidate for election to the Town Council:—

"It was not every man who was in the happy position of the engine-drivers at Block 14, of being able to dictate to the manager."—*Barrier Miner*, 3 February, 1893.

No others have been published or made.

To this letter I caused the following reply to be sent:—

"Sir,

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt this morning of your letter dated the 4th instant, and to say in reply that, as the sole question at present is whether you will or will not fulfil your conditions of lease, it seems to the Chairman that there is nothing to be gained from a personal interview.

"I am to add that by a telegram received to-day from Sydney, the Board learn that all obstruction to their visiting Block 14 has been withdrawn, and to ask you whether this is correct, and whether you will undertake that the Board shall not be further obstructed if they present themselves for the purpose of visiting the underground workings of your mine.

"I have, &c.,

"W. J. LITTLE,

"Secretary to Board."

"Z. Lane, Esq., Manager, Block 14 Silver-mine, Broken Hill."

On the same date I received the following message from you:—

"RE Block 14 Mine, all obstruction has now been withdrawn, and the mine is open for inspection by Board, and a message has been received from acting secretary of company in Melbourne, stating manager has been instructed to have all obstacles removed.

"HARRIE WOOD,

"Under Secretary for Mines, 7/2/93."

At the same time you transmitted this copy of a message sent to you by Mr. Lane:—

"THE following is a copy of a wire just received from Mr. Lane:—'In accordance with your wire of third instant, I immediately wrote Chairman, Lead Board, asking him make appointment to arrange re inspection. He declined to do so. There is no obstruction whatever offered. Any statements made to the contrary are untrue, as I am anxious to carry out your wishes.'

"HARRIE WOOD,

"Under Secretary for Mines, 7/2/93."

In the course of the afternoon, therefore, some of the members of the Board, including Mr. Josiah Thomas, and accompanied by the Mining Inspector, went to Block 14, saw Mr. Lane, and were by him taken to the main shaft and sent below. We inspected the mine, and then proceeded to the British Blocks. There we found that Colonel Morgan had instructed the bracceman and the underground manager that we were to be sent below upon making request. We went below.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,

Chairman.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

[One Map.]

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 October, 1892.

JERSEY,
Governor.

Message No. 3.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for mining on private lands; to obtain rents, royalties, and tributes therefrom, and to dispose of the same in certain cases; to validate certain Crown grants; to make better provision in connection with mining on Crown lands in certain particulars; to effect amendments in such statutes as may be necessary to give full force and effect to the above objects; and for other purposes incidental thereto.

*Government House,
Sydney, 6th October, 1892.*

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAL MINES REGULATION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 18.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 December, 1892.

JERSEY,

Governor.

Message No. 18.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to make better provision for the Regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Government House,

Sydney, 26th November, 1892.

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING.

(RETURN RESPECTING PROSPECTING VOTE FOR 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 November, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 3, of 18 October, 1892.]

Question.

- (3.) PROSPECTING VOTE:—*Mr. Willis* (for MR. MILLER), asked THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—What amount of the Prospecting Vote has been expended up to date; and the localities in which the various sums have been expended?

Answer.

PROSPECTING VOTE, 1892.

AMOUNTS expended in the various Electorates of New South Wales to 17th October, 1892.

Electorates.	Expended during this year, but including aid granted last year.	Electorates.	Expended during this year, but including aid granted last year.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Argyle	188 12 6	Macquarie East	4,237 9 6
Balranald	36 6 6	Macquarie West	1,209 7 6
Bogan	1,555 12 9	Molong	302 15 6
Bourke	278 15 0	Monaro	319 7 0
Braidwood	616 1 10	Mudgee	5,975 7 3
Burrowa	202 0 0	Murrumbidgee	170 12 6
Camden	30 10 0	Namoi	7 10 0
Carcoar	3,387 1 9	New England	560 7 8
Eden	324 13 9	Orange	1,380 11 5
Forbes	1,817 14 7	Queanbeyan	30 12 6
Glen Innes	969 7 6	Shoalhaven	364 17 6
Gloucester	278 15 0	Sturt	170 18 6
Grafton	247 8 2	St. Leonards	315 5 0
Grenfell	138 4 6	Tamworth	425 1 0
Gundagai	74 8 9	Tenterfield	1,310 6 0
Gwydir	57 6 0	Wellington	566 9 4
Hume	140 2 0	Wollongong... ..	302 17 4
Upper Hunter	86 16 0	Young	355 7 6
Inverell	448 3 0		
Macleay	300 5 6	Total	£ 29,183 8 1

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING.

(RETURN RESPECTING AMOUNTS GRANTED OUT OF THE PROSPECTING VOTE 1892, FOR THE CARCOAR AND MUDGEES ELECTORATES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 November, 1892.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in reply to Question No. 10, of 15 November, 1892.]

Question.

10. EXPENDITURE OF PROSPECTING VOTE FOR 1892:—MR. VAUGHN *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,—
- (1) How much money has been granted out of the Prospecting Vote for 1892 to be expended in the Carcoar electorate?
 - (2) What are the names of the several persons to whom sums have been paid, and the amounts paid to each?
 - (3) The same respecting the Mudgees electorate?

Answer.

(1.)

CARCOAR ELECTORATE.

AMOUNT granted in this electorate from the 1892 Prospecting Vote.

This includes application made in 1891 and 1892. £4,700.

(2.)

RETURN showing the amount expended, and the persons to whom the money was paid in the Carcoar electorate from 1st January to 14th November, 1892.

Names.	Locality.	Amount	Names.	Locality	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
<i>Mount M'Donald—</i>			<i>Cowra—</i>		
Jason and Burley	Mt. M'Donald	12 0 0	Thomas Lynch	Waugoola Creek	50 0 0
Geo. Elliot	"	33 0 0	M. Murphy	Neila Creek	61 2 6
Thos. Cash	"	132 10 0	George Champley	Whistlawa Mountain	3 18 6
Holmes, Matheson, and party	"	81 5 0	Burtimoti Gilchrist and party	Cornwall River	108 0 0
James Long and party	"	65 10 0	Thomas Russell and party	Woodstock	87 10 0
Pat. Fitzgibbon	"	91 10 0	A. J. C. Single	Cowra	128 10 0
Wm. Dawes	"	108 0 0	T. O'Shaughnessy	Broula	31 5 0
Joseph Fard	"	42 0 0	Joe Ken and party	Woodflat	112 10 0
John Williams	"	73 5 0	James McKeown	Woodstock	53 2 6
Wm. Brankin	"	89 10 0	James Searson	Neila Creek	61 5 0
M. Matheson	"	23 0 0	Harold Hunt and party	Broula	45 0 0
H. Clymo and party	"	28 0 0			742 3 6
Jas. Cassidy	"	25 18 6	<i>Carcoar—</i>		
Jas. A. Kennedy	"	142 10 0	W. H. Skidmore	Galley Swamp	287 10 0
Mt. M'Donald G. M. Co.	"	27 10 0	Wm. Smith	"	11 5 0
		975 8 6	Sowden and Hardwick	"	37 10 0
			Homeward Bound Gold Mining Co.	"	105 0 0
<i>Scrubby Rush—</i>			James Moore and party	"	81 5 0
James Thompson	Scrubby Rush	87 10 0	M. J. Pratt	The Needles	148 10 0
B. Bourke and party	"	43 15 0	W. F. Pratt	"	121 5 0
Jas. R. Everett	"	50 0 0	J. F. Hunt	Mandurama	27 0 0
T. C. Cullen	"	45 15 0	H. Vaughn	Burnt Yards	18 15 0
		227 0 0	John Begley	Neville	38 15 0
					876 15 0

Names.	Locality.	Amount.	Names.	Locality.	Amount.
<i>Tuena—</i>			<i>Newbridge—</i>		
G. H. Sinclair	Lucky Hit	£ s. d. 50 5 0	Burt and party	Dry Diggings	£ s. d. 59 7 6
E. J. Martin	Tuena	13 11 0	Stephans, Nicholls, and party	Sugar Loaf	36 0 0
		68 16 0	Seroggins and party	"	39 10 0
			Wm. Menicil and party.. ..	"	30 0 0
			George Heyton	"	15 12 6
<i>Trunkey—</i>					
James Hyde	Rocky Bridge	33 0 0	180 10 0		
P. J. Glashun	"	37 10 0	<i>Blayney—</i>		
G. T. G. Parsons	Pine Ridge	156 5 0	J. O'Malley	King's Plains	34 7 6
John Smith	"	15 0 0	H. Johnson	Blayney	7 10 6
J. C. Wrench	Trunkey	64 15 0	Thomas Rafferty	King's Plains	25 0 0
W. Spalding	Rocky Bridge	43 15 0	Fraser and Maloney.....	"	31 5 0
		350 5 0	98 3 0		
					Grand Total
					3,514 1 0

(1.)
MUDGEE ELECTORATE.

AMOUNT granted in this Electorate from the 1892 Prospecting Vote. This includes applications made in 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, £11,348.

(2.)

RETURN showing the amount expended and the persons to whom the money was paid in the Mudgee Electorate from 1st January to 14th November, 1892.

Names of Parties.	Locality.	Amount paid.	Names of Parties.	Locality.	Amount paid.
<i>Hill End—</i>			<i>Upper Meroo—</i>		
Carver and Davey.....	Hawkin's Hill	£ s. d. 97 5 0	Thos. M'Leod	Upper Meroo	£ s. d. 60 0 0
Jas. Aylin and party	Golden Gully	14 11 0			
J. T. Gard and party	Hawkin's Hill Creek	112 10 0	<i>Two-mile Flat—</i>		
J. Slattery, jr. and party	Sally's Flat	46 5 0	Fraser Copper.....		61 10 0
P. Lynch	Possum Gully	37 10 0			
Armstrong and Rodgers	Prince Alfred Hill	17 17 6	<i>Tambaroora—</i>		
Alex. Downe	Lancashire Lass	227 5 0	M. Lawlor	Wicket Creek	1. 5 0
Chas. Kuntze and party.. ..	Canton Vein.....	12 10 0	Geo. Hebbard and party	Tambaroora	40 12 6
John Bollhorn	Quartz Ridge	71 10 0	Thos. Murphy and party	Independent Reef	24 2 6
		667 3 6	Robert Anderson	Golden Gully	13 15 0
<i>Macquarie River—</i>			Jerome, Anderson, & pty.	Camp Hill.....	35 0 0
A. J. Geonous	Macquarie River	45 0 0	J. G. Walpole	Eaglehawk Reef	27 10 0
Alex. Barnett.....	Finch's Bald Hill... ..	75 0 0	Geo. Perotti and party... ..	Between Britannia & Garibaldi Reefs	52 0 0
John Clymo and party... ..	Root Hog	78 15 0	Jas. Kelly	Kelly's Reef	43 15 0
Baptista Cramereri	Bald Hills	75 0 0	Thos. Levey	Poor Man's Gully	43 15 0
		273 15 0	Walker and Gross	Red Hill	112 10 0
<i>Windeyer—</i>			Jacob Scott and party	Valentine Hill	256 5 0
Corrigan and Smail	Compbell's Creek... ..	43 17 6	Jacob Vail and party	Crenorne Reef	77 10 0
R. D. Corrigan	Long Creek	97 5 0	J. W. Walpole	Red Hill	80 0 0
Jas. Goodwin.....	Clarke's Creek	24 15 0	Fraser and Dilliston... ..	Golden Gully	75 0 0
F. Parsons and party		101 5 0	Thos. Roberts and party	Tambaroora	147 10 0
Williams, Roschke, & pty. ..	Eaglehawk	193 15 0	1,044 10 0		
Thos. Aird	Clarke's Creek	46 5 0	<i>Gulgong—</i>		
		507 2 6	Edwin Jarvis	Happy Valley Lead	79 5 0
<i>Hargraves—</i>			Sunbeam G.M. Co.	Canadian	151 15 0
Wakelin, Carty, & party	Blackfellows Reef... ..	57 10 0	A. Steinberg	Sandy Creek	73 5 10
Wm. Lonergan	Happy Dick Hill... ..	100 0 0	Luig Thompson	Jackson's Crossing... ..	25 16 6
Bennett and Enson	East of Big Nuggetty	55 10 0	John Unsworth.....	East of Star Lead... ..	22 10 0
Jno. M'Cloughlan	Eureka Reef	123 15 0	Bennett and Hasenhand	N.E. of Gulgong	24 12 6
A. MacGregor		33 15 0	Wm. Lonergan	Red Hill	48 3 4
Thos. Lonergan	Millic Reef	88 15 0	George Darnell	M'Cauley's Ridge... ..	53 3 6
Warry Bros.	Homeward Bound	75 0 0	Farthing and Oliver... ..	Adam's Lead	52 10 0
John M'Gowan		114 15 0	Wm. M'Guire	Rose of Denmark... ..	26 17 6
Jas. Mitchell	Nuggetty Gully	75 0 0	Vincent Chiorco	Noar Rous' paddock	62 10 0
Salva Milton	Thistle Station.....	43 18 1	Wm. Miller	Caledonian Lead	59 1 0
New Hargraves G.M. Co.	Hargraves	1,751 10 0	W. T. Poole and party	Star of the West	375 0 0
		2,519 8 1	Wm. Thew, senr.	Periwinkle Lead	59 15 6
<i>Rylstone—</i>			Geo. Campbell	Standard Lead.....	36 17 6
E. B. M. M'Cauley	Cinnabar Mines	134 10 0	Chas. Smith and party	Reedy Creek.....	27 10 0
<i>Mudgee—</i>			W. J. Brown and party... ..	Surface Hill	162 10 0
John Waterhouse	Stoney Pinch	41 5 0	Theodore Ebner	Home Rule	94 14 0
Geo. Ryan	Eurunderce	27 0 6	H. Lovat	"	79 5 0
Clifford and Payne		48 11 9	Wells, Dryer, and party.. ..	"	150 1 0
Geo. Crossing.....	Limestones	61 0 0	Geo. Davidson	Cope's Creek.....	50 12 0
		177 17 3	(No. 2) 54 15 0		
<i>Pyramul—</i>			Thos. Watson	Reedy Creek.....	32 16 6
C. J. Lindberg	Middle Creek	37 10 0	Joe Hood and party	Talbragar	32 13 6
<i>Cudgegong—</i>			J. M. Appleyard	Old Royal Mint	38 0 0
Wm. Newall	Cudgegong Road... ..	36 15 0	E. Clark	Talbragar	33 2 6
Wm. Wilkins		53 15 0	Geo. Torneil	Dead Man's Creek... ..	18 0 0
		90 10 0	John Glien.....	Spring Creek.....	9 15 6
					Paddy's Flat.....
					61 10 0
					Buckley's
					34 10 0
					No. 44 Black Lead.. ..
					106 0 0
					Total
					2,126 18 2
					Grand total...£
					7,700 14 6

1892.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING LAWS.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF ROCKLEY, LONG GULLY, &c., SUGGESTING THAT CERTAIN CLAUSES SHOULD BE EMBODIED IN ANY NEW MINING ACT WHICH MAY BE PASSED.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 September, 1892.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Gentlemen,

It having come to our knowledge that with this session a new Mining Act will be introduced, we, the undersigned, herewith pray that you will embody the under-mentioned clauses, for without them the mining industry cannot withstand the strain now existing between the Lands and Mining Departments, for the former has all the control over the gold-fields, misnamed temporary commons, and means to convert them into pastoral leases by hook or crook, while the latter has no power, except to grant gold and mineral leases temporarily:—

- Clause 1. That from the passing of this Act all lands containing gold and other minerals shall be withheld from sale, lease, or free selection, and left entirely under the control of the Mines Department, which shall have power to grant homesteads in fee simple of 5 acres maximum, with a tax of 2s. annually, and no miner shall be allowed to hold more than that portion.
2. That all those lands previously described shall be put under a board of trustees, duly elected by ballot publicly, which shall have power to pass by-laws to suit each locality, and by whose recommendation homestead may be granted, in conjunction with the Warden, on dedicated lands, without encroaching on the rights and privileges pertaining to mining whatsoever.
3. That whenever and wherever payable gold or minerals have been found to exist, such land to be resumed and added to the nearest gold-field, subject to all conditions contained in the Act.

Praying that you will take the above into your earnest consideration, your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 40 signatures.]

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STOCKTON COAL MINE.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 April, 1893.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th April, 1893, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the Reports made by the three officials—viz., Messrs. M’Kenzie, Dixon, and Humble, in reference to the dangerous state of the Stockton Mine.”

(Mr. Scott.)

Further Report on the condition of Stockton Colliery.

Sir,

Coal-fields Office, Newcastle, 2 March, 1893.

We have the honor to report that we, yesterday, made an inspection of that portion of the Stockton Colliery workings, of Gardiner’s heading district, where a fall of roof occurred on the 17th ultimo and liberated a large quantity of water, sand, pebbles, clay, and shingle, and find that although water is still to some extent flowing from the fallen ground, the inrush of sand, &c., has been stopped by the close packing of bags of sand behind barricades of slabs and upright props, and the erection of brick dams, one of which is 13 feet in thickness, and the others 10 feet and 4 ft. 6 in. in thickness, respectively, the latter being strengthened by a few feet of arching.

These dams are built from floor to roof, and set in cement, and each is provided with a 6-inch iron pipe to allow the water to flow. Thus, in our opinion, the danger arising from this source has been removed.

But there are other circumstances in connection with this colliery, which, in our opinion, precludes us from stating that the mine is safe, which we beg to give as follows:—

1. Throughout the whole of the Gardiner’s heading district, and the districts adjoining, comprising the innermost northern workings, water is freely shedding from the roof in nearly all the bords and headings, or cut-throughs.

This, to us, is an evidence that the rock cover, between the top of the coal seam and alluvial deposits, is thin, and not only thin but very much broken by the cleavage at right angles to the horizontal bedding, and by igneous dykes, which, in the main headings, have given, and are now giving, off regular quantities of water.

This rock appears to us to be of a texture unable to resist any great pressure from the overlying alluvial deposits of sand, clay, gravel, &c., but would rather of itself add to the dead load over every excavation, whether bord or heading.

2. During our inspection yesterday of the old bords, in the workings abovenamed, we noticed much of the timber, which had been set to support the roof, broken, and men were engaged renewing some of the broken timber in bords adjacent to the late fall.

In very many places the roof shows signs of weakness, and several falls of roof have already taken place, some of which have been secured.

Under such conditions further falls of roof in other bords and headings may at any time take place, which, in every instance, might be expected to liberate considerable quantities of water. &c., similar to the late fall.

882—

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 13s. 4d.]

3. Should any further fall of roof take place, and cause a large opening or cavity, the inrush of water might be so great as to almost at once find its way on to the main road; and seeing that at one portion of the main road, about 22 chains from the bottom of the shaft, there is a swell or depression of about 5 feet below the level of the shaft bottom, this portion of the road would in all probability be speedily blocked by the volume of water, and all egress to the shafts cut off.

4. In addition to the above, we may here point out that another source of danger arises from the fact that the bottoms of the main and upcast shafts are both about 100 feet below the level of the innermost working districts, and consequently the approaches to both shafts (as they are not far apart) could be flooded before the innermost workings would fill with water.

This, in our opinion, is a matter for serious consideration in the absence of an opening to the day or surface in the immediate vicinity of the present rise workings, whereby the persons employed in the mine could find a ready means of exit in case of a panic, caused by a large flow of water into the mine.

5. We further beg to state that, according to provings by boring on the Stockton peninsular, there cannot be a doubt of the existence of thick alluvial deposits all over the present workings of the Stockton Colliery, and as in our opinion such deposits are to a great extent water-logged, we consider this to be a continual menace to the safe working of the colliery.

6. In conclusion, we have also to inform you that before leaving the colliery the Manager (Mr. M'Auliffe) asked us whether the water-bailers could, on the following day, commence drawing the water out of the men's places, so that the men could commence getting coal. We replied that we could not write a report in the book at the colliery stating that the mine was safe. Also, that our report of that day's inspection would be made and forwarded to you next day.

We have, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE,
Examiner of Coal-fields.
JOHN DIXON, and
WILLIAM HUMBLE,
Inspectors of Collieries.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture,
Department of Mines, Sydney.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STOCKTON COAL-MINE.

(REPORT BY MESSRS. DIXON AND HUMBLE ON THE INSPECTION OF GARDINER'S AND KELLY'S HEADINGS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1893.

[Laid upon the Table of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales by the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture in reply to Question of Mr. Scott, M.P., dated 26 April, 1893, re Report of Messrs. Dixon and Humble on the Stockton Colliery.]

Stockton Colliery Inspection—Special Inspection to see if the Mine was at work.

Sir,

Coal-fields Office, Newcastle, 18 March, 1893.

We have the honor to report inspection of the districts known as Gardiner's and Kelly's Headings yesterday.

Arriving at the colliery about 11 a.m., we found the mine at work drawing coal. Accompanied by the manager, we descended the shaft about 11.30 a.m., and found that, notwithstanding the fact of no report having been entered in a book at the mine "by the examiner or inspector stating it to be safe," the bulk of the miners had been readmitted into the mine for the purpose of getting coal.

We counted forty-seven men and boys coming out from the workings to the shaft, and found thirty-eight miners and water-bailers at work in the Gardiner's and Kelly's Heading districts, all such being engaged in their ordinary employment.

We noticed that since the miners commenced work a few days ago some of the working places situated in the north-east corner of Gardiner's Heading district are now confined to the bottom coal between 5 and 6 feet thick, the top coal, of about 2 feet in thickness, being left unwrought to form a roof. This is, we understand, a precaution adopted by the management to avoid further falls of roof similar to the one that took place on the 17th ultimo, which released large volumes of water, sand, clay, pebbles, &c.

The volume of water now issuing through the pipes built into the brick dams is about the same as when last we saw it, and the dams are in good condition.

Since our last inspection, made on the 1st instant, a deal of additional timber has been put into the abandoned bords adjacent to the fall of roof from which the water is issuing, and several of the smaller falls of roof have apparently been secured by barricades of timber and sand-bags.

We have, &c.,

JOHN DIXON,
WILLIAM HUMBLE,
Inspectors of Collieries.

John Mackenzie, Esq., Examiner of Coal-fields, Newcastle.

1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COKE.

(REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 January, 1893.

The Government Geologist to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Report by the Government Geologist on Coke.

Sir, Geological Survey, N.S.W. Dept. of Mines, Sydney, 22 December, 1892.

With the object of obtaining as much information as possible in reference to the coke at present being made in the Colony, I have inspected the following coke works, viz.:—(1) the Purified Coal and Coke Co.'s coke ovens at Wallsend, (2) the Singleton Colliery coke ovens at Rix's Creek, (3) the Vale Colliery coke ovens near Lithgow, and (4) the Bulli Colliery coke ovens at Bulli; I have also obtained samples of the washed and unwashed coal from which coke is at present being prepared, and also representative samples of the coke made at the above-mentioned coke ovens. These samples were collected by the inspectors of collieries and myself, and were analysed by Mr. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst to this Department. At my request Mr. Mingaye also subjected each sample of coal to a careful washing in the laboratory, and it may, I think, be assumed that the results obtained by this washing are about equal to the results obtainable by the best washing appliances used on the large scale at the present day in Europe. The accompanying table (A) of coal analyses shows the constituents of such coals before and after being subjected to the process of washing by hand in the laboratory, and it will be observed that in the two instances where the coal had been previously washed by machinery at the works (viz., the Purified Coal and Coke Co., Wallsend, and the Singleton Colliery) a still further reduction of the percentage of ash, amounting to '55 in the one case, and 2'75 in the other, was effected by the laboratory treatment.

In a sample from the Co-operative Colliery, the coal, which had not been previously washed by machinery, was treated in the laboratory, with the result that the percentage of ash was reduced from 6'85 to 3'85, and a firm coke obtained, containing 6'30 per cent. of ash. In another sample from the Mount Pleasant Colliery the percentage of ash in the coal was reduced (by washing in the laboratory) from 10'65 to 4'70, and a firm and lustrous coke was obtained, which contained 6'42 per cent. of ash.

The system of washing the coal before introducing it into the coke ovens is only adopted at four collieries, viz.: (1) The Singleton Colliery, (2) the Purified Coal and Coke Co., Wallsend, (3) the Vale Colliery, and (4) the Bulli Colliery. At the Singleton Colliery the washing process is of the simplest kind; the coal after coming from the tunnel is thrown upon screens of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. mesh, and the smalls thus separated are carried in trucks to a hopper, whence they are fed into wooden sluice-boxes having a maximum fall of about 1 in 36, and the coal is separated from the shale and brass by running water. The cleaned coal is then further separated by screens into blacksmiths' nuts and fine coal, which is converted into coke in ordinary Beehive ovens. The method of washing here adopted is crude, and as already stated, it was found by experiment in the laboratory that the percentage of ash in the coal after washing at the works could be further reduced by about 2'75 per cent.

The Purified Coal and Coke Co., Wallsend, have a much more extensive coal-washing plant which, I understand, was designed by Mr. Taylor, the manager. The coal is delivered into a hopper, whence it is carried by an elevator to a pair of rolls. After being crushed, it is carried by another elevator to distributing troughs, which divide it amongst three pulsating washing machines. The shale and brass fall through a grating, and are carried away by a sluice, while the cleaned coal is carried forward by the water on to screens of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. mesh, which separate it into blacksmiths' nuts and fine coal; the latter is carried downwards in a sluice with a perforated bottom, and thus reaches the next pair of rolls in a sufficiently dry condition. After being crushed fine between these rolls it is elevated to trucks, whence it is charged into Beehive ovens. The method of washing, as practised at these works, is quite automatic, and is perfect as far as it goes, but there is, I think, little doubt that it could be improved by the addition of another pulsating washer provided with a layer of felspar above the sieve. After the second crushing the small particles of shale or dirt which it liberates from the coal could be separated therefrom by a second washing in a machine such as I have referred to. As before stated, the percentage of ash in the coal which had passed through this washing plant was reduced by hand-washing in the laboratory from 5'20 to 4'65.

At

At the Vale Colliery, near Lithgow, a small coal-washing machine of American manufacture, and known as Diescher's coal and ore washing plant, is employed. The coal is first thrown on screens of about 1-in. mesh, and the smalls from these screens are then crushed between rolls with spiral corrugations. The crushed coal passes thence into a pulsating washing machine—the small dirt passes through a fine wire sieve with apertures of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in., the sieve having a slight inclination from back to front. The clean coal is washed over a lip in the front, and the pieces of shale or dirt which are too large to fall through the sieve escape through by a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. aperture under the lip. As at present worked the process is far from perfect. The washed coal contains a good deal of dirt, and a considerable amount of coal is necessarily lost with the larger pieces of shale which escape through the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. aperture. The Western coal contains a large amount of dirt intimately mixed with it, and it is questionable whether it is of sufficiently good quality to warrant the expenditure of such a sum as would be required for the erection of a washing plant capable of thoroughly cleaning it.

At the Bulli mine a Sheppard coal-washing plant has been erected. The small coal is raised by an elevator, and is then fed into a large pulsating washing machine; the clean coal is carried forward by the water and is washed over a lip, while the dirt and brass escape by an aperture which can be regulated by a valve. The clean coal is carried by a screw to an elevator furnished with a perforated bottom, and is delivered in a sufficiently dry condition to the rolls, where it is crushed, and again elevated to trucks, which convey it to the coke ovens. In this plant, as in the Purified Coal and Coke Co., Wallsend, there is no provision for a second washing after the coal has passed through the rolls, and consequently none of the dirt, which may be liberated by the fine crushing, is separated from the coal before charging into the ovens. It is in this respect, I am of opinion, that the principal improvement can be made in the coal-washing plants of the Colony. The New South Wales coals are inferior to the British only by reason of the fact that they contain a larger percentage of dirt intermixed with the coal. There is no doubt that the most perfect washing appliance in the world will not reduce the percentage of ash in coal below a certain limit, so thoroughly is a part of it incorporated with the fuel. At the same time much of the dirt besides that occurring in bands can be removed by alternate crushing, sizing, and washing, and the superiority of the modern coal-washing plants, such as the Lührig, consists in this, and in the final treatment of the finely powdered coal, which is washed in pulsating machines provided with a layer of felspar—a mineral intermediate in specific gravity between the coal and the dirt. With such improved coal-washing plants there appears to be no reason why colonial coke should not be made of a quality (so far as the percentage of ash is concerned) suitable for any smelting operations it may be required for, and if the more modern ovens of a rectangular form were adopted, a great saving of time and a corresponding reduction in the cost of manufacture would probably result.

The Bulli Company use a rectangular oven, which is a modification of the Coppée coke oven, and produces a dense coke capable of bearing a heavy furnace burden, but unfortunately the coal is very dirty, and the coke is consequently high in percentage of ash. The period required for making coke in these furnaces is considerably shorter than with the Beehive ovens, which are used at all the other works visited by me. The charge of coke is removed by a hydraulic ram, and is quenched in the open air by spraying water over it. The gases of combustion are caused to traverse flues built in the sides and floor of the oven, so that a minimum amount of the heat is lost, and altogether there is no doubt that these ovens are more economical than the Beehives.

With the object of comparing the imported cokes in actual use at Broken Hill with those now manufactured in the Colony, samples were at my request taken from the coke-stacks at the Broken Hill smelting works by Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet, and were analysed by Mr. Mingaye.*

The three samples taken were (1) Hood's (Welsh) coke taken from the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's smelting works, (2) Brancepeth (Welsh) coke taken from the Proprietary Company's works, and (3) Hood's (Welsh) coke from the Central Broken Hill Company's works. The first of these contained only 4.75 per cent. of ash, but the second and third contained 7.80 and 9.70 per cent. respectively. These percentages appeared to be so high compared with the composition claimed for the imported coke that I determined to check the results by an examination of the foreign cokes as they arrive at Port Pirie. With this object in view six samples were taken for me at Port Pirie by Mr. Hebbard, Inspector of Mines. The samples were analysed by Mr. Mingaye, and the results were as follows:—(1) Westport (New Zealand) coke, containing 7.15 per cent. of ash. (2) Hamburg (German) coke, containing 9.20 per cent. of ash. (3) Shamrock (German) coke, containing 7.30 per cent. of ash. (4) Brancepeth (Welsh) coke, containing 5.50 per cent. of ash. (5) Hood's (Welsh) coke, containing 8.20 per cent. of ash; and (6) Hood's No. 2 (Welsh) coke, containing 5.35 per cent. of ash.

The annexed table (B) shows the proximate analyses of the nine samples of foreign coke taken at Broken Hill and Port Pirie, together with that of fourteen samples of coke made in different parts of New South Wales. It will be observed that some of the Welsh coke used at Broken Hill contains a higher percentage of ash than the colonial coke made by either the Purified Coal and Coke Company, Wallsend, or the Singleton Colliery Company; also that the average percentage of ash, calculated from the nine samples of foreign cokes in use at, or in transport to, Broken Hill, amounts to 7.26, which is only 0.6 per cent. lower than is contained by the coke made at the Purified Coal and Coke Company's ovens, Wallsend. Also, having in view the improvements that are possible in the manufacture of colonial coke by the adoption of more complete washing plants, it will be seen, by reference to Table A, that two samples of coke, containing less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ash, were made in the laboratory from hand-washed coal from the Co-operative (Newcastle) and Mount Pleasant (Southern) Collieries, while a coke has been made from the Newcastle-Wallsend coal closely approximating, in the percentage of ash it contains (7.51), to the average of the coke used at Broken Hill.

With regard to the strength of coke, or its capacity for resisting the crushing weight of the ore burden in the furnace, it has been asserted that the colonial-made article is much inferior to the imported. It was proposed that a practical test of the relative merits in this respect of the colonial and foreign cokes should be made in the furnaces of the Clyde Smelting Works. It appeared to me, however, that to make such a test satisfactorily would be both difficult and expensive. The furnace would have to be run for several weeks with the same ore in order to ascertain the strength of each sample of coke to be tested, and

* A former report on the manufacture of coke in New South Wales by Mr. J. C. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst to this Department, together with supplementary remarks by Mr. Geological Surveyor David, B.A., F.G.S., was printed and laid before Parliament in October, 1890.

and I therefore decided to adopt a simpler method of testing, which, though not absolutely free from objections, may, I think, be taken as fairly conclusive in regard to the relative strength of the different cokes tested. I had cubes of some sixteen varieties of foreign and colonial cokes carefully cut on an emery wheel, and these were then forwarded to the University, where their crushing strength was ascertained in the testing machine. Professor Warren was good enough to devote a great amount of care to these tests, and the results, which are appended in Table C, are somewhat surprising. Four of the samples tried were foreign cokes, and twelve were of New South Wales manufacture, and the latter, with one exception, exhibited better pressure-resisting qualities than any of the foreign samples. The reason why only four of the foreign cokes were tried was that the balance of the other samples collected for me at Port Pirie were too small to allow of cubes being cut from them.

Without placing too much importance upon the results of these tests, I think they demonstrate beyond doubt that the average strength of the cokes made in this Colony is much superior to some (at any rate) of the imported cokes used in the smelting works of Broken Hill.

It will also be noticed that the Bulli coke, which is the only one made in rectangular ovens, is superior in strength to all the other cokes which are manufactured in Beehive ovens.

In regard to freight rates, there appears to be no doubt that the coke manufacturers of New South Wales labour under a disadvantage, so far as the Broken Hill trade is concerned, compared with the manufacturers of British and German coke. I have made inquiries from several shipping firms, and am informed that while the freight from British and German ports to Port Pirie is now about 16s. per ton, it has been as low as 9s. On the other hand, the cost of freight on coke from Newcastle to Port Pirie varies from 15s. to 18s. per ton.

The conclusions which I have arrived at may be summarised as follows:—

1. That there is room for material improvement in the manufacture of colonial coke, both in the direction of reducing the ash and increasing the density or capacity for resisting pressure, and these improvements can best be achieved by a more perfect system of coal washing and by the use of a more modern type of coke oven.
2. That some of the cokes at present manufactured in New South Wales are nearly equal (as regards ash) to the average of the imported cokes in use at the Broken Hill smelting works.
3. That several of the cokes at present manufactured in New South Wales are superior (as regards percentage of ash) to some of the imported cokes in use at Broken Hill.
4. That in regard to strength, or capacity for resisting pressure, the cokes manufactured in New South Wales are superior to some of the imported cokes at present in use at Broken Hill.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M.,
Government Geologist.

TABLE A.

TABLE showing analyses of washed and unwashed samples of New South Wales Coals.

Description of Coal.	Analysis of Coals as received.						Analysis of Coal after being washed in the Laboratory.					
	Moisture at 100 deg. C.	Volatile hydro-carbons	Fixed carbon.	Ash in coal.	Per. centage of coke.	Ash in coke.	Moisture at 100 deg. C.	Volatile hydro-carbons	Fixed carbon.	Ash in coal.	Per. centage of coke.	Ash in coke.*
Unwashed coal from the Co-operative Colliery's coke ovens	2.85	34.70	53.60	6.85	62.45	10.96	1.60	37.35	57.20	3.85	61.05	6.30
Unwashed screened coal from Mount Pleasant Colliery	0.95	24.90	63.50	10.65	74.15	14.36	0.65	26.20	68.45	4.70	73.15	6.42
Washed coal from Purified Coal and Coke Company's coke ovens, Wallsend	2.50	35.90	56.40	5.20	61.00	8.44	1.35	36.80	57.20	4.65	61.85	7.51
Washed coal from Singleton Colliery coke ovens	3.05	35.85	53.35	7.75	61.10	12.68	1.65	36.70	56.50	5.05	61.65	8.19
Unwashed unscreened coal from Mount Pleasant Colliery	0.85	23.85	64.85	10.45	75.30	13.87	0.75	26.10	67.15	6.00	73.15	8.20
Unwashed crushed slack from Unanderra coke works, Wollongong	1.15	24.40	64.40	10.05	74.45	13.49	0.55	25.90	67.25	6.30	73.55	8.56
Unwashed coal from Brown's Minmi Colliery	2.55	34.15	53.35	9.95	63.30	15.71	2.10	37.80	54.95	5.15	60.10	8.56
Unwashed small coal from Singleton Colliery coke ovens	3.40	32.60	48.60	15.40	64.00	24.06	2.20	36.80	55.45	5.55	61.00	9.09

* This represents the percentage of ash in the coke made by hand in the Laboratory from hand-washed coal. It is probable that better results could be obtained if the coke were made on the large scale in rectangular coke ovens.

TABLE B.

TABLE B
ANALYSES of Foreign and New South Wales Cokes.

Description of Coke.	Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydrocarbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Specific Gravity.
A.—FOREIGN COKES.						
Hood's (Welsh) coke from Broken Hill Proprietary Smelting Works	0.70	1.00	92.71	4.75	0.84	1.864
Brancepeth (Welsh) coke from Port Pirie	0.80	0.85	91.93	5.50	0.92	1.843
Hood's (Welsh) coke No. 1 taken from Port Pirie	0.20	0.30	92.71	5.85	0.94	1.928
Westport (New Zealand) coke taken from Port Pirie	0.85	1.05	89.53	7.15	1.42	1.827
"Shamrock," Westphalia (German) coke taken from Port Pirie	0.35	0.15	89.69	7.30	2.51	1.820
Brancepeth (Welsh) coke from Broken Hill Proprietary Smelting Works	0.62	1.63	89.20	7.80	0.75	1.942
Hood's (Welsh) coke sample No. 2 taken from Port Pirie	1.30	1.00	88.19	8.20	1.31	1.834
Hamburg (German) coke taken from Port Pirie	0.35	0.55	88.58	9.20	1.32	1.851
Hood's (Welsh) coke from the Central Broken Hill Smelting Works	0.36	0.37	88.86	9.70	0.71	2.030
B.—COLONIAL COKES.						
Purified Coal and Coke Company's coke (Wallsend) sample No. 1 made from washed coal	0.40	0.02	91.33	7.82	0.43	1.904
Purified Coal and Coke Company's coke (Wallsend) sample No. 2 made from washed coal	0.41	0.51	90.54	8.01	0.53	1.837
Purified Coal and Coke Company's coke (Wallsend) sample No. 3 made from washed coal	0.42	0.00	90.79	8.38	0.41	1.850
Singleton Colliery coke, Rix's Creek, made from washed coal	0.67	0.11	89.02	9.67	0.53	1.798
Co-operative Colliery coke sample No. 1 made from unwashed coal	1.87	0.27	87.77	10.45	0.64	1.844
Unanderra (Wollongong) coke made from unwashed crushed slack	0.29	0.15	87.55	11.56	0.45	1.934
Co-operative Colliery coke sample No. 2 made from unwashed coal	0.22	0.34	86.71	12.06	0.67	1.813
Brown's Minmi Colliery coke made from unwashed coal	0.62	0.32	85.65	12.62	0.79	1.737
Bulli Colliery coke made from washed coal	1.15	0.00	83.98	13.40	0.57	1.629
Mount Pleasant coke No. 1 made from unwashed screened coal	0.67	0.18	84.40	14.11	0.64	1.902
Mount Pleasant coke No. 2 made from unwashed screened coal	0.75	0.26	84.41	14.15	0.43	1.879
Mount Pleasant coke No. 3 made from unwashed unscreened coal	1.07	0.31	83.78	14.45	0.39	1.877
Vale Colliery (Lithgow) coke made from washed coal	1.08	0.12	82.74	15.47	0.59	18.29
Mount Pleasant coke No. 4 made from unwashed screened coal	0.90	0.18	83.01	15.66	0.25	1.660

TABLE C.
CRUSHING Strength of Coke Samples tested by Professor Warren, M.I.C.E.

No. of sample.	Description of Coke.	Size of cube in inches.	Area in square inches.	Volume in cubic inches.	Weight in grains.	Weight in grains per cubic inch.	Total crushing force in lb.	Crushing strength per square inch.	Remarks.
1	Hood's South Wales (Welsh) coke No. 2 taken from Port Pirie	1.045	1.092	1.1412	267.5	234.4	800	765	Sound specimen.
2	Brancepeth, North Wales (Welsh) coke taken from Port Pirie	1.035	1.071	1.1087	280.0	252.5	570	551	Cracked.
3	"Shamrock," Westphalia (German) coke taken from Port Pirie	1.045	1.092	1.1412	264.4	231.7	500	478	Sound specimen. cracked at 250 lb.
4	Westport (New Zealand) coke taken from Port Pirie	1.010	1.020	1.0303	203.0	197.0	755	747	Sound specimen.
5	Purified Coal and Coke Company's coke, Wallsend	1.038	1.077	1.1184	243.1	217.4	1700	1368	Slight crack at base.
6	Do do	1.290	1.664	2.1467	502.2	234.0	2450	1899	Slightly cracked all over
7	Do do	2.030	4.121	8.3654	1963.7	234.7	3500	1724	Cracked across base.
8	Do do	1.666	2.756	4.5743	1066.8	233.2	3955	2383	do do
9	Co-operative Colliery (Newcastle) coke.	1.010	1.020	1.0303	201.7	195.8	625	619	do do
10	Do do	1.295	1.677	2.1718	481.0	221.5	1500	1158	do do
11	Do do	1.154	1.332	1.5368	311.3	222.1	1550	1343	do do
12	Singleton Colliery coke (Rix's Creek)	1.275	1.626	2.0727	433.8	209.3	2350	1843	do do
13	Do do	1.039	1.080	1.1216	251.2	224.0	1155	1112	do do
14	Do do	1.740	3.028	5.2680	1162.8	220.7	3500	2011	do do
15	Bulli Colliery coke	1.276	1.628	2.0775	535.2	257.6	3155	2473	Sound specimen.
16	Do	1.040	1.082	1.1249	310.0	275.6	3250	3125	do do