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for New South Wales.

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

EXHIBITS

IN THE

NEW SOUTH WALES COURTS.



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CATALOGUE

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EXHIBITS

NEW SOUTH WALES COURTS



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1900



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(GAZETTED, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1891.)

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(Framed to accord with the Regulations of the Chicago Exposition Authorities.)

EXHIBITORS, for obvious reasons, are desired, at the earliest possible period, to inform the Secretary of the Commission of their intention to exhibit, and also to state in general terms the nature and extent of their proposed contribution, and the space likely to be required.

Applications for space must reach the Secretary on or before 30th June, 1892.

All Exhibits must be in store by the 30th of November, 1892. Each package should be carefully addressed to the Secretary of the Commission in Sydney.

Exhibitors must see to the proper packing of their goods, and where the character of the Exhibit is such as to demand the precaution, it should be placed in a tin-lined case. Exhibitors should place within each case, and on the top of goods, before closing for despatch to Sydney, written label, giving name and address of Exhibitor, and memo. describing the various articles contained therein.

The New South Wales Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of approval or rejection of any Exhibit that may be sent in, and will reject all Exhibits of a dangerous or offensive nature, and no Exhibits can be admitted into the New South Wales Court at Chicago unless space for their display has been applied for through the Commissioners, and granted by them.

Exhibitors, when sending in their forms of entry or application for space, must furnish a complete description of their contributions for catalogue purposes, and also give a precise valuation for insurance, while detailed values of individual articles should also be furnished, the prices to be free on board in Sydney.

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

Complete information should also be afforded, either on forms of application for space, or by letter, but if practicable on the former, as to the manner in which it is desired an Exhibit should be disposed of. Where an Exhibit is likely to require special arrangement, plans, diagrams, or written directions should also be forwarded.

The Commissioners for Railways have granted free carriage for all Exhibits.

The Commission will defray all steamer freight to Sydney.

Special labels to pass Exhibits free by rail or steamer will be furnished by the undersigned on application, and must be affixed to each Exhibit.

The Commission will defray all costs for cartages from wharf or railway-station, will effect at its own cost all insurances while goods are in store, in transit to, or on exhibition.

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The Commission will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of Exhibits, however caused, which may not be covered by insurances effected.

Exhibitors who desire to make any special arrangements for taking charge in person, or by an authorised agent, of their goods at the Exhibition in Chicago, or for any other purpose connected with the display of such goods in the New South Wales Court, can only do so with the permission and under the direct control of the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales.

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Committee II on Wool.



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Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 1.—Cereals, Grasses, and Forage Plants.

- Class 1.—Wheat and its culture.
Varieties of wheat grown in America and abroad.
Statistics of products and of prices.
- Class 2.—Indian corn—all varieties.
Illustrations of methods of planting, tilling, and harvesting.
Statistics of products and of prices.
- Class 3.—Oats.
- Class 4.—Barley.
- Class 5.—Rye.
- Class 6.—Rice and its culture.
- Class 7.—Buckwheat and other grains.
- Class 8.—Grasses, various species ; hay and hay-making.
- Class 9.—Forage plants—Clover, alfalfa, cow-pea, cornstalks.
- Class 10.—Ensilage—Silos, &c.
- Class 11.—Flours, meals, decorticated grains, grits, &c.

Group 2.—Bread, Biscuits, Pastes, Starch, Gluten, &c.

- Class 12.—Bread and its manufacture ; baking powder, yeast and its preparations.
- Class 13.—Cakes and pastry.
- Class 14.—Biscuit industry, crackers of all kinds.
- Class 15.—Italian paste, semolino, vermicelli, macaroni, &c.
- Class 16.—Starch and its manufacture from all sources ; from cereals, tubers, arrowroot, plantain, cassava, zamia, manioc, tapioca, sago, pearl flour, &c.

Group 3.—Sugars, Syrups, Confectionery, &c.

- Class 17.—Sugar-cane, its cultivation and treatment ; manufacture of sugar.
- Class 18.—Cane sugar, syrup, molasses, &c.
- Class 19.—Grape and fruit sugars.
- Class 20.—Beet-root sugar.
- Class 21.—Maple sugar, syrups, &c.
- Class 22.—Palm sugar.
- Class 23.—Milk sugar.
- Class 24.—Sorghum, its culture and uses, and preparation of syrup and sugar.
- Class 25.—Glucoses, &c., prepared.
- Class 26.—Honey-bees and honey ; hives and appliances.
- Class 27.—Confectionery, confections, &c. (For jams, jellies, &c., see Group, 21.)

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 4.—Potatoes, Tubers, and other Root Crops.

- Class 28.—Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, &c.
- Class 29.—Sugar beets, mangel wurze.
- Class 30.—Carrots, turnips, beets, artichokes, &c.
- Class 31.—Peanuts ; methods of cultivation, statistics, &c.

Group 5.—Products of the Farm not otherwise Classed.

- Class 32.—Broom corn, pumpkins, squashes, pease, beans, as crops. (For garden vegetables, &c., see Group 23.)

Group 6.—Preserved Meats and Food Preparations.

(For fish product as food, see also Group 40.)

- Class 33.—Dried meats, jerked beef.
- Class 34.—Smoked beef hams and bacon.
- Class 35.—Salted meats.
- Class 36.—Canned meats, including fish, flesh, and fowl, pâtés, sardines, lobsters, oysters, &c.
- Class 37.—Meat extracts, soups and food preparations.
- Class 38.—Extracts of beef.
- Class 39.—Milk, dried or in cans, evaporated or condensed.
- Class 40.—Milk and coffee and similar preparations, in tin or glass.

Group 7.—The Dairy and Dairy Products.

- Class 41.—Milk and cream, with apparatus and methods of treatment.
Apparatus and methods of transporting and delivering milk and cream.
Concentrated or partly evaporated milk. (For condensed milk, see Class 39.)
- Class 42.—Butter.
- Class 43.—Cheese, and its manufacture.
- Class 44.—Dairy fittings and appliances—Churns for hand and power, butter-workers, cans and pails, cheese-presses, vats, and apparatus.

Group 8.—Tea, Coffee, Spices, Hops, and Aromatic and Vegetable Substances.

- Class 45.—Tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and substitutes.
- Class 46.—Hops ; culture, statistics, &c.
- Class 47.—Peppers, cloves, cinnamon, and other spices.
- Class 48.—Tobacco in the leaf, and tobacco not manufactured.
- Class 49.—Machines and appliances for the curing of tobacco and for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff.
- Class 50.—Insecticides. Methods and appliances for the destruction of the tobacco worm and other parasites.
- Class 51.—Commercial forms of chewing and smoking tobacco.
- Class 52.—Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.**CLASSIFICATION.****Group 9.—Animal and Vegetable Fibres.**

- Class 53.—Cotton on the stalk—its several varieties; long and short staples, shown by living examples, by engravings, photographs, &c.
 Class 54.—Methods of planting and culture.
 Class 55.—Machines and appliances for planting, cultivating, picking, ginning and baling.
 Class 56.—Cotton seed and its uses.
 Class 57.—Remedies and appliances for destroying insects.
 Class 58.—Literature, history, and statistics.
 Class 59.—Hemp, flax, jute, ramie and other vegetable fibres not enumerated, in primitive forms and in all stages for spinning.
 Class 60.—Wool in the fleece, in sacks, and in bales.
 Class 61.—Silk worms, silk in the cocoon; apparatus and appliances used in silk culture.
 Class 62.—Hair as a textile material.

Group 10. Pure and Mineral Waters, Natural and Artificial.

- Class 63.—Distilled water, for use in the arts and for drinking.
 Class 64.—Spring water, mineral water, natural and artificial. (See also Group 48.)
 Class 65.—Aerated waters.

Group 11.—Whiskies, Cider, Liqueurs, and Alcohol.

- Class 66.—High wines—whisky and its manufacture.
 Class 67.—Rum and other distilled spirits, as saki, samshoo, &c.
 Class 68.—Alcohol—pure spirits.
 Class 69.—Cordials and Liqueurs.
 Class 70.—Bitters and mixed alcoholic beverages.
 Class 71.—Cider and Vinegar.

Group 12.—Malt Liquors.

- Class 72.—Preparation of the grain. Malt and extracts of.
 Class 73.—Beers, ales, porter, stout, &c.

Group 13.—Machinery, Processes and Appliances of Fermenting, Distilling, Bottling, and Storing Beverages.

- Class 74.—Apparatus of fermenting—vats, cellars, &c.
 Class 75.—Distilling. Ordinary and vacuum stills, &c.
 Class 76.—Rectifying apparatus and methods.
 Class 77.—Machinery and appliances for bottling beer.

Group 14.—Farms and Farm Buildings.

- Class 78.—Farms and farm administration and management, shown by farms, or by maps, models, records, statistics, and other illustrations.
 Class 79.—Irrigation, drainage methods, machinery and appliances. Models of fences, construction of roads, literature and statistics.
 Class 80.—Systems of planting, cultivating, harvesting, and fertilizing.
 Class 81.—Systems of breeding and stock feeding.
 Class 82.—Farm buildings, houses, barns, stables, &c., shown by reference to special examples, or by models, drawings, or other illustrations. Stable fittings.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 15.—Literature and Statistics of Agriculture.

Class 83.—Statistics of farms, reports of agricultural societies, &c.,

Group 16.—Farming Tools, Implements, and Machinery

Class 84.—Tillage—Manual Implements—spades, hoes, rakes, &c. Animal-power Machinery—plows, cultivators, horse hoes, clod crushers, rollers, harrows, &c. Steam-power Machinery—plows, breakers, harrows, cultivators, &c.

Class 85.—Planting—Manual Implements—planters and hand-drills, hand-seeders, &c. Animal-power Machinery—grain and fertilizer drills, seeders, planters, &c. Steam-power Machinery—grain and fertilizer drills, seeders, planters, &c.

Class 86.—Harvesting—Manual Implements—scythes, rakes, forks, grain cradles, sickles, reaping hooks, &c. Animal power Machinery—reapers, binders and headers, mowers, tedders, rakes, hay elevators, hay loaders and stackers, potato diggers, corn harvesters, combined harvesters, binding twine, &c..

Class 87.—Preparatory to marketing—threshes, clover-hullers, corn-shellers, winnowers, and apparatus for bailing hay, straw, and other products, &c.

Class 88.—Applicable to farm economy—Portable engines, windmills, chaffers, hay and feed cutters, vegetable and root cutters, feed-grinders, corn-mills, farm boilers and steamers, stump extractors, &c.

Class 89.—Traction engines and apparatus for road making and excavating, with illustrations.

Group 17.—Miscellaneous Animal Products—Fertilisers and Fertilising Compounds.

Class 90.—Miscellaneous animal products—hides, horns, ivory, bones, scales, tortoise shell, shells, glue, gelatine, &c. Animal perfumes—musk, castorium, civet, ambergris, &c., in their crude state, not manufactured.

Class 91.—Hair—for masons' use; for upholsterers'—heavy felting, bristles, feathers, down, &c.

Class 92.—Fertilisers of living animals—guanos, raw and mixed.

Class 93.—Fertilisers of fossil origin. Commercial fertilisers—phosphatic, ammoniacal, calcareous, potash, salts, &c.

Group 18.—Fats, Oils, Soaps, Candles, &c.

Class 94.—Animal oils and fats—lard, tallow, butterine, oleomargarine, lard oil, whale oil. (For fish oils see also Department D).

Class 95.—Vegetable oils, cotton-seed oil, olive oil, rape-seed oil, linseed oil, palm oil, &c., with the seeds and residues.

Class 96.—Soaps and detergent preparations. (For perfumery and toilet soaps see also Group S7.)

Class 97.—Stearine, glycerine, paraffine, &c. Spermaceti, ozocerite, wax, candles, &c.

Class 98. Lubricating oils, axle grease, &c.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 1: Wheat, &c.

GROUP I.—Cereals, Grasses, and Forage Plants.

CLASS 1.—Wheat and its culture. Varieties of Wheat grown in America and abroad. Statistics of Products and of Prices.

1. ANDERSON, William, Altcar, near Moama.

Wheat—Norfolk Red. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 67 lb.; grown at Altcar.

2. BLACK & SONS, J., Hungarian Roller Flour Mills, Molong.

Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; weight per bushel, 66 lb. 8 oz.; grown at Molong.

3. BRUNTON & CO., Australian Flour Mills, Granville, near Sydney.

Wheat—Purple Straw. Planted in May, and harvested in December, 1891; quantity of seed planted per acre, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; yield per acre, 20 bushels; weight per bushel, 62 lb.; price of product, 4s. per 60 lb.; grown in the Moama District, on rich chocolate virgin soil; average rainfall, about 40 inches.

4. CLOUT, George, Tumut Valley.

Wheat—Steinwedel. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 67 lb. 12 oz.; grown at Brungle, Tumut Valley.

5. COHEN & LEVY, Tamworth.

Wheat—Purple Straw. Grown in the Tamworth District; weight per bushel, 65 lb.; price, 4s. 6d. per bushel.

6. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

1. Wheat—Norfolk Red. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 65 lb. 6 oz.; grown at Murrumburrah by T. Allsopp.

2. Wheat—White Tuscan. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 68 lb.; grown at Murrumburrah by T. Allsopp.

3. Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 64 lb. 12 oz.; grown at Brungle, Tumut Valley, by George Clout.

4. Wheat—Steinwedel. Quantity exhibited, 8 bushels; weight per bushel, 68 lb. 10 oz.; grown at Cootamundra by S. Sheather.

5. Wheat—*Saumer de Mars*. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 65 lb.; grown at Berry-Jerry by J. Swann.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 1: Wheat, &c.

6. Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 8 bushels; weight per bushel, 65 lb.; grown at Berry-Jerry by J. Swann.
 7. Wheat—White Lammas. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 65 lb. 12 oz.; grown at Deniliquin by T. Treloar.
 8. Wheat—White Mexican. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 66 lb. 4 oz.; grown at Jerilderie by Wise Brothers.
 9. Wheat—Steinwedel. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 68 lb.; grown at Jerilderie by J. Connell.
 10. Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 8 bushels; weight per bushel, 58 lb.; grown at Albury by H. and C. Douglas.
 11. Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 66 lb. 4 oz.; grown at Cootamundra by L. and E. Forsyth.
 12. Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 66 lb.; grown at Wagga Wagga by G. H. Frost.
 13. Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight, 64½ lb. per bushel; grown at Cudal by E. Taylor.
 14. Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 66 lb.; grown at Wagga Wagga by C. Loiterton.
 15. Wheat—Steinwedel. Quantity exhibited, 8 bushels; weight per bushel, 68 lb. 8 oz.; grown at Cootamundra by H. D. Coker.
7. **HOLSCHIER, John, Altcar, near Moama.**
Wheat. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 66 lb.; grown at Altcar.
8. **MATTHEWS, H. C., Acme Roller Mills, Bathurst.**
Wheat—Brown Hogan. Quantity exhibited, 1½ bushels; planted May, 1891; harvested December, 1891; quantity of seed planted per acre, 1 bushel 10 lb.; yield per acre, 30 to 40 bushels; price at Bathurst, 5s. per bushel; grown on brown gravelly soil.
9. **MOORE, George, Corowa.**
Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 3 bushels; weight per bushel, 65 lb. 2 oz.; grown at Corowa.
10. **M'GEE & QUINN, Steam Flour Mills, Parkes.**
Wheat. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 65 lb. 8 oz.; grown at Parkes.
11. **McSHANE, Patrick, Auburn-street, Goulburn.**
Wheat. Quantity exhibited, 1½ bushels; weight per bushel, 65 lb. 8 oz.; grown in the Goulburn district.
12. **PAWLEY & McINTYRE, Inverell.**
Wheat—White Tuscan. Planted in June and harvested in December, 1891; quantity of seed planted per acre, 50 lb.; yield per acre, 43 bushels; weight per bushel, 63½ lb.; grown in the Inverell district in variegated chocolate soil; price at nearest market, 4s. per bushel.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 2 : Indian Corn.

13. QUIRK & CO., Thomas, Wellington.

Wheat—Purple Straw. Quantity exhibited, 3 bushels; planted from 10th May to 30th June, 1891; harvested December, 1891; quantity of seed planted per acre, 60 lb.; yield per acre, 24½ bushels; weight per bushel, 67 lb.; price at nearest market, 5s. per bushel; grown in the Wellington district on soil of volcanic formation; average temperature 42° when planting, and 98° at harvesting; average rainfall, 40 points per month.

14. RIERATH, C., Albury.

Wheat—White Mexican. Quantity exhibited, 6 bushels; weight per bushel, 68 lb.; grown in the Albury district.

15. SPRATT, James, Orange.

Wheat.

16. TREMAIN, William, Keppell-st., Bathurst.

Wheat—Hogan. Grown in dark red soil; planted May, 1891; quantity of seed planted per acre, 1½ bushels; harvested January, 1892; yield per acre, 45 bushels; weight per bushel, 66 lb.; price at nearest home market, 5s. per bushel.

17. UTZ, F., Glen Innes.

Wheat—White Tuscan. Quantity exhibited, 8 bushels; sown in June and harvested in December, 1891; about 1¾ bushels sown per acre; yield per acre, about 25 bushels; weight per bushel, 64 lb. 8 oz.; price, 4s. per bushel; average rainfall between sowing and harvest, about 20 inches; grown in the Inverell district in chocolate-coloured soil.

CLASS 2.—Indian Corn—all varieties. Illustrations of methods of Planting, Tilling, and Harvesting. Statistics of Products and of Prices.

18. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Trophy of Maize in cob, grown in various districts of the Colony.

19. GREEN, G. K., Tumut.

Maize, in cob.

20. JOHNSON, B., Tumut.

Maize. Quantity exhibited, 1 bushel.

21. McCALLUM, Argyle, Goodhope, Yass.

Maize. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 52 lb. 8 oz.; grown in the Yass District.

22. McSHANE, Patrick, Auburn-street, Goulburn.

Maize. Quantity exhibited, 1½ bushels; weight per bushel, 57 lb. 8 oz.; grown in the Goulburn District.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 3: Oats. Class 4: Barley. Class 5: Rye. Class 7: Buckwheat, &c.

23. **QUINN, Peter, Kiama.**

Maize. Grown in the Kiama District; yield per acre, from 30 to 40 bushels.

24. **WATERS, Michael, Richmond.**

Maize—Hawkesbury Champion, large white, and Hogan's Red. Grown in the Hawkesbury District; yield per acre, 100 bushels.

CLASS 3.—Oats.

25. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**

Oats. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 47 lb.

26. **CLOUT, George, Brungle, Tumut Valley.**

Oats. Quantity exhibited, 2 bushels; weight per bushel, 44 lb. 8 oz.; grown in Tumut Valley.

27. **McSHANE, Patrick, Auburn-street, Goulburn.**

Oats. Quantity exhibited, 1½ bushels; weight per bushel, 42 lb. 8 oz.; grown in the Goulburn District.

28. **QUINN, Peter, Kiama.**

Oats. Grown in the Kiama District; yield per acre, about 30 bushels.

29. **SPRATT, James, Orange.**

Oats.

CLASS 4.—Barley.

30. **CLOUT, George, Brungle, Tumut Valley.**

Barley. Quantity exhibited, 2 bushels; weight per bushel, 58 lb. 4 oz.; grown in Tumut Valley.

31. **McSHANE, Patrick, Auburn-street, Goulburn.**

Barley. Quantity exhibited, 1½ bushels; weight per bushel, 48 lb. 8 oz.; grown in the Goulburn District.

32. **WHITE, J., Albury.**

Barley. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 58 lb.; grown in the Albury District.

CLASS 5.—Rye.

33. **CLOUT, George, Brungle, Tumut Valley.**

Rye. Quantity exhibited, 2 bushels; weight per bushel, 61 lb.; grown in Tumut Valley.

CLASS 7.—Buckwheat and other Grains.

34. **LAURIE, Alexander Thomson, Rawdon Vale.**

Arrowroot, "*Canna edulis*"; grown at Rawdon Vale, upon good land (alluvial deposit), with a warm and sandy tendency; rainfall, about 36 inches; yield, variable; exhibitor has obtained over two tons of the manufactured article from 1 acre, but considers one ton a fair average crop; has repeatedly obtained the latter average, but only once the former.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 8 : Grasses, &c.

CLASS 8.—Grasses, various species; Hay and Haymaking.

35. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Sydney (H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., Director).—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses; collected and mounted by G. Valder; botanically named and described by F. Turner, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
1.	<i>Agropyrum scabrum</i> ... (Beaur.)	Wheat Grass	A most variable grass as regards height. On poor soils it will rarely exceed 1 foot, but on rich land it often grows 3 feet high. During the winter and early spring months, ere many of our native grasses begin to grow, it yields a rich succulent herbage, which stock of all kinds are fond of. When it becomes old, however, it is rather harsh. If cut when it shows its flower spikes it makes fairly good hay. When the seeds are ripe its seed-awns are often troublesome, causing irritation to lambs by getting into their eyes and wool. When left unmolested for a time it will produce a fair amount of seed, which ripens during August, September, and October. There is a variety of this grass with shorter seed-awns. With this exception, however, its qualities are much the same. Habitat: Generally all over the Colony of New South Wales.
2.	<i>Andropogon bombycinus</i> . (R. Br.)	Silky Heads	An erect, rigid, perennial grass, growing from 1 foot to 3 feet high. Stock are remarkably fond of it when young, but when it gets old it is somewhat harsh, and they will leave it for more tender herbage. When it is brought under cultivation, however, it is a most prolific grass, and it loses that harshness even when it gets old that characterises it when grown on uncultivated land. It should make capital hay. It is one of those grasses the roots of which penetrate deeply into the soil, and it resists the drought to a marked degree. I have seen this grass bearing seed in the western districts when many other species had withered off the land through drought. The seeds ripen in November, December, and January. Habitat: Generally over the western interior.
3.	<i>Amphibromus Neesii</i> ... (Steud.)	Marsh Brome Grass ...	A succulent, perennial grass, growing from 3 feet to 5 feet high, and is generally found in and around shallow pools of water, both in the coastal and western districts of New South Wales. Its rich herbage is greedily eaten by stock of all kinds. On low, marshy lands, where few other kinds of grasses would thrive, this species might pay to cultivate for making into silage, or keeping it in reserve for a hot, dry summer, when other feed is scarce. Where cattle are prevented from eating this grass for a time it will produce a great amount of seed; so there should be no difficulty in disseminating it throughout New South Wales. The seeds ripen during September, October, and November.

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Group I—Class 8 : Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
4.	<p><i>Andropogon refractus</i> ... (R. Br.)</p>	<p>A Kangaroo Grass</p>	<p>The bases of the stems and roots of this species, like that of several others of the genus, are highly aromatic. During the summer months it makes a great amount of herbage, which is relished by all pasture animals. It is a most productive grass when under cultivation, and if cut when it shows its flower-stems, makes fairly good hay, with a slightly aromatic perfume. It is not particular as to soil or situation, for it may often be found growing on dry stony ridges and on rich alluvial soils. On the latter kind of land, however, it produces a better herbage, and it will grow from 3 to 4 feet high. It is perennial, and produces plenty of seed, which ripens during November and December. Found over a greater portion of the Colony of New South Wales.</p>
5.	<p><i>Andropogon sericeus</i> ... (R. Br.)</p>	<p>The Blue Grass of the Colonists.</p>	<p>An erect perennial grass, growing from 1 foot to 2½ feet high. It is generally found growing on rich soils over a greater portion of New South Wales. It is a most productive grass, and during the summer months yields a rich succulent herbage, much relished by all herbivora. Having had this grass under cultivation, I can highly recommend it for permanent pasture or for making into hay; for the latter particularly so. It perfects a great amount of seed, which germinates readily under ordinary conditions, and owing to these circumstances we may account for such a valuable forage-plant still being fairly plentiful in some situations. The seed ripens during October and November.</p>
6.	<p><i>Anthistiria avenacea</i> ... (F. v. M.)</p>	<p>Tall Oat, or Kangaroo Grass.</p>	<p>The stems of this perennial grass rise from a woolly, thick base to a height of 3 or 4, and sometimes 5 feet. It is found growing in tussocks, only on the richest of soils in the interior, and is fairly plentiful in some situations. This grass produces a large quantity of good leafy feed at the base, which cattle are remarkably fond of. In a young state it is very nutritious, but when it gets old the flower-stems become hard and cane-like; then cattle seldom touch it. Its roots penetrate deeply into the soil, which enables the plant to withstand a long spell of dry weather with impunity. This grass might be profitably cultivated for silage if it were cut before the flower-stalks become so hard and cane-like. Unlike some other kangaroo grasses, it possesses the advantage of being a prolific seeder. The grains are like small oats, and ripen during November and December.</p>



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Group I—Class 8 : Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
7.	<i>Anthistiria ciliata</i> (Linn.)	Common Kangaroo Grass.	<p>A perennial upright growing grass, often over 3 feet in height, when found on rich soils; it enjoys a wide reputation of being one of the finest and most useful of the indigenous grasses on the eastern side of the Dividing Range, stock of all descriptions being remarkably fond of it. The roots are strong, and penetrate the soil to a great depth, which enables the plant to remain green during the greater part of the summer. In the autumn the foliage turns brown, when, however, its nutritive qualities are said to be at the highest. If cut as the flower-stems appear, it can be made into excellent hay. Although this grass throws up a number of flowering-stems, still it perfects very little seed, and the most reliable way to propagate it is by division of the roots. This may seem a tedious process, but it would soon pay for the outlay by the immense yield it would give in a very short time. Found all over the Colony. In the coastal districts it is plentiful, but in the interior it is more sparingly distributed. Baron von Mueller and L. Rummel give the following chemical analysis of this grass during its spring growth :—Albumen, 2.05; gluten, 4.67; starch, 0.69; gum, 1.67; sugar, 3.06 per cent.</p>
8.	<i>Aströbla pectinata</i> (F. V. M.)	Mitchell Grass.....	<p>A perennial species, growing from 1½ to 3½ feet high. On rich chocolate soils it grows into large tussocks, and produces a great amount of rich succulent herbage, which is much relished by all herbivora. Pastoralists in the western districts speak very highly of this grass both for its drought-enduring qualities and its fattening properties. In dry seasons, when other feed is scarce, cattle may often be seen licking the broken parts of this grass from the ground, and they seem to fatten on it even when it is in a very dry state. Although its natural habitat is purely western, it will grow equally as well in the coastal districts. This I have proved by cultivating it on the eastern side of the Dividing Range. The thick wiry roots of this grass penetrate the ground to a great depth, which enables the plant to withstand the most protracted drought, and for this reason it is a most valuable stand-by for the pastoralists. An experienced drover once told me that stock would travel further and keep in better condition when fed on this than on any other grass in Australia. When cut just as the flower-spikes appear it makes excellent hay, and if left growing a little longer should make good silage. The seeds of this grass when ripe are like small grains of wheat, and at one time they formed an article of food to the aborigines. The seeds ripen in November and December.</p>

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Group I—Class 8 : Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
9.	<p><i>Astrelbia triticoides</i> (F. v. M.)</p>	<p>Mitchell Grass</p>	<p>A perennial grass, usually a taller-growing plant than the last species, and the flower-spikes are often more than 6 inches long. On good soils it produces a great amount of rich herbage which stock of all kinds are remarkably fond of. Cattle will fatten on this grass even when it is much dried up during drought time. If it is cut when it first shows signs of flowering it will make excellent hay, and if left a little longer should make good silage. I have had this grass under cultivation, and can thoroughly recommend it to be sown for permanent pasture either in the coastal or western districts. Before it is sown in the former place, however, the land must be thoroughly drained, if not naturally so situated, for this grass is very impatient of too much moisture. The seeds when ripe are like small grains of wheat, and at one time formed an important article of food to the aborigines. There is a variety of this grass called lappacea (<i>Danthonia lappacea</i>, of Lindley), which I have often recommended to be cultivated for the grain it yields. These grains are like small grains of wheat, and they separate most easily from the chaff. The ears, which are often more than 6 inches in length, are like large wheat-ears, and where the latter would not grow owing to great climatic heat, the former might, after a few years of careful cultivation and selection, be found an excellent substitute. The grain of this grass was at one time largely used by the aborigines as an article of food. This species and its variety ripen their seeds during October, November, and December.</p>
10.	<p><i>Chloris acicularis</i>..... (Lindl.)</p>	<p>Umbrella or Spider Grass</p>	<p>A glabrous, erect, perennial species, growing from 1 foot to 2 feet high. This grass grows plentifully in sandy and loamy soils in the interior. Its strong fibrous roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, which enables it to withstand the most protracted drought. During the summer months it yields a great amount of nutritious herbage, which is much relished by all herbivora. If cut when it shows its flower-stems it makes capital hay. This grass is well worthy of extensive cultivation in the arid parts of the interior where it may not be already growing. It produces a great amount of seed, which germinates readily under ordinary conditions, so no great difficulty is in the way of its dissemination. The seeds ripen in November and December.</p>

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Group I—Class 8 : Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—*continued*.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
11.	<i>Chloris truncata</i> (R. Br.)	Star or Windmill Grass.	A most variable species as regards height and size of inflorescence. In some situations it grows only 6 inches or a foot high with the inflorescence only 4 inches across it. In other situations it will grow 3 feet high with the inflorescence a foot across it. This grass is generally found growing all over the Colony, and on rich alluvial soils it produces a great amount of succulent herbage much relished by all herbivora, sheep being particularly fond of it. I have had this grass under cultivation, and the bulk of herbage it yields is enormous. If cut when the flower-stems appear it can be made into splendid hay. It is a perennial grass, and its seeds ripen in October and November.
12.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Pers.)	Couch Grass, Doub Grass, Bermuda Grass.	A perennial species with prostrate stems, often creeping, and rooting at every joint. When it gets thoroughly established on good soil, however, the stems will grow from 1 foot to 2 feet high if left unmolested for a time. In the coastal districts, where the frost is not too severe, it is the best native grass we have for making lawns. It is also valuable for consolidating earth-banks, binding loose sand, and protecting river-banks against the fury of flood-waters. This grass should never be sown or planted except in places where it is required to remain permanently, for its numerous underground stems are most difficult to eradicate if they get into cultivated land. The drought-enduring qualities of this grass are something remarkable, and if it once gets well established in the soil it is neither affected by very dry weather nor close-grazing, nor from being constantly trampled upon by stock. It is a most valuable pasture grass, which herbivora of all description eat greedily of and fatten on. When grown under close-paddocking, three crops may be cut in one season, and it makes splendid hay. Animals will thrive on the underground stems of this grass. Baron von Mueller and L. Rummel give the following chemical analysis made on the very early spring growth of this grass:—Albumen, 1.60; gluten, 6.45; starch, 4.00; gum, 3.10; sugar, 3.60 per cent.
13.	<i>Darthonia longifolia</i> ... (R. Br.)	White-topped Grass ...	A perennial species, growing from 1 foot to 3 feet high. A superior pasture grass when found on the rich alluvial flats in the coastal districts, but of a hard wiry nature when growing under less favourable circumstances. This grass is much improved when under cultivation, and yields a great amount of nutritious herbage, much relished by all herbivora. It will also make capital hay if cut directly the flower-stems appear. The roots of this grass penetrate deeply into the earth, which enables it to withstand a great amount of dry weather. Generally found in the coastal districts and on the high table-lands of the Colony. It is a prolific seed-bearing grass, and the seeds ripen during October, November, and December.

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Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
14.	<i>Danthonia pallida</i> (R. Br.)	Silver Grass	A perennial species, growing from 2 to 3 feet high. Generally found on rich soils, both in the coastal and western districts. During the summer months it yields a great amount of rich succulent herbage, which is greedily eaten by stock of all kinds, sheep being particularly fond of it. Like many other species of this genus it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily after showery weather in spring-time, and in consequence it has withstood the overstocking of runs much better than many other grasses, for in some situations it is still fairly plentiful. This species would well repay cultivating for hay. In the interior it ripens its seed in October and November. In the coastal districts it is generally one month later.
15.	<i>Danthonia seminularis</i> . (R. Br.)	Wallaby Grass.....	A perennial species of variable habit, sometimes only 6 inches high, at other times rising to 3 or more feet. In all its varied forms, however, it is one of the most nutritious grasses in the Colony, and unlike most other species of this genus, it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and crop it so close down that in the colder parts of the Colony it gets little chance to perfect any seed. In the warmer parts, however, it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily after showery weather in the autumn or spring months. The roots of this grass penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables the plant, when growing in the interior, to withstand long spells of dry weather with impunity. Under cultivation this grass produces a great amount of rich succulent herbage, which makes splendid hay. It would well repay systematic cultivation either for permanent pasture or making into hay. Although this grass is not particular as to soil or situation, still it grows best on a moderately rich strong loam, of good depth. In the interior it ripens its seeds in October, but in the coastal districts and colder parts of the Colony it is generally one or two months later.
16.	<i>Deyeuxia billardieri</i> (Kunth.)	Bent Grass	A species growing from 6 to 18 inches high, according to the soil and situation it is found in, of perennial growth when found in moist pastures, but on high dry land it dies on the approach of hot weather. On good soils it yields a fair quantity of rich succulent herbage, of which sheep are very fond. This grass has an extensive range of growth in the coastal districts, being found from Illawarra to the Tweed, New South Wales. It produces a quantity of seed, which ripens in October and November.

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Group I—Class 8: Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—*continued*.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
17	<i>Deyeuxia forsteri</i> ,..... (Kunth.)	Bent Grass	An annual species, growing from 1 foot to 3 feet high. On rich soils it produces a great amount of rich succulent herbage, which is greedily eaten by all herbivora. This grass makes most of its growth during the winter and early spring months, and is a most valuable addition to our pastures when most of our native grasses are dormant. It is much improved by cultivation, and if cut when the flower panicle first appears it makes capital hay. This grass is generally found growing all over the Colony, and as it produces an abundance of seed there would be no difficulty in collecting sufficient to sow large areas in any district required. During October, November, and December the ripe, large panicles are blown in all directions, and I have seen, on the arrival at Sydney Railway Station of an up-country train, some of these large panicles stuck to the lower part of the carriages. The seeds ripen in October and November. Baron von Mueller and L. Rummel give the following chemical analysis of the spring growth of this grass:—Albumen, 4·08; gluten, 8·81; starch, 1·34; gum, 2·50; sugar, 9·75 per cent.
18	<i>Deyeuxia quadrisetata</i> ... (Benth.)	Bent Grass	An erect perennial species, very variable in stature, but usually from 1 foot to 3 feet high. It is not particular as to soil or situation, for it is found growing both on ironstone ridges and on rich alluvial flats, principally in the coastal districts, but also in New England, New South Wales, although not so plentifully. On rich soils this grass yields a great amount of forage, and while young it is fairly good feed for cattle; when it becomes old, however, the stems become hard and cane-like, when it is seldom or never touched. This harsh grass is never at any time of any value as forage for sheep, neither would it make good hay. The seeds ripen in November, December, and January.
19	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i> ,..... (Hook.)	Long-hair Plume Grass	A perennial species, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, and, when in flower, a prominent feature in the pastures. This grass is found on various soils in different parts of the Colony. In the hot, dry districts it is hard and somewhat scanty of foliage, but in the coastal districts its character is altogether changed. On good soil it produces a great amount of rich succulent herbage, which is greedily eaten by all herbivora. It will continue to grow throughout the year on good pasture land that is fairly well sheltered and where frosts are not too severe. It is a good grass for the dairy farmer, and if cut when the flowers first appear it makes excellent hay. This grass is a prolific seed-bearer, so that there will be no difficulty in collecting any quantity by those desirous of doing so. The seeds ripen during October, November, and December.

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Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
20	<i>Dichelachne sciurea</i> (Hook.)	Short-hair Plume Grass	A most variable grass as regards the arrangement of its inflorescence. Sometimes it is dense and spike-like; at other times it is very loose and somewhat spreading, and to the casual observer the extreme forms look as if they belonged to distinct species. It is a slender perennial grass, usually growing about 1½ feet high, and is found on the eastern side of the Dividing Range, and also in the New England district (New South Wales). It is a very quick-growing, succulent grass, and a most valuable one to have in the pastures, as it makes considerable growth during the winter and early spring months, ere many of the indigenous grasses show much signs of life. If cut when it shows its flowers it makes excellent hay. This grass produces a fair amount of seed, which ripens in October and November.
21	<i>Diplachne fusca</i> (Beauv.)	Brown-flowered Swamp Grass.	A glabrous annual species, growing from 2 to 3 feet high. In the coastal districts it is generally found in brackish swamps; in the interior, in shallow pools of water or in damp situations. During the summer months it affords a rich succulent herbage, greedily devoured by cattle. This grass is worth disseminating in swampy land, where hardly anything else would grow, as it would afford a valuable lot of herbage during a long spell of dry weather, when the surrounding country was dried up. It produces a quantity of seed, which ripens during January, February, and March on swampy land, but in drier places it generally ripens in November.
22	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (Gærtn.)	Crowfoot or Crab Grass	A coarse, erect, tufted perennial grass, growing from 1 foot to 2½ feet high, according to soil and situation. It is found principally in the coastal districts from the Hunter to the Tweed, New South Wales, and in some situations it is plentiful. This grass may be recognised by its dark-green colour, strong stalks, and digitate panicles, the spikelets of which are flat, and overlap each other. It grows all the year round, but during the summer months it yields a rich succulent herbage, much relished by cattle. It will make good hay. The tough fibrous roots of this grass penetrate deeply into the soil, and is useful for binding the banks of rivers, dams, and loose earth. The seeds ripen in November and December.

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Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—*continued*.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
23	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i> (Nees.)	Brown Love Grass	<p>A perennial species, growing from 1 foot to 4 feet high. There are several varieties of this most excellent pasture grass found in various parts of the Colony, both on rich and poor soils. It will grow all the year round, and on alluvial soils will yield a very great amount of succulent herbage, much liked by all pasture animals. It will also make splendid hay. The strong fibrous roots of this grass penetrate deeply into the soil, which enables it to withstand the most severe drought. Its herbage keeps beautifully green all through an ordinary dry summer. I have had this grass under cultivation, and the amount of herbage it yielded was something astonishing. I can very highly recommend it for cultivation, both to pastoralists and farmers. There should be no difficulty in bringing this grass under cultivation, for it produces an abundance of seed when left undisturbed for a time. If it were growing any way plentiful in a reserved area, a boy could, when the seeds were ripe, collect 2 or 3 bushels a day, which would be enough to sow as many acres. The seeds ripen in November, December, January, February, and March.</p>
24	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i> , (Steud.)	A Love Grass	<p>A slender perennial species, growing about 1½ feet high. It is found in the coastal districts from Illawarra to the Tweed, and also in New England, New South Wales. In some situations it is fairly plentiful, and on good soils it yields a rich succulent herbage, much sought after by all pasture animals. It will grow on land where it is partially shaded with trees, and in such circumstances will afford a tender herbage during the winter and early spring months. This grass is much improved by cultivation, and if cut when the flower-stalks first appear, it makes good hay. It produces an abundance of seed, which ripens in October and November.</p>
25	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (Beaur.)	Love Grass	<p>An annual species, growing from 1 foot to 3 feet high, and is generally found all over the Colony of New South Wales. This species is not particular as to soil or situation, as it may frequently be seen growing both on stony ridges and on rich meadow land. On good soils, however, it is a most prolific grass, and during the summer months affords a large amount of good herbage much relished by stock of all kinds. It will spring into growth at any time of the year after a shower of rain, and will afford winter feed where frosts are unknown. Under cultivation this grass yields a great amount of herbage, which can be made into capital hay. It perfects a great amount of seed, which can be collected at any time during the summer and autumn months.</p>

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 3: Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
26	<i>Eriochloa annulata</i> (Kunth)	Early Spring Grass	A perennial species, growing from 1 foot to 2 feet high. A superior pasture grass, found in the coastal districts and the colder parts of the Colony. It will grow and furnish feed nearly the year round in the coastal districts, but during early summer months it yields a great amount of rich succulent herbage greedily devoured by stock of all kinds. If cut when the flower-stems first appear it makes excellent hay. This grass is worth the attention of dairy-farmers, as milch cows are fond of grazing upon its rich succulent herbage. When left undisturbed for a time it produces a great amount of seed, which ripens in November and December.
27	<i>Eriochloa punctata</i> (Hamilt.)	Early Spring Grass.....	An erect perennial grass of 2 to 3, or even more feet high. It is found growing over a greater portion of the Colony from the coast to the arid interior, and in some situations it is fairly plentiful. It is found growing on various kinds of soil; but the one that suits it best is a deep chocolate loam, where it will produce a rich succulent herbage, much relished by all herbivora. In sheltered situations, in the coastal districts, this grass will grow all the year round, but in arid interior it only grows in the summer months. Its tough fibrous roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, which enables it to withstand a very long spell of dry weather. During its growing period this grass is easily recognised by its glaucous appearance. Under cultivation it produces a great amount of herbage, which can be made into excellent hay. When left undisturbed for a time it produces a great amount of seed, which ripens in November and December. In the interior the inflorescence of this grass is sometimes affected with a parasitic fungus, probably an <i>Ustilago</i> .
28	<i>Hemarthria compressa</i> (R. Br.)	Sugar Grass	A perennial species, with decumbent or creeping stems, often extending the length of 5 or 6 feet, the branches ascending to 1 foot or more. It is a purely coastal grass, extending from Illawarra to the Tweed (New South Wales). I have found it in several places near Port Jackson, and often close to salt water. At the first glance, this rather harsh wiry-looking grass would not impress any one as being a valuable forage; nevertheless, it is a fact that stock of all kinds eat greedily of it. It is said that horses will leave all other herbage to browse upon this grass. It is generally found on low, wet soils, or near swamps, and for covering such land hardly any other grass is more suitable, for, in a very short time, it forms a beautiful green sward. Its seeds ripen during the summer months. This grass can be easily propagated by division of its stems.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 8: Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—*continued*.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
29	<i>Imperata arundinacea</i> ... (Cyr.)	Blady Grass	<p>A stiff-erect perennial species, growing from 1 foot to 3 feet high, and generally found in wet localities all over the eastern portion of the Colony. It should be a valuable grass for binding the littoral sands, as its underground stems form a perfect net-work which are most difficult to eradicate. It can also be recommended for binding river-banks, the sides of dams, and any loose earth, but nowhere near cultivation. If it were ever allowed to get established on good land it would become almost irrepressible, for every small joint of its underground stems that is left in the ground will develop into a plant. In some instances this grass covers large areas of wet and often sour land; and if burnt off in October or November it will yield a capital herbage during the greater part of the summer, which cattle eat with avidity. When it becomes old, however, it is very tough and harsh, and cattle seldom or never touch it whilst any other herbage is to be obtained. This species has often proved a valuable stand-by for stock during prolonged droughts, especially after being burnt off in the spring time, and I have known of an instance where flocks and herds almost depended upon this species alone for forage during a very dry time. This grass is easily recognised by its silvery-white spike-like panicles, which are often 6 inches long. It is easily propagated by division of its roots. An erect-growing perennial species, generally found in the coastal districts, but also on the Blue Mountains, and in New England (New South Wales). It usually grows from 1 foot to 2 feet, but occasionally may be seen 3 feet high. The stems rise from a rather thick rhizome, and the roots penetrate deeply into the soil, which enables the plant to withstand a very long spell of dry weather. It is a most superior pasture grass, and in some situations will grow all the year round. It may easily be recognised during the winter and early spring months by the vivid green appearance of its foliage, which in an ordinary season it will retain throughout the summer. This grass produces a rich succulent herbage, which is greedily sought after by all herbivora. If cut when the flower-stems first appear, it makes excellent hay. It is much improved by cultivation on good soils, and even during an ordinary season will produce a bulk of herbage that is quite astonishing. I can hardly recommend this grass for permanent pasture (even under close feeding it will maintain a close turf), or for making into hay. There would be no difficulty in bringing this grass under cultivation, for, in ordinary circumstances, it produces a great amount of seed, which ripen in November and December. Baron von Mueller and L. Rummell give the following analysis, made on the spring growth of this grass:—Albumen, 1.66; gluten, 9.13; starch, 1.64; gum, 3.25; sugar, 5.05 per cent.</p>
30	<i>Microstachya stipoides</i> (R.Br.)	Meadow Rice Grass.....	

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 8: Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—*continued*.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
31	Panicum Crus-Galli ... (Linn.)	Barn-yard Grass	<p>An annual species, growing from 2 feet to 8 feet high, and is generally found in the coastal districts, and in some places fairly plentiful. On moist land this strong grass yields an enormous amount of rich succulent herbage, which is much relished by stock of all kinds. It is especially valuable for milch cows. Some few years ago I saw it cultivated on the low moist land between Cook's and George's Rivers, and bundles of it sold for green feed in Sydney during the summer months. It is worthy of extensive cultivation on low moist lands in the coastal districts, not only as supplying valuable forage, but from the enormous amount of herbage it yields, it ought to make good ensilage. There would be no difficulty in bringing this grass under systematic cultivation, as it produces a great amount of seed, which is easily collected. A collector can easily distinguish it by its strongly-bearded panicles. The seeds ripens in February and March. Within the suburban line enclosure near Newtown railway station there was a fine patch of this grass growing last year. This grass is common to all hot and temperate climates. In America it is very highly prized. One writer says "that it gives 5 tons of hay per acre without care or cultivation, and that on the Mississippi hundreds of acres are annually mowed on single farms."</p>
32	Panicum decompositum (R. Br.)	Australian Millet.....	<p>Sometimes a semi-aquatic, glabrous, annual grass. When found on swampy land it often grows 4 feet high; in drier situations rarely above 1½ feet high. In all its varied forms, however, it yields much valuable forage, which stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of. Under cultivation it is a most prolific grass, and, if cut when the flowering stems first appear, it makes splendid hay. I can highly recommend it for general cultivation. A collector would have no difficulty in gathering any amount of seed of this grass at its season for ripening, which is generally in November, December and January. The western aborigines used to collect the seed in great quantities, and convert them into cakes. This grass is widely distributed throughout the Colony. Sir Thomas Mitchell ("Three Expeditions," Vol. I, pp. 237 and 290), alluding to this grass, says: "In the neighbourhood of our camp the grass had been pulled to a very great extent, and piled in hay-ricks, so that the aspect of the desert was softened into the agreeable semblance of a hay-field. The grass had evidently been thus laid by the natives, but for what purpose we could not imagine. At first I thought the heaps were only the remains of encampments, as the aborigines sometimes sleep on a little dry grass; but when we found the ricks or hay-cocks extending for miles, we were quite at a loss to understand why they had been made. All the grass was of one kind, and not a spike of it was left in the soil over the whole ground. We were still at a loss to know for what purpose the heaps of one particular kind of grass had been pulled, and so laid up hereabouts. Whether it was accumulated by the natives to allure birds or by rats, as their holes were seen beneath, we were puzzled to determine. The grass was beautifully green beneath the heaps, and full of seeds, and our cattle were very fond of this hay."</p>

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 8: Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—*continued*.

No.	Botanical Name,	Local Name.	Description.
33	<i>Panicum effusum</i> (R. Br.)	Branched Panic Grass	An erect perennial species, growing from 1 foot to 2 feet high, and generally found all over the Colony. It is not particular as to soil or situation, for it may be seen on dry ironstone ridges as often as on the more fertile low lands. In the latter situation, however, it yields a rich succulent herbage, which is much relished by all herbivora. The whole plant is hairy, but there is a variety (var. <i>convallium</i>) growing in the western districts which is quite glabrous; with this exception, however, its qualities are much the same. Under ordinary circumstances this grass yields a fair quantity of seed, which ripens in October and November.
34	<i>Panicum flavidum</i> (Retz.)	Yellow-flowered Panic Grass.	An erect perennial grass, growing from 1 foot to 3 feet high, and generally found all over the arid interior. On good soils it produces a great quantity of rich succulent herbage, which stock of all kinds are particularly fond of. This grass is held in much esteem with pastoralists, and it is said to be one of the best fattening grasses in the interior. The tough fibrous roots of this grass penetrate deeply into the soil, which enables the plant to withstand the most protracted drought. When brought under cultivation it yields an enormous amount of herbage, and, if cut when the flower-stalks first appear, it makes splendid hay. This grass would well repay systematic cultivation on our arid plains. After a crop of hay was taken off it would make good pasture for the rest of the summer. There should be no difficulty in bringing it under cultivation, as it produces an enormous amount of seed; in fact, the seed-stalks are so heavily loaded with grain that they often lie prostrate on the ground. The seeds ripen in October and November. There is a variety (var. <i>tenuior</i>) of this grass which generally grows in the coastal districts, and, although it rarely exceeds 1 foot in height, it is a good pasture grass, and in sheltered situations will grow nearly all the year round. It is a capital grass to withstand dry weather, and its broad green leaves may often be seen when the surrounding grasses are dried up. In some situations about Port Jackson it is quite common. It is a prolific seed-bearer, and the stems are often prostrate from the weight of grain they mature.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 8: Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses.—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
35	<i>Panicum gracile</i> (H. Br.)	Slender Panic Grass ...	<p>An erect, many-branched, perennial grass, rarely exceeding 1½ feet in height, and generally found all over the Colony. It is an exceedingly variable grass as regards stature and appearance, and some forms of it might readily be mistaken for the variety "tenuiflorum" of "<i>P. flavidum</i>." This grass is not particular as to soil or situation, and it may as often be found on hill sides as in the more fertile pastures. Although its leaves are narrow and somewhat harsh in dry seasons, it is nevertheless a good pasture grass, and one which stock of all descriptions are fond of. It appears to be a great seed-bearer; and the seeds usually ripen in October and November in the interior, and December and January in the coastal districts.</p>
36	<i>Panicum leucophænum</i> ... (H. B. et K.)	.....	<p>An erect perennial grass, growing from 1 foot to 3 feet high, and is generally found over a greater portion of the interior. It is a valuable pasture grass, and during the summer months yields a quantity of valuable herbage, which is much relished by stock of all kinds. Under cultivation, this is a most prolific grass, and if cut when the flower stalks first appear it makes excellent hay. I can highly recommend this grass for general pasture, or for making into hay. It is easily recognised in pastures by its spikelets being densely covered with long, silky, silvery, or purple hairs, which gives it quite an ornamental appearance. It produces a fair amount of seed which ripens in November and December. There is a variety of this grass (var. <i>monostachyum</i>) which is more dwarf in habit, and has the inflorescence arranged in a simple spike instead of a panicle. With these exceptions, however, its qualities are much the same. This variety is generally found on ridges in the interior. It produces a fair amount of seed which ripens in November.</p>
37	<i>Panicum prostratum</i> (F. v. M.)	Rigid Panic Grass	<p>An erect rather rigid perennial species, growing from 1 foot to 2½ feet high, and principally found in the interior, where, however, it is moderately plentiful in some situations. It generally grows on good land that is liable to periodical inundations, and, as it makes most of its growth during the summer months, it is a valuable stand-by for stock when many other grasses are somewhat scarce. It is a valuable grass for withstanding a long spell of dry weather, and, under ordinary circumstances, will retain its greenness far into the autumn months. It is not a good grass to make hay of, as its stems and leaves are too rigid. Before the aborigines tasted the sweets of civilisation, they used to collect the seeds of this grass in large quantities, and use them as an article of food, after being ground between two stones and converted into a kind of meal. It produces an abundance of seed which ripens at various times of the year.</p>



Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 8 : Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
38	<i>Panicum sanguinale</i> (Linn.)	Summer Grass	An annual species, which is common all over the eastern portion of the Colony. It is a creeping quick-growing grass, and a great pest in cultivated ground to farmers, orchardists, and gardeners. It will grow in almost any kind of soil, and in any situation, provided it is not too cold. This grass produces a great amount of forage in an incredible short space of time, and being of succulent nature, is relished by all pasture animals. It produces an abundance of seed which ripens in January, February, and March. It is said that Linnaeus gave the specific name "Sanguinale," from a trick that the boys had in Germany of pricking one another's noses with the spikes of this grass until they bled.
39	<i>Panicum trachyrhachis</i> (Benth.)	Coolibah Grass.....	A stout, glabrous, perennial grass, growing from 2 feet to 3 feet high, and is principally found in the north-western interior, and in some places is abundant. It generally grows on rich soils in open downs country, and during the summer months yields a great amount of valuable herbage, which stock of all descriptions are fond of. It would well repay systematic cultivation, either for general pasture or for hay. It is a prolific seed-bearing grass, and one of those from which the blacks at one time gathered a great amount of grain, and used it largely as an article of food, after grinding it between stones and making it into a kind of meal. The seeds usually ripen in October and November.
40	<i>Pappophorum nigricans</i> (R. Br.)	Blackheads	An erect perennial species, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height. It is generally found growing all over the Colony from the coast to the arid interior. As might be supposed, a grass growing under such varied conditions of soil and climate is most variable in habit, and also with regard to the colour of its inflorescence. Sometimes it is perfectly black, which circumstance led to the specific name "nigricans," being given to it; at other times it is almost white, but the grass can never be mistaken under microscopical examination. It is a capital drought resisting species, and during early summer months yields a fair amount of good herbage, which stock are very fond of and fatten on. When this grass becomes old, however, the stems get rather hard and wiry, and if other herbage is plentiful, stock will seldom touch it.

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Group I—Class 8 : Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
41	<i>Paspalum distichum</i> ... (Linn.)	Water-couch	<p>A perennial grass, with creeping, rapid-growing, succulent stems, generally growing in swampy places, but sometimes in water, and always in the coastal districts. It yields a great quantity of valuable herbage, of which stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond. Butter made from the milk of cows fed exclusively on this grass is quite white, but in no other way is it affected. It is a poor grass, however, for making into hay, as it turns black in drying. This grass is exceptionally well adapted for covering waste moist lands, the banks of rivers and dams, which it binds very firmly once its underground stems get well established. Periodical inundations will not destroy it, but it is injured by frosts. It remains beautifully green throughout the summer months, and some persons have been tempted to plant it on lawns with rather serious consequences, however, for, to keep it in anything like order during the summer months, it requires cutting two or three times a week, and it is as bad as ordinary couch to get out of cultivated land. This grass produces an abundance of seed, which ripens in January, February, and March. There is a variety of this grass (var. <i>littorale</i>) which is found only in or near brackish swamps, and only differs from the one described last by its narrower leaves. With these exceptions its qualities are much the same.</p>
42	<i>Poa cespitosa</i> (Forst.)	Tussock Poa	<p>A perennial species, growing from 1 foot to 3½ feet high, and generally found all over the Colony. Abundant in the coastal districts, but more sparingly distributed over the interior. It is an exceedingly variable grass. Besides the typical form, there are five well-defined varieties, and, as might be supposed, they vary considerably in the amount of herbage each one yields. All of them, however, are excellent pasture grasses, and stock of all kinds are remarkably fond of them. They are capital drought-resisting grasses, and if not allowed to go to seed will grow and remain green during a greater part of summer. Nearly all of them produce an abundance of seed, which usually ripens from November to March. There is a tall and luxuriant variety (var. <i>latifolia</i>), with leaves over a quarter of an inch broad, found in the Illawarra District and on the Mungion Mountains (New South Wales), that is well worthy of extensive cultivation. Besides yielding a large amount of rich succulent herbage, it will, if cut before the flower-stems appear, make excellent hay.</p>

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 8 : Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—*continued.*

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
43	<i>Pollinia fulva</i> (Benth.)	Sugar Grass	A tall perennial species, growing from 2 to 4 or even more feet high, and is generally found on moist land and along water-courses in the interior, but nowhere very plentifully. This grass is easily recognised when in flower by its rich brown silky spikes. It is a superior pasture grass, and during the summer months it produces a great amount of rich, succulent, sweet herbage, which is much relished by all herbivora, and, if cut before the flower stems appear, it makes excellent hay. Under cultivation it produces an amount of forage that is quite astonishing, and I can highly recommend it for permanent pasture or for making into hay; or it is even bulky enough to be made into ensilage. This grass is much praised by stockowners, and they have given it the common name of "sugar grass" on account of the sweetness of its stems and foliage. When left unmolested for a time it produces a fair amount of seed, which ripens in November and December.
44	<i>Schedonorus littoralis</i> (Beaur.)	Coast Fescue Grass	A perennial species, forming dense hard tufts of a pale yellow colour. The stems rise from 1 foot to 3 or more feet high. It is always found on the littoral sands, and is of much importance in such situations, and it might be extensively used for binding drift sands on our shores. There are one or two varieties of this useful grass, their only difference being, however, that some of them are smaller in size, both in stems and inflorescence. I have found the typical form of this grass on the beach at Bondi. It is of little or no value as a forage plant, for the leaves and stems are so thickly sprinkled with sand as to render it unfit for food. It should be mentioned, however, that all littoral grasses contain a considerable amount of soda in their stems and leaves, which is invaluable to the health of stock. This grass can be propagated by division of its roots. It bears a fair amount of seed, which ripens during the summer months.
45	<i>Setaria glauca</i> (Beaur.)	Pigeon Grass	An erect annual, of a pale green colour, and growing from 2 to 3½ or more feet high. It is generally found all over the Colony, but not in all places plentifully. On rich soils, or on land that has been newly broken up, it yields a rich succulent herbage during the summer months, which is much relished by stock of all kinds. This grass is worthy of systematic cultivation, either to be cut for green food, or for grazing, or for making into hay. If for the last it should be cut when the flower stems first appear. Under cultivation it yields a surprising amount of forage, which might be turned into ensilage. The seeds ripen during the autumn months.

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Group I—Class 8: Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
46	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> ... (Pers.)	.....	This grass has several common names, which often are confounding, such as the Cuba grass, Johnson grass, and Haleppo grass. The last, however, is the original appellation, and should be retained. An erect perennial grass, often growing 10 feet high on good soils, and now is found in various parts of the Colony. Its value for forage has long been recognised, and seeds of it are now obtainable in the trade. Although this grass will grow on various soils and in different situations, still, to get satisfactory returns, it should always be sown on deep rich soils, where its strong fibrous roots can penetrate deeply into the earth. In these circumstances the grass will remain green during the driest of weather. Under ordinary circumstances this grass will stand cutting three or four times during one season. It is a prolific seed-bearer, and the seeds ripen during the autumn months.
47	<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i> (Labill.)	Spiny Rolling-grass.....	A perennial species, with stout creeping stems which root at every joint; it often covers large areas on the littoral sands. This grass is dioecious—that is, the male and the female inflorescence are born on separate plants. Its very peculiar inflorescence is often gathered for ornamental purposes. It is of no value as a forage grass, as stock seldom or never touch it, but it is most useful for fixing drift sands when encroaching on valuable land. For this purpose it deserves more attention than has hitherto been paid to it. It is of comparatively quick growth, and once it gets well established on the sand scarcely anything will kill it; even the spray from the salt water will not check its growth. This grass is easily propagated by pieces of the stems. August and September are the best months for doing this.
48	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> (R. Br.)	Parramatta or Tussock Grass.	An erect tufted, perennial grass, of 1 foot to 2½ feet, and generally found in the coastal districts, and in some places very abundant. In fact, in some places where the land is broken up and sown down with exotic grasses, the Parramatta grass is now master of the situation, much to the disgust of dairy-farmers. Whilst young it affords capital feed, but when old is very tough and wiry, so much so, that it will loosen the teeth of horses and cows when kept too long on pasture where it predominates. I have often recommended this species for paper-making. It seems to be as strong as the esparto grass (<i>Stipa tenacissima</i>) of Spain, when they are grown side by side in Australia. The Parramatta grass is a prolific seed-bearer, and the seeds are eaten by many small birds. They ripen at various times of the year. There is a variety of this grass (var. <i>elongatus</i>) with narrower leaves, and a longer and looser panicle. With these exceptions, however, its qualities are much the same.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 8: Grasses, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of various species of New South Wales Grasses—*continued*.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
49	<i>Stipa setacea</i> (R. Br.)	Spear Grass, Corkscrew Grass.	A rather coarse perennial species, growing from 1 foot to nearly 3 feet high, and is generally found on good soils all over the Colony, and in some places very abundant. It is an excellent pasture grass, whilst the herbage is young; but like several others of its congeners, the herbage gets too harsh and wiry when old. It should be burnt off annually, which destroys both the coarse foliage and the dangerous seed awns. After this is done the pasture becomes very healthy, and the herbage is nutritious. The drought-resisting qualities of this grass are something remarkable, and often during very dry seasons it has proved a good standby for stock. The panicles of this grass are often 10 inches long, and they bear numerous seeds, the rigid awns of which are often more than 2 inches long. The barb-pointed seeds of this species are very injurious to sheep, often causing the death of numbers, by first becoming attached to the wool, then working through the skin, and often penetrating the vitals. The seeds usually ripen in November, December, and January.
50	<i>Zoysia pungens</i> (Willd.)	Coast Couch Grass	A perennial species, with creeping underground stems, often to a great extent in loose sand, from which spring erect stems, rarely above 6 inches high. It is purely a coastal grass, and is never found except on the littoral sands, or in or near salt marshes. In some places it forms a compact turf, and affords a fair amount of herbage which stock are particularly fond of. Like most littoral grasses, its stems and leaves contain a considerable amount of soda which is invaluable to the health of stock. I have often recommended this grass for planting on the littoral drift sands, and much good would have resulted had this been done at Wollongong and Newcastle, New South Wales. We have a good illustration of the value of this grass for binding the littoral sands at the spit, between North Sydney and Manly. Nearly the whole of the great sand bank has been quietly but efficiently bound together by the roots of this useful little grass, as anyone may easily be convinced by taking a spade and digging down into the sand as I did, where they will see a perfect net-work of roots for several feet down. This grass should be widely distributed in the coastal districts where it is not already growing. It is easily propagated by the division of its roots.

36. SPRATT, James, Orange.
Hay.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 9: Forage Plants, &c.

CLASS 9.—Forage Plants—Clover, Alfalfa, Cow-pea, Corn-stalks.

37. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Sydney. (H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., Director).—Collection of New South Wales Forage Plants; mounted by G. Valder; botanically named and described by F. Turner, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
1	<i>Atriplex angulata</i> (Benth.)	Angular-fruited Salt-bush.	A dwarf, shrubby plant, with spreading branches of about 2 feet, and more or less covered with a mealy whiteness. The plant has a very limited geographical range, being found only, as far as can be ascertained, in the arid interior of New South Wales and South Australia. It will stand a phenomenal amount of dry weather, and if left undisturbed for a time will grow through the severest of droughts. It is a valuable forage plant, which stock of all kinds are fond of.
2	<i>Atriplex cinerea</i> (Poir.)	Grey Salt-bush	A tall-growing plant, peculiar to the saline sands on the eastern, southern, and western seaboard of the continent of Australia, which it helps to bind. It is a capital forage plant for cattle, and they eat it with great avidity. Its particular relish may be accounted for by the fact of its being one of our famous salinuous plants, which have made the pastures of Australia such rich feeding grounds for all herbivora.
3	<i>Atriplex halimoides</i> ... (Lindl.)	Halimus-like Salt-bush..	This plant is excellent forage, both for sheep and cattle, and they eat it with great avidity, often cropping it close to the ground; and they fatten remarkably well on it. It is not only a good fodder plant, but it has the reputation of preventing fluke in sheep. In fact this plant and some of its congeners have been known to entirely cure sheep badly affected with fluke and other distoma diseases when kept grazing for a few months on the salinuous plains in the interior.
4	<i>Atriplex leptocarpa</i> (F. V. M.)	Slender Fruited Salt-bush.	This plant is common on the Darling and Castlereagh Rivers in New South Wales, in the interior of Queensland, and near the Murray River in South Australia, sometimes carpeting the ground for a considerable distance. Its drought-enduring qualities are remarkable, and even in adverse seasons it will yield a fair amount of forage, which herbivora of all descriptions are fond of, sheep particularly so.
5	<i>Atriplex limbata</i> (Benth.)	Spreading Salt-bush ...	This plant has a very restricted geographical range of growth, being found only between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, in New South Wales. Its drought-enduring qualities are remarkable, and when left unmolested it will grow through the most adverse season of drought and heat. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of the plant.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 9 : Forage Plants, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Plants, &c.—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
6	<i>Atriplex muelleri</i> (Benth.)	Mueller's Salt-bush.....	This plant is distributed generally over the interior of Australia, but it is not plentiful anywhere, and in some situations is becoming scarce. All kinds of herbivora are remarkably fond of this plant, sheep particularly so. When left unmolested for a time, however, it produces moderate amount of seed.
7	<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> ... (Lindl.)	Round-leaved Salt-bush	Cattle, sheep, and other herbivora are extremely fond of this plant. Its drought-enduring qualities are remarkable, for it withstands the hot winds on our arid central plains throughout the summer months with little check upon its growth.
8	<i>Atriplex stipitata</i> a (Benth.)	Kidney-fruited Salt-bush.	This plant is found in the arid interior of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia; but, as far as I know, it is not very plentiful. It is one of the famous salinous plants which, along with its congeners, has earned for our central plains the name of being the richest feeding grounds for stock in the world. The shrub will withstand a phenomenal amount of dry weather, and is an excellent forage plant, of which herbivora of all descriptions are remarkably fond.
9	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> ... (R. Br.)	Half-berried Salt-bush	This plant is found in all the colonies, from a few stations near the coast to the arid interior; but it does not appear to be very plentiful anywhere. On the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, in New South Wales, the plant is held in much esteem by stockowners as a most valuable herb for sheep, which eat it down with avidity.
10	<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> (Hew.)	Bladder Salt-bush	This plant is found in the interior of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, and in some situations it is fairly plentiful. It is regarded as an excellent forage plant both for cattle and sheep, and they thrive well on it, but it is said that horses never do.
11	<i>Chenopodium atriplicinum</i> . (F.v.M.)	Atriplex-like Goosefoot..	This plant is peculiar to the arid central plains beyond the Darling River in New South Wales, Wimmera District in Victoria, and Flinders Range in South Australia, and it is fairly plentiful in some of these districts. Its drought enduring qualities are remarkable; for it flourishes even in the driest seasons, and its fresh pale green and slightly pubescent foliage can readily be detected among other vegetation. It is a capital forage plant, which all herbivora eat with avidity; and pastoralists look upon it as a valuable and nutritious herb during all seasons.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 9: Forage Plants, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Plants, &c.—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
12	<i>Chenopodium auricomum.</i> (Lindl.)	Blue Bush	The blue bush is found in the arid interior of the continent of Australia, from the Darling River, in New South Wales, to the Gulf of Carpentaria, in the north. Its drought enduring qualities are remarkable, and it will continue to grow in the most adverse seasons of drought and great heat. The plant is easily recognised by its mealy whiteness, and sometimes almost golden hue; hence its specific name. Pastoralists speak very highly of it for its nutritive and wholesome qualities. It is a valuable pasture plant, which stock of all kinds are remarkably fond of, and they often crop its rich succulent stems down close to the ground.
13	<i>Chenopodium nitratum.</i> (F.v.M.)	Branching Goosefoot ...	This shrub is found principally about the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers in Victoria, Swan River in West Australia, and near the Darling River in New South Wales. Herbivora of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and when other herbage has been scarce, they often crop it down close to the ground.
14	<i>Chenopodium microphyllum.</i> (F.v.M.)	Small-leaved Goosefoot..	This plant is peculiar to the south-west parts of the country, being found near Goulburn and on different runs towards the Victorian boundary in New South Wales, Bacchus Marsh, and the Wimmera District in Victoria. It is an excellent fodder plant for sheep, which eat it with avidity, and being of a slightly saline nature, it is particularly relished by all herbivora.
15	<i>Dodonaea attenuata,</i> A. (Cuon.)	Hop-bush	The hop-bush is found principally on the arid central plains of the continent of Australia, and is moderately plentiful on soil of a sandy nature, and the sand-hills are often covered with it. During drought time this shrub is a valuable standby for pastoralists, who cut down large quantities when other feed gets somewhat scarce. The poor soils where this plant grows seem almost incapable of supporting good herbage, the grasses in such situations being principally composed of the genera <i>Aristida</i> , and <i>Stipa</i> , and in dry weather they are hard and wiry, and have a forbidding appearance. During the early days of settlement, the seed capsules of this shrub were largely used as a substitute for hops, hence the common name of "hop-bush."
16	<i>Kochia aphylla</i> (R. Br.)	Cotton-bush	This shrub is found in the arid interior of most of the Australian Colonies, and in some situations is very plentiful. Its presence is always an indication of good country. It will withstand a phenomenal amount of heat, and grow through the most protracted drought. During such times it has often proved of great value to pastoralists, who cut down large quantities of it for fodder. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of this plant, and they thrive well on it.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 9 : Forage Plants, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Plants, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
17	<i>Kochia appressa</i> (Benth.)	Appressed-leaved bush.	This plant is found principally on the arid central plains of Australia, but it is not abundant anywhere. Both cattle and sheep are fond of this shrub and eat it down with avidity.
18	<i>Kochia pyramidata</i> (Benth.)	Grey Bush	The grey bush occupies large tracts, and is quite a feature in some parts of the country west of the Darling River in New South Wales. It is generally an indication of good land where the plant is found growing, and probably on this account it thrives during severe droughts. The plant makes excellent forage, which herbivora of all descriptions are remarkably fond of.
19	<i>Kochia eriantha</i> (F. v. M.)	Wholly-fruited bush.	This plant is peculiar to the arid central plains of Australia, and in some situations it is moderately plentiful. The drought enduring qualities of this plant are something remarkable; the hot winds of the interior and the fierce heat of the summer sun seem to have little effect in checking its growth, while the other extreme of cold experienced on the plains during the winter months it bears with impunity. It produces a succulent herbage during the most adverse season of drought and heat, and a herbage, too, of which sheep and other herbivora are fond.
20	<i>Kochia sedifolia</i> (F. v. M.)	Blue Bush	The blue bush is found in the interior of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Although it is capital forage for cattle, it is said that when sheep feed too freely on it balls of felt-like substance form in their stomachs, which at times do them injury. The drought enduring qualities of this plant are remarkable, its natural covering no doubt protecting it from the fierce heat of the summer's sun and through the most protracted drought.
21	<i>Kochia villosa</i> (Lindl.)	Silky Salt-bush	This species is found in the arid interior of all the Australian Colonies. It is a valuable pasture plant, which stock of all descriptions are fond of.
22	<i>Plantago varia</i> (R. Br.)	Variable Plantain, or Rib Grass.	The native rib grass makes most of its growth during the autumn and winter months; its mucilaginous leaves are much relished by sheep and other small herbivora; while for dairy cows it is considered a good milk producer. Horses eat it but sparingly. Even on poor land, and in uncongenial soils, this plant will produce a large amount of succulent herbage, as its deeply penetrating roots will sustain the plant during adverse times of drought and heat.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 9 : Forage Plants, &c.

Department of Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Plants, &c.—continued.

No.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.	Description.
23	<i>Rhagodia hastata</i> (R. Br.)	Halbert-leaved bush.	This salinous plant is found in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, from the coast to the arid interior. Stock of all kinds are remarkably fond of it, and both sheep and cattle thrive well on it.
24	<i>Rhagodia billiardieri</i> (R. Br.)	Coastal Salt-bush	When this shrub is in full fruit, and the dark-red berries are ripe, it gives quite a feature to the plant, and is extremely ornamental. It is found growing in nearly all the Australian Colonies, but is peculiar only to the littoral sands. At one time it was growing abundantly along the coast, but where cattle have had free access it is gradually disappearing. They are so fond of its succulent stems and leaves that it is often cropped down close to the ground.
25	<i>Rhagodia nutans</i> (R. Br.)	Nodding Salt-bush	This plant is found in nearly all of the Australian Colonies, from the coast to the arid interior, and in some places it is fairly plentiful. It is an excellent forage plant for all herbivora, sheep being particularly fond of it.
26	<i>Rhagodia parabolica</i> ... (R. Br.)	Old Man Salt-bush	This shrub is found in the interior of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, and usually in or near moist places. It is probably one of the best-known of all salt-bushes by stockmen, and on account of its mealy white appearance they have given it the common name of "Old Man Salt-bush."
27	<i>Trigonella suavisima</i> ... (Lindl.)	Scented, or Clover.	The Darling clover is found principally in the interior of all the Australian Colonies, except Queensland. When it is found growing on rich black soils that are subject to periodical inundations, it produces a great amount of herbage, which stock of all descriptions are particularly partial to and is extremely fattening. Though this plant grows best on rich soils, still it is often found growing on stony rises, and in such situations in the spring of the year it makes considerable growth, which is a valuable addition to other herbage, ere many of the indigenous grasses start into growth.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group I—Class 11 : Flours, Meals, &c.

CLASS 11.—Flours, Meals, Decorticated Grains, Grits, &c.

38. **ALLSOPP, Thomas, Murrumburrah.**
Flour.
39. **BRUNTON & CO., Australian Flour Mills, Granville, near Sydney.**
Flour.
40. **COHEN & LEVY, Tamworth.**
1. Flour, manufactured from wheat of 1891 crop, grown in the Tamworth district.
2. Cornmeal.
3. Oatmeal.
41. **COOTAMUNDRA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ROLLER MILLING COMPANY, Cootamundra.**
Flour.
42. **GARDINER, Edwin, Temora.**
Flour, manufactured from wheat grown in the Temora district.
43. **GROVER, E., Glen Innes.**
Flour.
44. **MATTHEWS, H. C., Acme Roller Mills, Bathurst.**
"Acme" Patent Roller Flour.
45. **M·GEE & QUINN, Steam Flour Mills, Parkes.**
Flour; quantity exhibited, 4 bushels.
46. **PAWLEY & M·INTYRE, Inverell.**
Flour, manufactured from wheat grown in the Inverell district.
47. **TREMAIN, William, Keppell-street, Bathurst.**
Patent Roller Flour.
48. **UTZ, F., Glen Innes.**
Flour.
49. **YOUNG CO-OPERATIVE ROLLER FLOUR MILL COMPANY (Limited), Young.**
1. Flour, manufactured from wheat of season 1891-2, grown in the Young district.
2. Photograph of the Young Co-Operative Roller Flour Mill.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group II—Class 12 : Bread, &c. Group III—Class 13 : Sugars, &c. Class 24 : Sorghum, &c.

GROUP II.—Bread, Biscuits, Pastes, Starch, Gluten, &c.

CLASS 12.—Bread and its manufacture, Baking Powder,
Yeast and its preparations.

50. HOOD, Phineas A., Russell-street, Bathurst.

Baking Powder.

51. LESLIE, William, Dubbo.

Baking Powder.

52. PEATE, Lawrence, George-street, Bathurst.

1. Baking Powder.

2. Self-raising Flour.

GROUP III.—Sugars, Syrups, Confectionery, &c.

CLASS 17.—Sugar-cane, its cultivation and treatment;
manufacture of Sugar.

53. COWAN, David William, Tomki, Richmond River.

1. Six stalks of Mauritius Ribbon Cane, one year old.

2. Do Grey Fiji Cane, one year old.

54. KIRK, J. & W., Chatsworth.

1. Six stalks of Rappoo Cane, eighteen months old.

2. Do Mauritius Ribbon Cane, eighteen months old.

3. Do Rappoo Ratoon Cane, eighteen months old.

55. ROBERTSON, Duncan, Carr's Creek, Grafton.

1. Six stalks of Grey Fiji Sugar Cane, twenty-four months old.

2. Do do do twelve months old.

3. Do do do eighteen months old.

4. Do Mauritius Ribbon Sugar Cane, twenty-four months old.

5. Do do do twelve months old.

CLASS 24.—Sorghum, its culture and uses, and preparation
of Syrup and Sugar.

56. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Sorghum Saccharatum. Quantity exhibited, 2 bushels; weight per bushel, 47 lb. 8 oz.; grown at Camden by Mrs. Onslow.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group III—Class 26 : Honey-bees and Honey.

CLASS 26.—Honey-bees and Honey ; Hives and Appliances.

57. **BENNETT, Mrs., Tamworth** (Member of Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).

Honey.

58. **BUTTSWORTH, Ebenezer E., Cessnock** (Member of Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).

Honey ; produced at Cessnock ; loamy soil ; variety of bee, black ; yield per hive, 80 lb. ; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.

59. **DOYLE, Ernest Frederick, Werris Creek** (Member of Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).

1. Honey, Dark Amber ; produced at Werris Creek ; dark loamy soil ; variety of bee, Italian ; plants from which honey was produced, apple-tree and leather jacket ; yield per colony, about 160 lb. ; average price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.

2. Honey, Light Amber ; produced at Werris Creek ; soil, dark loamy ; variety of bee, black and hybrid ; plants from which honey was produced, eucalypti and box ; yield per colony, about 130 lb. ; average price at nearest home market, 4d. per lb.

60. **MANKIN, R., Morongla Creek** (Member of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).

1. Honey ; produced at Morongla Creek ; soil, sandy loam ; variety of bee, Italian ; plant from which honey was produced, yellow box ; yield per hive, 170 lb. ; price at nearest market, 4½d. per lb.

2. Honey ; produced at Morongla Creek ; soil, sandy loam ; variety of bee, Italian ; plant from which honey was produced, white box ; yield per hive, 170 lb. ; price at nearest market, 4½d. per lb.

61. **MANSFIELD, C., Largs** (Member of Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association.)

Honey.

62. **MUNDAY, James Frederick, Iona Apiary, Woodville, Maitland** (Member of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).

1. Honey ; produced at Woodville ; loamy soil ; variety of bee, Italian ; plant from which honey was produced, lucerne ; yield per hive, 100 lb. ; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.

2. Honey ; produced at Woodville ; loamy soil ; variety of bee, Italian ; plant from which honey was produced, spotted gum ; yield per hive, 100 lb. ; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.

3. Honey ; produced at Woodville ; loamy soil ; variety of bee, Italian ; plant from which honey was produced, ironbark ; yield per hive, 100 lb. ; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group III—Class 26: Honey-bees and Honey.

63. **NIVEN & SONS, William, "Sweet Home" Apiary, Eugowra** (Members of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).
- 1 and 2. Honey; produced at Eugowra; soil, sandy loam; variety of bee, black; yield per colony, about 110 lb.; average price at nearest market, 3½d. per lb.
64. **PATTEN, Robert, West Maitland** (Secretary of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).
- Honey; extracted from combs by machinery; plants from which honey was produced, yellow box and white thorn.
65. **PENDER, John Wilshire, West Maitland** (Member of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).
- Honey; produced at Oakhampton; loamy soil; variety of bee, Italian; yield per hive, 80 lb.; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.
66. **SCOBIE, Michael and Robert, West Maitland** (Members of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).
1. Honey; produced at West Maitland; loamy soil; variety of bee, black and hybrid; plant from which honey was produced, ironbark; yield per hive, 70 lb.; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.
2. Honey; produced at West Maitland; loamy soil; variety of bee, black and hybrid; plant from which honey was produced, spotted gum; yield per hive, 70 lb.; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.
- 3 and 4. Honey; produced at West Maitland; loamy soil; variety of bee, black and hybrid; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.
67. **SHAW, William, Denison-street, Mudgee** (Member of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).
- Honey; produced at Mudgee; loamy soil; variety of bee, black; yield per hive, 100 lb.; price at nearest market, 6d. per lb.
68. **TUCKER, John, Paterson** (Member of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).
- Honey; produced at Paterson; loamy soil; variety of bee, Italian; yield per hive, 100 lb.; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.
69. **VÖGELE, August John Christian, Paterson** (Member of the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association).
- 1 and 2. Honey; produced at Paterson; loamy soil; variety of bee, Italian; plants from which honey was produced, ironbark, spotted gum, white box; yield per hive, 150 lb.; price at nearest market, 4d. per lb.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group V—Class 32: Broom Corn, Peas, &c. Group VI—Class 36: Preserved Meats, &c.

GROUP V.—Products of the Farm not otherwise classed.

CLASS 32.—Broom Corn, Pumpkins, Squashes, Pease, Beans, as crops. (For Garden Vegetables, &c., see Group 23.)

70. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Peas—Black-eyed Susan. Quantity exhibited, 4 bushels; weight per bushel, 64 lb.; grown in the Albury district by W. Kelly.

GROUP VI.—Preserved Meats and Food Preparations.

(For Fish product as Food, see also Group 40.)

CLASS 36.—Canned Meats, including fish, flesh, and fowl, pâtés, sardines, lobsters, oysters, &c.

71. AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMPANY, Ramornie.

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|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Corned Beef. | 7. Ox Palates. |
| 2. Pork Sausages. | 8. Ox Check. |
| 3. Ox Tongues. | 9. Beef Sausages. |
| 4. Boiled Beef. | 10. Roast Beef. |
| 5. Stewed Kidneys. | 11. Half-tongues (Ox).' |
| 6. Tripe. | 12. Rump Steak. |

72. SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING CO. (Limited), Sydney.

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|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Boiled Beef. | 5. Sheep's Tongues. |
| 2. Corned Beef. | 6. Ox Tongues. |
| 3. Corned Mutton. | 7. Ox Palates. |
| 4. Brawn. | 8. Sheep's Trotters. |

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group VI—Class 37: Meat Extracts, &c. Group VII—Class 44: Dairy Appliances.

CLASS 37.—Meat Extracts, Soups, and Food Preparations.

73. AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMPANY, Ramornie.

1. Liebig's Extract of Meat ("Ramornie" brand).
6. Ox Tail Soup.
7. Mock Turtle Soup.

74. PATTISON, John D., 132, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Tomato Sauce.

75. PEATE, Lawrence, George-street, Bathurst.

1. Tomato Sauce.
2. Worcester Sauce.
3. Egg Powder.
4. Currie Powder.
5. Custard Powder.

76. SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING CO. (Limited), Sydney.

1. Mock Turtle Soup.
2. Ox Tail Soup.
3. Real Turtle Soup.
4. Extract of Meat.

GROUP VII.—The Dairy and Dairy Products.

CLASS 44.—Dairy Fittings and Appliances—Churns for hand and power, Butter-workers, Cans and Pails, Cheese Presses, Vats and apparatus.

77. SPIES, WILTON, & CO., Mudgee.

A Patent Churn.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group VIII—Class 48: Tobacco in the Leaf, &c.

GROUP VIII.—Tea, Coffee, Spices, Hops, and Aromatic and Vegetable Substances.

CLASS 48.—Tobacco in the leaf, and Tobacco not manufactured.

78. **ABBOTT, William, Murraguldrrie, Wagga Wagga.**

Tobacco Leaf, 56 lb. Grown in the Murrumbidgee Valley.

79. **AH CHUNG, Tumut.**

Tobacco Leaf, 20 lb. Grown in the Tumut River Valley.

80. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**

1. Tobacco Leaf, 100 lb. Grown in the Tumut River Valley.

2. Tobacco Leaf, 112 lb. Grown in the Tumut River Valley.

3. Tobacco Leaf, 112 lb. Grown in the Hunter River Valley.

Although New South Wales possesses climate and soil eminently suited for tobacco culture, the industry is as yet in its infancy. Climatic conditions, heat, moisture and forcing, so essential to the production of the finest qualities, are to be met with in nearly all the river valleys of the coastal districts, together with an area of available tobacco-land of very great extent. The kind of tobacco mostly grown is a strong leaf, probably derived from one or the other of the Kentucky varieties, well suited to local requirements and not unfrequently, during good seasons, producing one ton to the acre. The quality has by experts been pronounced of a satisfactory colour and with a flavour quite equal to any but the very highest grade of American leaf. Formerly the cultivation of tobacco was carried on by Europeans only, and as much as 7½d. to 8d. per lb. being paid even in plentiful seasons; of late years it has fallen into the hands of Chinese, and the price is at present quoted at 3½d. to 4d. per lb. As far back as 1822 tobacco was grown in the Colony, manufactured and sold by auction in Sydney, but it was not until 1842 that its systematic cultivation commenced and with anticipations for a great future. Suddenly, however, there came a falling off and from an acreage of 4,833 it is now reduced to about 800 acres. This decline in production is attributed to various causes, chiefly to an increased attention to dairy farming and the cultivation of maize, both of which have so far been found more profitable.

81. **SHU PACK, Tumut.**

Tobacco Leaf, 20 lb.; grown in the Tumut River Valley.

CLASS 49.—Machines and Appliances for the Curing of Tobacco, and for the Manufacture of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff.

82. **DIXSON & SONS, Park-street, Sydney.**

A photograph of their Tobacco and Cigarette Factory.

Dixon and Sons, tobacco and cigarette manufacturers, occupy a prominent business position in the centre of the city of Sydney. Their building is a most substantial structure of brick on stone, and faced with Portland cement, the internal timbers being all of Australian hardwood. The floor space covers some 70,000 superficial feet. The warehouse and offices occupy portion of the ground floor and are handsomely fitted in polished cedar and pine. The remainder of the premises is devoted to the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes. The business of the firm dates back into the earlier part of the century. Tobaccos of all classes are extensively manufactured, this firm devoting its attention chiefly to the niger grades made from imported American leaf. A large trade is also done in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool. Sub-Class 1: Pure-bred Fine Wools (Merino).

GROUP IX.—Animal and Vegetable Fibres.

CLASS 60.—Wool, in the fleece, in sacks, and in bales.

SUB-CLASS 1.—Pure-bred Fine Wools (Merino).

ALLEN, Edmund John, Stoney Creek, Young.

83. Fleece wool; first fleece from lamb; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred pure Merino; age, $5\frac{1}{2}$ months; date of shearing, 7th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 50 lb.; age of fleece, 168 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 5 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating granite, with open box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.
84. Fleece wool; first fleece from lamb; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred pure Merino; age, $5\frac{1}{2}$ months; date of shearing, 7th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 48 lb.; age of fleece, 168 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 5 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating granite, with open box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.
85. Fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred pure Merino; age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 76 lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $10\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating granite, with open box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.
86. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred pure Merino; age of animal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 77 lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating granite, open box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.
87. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred pure Merino; age, 16 months; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, $40\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 328 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, undulating granite, box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.

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88. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred pure Merino; age, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, $71\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, undulating granite, with open box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.

BETTINGTON, J. B., Brindley Park, Merriwa.

89. Fleece Wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; age of animal, 3 years; date of shearing, 22nd November, 1892; age of fleece, 395 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 14 lb.; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic; brand, BB conjoined, over Brindley Park.

BOWMAN, Ernest Matthew, Wargundy, Gulgong.

90. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age of animal, 5 years; date of shearing, 7th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 83 lb.; age of fleece, 376 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; brand, Wargundy over EMB over Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, white box flats; competitive.

BRUCE, George, Loombah, Molong.

91. Fleece wool; second fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino, station bred; age, 2 years and 2 months; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 76 lb.; age of fleece, 335 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 16 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Molong, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, box country; brand, Loombah; competitive.
92. Fleece wool; third fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino, station bred; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 102 lb.; age of fleece, 335 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $14\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Molong, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone and trap formation, box country; brand, Loombah; competitive.
93. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Australian Merino, station bred; age, 2 years; date of shearing, 17th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 101 lb.; age of fleece, 330 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 20 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Molong, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone and trap formation, box country; brand, Loombah; competitive.
94. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Australian Merino, station bred; animal, aged; date of shearing, 17th September, 1892; age of fleece, 330 days; gross weight of

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fleece at shearing, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; weight of animal after shearing, 117 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Molong, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone and trap formation, box country; brand, Loombah; competitive.

95. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Australian Merino, station bred; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 17th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 107 lb.; age of fleece, 330 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Molong, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone and trap formation, box country; brand, Loombah; competitive.
96. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian merino, station bred; age, 1 year and 9 months; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 75 lb.; age of fleece, 335 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Molong, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone and trap formation, box country; brand, Loombah; competitive.

CAMPBELL, Frederick, Yarralumla, Queanbeyan.

97. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, female; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; date of shearing, November, 1892; character of country, hilly; brand, Yarralumla; competitive.
98. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, female; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; date of shearing, November, 1892; character of country, hilly; brand, Yarralumla; competitive.

COLLARROY CO. (Limited), Collaroy, Merriwa.

99. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, bred by exhibitors from their stud flock; age, 3 years 3 months; date of shearing, 6th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 97 lb.; age of fleece, 371 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 18 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Merriwa, Mudgee; brand, C. C.; competitive.
100. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ewe; bred by exhibitors from their stud flocks; age, 1 year 3 months; date of shearing, 6th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 92 lb.; age of fleece, 368 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Merriwa, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic; brand, C. C.; competitive.
101. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ram; bred by exhibitors from their stud flock; age, 1 year and 3 months; date of shearing, 1st September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 145 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Merriwa, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic; brand, C. C.; competitive.

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102. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; bred by exhibitors from their stud flock; age, 3 years and 3 months; date of shearing, 7th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 135 lb.; age of fleece, 372 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Merriwa, Mudgee; character of country, basaltic; brand, C. C.; competitive.

COX, George Henry, Burrundulla, Mudgee.

103. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Saxon Merino; age, 3 years 3 months; date of shearing, 1st September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 104 lb.; age of fleece, 350 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 14 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, dry schistose; brand, GX in diamond over Mudgee; competitive.
104. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure Saxon Merino; age, 4 years 6 months; date of shearing, 1st September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 128 lb.; age of fleece, 350 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 24 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, dry schistose; brand, GX in diamond over Mudgee; competitive.
105. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Saxon Merino; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 1st September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 110 lb.; age of fleece, 350 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, dry schistose; brand, GX in diamond over Mudgee; competitive.
106. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure Saxon Merino; age, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 1st September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 110 lb.; age of fleece, 350 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 18 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, dry schistose; brand, GX in diamond over Mudgee; competitive.

DICKSON, W. & T. C., Yarrawin, Brewarrina.

107. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure Merino, Wanganella blood; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 13th July, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 130 lb.; age of fleece, 330 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Brewarrina, Upper Darling; character of country on which sheep was pastured, mostly open country, black and chocolate flats; brand, W & TCD over Yarrawin; competitive.
108. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ram; breeding, pure Merino, Wanganella blood; age, 14 months; date of shearing, 13th July, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 100 lb.; age of fleece, 330 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep

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was bred, Brewarrina, Upper Darling; character of country on which sheep was pastured, open country, black and chocolate flats; brand, W & TCD over Yarrowin; competitive.

DOWLING, Vincent James, Lue, Rylstone.

109. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age, 2 years 2 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; competitive.
110. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 92 lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; competitive.
111. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age, 13 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 75 lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; competitive.
112. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 5th August, 1893; weight of animal after shearing, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; competitive.
113. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure Lue bred merino; age, 2 years 2 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal, 112 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 17 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; competitive.
114. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ram; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age, 14 months; date of shearing, August 5th, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; competitive.

DULHUNTY & DEAKIN, Killoola, Peel.

115. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ewe; breeding, Merino, Cassilis blood; age, 1 year 11 months; date of shearing, 10th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, about 60 lb.; age of fleece, 358 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rather poor; brand, IBD; competitive.

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116. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Merino, Cassilis blood ; age, 6 years ; date of shearing, 10th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, about 70 lb. ; age of fleece, 358 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 8 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Bathurst ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rather poor ; brand, IBD ; competitive.
117. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Merino, Cassilis blood ; age of animal, 23 months and 14 days ; date of shearing, 10th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 78 lb. ; age of fleece, 358 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb. 4 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Bathurst ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rather poor ; brand, IBD ; competitive.
118. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Merino, Cassilis blood ; age, 6 years ; date of shearing, 10th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 92 lb. ; age of fleece, 358 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 2 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Bathurst ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rather poor ; brand, IBD ; competitive.

DUNTROON ESTATE, The Trustees of the (late George Campbell), Queanbeyan.

119. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ram ; bred from Lee's Larras Lake blood ; age of animal, 4 years ; date of shearing, 15th November, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 233 lb. ; age of fleece, 362 days ; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, 11½ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; brand, G.C. over Duntroon ; character of country, ringbarked and plains ; competitive.
120. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn ; sex, ewe ; bred from Duntroon stud ewe from Illillawa ; age of animal, 16 months ; shorn, 15th November, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 43 lb. ; age of fleece, 335 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 6 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country, ringbarked and plains ; brand, G.C. over Duntroon ; competitive.

FAITHFULL, W. P., Springfield, Goulburn.

121. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ram ; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood ; district in which sheep was bred, Goulburn ; age, 36 months ; date of shearing, September 16, 1892 ; age of fleece, 365 days ; character of country, open plains ; brand, W.P.F ; competitive.
122. Fleece wool ; sex, ram ; district in which sheep was bred, Goulburn ; brand, W.P.F ; competitive.
123. Fleece wool ; sex, ram ; district in which sheep was bred, Goulburn ; brand, W.P.F ; competitive.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH, C., Goorianawa, Gilgandra.

124. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino, Goorianawa breed; animal aged; date of shearing, 25th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 109 lb.; age of fleece, 370 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Castlereagh, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rich plains, volcanic; brand, M. & Co. over Goorianawa; competitive.
125. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino, Goorianawa breed; animal aged; date of shearing, 28th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 111 lb.; age of fleece, 366 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Castle-reagh, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rich plains, volcanic; brand, M. & Co. over Goorianawa; competitive.

GIBB & SON, James, Berthong, near Wallendbeen.

126. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age, 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ years; date of shearing, 3rd September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 347 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 9 oz.; district where sheep was bred, Berthong, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, chocolate soil ridges, indigenous grasses; brand, Gibb & Son over Berthong; competitive.
127. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 3rd September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 71 lb.; age of fleece, 347 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Berthong, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, chocolate soil ridges, indigenous grasses; brand, Gibb & Son over Berthong; competitive.
128. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure Merino; age, 17 months; date of shearing, 3rd September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 347 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. 3 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Wallendbeen, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, chocolate soil ridges, indigenous grasses; brand, Gibb & Son over Berthong; competitive.
129. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure Merino; age, 17 months; date of shearing, 3rd September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 347 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district where sheep was bred, Wallendbeen, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, chocolate soil ridges, indigenous grasses; brand, Gibb & Son over Berthong; competitive.

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GRANT, Lachlan McBean, Butherwah, Urana.

130. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, by Colombo ram from Butherwah ewe ; age, 16 months ; date of shearing, 14th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 64 lb. ; age of fleece, 357 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Urana, Riverina ; character of country, red plains, devoid of much shelter ; brand, Butherwah over oblong with corners cut out ; competitive.
131. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, by Colombo ram from Butherwah ewe ; age of animal, 16 months ; date of shearing, 14th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 74 lb. ; age of fleece, 357 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. 8 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Urana, Riverina ; character of country, red plains, devoid of much shelter ; brand, Butherwah over oblong with corners cut out ; competitive.
132. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, by Colombo ram from Butherwah ewe ; age of animal, 16 months ; date of shearing, 14th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 73 lb. ; age of fleece, 357 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. 14 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Urana, Riverina ; character of country, red plains, devoid of much shelter ; brand, Butherwah over oblong with corners cut out ; competitive.
133. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, by Colombo ram, from Butherwah ewe ; age of animal, 16 months ; date of shearing, 14th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 64 lb. ; age of fleece, 357 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. 6 oz. ; district in which sheep were bred, Urana, Riverina ; character of country, red plains, devoid of much shelter ; brand, Butherwah over oblong with corners cut out ; competitive.

HALL, Charles Castle, Yeumburra, Yass.

134. Fleece wool ; fleece from hogget, shorn as a lamb ; sex, ram ; breeding, Australian Vermont, by three-quarter-bred ram ; age, 15 months ; date of shearing, 1st October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 80 lb. ; age of fleece, 325 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, hilly, rough ; brand, CH over Yeumburra ; competitive.
135. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, from Australian Merino by three-quarter-bred Australian Vermont ; age, 4 years ; date of shearing, 1st October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 50 lb. ; age of fleece, 325 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 5½ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rocky, hilly ; brand, CH over Yeumburra ; competitive.

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136. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Australian Merino, station bred; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 1st October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 120 lb.; age of fleece, 370 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 23 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, river flats and ridges; brand, CH over Yeumburra; competitive.
137. Fleece wool; fleece from aged ewe, rearing lamb; breeding, Australian Merino, station bred; age of animal, 8 years; date of shearing, 1st October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 60 lb.; age of fleece, 325 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, hilly, rough; brand, CH over Yeumburra; competitive.

HORSLEY, R. F. (The Representatives of the late), Yabtree, (through the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga).

138. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age, 16 months; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 70 lb.; age of fleece, about 342 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 6 lb. 4 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina; character of country, Murrumbidgee River flats, natural grasses; brand, RFH over Yabtree; competitive.

HUME, Frederick William, Tarengo, Burrowa.

139. Fleece wool; fleece from hogget under 2 years old; sex, ewe; bred by exhibitor; age, 14 months; date of shearing, 29th September, 1892; age of fleece, 145 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8¾ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, box and appletree; brand, Tarengo over H; competitive.
140. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; bred by exhibitor; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 29th September, 1892; age of fleece, 145 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 18 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, box and appletree; brand, Tarengo over H; competitive.
141. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; bred by exhibitor; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 29th September, 1892; age of fleece, 145 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, box and appletree; brand, Tarengo over H; competitive.
142. Fleece wool; fleece from hogget under 2 years old; sex, ram; bred by exhibitor; age, 14 months; date of shearing, 29th September, 1892; age of fleece, 145 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, box and appletree; brand, Tarengo over H; competitive.

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HUME, H. R. F., Everton, Rye Park.

143. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years; sex, ewe; breeding, Saxon Merino; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, granite and limestone formation; brand, A over Hume; competitive.
144. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Saxon Merino; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, 15 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, granite and limestone formation; brand, A over Hume; competitive.
145. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Saxon Merino; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, granite and limestone formation; brand, A over Hume; competitive.
146. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Saxon Merino; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, granite and limestone formation; brand, A over Hume; competitive.
147. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Saxon Merino; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, granite and limestone formation; brand, A over Hume; competitive.
148. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Saxon Merino; date of shearing, 6th October; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 13 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, granite and limestone formation; brand, A over Hume; competitive.

LODER, Andrew, Colley Creek, Willow Tree.

149. Fleece wool; first fleece from ewe lamb; sex, ewe; breeding, Colly Creek stud, from Tasmanian blood) the Colly Creek stud flock was started by exhibitor in 1850 from imported Spanish rams and ewes, and the same blood has been kept pure ever since). Age, about 14 months; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 74 lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone; brand, AL in diamond, over Colley Creek; competitive.
150. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Colley Creek stud, from Tasmanian blood; age, nearly 2 years; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal

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after shearing, 82 lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone; brand, AL in diamond, over Colley Creek; competitive.

151. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Colly Creek stud, from Tasmanian blood; age, 4 years; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 75 lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country, limestone; brand, AL in diamond, over Colley Creek; competitive.

152. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Colly Creek stud, from Tasmanian blood; age, about 4 years; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 117 lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country, limestone; brand, AL in diamond, over Colley Creek; competitive.

153. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Colly Creek stud, from Tasmanian blood; age, about 23 months; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 96 lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 16½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country, limestone; brand, AL in diamond, over Colley Creek; competitive.

154. Fleece wool; first fleece from lamb; sex, ram; breeding, Colly Creek stud, from Tasmanian blood; age, about 12 months; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 85 lb.; age of fleece, 355 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone; brand, AL in diamond, over Colley Creek; competitive.

MANCHEE, John Charles, Glen Moan, Willow Tree.

155. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, male; breeding, pure Merino, Tasmanian type; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 160 lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 17½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains district, and grazed on indigenous grasses only—never housed nor fed by hand; character of country on which sheep was pastured, mountainous, basaltic formation; brand, JCM over Phillips over Creek; competitive.

156. Fleece wool; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Australian Merino, Tasmanian type, stud number, 322; age, 2 years; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 80 lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 13 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains, and grazed on the indigenous herbage—never housed nor fed by hand; character of country, mountainous, basaltic formation; brand, JCM over Phillips over Creek; competitive.

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157. Fleece wool; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Australian Merino, Tasmanian type; stud number, 321; age, 2 years; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 84 lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains, and grazed on the indigenous herbage—never housed nor fed by hand; character of country, mountainous, basaltic formation; brand, JCM over Phillips over Creek; competitive.
158. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, female; breeding, pure Australian Merino, Tasmanian type; stud number, 292. (This sheep's sire is the animal whose fleece is exhibited as a 5-year-old.) Age, 2 years and 3 months; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 89 lb.; age of fleece, 366 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Liverpool Plains, and grazed on the indigenous herbage—never housed nor fed by hand; character of country on which sheep was pastured, mountainous, basaltic formation; brand, JCM over Phillips over Creek; competitive.

MERRIMAN, George, Ravensworth, Yass.

159. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Merino; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 157 lb.; age of fleece, 326 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, forest land; brand, GM over Ravensworth; competitive.
160. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old, that has been shorn; sex, ewe; breeding of animal, Merino; age of animal, 23 months and 27 days; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 103 lb.; age of fleece, 326 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, forest land; brand, GM over Ravensworth; competitive.

MULHOLLAND, George J., Oura, Wagga Wagga (through the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga).

161. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, from three-quarter-bred Tasmanian Merino ewe, by Havilah pure Merino ram; age, 16 months; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 521 lb.; age of fleece, 320 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 6 lb. 13 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, box forest, chocolate soil; brand, GJM over Oura; competitive.

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162. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years ; sex, ewe ; breeding, nearly pure Tasmanian ewe, from Havilah ram ; age, 16 months ; date of shearing, 30th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 41 lb. ; age of fleece, 340 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $7\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, red box country, purely grass fed ; brand, GJM over Oura ; competitive.
163. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, nearly pure Tasmanian ewe, by pure Havilah ram ; age, 16 months ; date of shearing, 29th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 43 lb. ; age of fleece, 345 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina ; character of country, red box country ; purely grass fed ; brand, GJM over Oura ; competitive.

MULHOLLAND, Thomas J., Rosewood Park, Wagga Wagga.

164. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn ; sex, ewe ; breeding, nearly pure Tasmanian ewe, by pure Havilah ram ; age, 16 months ; date of shearing, 29th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 41 lb. ; age of fleece, 347 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, red box ; competitive.

MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.

165. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ram ; breeding, by American Spanish Merino out of Australian Merino ewe ; age, 5 years ; date of shearing, 24th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, $129\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; age of fleece, 375 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $16\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, New England ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic black soil plains ; brand, AM over Bannockburn ; competitive.
166. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, by Spanish American Merino out of Australian Merino ewe ; age, 4 years ; date of shearing, 1st September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 113 lb. ; age of fleece, 349 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 13 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, New England ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic black soil plains ; brand, AM over Bannockburn ; competitive.

McCALLUM, Argyle, Good Hope, Yass.

167. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal about 2 years old ; sex, ram ; breeding, Saxon Merino ; age, about 2 years ; date of shearing, 4th October, 1892 ; age of fleece, about 308 days ; the six fleeces weighed at shearing $43\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone, with alluvial flats ; brand, A.M. over Good Hope ; competitive.

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168. Fleece wool; fleece from animal about 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Saxon Merino; age, about 2 years; date of shearing, 4th October, 1892; age of fleece, about 308 days; the six fleeces weighed at shearing $43\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone, with alluvial flats; brand, A.M. over Good Hope; competitive.
169. Fleece wool; fleece from animal about 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Saxon Merino; age, about 2 years; date of shearing, 4th October, 1892; age of fleece, about 308 days; the six fleeces weighed at shearing $43\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone, with alluvial flats; brand, A.M. over Good Hope; competitive.
170. Fleece wool; fleece from animal about 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Saxon Merino; age, about 2 years; date of shearing, 4th October, 1892; age of fleece, about 308 days; the six fleeces weighed at shearing about $43\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone, with alluvial flats; brand, A.M. over Good Hope; competitive.
171. Fleece wool; fleece from animal about 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Saxon Merino; age, about 2 years; date of shearing, 4th October, 1892; age of fleece, about 308 days; the six fleeces weighed at shearing $43\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone, with alluvial flats; brand, A.M. over Good Hope; competitive.
172. Fleece wool; fleece from animal about 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, by quarter-bred Vermont; age of animal, about 2 years; date of shearing, 4th October, 1892; age of fleece, about 308 days; the six fleeces weighed at shearing $43\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, limestone, with alluvial flats; brand, A.M. over Good Hope; competitive.

PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL CO. (Limited), Broad-street, London, and Goonoo Goonoo, Tamworth, New South Wales.

173. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Merino; age, 26 months; date of shearing, 2nd September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 82 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $8\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Tamworth, Liverpool Plains; brand, PRL over M Co. in diamond, under Goonoo Goonoo; competitive.
174. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Merino; age, 26 months; date of shearing, 2nd September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 103 lb. (24 hours off grass); age of fleece, 364 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 13 lb. 4 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Tam-

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worth, Liverpool Plains ; character of country, forest land, dry ridges, partially cleared natural grasses ; brand, PRL over M Co. in diamond, under Goonoo Goonoo ; competitive.

175. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Merino ; age, 26 months ; date of shearing, 2nd September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 82 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; weight of fleece at shearing, $8\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Tamworth, Liverpool Plains ; character of country, dry, ridgy, natural grasses ; brand, PRL over M Co. in diamond, under Goonoo Goonoo ; competitive.

176. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, male ; breeding, Merino ; age, 26 months ; date of shearing, 2nd September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, $103\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (24 hours off grass) ; age of fleece, 364 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Tamworth, Liverpool Plains ; character of country, dry, ridgy, forest land, partially cleared, natural grasses ; brand, PRL over M Co. in diamond, under Goonoo Goonoo ; competitive.

ROBERTS, Richard Hutchinson, Tiverton, Barwang.

177. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; bred on station ; age, 3 years and 2 months ; date of shearing, 18th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 104 lb. ; age of fleece, 362 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating, open, box ridges ; brand, RR conjoined, over Tiverton ; competitive.

178. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn ; sex, ewe ; breeding by Mondes from Belle Vue ewe ; age, 16 months ; date of shearing, 3rd September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 76 lb. ; age of fleece, 358 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Tasmania ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating open box ridges ; brand, RR conjoined, over Tiverton ; competitive.

179. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years that has been shorn ; sex, ewe ; breed, by Mondes from Belle Vue ewe ; age, 10 months ; date of shearing, 3rd September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 79 lb. ; age of fleece, 358 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $9\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Tasmania ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating open box ridges ; brand, RR conjoined, over Tiverton ; competitive.

180. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; bred on station ; age, 3 years 5 months ; date of shearing 3rd September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 89 lb. ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $11\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating open box ridges ; brand, RR conjoined, over Tiverton ; competitive.

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SCOTT, James Weir, Bogamildi, Warialda.

181. Fleece wool; fleece from animal $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old; sex, ewe; breed, Collaroy ram out of station ewe; date of shearing, 10th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 96 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep was pastured, alluvial flats and open plains; brand, Bogamildi; competitive.
182. Fleece wool; fleece from animal 3 years old; breed, by station ram out of station ewe; date of shearing, 10th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 104 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep was pastured, alluvial flats and open plains; brand, Bogamildi; competitive.
183. Fleece wool; fleece from animal $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old; sex, ewe; breed, Collaroy ram out of station ewe; date of shearing, 10th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 96 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 13 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep was pastured, alluvial flats and open plains; brand, Bogamildi; competitive.
184. Fleece wool; fleece from ram $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old; breed, Colorado ram out of station-bred ewe; date of shearing, 10th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 148 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 16 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep was pastured, alluvial flat and open plain; brand, Bogamildi; competitive.

SLOANE, Alexander, Mulwala Station, Mulwala.

185. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; bred in Mulwala stud flock; age, 2 years and 4 months; date of shearing, 19th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 87 lb.; age of fleece, 380 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 16 lb. (2 lb. of lock and pieces removed); district in which sheep was bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, box forest, paddocked on natural grasses only; brand, Mulwala; competitive.
186. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; bred in Mulwala pure flock; age, 3 years and 5 months; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 96 lb.; age of fleece, 375 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12 lb. (1 lb. lock, &c., removed); district in which sheep was bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina; character of country, forest country, in paddock, native grasses only; brand, Mulwala; competitive.
187. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; bred in Mulwala pure flock; age, 2 years and 5 months; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 80 lb.; age of fleece, 375 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $13\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (1 lb. lock, &c., removed); district in which sheep was bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina; character of country, box forest in paddock, native grasses only; brand, Mulwala; competitive.

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188. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; bred in Mulwala pure flock; age, 1 year and 4 months; date of shearing, 20th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 67 lb.; age of fleece, 378 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. (1 lb. lock, &c., removed); district in which sheep was bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, forest country in paddock, native grasses only; brand, Mulwala; competitive.

SUCKLING, John Lionel, Barsham, Blandford.

189. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Havilah blood, bred by exhibitor; age, 7 years; date of shearing, 21st October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 106 lb.; age of fleece, 335 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. 12 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating, red soil, altitude 1,500 feet; brand, Barsham; competitive.
190. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure Havilah, bred by exhibitor; age, 4 years; date of shearing, 13th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 99 lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. 12 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating, black soil, altitude, 2,300 feet; brand, Barsham; competitive.
191. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Havilah blood, bred by exhibitor; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 13th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 98 lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb. 4 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating, black soil, altitude, 2,300 feet; brand, Barsham; competitive.

TRAILL BROTHERS, Llangollen, Cassilis.

192. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino, Llangollen bred; age, 1 year 3 months; date of shearing, 1st September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 62 lb.; age of fleece, 326 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Cassilis, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured; hilly; sheep depastured on natural grasses only, never housed; brand, Llangollen; competitive.
193. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino, Llangollen bred; age, 2 years 3 months; date of shearing, 26th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 70 lb.; age of fleece, 386 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. 4 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Cassilis, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, hilly country; sheep depastured on natural grasses only, never housed; brand, Llangollen; competitive.

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**VIVERS, William, Estate of, per Margaret Arthur, Administratrix,
King's Plains, Glen Innes.**

194. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred; age, 1 year 11 months; date of shearing, 24th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 68 lb.; age of fleece, 356 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 6 lb. 9 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, New England; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic; brand, V.I. in square, over King's Plains, New England; competitive.
195. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred; age, 2 years 11 months; date of shearing, 24th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 79 lb.; age of fleece, 344 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 9 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, New England; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic; brand, V.I. in square, over King's Plains, New England; competitive.

WALKER, Henry, Tong Bong, near Rylstone.

196. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, a combination of the celebrated Havilah and Lue flocks; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 28th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 97 lb.; age of fleece, 305 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Rylstone, Mudgee; character of country, grass; brand, H W over Mudgee; competitive.
197. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, from Havilah and Lue flocks; age, 4 years; date of shearing, 28th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 131 lb.; age of fleece, 305 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Rylstone, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, grass; brand, H W over Mudgee; competitive.
198. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, from Havilah and Lue; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 28th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 137 lb.; age of fleece, 305 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Rylstone, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, grass; brand, H W over Mudgee; competitive.
199. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, from Havilah and Lue flocks for the last twenty years; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 28th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 131 lb.; age of fleece, 305 days; gross weight of fleece after shearing, 13 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Rylstone, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, grass; brand, H W over Mudgee; competitive.

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WILSON, SON, & CO., S., Lake Cowal Station, Marsden.

200. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; station-bred; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 62 lb.; age of fleece, 366 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 lb. 15 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Bland District, Lachlan River; character of country, Boree plains; brand, SWS & Co over Lake Cowal; competitive.
201. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; station-bred; age, 18 months; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 57 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb. 9 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Bland District, Lachlan River; character of country, Boree plains and Belar forest; brand, SWS & Co over Lake Cowal; competitive.

SUB-CLASS 2—Pure-bred Middle Wools (Merino).

ALLEN, Edmund John, Stoney Creek, Young.

202. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred pure Merino; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 7th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 76 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating granite, with open box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.
203. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure station-bred Merino; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 82 lb.; age of fleece, 343 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8½ lb. to show, but cut 10½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, undulating granite, with open box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.
204. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, station-bred pure Merino; age, 7 years; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 76 lb.; age of fleece, 343 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, undulating granite, with open box and gum forest; brand, E. J. Allen; competitive.

CROZIER, William Douglas, Horse Shoe, Wentworth.

205. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age of animal, 76 months; date of shearing, 10th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 73 lb.; age of fleece, 397 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Wentworth, Lower Darling; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rough saltbush country; brand, horse-shoe, enclosing WDC; competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60 : Wool. Sub-Class 2 : Pure-bred Middle Wools (Merino).

206. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age, 5 years and 6 months; date of shearing, 10th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 76 lb.; age of fleece, 397 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Wentworth, Lower Darling; character of country in which sheep was pastured, rough saltbush country; brand, horse-shoe, enclosing WDC; competitive.
207. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age, 16 months; date of shearing, 10th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 60 lb.; age of fleece, 396 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Wentworth, Lower Darling; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rough saltbush country; brand, horse-shoe, enclosing WDC; competitive.
208. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age, 16 months; date of shearing, 10th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 64 lb.; age of fleece, 396 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Wentworth; Lower Darling; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rough saltbush country; brand, horse-shoe, enclosing WDC; competitive.

CROZIER, William, Moorna, Wentworth.

209. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Moorna-bred ram and ewe; age, 1 year and 7 months; date of shearing, 8th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 65 lb.; age of fleece, 396 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12¼ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Wentworth, Lower Darling; character of country on which sheep was pastured, salt and blue bush country; brand, Moorna above W in circle; competitive.
210. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, by station-bred ram and ewe; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 13th October, 1891; weight of animal after shearing, 100 lb.; age of fleece, 414 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing; 15½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Wentworth, Lower Darling; character of country on which sheep was pastured, salt and blue bush country; brand, Moorna above W in circle; competitive.
211. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, by Moorna bred ram and ewe; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 13th October, 1891; weight of animal after shearing, 136 lb.; age of fleece in days, 423; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 21½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Wentworth, Lower Darling; character of country on which sheep was pastured, salt and blue bush country; brand, Moorna above W in circle; competitive.

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DEVLIN & CO., Ganmain (through the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga).

212. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old, and shorn as a lamb; sex, ewe; breeding, Australiam Merino; age, 16 months; date of shearing, 10th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 50 lb.; age of fleece, 378 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8lb. 6 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, box and pine country; brand, D&Co over Deepwater; competitive.
213. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old, and shorn as a lamb; sex, ram; breeding, Australian Merino; age, 16 months; date of shearing, 6th August, 1892; age of fleece, 375 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12 lb. 12 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, artificial grasses; brand, D&Co over Deepwater; competitive.

DOWLING, Vincent James, Lue, Rylstone.

214. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ram; breeding, pure-bred Lue Merino; age, 14 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, LUE over Mudgee; competitive.
215. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age of animal, 13 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, LUE over Mudgee: competitive.
216. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, ram; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age, 16 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, LUE over Mudgee; competitive.
217. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age, 2 years and 2 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, LUE over Mudgee; competitive.

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218. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure bred Lue Merino; age, 2 years and 2 months; date of shearing, 5th August 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, LUE over Mudgee; competitive.
219. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age, 2 years and 2 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, LUE over Mudgee; competitive.
220. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Lue bred Merino; age of animal, 2 years and 2 months; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 91 lb; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, LUE over Mudgee; competitive.
221. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, pure bred Lue Merino; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 5th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 128 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Mudgee; character of country, hilly; brand, LUE over Mudgee; competitive.

DULHUNTY & DEAKIN, Killoola, Peel.

222. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Merino, Barooga blood; age, 27 months; date of shearing, 11th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 105 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rather poor; brand, IBD; competitive.
223. Fleece wool; fleece from animal, 2 years, that has been shorn; sex, ram; breeding, Merino, Barooga blood; age, 2 years; date of shearing, 16th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 102 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 15 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep was pastured, rich pastoral; brand, IBD; competitive.

DUNTRON ESTATE, The Trustees of, &c. (late George Campbell), Queanbeyan.

224. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, Vermont $\frac{1}{2}$; age of animal, 5 years; date of shearing, 15th November, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 127 lb.; age of fleece, 399 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 22 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, ring-barked and plains; brand, GC over Duntroon; competitive.

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Group IX.—Class 60: Wool. Sub-Class 2: Pure-bred Middle Wools (Merino).

HALL, Charles Castle, Yeumburra, Yass.

225. Fleece wool; fleece from hogget, shorn as a lamb; sex, ram; breeding, station-bred Merino; age of animal, 18 months; date of shearing, 1st October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 100 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 12½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, river flats and ridges; brand, CH over Yeumburra; competitive.

HARKNESS, William, Lincluden, Cooma, Monaro.

226. Fleece wool; first fleece from lamb; sex, ewe; breed, Merino; age, 425 days; date of shearing, 29th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 70 lb.; age of fleece, 425 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Monaro; character of country in which sheep was pastured, open plains; brand, Lincluden; competitive.
227. Fleece wool; first fleece from lamb; sex, ewe; breed, Merino; age, 425 days; date of shearing, 29th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 62 lb.; age of fleece, 425 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Monaro; character of country on which sheep was pastured, open plains; brand, Lincluden; competitive.

HORSFALL & Co., J. S., Kerarbury, via Narrandera (through the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga).

228. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; bred at Kerarbury Station; age, 4-tooth; date of shearing, about 1st September, 1892; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Narrandera, Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, plains, and salt-bush country; brand, MLC over Kerarbury; competitive.
229. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; bred at Kerarbury Station; age, 4-tooth; date of shearing, about 1st September, 1892; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing 7¾ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Narrandera, Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, plains and saltbush country; brand MLC over Kerarbury; competitive.

JAMES (Charles Henry) & Gray (John), Kentucky, Corowa (through the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga).

230. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, by Kentucky stud ram out of Kentucky ewe; age, 17 months; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 49 lb.; age of fleece, about 350 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 12 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, open box, and Murray pine forest; brand, Kentucky; competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60: Wool. Sub-Class 2: Pure-bred Middle Wools (Merino).

MERRIMAN, George, Ravensworth, Yass.

231. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, wether; breeding, Merino; age, 3 years; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 150 lb.; age of fleece, 326 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep was pastured, forest land; brand, GM over Ravensworth; competitive.

MULHOLLAND, George J., Oura, Wagga Wagga.

232. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, half-bred American (Vermont); age, 3 years; date of shearing, 28th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 74 lb.; age of fleece, 350 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 13 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Coonong, Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, last 12 months red-box country, purely grass fed; brand, GJM over Oura; competitive.

MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.

233. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Grade American; age, 1 year and 10 months; date of shearing, 9th November, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 75 lb.; age of fleece, 172 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, New England; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic black soil plains; brand, AM over Bannockburn; competitive.

234. Fleece wool; fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, by American Spanish Merino out of Australian Merino ewe; age, 5 years; date of shearing, 24th October, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 133 lb.; age of fleece, 375 days; weight of fleece, 17 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, New England; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic black soil plains; brand, AM over Bannockburn; competitive.

SCOTT, James Weir, Bogamildi Station, Warialda.

235. Fleece wool; fleece from animal 2½ years old; sex, ram; breeding, Collaroy ram out of station-bred ewe; date of shearing, 10th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 147 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 18½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep was pastured, alluvial flat and open plain; brand, Bogamildi; competitive.

236. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, by Collaroy ram out of station-bred ewe; age, 22 months; date of shearing, 10th August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 136 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 19 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep was pastured, alluvial flat and open plains; brand, Bogamildi; competitive.

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237. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, female; breeding, station ram out of station ewe; age, $1\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 10th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 86 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep was pastured, alluvial flats and open plains; brand, Bogamildi; competitive.

TUBBO ESTATE COMPANY (Limited), Tubbo, Narrandera (through the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga.)

238. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Tasmanian blood Merino; age, $17\frac{1}{2}$ months; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 67 lb.; age of fleece, 362 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9lb. 10 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Narrandera, Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, plain country, natural grasses containing saline herbage; brand, Tubbo; competitive.

WARBY, James E., Billenbah, Narrandera (through the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga.)

239. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, pure Merino; age, 17 months; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 63 lb.; age of fleece, about 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 10 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Narrandera, Riverina; character of country on which sheep was pastured, open plains and box forest; brand, JEW over Billenbah; competitive.

WATT, Peter Cumming, Goonal, Moree.

240. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, from pure Tasmanian sheep; age, 15 months; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 68 lb.; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 4 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep was pastured, lightly timbered, saltbush plains; brand, Goonal; competitive.

241. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years that has been shorn; sex, ewe; bred from pure Tasmanian sheep; age 15 months; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 77 lb.; age of fleece, 331 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 14 oz.; character of country on which sheep was pastured, lightly timbered, saltbush plains brand, Goonal; competitive.

242. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years that has been shorn; sex, ewe; bred from pure Tasmanian sheep; age, 15 months; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 65 lb.; age of fleece, 331 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 4 oz.; character of country, lightly timbered, saltbush plains; brand, Goonal; competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60: Wool. Sub-Class 3: Pure-bred Long Wools.

243. Fleece wool; fleece from animal under 2 years that has been shorn; sex, ewe; bred from pure Tasmanian sheep; age, 15 months; date of shearing, 22nd August, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 75 lb.; age of fleece, 331 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 4 oz.; character of country, lightly timbered, saltbush plains; brand, Goonal; competitive.

SUB-CLASS 3—Pure-bred Long Wools.

DUNTROON ESTATE, The Trustees of the (late George Campbell), Queanbeyan.

244. Fleece from border Leicester ram lamb; sire, Lord Cochrane; aged 4 months; shorn 17th November; weight, 98 lb.; age of fleece, 90 days; weight of fleece, 3½ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, river flats; brand, G.C. over Duntroon; competitive.
245. Fleece from border Leicester ewe lamb; sire, Lord Cochrane; aged 4 months; shorn 17th November; weight, 62 lb.; age of fleece, 90 days; weight of fleece, 2¾ lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, river flats; brand, G.C. over Duntroon; competitive.
246. Fleece from border Leicester ram, Lord Cochrane; sire, Lord Bolwarth, imp.; age, 2 years; shorn 16th November; weight, 233 lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; weight of fleece, 9 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, river flats; brand, G.C. over Duntroon; competitive.
247. Fleece from border Leicester ewe; bred from J. C. Cochrane's blood; aged 2 years; shorn 16th November; weight, 233½ lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; weight of fleece, 9 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, river flats; brand, G.C. over Duntroon; competitive.
248. Fleece from border Leicester ram; sire, Lord Cochrane; aged 16 months; shorn 16th November; weight, 190 lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; weight of fleece, 12 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, river flats; brand, G.C. over Duntroon; competitive.
249. Fleece from border Leicester ewe; sire, Lord Cochrane; aged 15 months; shorn 16th November; weight, 180 lb.; age of fleece, 360 days; weight of fleece, 13 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, river flats; brand, G.C. over Duntroon; competitive.
250. Fleece from Lincoln ram; first fleece bred from blood imported by W. Dodery; aged 13 months; shorn 10th October; weight, 131 lb.; age of fleece, 390 days; weight of fleece, 22 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, river flats; brand, G.C. over Duntroon; competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60 : Wool. Sub-Class 4 : All Cross-bred Wools.

251. Fleece from Lincoln ewe ; first fleece bred from blood imported by Messrs. Bath and Hood ; aged 13 months ; shorn 10th October ; weight, 112 lb. ; age of fleece, 390 days ; weight of fleece, 15½ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country, river flats ; brand, G.C. over Duntroon ; competitive.

MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.

252. Fleece wool ; first fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, pure Lincoln ; age, 1 year ; date of shearing, 19th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 98 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 lb. 10 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, New England ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic black soil plains ; brand, AM over Bannockburn ; competitive.
253. Fleece wool ; first fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ram ; breeding, pure Lincoln ; age, 53 weeks ; date of shearing, 19th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 123 lb. ; age of fleece, 371 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 14 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, New England ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic plains ; brand, AM over Bannockburn ; competitive.

SUB-CLASS 4.—All Cross-bred Wools.

DUNTROON ESTATE, The Trustees of the (late George Campbell), Queanbeyan.

254. Fleece from cross-bred wether ; bred from Lincoln Merino ; aged 2 years ; shorn 17th November, 1892 ; weight, 177¾ lb. ; age of fleece, 345 days ; weight of fleece, 13¾ lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country, river flats ; brand, G.C. over Duntroon ; competitive.
255. Fleece from cross-bred ewe ; bred from Lincoln Merino ; aged 2 years ; shorn 17th November ; weight, 180 lb. ; age of fleece, 345 days ; weight of fleece, 15 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country, river flats ; brand, G.C. over Duntroon ; competitive.
256. Fleece from cross-bred wether ; bred from Lincoln Merino ; aged 16 months ; shorn 17th November ; weight, 151½ lb. ; age of fleece, 345 days ; weight of fleece, 13 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country, river flats ; brand, G.C. over Duntroon ; competitive.
257. Fleece from cross-bred ewe ; bred from Lincoln Merino ; aged 15 months ; shorn 17th November ; weight, 123 lb. ; age of fleece, 345 days ; weight of fleece, 13 lb. ; district in which sheep was bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country, river flats ; brand, G.C. over Duntroon ; competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Fleece Wool (non-competitive).

EGAN, C., Deep Creek, Narrabri.

258. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years that has been shorn ; sex, ewe ; breeding, cross-bred ; age, 21 months ; date of shearing, 20th September, 1892 ; age of fleece, 365 days ; district in which sheep were bred, Narrabri, Namoi ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, level forest ; brand, CE over Deep Creek ; competitive.

Fleece Wool.—Non-Competitive.

DANGAR & MACDONALD BROTHERS, care of Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga.

259. Fleece wool (scoured) ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Australian Merino ; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 77 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb. 14 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, Upper Murrumbidgee ; brand, D. McD over Wantabadgery ; non-competitive.
260. Fleece wool (scoured) ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Australian Merino ; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 76 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 12 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, Upper Murrumbidgee ; brand, D. McD over Wantabadgery ; non-competitive.
261. Fleece wool (scoured) ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Australian Merino ; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 86 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 lb. 6 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, Upper Murrumbidgee ; brand, D. McD over Wantabadgery ; non-competitive.

JAMES (Charles Henry) & GRAY (John), care of Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga.

262. Fleece wool (scoured) ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Australian Merino ; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 76 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. 11 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Kentucky, Corowa, Southern Riverina ; brand, Kentucky ; non-competitive.
263. Fleece wool (scoured) ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Australian Merino ; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 84 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. 9 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Kentucky, Corowa, Southern Riverina ; brand, Kentucky ; non-competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Fleece Wool (non-competitive).

264. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino; age, 2½ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 83 lb.; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. 3 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Kentucky, Corowa, Southern Riverina; brand, Kentucky; non-competitive.

MULHOLLAND, George J., care of Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga.

265. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino; age, 2½ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 72 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 14 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Oura, Wagga, Riverina; brand, GJM over Oura; non-competitive.

266. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino; age, 2½ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 79 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 10 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Oura, Wagga, Riverina; brand, GJM over Oura; non-competitive.

267. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino; age, 2½ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 66 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 8 lb. 12 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Oura, Wagga, Riverina; brand, GJM over Oura; non-competitive.

O'SHANASSY, John, care of Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga.

268. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding of animal, Australian Merino; age of animal, 2½ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 83 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 8 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Jerilderie, Riverina; brand, J2 over BF; non-competitive.

269. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding of animal, Australian Merino; age of animal, 2½ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 95 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 lb. 7 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Jerilderie, Riverina; brand, J2 over BF; non-competitive.

270. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding of animal, Australian Merino; age of animal, 2½ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 81 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 10 lb. 14 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Jerilderie, Riverina; brand, J2 over BF; non-competitive. Awarded second prize of £25 at the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association Show.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Fleece Wool (non-competitive).

O'SHANASSY, John, Bushfield, Jerilderie.

271. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ram; breeding, three-quarter bred Australian Vermont; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 22 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Jerilderie; character of country on which sheep was pastured, open box forest; brand, J2 over BF; non-competitive.
272. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over 2 years old; sex, ewe; breeding, sire, seven-eighth bred Australian Vermont, and dam station-bred; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 14 lb.; district in which sheep was bred, Jerilderie; character of country on which sheep was pastured, open box forest; brand, J2 over BF; non-competitive.

RODGERS, Peter, Wool Scourer, Tumut.

273. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal under 2 years old that has been shorn; sex, wether; age, two tooth; district in which sheep was bred, Tumut; exhibited to show scouring.

SLOANE, Alexander, care of Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga.

274. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over two years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 81 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. 12 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Mulwala; brand, Mulwala; non-competitive.
275. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over two years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 73 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 7 lb. 12 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Mulwala; brand, Mulwala; non-competitive.
276. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over two years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 87 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 11 lb. 14 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Mulwala; brand, Mulwala; non-competitive. [Awarded First Prize of £50 at the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association's Show.]

TUBBO ESTATE CO., care of Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Wagga Wagga.

277. Fleece wool (scoured); fleece from animal over two years old; sex, ewe; breeding, Australian Merino; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; weight of animal after shearing, 85 lb.; age of fleece, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. 14 oz.; district in which sheep was bred, Tubbo, Riverina; brand, Tubbo; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Fleece Wool (non-competitive).

278. Fleece wool (scoured) fleece from animal over two years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Australian Merino ; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 87 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. 4 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Tubbo, Riverina ; brand, Tubbo ; non-competitive.
279. Fleece wool (scoured) ; fleece from animal over two years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, Australian Merino ; age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 91 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 9 lb. 14 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, Tubbo, Riverina ; brand, Tubbo ; non-competitive. [Awarded Third Prize of £10 at the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association's Show.]

VIVERS, William, Estate of, per Margaret Arthur, Administratrix, King's Plains, Glen Innes.

280. Fleece wool ; fleece from hoggett ; sex, ewe ; breeding, station-bred ; age, 1 year ; date of shearing, 5th November, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 53 lb. ; age of fleece, 365 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 6 lb. 4 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, New England ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic ; brand, V.I. in square, over King's Plains, New England ; non-competitive.
281. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, station-bred ; age, 1 year 11 months ; date of shearing 24th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 67 lb. ; age of fleece in days, 356 ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 5 lb. 12 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, New England ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic ; brand, V.I. in square over King's Plains, New England ; non-competitive.
282. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal under 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, station-bred ; age, 1 year 11 months ; date of shearing, 24th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 67 lb. ; age of fleece, 356 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 6 lb. 1 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, New England ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic country ; brand, V.I. in square over King's Plains, New England ; non-competitive.
283. Fleece wool ; fleece from animal over 2 years old ; sex, ewe ; breeding, station-bred ; age, 2 years 11 months ; date of shearing, 24th October, 1892 ; weight of animal after shearing, 78 lb. ; age of fleece, 344 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 6 lb. 3 oz. ; district in which sheep was bred, New England ; character of country on which sheep was pastured, basaltic country ; brand, V.I. in square over King's Plains, New England ; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Wool in Bale.

Wool in Bale.

A large proportion of the exhibits of bale wool have not been prepared for exhibition purposes, but have been taken by the various selling brokers from the clips sold in the Sydney market this season, and represent the type of wool grown by the exhibitors.

Some of the bales were entered for competition; but as there was no class in the premium list of the Exposition for wool in bale, and as it was considered that a more useful display of the wool grown in the Colony might be made by selecting average bales from the clips sent to Sydney for sale and shipment, the proposal to ask the Director-General of the Exposition to create a special class and offer prizes for wool in bale was given up, and the whole of the wool exhibits in that form, whether entered for competition or not, are now entered here as non-competitive.

ALLISON, J. M., Oakey Creek, Coolah.

284. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, male; breeding of animals, Merino, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Coolah, Liverpool Plains; age of animals, 2 years; age of fleeces, 10 months; weight of bale, 383 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white box, black soil; brand, ALSN; non-competitive.

ALSTON, J. R., Suffolk Vale, Burrowa.

285. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, males; breeding, Merino, Mudgee and Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, November 16, 1892; age of fleece, 380 days; weight of bale, 329 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, lightly timbered, granite formation; ordinary commercial bale; brand, A in circle over Burrowa; non-competitive.

ARMSTRONG & BROTHER, W. H., Callubri, Dandaloo.

286. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Wanganella and Vermont; district in which sheep were bred, Bogan; age of animals, 2½ years; date of shearing, October 28, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; number of fleeces in bale, 133; weight of bale, 377 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, Myall forest, red and grey clay; brand, Callubri; non-competitive.

ARMSTRONG & CO., A., Milroy, Brewarrina.

287. Bale wool (scoured); fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, ewes; bred from Milroy Station flocks, Collaroy and Wanganella blood; age of animals, 1 year 4 months; age of fleeces, 300 days; date of shearing, September, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, Brewarrina, Upper Darling; character of country, open grass and saltbush plains; brand, AA & Co. in Diamond; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Wool in Bale.

ARMYTAGE, Frederick William, Nocoleche, Paroo River, Wanaaring.

288. Bale wool; fleece from animals over 2 years old, sex, ewes and rams; breeding of animals, Merino, Victorian and South Australian; age, 4, 6, and 8 tooth; date of shearing, July, 1892; age of fleeces, 9 to 10 months; district in which sheep were bred Paroo, Western Darling; character of country, scrubby and sandy; brand, FWA over Nocoleche; non-competitive.

BAIRD & CO., S. & M. H., Quantambone, Brewarrina.

289. Bale wool; greasy; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, wethers; breeding, Merino, Wanganella blood; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, September, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, Brewarrina, Upper Darling; age of fleeces, 11 months; brand, B and H in diamond, or dog-kennel over Quantambone; non-competitive.

BETTINGTON, J. B., Brindley Park, Merriwa.

290. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Brindley Park, pure Merino; animals, aged; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleece, about 365 days; number of fleeces in bale, 70; weight of bale, 378 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basaltic ridges; district in which sheep were bred, Merriwa, Mudgee; brand, BB conjoined over Brindley Park; non-competitive.

BETTS, H. S. M., Valehead, Molong.

291. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, 22nd October, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; district in which sheep were bred, Bathurst; brand, HB conjoined over Valehead; non-competitive.

BLOMFIELD, F. B., Benah, Cannonbar.

292. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Collaroy blood; age of animals, 2½ years; date of shearing, 4th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 385 days; weight of bale; 318 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, black and red soil, saltbush; district in which sheep were bred, Bogon; brand, FBB over Benah; non-competitive.

BOLTON, C. F., Moorong, Wagga Wagga.

293. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Wagga, Riverina; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing 20th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 324 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white box forest; brand, B in triangle over Moorong; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Wool in Bale.

BOWMAN, Ernest Matthew, Wargundy, Gulgong.

294. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals over 2 years old ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood ; age of animals, 4 and 5 years ; date of shearing, 7th October, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 365 days ; gross weight of each fleece at shearing, about 9 lb. ; weight of bale, 376 lb. ; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white box and apple tree flats ; brand, Wargundy over EMB over Mudgee ; non-competitive.
295. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals over 2 years old ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood ; age of animals, 2 years and 2 months ; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 345 days ; gross weight of each fleece at shearing, about 8 lb. ; weight of bale, 286 lb. ; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white box ridges ; brand, Wargundy over EMB over Mudgee ; non-competitive.
296. Bale wool ; fleeces from hoggets ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood ; age of animals, 1 year 2 months ; date of shearing, 3rd October, 1892 ; age of fleece, 425 days ; gross weight of each fleece at shearing, about 8 lb. ; weight of bale, 337 lb. ; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white box flats ; brand, Wargundy over EMB over Mudgee ; non-competitive.

BOULTON, Edward Baker, Bergen-op-Zoom, Walcha.

297. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals over 2 years old ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood ; district in which sheep were bred, Walcha, New England ; age of animals, 2½ years ; date of shearing, November 29, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 379 days ; weight of bale, 310 lb. ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, stringy bark ; brand, B op Z ; non-competitive.

BOURKE, John, Cooba, via Junee Junction and Eurongilly.

298. Bale wool ; first fleeces from lambs ; sex, mixed ; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood ; age of animals, 3 months and 19 days ; date of shearing, 20th October, 1892 ; age of fleece, 111 days ; gross weight of fleece at shearing, average 2 lb. ; weight of bale, 248 lb. ; district in which sheep were bred, Gundagai, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly, with fine herbage ; brand, ABC over Cooba ; non-competitive.

BUCKNELL, Adrian Wentworth & Frank Newnham, Yarrowa, via Moree.

299. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn ; breeding, Merino, Mudgee, Tasmanian, and Wanganella blood ; date of shearing, October, 1892 ; district in which sheep were bred, Moree, Gwydir ; age of animals, 16 months ; age of fleeces, 10 months and 10 days ; weight of bale, 396 lb. ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, flat, myall and saltbush ; brand, Yarrowa ; non-competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Wool in Bale.

300. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn ; breeding, Merino, Mudgee, Tasmanian, and Wanganella blood ; age of animals, 16 months ; date of shearing, October, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 10 months and 10 days ; weight of bale, 394 lb. ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, flat, myall, and saltbush ; district in which sheep were bred, Moree, Gwydir ; brand, Yarrows ; non-competitive.

BURGE, William, Little Carragabal, Grenfell.

301. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood ; district in which sheep were bred, Lachlan ; age of animals, 1 year 10 months ; date of shearing, October 5, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 11 months and 4 days ; weight of bale, 315 lb. ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, saltbush, myall ; brand, WB over Little Carragabal ; non-competitive.

BURROW BROTHERS, Bunna Bunna, via Millie.

302. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Merino, Mudgee, Wanganella, Collaroy, and Tasmanian blood ; district in which sheep were bred, The Gwydir, Namoi ; age of animals, 1 year 9 months ; date of shearing, November, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 9 months 15 days ; number of fleeces in bale, 75 ; weight of bale, 323 lb. ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, saltbush, black soil, myall country ; brand, Bunna Bunna ; non-competitive.

BUSBY, Alexander, Cassilis.

303. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Merino, Collaroy blood ; age of animals, 18 months ; date of shearing, October, 1892 ; age of fleeces, about 360 days ; district in which sheep were bred, Cassilis, Mudgee ; weight of bale, 303 lb. ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basaltic ; brand, ArB over Cassilis ; non-competitive.

CADELL, W. T., Myall Downs, Glen Innes.

304. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals over 2 years ; sex, wethers ; district in which sheep were bred, New England ; age of animals, 4 years ; date of shearing, November, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 370 days ; weight of bale, 436 lb. ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basaltic ; brand, AW over Deepwater ; non-competitive.
305. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals over 2 years old ; sex, wethers ; district in which sheep were bred, New England ; age of animals, 4 years ; date of shearing, November, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 370 days ; weight of bale, 453 lb. ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basaltic ; brand, AW over Deepwater ; non-competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Wool in Bale.

306. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 370 days; weight of bale, 457 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basaltic; brand, AW over Deepwater; non-competitive.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. J. B., Jerula, Carcoar.

307. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Cowra, Bathurst; age of animals, 2 years 2 months; date of shearing, November 15, 1892; age of fleeces, 351 days; weight of bale, 336 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, box; brand, GC over Jerula; non-competitive.

CAMPBELL, Frederick, Yarralumla, Queanbeyan.

308. Bale wool; first fleeces from lambs; sex, ewes; breeding, Australian Merino, Victorian blood; age of animals, 13 months; date of shearing, November 12, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of fleeces, 390 days; weight of bale, 390 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, 2,000 ft. above sea-level, hilly, slightly timbered, well watered; brand, Yarralumla; non-competitive.
309. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Australian Merino, Victorian blood; age of animals, 24½ months; date of shearing, November 12, 1892; age of fleeces, 360 days; weight of bale, 395 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, 2,000 feet above sea-level, hilly, slightly timbered, well watered; brand, Yarralumla; non-competitive.

CAMPBELL, John Archibald, Dungalear, Walgett.

310. Bale wool; fleeces from hoggets shorn as lambs; sex, ewes and wethers; breeding, by Boonooke rams from station-bred ewes; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, August, 1892; age of fleeces, 330 days; district in which sheep were bred, North Walgett, Namoi; character of country, black soil plains, box, and myall country; brand, Dungalear over JX; non-competitive.

CAMPBELL, R., Cambalong, Bombala.

311. Bale wool; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 2 years; date of shearing, November 28, 1892; age of fleeces, 352 days; weight of bale, 472 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Monaro; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basaltic; brand, C bell in diamond over Cambalong; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Wool in Bale.

CHEW, Henry, Stoneridge, Monteagle.

312. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, mixed; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, over 24 months; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 338 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white box; brand, H—C; non-competitive.

CLARK, John Kerr, Gullendaddy, via Boggabri.

313. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 2 to 3 years; date of shearing, August 22, 1892; age of fleeces, 373 days; weight of bale, 410 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep were pastured, limestone; brand, C in square; non-competitive.

314. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 2 to 3 years; date of shearing, August 22, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; age of fleeces, 373 days; weight of bale, 394 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, limestone; brand, C in square; non-competitive.

CLOSE, R. (Walgett), C/o Winchcombe, Carson, & Co., Circular Quay, Sydney.

315. Bale wool (scoured first combing Merino, scoured by hand with pot-stick and crate); sex, mixed; district in which sheep were bred, Namoi; date of shearing, August, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months; character of country, principally black soil plains; brand, Dungalear; non-competitive.

COOPER, Robert Cowley, Willeroo, Tarago.

316. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood; age, 2 years and 1 month; date of shearing, 20th November, 1891, and 2nd November, 1892; age of fleeces, 347 days; weight of bale, 255 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Goulburn; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open forest, granite; brand, Willeroo; non-competitive.

317. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Goulburn; age of animals, 2 years 1 month; date of shearing, 2nd November, 1892; age of fleeces, 347 days; weight of bale, 350 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open forest, granite; brand, Willeroo; non-competitive.

COVENTRY, W., Lyndhurst, Armidale.

318. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, 10th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 350 days; weight of bale, 449 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of the country on which sheep were pastured, undulating country, with stringy-bark timber; brand, WC over Lyndhurst; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Wool in Bale.

COX BROTHERS, Rawden, Rylstone.

319. Bale wool; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; brand, XE in diamond; non-competitive.

COX, George Henry, Burrundulla, Mudgee.

320. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Saxon Merinos, Mudgee blood; age of animals, various; date of shearing, September, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months and 20 days; weight of bale, 300 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, dry schistose; brand, GX in diamond; non-competitive.

COX, J. D., Cullenbone, Mudgee.

321. Two bales wool; non-competitive.

CRACE, Estate of E.K., Gininderra.

322. Bale wool (pure bred Middle); fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, male; breeding of animals, Merino, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 24 months; date of shearing, 8th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months; weight of bale, 349 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, limestone, clay soil; brand, C in triangle over Gininderra; non-competitive.

323. Bale wool (pure bred Middle); fleeces from animals over 2 years old; breeding of animals, Merino, Tasmanian blood; weight of bale, 318 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 2 years; date of shearing, 8th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months; character of country on which sheep were pastured, limestone, clay soil; brand, C in triangle over Gininderra; non-competitive.

CRAIN, A. W., Mount Horeb, Adelong.

324. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, over 24 months; date of shearing, 24th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 320 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, forest; brand, AWC; non-competitive.

CROSSLEY, Stanley, Yarraman Crossing, Moree.

325. One bale scoured wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, mixed; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Gwydir; age of animals, 4 to 6 tooth; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 10 months 5 days; weight of bale 110 lb.; character of country, grass paddocks, black soil; brand, +LEY; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Wool in Bale.

CROZIER, William, Moorna, Wentworth.

326. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, mixed; breeding, Moorna bred rams and ewes, South Australian blood; age of animals, 1 year 7 months; date of shearing, 31st August, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 300 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Wentworth, Lower Darling; character of country on which sheep were pastured, salt and blue bush; brand, Moorna over W in circle; non-competitive.

CUNNINGHAM, A. J. & J., Lanyon, Queanbeyan.

327. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, female; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, 7th November, 1892; age of fleece, about 365 days; weight of bale, about 336 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, granite formation, timbered; brand, Lanyon; non-competitive.
328. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, 7th November, 1892; age of fleeces, about 365 days; weight of bale, about 336 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, granite formation, timbered; brand, Lanyon; non-competitive.

DALGETY & CO. (Limited), 5, Bent-street, Sydney.

329. Bale scoured wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old, never shorn before; sex, mixed hoggets; breeding, Merino (Australian); age of animals, 15 months; date of shearing, 20th to 30th July, 1892; age of fleeces, 456 days; district in which sheep were bred, Albert District, Paroo River, Western Darling; character of country on which sheep were pastured, red sandy soil, heavy scrub, and coarse grasses; brand, Tinapagee; non-competitive.
330. Bale scoured wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding by Zara rams (Riverina) from station-bred ewes, Wanganella blood; district in which sheep were bred, Namoi; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, September, 1892; age of fleeces, about 319 days; weight of bale, 221 lb.; character of country on which sheep have been pastured, open plains and black soil, saltbush and soft grasses; brand, Euroka; non-competitive.
331. Bale scoured wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding by Zara rams (Riverina) from station-bred ewes, Wanganella blood; district in which sheep were bred, Namoi; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, September, 1892; age of fleeces, about 319 days; weight of bale 239 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open plains, black soil, saltbush, and soft grasses; brand, Euroka; non-competitive.

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DALTON BROTHERS, Orange.

332. Bale wool; sex, wethers; district in which sheep were bred, Bathurst; brand, Kangarooie over JD over O; non-competitive.

DANGAR BROTHERS, Gostwyck, Uralla.

333. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 2 years and 1 month; date of shearing, 17th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 350 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic. This wool, shorn by Wolseley's machines, was grown on Gostwyck, near Uralla, New England, where from 40 to 45,000 sheep are depastured and annually shorn. The property was taken up about 1831, has remained in the hands of the Dangar family ever since, and is now a highly improved freehold, devoted solely to wool-growing, the climate and country being very favourable to the production of same. The sheep on the property have been bred the one way for the last 50 years, and are now practically pure Saxon Merino, pure Tasmanian rams having been used for the last 15 years. The New England brand, D R over G, is well known in the London market, and has been regularly sent home by the owners and sold there ever since it was established, and it always commands a top market price. The ten bales now exhibited were selected from two of the ordinary station flocks; non-competitive.
334. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 2 years and 1 month; date of shearing, 17th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 350 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.
335. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 2 years and 1 month; date of shearing, 17th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 350 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.
336. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 2 years 1 month; date of shearing, 17th November, 1892; age of fleeces 350 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.
337. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 2 years 1 month; date of shearing, 17th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 350 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.

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338. Bale wool; fleeces from animals never shorn before, hoggets; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 13 months; date of shearing, 18th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 395 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.
339. Bale wool; fleeces from animals never shorn before, hoggets; sex, female; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 13 months; date of shearing, 18th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 395 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.
340. Bale wool; fleeces from animals never shorn before, hoggets; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 13 months; date of shearing, 18th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 395 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.
341. Bale wool; fleeces from animals never shorn before, hoggets; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 13 months; date of shearing, 18th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 395 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.
342. Bale wool; fleeces from animals never shorn before, hoggets; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 13 months; date of shearing, 18th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 395 days; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, trap, granite, and volcanic; brand, DR over G; non-competitive.

DAVIDSON, Robert, Elong Elong, via Dubbo.

343. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Macquarie, Castlereagh; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, October 1, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 356 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, chocolate soil; brand, RD over Elong Elong; non-competitive.

DEANS, T., Maderty, Coonabarabran.

344. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, ewes; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, September 10th, 1892; age of fleeces, 310 days; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep were pastured, box ridges, red soil; brand, TD over C; non-competitive.
345. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, wethers; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, September 10, 1892; age of fleeces, 310 days; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep were pastured, box ridges, red soil; brand, TD over C; non-competitive.

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D'ELBOUX, Louis W., Illunie, Koorawatha.

346. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Wanganella, Victorian and Tasmanian; bred in the Young district, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 2 to 4 years; date of shearing, 14th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; number of fleeces in bale, 60; weight of bale, 250 lb.; pastured on mountainous forest country; brand, D in diamond; non-competitive.

DIGHT & MACKAY, Bulgandramine, Parkes.

347. Bale wool; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; district in which sheep were bred, Parkes; age of animals, 1 year and 5 months; date of shearing, November 18th, 1892; age of fleeces, 330 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, Myall forest; ordinary commercial bale (weight, 378 lb.); brand, D & M over Bulgandramine; non-competitive.

DOWLING, Vincent J., Lue, Rylstone.

348. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding of animals, pure-bred Merino, "Lue"; age of animals, various; date of shearing, October and November, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; non-competitive.

349. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, pure Merino, "Lue"; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; age of animals, 2 years to aged; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; non-competitive.

350. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, pure Merino, "Lue"; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; age of animals, 2 years to aged; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly; brand, Lue over Mudgee; non-competitive.

DUNTROON ESTATE, The Trustees of the, Queanbeyan (late George Campbell).

351. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years that have been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding, sire, Larras Lake blood; dams, Uardry blood; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, November 9, 1892; age of fleeces, 335 days; number of fleeces in bale, 104; weight of bale, 308 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, ringbarked and plains; brand, GC over Duntroon; non-competitive.

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352. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding, sire, Larras Lake blood; dams, Uardy blood; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, November 9, 1892; age of fleeces, 335 days; number of fleeces in bale, 102; weight of bale, 303 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; brand, GC over Duntroon; non-competitive.
353. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, ewes and wethers; breeding, Lincoln and Merinos; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, November 17, 1892; age of fleeces, 345 days; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, ringbarked, and plains; brand, GC over Duntroon; non-competitive.

ECKFORD, J. W., *Mallaraway, Narrabri.*

354. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 4 to 7 years; date of shearing, August 20th, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 399 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Narrabri, Namoi; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open plain saltbush country, blacksoil; brand MLY; non-competitive.

FAITHFULL, W. P., *Springfield, Goulburn.*

355. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Goulburn; age of animals, 4 to 5 years; date of shearing, November 10th, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 368 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open plains; brand, WPF; non-competitive.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, C., *Goorianawa, Gilgandra.*

356. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Australian Merino, Goorianawa breed, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 3 years and over; date of shearing, October 10th, 1892; weight of animals after shearing, about 105 lb.; age of fleeces, 370 days; net weight of wool in bale, 266 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep were pastured, ridges and plains, volcanic; ordinary commercial bale; brand, M & Co. over Goorianawa; non-competitive.
357. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old, shorn as lambs; sex, ewes; breeding, Australian Merino, Goorianawa breed, Mudgee blood; age of animals, under 2 years; date of shearing, August 29th, 1892; age of fleece, 350 days; net weight of bale, 271 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep were pastured, plains, volcanic, rich; ordinary commercial bale; brand, M & Co. over Goorianawa; non-competitive.

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FLETCHER BROTHERS, Kentucky Station, Kentucky.

358. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, about 2 years; date of shearing, November 25th, 1892; age of fleeces, 360 days; weight of bale, 422 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open box ridges, loam soil; brand, JF over Kentucky; non-competitive.
359. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, about 2 years; date of shearing, November 25th, 1892; age of fleeces, 360 days; weight of bale, 394 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open box ridges, loam soil; brand, JF over Kentucky; non-competitive.

FRIEND BROTHERS, Binalong.

360. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 3½ years; date of shearing, November 1st, 1892; age of fleeces, 335 days; number of fleeces in bale, 50; weight of bale, 351 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, undulating, stony; brand, F Bros. over Bendenine; non-competitive.

GARDINER, W. J., Rouchel, Murrurundi.

361. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, female; breeding, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 6 years; date of shearing, 25th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 350 days; gross weight of bale, 346 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River; character of country on which sheep were pastured, very mountainous; brand, WIG over Main Camp; non-competitive.

GARNOCK BROTHERS, Bukalong, Bombala.

362. Bale wool (Merino); fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Collaroy and Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 5 years; date of shearing, December, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 412 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Monaro; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open downs, ironstone formation; brand, Bukalong; non-competitive.

GIBB & SON, James, Berthong, Wallendbeen.

363. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Wallendbeen, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, September, 1892; age of fleeces, 8 months; weight of bale, 349 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, chocolate soil ridges, indigenous grasses; brand, GIBB & SON over Berthong; non-competitive.

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GORDON, G. H. & H. E. H., Gragin, Warialda.

364. Bale wool; fleeces from animals just 2 years old, shorn once before; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, from Tasmanian rams; age of animal, just 2 years; date of shearing, 29th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 318 days; district in which sheep were bred, Warialda, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basaltic; brand, GHG over Gragin; non-competitive.

GREENE, George Henry, Iandra, Young.

365. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 2 years and over; date of shearing, 1st October, 1892; age of fleeces, 370 days; gross weight of bale, about 300 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white and yellow box country, with red clay soil; brand, GHG over Mt. Oriel; non-competitive.
366. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee; age of animals, 2 years and over; date of shearing, 1st October, 1892; age of fleeces, 370 days; gross weight of bale, about 300 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white and yellow box country, with red clay soil; brand, GHG over Mt. Oriel; non-competitive.

GROGAN, W. J., Tamangaroo, Yass.

367. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years; sex, wethers; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; animals, aged; date of shearing, 10th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 355 days; weight of bale, 329 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, good grazing; brand, WG over —; non-competitive.

HALL, Charles Castle, Yeumburra, Yass.

368. Bale wool; fleeces from breeding ewes over 2 years old; breeding, Vermont blood; age of animals, over 24 months; date of shearing, October, 1892; weight of bale, 253 lb.; age of fleeces, 325 days; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly, rocky; ordinary commercial bale; brand, CH over Yeumburra; non-competitive.

HANLON, John, Booorban, via Hay.

369. Bale wool; first fleeces from lambs; sex, mixed; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 120 to 150 days; date of shearing, 26th to 28th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 120 to 150 days; district in which sheep were bred, Western Riverina; character of country on which sheep were pastured, natural grasses; brand, JH over Paragon; non-competitive.

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HARRISON & CORSCADEN, Riverside, Forbes.

370. Bale pure bred fine wool, scoured; first fleeces from lambs; sex mixed; bred at Warro Station, Lachlan River; age, various, under 6 months; date of shearing, November, 1891; district in which sheep were bred, Forbes, Lachlan; pastured on river country; brand, H & C over R; non-competitive.

HAYDON, B., Bloomfield, Blandford.

371. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, German blood; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 370 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly, rough; ordinary commercial bale; brand, B. Haydon over N.S.W.; non-competitive.

HAYLOCK, A., Kingston Park, Hay.

372. Bale wool; fleeces from animals 2 years old and over; sex, ewes; breeding, Victorian blood; age of animals, 2 to 5 years; date of shearing, 8th August, 1892; age of fleeces, 354 days; weight of bale, 349 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Hay, Western Riverina; character of country on which sheep were pastured, good, but rabbits have reduced the average by 2 lb. per sheep; brand, Kingston Park; non-competitive.

HILL, J. D., Bogalara, Bookham.

373. Bale wool; first fleeces from lambs; sex, mixed; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, about 13 months; date of shearing, 1st November, 1892; age of fleeces, 370 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, stony ridge; brand, JDH over Bogalara; non-competitive.

HORSFALL, John Sutcliffe, Widgiewa, via Narrandera.

374. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, 20th August; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, 2 cwt. 8 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Urana, Riverina; character of country, open plains, lightly timbered; brand, Widgiewa; non-competitive.

HUDSON, R., Balala, Uralla.

375. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, 24 months; date of shearing, 20th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 370 days; number of fleeces in bale, 60; weight of bale, 308 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly, trap; brand, MT over diamond over Uralla; non-competitive.

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HUME, C. L., Castlesteads, Burrowa.

376. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, mixed; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, October 26, 1892; age of fleeces, 370 days; number of fleeces in bale, 100; weight of bale, 258 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open plains and box forest; brand, Burrowa over FH; non-competitive.

HUME, E. B., Frankfield, Gunning.

377. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, about 24 months; date of shearing, November 10, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, granite; brand, Frankfield over EH; non-competitive.

HUME, Frederick William, Tarengo, Burrowa.

378. Bale wool; fleeces from hoggets under 2 years old, shorn as lambs; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; age of animals, about 15 months; date of shearing, 15th November, 1892; age of fleeces, about 365 days; district in which sheep were bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, box and appletree; brand, Tarengo over H; non-competitive.

HUME, H. R. F., Everton, Rye Park.

379. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 15 months; date of shearing, October 27, 1892; age of fleeces, about 330 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, granite and limestone; brand, A over Hume; non-competitive.
380. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years, shorn as lambs; sex, ewes; breeding, Saxon Merinos; age, about 15 months; date of shearing, 27th October, 1892; age of fleeces, about 330 days; gross weight of bale at shearing, 242 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Burrowa, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, granite, limestone formation; brand, A over Hume; non-competitive.

JACKSON, A., Derwent Park, Gunnedah.

381. Bale wool; sex, mixed; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 407 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, box, gum, myall, black and red soil; brand, AJ over Derwent Park; non-competitive.

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JAMES (Charles Henry) & GRAY (John), Kentucky, Corowa.

382. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex of animals, ewes; breeding, by Kentucky and Wanganella rams out of station-bred ewes; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; age of fleeces, about 365 days; district in which sheep were bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina; character of country on which sheep were pastured, box forest, with clumps of Murray pine; brand, Kentucky; non-competitive.
383. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years; sex, wethers; breeding, by Kentucky and Wanganella rams out of station-bred ewes; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, 9th September, 1892; age of fleeces, about 365 days; district where sheep were bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina; character of country, open box forest, with clumps of Murray pine and bull oak; brand, Kentucky; non-competitive.

JAQUES, William Francis, Therribri, Boggabri.

384. Bale wool; fleeces from 14 months' old hoggets (never before shorn); sex, mixed; district in which sheep were bred, Narrabri, Namoi; age of animals, 14 months; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 14 months; number of fleeces in bale, 50; weight of bale, 191 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, volcanic ridges and alluvial flats; brand, JX over Therribri; non-competitive.
385. Bale wool; fleeces from 2 year old wethers; breeding, Wanganella blood; district in which sheep were bred, Narrabri, Namoi; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 14 months; weight of bale, 293 lb.; district in which sheep were pastured, volcanic ridges and alluvial flats; brand, JX over Therribri; non-competitive.

JENKINS, G. H., Armidale.

386. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 355 days; weight of bale, 376 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basaltic; brand, G H Jenkins; non-competitive.

JOHNSON, J. W., Glenbrook, Cooma.

387. Bale wool; sex, wethers; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Monaro; age of animals, 1 year to 3 years; date of shearing, 14th December, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open plains, granite; brand, Glenbrook; non-competitive.
388. Bale wool; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Monaro; age of animals, 1 year to 3 years; date of shearing, 14th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 375 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open plains, granite; brand, Glenbrook; non-competitive.

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JONES, E., Cadow, Forbes.

389. Bale wool; breeding, Tasmanian blood; gross weight of bale, 365 lb.; brand, EJ over Cadow; non-competitive.

KELLY, J., Cambusdoon, Yerong Creek.

390. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, over 2 years; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 335 days; weight of bale, 291 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly; brand, Cambusdoon over JK; non-competitive.

LAYCOCK BROTHERS, Terembone, Coonamble.

391. Bale wool; fleeces from wether hoggets that have been shorn; sex, male; breeding, Merino, Collaroy blood; district in which sheep were bred, Coonamble, Castlereagh; age of animals, 17 months; date of shearing, September, 1892; age of fleece, about 325 days; weight of bale, 403 lb.; character of country, red soil; brand, Terembone over L Bros.; non-competitive.

LITCHFIELD, A. J., Hazeldean, Cooma.

392. Bale wool; first fleeces from lambs; sex, mixed; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were pastured, Monaro; age of animals, 13 months 5 days; date of shearing, 8th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 13 months 5 days; weight of bale, 355 lb.; character of country, basaltic; brand, JL in triangle over Hazeldean; non-competitive.

LODER, Andrew, Colly Creek, Willow Tree.

393. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Colly Creek, general stud, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 2½ to 4 years; date of shearing, September 3rd, 1892; age of fleeces, about 355 days; weight of bale, 2 cwt. 0 qr. 3 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country, limestone; brand, AL in diamond over Colly Creek; non-competitive.

394. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, rams; breeding, Colly Creek, general stud, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 2½ to 4 years; date of shearing, September 3rd, 1892; age of fleeces, about 355 days; weight of bale, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country, lime-stone; brand, AL in diamond over Colly Creek; non-competitive.

LOWE, Edward James, Birriwa, Gulgong.

395. Bale wool; first fleeces shorn at 5 months old; fleeces from animals 16 months old; sex, ewes; breed, pure Merino, Tasmanian and Mudgee blood; age of animals 16 months; date of shearing, 21st October, 1892; age of fleeces, 347 days; gross weight of each fleece at shearing, 6½ lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, red volcanic soil, timbered with white box and kurrajong; brand, E JL over Birriwa; non-competitive.

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MAGENNIS (P. J.) & JULIAN BROTHERS, Bogolong Station, Bookham.

396. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; breeding, Tasmanian blood; age of animals over 24 months; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; district in which sheep were bred, Bookham, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, red soil, stony ridges; brand, R.J. over Bogolong; non-competitive.

MANCHEE, John Charles, Glen Moan, Willow Tree.

397. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, male; breeding, pure Australian Merino, by progeny of Australian stud rams; age of animals, 3 years and 3 months; date of shearing, 7th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 370 days; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, 60 well skirted fleeces in bale, 300 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep were pastured, mountainous, basaltic formation; branded JCM over Phillips over Creek; non-competitive.
398. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, pure Australian Merino, by progeny of Tasmanian stud rams; age, 2 years and 3 months; date of shearing, 12th September, 1892; age of fleece, 368 days; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, 66 well skirted fleeces, 303 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country in which sheep were pastured, mountainous, basaltic formation; branded JCM over Phillips over Creek; non-competitive.
399. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been sheared; sex, ewes; breeding, pure Australian Merino, by progeny of Tasmanian stud rams; age, 1 year and 3 months; date of shearing, 15th September, 1892; age of fleece, 360 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 64 fleeces, well skirted, 316 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep were pastured, mountainous, basaltic formation; branded JCM over Phillips over Creek; non-competitive.

MARSH, Charles McLeod, Tallisker, Uralla.

400. Bale wool; fleeces from lambs; sex, mixed; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, 12 months; date of shearing, 20th to 25th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, slate country, yellow box and red gum; brand, CMcLM over Tallisker; non-competitive.

MERRIMAN, George, Ravensworth, Yass.

401. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood; age of animals, about 2 years and 1 month; date of shearing, 7th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 330 days; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, wool in bale, 297 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, forest land; ordinary commercial bale; brand, GM over Ravensworth; non-competitive.

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402. Bale wool; first fleeces from lambs; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood; age of animals, about 13 months; date of shearing, 7th October, 1892; age of fleeces, about 395 days; gross weight of fleeces after scouring, 237 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Yass, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, forest land; ordinary commercial bale; brand, GM over Ravensworth; non-competitive.

MIDDLETON, A. D., Kalangan, Cunningham.

403. Bale wool; fleeces from animals 4 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian and Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; date of shearing, 25th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 345 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, undulating, box forest, granite formation; brand, Kalangan; non-competitive.

MIDWOOD, Charles, care of T. Bossley, Willoh, via Brewarrina.

404. Bale wool (scoured); first fleeces from lambs; sex, mixed; breeding, Havilah blood; age of animals, 10 months; date of shearing, April, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, Brewarrina; character of country, black soil, plain country; brand, TB over Willoh; non-competitive.

MOFFATT, Josias, Yarrawyck, Armidale.

405. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, mixed; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England, age of animals, 27 months; date of shearing, 2nd November, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, high table-land, mostly granite; brand, JM over YCK; non-competitive.
406. Bale wool; first fleeces from lambs under 2 years old; sex, mixed; breeding, Merino; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, about 15 months; date of shearing, 2nd November, 1892; age of fleeces, 14 months 10 days; character of country on which sheep were pastured, high table-land, mostly granite; brand, JM over YCK; non-competitive.

MOORE BROTHERS, Moorelands, Moree.

407. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years that have been shorn; sex, mixed; breeding, Wanganella blood; district in which sheep were bred, Gwydir; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months; number of fleeces in bale, 70; weight of bale, 333 lb.; character of country, black soil; brand, Moorelands; non-competitive.

MOSES, W. & F. A., Combadello, Moree.

408. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; station-bred; age of animals, 2 years; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 320 days; district in which sheep were bred, Gwydir; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open plains; brand, HM over Combadello; non-competitive.

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MULHOLLAND, George J., Oura, Wagga Wagga.

409. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Havilah ram and Tasmanian ewes; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, September, 1892; age of fleeces, 345 days; gross weight of bale, 307 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Wagga Wagga, Riverina; character of country on which sheep were pastured, red-box country; brand, GJM over Oura; non-competitive.

MURRAY, Andrew, Bannockburn, Inverell.

410. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Vermont blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, over 24 months; date of shearing, 2nd September, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 14 days; number of fleeces, 65; weight of bale, 481 lb.; character of country, basaltic, black soil plains; brand, AM over Bannockburn; non-competitive.

411. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Vermont blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals over 24 months; date of shearing, September 2nd, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 14 days; number of fleeces in bale, 65; weight of bale, 464 lb.; character of country, basaltic; black soil plains; brand, AM over Bannockburn; non-competitive.

McCLINTOCK, J., Frampton, Cootamundra.

412. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; district in which sheep were bred, Gundagai; Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 4 years; date of shearing, October 15th, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months 5 days, number of fleeces in bale, 70; weight of bale, 352 lb.; character of country, open box forest, granite ridges; brand, Frampton, or Carumbi; non-competitive.

McFARLANE, YOUNG, & CO., Myall Creek, Inverell.

413. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Vermont blood; district in which sheep were bred, Gwydir; age of animals, 24 months; date of shearing, October 17th, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 21 days; number of fleeces in bale, 70; character of country, mountainous; brand, Myall Creek over MY & Co.; non-competitive.

M'GRATH, Patrick, Lang's Creek, Burrowa.

414. Bale wool; first fleeces from lambs 1 year old; breeding, Merino, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 1 year; district in which sheep were bred, Burrowa; Upper Murrumbidgee; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 298 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly country, red soil; brand, Burrowa over PMG; non-competitive.

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MACGREGOR & TULLY, Warraweena, via Bourke.

415. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, ewes; age of animals, 20 months; date of shearing, 10th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 330 days; district in which sheep were bred, Bourke, Upper Darling; character of country, saltbush plains; brand, McG & T over Warraweena; non-competitive.

McKAY, W., Wallendibby, Bombala.

416. Bale wool; weight of bale, 444 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Monaro; brand, McK; non-competitive.

McKEAHNIE, Charles Henry, Booroomba, Queanbeyan.

417. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex of animals, wethers; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, 23rd November, 1892; age of fleeces, 332 days; district in which sheep were bred, Queanbeyan, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, granite formation, box and apple-tree, ring-barked; brand, CHMcK over Booroomba; non-competitive.

McLEAN, L., Boona West, Condobolin.

418. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Victorian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Lachlan; age of animals, 6 years; date of shearing, November 5, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months and 20 days; number of fleeces in bale, 90; weight of bale, 367 lb.; character of country, red soil; brand, Boona; non-competitive.

McMASTER, Duncan, Darling Point, Sydney.

419. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Cassilis, Liverpool Plains; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open box; age of animals, over 24 months; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months; weight of bale, 315 lb.; brand, Binnia; non-competitive.

NAMOI PASTORAL CO. (Limited), Edgeroi Station, near Narrabri.

420. Bale wool; date of shearing, November, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, Namoi; brand, LL overlapping over Namoi; non-competitive.
421. Bale wool; date of shearing, November, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, Namoi; brand, LL overlapping over Namoi non-competitive.

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NASH, PORTEOUS, & Co., Gorah, Coonabarabran.

422. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Ranges; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, 6th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 3 days; number of fleeces in bale, 80; weight of bale, 295 lb.; character of country, red and white clay soil; brand, WNP over Gorah; non-competitive.

OFFICER, C. & S., Kallara, Tilpa.

423. Bale wool; sex, mixed; breeding, Victorian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Darling; age of animals, various; date of shearing, 14th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 10 months; weight of bale, 360 lb.; character of country, sandy soil; brand, Kallara; non-competitive.

OSBORNE, George, Foxlow, Bungendore.

424. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, 7th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 24 days; weight of bale, 468 lb.; character of country, limestone and granite; brand, GO over Foxlow; non-competitive.
425. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, 7th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 24 days; weight of bales, 508 lb.; character of country, limestone and granite; brand, GO over Foxlow; non-competitive.

OSBORNE, Hamilton, Bangaroo, Canowindra.

426. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, mixed; breeding, Tasmanian and Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Bathurst; age of animals, 6 years; date of shearing, 10th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 5 days; weight of bale, 403 lb.; character of country, undulating box; brand, HO over Bangaroo; non-competitive.
427. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, mixed; breeding, Tasmanian and Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Bathurst; age of animals, 6 years; date of shearing, 10th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 5 days; weight of bale, 376 lb.; character of country, undulating box; brand, HO over Bangaroo; non-competitive.

OSBORNE, P. H., Currandooley, Bungendore.

428. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, mixed; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, various; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 20 days; weight of bale, 402 lb.; character of country, limestone and granite; brand, PHO; non-competitive.

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O'SHANASSY, John, Bushfield, Jerilderie.

429. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex of animals, ewes; breeding, Merino ewes by half-bred Vermont rams; age, 18 months; date of shearing, 14th September, 1892; weight of animals after shearing, 46 ewes, averaged 90 lb.; age of fleeces, 365 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 46, averaged 6 lb. 13 oz.; district where sheep were bred, Jerilderie, Southern Riverina; character of country, box forest; natural grasses; brand, JS (S reversed) over BF; non-competitive.


PEEL RIVER LAND & MINERAL CO. (Limited), Broad-street, London, and Goonoo Goonoo, Tamworth, New South Wales.

430. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, mixed; breeding, Merino, Victorian and Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 26 months; date of shearing, September 2nd, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months 4 days; weight of bale, 255 lbs.; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; character of country, forest land, dry ridges; brand, PRL over MC in diamond under Goonoo Goonoo; non-competitive.

PENGELLY, J. H., Yarraman Park, Murrurundi.

431. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Collaroy blood; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, 20th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 334 days; weight of bale, 396 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Tamworth, Hunter River; character of country on which sheep were pastured, plain and black soil country; brand, JP over triangle over Yarraman Park; non-competitive.

RANKIN, Angus, Estate of the late, Bombowlee, Tumut.

432. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 17 months; date of shearing, 12th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; number of fleeces in bale, 50; weight of bale, 252 lb.; character of country, box timber; volcanic soil; brand,  over RB; non-competitive.

RICHMOND & SCOTT, Gingie, Walgett.

433. Bale wool, first fleeces from lambs, machine shorn; sex, ewe hoggets Gingie station-bred; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, 16th to 22nd August, 1892; gross weight of each fleece at shearing, 8½ lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Walgett, Namoi; character of country on which sheep were pastured, myall; brand, Gingie; non-competitive.

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ROBB & CO., John, Talawanta, Brewarrina.

434. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, mixed; breeding, Collaroy and Vermont blood; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Darling; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 10 months; weight of bale, 333 lb.; character of country, open plains; brand, Robb & Co.; non-competitive.

ROBERTS, Richard Hutchinson, Tiverton, Barwang.

435. Bale wool; first fleeces from lambs; sex, mixed; breeding, station-bred, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 5 months; date of shearing, 25th October to 5th November, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, undulating box ridges; brand, RR conjoined over Tiverton; non-competitive.
436. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years; sex, wethers; bred on station, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, 2nd October, 1892; weight of animals after shearing, average about 95 lb.; age of fleeces, 357 days; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, average $8\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, undulating open box ridges; brand, RR conjoined-over Tiverton; non-competitive.
437. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, wethers; bred on station, Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 1 year and 4 months; date of shearing, 10th October, 1892; weight of animals after shearing, average about 60 lb.; age of fleeces, 350 days; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, average $6\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, undulating box ridges; brand, RR conjoined over Tiverton; non-competitive.
438. Bale wool; fleeces from ewes over 2 years old; bred on station; Tasmanian blood; age of animals, 2 years and 4 months; date of shearing, 14th October; weight of animals after shearing, about 75 lb.; age of fleeces, about 365 days; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, average $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, undulating open box ridges; brand, RR conjoined over Tiverton; non-competitive.

ROBERTS, Richard William, Clifton, Young.

439. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 22 months; date of shearing, 3rd October, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months; number of fleeces in bale, 85; weight of bale, 336 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, white-box country, granite ridges; brand, RR conjoined over Clifton; non-competitive.

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ROBINSON, J., Kimo, Gundagai.

440. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian blood; ages of animals, 4, 5, and 6 years; date of shearing, end of October, 1892; age of fleeces, 340 days; gross weight of bale, 378 lbs.; district in which sheep were bred, Gundagai, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open box forest ridges, chocolate or red soil; brand JR over Kimo; non-competitive.

RONALD & SONS, R. B., Nap Nap, Hay.

441. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, station-bred Merinos, Wanganella and Tasmanian; age, 2-tooth; date of shearing, 24th to 28th August, 1892; age of fleece, 10 months; district in which sheep were bred, Western Riverina; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open plains and polygonum; brand, Nap Nap; non-competitive.

ROUSE, Richard, junr., Biragambil, Mudgee.

442. Bale wool; fleeces from animals 2 years old and over; sex, ewes; breeding, pure Merino, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 2 to 3 years; date of shearing, 5th to 12th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 360 days; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open box and appletree and forest; brand, R over Mudgee over G. Rouse; non-competitive.
443. Bale wool; fleeces from animals 2 years old and over; sex, ewes; pure bred Australian Merino, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 2 to 3 years; date of shearing, from 5th to 12th October, 1892; age of fleeces, about 360 days; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, open box and appletree forest; brand, R over Mudgee over G. Rouse; non-competitive.

RUTLEDGE BROTHERS, Gidley, Bungendore.

444. Bale wool; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country, limestone and granite; brand, Gidley; non-competitive.

RUTLEDGE BROTHERS, Glenriddle, Barraba.

445. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, mixed; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; age of animals, about 24 months; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleece, 12 months 5 days; weight of bale, 334 lbs.; character of country, basaltic; brand, Glenriddle; non-competitive.

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RYDER BROTHERS, Calga, Coonamble.

446. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have not been shorn; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian and Mudgee blood; age of animals, 15 months; date of shearing, 20th August, 1892; weight of animals after shearing, 80 lb.; age of fleece, 456 days; gross weight of each fleece at shearing, 10 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Coonamble, Castlereagh; character of country on which sheep were pastured, saltbush and black soil plains; ordinary commercial bale; brand, Calga; non-competitive.

SCOTT, James, Blink Bonnie, Armidale.

447. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, male; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, 3 to 6 years; date of shearing, 25th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months 5 days; weight of bale, 344 lb.; character of country, sandy and loam soil; brand, JS over Blink Bonnie; non-competitive.

SCOTT & CO., W., Terala, Moree.

448. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian and Collaroy blood; age of animals, 2 years; date of shearing, 7th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 410 days; weight of bale, 376 lbs.; district in which sheep were bred, Warialda, Gwydir; character of country, open plains and myall forest; brand, ÷ over Terala; non-competitive.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Harry William, Cucumgilliga, Cowra.

449. Bale wool; fleeces from grown sheep; sex, ewes; breeding, Tasmanian and Vermont blood; animals, aged; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months; weight of bale, 320 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Cowra, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, natural grasses; brand, W over S within H over Cucumgilliga; non-competitive.

SIMPSON, G. M., Stonehenge, New England.

450. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, New England; age of animals, 24 months; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; weight of bale, 411 lb.; character of country, plains; brand, Bon Accord in rising sun; non-competitive.

SLOANE, Alexander, Mulwala Station, Mulwala.

451. Bale wool; fleeces from ewes; bred in the Mulwala flock; age of animals, 24 months; date of shearing, 5th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 366 days; district in which sheep were bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina; character of country, box forest divided into paddocks, native grasses; brand, Mulwala; non-competitive.

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452. Bale wool ; fleeces from ewes 17 months old ; bred in the Mulwala flock from Spanish and Saxon Merinos ; date of shearing, 5th September, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 366 days ; district in which sheep were bred, Corowa, Southern Riverina ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, box forest divided into paddocks, native grasses ; brand, Mulwala ; non-competitive.

SMITH, E. A., Glenrock, Wellington.

453. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals over 2 years old ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Mudgee blood ; district in which sheep were bred, Castle-reagh ; age of animals, 4 years ; date of shearing, 20th October, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 11 months 10 days ; weight of bale, 450 lb. ; character of country, box, hilly, and stony ; brand, EAS over Narroogal ; non-competitive.

STEVENSON & CO., Thomas, Narrallen, Burrowa.

454. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals under 2 years ; sex, rams ; breeding of animals, Merino, Tasmanian blood ; date of shearing, October, 1892 ; number of fleeces in bale, 100 ; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; character of country, white box ; ordinary commercial bale ; brand, Narrallen ; non-competitive.

STEWART, D., Kangiara, Tangmangaroo.

455. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn ; sex, mixed ; breeding, Tasmanian and Mudgee blood ; district in which sheep were bred, Upper Murrumbidgee ; age of animals, 18 months ; date of shearing, 20th October, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 10 months ; weight of bale, 273 lb. ; character of country, timber and loam soil ; brand, D.S. over C. ; non-competitive.

STINSON, A., North Berry Jerry, Wagga Wagga.

456. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals over 2 years old ; breeding, Danganella blood ; district in which sheep were bred, Wagga, Riverina ; age of, animals, 6 tooth ; date of shearing, 26th October, 1893 ; age of fleeces, 365 days ; number of fleeces in bale, 70 ; weight of bale, 340 lb. ; character of country, box and pine, undulating ; brand, A ∞ over Berry Jerry ; non-competitive.

SUCKLING, John Lionel, Barsham, Blandford.

457. Bale wool ; fleeces from animals over 2 years old ; sex, ewes ; breeding, Havilah blood, bred by exhibitor ; age of animals, under 3 years ; date of shearing, 13th September, 1892 ; age of fleeces, 360 days ; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, 300 lb. ; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River ; character of country on which sheep were pastured, undulating, black soil, altitude, 2,300 feet ; ordinary commercial bale ; brand, Barsham ; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Wool in Bale.

SULLIVAN, J. P., Coolac.

458. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex of animals, ewes; breeding, flock Merino ewes by Tasmanian rams; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, November 1, 1892; age of fleeces, 355 days; district in which sheep were bred, Gundagai, Upper Murrumbidgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly country, with average pasturage, and rich flats near rivers; brand, P S over Coolac; non-competitive.

SUTTOR & CO., W. H., Warrangong, Koorawatha.

459. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 28 months; date of shearing, 4th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 19 days; number of fleeces in bale, 80; weight of bale, 364 lb.; character of country, undulating, white box, with granite hills; non-competitive.

TAYLOR, Frederick George, Terrible Vale, Kentucky.

460. Bale wool; first fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino ewes by Larras Lake rams, bred by exhibitor; age of animals, about 13 months; date of shearing, 7th and 8th November, 1892; district in which sheep were bred, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, sound red and white gum ridges, ring barked and well grassed; brand, WTT over Terrible Vale; non-competitive.

TOBIN & SONS, A., Wingadee, Coonamble.

461. Bale scoured wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn; sex, wethers; breeding, pure Merino; age, 1 year and 3 months; date of shearing, 10th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 290 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 4 lb. scoured wool; district in which sheep were bred, Coonamble, Castlereagh; character of country on which sheep were pastured, salt bush, black soil, flat country; brand, Wingadee; non-competitive.
462. Bale scoured wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, pure Merino; age of animals, 2 years and 3 months; date of shearing, 1st September, 1892; age of fleeces, 298 days; gross weight of fleece at shearing, 4½ lb. scoured wool; district in which sheep were bred, Coonamble, Castlereagh; character of country on which sheep were pastured, salt bush, black soil, flat country; brand, Wingadee; non-competitive.

TOUT & CO., James, Melrose Plains, Forbes.

463. Bale wool; fleeces from 2-tooths, shorn as lambs; sex, mixed; breeding, Tasmanian blood; district in which sheep were bred, Condobolin, Lachlan; age of animals, 12 months 5 days; date of shearing, 28th September, 1892; age of fleeces 12 months 5 days; number of fleeces in bale, 98; weight of bale, 300 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, pine country, loamy soil; brand, Melrose Plains; non-competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Wool in Bale.

TRAILL BROTHERS, Llangollen, Cassilis.

464. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, pure Merino, Llangollen bred; age of animals, about 2 years; date of shearing, 20th October, 1892; weights after shearing, average 60 lb.; age of fleeces, 350 days; gross weight of fleeces at shearing, bale 300 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Cassilis, Mudgee; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly country, sheep depastured on natural grasses only; brand, Llangollen; non-competitive.

TUNNY, James, Spring Park, Young.

465. Bale wool; fleeces from hoggets; sex, mixed; breeding, Merino, Tasmanian; district in which sheep were bred, Young, Upper Murrumbidgee; age of animals, 18 months; date of shearing, 15th October, 1892; age of fleeces, 11 months 5 days; number of fleeces in bale, 112; weight of bale, 374 lb.; character of country, volcanic; ordinary commercial bale; brand, JT over 2 over Spring Park; non-competitive.

WALMSLEY, CAMERON, & CO., Tareelari, Moree.

466. Bale wool; fleeces from ewe hoggets; grown in the Gwydir district; brand, WC & Co. over Tareelari; non-competitive.

WATT, D. J., Ulinda, Coolah.

467. Bale wool; fleeces from ewes over 2 years old; breeding, Merinos; district in which sheep were bred, Coolah, Liverpool Plains; age of animals, 3 to 5 years; date of shearing, 20th November, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months 5 days; weight of bale, 383 lb.; character of country, red and black ridges; ordinary commercial bale; brand, DIW over Ulinda; non-competitive.

WEBB, Executors of the late T. S., Springfield, Byng.

468. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, rams; breeding, Australian Merinos, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 2½ years; date of shearing, 1st October, 1892; age of fleeces, 385 days; district in which sheep were bred, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly and natural grasses; brand, Springfield over Webb; non-competitive.

469. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under and over 2 years, assorted; sex, ewes; breeding, Australian Merinos, Mudgee blood; age of animals, 1½ and 2½ years; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 365 days; district in which sheep were bred, Bathurst; character of country on which sheep were pastured, hilly and natural grasses; brand, Springfield over Webb; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Wool in Bale.

WHITE BROTHERS, Saumarez, Armidale.

470. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; breeding, Saumarez, originally from Mudgee; age of animals, 26 months; date of shearing, 1st November, 1892; age of fleeces, 360 days; weight of bale, 307 lbs.; district in which sheep were bred, Armidale, New England; character of country, ridgy, timbered with red gum and box; brand, HAT over Saumarez; non-competitive.

WHITE, F. R., Harben Vale, Blandford.

471. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months 5 days to 12 months 20 days; character of country, hilly, basalt, thickly grassed, moderate rainfall; brand, FRW over Harben Vale; non-competitive.
472. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months 5 days to 12 months 20 days; character of country, hilly, basalt, thickly grassed, moderate rainfall; brand, FRW over Harben Vale; non-competitive.
473. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Mudgee blood; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi, Hunter River; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months 5 days to 12 months 20 days; character of country, hilly, basalt, thickly grassed, moderate rainfall; brand, FRW over Harben Vale; non-competitive.

WHITE, H. E. A. & V., Belltrees, Scone.

474. Bale wool; fleeces from animals under 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, pure Belltrees Merino; age of animals, 16 months; date of shearing, 14th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 340 days; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basalt country, near head of Hunter River; brand, WWW; non-competitive.
475. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, pure Belltrees Merino; age of animals, 26 months; date of shearing, 14th September, 1892; age of fleeces, 345 days; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basalt, near head of Hunter River; brand, WWW; non-competitive.

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Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Wool in Bale.

476. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, ewes; breeding, pure Belltrees Merino; age of animals, 26 months; date of shearing, 14th September; age of fleeces, 345 days; district in which sheep were bred, Murrurundi; character of country on which sheep were pastured, basalt, near head of Hunter River; brand, WWW; non-competitive.

WHITE, Henry Charles, Havilah, near Mudgee.

477. Bale wool; fleeces from animals 2½ years old; sex, ewes; breeding, Havilah; district in which sheep were bred, Mudgee; age of animals, 30 months; date of shearing, November, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months 5 days; weight of bale, 302 lb.; character of country on which sheep were pastured, poor slaty country, badly infested with grass seeds; brand, NPB; non-competitive.

WILSON, SON, & CO., S., Lake Cowal Station, Marsden.

478. Bale wool; fleeces partly from animals under 2 years old that have been shorn, and the balance from ewes over 2 years; sex, ewes; breeding, station-bred from the Hon. G. H. Cox's rams and station ewes; age, under and over 2 years; date of shearing, 26th and 27th August, 1892; age of fleeces, 367 days; gross weight of bale, 2 cwt. 2 qr. 6 lb.; district in which sheep were bred, Lachlan; character of country, Boree and Belar country; brand, SWS & Co. over Lake Cowal; non-competitive.

WINTER, Irving, Tulcumbah, Carroll.

479. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, male; breeding, Collaroy blood; district in which sheep were bred, Liverpool Plains; age of animals, 24 months; date of shearing, October, 1892; age of fleeces, 12 months and 2 days; weight of bale, 290 lb.; character of country, limestone; brand, IW over T in circle; non-competitive.

WISEMAN, Richard Alexander, Clerkness, Bundarra.

480. Bale wool; fleeces from animals over 2 years old; sex, wethers; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 3 years; date of shearing, 20th October, 1892; age of fleece, 335 days; district in which sheep were bred, western slopes, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, box ridges, trap formation; brand, RAW over Clerkness; non-competitive.

WYNDHAM, Hugh, Bukkulla, Inverell.

481. Bale wool; fleeces from lambs; sex, ewes; breeding, Merino; age of animals, 13 to 14 months; date of shearing, 20th October, 1892; age of fleeces, about 400 days; district in which sheep were bred, Inverell, New England; character of country on which sheep were pastured, black soil, box country, ringbarked; brand, A Bell over Bukkulla; non-competitive.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

WOOL EXHIBITS ARRANGED

No. of Class.	Brands.	Name and address of exhibitor.	Sheep district.	No. of bales.	No. of fleeces.	Whether lambs.	Whether under 2 yrs. and shorn.	Whether over 2 yrs.	Sex.	
									Male.	Female

Wool District of BATHURST, which embraces the Sheep Districts

1	Loombah.....	Bruce, Geo., Loombah	Molong	1	..	..	1	....	Ewe	..
1	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	....	Ram	..
1	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	....	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	....	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	....	Ewe	..
	HB (conjoined) over Vale Head	Betts, H. S. M., Valehead		1	..	..	1	....	"	..
	Kangarooie over JD over O.....	Dalton Bros., Orange	Bathurst	1	..	..	..	....	Wethers	..
	HO over Bangaroo	Osborne, Hamilton, Canowindra	Carcoar	1	..	..	1	....	Mixed.	..
	Springfield over Webb.....	Webb, T. G., Executors of, Byng.....	Bathurst	1	..	..	1	....	Rams.	..
	"	"	"	1	..	1	1	....	Ewes	..
2	IBD	Dulhunty and Deakin, Killoola, Peel.....	"	1	..	..	1	....	Ram	..
2	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	....	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	....	Ewe	..
1	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	....	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	....	"	..
1	GC over Jerula	Campbell, Mrs. J. B., Jerula	Carcoar	1	..	..	1	....	Wethers	..

Wool District of BOGAN, which embraces the Sheep

	Callubri	Armstrong, W. H., & Brother, Dandaloo ..	Cannonbar	1	..	..	1	....	Ewes	..
	FBB over Benah	Blomfield, F. B., Benah	"	1	..	..	1	....	"	..

Wool District of CASTLEREAGH, which embraces the Sheep

	Terembone over L. Bros.	Laycock Bros., Terembone	Coonamble	1	..	..	1	....	Wether hoggets	....
	Calga	Ryder Bros., Calga	"	1	..	..	1	....	Ewes	..
	Wingadee	Tobin, A., & Sons, Wingadee	"	1	..	..	1	....	Wethers	....
	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	....	"	....
	RD over Elong Elong	Davidson Bros., Elong Elong	Dubbo	1	..	..	1	....	"	....
	D & M over Bulgandramine	Dight & Mackay, Bulgandramine, Parkes ..	"	1	..	1	..	....	Ewes	..
	EAS over Narroogal	Smith, E. A., Wellington	"	1	..	..	1	....	"	..

Wool District of DARLING (Lower), which embraces the

2	WDC in horse-shoe	Crozier, Wm. D., Horse-shoe, Wentworth..	Wentworth	1	..	..	1	....	Ewe	..
2	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	....	"	..
2	"	"	"	1	..	1	"	..
2	"	"	"	1	..	1	"	..
2	Moorna over W in circle.....	Crozier, Wm., Moorna	"	1	..	1	"	..
2	"	"	"	1	1	"	..
2	"	"	"	1	1	Ram	..
2	"	"	"	1	..	1	Mixed.	..

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Group IX—Class 60 : Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

ACCORDING TO WOOL DISTRICTS.

Breeding.		Age.		Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.		Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing		Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Tempera- ture.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive, N.C. Non-compet.	S. To be sold. B. To be retained.	
What blood.	Where bred.	Months.	Days.		Months.	Days.	Lb.	Oz.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.								
													Months.	Days.				
of Bathurst, Molong, and Carcoar, having a total of 2,979,550 sheep.																		
Tasmanian	Molong	26	0	15 Sept.	76	11	5	16	0	1550	Box country	72-2	44-1	33-310	C.	S		
"	"	36	0	15 "	102	11	5	14	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	24	0	17 "	101	11	0	20	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	Aged	17	"	117	11	0	20	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	36	0	17 "	107	11	0	20	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	21	0	15 "	75	11	5	14	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mudgee	Bathurst	48	0	22 Oct.	12	0		400	0	1560	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.		
"	"	72	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	3000	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Tasmanian and Mudgee.	Lachlan	72	0	10 Nov.	11	5		408	0	1000	Undulating box country	68-3	42-0	31-940	"	"		
"	"	72	0	10 "	11	5		376	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mudgee	Bathurst	30	0	1 Oct.	12	25		359	0	3000	Hilly, natural grasses	73-3	45-0	24-260	"	"		
"	"	18	0	— Nov.	12	5		265	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	30	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Vermont and Mudgee.	"	27	0	11 Aug.	105	12	5	15	0	2300	Box ridges	"	"	"	C.	"		
"	"	24	0	16 "	102	12	5	15	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Collaroy	"	23	0	10 Oct.	60	11	28	9	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	Cassills	72	0	10 "	70	11	28	7	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	Bathurst	23	0	10 "	78	11	28	8	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	Cassills	72	0	10 "	92	11	28	7	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mudgee	Cowra	24 & 36		15 Nov.	11	11	25	336	0	1500	Box country	66-3	42-0	31-940	N.C.	"		

District of Cannonbar, having a total of 1,709,055 sheep.

Wanganella and Vermont.	Bogan	30	0	28 Oct.	12	0	133 fleeces	377	0	625	Myall forest; red and grey clay.	79-7	57-7	24-650	N.C.	S.
Collaroy	"	30	0	4 Nov.	12	20	318	0	625	Black and red soil; salt-bush.	"	"	"	"	"	

Districts of Dubbo and Coonamble, having a total of 4,076,196 sheep.

Collaroy	Coonamble	17	0	— Sept.	10	22	403	0	490	Red soil	85-6	57-4	31-340	N.C.	S.	
"	"	15	6	20 Aug.	80	15	6	10	0	500	Saltbush and black soil plains	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian and Mudgee.	"	15	0	10 Sept.	89	9	20	4	0	470	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	27	0	1 "	101	9	28	4	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee	Macquarie	48	0	1 Oct.	12	5	356	0	"	Chocolate	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Parkes	17	0	18 Nov.	11	0	378	0	950	Myall Forest	77-3	50-4	33-345	"	"	
"	Mudgee	48	0	20 Oct.	50	11	10	450	0	1000	Box, hilly and stoney	"	"	"	"	"

Sheep District of Wentworth, having a total of 631,176 sheep.

S. Australian.	Wentworth	76	0	10 Sept., 1892	73	13	7	8	8	112	Rough, saltbush country	77-5	52-6	19-700	C.	S.
"	"	66	0	10 "	76	13	7	8	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	16	0	10 "	60	13	6	8	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	16	0	10 "	64	13	6	8	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	19	0	8 Oct.	65	13	6	12	4	"	Salt and blue bush country.	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	13 Oct., 1891	100	13	14	15	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	13 "	136	14	8	21	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	19	0	31 Aug., 1892	12	5	300	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.	"

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Group IX—Class 60 : Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

Wool Exhibits arranged according

No. of Class.	Brands.	Name and address of exhibitor.	Sheep district.	No. of bales.	No. of fleeces.	Whether lambs.	Whether under 2 yrs. and shorn.	Whether over 2 yrs.	Sex.	
									Male.	Female
Wool District of DARLING (Upper), which embraces the Sheep Districts										
1	D over DD	Dickson, W. and T. C., Yarrowin	Brewarrina	1	..	..	1	1	Ram ..	....
1	TB over Willoh	Midwood, Chas., Willoh. "	"	1	..	1	..	..	Mixed.	....
	AA & Co. in diamond	Armstrong & Co, Milroy	"	1	..	1	..	..	Ewes ..	....
	B & H in diamond or Quantambone over Dog Kennel.	Baird, S. and M. H., Quantambone	Brewarrina	1	..	..	1	..	Wethers ..	....
	McG & T over Warraweena	M'Gregor and Tully, Warraweena	Bourke	1	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..	....
	Robb & Co.	Robb, J., & Co., Talawanta	Brewarrina	1	..	..	1	..	Mixed.	....

Wool District of DARLING (Western), which embraces the Sheep Districts

	Kallara	Officer, C. & S., Kallara, Tilpa	Wilcannia	1	..	..	..	..	Mixed.	....
	FWA over Nocolche	Armytage, F. W., Nocolche Station, Paroo River.	Wanaaring	1	..	..	..	1	Rams..	Ewes ..
	Tinapagee	Dalgety & Co., 5 Bent-street, Sydney	"	1	..	..	1	..	Mixed.	....

Wool District of GOULBURN, which embraces the Sheep Districts

	WPF	Faithfull, W. P., Springfield	Goulburn	1	..	..	1	1	Ram ..	....
	Willeroo	Cooper, R. C., Tarago	"	1	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..	....
	WPF	Faithfull, W. P., Springfield	"	1	..	..	1	..	" ..	....
	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	..	Ram ..	....
	"	"	"	1	..	..	1	..	" ..	....

Wool District of GWYDIR, which embraces the Sheep Districts

1	Bogamildi	Scott, J. W., Bogamildi	Warialda	1	..	1	..	..	Ewe ..	....
1	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	1	..	" ..
1	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	..	" ..	....
1	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	..	Ram ..	....
2	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	1	" ..	....
2	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	..	" ..	....
	Yarrowa	Bucknell, A. W. & F. W., Yarrowa	Moree	1	..	1	..	..	Ewe ..	....
	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	..	" ..	....
	Cross over + LEY	Crossley, Stanley, Yarraman Crossing	"	1	..	1	..	1	Mixed.	....
	GHG over Gragin	Gordon, G. H. & H. E. H., Gragin	Warialda	1	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..	....
	Moorelands	Moore Bros., Moorelands	Moree	1	..	1	..	..	Mixed.	....
	Outside bale— MY & Co. over Chicago Inside bale— Myall Creek over MY & Co.	M'Farlane, Young, & Co., Myall Creek ..	Warialda	1	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..	....
2	Goonal	Watt, Peter C., Goonal	Moree	1	..	1	..	..	Ewe ..	....
2	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	..	" ..	....
2	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	..	" ..	....
2	"	"	"	1	..	1	..	..	" ..	....
	÷ over Terala	Scott, W., & Co., Terala	"	1	..	..	1	..	" ..	....
	HM over Combadello	Moses, W. T. & A., Combadello	"	1	1	..	Ewes
	W. C. & Co., over Tareclari	Walmsley & Co., Tareclari, Moree	"	1	"

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Group IX—Class 60: Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

to Wool Districts—*continued.*

Breeding.		Age.		Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.	Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing	Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Tempera- ture.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive. N.C. Non-compet.	S. To be sold. R. To be returned.		
What blood.	Where bred.	Months.	Days.			Months.	Days.				Lb.	Oz.				Average Summer.	Average Winter.
Wanganella ..	Brewarrina ..	36	0	13 July	130	11	0	16 12	680	Black and chocolate flats	73.9	58.2	20.000	C.	R.		
" ..	" ..	14	0	13 "	100	11	0	15 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mudgee	" ..	10	0	— April	"	10	0	200 0	450	Black plains	"	"	"	N.C.	S.		
Collaroy and Wanganella ..	" ..	16	0	— Sept.	"	10	0	221 0	500	Saltbush plains	"	"	"	"	"		
Wanganella ..	" ..	18	0	— "	"	11	0	....	400	Polycnum, blue grass, and saltbush.	"	"	"	"	"	
.....	Bourke	20	0	10 "	"	11	0	313 0	350	Saltbush plains	85.7	57.2	19.710	"	"		
Collaroy and Vermont.	Upper Darling	18	0	— Nov.	"	10	0	333 0	500	Open plains	78.9	58.2	20.000	"	"		

of Bourke and Brewarrina, having a total of 4,808,672 sheep.

Victorian	Upper Darling	Mixed	14 Nov.	10 0	360 0	300	Sandy	80.5	54.7	14.080	N.C.	S.
Victorian and S. Aus tlian	Paroo	4, 6, 8 tooth.	— July	9 0	....	"	"	85.7	57.2	19.710	"	"
.....	"	15 0	20 to 30 July	15 0	221 0	350	Red sandy soil	"	"	"	"	"

of Wilcannia, Menindie, and Wanaaring, having a total of 4,745,332 sheep.

Tasmanian ..	Goulburn ..	36	0	16 Sept.	198	12	5	Not weighed	2360	Open plains	69.9	47.2	23.780	C.	S.
" ..	" ..	25	0	20 Nov., 1891	"	11	17	255 0	2255	Open forest, granite	"	"	"	N.C.	"
" ..	" ..	25	0	2 " 1892	"	11	17	350 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" ..	" ..	48	0	10 " 1892	"	12	40	363 0	2360	Open plains	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	60	0	to	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	60	0	16 Sept.	187	12	5	Not weighed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	60	0	16 "	192	12	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

of Goulburn, Berrima, and Braidwood, having a total of 641,428 sheep.

Collaroy ..	Gwydir	18	0	10 Aug.	96	12	5	15 0	650	Alluvial flats, open plains	75.4	46.6	33.420	C.	S.
" ..	" ..	36	0	10 "	104	12	5	12 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	18	0	10 "	96	12	5	13 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	18	0	10 "	148	12	5	16 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	30	0	10 "	147	12	5	18 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	22	0	10 "	136	12	5	19 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	18	0	10 Sept.	86	12	5	12 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee, Tasmanian, and Wanganella.	Moree	16	0	— Oct.	"	10	10	396 0	350	Flat, myall and saltbush.	84.2	56.1	28.060	N.C.	"
Tasmanian ..	Gwydir	16	0	— "	"	10	10	394 0	"	Black	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	4 to 6 tooth.	— "	"	"	10	5	178 0	650	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	Warialda ..	24	0	29 Sept.	"	10	18	69 fleeces, 302 0	1700	Basaltic	75.4	46.6	33.420	"	"
Wanganella ..	Gwydir	18	0	— Oct.	"	11	0	70 fleeces, 333 0	700	Black soil	84.2	56.1	28.060	"	"
Vermont	Riverina ..	24	0	17 "	"	11	21	70 fleeces, unknown.	1250	Mountainous	75.4	46.6	33.420	"	"
Tasmanian ..	Gwydir	15	0	22 Aug.	68	11	1	7 4	650	Saltbush plains, lightly timbered.	84.2	56.1	28.060	C.	"
" ..	" ..	15	0	22 "	77	11	1	7 14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	15	0	22 "	65	11	1	7 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	15	0	22 "	75	11	1	7 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian and Collaroy.	Warialda ..	36	0	7 Nov.	"	13	20	376 0	1000	Open plains, myall forest	"	"	"	N.C.	"
.....	Moree	24	0	— Oct.	"	10	20	....	700	Open plains	"	"	"	"	"

of Moree and Warialda, having a total of 2,356,598 sheep.

Collaroy ..	Gwydir	18	0	10 Aug.	96	12	5	15 0	650	Alluvial flats, open plains	75.4	46.6	33.420	C.	S.
" ..	" ..	36	0	10 "	104	12	5	12 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	18	0	10 "	96	12	5	13 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	18	0	10 "	148	12	5	16 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	30	0	10 "	147	12	5	18 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	22	0	10 "	136	12	5	19 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	18	0	10 Sept.	86	12	5	12 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee, Tasmanian, and Wanganella.	Moree	16	0	— Oct.	"	10	10	396 0	350	Flat, myall and saltbush.	84.2	56.1	28.060	N.C.	"
Tasmanian ..	Gwydir	16	0	— "	"	10	10	394 0	"	Black	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	4 to 6 tooth.	— "	"	"	10	5	178 0	650	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	Warialda ..	24	0	29 Sept.	"	10	18	69 fleeces, 302 0	1700	Basaltic	75.4	46.6	33.420	"	"
Wanganella ..	Gwydir	18	0	— Oct.	"	11	0	70 fleeces, 333 0	700	Black soil	84.2	56.1	28.060	"	"
Vermont	Riverina ..	24	0	17 "	"	11	21	70 fleeces, unknown.	1250	Mountainous	75.4	46.6	33.420	"	"
Tasmanian ..	Gwydir	15	0	22 Aug.	68	11	1	7 4	650	Saltbush plains, lightly timbered.	84.2	56.1	28.060	C.	"
" ..	" ..	15	0	22 "	77	11	1	7 14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	15	0	22 "	65	11	1	7 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" ..	" ..	15	0	22 "	75	11	1	7 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian and Collaroy.	Warialda ..	36	0	7 Nov.	"	13	20	376 0	1000	Open plains, myall forest	"	"	"	N.C.	"
.....	Moree	24	0	— Oct.	"	10	20	....	700	Open plains	"	"	"	"	"

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

Wool Exhibits arranged according

No. of Class.	Brands.	Name and address of exhibitor.	Sheep district.	No. of Bales.	No. of fleeces.	Whether lambs.	Whether under 2 yrs. and short.	Whether over 2 yrs.	Sex.	
									Male.	Female.
Wool District of HUNTER RIVER, which embraces the Sheep Districts of										
1	Barsham	Suckling, J. L., Blandford	Murrurundi	1	1	..	1	..	Ewe	..
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ewes	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ram	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ewe	..
	B. Haydon over N.S.W.	Haydon, B.,	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
	WWW	White, H. E. A. & V., Beltrees, Scone	"	1	1	Yes	1	..	Wether	..
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ewe	..
	FRW over Harben Vale	White, F. R., Blandford	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ewes	..
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
	WIG over Main Camp	Gardner, W. J., Rouchel	"	1	1	..	1	..	Female	..
	JP over triangle over Yarraman Park.	Pengelly, J. H., Yarraman Park	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ewes	..
Wool District of LACHLAN, which embraces the Sheep Districts of										
1	SWS&Co. over Lake Cowal	Wilson, S., Son, & Co., Lake Cowal, Marsden	Forbes	1	1	..	1	..	Ewe	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
	WB over Little Carragabal	Burge, Wm., Grenfell	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
	H&C over R	Harrison & Corscaden, Riverside	"	1	1	..	1	..	Mixed.	..
	Boona	M'Lean, L., Boona West, Condobolin	Condobolin	1	1	..	1	..	Ewes	..
	SWS&Co. over Lake Cowal	Wilson, S., Son & Co., Marsden	Forbes	1	1	..	1	1	"	..
	Melrose Plains	Tout, Jas., & Co., Melrose Plains	"	1	1	..	1	..	Mixed Hoggets.	..
	EJ over Cadow	Jones, E., Cadow	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
Wool District of LIVERPOOL PLAINS, which embraces the Sheep Districts of										
	ALS N	Allison, J. W., Coolah	Coonabarabran	1	1	..	1	..	Male	..
	C in square	Clark, J. K., Gullendaddy, via Boggabri	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ewes	..
1	M & Co. over Goorianawa	Featherstonhaugh, C., Gilgandra	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
1	AL in diamond over Colly Creek	Loder, Andrew, Colly Creek	Tamworth	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ram	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	"	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ewes	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	Rams	..
1	JCM over Phillips over Creek	Manchoe, J. C., Willow Tree	"	1	1	..	1	..	Male	..
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	Ewe	..

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

Wool Districts—continued.

Breeding.		Age.		Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.	Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing		Height above sea level.	Name of soil.	Temperature.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive, N.C. Non-competitive, S. To be sold, R. To be returned.
What Blood.	Where Bred.	Months.	Days.			Months.	Days.	Lb.	Oz.			Average Summer.	Average Winter.		
Maitland, Singleton, Murrurundi, and Denman, having a total of 4,055,365 sheep.															
Mudgee	Murrurundi	84	0	21 Oct.	106	11	5	9	12	1500	Undulating, red soil	70·1	53·5	41·510	C.
"	"	24	0	13 Sept.	"	12	0	300	0	2300	" black soil	"	"	"	N.C.
"	"	36	0	"	"	12	0	10	12	"	"	"	"	"	C.
"	"	43	0	13	"	12	0	8	4	"	"	"	"	"	"
Berman	"	43	0	15	"	12	5	312	0	2500	Hilly, rough	"	"	"	N.C.
Mudgee	"	16	0	14	"	11	10	312	0	"	Basaltic	"	"	"	"
"	"	23	0	14	"	11	15	312	0	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	0	14	"	11	15	312	0	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	— Nov.	"	12	5	"	"	"	Hilly, basaltic	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	—	"	12	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	—	"	12	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	—	"	12	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	72	0	25 Oct.	"	11	20	346	0	"	Mountainous	"	"	"	"
Dollaroy	Tamworth	36	0	20 Sept.	"	11	4	396	0	"	Plain and black soil country.	"	"	"	"
Forbes, Condobolin, and Hillston, having a total of 5,452,571 sheep.															
Mudgee	Lachlan River	36	0	22 Aug., 1892	62	12	5	11	15	690	Belar forest	74·0	56·0	26·000	C.
"	"	18	0	22 " 1892	57	12	5	8	9	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Lachlan	22	0	5 Oct., 1892	"	11	4	315	0	1000	Saltbush, mayall	"	"	"	N.C.
Tasmanian	Lachlan River	Under 6	0	— Nov., 1891	"	Various	"	72	0	750	River country	"	"	"	"
Victorian	Lachlan	72	0	5 " 1892	"	11	20	90 fleeces, 367 0	"	800	Red soil	80·0	55·0	24·000	"
Mudgee	"	Under & over 24	0	26 & 27 Aug., 1892	"	12	5	236	0	900	Belar forest	74·0	56·0	26·000	"
Tasmanian	Condobolin	12	5	23 Sept., 1892	"	12	5	98 fleeces, 300 0	"	700	Pine country	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	365	0	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tamworth and Coonabarabran, having a total of 4,055,365 sheep.															
Mudgee	Coolah	24	0	"	"	10	0	383	0	2000	White box, black soil	77·0	46·0	49·000	N.C.
Tasmanian	Liverpool Plains	24	0	22 Aug.	"	12	8	410	0	850	Limestone	74·0	56·0	37·000	"
"	"	36	0	22 " "	"	12	8	294	0	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee	Castlereagh	Full month.	"	25 " "	109	12	10	10	12	1200	Volcanic	77·0	46·0	49·000	C.
"	"	36	0	10 Oct.	"	111	12	6	9 8	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	" and over.	105	12	10	266	0	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.
"	"	Under 24	0	23 Aug.	111	11	20	271	0	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	Liverpool Plains	14	0	22 " "	74	11	25	10	0	1000	Limestone	74·0	56·0	37·000	C.
"	"	Nearly 24	0	22 " "	82	11	25	10	8	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	48	0	22 " "	75	11	25	12	8	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	48	0	22 " "	117	11	25	15	4	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	23	0	22 " "	96	11	25	16	8	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	12	0	22 " "	85	11	25	12	0	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	30	0	3 Sept.	"	11	25	10 fleeces, 227 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.
"	"	96	0	3 " "	"	11	25	10 fleeces, 256 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	60	0	12 " "	160	12	0	17	8	2000	Basaltic	"	"	"	C.
"	"	24	0	12 " "	80	12	0	13	0	"	"	"	"	"	"

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

Wool Exhibits arranged according

No. of Class.	Brands.	Name and address of exhibitor.	Sheep district.	No. of bales.	No. of fleeces.	Whether lambs.	Whether over 2 yrs. and shorn.	Whether over 2 yrs.	Sex.	
									Male.	Female.
Wool District of										
1	JCM over Phillips over Creek	Manchee, J. C., Willow Tree	Tamworth	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewes.
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male ..	" "
	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewes.
	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
1	PEL over & over MCo in diamond under Goonoo Goonoo.	Peel River L. & M. Co., Limited, Goonoo Goonoo.	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewe ..
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ram ..	.....
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewe ..
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male ..	.....
	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Mixed.
	WNP over Gorah	Nash, Porteus, & Co., Gorah	Coonabarabran.	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Wethers ..
	Glenriddle	Rutledge Bros., Glenriddle, Barraba	Tamworth	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Mixed.
	DIW over Ulinda	Watt, D. J., Ulinda, Coolah	Coonabarabran.	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewes.
	AJ over Derwent Park	Jackson, A., Gunnedah	Tamworth	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Mixed.
	IW over T in circle	Winter, Irving, Carroll	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male ..	.....
	D in diamond	Deans, T., Maderty	Coonabarabran.	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewes.
	Binnia	McMaster, D., Binnia	"	1	1	1	1	1	Wethers	.....
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
Wool District of MONARO, which embraces the Sheep Districts										
2	Lincluden	Harkness, Wm., Lincluden	Cooma	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewe ..
2	JL in triangle over Hazeldean.	Litchfield, A. J., Hazeldean	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Mixed.
	Glenbrook	Johnson, J. W., Glenbrook	"	1	1	1	1	1	Wethers	.....
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
	Bukalong	Garnock, Bros., Bukalong	Bombala	1	1	1	1	1	Wethers	.....
	C bell in diamond over Cambalong	Campbell, R., Cambalong	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewes.
	McK.	McKay, W., Wallendibby	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
Wool District of MUDGE, which embraces the Sheep Districts										
2	Lue over Mudgee	Dowling, V. J., Lue	Mudgee	1	1	1	1	1	Ram ..	.....
2	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewe ..
2	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ram ..	.....
2	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
2	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewe ..
2	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
2	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ram ..	.....
2	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewes.
2	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewe ..
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ram ..	.....
1	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
1	Wargundy over EMB over Mudgee	Bowman, E. M., Gulgong	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	Ewes.
	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
	" " " "	" " " "	"	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
1	ArB over Cassilis	Busby, A., Cassilis	Merriwa	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "
	GX in diamond	Cox, G. H., Burundulla	Mudgee	1	1	1	1	1	.....	" "

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

to Wool Districts—continued.

Breeding.		Age.		Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.		Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing level.		Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Temperature.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive, N. C. Non-compet.	W. To be sold. R. To be returned.	
What blood.	Where bred.	Months.	Days.		Lb.	Oz.	Months.	Days.	Lb.	Oz.			Average Summer.	Average Winter.				
LIVERPOOL PLAINS—continued.																		
Tasmanian	Lpool Plains	24	0	12 Sept.	84	12	0	12	8	2000	Basaltic	74.0	56.0	37.000	C.	S.		
"	"	27	0	12	80	12	6	12	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	39	0	7 Oct.	"	12	10	300	0	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.	"		
"	"	27	0	12 Sept.	"	12	8	303	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	15	0	15	"	12	0	316	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Victorian and Tasmanian.	Tamworth	26	0	2	62	12	5	8	4	1250	Forest land, dry ridges..	"	"	"	C.	"		
"	"	26	0	2	103	12	4	13	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	26	0	2	82	12	5	8	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	26	0	2	103	12	4	12	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	26	0	2	"	12	4	255	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mudgee.....	Liverpool Ranges.	36	0	6 Oct.	60	11	3	80 fleeces, 295	0	1800	Red and white clay	77.0	46.0	49.000	N.C.	"		
Tasmanian	Liverpool Plains.	24	0	—	40	12	5	334	0	3000	Basaltic.....	74.0	56.0	37.000	"	"		
.....	Coolah	36	0	20 Nov.	"	12	5	383	0	1500	Red and black ridges	77.0	46.0	49.000	"	"		
"	"	60	0	to	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Tasmanian	Liverpool Mixed	—	0	Oct.	"	12	0	407	0	850	Box, gum, myall—black and red soil.	74.0	56.0	37.000	"	"		
Collaroy	"	24	0	—	"	12	2	290	0	2000	Limestone	"	"	"	"	"		
.....	"	16	0	10 Sept.	"	10	10	728	0	1500	Box ridges, red soil	"	"	"	"	"		
.....	"	16	0	10	"	10	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mudgee.....	Cassilis	Over	0	Oct.	"	12	0	315	0	"	Open box.....	"	"	"	"	"		
"	"	24	0	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		

of Cooma and Bombala, having a total of 1,439,841 sheep.

Vermont & Tasmania.	Monaro.....	14	5	29 Oct.	70	14	5	10	0	3500	Open plains	71.4	44.8	20.380	C.	S.
"	"	14	5	29	62	14	5	10	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	"	13	5	8 Nov.	"	13	5	355	0	3000	Basaltic	"	"	"	N.C.	"
"	"	12	0	14	"	12	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	60	0	14	"	12	5	817	0	2700	Open plains, granite....	"	"	"	"	"
Collaroy & Tasmanian.	"	60	0	— Dec.	"	12	5	412	0	3000	Ironstone formation....	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee	"	24	0	23 Nov.	"	11	22	472	0	"	Basaltic plains	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	444	0	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

of Mudgee and Merriwa, having a total of 1,181,944 sheep.

Mudgee	Mudgee	14	0	5 Aug.	822	12	2	10	0	1900	Hilly country	79.3	47.9	27.280	C.	S.
"	"	13	0	5	604	12	2	11	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	16	0	5	104	12	2	14	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	0	5	128	12	2	17	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	0	5	117	12	2	15	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	0	5	94	12	2	11	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	0	5	91	12	2	11	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	60	0	5	128	12	2	19	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Various	0	Oct. & Nov.	"	12	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.
"	"	24	0	— Nov.	"	12	5	263	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	to Aged	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	0	5 Aug.	772	12	2	14	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	5	92	12	2	11	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	13	0	5	75	12	2	10	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	36	0	5	101	12	2	10	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	0	5	112	12	2	17	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	14	0	5	81	12	2	13	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	48	0	7 Oct.	"	12	5	376	0	1350	Box and apple-tree flats	"	"	"	"	N.C.
"	"	60	0	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	26	0	6	11	15	286	0	"	"	White box ridges	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	14	0	3	14	0	337	0	"	"	Box flats	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	60	0	7	83	12	16	12	4	"	White box flats	"	"	"	"	"
Collaroy	Cassilis	18	0	— Sept.	"	12	0	903	0	1500	Basaltic	73.0	54.0	45.000	N.C.	"
Mudgee	Mudgee	Various	0	—	"	11	20	300	0	1630	Schistose	79.3	47.9	27.280	"	"

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

Wool Exhibits arranged according

No. of Class.	Brands.	Name and address of exhibitor.	Sheep district.	No. of bales.	No. of fleeces.	Whether lambs.	Whether under 2 yrs. and shorn.	Whether over 2 yrs.	Sex.	
									Male.	Female.
										Wool District of
1	GX in diamond	Cox, G. H., Burundulla	Mudgee	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ewe
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ram
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ewe
1	R over Mudgee over G. Rouse	Rouse, Rd., jr., Biragambil	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ram
	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ewes
	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	"
	NPB	White, H. C., Havilah	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	"
	XE in diamond	Cox Bros., Rawden, Rylestone	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	"
	EJL over Birriwa	Lowe, E. J., Gulgong	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	Ewes
	Llangollen	Trail Bros., Llangollen, Cassilis	Merriwa	1	1	..	..	1	..	"
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	"
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	"
	CC	Collaroy Co., Collaroy	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	"
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	"
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	Ram
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	"
	HW over Mudgee	Walker, Hy., Tong Bong, near Rylstone	Mudgee	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ewe
	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ram
	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	"
	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	"
	BB conjoined over Brindley PR	Bettington, J. B.	Merriwa	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ewe
	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	"
	"	Cox, J. D. Cullenbone, Mudgee	Mudgee	2	1	..	..	1	..	"

Wool District of NAMOI, which embraces the Sheep Districts of

	LL (overlapping) over Namoi	Namoi Pastoral Co., Edgeroi	Narrabri	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Bunna Bunna	Burrow Bros., Bunna Bunna	Pilliga	1	1	..	1	..	..	Ewes
	Dungalear JX over Therribri	Campbell, Jno. A., Dungalear	Walgett	1	1	..	..	..	..	Wether Ewes
	Therribri	Jaques, Wm. F., Therribri	Tamworth	1	1	..	1	..	..	Mixed hoggets
	Gingie	Richmond and Scott, Gingie Station	Walgett	1	1	..	..	..	..	Hoggets ewe.
	Dungalear	Close, R., Walgett	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	Mixed.
	Euroka	Dalgety & Co., Euroka	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	Ewes
	JX over Therribri	Jaques, Wm., Therribri	Narrabri	1	1	..	..	1	..	Mixed.
	MLY	Eckford, J. W., Malleraway	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ewes
1	CE over DC	Egan, C., Deep Creek	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	Ewe

Wool District of NEW ENGLAND, which embraces the Sheep Districts of

1	AM over Bannockburn	Murray, Andrew, Inverell	Glen Innes	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ram
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ewe
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	"
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	Ram
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	Ewe
1	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	Ram
	"	"	"	1	1	..	..	1	..	Ewes
1	VI (in square) over King's Plains	Vivers, William, per Margaret Arthur, administratrix.	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	"
	"	"	"	1	1	..	1	..	..	"

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

to Wool Districts—continued.

Breeding.		Age.		Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.	Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing		Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Temperature.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive. N.C. Non-compet.	S. To be sold. R. To be returned.	
What blood.	Where bred.	Months.	Days.			Months.	Days.	Lb.	Oz.			Average Summer.	Average Winter.				
MUDGEES—continued.																	
Mudgee	Mudgee	39	0	1 Sept.	104	11	20	14	0	1630	Schistose	79.3	47.9	27.280	C.	S.	
"	"	54	0	1 "	128	11	20	24	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	36	0	1 "	110	11	20	15	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	30	0	1 "	110	11	20	18	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	24	0	5 & 12 Oct.	"	12	0	311	0	1650	Box and apple-tree flats	"	"	"	N.C.	"	
"	"	36	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	24	0	5 & 12 "	"	12	0	313	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	36	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Havilah	"	30	0	— Nov.	"	12	5	302	0	1700	Poor, slaty	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	16	0	21 Oct.	60	11	7	300	0	1400	Red volcanic	"	"	"	"	"	
Tasmanian and Mudgee.	"	16	0	21 Oct.	60	11	7	300	0	1400	Red volcanic	"	"	"	"	"	
Collaroy	Cassilis	24	0	20 "	60	11	20	300	0	2000	Hilly	73.0	54.0	45.000	"	"	
"	"	15	0	1 Sept.	62	10	26	8	0	"	"	"	"	"	C.	"	
"	"	27	0	26 Oct.	70	12	26	10	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Merriwa	39	0	6 Sept.	97	12	11	18	0	1000	Basaltic	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	15	0	6 "	92	12	8	15	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	15	0	1 "	145	12	5	16	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	39	0	7 "	185	12	12	19	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee	Rylestone	60	0	28 Oct.	97	10	5	7	8	1590	Grassy, hilly country	79.3	47.9	27.280	"	"	
"	"	48	0	28 "	131	10	5	10	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	60	0	28 "	137	10	5	15	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	60	0	28 "	131	10	5	13	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
German	Merriwa	Aged	"	—	12	5	378	0	1000	Volcanic	73.0	54.0	45.000	N.C.	"		
"	"	36	0	22 Nov.	13	0	14	0	"	"	Basaltic	"	"	"	C.	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Narrabri, Pilliga, and Walgett, having a total of 3,909,830 sheep.																	
"	Liverpool Plains.	"	"	— Nov.	"	"	"	427	0	770	"	82.3	52.0	35.980	N.C.	S.	
"	"	"	"	— "	"	"	"	398	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee, Wanganella, Collaroy, and Tasmanian.	Gwydir	21	0	— "	"	9	15	75 fleeces	323	0	650	Saltbush, black soil, myall country.	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	North Walgett	16	0	— Aug.	"	11	0	"	"	430	"	78.9	58.2	32.020	"	"	
"	Narrabri	18	0	— Oct.	"	14	0	50 fleeces	191	0	770	Volcanic ridges, alluvial flats.	74.5	56.0	37.160	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Walgett	18	0	16 to 22 Aug.	55	11	15	average	8	8	420	Myall	78.9	58.2	32.020	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Un-known	"	"	— Aug.	"	11	0	"	"	430	Black soil	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Wanganella	Namoi	16	0	— Sept.	"	10	19	221	0	420	Open plains, saltbush	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	16	0	— "	"	10	21	239	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Narrabri	36	0	— Oct.	"	14	0	298	0	770	Volcanic ridges, alluvial flats.	74.5	56.0	37.160	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Tasmanian	"	48	0	20 Aug.	"	12	5	399	0	"	Open plains, saltbush	"	"	"	N.C.	S.	
"	"	84	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	21	0	20 Sept.	112	12	5	23	0	"	Level forest country	"	"	"	C.	"	
Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield, having a total of 2,581,642 Sheep.																	
Vermont	New England	60	0	24 Oct.	129	12	15	16	8	2200	Basaltic blacksoil plains	72.	47.	35.	C.	S.	
"	"	48	0	1 Sept.	113	11	19	13	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Lincoln	"	12	0	19 Oct.	98	12	5	11	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	12	11	19 "	123	12	11	14	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Vermont	"	22	0	9 Nov.	75	13	22	10	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	60	0	24 Oct.	133	12	15	17	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	24	0	2 Sept.	"	11	14	65 fleeces,	481	0	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.	
"	"	24	0	2 "	"	11	14	65 fleeces,	464	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee	"	23	0	24 Oct.	68	11	26	6	9	"	Basaltic	"	"	"	C.	"	

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

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Wool Exhibits arranged according

No. of Class.	Brands.	Name and address of exhibitor.	Sheep district.	No. of bales.	No. of fleeces.	Whether lambs.	Whether under 2 yrs. and shorn.	Whether over 2 yrs.	Sex	
									Male.	Female.

Wool District of

1	VI (in square) over King's Plains	Vivers, W., per Mgt. Arthur, administratrix	Glen Innes	1	1	1	1	1	Ewes
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	DR over G over New England	Dangar Bros., Gostwyck, Uralla	Armidale	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	WTT over Terrible Vale	Taylor, F. G., Kentucky	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	B op Z	Boulton, E. B., Bergen op. Zoom, Walcha.	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	JF over Kentucky	Fletcher Bros., Kentucky	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	MT over diamond over Uralla	Hudson, R., Balala, Uralla	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	CMcLM over Tallisker	Marsh, C. M'L., Tallisker, Uralla	"	1	1	1	1	1	Mixed.
	JM over YCK	Moffitt, Josias, Yarrowyck	"	1	1	1	1	1	Mixed hoggets.
	JS over Blink Bonnie	Scott, Jas., Blink Bonnie, Armidale	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male
	Bon Accord in	Simpson, E. M., Stonehenge	Glen Innes	1	1	1	1	1	Wethers
	RAW over Clerkness	Wiseman, R. A., Bundarra	Armidale	1	1	1	1	1	"
	A bell over Bukkulla	Wyndham, H., Inverell	Glen Innes	1	1	1	1	1	Ewes.
	AW over Deepwater	Cadell, W. T., Deepwater	"	1	1	1	1	1	Wethers
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	WC over Lyndhurst	Coventry, W., Lyndhurst	Armidale	1	1	1	1	1	"
	HAT over Saumarez	White Bros., Saumarez	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
	G H Jenkins	Jenkins, G. H., Herbert Plains	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewes.

Wool District of MURRUMBIDGEE (Upper) which embraces the Sheep Districts

	Yarralumla	Campbell, Fred., Yarralumla	Queanbeyan	1	1	1	1	1	1
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewe
	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewe
1	A over Hume	Hume, H. R. F., Everton, Rye Park	Yass	1	1	1	1	1	Wether
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewe
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewe
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	"
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewes
1	CH over Yeumburra	Hall, Chas. C., Yeumburra	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewe
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewe
2	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Male
1	Tarengo over H	Hume, Fred. W., Tarengo	Young	1	1	1	1	1	Ewe
1	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	Ewe

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

to Wool Districts—continued.

Breeding.		Age.		Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.	Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing		Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Tempera- ture.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive. N. C. Non-compet. S. To be sold. R. To be returned.
What blood.	Where bred.	Months.	Days.			Months.	Days.	Lb.	Oz.			Average Summer.	Average Winter.		

NEW ENGLAND—continued.

Mudgee	New England	35	0	24 Oct.	79	11	14	7	9	2200	Basaltic	72°	47°	35°	C.	S.
"	"	12	0	5 Nov.	53	12	5	6	4	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.	"
"	"	23	0	24 Oct.	67	11	26	5	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	23	0	24 "	67	11	26	6	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	35	0	24 "	73	11	14	6	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	"	25	0	17 Nov.	"	11	20	445	0	3300	Trap granite & volcanic.	67°0	49°0	24.	"	"
"	"	25	0	17 "	"	11	20	428	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	25	0	17 "	"	11	20	429	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	25	0	17 "	"	11	20	402	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	25	0	17 "	"	11	20	415	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	13	0	18 "	"	13	5	406	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	13	0	18 "	"	13	5	390	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	13	0	18 "	"	13	5	396	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	13	0	18 "	"	13	5	403	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	13	0	18 "	"	13	5	396	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee	Mudgee	13	0	7 and 8 Nov.	"	12	5	^{90 fleeces,} 283	0	3000	Red & white gum ridges	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	Walcha	30	0	29 Nov.	"	12	14	^{52 fleeces,} 310	0	3500	Stringy bark	"	"	"	"	"
"	New England	24	0	25 "	"	11	25	422	0	3800	Open box ridges, loam soil.	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	24	0	25 "	"	11	25	394	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	24	0	20 Oct.	"	12	5	^{60 fleeces,} 308	0	3000	Hilly, trap	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee	"	12	0	20 to 25 Oct.	"	12	0	^{70 fleeces,} 290	0	3600	Slate	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	"	27	0	2 Nov.	"	12	0	341	0	3100	Granite	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	15	0	2 "	"	14	10	402	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee	"	36	0	25 Oct.	"	12	5	344	0	4000	Sandy and loam.	67°0	"	"	"	"
"	"	72	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	"	24	0	— Oct.	"	13	0	411	0	1350	Plain country	72°0	47°0	35°0	"	"
"	"	36	0	20 "	"	11	15	299	0	2000	Box ridge trap	67°0	49°0	24°0	"	"
Mudgee	"	13	0	20 "	"	13	10	290	0	1800	Box, black soil	72°0	47°0	35°0	"	"
"	"	14	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	43	0	— Nov.	"	12	5	436	0	2300	Basaltic	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	43	0	— "	"	12	5	453	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	43	0	— "	"	12	5	457	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	43	0	10 "	"	11	20	440	0	2000	Stringybark, undulating	67°0	49°0	24°0	"	"
Mudgee	"	26	0	1 "	"	12	0	307	0	"	Ridgy, red gum and box	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	"	36	0	— "	"	11	20	376	0	3400	Basaltic	"	"	"	"	"

Young, Yass, Gundagai, and Queanbeyan, having a total of 5,099,381 sheep.

Victorian	Queanbeyan	14	0	— Nov.	12	25	....	2000	Hilly country	75°	47°	26°00	C.	R.	
"	"	14	0	— "	12	25	....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	12	25	12 "	12	25	390	0	"	"	"	"	N.C.	S.		
"	"	24	15	12 "	11	25	395	0	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Mudgee	Burrowa	Aged	6	Oct.	12	0	7	8	"	Granite and limestone	69°8	49°6	24°180	C.	"	
"	"	"	6	"	12	0	15	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	6	"	12	0	7	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	6	"	12	0	7	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	6	"	12	0	9	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	6	"	12	0	13	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Upper Mur- rumbidgee.	15	0	27 "	"	11	0	^{80 fleeces,} 242	0	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.	
"	"	15	0	27 "	"	11	0	242	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Vermont	Yass	15	0	1 "	80	10	25	9	0	1700	Hilly, rough	"	"	"	C.	"
"	"	48	0	1 "	59	10	25	5	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	60	0	1 "	120	12	10	23	0	"	River flats and ridges	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	96	0	1 "	60	10	25	8	8	"	Hilly, rough	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	18	0	1 "	100	12	5	12	8	"	River flats and ridges	"	"	"	"	"
"	Over	24	0	— "	"	10	25	253	0	"	Hilly	"	"	"	"	N.C.
Mudgee and Tasmanian.	Burrowa	14	0	29 Sept.	"	11	15	8	12	1500	Box and apple tree	80°	48°6	30°150	C.	S.

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Group IX—Class 60: Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

Wool Exhibits arranged according to

No. of Class	Brands.	Name and address of exhibitor.	Sheep district.	No. of bales.	No. of fleeces.	Whether lambs.	Whether under 2 yrs. and shorn.	Whether over 2 yrs.	Sex.	
									Male.	Female.
1	Tarengo over H.....	Hume, Fred. W., Tarengo.....	Young	1 ..	..	..	1	Male ..	.....
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	Male ..	Ewe ..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	Male ..	Ewes ..
1	E. J. Allen	Allen, Ed. J., Stoney Creek .....	..	1 ..	..	1	..	..	Ewe ..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1 ..	..	1	..	..	..
1	Gibb & Son over Berthong	Gibb, Jas. & Son, Berthong .....	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	Male ..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Ewe ..
1	GM over Ravensworth	Merriman, Geo., Ravensworth.....	Yass	1 ..	..	..	1	Ram ..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Ewe ..
2	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	Wether	.....
2	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..
1	AM over Good Hope	M'Callum, Argyle, Good Hope.....	..	6 ..	..	..	..	Male ..	Female ..
1	R. H. Roberts over Figtree	Roberts, Richard H., Tiverton, Barwang ..	Young	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	RR conjoined over Tiverton .....	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	Wethers	.....
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Mixed.
1	RR conjoined over Clifton	Roberts, R. W., Clifton .....	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..
1	DMcD over Wantabadgery	Dangar & M'Donald Bros., Wantabadgery..	Gundagai	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	ABC over Cooba	Bourke, John, Cooba .....	..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Mixed.
1	Burrowa over PMG	M'Grath, Patrick, Langs Creek	Young	1 ..	..	..	1	Wethers	.....
1	CHMcK over Booroomba	M'Keahnie, C. H., Booroomba	Queanbeyan ..	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	PR.....	Rogers, Peter, Tumut.....	Gundagai.....	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	Suitor, W. H. & Co., Koorawatha	Young	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	A in circle over Burrowa	Alston, J. R., Burrowa .....	..	1 ..	..	..	1	Males..	.....
1	HC	Chew, Henry, Stoneridge, Monteagle .....	..	1 ..	..	..	1	Mixed.	.....
1	AWC.....	Crain, A. W., Mount Horeb, Adelong	Gundagai.....	1 ..	..	..	1	..	Ewes ..
1	F Bros over Bendenine	Friend Bros., Binalong	Young	1 ..	..	..	1	..	..
1	WG over	Grogan, W. J., Tamangaroo	Yass	1 ..	..	..	1	Wethers	.....
1	JDH over Bogalara	Hill, J. D., Bookham	Young	1 ..	..	..	1	Mixed.	.....

Wool District o

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

to Wool Districts—continued.

Breeding.	Age.	Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.	Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing		Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Temperature.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive, N.C. Non-compet.	S. To be sold. R. To be returned.
				Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.			Lb.	Oz.				Average Summer.	Average Winter.
What blood.	Where bred.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Lb.	Oz.	Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average rainfall.	C. Competitive, N.C. Non-compet.	S. To be sold. R. To be returned.
MURRUMBIDGEE (Upper)—continued.														
Mudgee and Tasmanian.	Burrowa	36 0	29 Sept.	11 15	18 0	1500			Box and apple tree	80°	48°6	30·150	C.	S.
"	"	36 0	29 "	11 15	10 12	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	14 0	29 "	11 15	10 12	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee	"	15 0	11 Nov.	12 5	80 fleeces, 280 0	"			Open plain and box forest.	"	"	"	N.C.	"
Tasmanian	Young	5 15	7 Oct.	50 5 18	5 0	1500			Undulating granite, open box and gum.	"	"	"	C.	"
"	"	5 15	7 "	48 5 18	5 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	54 0	15 Sept.	78 11 25	10 4	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	54 0	25 "	77 11 25	7 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	16 0	15 "	40 10 23	5 3	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	54 0	15 "	71 11 25	10 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian and Mudgee.	"	60 0	7 Oct.	76 12 5	7 8	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	60 0	15 Sept.	82 11 13	8 8	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	84 0	15 "	76 11 13	8 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	Berthong	30 0	3 "	65 11 17	7 9	1500			Chocolate soil ridges, indigenous grasses.	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	42 0	3 "	71 11 17	9 8	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	Wallendbeen.	17 0	3 "	69 11 17	10 3	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	17 0	3 "	65 11 17	9 8	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	13 0	—	8 0	349 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
Queensland and Mudgee	Yass	60 0	6 Oct.	157 10 26	8 8	1700			Forest land	60·8	49·6	24·180	N.C.	"
"	"	23 27	6 "	103 10 26	9 8	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
Mudgee	"	36 0	6 "	150 10 6	11 4	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	25 0	7 "	11 0	297 0	2100			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	13 5	7 "	13 5	237 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
Vermont	"	24 0	4 "	10 8	Average 7 4	2000			Limestone, alluvial flats	"	"	"	C.	"
Tasmanian	On station Tasmania	33 0	18 Sept.	104 12 2	11 0	1600			Undulating box ridges..	80·0	48·6	30·150	"	"
"	"	16 0	3 "	76 11 23	9 8	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	10 0	3 "	79 11 23	9 12	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	On station	41 0	3 "	89 11 29	11 8	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	Young	36 0	2 "	95 11 27	300 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	16 0	10 Oct.	60 11 20	300 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	23 0	14 "	75 12 5	300 0	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	5 0	25 " to 5 Nov.	5 0	—	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	22 0	3 Oct.	11 0	85 fleeces 336 0	"			Granite	"	"	"	"	"
"	Wantabadgery	30 0	9 Sept.	77 12 5	8 14	500			Open downs box country	79·0	49·0	23·960	"	R.
"	"	30 0	9 "	76 12 5	7 12	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	30 0	9 "	86 12 5	11 6	"			" "	"	"	"	"	"
"	Gundagai	3 19	20 Oct.	3 21	89 fleeces 243 0	743			Hilly, fine herbage	"	"	"	"	S.
Mudgee	Burrowa	12 5	—	12 5	293 0	1160			" red soil	80·0	48·6	30·150	"	"
Tasmanian	"	36 0	23 Nov.	11 2	300 0	2500			Granite, box and apple tree.	75·0	47·0	26·060	"	"
Wanganella	Tumut	2-tooth	— Oct.	Not known.	1213				" "	79·0	49·0	23·960	"	"
Mudgee	Young	23 0	4 "	11 19	80 fleeces 364 0	1112			Undulating, white box, granite.	80·0	48·6	30·150	"	"
Mudgee and Tasmanian.	Burrowa	48 0	16 Nov.	12 15	329 0	1500			Lightly timbered, granite formation.	"	"	"	"	"
Not known	Upper Murrumbidgee.	Over 24 0	—	12 0	338 0	2200			White box	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	24 0	20 Oct.	12 0	320 0	2100			Forest	79·0	49·0	23·960	"	"
"	"	36 0	to 42 0	11 5	50 fleeces 351 0	1800			Undulating, stony	80·0	48·6	30·150	"	"
Tasmanian	"	42 0	1 Nov.	11 5	351 0	1700			Good grazing	69·8	49·6	24·180	"	"
Mudgee	Yass	Aged 13 0	10 "	45 12 5	329 0	1500			Stony ridge	80·0	43·6	30·150	"	"
"	Upper Murrumbidgee.	13 0	1 "	12 5	390 0	1500			" "	"	"	"	"	"

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Wool Exhibits arranged according

No. of Class.	Brands.	Name and address of exhibitor.	Sheep district.	No. of bales.	No. of fleeces.	Whether lambs.	Whether under 2 yrs. and shorn.	Whether over 2 yrs.	Sex.	
									Male.	Female.
	Frankfield over EH.....	Hume, E. B., Gunning	Yass	1	1		1		Ewes.	
	Burrowa over FH.....	Hume, C. L., Burrowa	Young	1	1		1		Mixed.	
	W over S within H over Cucumgilliga.	Shuttleworth, H. W., Cowra.....	"	1	1		1		Ewes.	
	Kalangan.....	Middleton, A. D., Cunningham	"	1	1		1		"	
	RJ over Bogolong	Magennis, P. J., and Julian Brothers, Bogolong Station, Bookham.	"	1	1		1		"	
	PHO.....	Osborne, P. H., Bungendore	Queanbeyan ..	1	1		1		Mixed.	
	GO over Foxlow	Osborne, Geo., Foxlow, Bungendore.....	"	1	1		1		Wethers	
	"	"	"	1	1		1		"	
	(over RB	Ranken, A. (Estate), Tumut.....	Gundagai	1	1		1		Ewes.	
	Gidley	Rutledge Brothers, Bungendore	Queanbeyan ..	1	1		1		"	
	DS over C	Stewart, D., Tamangaroo..	Yass	1	1		1		Mixed.	
	"	Sullivan, P. J., Coolac	Gundagai	1	1		1		Rams.	Hogget
	JT over 2 over Spring Park	Tunny, Jas., Spring Park.....	Young	1	1		1		Mixed.	
	G in triangle over Gininderra	Crace, E. K., Estate of, Gininderra.....	Queanbeyan ..	1	1		1		Male ..	
	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ewe ..	
	D in diamond.....	D'Elboux, Louis, Ilunie.....	Young	1	1		1		Wethers	
	Narra Allen	Stevenson and Co., Narrallen, Burrowa....	"	1	1		1		Ram ..	
	GC over Duntroon	Trustees of Duntroon Estate, Duntroon, Queanbeyan.	Queanbeyan ..	1	1		1		Ewes.	
	"	"	"	1	1		1		Wethers	"
	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ram ..	"
	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ewe ..	"
1	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ram ..	"
2	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ewe ..	"
3	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ram ..	"
3	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ewe ..	"
3	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ram ..	"
3	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ewe ..	"
3	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ram ..	"
3	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ewe ..	"
3	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ram ..	"
3	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ewe ..	"
4	"	"	"	1	1		1		Wether	"
4	"	"	"	1	1		1		Ewe ..	"
4	"	"	"	1	1		1		Wether	"
4	GHG over Mt. Oriel.....	Greene, Geo. H., landra.....	Young	1	1		1		Ewes.	
	"	"	"	1	1		1		"	
	JR over Kimo	Robinson, J., Kimo.....	Gundagai.....	1	1		1		"	
	Lanyon	Cunningham, A. J. and J., Lanyon	Queanbeyan ..	1	1		1		"	
	"	"	"	1	1		1		"	
	Frampton or Carumbi.....	M'Clintock, R. J., Frampton	Gundagai.....	1	1		1		"	

Wool District of

Wool District of RIVERINA (Western), which embraces the Sheep Districts

JH over Paragon	Hanlon, John, Booroorban	Hay	1	Yes ..	Yes ..	Mixed.
Nap Nap	Ronald, R. B., and Sons, Nap Nap.....	"	1	Yes ..	Yes ..	Ewes.
Kingston Park	Haylock, A., Kingston Park.....	"	1	Yes ..	Yes ..	"

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to Wool Districts—continued.

Breeding.		Age.		Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.	Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing		Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Temperature.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive, N.C. Non-compet. S. To be sold. R. To be returned.	
What Blood.	Where Bred.	Months.	Days.			Months.	Days.	Lb.	Oz.			Average Summer.	Average Winter.			
MURRUMBIDGEE (Upper)—continued.																
Mudgee	Upper Murrumbidgee.	24	0	1 Nov.	12	2	279	0	2000	Granite	69·8	40·6	24·180	N.C.	S.	
"	Burrowa	18	0	26 Oct.	12	5	258	0	1500	Open plains & box forest.	80·0	48·6	30·150	"	"	
Tasmanian & Vermont.	Cowra	Aged		"	11	0	320	0	1200	Granite and chocolate	"	"	"	"	"	
Tasmanian & Mudgee.	Young	48	0	25 "	11	10	353	0	1350	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Tasmanian	Burrowa	24	0	— Nov.	12	5	241	0	1500	Red soil, stony ridges	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee	Goulburn	Mixed		"	11	20	402	0	2300	Limestone and granite	75·	47·	26·060	"	"	
Tasmanian	Queanbeyan	36	0	7 "	11	24	468	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	36	0	7 "	11	24	508	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee	Tumut	17	0	12 "	12	0	252	0	1880	Box timber, volcanic soil	79·0	49·	23·960	"	"	
"	Goulburn			"	"	"	"	"	2300	Limestone and granite	75·	47·	26·060	"	"	
Tasmanian & Mudgee.	Upper Murrumbidgee.	18	0	20 Oct.	10	0	273	0	1700	Timber and loam	69·8	49·6	24·180	"	"	
Tasmanian	Gundagai			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	79·0	49·0	28·960	"	"	
"	Young	18	0	15 "	11	5	374	0	2500	Volcanic	80·0	48·6	30·150	"	"	
"	Queanbeyan	24	0	8 Nov.	11	0	349	0	2000	Limestone	75·	47·	26·060	"	"	
"	"	24	0	8 "	60	11	318	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Wanganella, Victorian, & Tasmanian.	Young	24	0	14 "	12	5	250	0	1300	Mountainous	80·	48·6	30·150	"	"	
Tasmanian	Burrowa	48	0	— Oct.	"	"	"	"	1500	White box	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee and Tasmanian.	Queanbeyan	16	0	9 Nov.	11	5	303	0	2000	Ringbarked and plains	75·	47·	26·060	"	"	
"	"	16	0	9 "	11	5	303	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	16	0	17 "	11	15	265	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	48	0	15 "	133	12	11	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	C.	
"	"	16	0	15 "	43	11	5	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Vermont	"	60	0	15 "	127	13	9	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Leicester	"	4	0	17 "	98	3	0	3	4	"	River flats	"	"	"	"	
"	"	4	0	17 "	62	3	0	2	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	24	0	16 "	233	12	0	9	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	24	0	16 "	233	12	0	9	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	16	0	16 "	190	12	0	12	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	15	0	16 "	180	12	0	13	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Lincoln	"	13	0	10 Oct.	131	13	0	22	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	13	0	10 "	112	13	0	15	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	
" & Merino	"	24	0	17 Nov.	180	11	15	15	0	"	Ringbarked and plains	"	"	"	"	
Lincoln	"	16	0	17 "	151	11	15	13	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	15	0	17 "	123	11	15	13	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	24	0	17 "	177	11	15	12	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee	Young	24 and over.		1 Oct.	12	10	300	0	"	"	80·0	48·6	30·150	N.C.	"	
"	"	24 and over.		1 "	12	10	300	0	"	Box country, red clay	"	"	"	"	"	
Tasmania	Gundagai	36 to 72		1 "	11	10	378	0	784	Open box, forest ridges	79·0	49·0	28·960	"	"	
Mudgee	Queanbeyan	48	0	7 Nov.	12	5	80 fleeces	336	0	2100	Granite, timbered	75·0	47·0	26·060	"	"
"	"	48	0	7 "	12	5	80 fleeces	336	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Merino	Gundagai	48	0	15 Oct.	12	5	70 fleeces	352	0	1080	Open box forest, granite ridges.	79·0	49·0	28·960	"	"

of Hay, Balranald, and Moulamein, having a total of 3,267,946 sheep.

Tasmanian	Riverina	4	0	26 to 28 Sep.	4	0	304	0	304	Cotton bush, natural grasses.	78·0	48·0	27·000	N.C.	S.
"	"	5	0	"	5	0	89 fleeces			"	"	"	"	"	"
Wanganella and Tasmania	West Riverina	12	0	24 to 28 Aug.	10	0	336	0	"	Open plains	"	"	"	"	"
Victorian	Hay	Mixed		8 Aug.	11	24	349	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

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Group IX—Class 60 : Wool Exhibits—Scheduled as per Districts.

to Wool Districts—continued.

Breeding.		Age.		Date of Shearing.	Weight of Sheep in lb. when shorn.		Age of fleece.		Gross weight of fleece at shearing		Height above sea level.	Nature of soil.	Temperature.		Average rainfall.	C. Competitive. N.C. Non-compet. S. To be sold. R. To be returned.	
What blood.	Where bred.	Months.	Days.		Months.	Days.	Lb.	Oz.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.							
of Narrandera, Urana, and Wagga Wagga, having a total of 5,231,146 sheep.																	
Wanganella..	Urana	16	0	14 Sept.	64	11	27	10	0	300	Unsheltered red plains..	73-0	46-0	27-000	C.	S.	
"	"	16	0	14 "	74	11	27	10	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	16	0	14 "	73	11	27	9	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	16	0	14 "	64	11	27	10	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Wagga	16	0	9 "	70	11	12	6	4	607	Box and apple-tree	79-0	49-0	29-000	"	R.	
Tasmanian and Mudgee.	"	16	0	9 "	52	10	20	6	13	"	Red box	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	16	0	30 "	41	11	10	7	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	S.	
"	"	16	0	29 "	43	11	12	5	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Vermont	Coonong	36	0	28 "	74	11	17	13	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Mudgee	Wagga	18	0	1 "	46	10	20	5	15	600	chocolate soil..	"	"	"	"	R.	
"	"	30	0	9 "	72	12	5	7	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	30	0	9 "	66	12	5	8	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	30	0	9 "	79	12	5	7	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
{ Mudgee and Tasmanian }	"	16	0	— "	"	11	15	307	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.	
"	"	16	0	29 Sept.	41	11	14	6	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	S.	
"	"	16	0	10 "	50	12	18	8	6	"	Box and pine	"	"	"	"	R.	
"	"	16	0	6 Aug.	"	12	15	12	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Tasmanian	Narrandera..	24	0	1 Sept.	70	12	5	8	0	412	Saltbush	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	24	0	1 "	70	12	5	7	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	17	15	9 "	67	12	2	9	10	425	Saline herbage	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	24	0	10 " 1891	98	11	11	13	15	"	Box forest, chocolate soil	"	"	"	"	N.C.	
"	"	36	0	17 Aug., 1892	134	11	11	17	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	†	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	30	0	9 Sept.	87	12	5	9	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.	
"	"	30	0	9 "	85	12	5	7	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	†	
"	"	30	0	9 "	91	12	5	9	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	17	0	9 "	68	12	5	7	10	574	Open plains, box country	"	"	"	"	C.	
Tasmanian	Urana	16	0	20 Aug.	"	11	10	232	0	500	lightly timbered.	"	"	"	"	N.C.	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	S.	
Wanganella..	Riverina	6-tooth		26 Oct.	12	3		340	0	821	Box and pine, undulating	79-0	49-0	29-000	"	"	
Mudgee	Wagga	36	0	20 "	12	0		324	0	607	White box forest	"	"	"	"	"	
Tasmanian	"	24	0	— Nov.	11	5		291	0	300	Hilly	73-0	49-0	27-000	"	"	

of Deniliquin, Corowa, Albury, and Hume, having a total of 4,101,115 sheep.

Wanganella..	Corowa.....	17	0	9 Sept.	49	11	20	7	12	450	Open box and Murray pine forests.	76-0	48-0	32-000	C.	S
Tasmanian	"	30	0	9 "	76	12	5	10	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	30	0	9 "	83	12	5	10	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.
"	"	30	0	9 "	84	12	5	9	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	†
Wanganella..	Corowa	18	0	9 Sept.	"	12	5	341	0	"	Box forest	76-0	48-0	32-000	"	N.C.
"	"	18	0	"	"	12	5	264	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	"	28	0	19 "	87	12	20	16	0	420	"	"	"	"	"	C.
"	"	41	0	12 "	96	12	15	12	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	29	0	12 "	80	12	15	13	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	16	0	20 "	67	12	18	9	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Mulwala	30	0	9 "	87	12	5	11	14	"	Red, sandy loam	"	"	"	"	N.C.
"	"	30	0	9 "	73	12	5	7	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	R.
"	"	30	0	9 "	†1	12	5	9	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmanian	Corowa.....	24	0	5 Sept.	"	12	6	311	0	"	Box forest	76-0	48-0	32-000	"	S.
"	"	17	0	12 "	"	12	6	302	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vermont	"	30	0	9 Sept.	81	12	5	10	14	390	"	"	"	"	"	N.C.
"	"	30	0	9 "	95	12	5	11	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	30	0	9 "	83	12	5	7	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Jerilderie	18	0	14 "	"	12	5	6	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	S.
"	"	30	0	12 "	"	12	5	22	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	30	0	12 "	"	12	5	14	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60 : Wool—Illustrative Photographs.

Photographs of Sheep, Stations, and Wool Warehouses.

482. AUSTRALASIAN MORTGAGE & AGENCY CO., Sydney.

Photograph of Australasian Wool Stores, Sydney.

483. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A series of Photographs of New South Wales Sheep. Prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

1. Ram, medium combing, 2 years and 1 month.
2. Do do 2 years and 2 months.
3. Do fine-woolled, 3 or 4 years.
4. Do do 2 years and 10 months.
5. Ewe do 3 years and 2 weeks.
6. Do strong combing, 2 years and 1 month.
7. Ram, medium combing, 2 years and 6 months.
8. Ewe, fine-woolled, 1 year and 10 months.
9. Do medium combing, 3 years and 1 month.
10. Do do 2 years and 1 month.
11. Do strong combing, 4 years.
12. Ram, 1 year and 9 months.

484. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A series of Photographs, illustrating the Sheep and Cattle Stations of the Colony. Prepared by Kerry & Co., Photographers, Sydney.

1. Curry Flat Station, near Nimitybelle, Monaro (J. J. Jardine, owner); sheep and cattle breeding station.
2. Myalla Station, near Cooma, on the Monaro tableland (E. Pratt, owner); sheep and cattle breeding station.
3. On Rosebank Station, Monaro, showing loaded wool team (Mrs. M. Harnett, owner); sheep breeding station.
4. Memagong Station, Young district (H. M'Kinnon, M.L.A., owner); showing method of water conservation in surface tanks.
5. Station Homestead, Young district; showing stock watering tank.
6. A Station Homestead and Stock Tank, Stoney Creek (E. J. Allen, owner).
7. A Woolshed in the Bland district, Upper Balabala (Jas. Caldwell, owner).
8. A Full Load, Greenbank Station, Bland district (J. C. Watson, owner); showing shearing shed, and inclined plane for loading wool.
9. A Woolshed near Murrumburrah (Nubba); showing old style of beam press for wool.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 60: Wool—Sheep-shearing Machine, &c.

10. Lanyon Woolshed, near Queanbeyan (A. & J. Cunningham, owners); showing shearing shed, drafting yards, and shearers' pens.
11. A Modern Woolshed, Tiverton (R. H. Roberts, M.L.C., owner); fitted with Wolseley shearing machines, patent wool presses, loading cranes, &c.
12. Lamb-marking on Paddington Station, Darling district (C. Macpherson, owner); showing ear-marking and branding operations.
13. Loading Wool at Young Railway Station; showing transfer of wool to railway trucks.

485. DALGETY & CO. (Limited), Bent-street, Sydney.

1. Photograph of Wool Warehouse.
2. Photograph of Wool Show-room.

486. NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY CO. (Limited), Sydney.

Photographs of the Company's No. 1 Wool Store, corner of Bridge and Loftus Streets, Sydney.

Sheep-Shearing Machine.

487. AUSTRALIAN SHEARER COMPANY (Limited), 249, Clarence-street, Sydney.

Sheep-shearing Machines, worked by compressed air.

Sheep and Cattle Brands.

488. BRUCE, Alexander, Chief Inspector of Stock, Sydney.

Sheep Brands and Marks.

- A* Explanatory statement pointing out—
- a* The necessity for ear-marking sheep.
 - b* The defects of the previous system of marking.
 - c* The measures taken to remedy the defects.
 - d* The result of these measures.
 - e* The expense of working the new system.
- B* Sample of Ear Plyers.
- C* Sheep Acts and Regulations.
- D* Authorised List of Marks.
- E* Ear Mark Scheme.
- F* Sheep Brands and Marks Directory.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group IX—Class 61: Silk, &c. Group X—Class 65: Aerated Waters.

Horse and Cattle Brands.

- G* Explanatory statement as to the objects and utility of the system and its extent.
H Horse and Cattle Brands Directory.
I Registration of Brands Acts.
J Specimen of some of the Special Brands registered.

Literature.

489. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Sheep and wool in New South Wales; being extracts from "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1892," by T. A. Coghlan, A.M. Inst. C.E.

490. HANSON, William, North Sydney.

The Pastoral Possessions of New South Wales. (See Reference Library in New South Wales Court.)

CLASS 61.—Silkworms, Silk in the Cocoon; Apparatus and Appliances used in Silk-culture.

491. CHIEF SECRETARY for New South Wales (The Honourable Sir George Dibbs, K.C.M.G., M.P.), Sydney.

A sample of Raw Silk from a first production at New Italy, on the Richmond River, New South Wales, where the industry is being established.

The silk was produced from worms fed on only twelve months' old Mulberry plants, and has been reeled by quite crude machinery, hastily put together, and of rough material, until proper plant is erected. The cocoons in the case were produced in mid-winter.

492. HULLOCK, Mrs. Agnes, Clear Creek, Peel, via Bathurst.

Silk in the Cocoon, from the Bathurst District.

GROUP X.—Pure and Mineral Waters,
 Natural and Artificial.

CLASS 65.—Aerated Waters.

493. POLLOCK, Alexander, Berry-street, Nowra.

1. Lemonade.
2. Ginger Beer.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group XI—Class 67 : Spirits. Class 69 : Cordials and Liqueurs.

GROUP XI.—Whiskies, Cider, Liqueurs, and Alcohol.

CLASS 67.—Rum and other distilled Spirits, as Saki, Samshoo, &c.

494. GENTY, L. T., Minto.

Rum ; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles.

CLASS 69.—Cordials and Liqueurs.

495. COUSINS, Walter Young, Bebeah, Singleton.

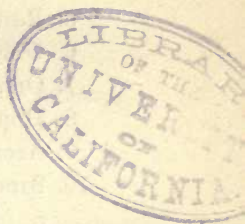
1. Orange Wine (No. 1), made from windfall oranges ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 300 gallons (1890 make) ; colour, amber ; price, 10s. per gallon ; quantity of spirit added, about 5 per cent. ; character, liqueur.
2. Orange Wine (No. 2), made from windfall oranges ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons (1891 make) ; colour, amber ; price, 7s. 6d. per gallon ; quantity of spirit added, about 5 per cent. ; character, liqueur.

496. FIASCHI, Thomas, M.D., 39, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Peach Liqueur ; prepared from peaches grown on the Tizzana estate, Hawkesbury River ; price, 48s. per dozen in bond.

497. LEVY, Miss Rosa, 443, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

1. Miamosa Liqueur ; quantity exhibited, six decanters ; quantity in stock, twenty-five dozen ; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons ; character, full-bodied.
2. Eucalypti Liqueur ; quantity exhibited, six decanters ; quantity in stock, twenty-five dozen ; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons ; character, full-bodied.
3. Waratah Liqueur ; quantity exhibited, six decanters ; quantity in stock, twenty-five dozen ; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons ; character, full-bodied.
4. Native Rose Liqueur ; quantity exhibited, six decanters ; quantity in stock, twenty-five dozen ; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons ; character, full-bodied.



Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group XI—Classes 69 and 70: Cordials and Liqueurs. Class 71: Cider and Vinegar.

498. **OERTEL, Charles, 403, Pitt-street, Sydney.**

Lemon Syrup, Essence of, prepared from Australian Lemons.

499. **POLLOCK, Alexander, Berry-street, Nowra.**

1. Lemon Syrup.
2. Peppermint.
3. Cloves.
4. Lime Juice Cordial.
5. Raspberry Syrup.
6. Ginger Wine.
7. Orange Bitters.
8. Hop Bitters.
9. Aromatic Bitters.
10. Sarsaparilla (Australian root).

500. **WILSON, E. K., Turramurra.**

1. Orange Wine.
2. Lemon Wine.
3. Orange Bitters.
4. Fruit Sherry.
5. Ginger Wine.

CLASS 70.—Liqueurs and Mixed Alcoholic Beverages.

501. **COUSINS, Walter Young, Bebeah, Singleton.**

Orange Bitters; quantity exhibited, six bottles; spirit added, tincture of Seville orange peel.

CLASS 71.—Cider and Vinegar.

502. **FIASCHI, Thomas, M.D., 39, Phillip-street, Sydney.**

Vinegar from wine vintages in 1889; price, 12s. per dozen.

503. **MONK, D. J., Australian Vinegar Works, Henderson Road, Alexandria, Sydney.**

1. Malt Vinegar.
2. Wine Vinegar.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group XII—Classes 72 and 73 : Malt and Malt Liquors.

GROUP XII.—Malt Liquors.

CLASS 72.—Preparation of the Grain; Malt and extracts of.

504. **ALBURY BREWING & MALTING CO. (Limited),** Albury.
Malt, made from barley grown in the Riverina district.

CLASS 73.—Beers, Ales, Porter, Stout, &c.

505. **ALBURY BREWING & MALTING CO. (Limited),** Albury.

1. Pale Ale.
2. Strong Ale.
3. Stout.

506. **AUSTRALIAN BREWERY & WINE & SPIRIT CO. (Limited),**
Bourke-street, Waterloo, Sydney.

1. Ale in bulk and in bottle.
2. Stout in bulk and in bottle.

(Manufactured from barley and hops grown in Victoria.)

507. **CRANFIELD, G. A.,** Crystal Spring Brewery, Young.
Ale in bulk.

508. **EATON, E. W. F.,** Johnston-street, Wagga Wagga.
Ale and Stout.

509. **ELWIN & CO., W. H.,** Standard Brewery, Orange.
Ale in bottle and bulk.

510. **FISHER & FRAZER,** Wood-street, Grenfell.
Ale in bulk.

511. **LINDSAY'S BREWERY CO., Limited,** Orange.

1. Ale in bulk and bottled.
2. Porter in bulk and bottled.

Brewed from English malt, Victorian, Bavarian, and New Zealand hops, and Queensland sugar.

512. **STEVENS, J. S.,** Wellington Road, Dubbo.
Ale in bulk.

513. **TOOHEY, J. T. & J.,** Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney.

1. Ale in bottle.
2. Stout in bottle.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group XIV—Class 82 : Farm Buildings, Stables, &c.

GROUP XIV.—Farms and Farm Buildings.

CLASS 82.—Farm Buildings, Houses, Barns, Stables, &c., shown by reference to Special Examples, or by Models, Drawings, or other illustrations. Stable Fittings.

514. AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB, 14, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
(T. S. Clibborn, Secretary.)

A series of Photographs of the property of the Club at Randwick, Sydney.

1. Racing Track.

The track is one mile three furlongs in length, and one hundred feet in width. The training tracks (three in number) average one mile and a quarter in length. The Australian Jockey Club holds race meetings on eleven days in each year, and distributes annually about £24,000 in prizes. Tattersall's Club holds meetings on four days in each year, and distributes annually £5,000 in prizes. The Sydney Turf Club holds meetings on three days in each year, and distributes annually £4,000 in prizes. The total prize money distributed yearly by the three clubs amounting to £33,000.

2. Saddling Paddock.

3. Members' Carriage Paddock.

4. Official Stand and Weighing Yard.

5. St. Leger Reserve.

6. "Going out for a Derby."

7. Weighing in after a Race.

8. Portrait of Mr. T. S. Clibborn, Secretary.

515. HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL & PASTORAL ASSOCIATION, Windsor. (C. S. Guest, Secretary.)

Photograph of Hawkesbury Show Ground—Preparing for General Parade.

516. HOBARTVILLE STUD CO., Richmond. (William Long, M.L.C., and George Hill, Proprietors.)

A series of Photographs of Blood Stock :—

1. "Marvel," blood stallion.

2. "Grand Flaneur," blood stallion.

3. "Too Soon," blood stallion.

4. "Pride of Richmond," Clydesdale stallion.

5. Group of Blood Mares and Foals.

6. Group of Blood Mares and Foals.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group XV—Class 83: Statistics of Farms, &c. Class 84: Farm Machinery.

517. REYNOLDS, Frank, Tocal Stud Farm, Paterson River.

Photograph of the celebrated Blood Stallion "Splendor," by "Bathilde" out of "Stockwell."

518. ROSEHILL RACECOURSE COMPANY (Limited), 20, Barrack-street, Sydney.

A series of Photographic Views of Rosehill Racecourse, Sydney.

GROUP XV.—Literature and Statistics of Agriculture.

CLASS 83.—Statistics of Farms; Reports of Agricultural Societies, &c.

519. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Agriculture in New South Wales. A Pamphlet. By W. Wilkins.

520. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Sydney. (H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., Director.)

1. *The Agricultural Gazette*, Volumes I and II.

2. Bulletins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

3. Forage Plants of Australia.

4. Census of Grasses.

5. Report of the Conference on Rust in Wheat for 1890, 1891, and 1892.

6. The Annual Report of the Department for 1891.

GROUP XVI.—Farming Tools, Implements, and Machinery.

CLASS 84.—Tillage: Manual Implements—Spades, Hoes, Rakes, &c. Animal Power Machinery—Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse-hoes, Clod-crushers, Rollers, Harrows, &c. Steam-power Machinery—Ploughs, Breakers, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

521. JAMIESON, Neil, Albury.

Double-furrow Plough, with patent appliances, made by Exhibitor.

Department A.—Agriculture, Food and its Accessories, Machinery, &c.

Group XVII—Class 92: Fertilizers. Group XVIII—Classes 94, 96, and 98: Oils, Soaps, &c.

GROUP XVII.—Miscellaneous Animal Products; Fertilizers and Fertilizing Compounds.

CLASS 92.—Fertilizers of Living Animals; Guanos, raw and mixed.

522. **SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING CO. (Limited), Sydney.**
Fertilizers.

GROUP XVIII.—Fats, Oils, Soaps, Candles, &c..

CLASS 94.—Animal Oils and Fats, Lard, Tallow, Butterine, Oleo-margarine, Lard Oil, Whale Oil.

523. **SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING CO. (Limited), Sydney.**
Tallow.
Neatsfoot and Trotter Oil.

CLASS 96.—Soaps and Detergent Preparations. (For Perfumery and Toilet Soaps see also Group LXXXVII.)

524. **MALLABY, George C., Armidale.**
"Champion Cleanser" Soap.

525. **SACHS, Valentine, Standard Soapworks, Glen Innes.**
"Australian Eucalyptus" Soap.

CLASS 98.—Lubricating Oils, Axle Grease, &c.

526. **MOWBRAY & CO., Morton, Goulburn.**
1. Axle Grease.
2. Branding Black for Wool.
3. Glue Size.

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Committee on Horticulture, Viticulture, Pomology, Floriculture, &c.

DEPARTMENT B.

HORTICULTURE, VITICULTURE, POMOLOGY,
FLORICULTURE, &c.

ABEL CUMMINGS

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Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

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CLASSIFICATION.

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Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

Group XX—Classes 121, 122, 126 : Vineyards, Grapes, White Wines.

GROUP XX.—Viticulture, manufactured products. Methods and appliances.

CLASS 121.—Vineyards and their Management.

527. **FIASCHI, Thomas, M.D., 39, Phillip-street, Sydney.**

Photographs of Tizzana Vineyard, Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River ; and of selected Grape Clusters.

528. **LINDEMAN, H. J., Pitt-street, Sydney.**

Photograph of Cawarra Vineyard, Paterson River.

CLASS 122.—Grapes for the Table.

529. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**

Grapes, grown in New South Wales.

CLASS 126.—White Wines.

NOTE.—It is understood that no spirit has been added to these wines unless where stated.

BARNETT, Joel, Beaulieu Vineyard, Inverell.

530. Name of wine, **Shiraz** ; vineyard, Beaulieu, 5 miles west of Inverell ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles ; vine, Shiraz, planted, 1878 ; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 ; price when newly made, 3s. 6d. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 5s. per gallon ; character, light, dry ; strength, 11 per cent. ; soil, red basaltic ; S.E., 500 feet above Inverell ; how cultivated, trained on two wires.

BOUFFIER BROTHERS, 97, Oxford-street, Sydney.

531. Name of wine, **Sauterne** ; vintage, 1884 ; price, 24s. per dozen ; character, light, dry.

532. Name of wine, **Chablis** ; vintage, 1880 ; price, 42s. per dozen ; character, light, dry.

533. Name of wine, **No. 1 Hock** ; vintage, 1882 ; price, 30s. per dozen ; character, light, dry.

534. Name of wine, **Special Reserve Malaga** ; vintage, 1870 ; price, 60s. per dozen ; character, sweet.

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BRAY, Thomas, Mossgiel Vineyard, Corowa.

535. Name of wine, **Hock** ; vineyards, Knight's and Mossgiel ; extent, 50 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 15 acres ; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles ; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons ; planted about 1880 ; quantity produced annually, about 3,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £3 per acre ; colour, white ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 4s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 24 per cent. ; soil, sandy ; staked and trellised.
536. Name of wine, **Pedro Ximenes** ; vineyard, Leslie's, Corowa ; extent, 27 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 12 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 500 gallons ; vine, Pedro Ximenes, planted about 1867 ; quantity produced annually, 1,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £3 per acre ; colour, light amber ; vintage, 1890 ; price 5s. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 25 per cent. ; soil, sandy loam ; staked.
537. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Mossgiel and Knight's ; extent, 27 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 15 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons ; vine, Reisling, planted about 1880 ; quantity produced annually, 1,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £3 ; colour, light amber ; vintage, 1890 ; price, 5s. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 26 per cent. ; soil, sandy loam ; staked.

BRECHT BROTHERS, Rosemount, Denman.

538. Name of wine, **White Hermitage** ; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River ; extent, 35 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 500 gallons ; vine, White Hermitage ; date of planting, 1870 ; quantity produced annually, 600 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6 ; colour, white ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 20s. per dozen ; character, light ; strength, about 21 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam on river flat ; trellised.
539. Name of wine, **Muscatel** ; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River ; extent, 35 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity of wine in stock, about 150 gallons ; kind of vine, Muscatel ; date of planting, 1870 ; quantity of wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6 ; colour, white ; vintage, 1888 ; price, 30s. per dozen ; character, full-bodied, sweet ; strength, about 25 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam on river flat ; trellised.
540. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River ; extent, 35 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 5 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, about 2,000 gallons ; name of vine, Shepherd's Reisling ; date of planting, 1870 ; quantity produced annually, about 3,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6 ; colour, amber ; vintage, 1889 ;

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- price, 20s. per dozen; character, full-bodied and mellow; strength, about 24 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam on river flat; trellised.
541. Name of wine, **Reisling**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 2,500 gallons; kind of vine, Shepherd's Reisling; date of planting, 1870; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, white; vintage, 1891; price, 20s. per dozen; character, full-bodied and mellow; strength, about 24 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam on river flat; trellised.
542. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of wine in stock, about 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, Shiraz; date of planting, about 1880; quantity of wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, white; vintage, 1891; price, 25s. per dozen; character, light and sweet; strength, about 20 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam on river flat; trellised.
543. Name of wine, **Muscatel**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 50 gallons; kind of vine, Muscatel; quantity of wine annually produced, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, white; vintage, 1887; price, 30s. per dozen; character, light; strength, about 22 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam on river flat; trellised.

BUSCH, William, Moss Vale Vineyard, Young.

544. Name of wine, **Reisling**; vineyard, Moss Vale, facing east; extent, 8 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre; quantity exhibited, 1 gallon; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; vine planted June, 1885; cost of cultivation, £7 10s. per acre; colour, white; quantity of wine produced annually, 350 gallons; vintage, 1890; price, 8s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, red; trained on trellis work.

CALDWELL & Co., Lake Albert Vineyard, Wagga Wagga.

545. Name of wine, **Chablis**; vineyard, Lake Albert, Wagga Wagga; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; vine, Gonias, planted, about 1875; quantity produced annually, 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, very light amber; vintage, 1891; price, 5s. per gallon; character, light, dry; strength, about 19 per cent.; soil, chocolate loam, gravelly bottom; trained to stakes.

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546. Name of wine, **Aucarôt** ; vineyard, Lake Albert, Wagga Wagga ; extent, 50 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 500 gallons ; vine, Aucarôt, planted, about 1875 ; quantity produced annually, about 500 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre ; price when new, 2s. per gallon ; colour, amber ; vintage, 1892 ; price, 3s. per gallon ; character, full-bodied, sweet ; strength, about 25 per cent. ; soil, chocolate loam, gravelly bottom ; trained to stakes.
547. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Lake Albert, Wagga Wagga ; extent, 50 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 500 gallons ; vine, Reisling, planted, about 1875 ; quantity produced annually, 1,600 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre ; price when new, 2s. per gallon ; colour, amber ; vintage, 1889 ; price 7s. per gallon ; character, full-bodied ; strength, about 24 per cent. ; soil, chocolate loam, gravelly bottom ; trained to stakes.
548. Name of wine, **Verdeilho** ; vineyard, Lake Albert, Wagga Wagga ; extent, 50 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 500 gallons ; vine, Verdeilho, planted, about 1875 ; quantity produced annually, about 500 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre ; price when new, 2s. per gallon ; colour, light amber ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 4s. per gallon ; character, full-bodied, fruity ; strength, 25 per cent. ; soil, chocolate loam, gravelly bottom ; trained to stakes.

CARMICHAEL, G. T. & J. B., Porphyry Vineyard, Seaham.

549. Name of wine, **Porphyry** ; vineyard, Porphyry, Williams River ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles each of vintages 1884 and 1886 ; quantity in stock, 2,500 gallons of these and other vintages ; vine, Verdeilho, planted, 1865 and 1870 ; quantity produced annually, about 800 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre ; colour, white ; price, 30s. per dozen ; character, light, dry ; strength, about 20 per cent. ; soil, alluvial, clay subsoil ; trained to Espalier stakes.
550. Name of wine, **Porphyry** ; vineyard, Porphyry, Williams River ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 19 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles each of vintages 1885 and 1889 ; quantity in stock, 27,000 gallons of these and other vintages ; vine, Reisling, planted, 1863, 1870, 1871, and 1883 ; quantity produced annually, about 6,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre ; colour, white ; price, 20s. per dozen ; character, light, dry ; strength, about 18 per cent. ; soil, alluvial, clay subsoil ; trained to Espalier stakes.

COUSINS, Walter Young, Bebeah, Singleton.

551. Name of wine, **Pineau** ; vineyard, Bebeah ; extent, 54 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres ;

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- quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons; vine, Pineau, planted, 1866; quantity produced annually, 1,200 to 2,000 gallons in dry seasons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, white; price, 10s. per gallon; vintage, 1888; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 29 to 30 per cent.; soil, rich sandy loam; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
552. Name of wine, **Reisling**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; vine, Shepherd's Reisling, planted, 1870 and 1886; quantity of wine produced, from 2,000 to 4,000 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, white; vintage, 1887; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 23 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
553. Name of wine, **Pineau**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons; vine, Pineau, planted, 1866; quantity of wine produced, about 1,500 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, white; vintage, 1889; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 24 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
554. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; vine, Shiraz, planted, 1862 and 1870; quantity of wine produced, about 4,000 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, white; vintage, 1887; price, 18s. per dozen, or 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, about 20 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
555. Name of wine, **Hock**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 45 acres; made from mixed grapes; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; quantity of wine produced, about 4,500 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, about £8 per acre; colour, white; vintage, 1889; price, 18s. per dozen, or 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, about 19 or 20 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
556. Name of wine, **Pedro**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; vine, Pedro Ximenes, planted, 1872; quantity of wine produced, about 2,000 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, white; vintage, 1888; price, 18s. per dozen, or 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, about 20 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.

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557. Name of wine, **Verdeilho**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,400 gallons; vine, Verdeilho (Madeira), planted, 1870; quantity of wine produced, from 1,500 to 2,000 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, white; vintage, 1888; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. Cd. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 26 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.

DOYLE, James F., Kaludah, Lochinvar.

558. Name of wine, **Kaludah White**; vineyard, Kaludah; extent, 26 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, three dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 2,500 gallons; vine, Kaludah and Shepherd's Reisling, planted, 1865; quantity produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre; colour, white; vintage, 1889; price, 21s. per dozen; character, light; nature of soil, dark chocolate; trained on wire.

559. Name of wine, **Kaludah White**; vineyard, Kaludah; extent, 26 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, 6 gallons; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; vine, Verdeilho and Shepherd's Reisling, planted, 1865; quantity produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; colour, white; vintage, 1888; price, 21s. per dozen; character, light; nature of soil, dark chocolate, subsoil volcanic, rich; trained on wire.

EATON & GRANT, Wodonga-place, Albury.

560. Name of wine, **Reisling**; vineyard, Enayapra; extent, 10 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, 2 gallons; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; vine, Reisling, planted, 1880; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, bright; character, light; strength, 25 per cent.; soil, chocolate; trained to stakes.

561. Name of wine, **Gonais**; vineyard, Enayapra; extent, 10 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1½ acres; quantity exhibited, 2 gallons; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; vine, Gonias; date of planting, 1880; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, bright; character, light; strength, 25 per cent.; soil, light, loamy; trained to stakes.

FALLON, James T., Albury; Offices, 89 and 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.

562. Name of wine, **Tokay**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury, on a sloping ridge 1,000 feet above sea level; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; vine planted, 1862; quantity produced annually, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, light straw; vintage, 1887; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 25 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.

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563. Name of wine, **Reisling**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury, on a sloping ridge 1,000 feet above sea level; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 40 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 80,000 gallons; vine planted, 1862; quantity produced annually, 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, light hock; vintage, 1887; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 23 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with small white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
564. Name of wine, **Verdeilho**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury, on a sloping ridge 1,000 feet above sea level; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 12,000 gallons; date of planting of vine, about 1862; quantity produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price of wine when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, light straw; vintage, 1887; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 28 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
565. Name of wine, **Hochheimer**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury, on a sloping ridge 1,000 feet above sea level; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons; vine planted 1862; quantity produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, light; vintage, 1876; price, 10s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 25 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
566. Name of wine, **Aucarôt**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury, on a sloping ridge 1,000 feet above sea level; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; date of planting, 1862; quantity annually produced, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price of this wine when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, light; vintage, 1887; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 25 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.

FIASCHI, Thomas, M.D., 39, Phillip-street, Sydney.

567. Name of wine, **White Shiraz**; vineyard, Tizzana, Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quart bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; vine, White Shiraz, planted, August, 1882; quantity produced annually, about 250 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation, per acre, £18 per annum; description, dry; colour, white; vintage, 1890; price, 30s. per dozen; strength, 12 per cent. absolute alcohol in volumes; nature of soil, yellow sand, with sand and gravel in subsoil; trained on stakes and three wires.

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568. Name of wine, **White Shiraz**; vineyard, Tizzana, Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quart bottles; quantity in stock, 572 gallons; vine, White Shiraz, planted, August, 1882, quantity produced annually, about 250 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation, per acre, £18 per annum; colour, white; description, dry; vintage, 1890; price, 25s. per dozen; spirit added, 1 per cent.; character, light; strength, absolute alcohol, 12 per cent. in volumes; soil, yellow sand, with sand and gravel in subsoil; trained to stakes and three wires.

FRANKLAND, G. J., Mowbray House, Paterson.

569. Name of wine, **Reisling**; name of vineyard, Mowbray; situation, Hunter River district; extent, 7 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre; quantity exhibited, one gallon; quantity of this wine in stock, 300 gallons; vine, Shepherd's Reisling, planted, 1875; quantity produced annually, 600 gallons; average cost of cultivation, about £6 per acre; description, character and colour of Hock, but with more body; vintage, 1886; price, 20s. per dozen; character, light, good bouquet, fair body; strength, 25 per cent.; nature of soil, strong alluvial, gentle slope to south away from river; thoroughly subsoiled; vines 6 feet x 5 feet, trained to ironbark wood stakes and two galvanized wires.

GENTY, L. T., Eaglemont Vineyard, Minto.

570. Name of wine, **Tokay**; vineyard, Eaglemont, near Minto; extent, 14 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Tokay, planted, 1860; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; description, dry; colour, straw; vintage, 1891; price, 20s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, 12 per cent.; soil, chocolate loam; staked.
571. Name of wine, **Reisling**; vineyard, Eaglemont, Minto; extent, 14 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; vine, Reisling; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; description, dry; colour, straw; vintage, 1891; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, 12 per cent.; soil, chocolate loam; trellised.
572. Name of wine, **Chablis**; vintage, 1891; quantity exhibited, three bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 3,000 gallons.

GRAY, John Guthrie, Kentucky, Corowa.

573. Name of wine (no specific designation); vineyard, Horse-shoe Lagoon Farm, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six pint bottles; quantity in stock, two quarter-casks; colour, white; vintage, 1879.

GREEN, Walter C., Norwood, Allandale, Hunter River.

574. Name of wine, **Shepherd's Reisling**; extent, 29 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, 30 gallons; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; vine,

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Shepherd's Reisling, planted, 1883; quantity produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10; price when newly made, 1s. 3d. per gallon; description, dry; colour, white; vintage, 1888; price, 4s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 23 per cent.; trained on stakes.

KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.

575. Name of wine, **White Hermitage**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Hermitage, planted, 1840 and 1872; quantity produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £7 per acre; colour, light straw; vintage, 1886 and 1887; good bodied wine, without much character; strength, about 14 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; trained to stakes and along wire trellises.
576. Name of wine, **White Hermitage**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Hermitage, planted in 1840 and 1872; quantity produced annually 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7; colour, light straw; vintage, 1886; good bodied, without much character; strength, about 15 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; trained to stakes and along wire-trellises.
577. Name of wine, **Reisling**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Reisling, ranging from seven to thirty years of age; quantity produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7; colour, bright yellow; vintage, 1888; character, full-bodied; strength, about 15 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; trained to stakes and along wire trellises.
578. Name of wine, **Reisling**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Reisling, from seven to thirty years of age; quantity produced annually 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7; colour, yellow; vintage, 1886; character, full-bodied; strength, about 16 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect south-east, 200 feet above sea level; trained to stakes and along wire trellises.
579. Name of wine, **Reisling**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Reisling, ranging from seven to thirty years of age; quantity produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7; colour, bright yellow; vintage, 1877; character, full-bodied; strength, about 21 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; trained to stakes and along wire trellises.

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580. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; extent of vineyard, 65 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; vine, Reisling, from seven to thirty years of age ; quantity produced annually, 4,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7 ; colour, bright yellow ; vintage, 1885 ; character, full-bodied ; strength, about 16 per cent. ; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil ; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level ; trained to stakes, and along wire trellises.
581. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; extent of vineyard, 65 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; vine, Reisling, from seven to thirty years of age ; quantity produced annually by exhibitor, 4,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 ; colour, light yellow ; vintage, 1876 ; character, full-bodied ; strength, about 21 per cent. ; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay sub-soil ; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level ; trained to stakes and along wire trellises.
582. Name of wine, **Hock** ; extent of vineyard, 65 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; vine, Shiraz, Blanquette, and Verdeilho, planted from 1869 to 1875 ; quantity produced annually by exhibitor, 3,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7 ; colour, light pale ; vintage, 1887 ; character, light-bodied ; strength, about 13 per cent. ; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil ; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level ; trained to stakes and along wire trellises.

KURTZ, F., Mount Olivet Vineyard, Dubbo.

583. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Mount Olivet, Dubbo ; situation, eastern aspect, not much elevated ; extent, 8 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 500 gallons ; vine planted, 1878 ; quantity produced annually, 400 gallons ; price when new, 3s. per gallon ; description, strong ; colour, dark ; vintage, 1887 ; price, from 20s. per dozen, upwards ; character, full-bodied ; strength, 20 per cent. under proof ; soil, red loamy ; trained to wire and stakes, and ploughed.

LANG, John, Midarro Vineyard, Corowa.

584. Name of wine, **Aucarôt** ; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa ; situation, 60 feet above River Murray, facing south-west ; extent, 30 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre ; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles ; quantity in stock, 500 gallons ; vine, Aucarôt, planted, 1862 ; quantity produced annually, 350 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre ; price when new, 4s. per gallon ; colour, pale amber ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 17s. per dozen ; character, light ; soil, chocolate ; trained to stakes.
585. Name of wine, **Tokay** ; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa ; situation, 60 feet above River Murray, facing south-west ; extent, 30 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles ; quantity of this wine in stock, 650 gallons ; vine, Tokay, planted, 1862 ; quantity

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produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre; price when new, 4s. per gallon; colour, pale amber; vintage, 1891; price, 17s. per dozen; character, light, dry; soil, chocolate; trained to stakes.

586. Name of wine, **Reisling** and **Gouai**; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa, situation, 60 feet above River Murray, facing south-west; extent, 30 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre; price when new, 4s. per gallon; colour, pale amber; vintage, 1891; price, 20s. per dozen; character, light; soil, chocolate; trained to stakes.

LANKESTER, Alfred Ernest, Emu Park, near Albury.

587. Name of wine, **Aucarôt**; vineyard, Emu Park, near Albury; extent, 18 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 30 gallons; vine, **Aucarôt**; date of planting, 1874; quantity produced annually, 250 gallons; cost of cultivation, £3 10s. per acre; description, sweet; colour, white; character, full-bodied; soil, chocolate, volcanic, decomposed granite felspar, &c.; aspect, splendid slope to east and north; trained to stakes.

LINDEMAN, Henry John, Exchange Cellars, Sydney.

588. Name of wine, **Muscat**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity of this wine in stock; quantity produced annually, 10,000 gallons; colour, light brown; vintage, 1888; character, liqueur; trained to stakes.
589. Name of wine, **Muscat**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 5,000 to 7,000 gallons; colour, straw; vintage, 1887; character, liqueur; trained to stakes.
590. Name of wine, **Tokay**; vineyard, Corowa; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 40 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity in stock for bottling; vine, Hungarian Tokay, planted, about 1860; quantity produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £5 per annum; description, very sweet; colour, bright amber; vintage, 1884; character, full-bodied liqueur; soil, chocolate intermixed with limestone; eastern aspect; trained to stakes.
591. Name of wine, **Hock**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 30,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, about 25,000 gallons; colour, pale straw; vintage, 1885; character and description, light, soft, round, dry; trellised.
592. Name of wine, **Hock**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 60,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 30,000 gallons; colour, straw; vintages, 1884-5-6; character and description, full, round, dry; trellised to wire.
593. Name of wine, **Verdeilho**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, from 6,000 to 10,000 gallons; colour, straw; vintage, 1886; character and description, full-bodied, dry; trellised.

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594. Name of wine, **Reisling**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited six bottles; quantity in stock, 30,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 20,000 gallons; colour, amber; vintage, 1887; character, and description, full-bodied, dry; trellised to wire.
595. Name of wine, **Sauterne**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity in stock for bottling; quantity produced annually, about 15,000 gallons; colour, amber; vintage 1886; character and description, full, dry; trellised to wire.
596. Name of wine, **Chablis**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity in stock; quantity produced annually, from 10,000 to 12,000 gallons; colour, pale; vintage, 1888; character and description, light, dry; trellised to wire.
597. Name of wine, **Tokay**; vineyard, Corowa; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 40 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity in stock for bottling; quantity produced annually, from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons; colour, amber; character and description, full-bodied, medium sweet; vintage, 1884; trained to stakes.
598. Name of wine, **White Hermitage**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity in stock for bottling; quantity produced annually, about 10,000 gallons; colour, straw; vintage, 1883; character, full dry; trellised to wire.

MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.

599. Name of wine, **Pineau**; vineyard, Roslyn; extent, 17 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; vine, Pineau, planted, 1876; quantity produced annually, 800 gallons; cost of cultivation, £12 per acre; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1891; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; soil, red; aspect, north; trained to stakes with three wires.
600. Name of wine, **Verdeilho**; vineyard, Roslyn; extent, 17 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; vine, Verdeilho; quantity produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £12 per acre; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1891; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; soil, red; aspect, north; trained to stakes with three wires.
601. Name of wine, **Tokay**; vineyard, Roslyn; extent, 17 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Tokay, planted, 1878; quantity produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation, £12 per acre; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1891; character, full-bodied; strength, 28 per cent.; soil, red; aspect, north; trained to stakes with three wires.

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602. Name of wine, **Shiraz** ; vineyard, Roslyn ; extent, 17 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 600 gallons ; vine, White Shiraz, planted, 1875 ; quantity produced annually, 400 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £12 per acre ; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 3s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 25 per cent. ; soil, red ; aspect, north ; trained to stakes with three wires.

SANGER, John Mildred, Wangamong, Corowa.

603. Name of wine, **Shiraz** ; vineyard, Kiewa ; Albury district ; quantity exhibited, one bottle ; vine, Shiraz ; vintage, 1861.

604. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Kiewa ; Albury district ; quantity exhibited, one bottle ; vine, Reisling ; vintage, 1861.

605. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Kiewa ; Albury district ; quantity exhibited, one bottle ; vine, Reisling ; vintage, 1863.

606. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Rosenberg ; Albury ; quantity exhibited, one bottle ; vintage, 1860.

607. Name of wine, **Shiraz** ; vineyard, Rosenberg ; Albury ; quantity exhibited, one bottle ; vintage, 1861.

608. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Hawkview ; Albury ; vine, Reisling ; quantity exhibited, one bottle ; vintage, 1868.

609. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Rosenberg, Albury ; quantity exhibited, one bottle ; vintage, 1860.

610. Name of wine, **Aucarôt** ; vineyard, Rosenberg, Albury ; quantity exhibited, one bottle ; vintage, 1860.

WYNDHAM, Egbert, Bukkulla, Inverell.

611. Name of wine, **Pineau** ; vineyard, Bukkulla ; M'Intyre River, Inverell, 150 miles from sea coast ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $\frac{2}{3}$ acre ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; kind of vine, Pineau Blanc ; quantity produced annually, 300 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre per annum ; price when newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1876 ; character, light, dry ; strength, 24 per cent. ; soil, chocolate, volcanic ; south-east aspect, 1,900 feet above sea level, hilly country ; trained to two wires, supported by stakes.

612. Name of wine, **Sweet White** ; vineyard, Bukkulla ; M'Intyre River, Inverell, 150 miles from sea coast ; extent 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 300 gallons ; kind of vine, Verdelho, planted, 1848 ; quantity produced annually, 2,000 to 3,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre ; price when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1889 ; price, 5s. 6d. per gallon ; spirit added, about 11 per cent. ; character, full-bodied, sweet ; strength, about 31 per cent. ; soil, chocolate, ironstone gravel ; south-east aspect, 1,900 feet above sea level, hilly country ; trained to two wires, supported by stakes.

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613. Name of wine, **Verdeilho**; vineyard, Bukkulla; M'Intyre River, Inverell, 150 miles from sea coast; extent, 25 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 700 gallons; vine, Verdeilho, planted, 1848; quantity produced annually, from 500 to 3,000 gallons, if required; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre per annum; price when newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1891; price, 5s. per gallon; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, 15 per cent. by volume = 26·28 per cent. of proof spirit; soil, chocolate, ironstone gravel; aspect—south-east, 1,900 feet above sea level, hilly country; trained to two wires, supported by stakes.
614. Name of wine, **Pineau**; vineyard, Bukkulla, M'Intyre River, Inverell, 150 miles from sea coast; extent, 25 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; vine, Pineau Blanc; quantity produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price when newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1877; character, medium, dry; strength, 14·5 per cent. by volume = 25·41 per cent. of proof spirit; acid, 4·8 grammes per litre; soil, chocolate, volcanic; south-east aspect, 1,900 feet above sea-level, hilly country; trained to two wires, supported by Espalier stakes.
615. Name of wine, **Reisling**; vineyard, Bukkulla, M'Intyre River, Inverell, 150 miles from sea coast; extent, 25 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of wine in stock, 50 gallons; vine, German Reisling; quantity of wine produced annually, 300 to 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 per annum; price when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1888; price, 8s. per gallon; character, medium, dry; soil, chocolate, volcanic; strength, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of proof spirit; south-east aspect, 1,900 feet above sea-level, hilly country; trained to two wires, supported by Espalier stakes.

WYNDHAM, J. (Trustees of the Estate of the late), Dalwood, Branxton.

616. Name of wine, **Reisling**; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River; extent, 71 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; vine, Reisling, planted, 1862; quantity of wine produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1889; price, 21s. per dozen quarts, 12s. per dozen pints, 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, 18·8 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes.

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617. Name of wine, **Reisling** ; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River ; extent, 71 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons ; vine, Reisling, planted, 1862 ; quantity produced annually, 4,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 ; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1888 ; price, 21s. per dozen quarts, 12s. per dozen pints, 7s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 17·4 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam, open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes.
618. Name of wine, **Pineau** ; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River ; extent, 71 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 21 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; quantity in stock, 3,600 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 ; vine, Pineau, planted, 1843 ; quantity of this wine produced annually, 3,500 gallons ; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 21s. per dozen quarts, 12s. per dozen pints, 7s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 18·8 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam, open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes.
619. Name of wine, **Pineau** ; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River ; extent, 71 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 21 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; quantity in stock, 100 gallons ; vine, Pineau ; date of planting, 1843 ; quantity of wine produced annually, 3,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 ; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1889 ; price, 21s. per dozen quarts, 12s. per dozen pints, 7s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 18·8 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam, open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes.
620. Name of wine, **Pineau** ; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River ; extent, 71 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 21 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; quantity in stock, 880 gallons ; vine, Pineau, planted, 1843 ; quantity of wine produced annually, about 3,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 ; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1888 ; price, 21s. per dozen quarts, 12s. per dozen pints, 7s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 18·9 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam, open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes.
621. Name of wine, **Shiraz** ; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River ; extent, 71 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons ; vine, Shiraz ; date of planting, 1863-4 ; quantity produced annually, about 4,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 ; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1888 ; price, 21s. per dozen quarts, 12s. per dozen pints, 7s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 18·9 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam, open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes.

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622. Name of wine, **Shiraz** ; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River ; extent, 71 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons ; vine, Shiraz, date of planting, 1863-4 ; quantity produced annually, about 4,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 ; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 7s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; strength, 20 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam, open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes.

WYNDHAM, William, Kulki, Inverell.

623. Name of wine, **Chablis** ; vineyard, Kulki ; extent, 6 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 450 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre ; colour, delicate white ; vintage, 1888 ; price, 6s. per gallon ; character, light.

624. Name of wine, **Pineau** ; extent of vineyard, 6 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1½ acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 60 gallons ; vine, Pineau Blanc, planted 1873 ; quantity produced annually, 400 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre ; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1887 ; price, 6s. per gallon ; character, full-bodied ; strength, 24·5 per cent. ; soil, rich chocolate ; 2,100 feet above sea-level ; trained to Espalier stakes.

625. Name of wine, **Sweet White** ; vineyard, Kulki ; extent, 6 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1½ acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 60 gallons ; vine, Verdeilho, planted 1873 ; quantity produced annually, 100 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre ; price when newly made, 5s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1889 ; price, 8s. per gallon ; full-bodied ; strength about 29 per cent. ; soil, rich chocolate ; trained to Espalier stakes.

626. Name of wine, **Pineau** ; vineyard, Kulki ; extent, 6 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 200 gallons ; vine, Pineau Blanc, planted 1873 ; quantity produced annually, 300 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre ; price when new, 2s. per gallon ; colour, delicate white ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 2s. 6d. per gallon ; character, light ; soil, rich chocolate ; 2,100 feet above sea-level ; trained to Espalier stakes.

627. Name of wine, **Pineau** ; vineyard, Kulki ; extent, 6 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 400 gallons ; vine, Pineau, planted 1873 ; quantity produced annually, 400 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s. ; price when new, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1890 ; price, 2s. 6d. per gallon ; character, rather light ; soil, rich chocolate ; 2,100 feet above sea-level ; trained to Espalier Stakes.

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Group XX—Class 127: Red Wines, Clarets, &c.

CLASS 127.—Red Wines, Clarets, Zinfandel, Burgundies.

NOTE.—It is understood that no spirit has been added to these wines unless where stated.

BARNETT, Joel, Beaulieu Vineyard, Inverell.

628. Name of wine, **Hermitage Red (Shiraz)**; vineyard, Beaulieu, 5 miles from Inverell; extent, 24 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; vine, Red Hermitage, planted 1878; quantity produced annually, 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; price when newly made, 3s. 6d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price, 5s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 12½ per cent.; soil, red basaltic; aspect, south-east, 500 feet above Inverell; trellised on two wires.
629. Name of wine, **Malbec**; vineyard, Beaulieu, 5 miles from Inverell; extent, 24 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; vine, Malbec, planted 1878; quantity produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; price when newly made, 3s. 6d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price, 5s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 12 per cent.; soil, red basaltic; aspect, south-east, 500 feet above Inverell; trained to stakes and two wires.

BEATTIE, James, Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga Wagga.

630. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Brooklyn, 3 miles from Wagga Wagga; extent, 17 acres of vines; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres in full bearing, and 2 acres of young vines; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; vine, Shiraz or Hermitage, planted, 1871; quantity produced annually, about 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price when new, 3s. 6d. per gallon; colour, dark red; vintage, 1889; price, 24s. per dozen; character, full-bodied, sweet; soil, dark loam; south-east aspect; trained to stakes.
631. Name of wine, **Dry Hermitage**; vineyard, Brooklyn, 3 miles from Wagga Wagga; extent, 17 acres of vines; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Shiraz or Hermitage; quantity produced annually, 800 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, dark red, claret type; vintage, 1890; price, 24s. per dozen; character, light, dry; soil, dark loam; aspect, south-east; trained to stakes.

BOUFFIER BROTHERS, Oxford-street, Sydney.

632. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vintage, 1882; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied, dry.
633. Name of wine, **No. 1 Claret**; vintage, 1884; price, 24s. per dozen; character, light, dry.

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Group XX—Class 127: Red Wines, Clarets, &c.

634. Name of wine, **No. 0 Claret**; vintage, 1882; price, 30s. per dozen; character, light, dry.
635. Name of wine, **Special Reserve Claret**; vintage, 1880; price, 42s. per dozen; character, full-bodied, dry.
636. Name of wine, **Old Stock Claret**; vintage, 1878; price, 63s. per dozen; character, full-bodied, dry.

BRAY, Thomas, Mossgiel Vineyard, Corowa.

637. Name of wine, **Claret No. 1**; vineyard, Mossgiel; extent, 20 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 10 acres; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; vine, Shiraz and Malbec, planted about 1886; quantity produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £3 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1889; price, 4s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, 26 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; trellised.
638. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Knight's; extent, 25 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 15 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; vine, Shiraz, planted about 1882; quantity produced annually, about 2,500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £3 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1890; price, 5s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; soil, sandy loam; aspect, north-east, level country; staked.
639. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyards, Mossgiel and Moorwatha, Corowa and Howlong, altogether about 45 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; vine, Malbec and Shiraz; quantity annually produced, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £3 per acre; description, dry; colour, red; vintage, 1890; price, 5s. per gallon; character, light; strength, 25 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy; part stakes and trellised.
640. Name of wine, **Muscoket Muscat No. 1 Liqueur**; vineyard, Mossgiel, on the banks of River Murray; extent, 20 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; vine, Muscat, planted about 1862; quantity produced annually, about 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £3 per acre; colour, light red; vintage, 1891; price 4s. 6d. to 6s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 28 per cent.; soil, loamy clay; trellised.
641. Name of wine, **Muscat**; vineyard, Mossgiel, on the banks of River Murray; extent, 20 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Muscat, planted partly thirty and partly six years ago; quantity produced annually, 1,500 to 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £3 per acre; colour, light red; vintage, 1890; price, 5s. to 7s. per gallon; character, liqueur; strength, about 28 per cent.; soil, sandy loam near the river, and loamy clay at higher elevation; aspect, east; trellised.

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Group XX—Class 127: Red Wines, Clarets, &c.

BRECHT BROTHERS, Rosemount, Denman.

642. Name of wine, **Red Hermitage**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River, extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; vine **Red Hermitage**; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price 25s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, about 24 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.
643. Name of wine, **Claret**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River, extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; kind of vine, **Black Spanish**; date of planting, 1880; quantity of wine produced annually, about 2,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, red; vintage, 1890; price, 20s. per dozen; character, light; strength, about 22 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.
644. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, on northern bank of Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of wine in stock, 100 gallons; vine, **Hermitage**; date of planting, about 1870; quantity of wine produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £6 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1886; price, 10s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 20 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.
645. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 3,000 gallons; vine, **Hermitage**; date of planting, about 1870; quantity of wine produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £6 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1892; price, 10s. per gallon; character, full-bodied and mellow; strength, about 20 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.

BUSCH, William, Moss Vale Vineyard, Young.

646. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Moss Vale; extent, 8 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, 1 gallon; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; vine planted, June, 1885; quantity of wine produced annually, 350 gallons per acre; colour, red; cost of cultivation, £7 10s. per acre; vintage, 1890; price, 8s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, red; trained on trellis work.
647. Name of wine, **Malbec**; vineyard, Moss Vale; extent, 8 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, 1 gallon; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; vine planted, June, 1885; colour, red; cost of cultivation, £7 10s. per acre; quantity of wine produced annually, 350 gallons per acre; vintage, 1890; price, 8s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, red; trained on trellis work.

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CALDWELL & CO., Lake Albert Vineyard, Wagga Wagga.

648. Name of Wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Lake Albert, Wagga Wagga; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; vine, Shiraz, planted, about 1875; quantity produced annually, 1,200 to 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1890; price, 7s. per gallon; character, light, dry; strength, about 21 per cent.; soil, chocolate loam, gravelly bottom; trained to stakes.
649. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Lake Albert, Wagga Wagga; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,700 gallons; vine, Shiraz, planted, about 1875; quantity produced annually, about 1,500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price, 5s. per gallon; character, light, dry; strength, about 22 per cent.; soil, chocolate loam, gravelly bottom; trained to stakes.
650. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; vineyard, Lake Albert, Wagga Wagga; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 14 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,500 gallons; vine, Shiraz, planted, about 1875; quantity produced annually, about 2,500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, dark red; vintage, 1890; price 5s. per gallon; quantity of spirit added, 1 per cent.; character, full-bodied; strength, about 27 per cent.; soil, chocolate loam, gravelly bottom; trained to stakes.

COUSINS, Walter Young, Bebeah, near Singleton.

651. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; vine, Hermitage, planted, 1862; quantity produced annually, 2,000 to 3,000 gallons in dry seasons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1888; price, 10s. per gallon; character, liqueur; strength, 28 to 30 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
652. Name of wine, **Malbec**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about twenty dozen; vine, Malbec, planted, 1870; quantity of wine produced, about 1,500 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1881; price, 25s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, about 23 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
653. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; made from mixed varieties; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 5,000 gallons; vine, various kinds

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- quantity of wine produced, about 6,000 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1888; price, 18s. per dozen, or 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, about 20 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
654. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 1,000 gallons; vine, Hermitage, planted, 1862; quantity produced, 2,500 to 3,000 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1886; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 23 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
655. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; vine, Burgundy, planted, 1868; quantity of wine produced, from 1,200 to 1,800 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1886; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 23 or 24 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
656. Name of wine, **Lambruscat**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of wine in stock, 400 gallons; vine, Lambruscat, planted, 1863; quantity of wine produced, 3,000 to 4,000 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1885; price, 21s. per dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 23 per cent.; soil, rich sandy loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
657. Name of wine, **Verdôt**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,200 gallons; vine, Verdôt, planted, 1868; quantity produced, 2,000 to 2,500 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1888; price, 18s. per dozen, or 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, about 19 or 20 per cent.; soil, rich sandy loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.
658. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 50 dozen; vine, Hermitage, planted, 1862; quantity of wine produced, about 2,500 to 3,000 gallons per annum; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1882; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, about 23 or 24 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.

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659. Name of wine, **Muscat**; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 5½ acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; vine, Hambro Muscat, planted, 1882; colour, brown amber; vintage, 1888; price, 10s. per gallon; character, liqueur; strength, 30 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to Espalier stakes and two wires.

DOYLE, James F., Kaludah, Lochinvar.

660. Name of wine, **Kaludah Red**; vineyard, Kaludah; extent, 26 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, three dozen bottles, or 6 gallons; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Red Hermitage, planted, 1863; colour, red; quantity produced annually, 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; vintage, 1888; price, 21s. per dozen; character, light; nature of soil, dark chocolate loam, northern aspect; trained on wire.

661. Name of wine, **Kaludah Red**; vineyard, Kaludah; extent, 26 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 12 acres; quantity exhibited, three dozen bottles, or 6 gallons; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; vine, Red Hermitage, planted, 1863; colour, red; quantity produced annually, 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; vintage, 1889; price, 21s. per dozen; character, light; nature of soil, dark chocolate, northern aspect; trained on wire.

EATON & GRANT, Wodonga-place, Albury.

662. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Enayapra; extent, 10 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, 2 gallons; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; vine, Burgundy; quantity produced annually, 200 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, dark ruby; character, light; strength, 26 per cent.; soil, chocolate; trained to stakes.

663. Name of wine, **Muscat**; vineyard, Enayapra; extent, 10 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, 2 gallons; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; vine, Muscatel Brown, planted, 1880; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, bright ruby; character, full-bodied; strength, 30 per cent.; soil, chocolate; trained to stakes.

FALLON, James T., Albury; Offices: 89 and 91, Pitt-street, Sydney.

664. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 15,000 gallons; vine planted, 1862; quantity produced annually, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 10s. per acre per annum; price when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1887; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.

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665. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons; vine planted, 1862; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, dark red; vintage, 1876; price, 8s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; chocolate soil, volcanic formation, mixed with white quartz, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
666. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 25 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 50,000 gallons; date of planting, 1862; quantity produced annually, 7,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, dark red; vintage, 1887; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 25 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
667. Name of wine, **Carbinet**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 8,000 gallons; vine planted, 1862; quantity produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1887; price, 7s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 25 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.
668. Name of wine, **Muscat**; vineyard, Murray Valley, Albury; extent, 640 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 30 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; date of planting, 1882; quantity produced annually, 9,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £10 10s. per annum; price when new, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, light red; vintage, 1888; price, 8s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 28 per cent.; soil, chocolate, mixed with white quartz, volcanic formation, limestone and cement subsoil; trained to stakes.

FIASCHI, Thomas, M.D., 39, Phillip-street, Sydney.

669. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Tizzana, Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 750 dozen quarts; vine, Hermitage, planted, August, 1882; quantity produced annually, 322 gallons per acre were produced in 1889; cost of cultivation, £18 per acre, exclusive of vintage expenditure; colour, red, of the Burgundy type; vintage, 1889; character, light; strength, absolute alcohol, 10.95 per cent. in volumes; soil, yellow sand, with gravel and sand in subsoil; aspect, north-east, undulating country, 80 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and three wires—modified Cazenave's system.

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670. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Tizzana, Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 11 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quart bottles; quantity in stock, 627 dozen quarts; vine, Verdôt, planted, August, 1885; quantity produced annually, 365 gallons per acre were produced in 1889; cost of cultivation, £18 per acre, not including vintage expenditure; description and colour, red, dry, of a Burgundy type; sold in Sydney at 24s. per dozen; character, light; strength, absolute alcohol, 11 per cent. in volumes; soil, yellow sand, with gravel and sand in subsoil; aspect, north-east, undulating country, 80 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and three wires.
671. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Tizzana, Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quart bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; vine, Hermitage, planted, August, 1882; quantity of wine produced per acre, 448 gallons in 1890; cost of cultivation, £18 per acre, exclusive of vintage expenditure; price, when 2 years old, 3s. 6d. per gallon; colour, red, claret type; vintage, 1890; price, 12s. per dozen; spirit added, 1 per cent.; character, light; strength, 10·99 per cent. absolute alcohol in volumes; soil, yellow sand, with gravel and sand in subsoil; aspect, north-east, undulating country, 80 feet above sea-level; trained to stake and three wires.
672. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Tizzana, Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 40 dozen; vine, Hermitage, planted, August, 1882; quantity produced annually, 9,000 gallons during the last vintage; cost of cultivation, £18 per acre, not including vintage expenses; colour, red; character, dry; vintage, 1886; strength, absolute alcohol, 11·60 per cent. in volumes; soil, sandy; 80 feet above sea-level, north-east; trained to stake with three wires.
673. Name of wine, **Vermouth**; the production of a blend of grape, red and white, fermented with certain aromatic drugs that convey to the wine tonic properties; to be used as an appetizer; price, 20s. per dozen.
674. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Tizzana, Sackville Reach, Hawkesbury River; extent, 50 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 20 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quart bottles; quantity in stock, 6,000 gallons; vine, Hermitage, planted, August, 1882; quantity produced annually, in 1891, 363 gallons per acre; cost of cultivation, £18 per acre, not including vintage expenditure; colour, red, Burgundy type; price, 3s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, absolute alcohol, 10·55 per cent. in volumes; soil, yellow sand, with gravel and sand in subsoil; aspect, north-east; 80 feet above sea-level, and undulating; trained to stakes and three wires.

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FRANKLAND, G. J., Mowbray House, Paterson.

675. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Mowbray; situation, Hunter River district; extent, 7 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres; quantity exhibited, one gallon; quantity in stock, 450 gallons; vine, black Hermitage, planted, 1872, 1873, and 1874; quantity produced annually by exhibitor, 2,500 gallons average; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre; colour, dark; vintage, 1886; price, 30s. per dozen net cash; character, full-bodied claret; strength, 25 per cent.; nature of soil, flat on river bank, strong alluvial, weakened by fifty years of cereal crops; thoroughly subsoiled; vines, 6 ft. x 5 ft.; trained to iron-bark wood stakes and two galvanised wires.

GENTY, L. T., Eaglemont Vineyard, Minto.

676. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Eaglemont, Minto; extent, 14 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; vine, Hermitage or Red Shiraz, planted, 1880; quantity produced annually, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, ruby; vintage, 1890; price, 18s. to 24s. per dozen; character, light; strength, 11 per cent.; soil, chocolate loam, sloping ground; aspect, north-east, elevation 300 feet; trellised.

677. Name of wine, **Claret**; vintage, 1891; quantity exhibited, three bottles; quantity in stock, 1,500 gallons.

GRAY, John Guthrie, Kentucky, Corowa.

678. Name of wine, **Malbec**; vineyard, Horseshoe Lagoon Farm; quantity exhibited, six pint bottles; quantity in stock, two quarter-casks; vine, Malbec, planted, about 1860; colour, ruby; vintage, 1879.

GREEN, Walter Clement, Norwood, Allandale Cellars, Allandale, Hunter River.

679. Name of wine, **Red Hermitage**; vineyard, Allandale; extent, 29 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, 30 gallons; quantity in stock, 40,000 gallons; vine, Marsanne, planted, 1883; quantity produced annually, 8,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when newly made, 1s. 3d. per gallon; colour, dark red; vintage, 1888; price, 5s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 24 per cent.; nature of soil, lime 33.2, magnesia 1.2, iron 10.0, silicious 9.7, insoluble matter fine 32.2; trained on stakes.

680. Name of wine, **Blend**; vineyard, Allandale; extent, 29 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, 30 gallons; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; vine, Marsanne and Lambruscat; quantity produced annually, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when newly made, 4s. per gallon; colour, dark red; vintage, 1889; price, 8s. per gallon; quantity of spirit added, 10 per cent.; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes.

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KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.

681. Name of wine, **Red Hermitage**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 36 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Hermitage, planted twenty-five to forty years; quantity produced annually by exhibitor, 15,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7; colour, a dark red; vintage, 1885; character, full-bodied and superior; strength, about 19 per cent; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet elevation; some vines trained to stakes only, others to stakes and along wire trellises.
682. Name of wine, **Red Hermitage**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 36 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Red Hermitage, planted, twenty-five to forty years; quantity produced annually by exhibitor, 15,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7; colour, red; vintage, 1886; character, medium, but full-bodied; strength, about 19 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; some of the vines trained to stakes only, others to stakes and along wire trellises.
683. Name of Wine, **Red Hermitage**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 36 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Red Hermitage, planted twenty-five to forty years; quantity produced annually, 15,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £7 per acre; colour, red; blend of 1887 and 1889 vintages; character, medium; strength, about 15 per cent.; soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; some vines trained to stakes only, others to stakes and along wire trellises.
684. Name of wine, **Claret**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 36 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Hermitage and Burgundy; quantity produced annually by exhibitor, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £7 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1888; character, medium; strength, about 17 per cent.; character of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; some of the vines trained to stakes only, others to stakes and along wire trellises.
685. Name of wine, **Claret**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 36 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Red Hermitage; age of vines, from twenty-five to forty years; quantity of this wine produced annually by exhibitor, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £7 per acre; colour, red; blend of 1887 and 1889 vintages; character, medium, light bodied; strength, about 12 per cent.; soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; some of the vines trained to stakes only, others to stakes and long wire trellises.
686. Name of wine, **Claret**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 36 acres;

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quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Red Hermitage and Tinturier; quantity produced annually, 6,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £7 per acre; colour, dark red; blend of 1887 and 1889 vintages; character, medium-bodied; strength, about 12 per cent.; soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; trained to stakes only.

687. Name of wine, **Red Hermitage**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 35 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Red Hermitage, planted from twenty-five to forty years; quantity produced annually by exhibitor, 15,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £7 per acre; colour, a deep red; vintage, 1876; character, full-bodied; strength, about 25 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay subsoil; aspect, south-east, 200 feet above sea level; some of the vines trained to stakes, and others to stakes and wire trellises.

KURTZ, F., Mount Olivet Vineyard, Dubbo.

688. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; vineyard, Mount Olivet, Dubbo; extent, 8 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine planted, 1878; quantity produced annually, 400 gallons; price when new, about 3s. per gallon; description, strong; colour, dark; vintage, 1887; price, 20s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, 20 per cent.; soil, red, loamy; eastern aspect; trained to wire and stakes, and ploughed.

689. Name of wine, **Malbec**; vineyard, Mount Olivet, Dubbo; extent, 8 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; vine planted, 1878; quantity produced annually, 400 gallons; price when new, 3s. per gallon; description, strong; colour, dark; vintage, 1887; price, from 20s. per dozen, upwards; character, full-bodied; strength, 20 per cent.; soil, red loamy; eastern aspect; trained to wire and stakes, and ploughed.

LANG, John, Midarro Vineyard, Corowa.

690. Name of wine, **Muscat**; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa; extent, 30 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; vine, Brown Muscatel, planted, 1864; quantity produced annually, 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre; price when new, 4s. per gallon; colour, pale ruby; vintage, 1886; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; soil, chocolate; 60 feet over river Murray, facing south-west; trained to stakes.

691. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa; extent, 30 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 15 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; vine, Shiraz, planted, 1862; quantity produced annually, 3,700 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre; price when new, 4s. per gallon; colour, ruby; vintage, 1886; price, 25s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; soil, chocolate; 60 feet over river Murray, facing south-west; trained to stakes.

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692. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa; extent, 30 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 15 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 1,100 gallons; vine, Shiraz, planted, 1862; quantity produced annually, 3,700 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre; price when new, 4s. per gallon; colour, ruby; vintage, 1887; price, 25s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; soil, chocolate; 60 feet over river Murray, facing south-west; trained to stakes.
693. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa; extent, 30 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 15 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 350 gallons; vine, Shiraz, planted, 1862; quantity produced annually, 3,700 gallons; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre; price when new, 4s. per gallon; colour, ruby; vintage, 1884; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; soil, chocolate loam; 60 feet over river Murray, facing south-west; trained to stakes.

LANKESTER, Alfred Ernest, Emu Park, near Albury.

694. Name of wine, **Carbinet, Sauvignon, and Verdôt**; vineyard, Emu Park, near Albury; extent, 18 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 70 gallons; vine, Carbinet, Sauvignon, and Verdôt; quantity produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation, £3 10s. per acre; colour, red; character, full-bodied; soil, chocolate volcanic, consisting of decomposed granite, felspar, &c.; aspect, east and north; trained to stakes.

LESLIE, James C., Corowa.

695. Name of wine, **Shiraz**; vineyard, Braeside, Corowa; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; vine, Shiraz, planted about 1863; quantity in stock, small; quantity produced annually, about 100 gallons; description, sweet; colour, dark; vintage, 1887; price, 10s. per gallon; soil, heavy loam; aspect, north-eastern; cultivated gooseberry-bush fashion.

LINDEMAN, Henry John, Exchange Cellars, Sydney.

696. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 20,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 20,000 to 25,000 gallons; colour, red; vintage, 1889; character, full-bodied, dry; trained to stakes.
697. Name of wine, **Frontignac**; vineyard, Corowa; large quantity of this wine in stock; quantity produced annually, 10,000 gallons; colour, light red; vintage, 1886; character, full-bodied sweet; trained to stakes.

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698. Name of wine, **Carbinet**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 6,000 gallons; colour, dark red; character, full-bodied sweet rough; trained to stakes.
699. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 10,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 15,000 gallons; colour, dark red; vintage, 1889; character, full-bodied sweet; trained to stakes.
700. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity of this wine in stock; quantity produced annually, 10,000 gallons; colour, red; vintage, 1876; character, full-bodied; trained to stakes.
701. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity of this wine in stock; quantity annually produced, 15,000 gallons; colour, red; vintage, 1889; character, full-bodied dry; trained to stakes.
702. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity of this wine in stock for bottling; quantity annually produced, 15,000 gallons; colour, dark red; vintage, 1884; character, full-bodied medium sweet; trained to stakes.
703. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity of this wine in stock; quantity produced annually, 30,000 gallons; colour, dark red; vintage, 1887; character, full-bodied, rich, dry; trained to stakes.
704. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 30,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 30,000 gallons; colour, red; vintage, 1882; character, light dry; trellised.
705. Name of wine, **Muscat**; vineyard, Corowa; quantity exhibited, six bottles; large quantity of this wine in stock; quantity produced annually, 14,000 gallons; colour, red; character, medium sweet; vintage, 1887; trained to stakes.
706. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 40,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 30,000 gallons; colour, red; vintage, 1888; character, full-bodied, dry round; trellised.
707. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 80,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 25,000 to 30,000 gallons; colour, red; price, 28s. per dozen; character, light, dry; soil, sandy loam; trellised to wire.
708. Name of wine, **Red Hermitage**; vineyard, Cawarra; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 10,000 gallons; colour, red; vintage, 1886; character, full-bodied, dry; trellised.

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MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.

709. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Roslyn; extent, 17 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; vine, Red Hermitage, planted, 1875 and 1881; quantity in stock, 6,000 gallons; quantity produced annually, 4,000 to 5,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £12 per acre; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1879; price, 4s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; soil, red; aspect, north; trained to stakes with three wires.
710. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Roslyn; extent, 17 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 10 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 4,000 gallons; vine, Hermitage, planted, 1875; quantity produced annually, 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £12 per acre; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price per gallon, 3s. 6d.; character, full-bodied; strength, 26 per cent.; soil, red; aspect, north; trained to stakes with three wires.
711. Name of wine, **Malbec**; vineyard, Roslyn; extent, 17 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,000 gallons; vine, Malbec; quantity produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £12 per acre; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price, 3s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 26 per cent.; soil, red; trained to stakes with three wires.

OSBORNE, John A., Bellevue, Byron, Inverell.

712. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Bellevue; extent, 9½ acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Hermitage, planted, 1885; quantity produced annually, 600 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when new, 3s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price, 5s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; black soil; hilly ground; trained to stakes with three wires.
713. Name of wine, **Malbec**; vineyard, Bellevue; extent, 9½ acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; vine, Malbec, date of planting, 1885; quantity produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when new, 3s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price, 5s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; black soil; hilly ground; trained to stakes with three wires.
714. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; vineyard, Bellevue; extent, 9½ acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres; quantity exhibited, 30 gallons; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Hermitage, planted, 1885; quantity produced annually, 600 gallons; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre; price when new, 3s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price, 5s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; black soil; hilly ground; trained to stakes with three wires.

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SANGER, John Mildred, Wangamong, Corowa.

715. Name of wine, **Brown Muscatel**; vineyard, Rosenberg; situation, Albany; quantity exhibited, one bottle; vintage, 1860.
716. Name of wine, **Muscat of Alexandria**; vineyard, Rosenberg; situation, Albany; quantity exhibited, one bottle.

WYNDHAM, Egbert, Bukkulla, Inverell.

717. Name of wine, **Sweet Red**; vineyard, Bukkulla, McIntyre River, 20 miles north of Inverell; extent, 25 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; vine, Shiraz; quantity annually produced, 2,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 per annum; price when newly made at vineyard, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, about 1879; price, 30s. per dozen at five years old; quantity of spirit added, about 8 per cent. proof; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, 32.60 per cent. proof; soil, chocolate, volcanic; south-eastern aspect, 1,900 feet above sea level; trained to two wires, supported by stakes.
718. Name of wine, **Blend**; vineyard, Bukkulla; extent, 25 acres; quantity in stock, 250 gallons; vine, Brown Muscat, Malbec, and Shiraz; quantity produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; price of wine when newly made, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1889; price, 8s. per gallon; character, full-bodied, dry; strength, 26 per cent.; soil, chocolate, volcanic; south-eastern aspect, 1,900 feet above sea level; trained to two wires supported by stakes.
719. Name of wine, **Sweet Red**; vineyard, Bukkulla; extent, 25 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; vine, Shiraz; quantity produced annually, 400 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 per annum; price when newly made, 2s. 3d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1888; price, 10s. per gallon; quantity of spirit added, about 10 per cent.; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, 18½ per cent. absolute alcohol by volume = 32.42 per cent. proof spirit; soil, chocolate, volcanic; south-eastern aspect, 1,900 feet above sea level; trained to stakes and wires.
720. Name of wine, **Mataro**; vineyard, Bukkulla; extent, 25 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, ½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of wine in stock, 230 gallons; kind of vine, Mataro and Shiraz; quantity of wine produced annually, 250 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre per annum; price when newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1889; price, 7s. per gallon; character, medium, dry; strength, 25 per cent.; soil, chocolate, volcanic; south-eastern aspect, 1,900 feet above sea level; trained to two wires supported by stakes.

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721. Name of wine, **Malbec** ; vineyard, Bukkulla ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $\frac{7}{8}$ acre ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 240 gallons ; vine, Malbec and Shiraz, planted 1848 ; quantity produced annually, 250 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre ; price when newly made, 1s. 9d. per gallon ; colour, red ; vintage, 1889 ; price, 7s. per gallon ; character, full-bodied, dry ; strength, $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; soil, chocolate, with ironstone gravel ; south-eastern aspect, 1,900 feet above sea level ; trained to two wires supported by espalier stakes.
722. Name of wine, **Claret** ; vineyard, Bukkulla ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; kind of vine, Pineau Noir and Shiraz, planted 1848 ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre per annum ; price of wine when newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon ; colour, red ; vintage, about 1878 ; character, light, dry ; strength, 24 per cent. ; soil, chocolate, with ironstone gravel ; south-eastern aspect, 1,900 feet above sea level ; trained to two wires supported by stakes.
723. Name of wine, **Hermitage** ; vineyard, Bukkulla ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; vine, Shiraz ; quantity produced annually, 3,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre per annum ; price of wine when newly made, 1s. 6d. per gallon ; colour, red ; vintage, 1876 ; character, full-bodied, dry ; strength, about 28 per cent. ; soil, chocolate, with ironstone gravel ; south-eastern aspect, 1,900 feet above sea-level ; trained to two wires supported by stakes.
724. Name of wine, **Hermitage** ; vineyard, Bukkulla ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; vine, Shiraz ; quantity produced annually, 3,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre per annum ; price of wine when newly made, 1s. 9d. per gallon ; colour, red ; vintage, 1874 ; price, £3 per dozen quarts ; character, full-bodied, dry ; strength, 14.47 per cent. by volume, = 25.23 per cent. proof spirit ; soil, chocolate, with ironstone gravel ; south-eastern aspect, about 1,900 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes and two wires—espalier.
725. Name of wine, **Burgundy** ; vineyard, Bukkulla ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre ; quantity exhibited, 1 gallon ; vine, Pineau Noir, planted 1848 ; quantity produced annually, 360 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £8 ; price when new, 1s. 6d. per gallon ; colour, red ; vintage, 1874 ; character, medium, dry ; strength, 14.5 per cent. spirit by volume = 25.36 per cent. proof spirit ; soil, chocolate, impregnated with ironstone gravel ; south-eastern aspect, 1,900 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes and wires—espalier.

WYNDHAM, J. (Trustees of the estate of the late), Dalwood, Branxton.

726. Name of wine, **Claret** ; name and situation of vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River ; extent, 71 acres ; area planted with the

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- grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Verdôt; date of planting, 1863-4; quantity produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1887; price, 21s. per dozen quarts; 12s. per dozen pints; 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, 17.9 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam; open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes.
727. Name of wine, **Claret**; name and situation of vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River; extent, 71 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Verdôt; date of planting, 1863-4; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1885; price, 21s. per dozen quarts; 12s. per dozen pints; 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, 17.7 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam; open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes.
728. Name of wine, **Claret**; name and situation of vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River; extent, 71 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity of this wine in stock, 700 gallons; kind of vine, Verdôt, planted 1863; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 4,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; year of vintage, 1883; price, 21s. per dozen quarts; 12s. per dozen pints; 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, 19.5 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam; open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes.
729. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; name and situation of vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River; extent, 71 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity in stock, 145 gallons; vine, Burgundy; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1889; price, 21s. per dozen quarts; 12s. per dozen pints; 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, 19.4 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam; open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes.
730. Name of wine, **Hermitage**; name and situation of vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River; extent, 71 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity of this wine in stock, 7,000 gallons; vine, Red Hermitage; date of planting, 1843; quantity of wine produced annually, about 10,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1891; price, 21s. per dozen quarts; 12s. per dozen pints; 7s. 6d. per gallon; character, light; strength, 17.4 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam; open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes.

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WYNDHAM, William, Kulki, Inverell.

731. Name of wine, **Claret**; vineyard, Kulki; extent, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Hermitage or Shiraz; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1888; price, 4s. per gallon; character, rather light; aspect, north-east; elevation, 2,100 feet above sea-level; trained to espalier stakes.
732. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Kulki; extent, 6 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; vine, Red Hermitage, planted, from 1873 to 1883; quantity produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre; price when new, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1889; price, 10s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; soil, rich chocolate; trained to espalier stakes.
733. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Kulki; extent, 6 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 800 gallons; vine, Red Hermitage or Shiraz, planted, 1872 to 1883; quantity produced annually, 100 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, rich-red; vintage, 1891; price, 3s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 26·5 per cent.; soil, rich chocolate loam; trained to espalier stakes.
734. Name of wine, **Sweet Red**; vineyard, Kulki; extent, 6 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; vine, Red Hermitage; colour, red; description, sweet; character, full-bodied; strength, about 28 per cent.; trained to espalier stakes.
735. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Kulki; extent, 6 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 750 gallons; vine, Hermitage; quantity produced annually, 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s.; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1886; price, 4s. 6d. per gallon; character, dry, full-bodied; strength, 27·5 per cent.; soil, rich chocolate loam; trained to espalier or trellis.
736. Name of wine, **Burgundy**; vineyard, Kulki; extent, 6 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 60 gallons; vine, Red Hermitage, planted, 1873 to 1884; quantity produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 10s. per acre; price when new, 5s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1889; price, 12s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 30 per cent.; soil, rich chocolate; trained to espalier stakes.

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CLASS 128.—Sherries, Madeira, Port.

NOTE.—It is understood that no spirit has been added to these wines except where stated.

BARNETT, Joel, Beaulieu Vineyard, Inverell.

737. Name of wine, **Madeira**; vineyard, Beaulieu; extent, 24 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; vine, Madeira, planted, 1878; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; price when new, 4s. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1891; price, 6s. 6d. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 14 per cent.; soil, red basaltic, south-eastern aspect, 500 feet above Inverell; trained on two wires.

BEATTIE, James, Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga Wagga.

738. Name of wine, **Madeira**; vineyard, Brooklyn, 3 miles from Wagga; extent, 17 acres of vines; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres Gouais and 1 acre Reisling; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; vine, Gouais and Reisling, planted, 1873; quantity produced annually, about 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £8; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, amber; vintage, 1889; price, 24s. per dozen; character, liqueur; soil, dark loam; aspect, south-east; trained to stakes.

BOUFFIER BROTHERS, Oxford-street, Sydney.

739. Name of Wine, **Brown Sherry**; vintage, 1882; price, 30s. per dozen; character, dry, full-bodied.

740. Name of wine, **Special Reserve Port**; vineyards, Marcobeunner and Early Dawn; vintage, 1870; price, 60s. per dozen; character, sweet.

BRAY, Thomas, Mossgiel Vineyard, Corowa.

741. Name of wine, **Port**; vineyard, Mossgiel; extent, 20 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 1,700 gallons; vine, Shiraz and Malbec, planted, part in 1862 and part in 1884; quantity produced annually, 1,600 gallons; cost of cultivation, £3 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1890; price, 5s. to 7s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, 27 per cent.; soil, loamy clay; aspect, east; rise of 40 feet from river; trellised.

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BRECHT BROTHERS., Rosemount, Denman.

742. Name of wine, **Sherry**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Sherry; date of planting, 1870; quantity produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, white; vintage, 1886; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, about 27 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.
743. Name of wine, **Sherry**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; kind of vine, Sherry; date of planting, 1870; quantity produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, amber; vintage, 1887; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied, mellow; strength, about 27 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.
744. Name of wine, **Sherry**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank of Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 3 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; vine, Sherry; date of planting, 1870; quantity produced annually, about 500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, white; vintage, 1880; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied and sweet; strength, about 26 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.
745. Name of wine, **Port**; name of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity of this wine in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Red Hermitage; date of planting, 1870; quantity of this wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, red; vintage, 1886; price, 30s. per dozen; quantity of spirit added, about 3 per cent.; character, full-bodied and sweet; strength, 28 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.
746. Name of wine, **Port**; name and situation of vineyard, Rosemount, northern bank Goulburn River; extent, 35 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; kind of vine, Hermitage; quantity of wine produced annually, about 1,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £6; colour, red; vintage, 1890; price, 30s. per dozen; quantity of spirit added, about 3 per cent.; character, full-bodied; strength, about 28 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam, river flat; trellised.

BUSCH, William, Moss Vale Vineyard, Young.

747. Name of wine, **Madeira**; vineyard, Moss Vale; extent, 8 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre;

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quantity exhibited, 1 gallon; quantity in stock, 150 gallons; vine planted, June, 1885; quantity of wine produced annually, 350 gallons per acre; vintage, 1890; price, 8s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; soil, red; trained on trellis work.

COUSINS, Walter Young, Bebeah, Singleton.

748. Name of wine, **Dry Sherry**; vineyard, Bebeah, near Singleton; extent, 54 acres; made from mixed varieties of grapes; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 200 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, dark amber; vintage, 1886; price, 15s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 26 or 27 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to stakes and two wires.

749. Name of wine, **Sherry**; vineyard, Bebeah, near Singleton; extent, 54 acres; made from mixed grapes, thoroughly ripened; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, about 500 gallons; vine, different varieties; quantity produced, about 2,000 to 3,000 gallons in dry seasons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, dark amber; vintage, 1885; price, 25s. per dozen; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 28 to 30 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to espalier stakes and two wires.

750. Name of wine, **Sherry**; vineyard, Bebeah, near Singleton; extent, 54 acres; made from mixed varieties, very ripe; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 2,000 gallons; vine, various kinds; quantity produced, 2,000 to 3,000 gallons in dry seasons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, amber; vintage, 1887; price, 10s. per gallon; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 28 to 30 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to espalier stakes and two wires.

751. Name of wine, **Port**; vineyard, Bebeah, near Singleton; extent, 54 acres; made from mixed varieties of grapes, very ripe; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 600 gallons; vine, various kinds; quantity produced, from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons per annum in dry seasons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; colour, red; vintage, 1886; price, 25s. per dozen; character, full-bodied, sweet; strength, about 28 to 30 per cent.; soil, rich loam, level country; trained to espalier stakes and two wires.

FRANKLAND, G. J., Mowbray House, Paterson.

752. Name of wine, **Madeira**; vineyard, Mowbray, Hunter River District; extent, 7 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2½ acres; quantity exhibited, 1 gallon, (6 quart bottles); quantity in stock, 120 gallons; vine, Verdelho, planted, 1872 and 1873; quantity produced annually, 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation, £6 per acre; colour, dark, from age and being kept in brandy casks; vintage, 1880; character, very dry, full-bodied; nature of soil, flat on river bank, strong alluvial, weakened by over fifty years' growth of cereals; vines, 6 feet by 5 feet; trained to ironbark wood stakes and two galvanised wires.

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753. Name of wine, **Madeira**; situation of vineyard, Hunter River District; extent, 7 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; quantity exhibited, 1 gallon (6 quart bottles); quantity in stock, 400 gallons; vine, Verdelho, planted, 1872 and 1873; quantity produced annually, from 1,000 to 1,200 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £6 per acre; description and colour, white, fine bouquet; vintage, 1886; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, 30 per cent. of sugar; nature of soil, flat on river bank, strong alluvial weakened by fifty years cereal cultivation, thoroughly sub-soiled; trained to ironbark wood stakes and two galvanised wires.

GENTY, L. T., Eaglemont Vineyard, Minto.

754. Name of wine, **Madeira**; vineyard, Eaglemont, Minto; extent, 14 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; vine, Madeira and Verdelho, planted, 1860; quantity produced annually, 300 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; description, dry; colour, topaz; vintage, 1891; price, 30s. per dozen; character, full-bodied; strength, 16 per cent.; soil, chocolate loam; aspect, north-east, 300 feet above sea-level; trellised.

KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.

755. Name of wine, **Madeira**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Verdelho, planted from 1869 to 1875; quantity produced annually, 4,500 gallons; cost of cultivation, about £7 per acre; golden-coloured; a blend of 1886 and 1887 vintages; character, full-bodied; strength, about 16·5 per cent.; soil, reddish sand, in parts clay sub-soil; aspect, south-east; 200 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wire trellises.

756. Name of wine, **Madeira**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Verdelho, planted, from 1869 to 1875; quantity of wine produced annually, 4,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7; colour, golden; vintage, 1876; character, full-bodied; strength, about 21 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay sub-soil; aspect, south-east; 200 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wire trellises.

757. Name of wine, **Madeira**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Verdelho, planted, 1869 to 1875; quantity produced annually by exhibitor, 4,500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7; colour, golden; vintage, 1878; character, full-bodied; strength, about 23 per cent.; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay sub-soil; aspect, south-east; 200 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes and wire trellises.

758. Name of wine, **Madeira**; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; vine, Verdelho, planted, from 1869

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to 1875 ; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7 ; colour, fine golden ; vintage, 1885 ; character, very full-bodied ; strength, about 17·5 per cent. ; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay sub-soil ; aspect, south-east ; 200 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes and along wire trellises.

759. Name of wine, **Madeira** ; extent of vineyard, 65 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres ; vine, *Verdeilho*, planted, from 1875 to 1876 ; quantity produced annually 4,500 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, about £7 ; colour, bright golden ; vintage, 1886 ; character, very full-bodied ; strength, about 17 per cent. ; nature of soil, reddish sand, in parts clay sub-soil ; aspect, south-east ; 200 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes and along wire trellises.

KURTZ, F., Mount Olivet Vineyard, Dubbo.

760. Name of wine, **Madeira** ; vineyard, Mount Olivet, Dubbo ; extent, 8 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1 acre ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 200 gallons ; vine planted, 1878 ; quantity produced annually, 400 gallons ; price when new, 3s. per gallon ; description, strong ; colour, dark ; price, from 20s. per dozen upwards ; character, full-bodied ; strength, 20 per cent. under proof ; soil, red loamy ; eastern aspect, not much elevated ; trained to wire and stakes, and ploughed.

LANG, John, Midarro Vineyard, Corowa.

761. Name of wine, **Madeira** ; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa ; extent, 30 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 5 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles ; quantity in stock, 90 gallons ; vine, *Verdeilho* ; planted, 1862 ; quantity produced annually, 1,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre ; price when new, 4s. ; colour, amber ; vintage, 1878 ; price, 30s. per dozen ; character, full-bodied ; soil, chocolate ; aspect, 60 feet over River Murray, facing south-west ; trained to stakes.

762. Name of wine, **Brown Sherry** ; vineyard, Midarro, Corowa ; extent, 30 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 2½ acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen bottles ; quantity in stock, 150 gallons ; vine, *Gouais* and *Reisling* ; quantity produced annually, 600 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £7 per acre ; price when new, 4s. per gallon ; colour, brown ; vintage, 1882 ; price, 30s. per dozen ; character, full-bodied ; soil, chocolate ; 60 feet over River Murray ; aspect, south-west ; trained to stakes.

LINDEMAN, Henry John, Exchange Cellars, Sydney.

763. Name of wine, **Port** ; vineyard, Corowa, situated on the banks of the river Murray ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 10,000 gallons ; quantity produced annually, 7,000 to 8,000 gallons ; colour, tawny ; vintage, 1880 ; character, liqueur ; trained to stakes.

Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

Group XX—Class 123 : Sherries, Madeira, Port.

764. Name of wine, **Madeira** ; vineyard, Corowa ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; quantity in stock, 5,000 gallons ; quantity produced annually, 5,000 to 6,000 gallons ; colour, brown ; vintage, 1876 ; character, sweet, nearly liqueur, full, rich, sherry ; trained to stakes.
765. Name of wine, **Madeira** ; vineyard, Corowa ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, about 50 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; large quantity in stock for bottling ; vine, Verdelho or Madeira ; quantity produced annually, about 6,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £5 per acre per annum ; colour, brown ; vintage, 1882 ; character, sweet, full-bodied ; soil, chocolate ; limestone country ; eastern aspect ; trained to stakes.
766. Name of wine, **Madeira** ; vineyard, Corowa ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; large quantity in stock for bottling ; quantity produced annually, 6,000 gallons ; colour, light amber ; vintage, 1884 ; character, full-bodied, medium sweet ; trained to stakes.

OSBORNE, John A., Bellevue, Byron, Inverell.

767. Name of wine, **Sherry** ; vineyard, Bellevue ; extent, $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; quantity in stock, 150 gallons ; planted, 1885 ; quantity produced annually, 200 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £10 per acre ; price when new, 3s. per gallon ; colour, amber ; vintage, 1891 ; price, 5s. per gallon ; character, full-bodied ; black soil ; on hill ; trained to stakes with three wires.

WYNDHAM, Egbert, Bukkulla, Inverell.

768. Name of wine, **Sweet Sherry** ; vineyard, Bukkulla, on the M^cIntyre River, Inverell, 150 miles inland ; extent, 25 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 8 acres ; quantity exhibited, six bottles ; vine, Verdelho, planted, 1848 ; quantity produced annually, 2,000 to 3,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre ; price when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1887 ; price, 7s. per gallon ; quantity of spirit added, 10 per cent. proof ; character, full-bodied, sweet ; strength, 16.9 per cent. by volume = 29.61 proof spirit ; soil, chocolate, ironstone gravel ; aspect, south-east, 1,900 feet above sea-level ; trained to two wires, supported by stakes.

WYNDHAM, J. (Trustees of the Estate of the late), Dalwood, Branxton.

769. Name of wine, **Sherry** ; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River ; extent, 71 acres ; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 21 acres ; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts ; quantity in stock, 400 gallons ; vine, Pineau, planted, 1843 ; quantity produced annually, 3,000 gallons ; cost of cultivation per acre, £7 ; price when newly made, 2s. per gallon ; colour, white ; vintage, 1883 ; price, 30s. per dozen quarts, 16s. per dozen pints, 10s. per gallon ; quantity of spirit added, about 12 per cent. ; strength, 30.3 per cent. ; nature of soil, sandy loam ; open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level ; trained to stakes.

Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

Group XX—Class 131: Brandy.

770. Name of wine, **Port**; vineyard, Dalwood, on the Hunter River; extent, 71 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 7 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity of this wine in stock, 300 gallons; kind of vine, Lambruscat; quantity produced annually, from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £7; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, red; vintage, 1880; price, 30s. per dozen quarts, 16s. per dozen pints, 10s. per gallon; quantity of spirit added, about 12 per cent.; strength, 31.2 per cent.; nature of soil, sandy loam; open aspect, 136 feet above sea-level; trained to stakes.

WYNDHAM, William, Kulki, Inverell.

771. Name of wine, **Madeira**; vineyard, Kulki, Inverell; extent, 6 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 500 gallons; quantity produced annually, 500 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £5 10s.; price when newly made, 2s. 6d. per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1886; price, 4s. 6d. per gallon; character, dry, full-bodied; strength, about 28 per cent.; soil, rich chocolate loam; aspect, north-east, 2,100 feet above sea-level; trained to espalier.

772. Name of wine, **Madeira**; vineyard, Kulki, Inverell; extent, 6 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 60 gallons; vine, Verdelho; quantity produced annually, 200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s.; price when new, 4s per gallon; colour, white; vintage, 1889; price, 8s. per gallon; character, full-bodied; strength, about 29 per cent.; soil, rich chocolate; trained to espalier stakes.

773. Name of wine, **Madeira**; vineyard, Kulki, Inverell; extent, 6 acres; area planted with the grape from which this wine is made, 1½ acre; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; vine, Verdelho; quantity produced annually, 200 gallons; cost of cultivation per acre, £6 10s.; price when new, 2s. per gallon; colour, white; character, full-bodied; price, 3s. 6d. per gallon; vintage, 1891; strength, 28 per cent.; rich chocolate soil; trained to espalier stakes.

CLASS 131.—Brandy of all kinds; Methods and Apparatus for the production of Brandy.

BRAY, Thomas, Mossgiel, Corowa.

774. Name of Spirit, **Brandy**; vineyard, Mossgiel; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; about one year old.

775. Name of Spirit, **Brandy**; vineyard, Mossgiel; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles; vintage, about 2 years old; strength, about 50 o.p.

BRECHT BROTHERS, Rosemount, Denman.

776. Brandy; quantity exhibited, six bottles; manufactured from wine, vintage, 1891; quantity in stock, 100 gallons; strength, about proof.

Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

Group XX—Class 131 : Brandy.

COUSINS, Walter Young, Bebeah, Singleton.

777. Brandy; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 400 gallons; quantity produced, about 300 gallons per annum; made from inferior wines; strength, about 33 per cent. o.p.
778. Brandy; vineyard, Bebeah; extent, 54 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, one quarter-cask; quantity produced, about 300 gallons per annum; made from inferior wines; strength, about 6 per cent. o.p.

GENTY, L. T., Minto, and 140, William-street, Sydney.

779. Brandy; quantity exhibited, twelve bottles.

KELMAN, James, Kirkton Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River.

780. Wine spirit; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; made from lees, refuse, &c.; quantity produced annually, from 500 to 600 gallons; distilled, 1880; strength, about 20.6 per cent. o.p.
781. Wine spirit; extent of vineyards, 65 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; made from lees, refuse, &c.; quantity produced annually, from 500 to 600 gallons; distilled, 1882; strength, about 25 per cent. o.p.
782. Wine spirit; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity produced annually, from 500 to 600 gallons; distilled, 1891; strength, about 28 per cent. o.p.
783. Wine spirit; extent of vineyard, 65 acres; quantity exhibited, one dozen quarts; quantity produced annually, from 500 to 600 gallons; distilled, 1892; strength, about 35 per cent. o.p.

MATHER, Thomas, Roslyn, Inverell.

784. Brandy; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 300 gallons; quantity of this brandy annually produced by exhibitor, about 600 gallons; made in 1891; strength, 35 per cent. o.p.

WYNDHAM, Egbert, Bukkulla, Inverell.

785. Name of spirit, Brandy; vineyard, Bukkulla, Inverell; extent, 24 acres; area planted with the grape from which this spirit is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; quantity in stock, 200 gallons; kind of vine, Marsanne; quantity produced annually, 400 to 600 gallons; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; description, wine brandy; strength, 2 per cent. o.p.
786. Name of spirit, Brandy; vineyard, Bukkulla; area planted with the grape from which this spirit is made, 4 acres; quantity exhibited, six bottles; vine, Marsanne; cost of cultivation, £8 per acre; description, wine brandy; vintage, 1889; strength, 5 per cent. o.p.

Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

Group XXI—Classes 133, 134, 135, 136, and 137: Fruits.

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CLASS 135.—Tropical and Subtropical Fruits—Bananas, Pine Apples, Guavas, Mangoes, Sapodillas, Tamarinds, Figs, Olives, &c.

CLASS 136.—Small Fruits—Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.

787. **CLEGHORN, William, Methven, Uralla, New England.**
Fruits, grown in New England.

788. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**
Periodical Shipments of New South Wales Fruits in Season.

789. **FAINT, A. & J., Spring Valley, Armidale, New England.**
Fruits, grown in New England.

790. **GARRARD, Henry, Grafton.**
Photograph of Pine-apple plot on exhibitor's farm at Grafton, New South Wales.

791. **MITCHELL, J. L., Armidale, New England.**
Fruits, grown in New England.

CLASS 137.—Nuts—Almonds, pecans, chestnuts, filberts, walnuts, &c.

792. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**
Nuts, grown in New South Wales.

The following is an extract from an article on "The Cultivation of the Australian Nut" (*Macadamia ternifolia*, F. v. M.), by Fred. Turner, which appeared in the *Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales* for January, 1893.

The "Australian Nut," or, as it is frequently called, the "Queensland Nut," is a very ornamental evergreen tree. In its natural state it is mostly found growing on rich

Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

Group XXI—Class 139 : Dried Fruits.

alluvial soils bordering rivers or creeks in the coastal districts of Southern Queensland, and in the north-eastern portion of New South Wales. Some years ago I saw the tree growing fairly plentifully in Southern Queensland. At that time it was protected on Crown lands by Government Regulations, issued to licensed timber-getters. In its native habitat it attains sometimes a height of 50 feet, with a clean straight trunk for a considerable height. Rarely, however, does it exceed much more than a foot in diameter. When the tree is brought under cultivation, and is allowed plenty of room to grow, not only will the trunk be furnished with branches nearly to the ground, but it will form a beautiful umbrageous head. Its leaves are arranged in whorls of three or four, and are from 5 to 12 inches long, and bordered with sharp teeth, but sometimes they are entire. The small white flowers are arranged in long racemes, and these are succeeded by nearly spherical fruits, varying slightly in size, but often above an inch in diameter. Each fruit contains one smooth, globular, or two half-round nuts, which enclose a remarkably rich edible kernel of excellent flavour, resembling, but superior to, the filbert. The nuts, however, are very hard, and it requires some force to break them before the edible portion can be got at. It is probably owing to this circumstance that the tree is not so well and widely known amongst cultivators as it ought to be, considered from an economic point of view. It is difficult to understand, however, the reason why such a beautiful evergreen tree has not been more extensively planted in parks and gardens, from an ornamental standpoint, for very few native trees surpass it in the distinctive character of its foliage. Although I have assumed that it is probably on account of its hard-shelled nuts that this valuable tree is not more extensively cultivated in Australia, there is no reason why it should remain unknown to many of our cultivators, more especially in view of the number of superior varieties that have been raised from the typical walnut, filbert, almond, &c., and which are now extensively and profitably cultivated in many countries. From these facts it is only reasonable to suppose that if the Australian nut-tree was brought under systematic cultivation, and a careful selection of seeds made from such trees, varieties might be made from them which would produce thinner-shelled nuts than those that are borne on the wild trees. Nature has certainly protected this tree against extermination in its wild state by providing such a hard covering for the nucleus; but this is not the only tree that is similarly protected in a natural state. If nature had not provided such protection to the nucleus of many trees, the fruits of which we now enjoy, they would in all probability have been extinct long ago. The natural enemies of many of them are numerous, not to mention periodical forest fires, which would have destroyed the reproductive powers, for the time being, if they had not been well protected.

CLASS 139.—Dried and Evaporated Apples, Peaches, Pears, and other Fruits. Prunes, Figs, Dates, &c., in glass or boxes.

793. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of Dried Fruits, obtained through the Department of Agriculture, and comprising—

Table Raisins.	"Malta" Peaches.	Egg Plums.
Pudding Raisins.	Green-gages.	"Reine Claude" Violet
Apples.	Pears (two varieties).	Plums.
French Prunes.	Figs.	"De Montfort" Plums.
Damsons.	Mulberries.	Pond's Seedling Plums.
"Royal" Apricots.	"Bigarreau" Cherries.	"Felleberg" Plums.
"Oullin's" Apricots.	"Florence" Cherries.	German Prunes.
Peaches.	Coe's Golden Drop	
"Salway" Peaches.	Plums.	

794. GREEN, G. K., Tumut.

Dried Fruits.

Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

Group XXI—Classes 140 and 141 : Preserved Fruits, &c. Group XXII—Class 160 : Ferns.

CLASS 140.—Fruits in Glass or Cans, Preserved in Syrup or Alcohol.

795. HULKS, Mrs. F. A., Piper-street, Bathurst.

Preserved Fruits, grown in New South Wales, comprising—

Peaches.	Apples.	Quinces.
Nectarines.	Plums.	Cherries.
Apricots.	Pine-apple.	Pears (different varieties).
Red Currants.	Violet Plums.	
Gooseberries.		

796. SQUIRES, John, High-street, Penrith.

Preserved Fruits, grown in New South Wales, comprising,—

Peaches.	Quinces.	Tomatoes.
Pears.	Apricots.	

CLASS 141.—Jellies, Jams, Marmalades.

797. COLEMAN BROTHERS, Unwin-street, Canterbury.

Jams, comprising—

Apricot.	Nectarine.	Red Currant.
Pear.	Quince.	Gooseberry.
Peach.	Melon and Lemon.	Raspberry.
Plum.	Pine-apple and Lemon.	Orange Marmalade.
Damson.	Apple.	
Grape.	Black Currant.	

798. MITCHELL & CO., D., 153, Clarence-street, Sydney.

Jams, comprising—

Raspberry.	Raspberry and Apple.	Black Currant.
Quince.	Strawberry and Goose-	Peach.
Violet Plum.	berry.	Gooseberry and Melon
Apricot.	Nectarine.	and Lemon.
Greengage.	Plum.	

GROUP XXII.—Floriculture.

CLASS 160.—Ferns.

COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Ferns and other typical plants of New South Wales—

799. 12 Specimens of the Macrozamia Spiralis.

The *Macrozamia Spiralis*—the “Burrawang” of the aboriginal natives of the Colony—is a plant of the order Cyadeæ. It is indigenous to the middle and southern coast districts. In some instances it has stems 6 feet high and about 3 feet in diameter. It is dioecious, the male and female cones often measuring 16 inches in length. The flower stem, when cut, exudes a starchy substance, which is edible; and from the pulverised seed a good substitute for flour can be obtained after maceration, the water requiring to be frequently changed for 6 or 7 days.

Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

Group XXII—Class 160: Ferns. Class 171: Miscellaneous.

800. 4 Specimens of the *Macrozamia Denisonii*.

This, the largest species of the genus in the Colony, is indigenous to the northern coast district. The stems of these plants frequently attain the height of 15 feet. Its cones are from 2 to 3 feet in length, and of proportionate breadth. The same properties reside in the fruit and fruit-stalk as in the former species.

801. 12 Specimens of the *Asplenium Nidus*, or "Bird's-nest" Fern.

This epiphytical fern is found growing on rocks and trees within the coast districts, producing leaves 3 feet long in favourable situations. The finest specimens are generally found in the forks of very large trees in forests.

802. 8 Specimens of the *Platycterium Alaicorne*, or Small "Elk's-horn" Fern.

This fern is epiphytical, found naturally attached to rocks and trees, often in very exposed situations, but sometimes in thick forests, where it frequently attains an enormous size. It is generally found within the coast districts.

803. 31 Specimens of the *Dicksonia Antarctica*.

This tree fern attains a height of about 50 feet in some situations, such as at Mount Tomah in the Blue Mountains, but in such cases the stems are not so large in diameter as when found in low, very moist places. It has a northerly range from the extreme southern point for about 400 miles.

804. 6 Specimens of the *Alsophila Cooperii*.

One of the most elegant and graceful of the tree ferns, attaining a height of 30 feet, with stems about 6 inches in diameter. It is confined to the middle and more northerly districts.

805. 2 Specimens of the *Alsophila Australis*.

This tree fern is widely distributed within the coast range, extending inland about 50 miles. In the Blue Mountain Ranges it attains a height of over 60 feet, with stems varying from 9 to 15 inches.

806. 2 Specimens of the *Todea Barbara*.

This peculiar sub-tree fern is usually found in low, very moist situations. The stems are sometimes of enormous size, seldom exceeding from 4 to 5 feet in height, but with great breadth.

807. Specimens of the *Dendrobium Speciosum*.

This fine epiphytical orchid is known to the colonists as the "Rock Lily," and is found throughout the whole of the coast districts on rocks and trees, in all kinds of places, but grows more freely in shady, moist situations. It possesses no peculiar properties.

CLASS 171.—Miscellaneous.

808. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of twenty-six enlarged photographs illustrating the Sydney Botanic Gardens (Nos. 1 to 26). Prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

Department B.—Horticulture, Viticulture, Floriculture, &c.

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[Kurtz.

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Committee V. on Live Stock

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LIVE STOCK—DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS.

 Department C.—Live Stock—Domestic and Wild Animals.

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Department C.—Live Stock—Domestic and Wild Animals.

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CLASSIFICATION.

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- Class 218.—Dog collars, chains, muzzles, &c.
- Class 219.—Breeding-kennels, bench-shows, registers, standards, and literature.

Department C.—Live Stock—Domestic and Wild Animals.**CLASSIFICATION.****Group 33.—Cats, Ferrets, Rabbits, &c.**

- Class 220.—Breeds of the domestic cat; illustrations of uses and value.
 Class 221.—Ferrets and their uses.
 Class 222.—Rabbits, and methods of raising and hunting, and of their destruction as pests.

Group 34.—Poultry and Birds.

- Class 223.—The breeds of poultry and pigeons, and all domesticated birds. Poultry shows. Standards of perfection, literature.
 Class 224.—Fowls and capons.
 Class 225.—Ducks and geese. Swans.
 Class 226.—Turkeys.
 Class 227.—Pigeons and pigeon lofts. Homing pigeons.
 Class 228.—Guinea-fowls, pea-fowls, ostriches, &c.
 Class 229.—Pheasants and other ornamental birds. Pet birds in general. Cages.
 Class 230.—Birds of all countries, alive and as stuffed specimens. Taxidermy. Methods and appliances.
 Class 231.—Poultry and bird houses, and their fittings. Incubators and brooders.
 Class 232.—Poultry and eggs for market. Feathers, down, quills, and all products. Methods of and appliances for packing and transportation. Prices, statistics, &c.

Group 35.—Insects and Insect Products.

- Class 233.—Leeches, leech culture; methods and statistics.
 Class 234.—Care of the cochineal bugs. Gathering and primary preparation of cochineal.
 Class 235.—Other insects, useful or injurious. Apparatus for the destruction of injurious insects; insecticides and methods of application.

Group 36.—Wild Animals.

- Class 236.—Animals of all countries, alive and as stuffed specimens.
 Class 237.—Methods of collecting, housing, caging, &c. Protection of wild animals and game.
 Class 238.—Game preserves, copies of game laws and regulations.

NOTE.—At the time of Publication of this Catalogue, the entries in this Department had not been received.

DEPARTMENT D.

FISH, FISHERIES, FISH PRODUCTS, AND
APPARATUS OF FISHING.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

COMMITTEE VI.

Committee VI, on Fish and Fisheries.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS :

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Esq., M.P. (*President*).

The Honourable Sir JOSEPH ABBOTT, Kt., M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (*Vice-President*).

The Right Worshipful WILLIAM PATRICK MANNING, M.P., Mayor of Sydney (*Vice-President*).

JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, Esq., J.P. (*Vice-President*).

The Honourable ARTHUR RENWICK, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., M.L.C. (*Executive Commissioner*).

MEMBERS :

JAMES CHARLES COX, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin. (*Chairman*).

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The Honourable GEORGE THORNTON, M.L.C.

ALEX. CUMMING,
Secretary.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 37.—Fish and other forms of aquatic life.

Class 239.—Aquatic life. Scientific collections and literature.

Works on aquatic zoology and botany. Maps illustrating geographical distribution, migration, &c., of fishes and other aquatic animals.

Specimens and representations illustrative of the relation between extinct and existing forms of life.

Specimens (marine and fresh water), fresh, stuffed, or preserved, in alcohol or otherwise, casts, drawings, and representations of objects named in the following classes :

Class 240.—Algæ, genera and species, with localities.

Class 241.—Sponges, corals, polyps, jelly-fish.

Class 242.—Entozoa, and epizoa.

Class 243.—Oysters, clams, and mollusca of all kinds ; shells.

Class 244.—Star-fishes, sea-urchins, holothurians.

Class 245.—Worms used for bait, or noxious ; leeches, &c.

Class 246.—Crustacea of all kinds.

Class 247.—Fishes, living or preserved, or represented by casts, drawings, or otherwise.

Class 248.—Reptiles, such as tortoises, turtles, terrapins, lizards, serpents, frogs, newts.

Class 249.—Aquatic birds.

Class 250.—Aquatic mammalia, otters, seals, whales, &c.

Class 251.—Characteristic plant and animal life at great depths.

Class 252.—Fishing-grounds.

Group 38.—Sea Fishing and Angling.

Class 253.—History of fishing, fishery laws, and fish commerce.

Ancient fishing implements or their reproductions.

Models, pictures, books, emblems.

Charters and seals of ancient fishermen's guilds.

Fishery laws of different countries.

Copies of treaties, conventions, &c., dealing with international fishery relations.

Reports, statistics, and literature of fish, fishing, and fisheries.

Reports of acclimatisation of fish, and of attempts in that direction.

Class 254.—Gear of every description and of all nations, used in trawl' herring, long-line, hand-line, and every other mode or system of fishing ; fishing-lines and rigged gear.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.**CLASSIFICATION.**

- Class 255.—Fish-hooks, jigs, and drails.
 Class 256.—Fishing-rods and reels for lines and nets.
 Class 257.—Nets and seines, rakes and dredges, and materials used in their manufacture.
 Class 258.—Fish-traps, weirs, and pounds.
 Class 259.—Fishing stations and their outfit.
 Class 260.—Knives, gaffs, and other apparatus.
 Class 261.—Illustrations of special fisheries. The whale and seal, cod, mackerel, halibut, herring, haddock, pollock, menhaden, sword-fish, bluefish, oyster, sponge, and other sea-fisheries.
 Class 262.—Fishing boats and vessels.

Group 39.—Fresh-water Fishing and Angling.

- Class 263.—History and literature of angling. Waltonian literature. Folk-lore. Angler's trophies.
 Class 264.—Salmon nets, and fixed appliances for catching salmonidæ in all their varieties.
 Class 265.—Salmon rods, reels, lines, artificial flies and baits, gaffs, spears, creels, &c.
 Class 266.—Bass, pike, perch rods, reels and tackle, artificial spinning baits, &c.
 Class 267.—Traps, nets, bucks, wheels, and all kinds of apparatus for catching eels, lampreys, &c.
 Class 268.—Angler's apparel of every description.
 Class 269.—The angler's camp and its outfit.
 Class 270.—Illustrations of special fresh-water fishery. Shad and alewife, sturgeon, eel, salmon, whitefish, the Great Lake fisheries, &c.

Group 40.—Products of the Fisheries and their manipulation.

(See also, in part, Groups 6 and 17.)

- Class 271.—Models of fish-curing and canning establishments. Methods of, and models, and other representations of any appliances for drying, curing, salting, smoking, tinning, cooking, &c.
 Class 272.—Fish, dried, smoked, cured, salted, tinned, or otherwise prepared for food.
 Class 273.—All products prepared from fish, such as oils, roes, isinglass, &c.
 Class 274.—Antiseptics suitable for preserving fish for food.
 Class 275.—Oils, manures, and other products prepared from fish.
 Class 276.—Methods of, and models and other representations of appliances for preparing oil and manures from fish.
 Class 277.—Sea and fresh water pearl shells; mother-of-pearl, manufactured; pearls, sorted.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class 278.—Preparation and application of sponges, corals, pearls, shells, and all parts and products of aquatic animals, &c., to purposes useful and ornamental, with specimens.

Class 279.—Appliances for carrying fish, and for preserving fish during transport or otherwise, and models of the same. Models of fish markets and appliances connected with the same.

Group 41.—Fish Culture.

Class 280.—The history of fish culture.

Class 281.—Hatching, breeding, and rearing establishments, including oyster and other shell-fish grounds.

Class 282.—Apparatus and implements connected with fish culture, and for transporting fish and fish ova. Food for fry.

Class 283.—Representations illustrative of the development and progressive growth of fish.

Class 284.—Models and drawings of fish-ways and fish-ladders.

Class 285.—Diseases of fish, with special reference to their origin and cure. Models and drawings.

Class 286.—Processes for rendering streams polluted by sewerage and chemical or other works innocuous to fish life. (Illustrated by models and drawings.)

Class 287.—Physico-chemical investigation into those qualities of salt and fresh water which affect aquatic animals; investigation of the bottom of the sea and of lakes, shown by samples; aquatic plants in relation to fishing, &c.; researches into the aquatic fauna (animals of the several classes, preserved in alcohol or prepared, &c.); apparatus and implements used in such researches.

Class 288.—Acclimatisation of fish. Marking of introduced fish for purposes of identification.

Class 289.—Statistics of the results of fish culture. Specimens of fish artificially propagated or introduced.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XXXVII—Class 239 : Aquatic Life, &c.

GROUP XXXVII—Fish and other forms of Aquatic Life.

CLASS 239.—Aquatic life. Scientific collections and literature.

Works on Aquatic Zoology and Botany. Maps illustrating geographical distribution, migration, &c., of Fishes and other Aquatic Animals.

Specimens and representations illustrative of the relations between extinct and existing forms of life.

Specimens (marine and fresh-water), fresh, stuffed, or preserved, in alcohol or otherwise, casts, drawings, and representations of objects.

809. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of Fishes. Prepared with the assistance of the Chief Inspector of the Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries and the Trustees of the Australian Museum.

Reg. No.	Name of Specimen.	Locality.
1	1 <i>Percalates colonorum</i> , Günth. "Perch"	Parramatta River.
2	2 <i>Enoplosus armatus</i> , White. "Old Wife"	
3	1 <i>Serranus demeli</i> , Günth. "Black Rock Cod"	Port Jackson.
4	1 <i>Plectropoma nigrorubrum</i> , C.V. "Cuvier's Sea Perch"	
5	1 <i>Plectropoma annulatum</i> , Günth. "Banded Sea Perch"	
6	2 <i>Plectropoma semicinctum</i> , C.V. "Half-banded Sea Perch."	
7	2 <i>Plectropoma ocellatum</i> , Günth. "Wirrah"	Dubbo.
8	2 <i>Ctenolates ambiguus</i> , Reh. "Golden Perch"	
9	1 <i>Therapon quadrilineatus</i> , Bl. "Trumpeter Perch"	Port Jackson.
96	2 <i>Therapon ellipticus</i> , Reh. "Silver Bream"	Murrumbidgee River.
10	1 <i>Gerres ovatus</i> , Günth. "Silver Belly"	Port Jackson.
11	1 <i>Oligorus macquariensis</i> , C.V. "Murray Cod"	Dubbo.
12	1 <i>Arripis salar</i> , Reh. "Salmon"	Port Jackson.
13	2 <i>Apogon fasciatus</i> , White	
78	2 <i>Apogon gilli</i> , Steind.	N.S.W.
14	1 <i>Priacanthus benmebari</i> , Schleg. "Bullseye"	Port Jackson.
79	1 <i>Chelmo truncatus</i> , Kuer	
86	1 <i>Scatophagus multifasciatus</i> , Reh. "Butter-fish"	
93	4 <i>Scorpius aequipinnis</i> , Reh. "Sweep"	
80	1 <i>Atypichthys strigatus</i> , Günth. "Mado"	Lord Howe Island.
15	2 <i>Mullus porosus</i> , C.V. "Blue-striped Red Mullet"	
16	1 <i>Mullus signatus</i> , Günth. "Spotted Red Mullet"	Port Jackson.
17	2 <i>Girella tricuspidata</i> , Q. & G. "Black-fish"	
95	1 <i>Girella cyanea</i> , Macleay. "Blue-fish"	Port Jackson.
99	2 <i>Haplodactylus lophodon</i> , Günth	Maroubra.
18	2 <i>Pagrus unicolor</i> , Q. & G. "Schnapper"	Port Jackson.
19	2 <i>Pagrus sarba</i> , Forsk. "Tarwhine"	
20	2 <i>Pagrus australis</i> , Günth. "Black Bream"	
20	2 <i>Pagrus australis</i> , Günth. "Black Bream"	
21	1 <i>Chironemus marmoratus</i> , Günth. "Kelp-fish"	

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XXXVII—Class 239: Aquatic Life, &c.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Collection of Fishes—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name of Specimen.	Locality.
22	2 <i>Chilodactylus fuscus</i> , Cast. "Carp"	} Port Jackson.
83	2 <i>Chilodactylus vittatus</i> , Garrett. "Banded Morwong"	
34	1 <i>Chilodactylus carponemus</i> , C.V. "Morwong"	
23	1 <i>Sebastes percoides</i> , Steind. "Red Gurnard Perch"	
24	1 <i>Scorpena cruenta</i> , Steind. "Black-spotted Red Rock Cod."	
25	2 <i>Centropogon australis</i> , White. "Fortescue"	
26	1 <i>Centropogon robustus</i> , Günth. "Bull-rout"	
27	1 <i>Beryx affinis</i> , Günth. "Nannygai"	
85	1 <i>Pempheris compressus</i> , White	
28	3 <i>Caranx trachurus</i> , Linn. "Yellowtail"	
29	2 <i>Caranx georgianus</i> , C.V. "White Trevally"	
89	1 <i>Seriola hippos</i> , Günth. "Samson-fish"	
30	2 <i>Temnodon saltator</i> , Linn. "Tailor"	
31	1 <i>Trachynotus russelli</i> , C.V. "Dart"	
32	2 <i>Psettus argenteus</i> , Linn. "Bat-fish"	
33	1 <i>Scomber pneumatophorus</i> , de la Roche. "Mackerel"	
35	2 <i>Sillago ciliata</i> , C.V. "Sand Whiting"	
87	1 <i>Elacate nigra</i> , Bl. "White-banded King-fish"	
36	1 <i>Platycephalus fuscus</i> , C.V. "Common Flathead"	
91	1 <i>Platycephalus cirronasus</i> , Reh. "Red Flathead"	
98	1 <i>Platycephalus arenarius</i> , R. & O. "Sand Flathead"	
92	1 <i>Trigla kumu</i> , Q. & G. "Red Gurnard"	
97	1 <i>Trigla polyommata</i> , Reh. "Sharp-beaked Gurnard"	
37	1 <i>Dactylopterus orientalis</i> , C.V. "Flying Gurnard"	
38	2 <i>Sphyræna novæ-hollandiæ</i> , Günth. "Common Pike"	
39	1 <i>Dinolestes muelleri</i> , Klunz. "Long-finned Pike."	
40	6 <i>Atherina lacunosa</i> , Forst. "Hardyhead"	
41	1 <i>Mugil dobu'a</i> , Günth. "Sea Mullet"	
42	1 <i>Mugil peroni</i> , C.V. "Flat-tail Mullet"	
43	2 <i>Myxus elongatus</i> , Günth. "Tallegalane"	
44	2 <i>Parma squamipinnis</i> , Günth. "Purple Rock-fish"	
45	2 <i>Heliaestus immaculatus</i> , Ogilby. "Yellowish-green Rock-fish."	
46	1 <i>Cossyphus bellis</i> , R. & O. "Banded Pig-fish"	} Broken Bay.
94	1 <i>Cossyphus unimaculatus</i> , Günth. "Spotted Pig-fish"	
77	1 <i>Platycheilops gouldi</i> , Reh. "Blue Groper"	} Port Jackson.
47	2 <i>Pseudolabrus laticlavius</i> , Reh. "Richardson's Parrot-fish."	
48	1 <i>Pseudolabrus luculentus</i> , Reh. "Red Parrot-fish"	
49	2 <i>Pseudolabrus gymnogenis</i> , Günth. "White-spotted Parrot-fish."	
50	1 <i>Pseudolabrus nigromarginatus</i> , Mcl. "Macleay's Parrot-fish."	
52	1 <i>Odax richardsoni</i> , Günth. "Rock Whiting"	
81	2 <i>Odax balteatus</i> , C.V.	
51	1 <i>Coris lineolata</i> , C.V. "Rainbow-fish"	
84	1 <i>Coris semicincta</i> , Ramsay	
100	1 <i>Olistheterops cyanomelas</i> , Reh. "Herring-cale"	
53	3 <i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i> , Reh.	} Broken Bay.
54	1 <i>Lotella limbata</i> , Ogilby. "Beardie"	
55	1 <i>Pseudorhombus russelli</i> , G. & H. "Large-toothed Flounder."	} Dubbo, N.S.W.
56	1 <i>Pseudorhombus multimaculatus</i> , Günth. "Small-toothed Flounder."	
90	4 <i>Lophonectes gallus</i> , Günth. "Crested Flounder"	
57	3 <i>Solea microcephala</i> , Günth. "Broad-banded Sole"	} Port Jackson.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XXXVII—Class 243: Oysters, Clams, &c.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Collection of Fishes—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name of Specimen.	Locality.
58	2 <i>Solea macleayana</i> , Ramsay. "Narrow-banded Sole" ...	Botany Bay.
88	1 <i>Achirus pavoninus</i> , Reh. "Peacock Sole"	} Port Jackson.
60	2 <i>Cnidoglanis megastoma</i> , Reh. "Estuary Cat-fish" ...	
61	2 <i>Aulopus purpurissatus</i> , Reh. "Sergeant Baker"	
62	3 <i>Belone macleayana</i> , Ogilby. "Stout Long Tom"	
59	1 <i>Belone ferox</i> , Günth. "Slender Long Tom"	
63	3 <i>Hemirhamphus intermedius</i> , Cantor. "Sea Garfish" ...	Botany Bay.
64	3 <i>Hemirhamphus regularis</i> , Günth. "River Garfish" ...	Port Jackson.
65	3 <i>Arrhamphus sclerolepis</i> , Günth. "Short-beaked Garfish" ...	Clarence River, N.S.W.
66	4 <i>Clupea sagax</i> , Jen. "Pilchard"	} Port Jackson.
67	3 <i>Clupea sundaica</i> . "Bleek Herring"	
68	3 <i>Diplomystus novæ-hollandiæ</i> , C.V. "Fresh-water Herring."	Richmond River, N.S.W.
82	1 <i>Megalops cyprinoides</i> , Brouss. "Great-eyed Herring" ...	Port Jackson.
69	2 <i>Anguilla australis</i> , Reh. "Common Eel"	Parramatta River.
70	1 <i>Anguilla reinhardti</i> , Steind. "Reinhardt's Eel"	National Park, N.S.W.
71	2 <i>Muraena afra</i> , Bl. "Green Eel"	} Port Jackson.
72	1 <i>Monacanthus trachylepis</i> , Günth. "Rough-scaled Leather Jacket."	
73	1 <i>Monacanthus hippocrepis</i> , Q. & G. "Orange-spotted Leather Jacket."	
74	2 <i>Monacanthus chinensis</i> , Bl. "Common Leather Jacket"	
75	2 <i>Monacanthus freycineti</i> , Cuv. "Freycinet's Leather Jacket."	
76	2 <i>Monacanthus ayraudi</i> , Q. & G. "Ayraud's Leather Jacket."	

CLASS 243.—Oysters, Clams, and Mollusca of all kinds. Shells.

810. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of Oysters. Prepared with the assistance of the Chief Inspector of the Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries (Lindsay G. Thompson).

EDIBLE MOLLUSCA, OYSTERS.

(*Ostrea glomerata*, *O. virescens*, *O. subtrigona*, Sow., *O. mordax*, Gld. *O. edulis*, var. *purpurea*, Hanley.)

A LARGE collection of oysters, in numerous varieties, and from beds in different localities. Most of these are natural beds, very few of them formed by artificial layings; all are under lease, and more or less under cultivation.

PORT MACQUARIE OYSTERS.

1. Dredge Oysters, from J. S. Dick's Oyster Culture Leases, distant 3 miles from the sea; depth of water, 2 to 6 feet; bottom, hard shells; age, about 32 months.
2. Dredge Oysters, from J. S. Dick's Oyster Culture Leases, distant 4 miles from the sea; depth of water, 9 to 16 feet; bottom, shell and stones; age, about 32 months.
3. Two oysters from same bed as No. 2; age, 20 years.
4. Oysters attached to freestone and black mangrove, from a bed half a mile from the sea; depth of water, 1 to 7 feet; bottom, soft shell and silt; age, 32 months.
5. Oysters attached to a sheet of iron, from the same bed as No. 4; same conditions and age.
6. Deep-water Dredge Oysters; depth of water, 20 feet; age, 2 years.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XXXVII—Class 243: Oysters, Clams, &c.

MANNING RIVER OYSTERS.

7. Deep-water Dredge Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Lease, No. 555; depth of water, 20 to 30 feet; bottom, rough shingle; age, 3 to 4 years.
8. Dredge Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Lease, No. 29: depth of water, 6 to 10 feet; rocks and shingle; age about 2 years.
9. Dredge Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Lease, No. 469; depth of water, 4 to 8 feet; bottom, rocks and shingle; age, about 2 years.
10. Dredge Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Lease, No. 2,187: depth of water, 10 to 12 feet; bottom, sand, clay, and mud; age, about 12 months.
11. Dredge Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Lease, No. 17; depth of water, 8 to 12 feet; bottom, sand; age, various.
12. Dredge Oysters, from the same bed as No. 11; taken from a sand ridge; depth of water, 20 feet.
13. Deep-water Dredge Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Leases; depth of water, 20 to 30 feet; age, about 2 years.

GEORGE'S RIVER OYSTERS.

14. Dredge Oysters, from Crown lands; depth of water, 1 to 6 feet; bottom, sand and mud; age, 18 months.
15. Rock Oysters; depth of water, 1 to 6 feet; age, 2 years.
16. Cultivated Mangrove Oysters, laid down about 2 years; depth of water, 2 to 8 feet; bottom, shells and sand.

SHOALHAVEN RIVER OYSTERS.

17. Cultivated Mangrove Oysters, from G. Haiser's Oyster Culture Lease, No. 528, Commerong Bay; depth of water 1 to 6 feet; bottom, sand and shells.
18. Cultivated Mangrove Oysters, from G. Haiser's Oyster Culture Lease, No. 858; depth of water, 1 to 6 feet; bottom, sand and shells.
19. Cultivated Mangrove Oysters, from G. Haiser's Oyster Culture Lease, No. 759, Currumbene Creek; depth of water, 1 to 6 feet: bottom, sand and shells.
20. Mud Oysters, from Jervis Bay.

CAMDEN HAVEN OYSTERS.

21. Dredge Oysters, from F. Gibbins' Oyster Culture Lease at Middle Bed; depth of water, 12 feet; age, 4 years.
22. Dredge Oysters, from F. Gibbins' Oyster Culture Lease at Laurie's Bed; depth of water, 9 feet; age, 6 to 18 months.
23. Dredge Oysters, from F. Gibbins' Oyster Culture Lease at Mill Bed; depth of water, 4 feet; age 12 months.
24. Dredge Oysters, off a bank at Mill Bed; depth of water, 2 feet; age, 12 months.
25. Dredge Oysters; from Top Bed, Main River; depth of water, 6 feet; age, 6 months to 2 years.

CLYDE RIVER OYSTERS.

26. Dredge Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Leases; depth of water, 20 to 30 feet; age, about 2 years.
27. Cultivated Mangrove Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Leases; depth of water, 1 to 7 feet; bottom, sand and shells; age, 2 years.

CLARENCE RIVER OYSTERS.

28. Dredge Oysters, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Leases; depth of water, 10 feet; age, 12 months.

CAPE HAWKE OYSTERS.

29. Bankers, from H. Woodward's Oyster Culture Leases; depth of water, 2 to 8 feet, bottom, mud, sand, and shell; age, 12 months.

BRISBANE WATER.

30. Hammer-headed Oysters.

811. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

1. Mutton-fish Shells ("Mytilus").
2. Mussel Shells, from Casino, Richmond River.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XXXVII—Class 245: Crustacea of all kinds. Class 247: Drawings of Fish.

CLASS 246.—Crustacea of all kinds.

812. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of Crustacea. Prepared with the assistance of the Trustees of the Australian Museum. (Dr. E. P. Ramsay, Curator.)

Reg. No.	Name of Specimen.	Locality.
1	1 <i>Scylla serrata</i> , Forsk.	Port Jackson.
2	1 <i>Neptunus pelagicus</i> , Linn.	
3	1 <i>Palinurus hugelii</i> , Heller	
4	1 <i>Platyonychus bipustulatus</i> , M. Edw.	
5	4 <i>Penæus esculentus</i> , Haswell	
6	6 <i>Penæus macleayanus</i> , Haswell	
7	4 <i>Penæus canaliculatus</i> , Oliver	Mossman's Bay, P.J.
8	1 <i>Astacopsis serrata</i> , Shaw	

CLASS 247.—Fishes, living or preserved, or represented by casts, drawings, or otherwise.

813. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of Oil Paintings of New South Wales Fishes and Crustacea (natural size). Artist, George Podmore.

1. The Silver Belly (*Gerres ovatus*).
2. The Wirrah (*Plectropoma ocellatum*).
3. The Box-fish (*Aracana lenticularis*).
4. The Rock Whiting (*Odax semifasciatus*).
5. The Murray Cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*).
6. The Red Mullet (*Mullus porosus*).
7. The Schnapper (*Pagrus unicolor*).
8. The Tailor (*Temnodon saltator*).
9. The Sea Mullet (*Mugil dobula*).
10. The White Trevalley (*Caranx georgianus*).
11. The Jewfish (*Sciaena aquila*).
12. The Trumpeter Whiting (*Sillago maculata*).
13. The Jackass-fish (*Chilodactylus macropterus*).
14. The Nannygai (*Beryx affinis*).
15. The Black Bream (*Chrysophrys australis*).
16. The Blue Groper (*Platycheilichthys gouldi*).
17. The Blackfish (*Girella tricuspidata*).
18. The Kingfish (*Seriola lalandii*).
19. The Flathead (*Platycephalus fuscus*).
20. The Sea Perch (*Percalates colonorum*).
21. The Carp (*Chilodactylus fuscus*).
22. The Red Rock-cod (*Scorpena cruenta*).
23. The Salmon (*Arripis salar*).
24. The Barracouta (*Thyrsites atun*).
25. The Flounder (*Pseudorhombus multimaculatus*).
26. The Bonito (*Cybium commersoni*).

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XXXVII—Class 243 : Reptiles.

27. The Sea Garfish (*Hemirhamphus intermedius*).
28. The Yellowtail (*Caranx trachurus*).
29. The Long Tom (*Belone ferox*).
30. The Sergeant Baker (*Aulopus purpurissatus*).
31. The Tarwhine (*Pagrus sarba*).
32. The Teraglin (*Otolithus atelodus*).
33. The Pike (*Sphyræna obtusata*).
34. The Blue-fish (*Girella cyanea*).
35. The Black Rock-cod (*Serranus dæmeli*).
36. The Golden Perch (*Ctenolates ambiguus*).
37. Macleay's Perch (*Therapon macleayanus*).
38. The Soldier Crab (*Neptunus pelagicus*).
39. The Parrot-fish.
40. The Crayfish (*Palinurus hugelii*).
41. The Murray River Lobster (*Astacopsis spinifer*).
42. *Saurida Ferox*.
43. The Rauning (*Saurus tumbil*).

CLASS 248.—Reptiles, such as Tortoises, Turtles, Terrapins, Lizards, Serpents, Frogs, Newts.

814. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of Reptiles. Prepared with the assistance of the Trustees of the Australian Museum. (Dr. E. P. Ramsay, Curator.)

Reg. No.	Name of Specimen.	Locality.
EMYDOSAURIA.		
49	1 <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> , Schneid.	Port Darwin.
CHELONIA.		
50	1 <i>Chelodina longicollis</i> , Shaw	Sydney.
51	1 <i>Chelodina oblonga</i> , Gray.....	North Australia.
52	1 <i>Emydura krefftii</i> , Gray	Burnett River, Q.
LACERTILIA.		
44	1 <i>Gymnodactylus platurus</i> , White	} Sydney.
45	1 <i>Gymnodactylus miliusii</i> , Bory.	
75	3 <i>Phyllodactylus giintheri</i> , Blgr.	Lord Howe Island.
65	1 <i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i> , Gray	} N.S.W.
66	1 <i>Diplodactylus intermedius</i> , Ogilby.....	
43	2 <i>Gehyra variegata</i> , D. & B.	Narrabri, N.S.W.
68	2 <i>Gehyra variegata</i> , D. & B.	Bourke, N.S.W.
46	1 <i>Pygopus lepidopus</i> , Lacép. ...	N.S.W.
13	2 <i>Lialis burtoni</i> , Gray.....	Sydney.
76	1 <i>Gonyocephalus spinipes</i> , A. Dum.....	Richmond River.
24	1 <i>Amphibolurus barbatus</i> , Cuv.....	Narrabri, N.S.W.
35	2 <i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i> , White	} Hartley, N.S.W.
33	1 <i>Physignathus lesueurii</i> , Gray	
55	1 <i>Moloch horridus</i> , Gray	South Australia.
22	1 <i>Varanus gouldi</i> , Gray	} N.S.W.
23	1 <i>Varanus varius</i> , Shaw	
37	3 <i>Egernia whitii</i> , Lacép.....	Hartley, N.S.W.
36	2 <i>Egernia striolata</i> , Peters	Brawlin, N.S.W.
30	1 <i>Egernia cunninghami</i> , Gray	Sydney.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XXXVII—Class 243: Reptiles.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Collection of Reptiles—*continued.*

Reg. No.	Name of Specimen.	Locality.
LACERTILIA— <i>continued.</i>		
32	1 <i>Egernia kingii</i> , Gray	South Australia.
27	2 <i>Trachysaurus rugosus</i> , Gray	N.S.W.
28	1 <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> , White	} Hartley, N.S.W.
29	1 <i>Tiliqua nigro-lutea</i> , Q. & G.	
39	2 <i>Lygosoma lesueuri</i> , D. & B.	Narrabri, N.S.W.
40	2 <i>Lygosoma tæniolata</i> , White	} Sydney.
67	1 <i>Lygosoma guichenoti</i> , D. & B.	
14	1 <i>Lygosoma maccooyei</i> , R. & O.	Brawlin, N.S.W.
38	2 <i>Lygosoma tenue</i> , Gray	Sydney.
41	1 <i>Lygosoma quoyi</i> , Q. & G.	Hartley, N.S.W.
42	1 <i>Lygosoma reticulata</i> , Günther	} Clarence River, N.S.W.
73	1 <i>Lygosoma decresiense</i> , Fitzing.	
47	2 <i>Lygosoma æquale</i> , Gray	Hartley, N.S.W.
71	3 <i>Ablepharis boulengeri</i> , Ogilby	} Brawlin, N.S.W.
72	1 <i>Ablepharis boutoni</i> , Desjard.	
10	1 <i>Varanus acanthurus</i> , Gray	Bourke, N.S.W.
OPHIDEA.		
69	1 <i>Typhlops giintheri</i> , Peters	Guildford, N.S.W.
70	1 <i>Typhlops nigrescens</i> , Gray	Brawlin, N.S.W.
16	1 <i>Morelia spilotes</i> , Gray	} Sydney.
17	1 <i>Morelia variegata</i> , Gray	
8	1 <i>Dendrophis punctulata</i> , Gray	} Sydney.
9	1 <i>Dipsas fusca</i> , Gray	
48	1 <i>Diemenia superciliosa</i> , Fisch.	} Sydney.
1	1 <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> , Shaw	
18	4 <i>Brachysoma diadema</i> , Schleg.	} Ballina, N.S.W.
12	1 <i>Petrodymon cucullatum</i> , Krefft.	
3	2 <i>Vermicella annulata</i> , Gray	} Sydney.
53	2 <i>Hoplocephalus curtus</i> , Schleg.	
19	1 <i>Hoplocephalus suboccipitalis</i> , Ogilby	} Moree, N.S.W.
20	2 <i>Hoplocephalus frontalis</i> , Günth.	
15	1 <i>Hoplocephalus nigrescens</i> , Günth.	Gosford, N.S.W.
7	1 <i>Hoplocephalus pallidiceps</i> , Günth.	N.S.W.
21	1 <i>Hoplocephalus signatus</i> , Jan.	Richmond River.
6	1 <i>Hoplocephalus variegatus</i> , D. & B.	N.S.W.
11	1 <i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i> , Günth.	Wilcannia, N.S.W.
5	1 <i>Acanthophis antarctica</i> , Wagl.	Sydney.
56	1 <i>Platurus scutatus</i> , Günth.	Australian Seas.
2	1 <i>Pelamis bicolor</i> , Daud.	Sydney.
BATEACHIA.		
57	1 <i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i> , Günth.	Clarence River, N.S.W.
61	1 <i>Limnodynastes peroni</i> , D. & B.	} Moss Vale, N.S.W.
62	1 <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> , Steind.	
63	3 <i>Limnodynastes dorrallis</i> , Gran.	N.S.W.
59	2 <i>Limnodynastes salminii</i> , Steind.	} Bourke, N.S.W.
64	1 <i>Notaden bennetti</i> , Günth.	
74	1 <i>Pseudophryne bibroni</i> , D. & B.	Moss Vale, N.S.W.
60	3 <i>Hyla cærulea</i> , White	Bourke, N.S.W.
58	2 <i>Hyla aurea</i> , Lesson	Sydney.
77	1 <i>Hyla peroni</i> , Bibron	N.S.W.

815. HOLT, Hugh William Lee, Waratah.

Collection of Australian Snakes and Reptiles, preserved, in bottles.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.
Group XXXVII—Classes 249 and 250: Aquatic Birds and Mammalia.

CLASS 249.—Aquatic Birds.

816. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of Birds destructive to Fish. Prepared with the assistance of the Chief Inspector of the Fisheries Commissioners for New South Wales (Lindsay G. Thompson).

MOUNTED SPECIMENS.

1. Fish Hawk (*Haliastur sphenurus*).
2. Pacific Heron (*Ardea pacifica*).
3. New Holland Heron (*Ardea novæ-hollandiæ*).
4. Nankeen Night Heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*).
5. Great-billed Mangrove Bittern (*Butoroides macrorhyncha*).
6. Yellow-necked Bittern (*Butoroides flavicollis*).
7. New Holland Darter (*Plotus novæ-hollandiæ*).
8. Australian Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*).
9. Small Black Cormorant (*Graculus sulcirostris*).
10. Small Yellow-billed Cormorant (*Graculus melanoleucus*).
11. Pied Cormorant (*Graculus varius*).
12. Silver or Jameson's Gull (*Kema novæ-hollandiæ*).
13. Mutton Bird (*Puffinus sphenurus*).
14. Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*).
15. Noddy Tern (*Anous stolidus*).
16. Bass' Straits Tern (*Sterna bergi*).
17. Giant Petrel (*Ossifraga gigantea*).

CLASS 250.—Aquatic Mammalia, Otters, Seals, Whales, &c.

817. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Seals. Prepared with the assistance of the Trustees of the Australian Museum. (Dr. E. P. Ramsay, Curator.)

Reg. No.	Name of Specimen.	Locality.
M. 743, } 744, } 745. }	Arctocephalus forsteri. Skins and Skeletons	Seal Rocks, off coast of New South Wales.
M. 746...	„ „ Skin only	

Genus—ARCTOCEPHALUS, *F. Cuvier* (1824).

Molars ♀, triangular, pointed, and compressed, the last entirely behind the hinder edge of the zygomatic process of the maxillary. Muzzle slender, elongated, and pointed.

ARCTOCEPHALUS FORSTERI, *Lesson, sp.* (1828), COMMONLY KNOWN AS ARCTOCEPHALUS CINEREUS.

AUSTRALIAN SEA BEAR.

In the adult male the entire upper surfaces are dark brown, the belly, limbs, tail and lips chestnut; the female is of a generally lighter colouration. The young are blackish-brown above, with the muzzle and throat yellowish, and the belly rust colour.

Dimensions.—Adult males up to eight feet; females to five and a half feet.

Habitat.—Southern and South-eastern Australia; New Zealand; Falkland Islands.

References.—Quoy and Gaimard, *Voy. Astrolabe*, Zool. i, p. 89; Atlas, pls. xii, xiii, and xv; McCoy, *Prodr. Zool. Vict.*, decs. iv, pl. xxxi, and viii, pl. lxxi.

Note.—Referring to the islands in Bass' Straits, where these animals are still plentiful, the following extracts taken from Prof. McCoy's later article (dec. viii) on the subject, will be read with interest: "The seals come to the rocks about the 1st of October. The time of bringing forth the pups is between the 10th of November and the 10th of December. They do not commence to breed until they are three years old. The male during the pupping season will ascend the rocks and remain for one or two months without food, and is extremely attentive to the female and pups. The cow generally brings forth one pup, sometimes two."

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XXXVIII—Class 253 : Sea Fishing and Angling. Class 262 : Fishing Boats, &c.

GROUP XXXVIII.—Sea Fishing and Angling.

CLASS 253.—History of Fishing, Fishery Laws, and Fish Commerce.

Ancient Fishing Implements, or their reproductions.

Models, Pictures, Books, Emblems.

Charters and Seals of Ancient Fishermen's Guilds.

Fishery Laws of different countries.

Copies of Treaties, Conventions, &c., dealing with International Fishery Relations.

Reports, Statistics, and Literature of Fish, Fishing, and Fisheries. Reports of Acclimatisation of Fish, and of attempts in that direction.

818. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of Pamphlets on the Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales.

1. "The Marine Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales." By Philip Cohen. (Popular treatise.)
2. "The Food Fishes of New South Wales." By J. Douglas Ogilby. (Scientific treatise.)
3. "History of the Fisheries of New South Wales." By Lindsay G. Thompson, Chief Inspector of Fisheries. (Official publication.)

CLASS 262.—Fishing Boats and Vessels.

819. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

New South Wales Fishing Boat. Built by George Barnett, Parramatta River, under the direction of the Chief Inspector of the Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries (Lindsay G. Thompson).

A model of the boat in general use in the marine fisheries of the Colony, viz., a 22-foot centreboard working fishing-boat, with all gear, &c., complete; built to one-third scale. Dimensions as follows:—Length, 7 ft. 4 in.; beam, 2 ft. 4 in.; tuck, 18 inches. The woods used in constructing the model are for the most part indigenous to the Colony, and comprise honeysuckle, ti-tree, cedar, black-wood, blue gum, rose-wood, &c., &c. The fastenings are copper, and the metal fittings of brass.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XL—Class 272: Preserved Fish.

GROUP XL.—Products of the Fisheries and their Manipulation.

CLASS 272.—Fish Dried, Smoked, Cured, Salted, Tinned, or otherwise prepared for Food.

820. CAPE HAWKE FISH-PRESERVING CO., Foster, Cape Hawke.

Tinned Fish, comprising—

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Whiting. | 5. Tailor. |
| 2. Bream. | 6. Perch. |
| 3. Mullet. | 7. Lobsters. |
| 4. Schnapper. | 8. Kippers. |

821. CLARENCE RIVER FRESH FISH AND CANNING CO., Iluka; Head Office, Grafton.

Tinned Flat-tail (Sea Mullet tribe)—

These fish swarm into the Clarence waters to spawn, early in April, and continue there through the month of May until the middle of June, when they again seek the sea. On their first appearance they are full roed, and in splendid condition for preserving, but after spawning become very poor. A full sized sea mullet weighs 10 lb., but the average weight is from 4 to 5 lb.

822. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Tinned Fish (prepared with the assistance of the Chief Inspector of the Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries), comprising—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Mullet. | 5. Crayfish. |
| 2. Murray Cod (fresh water fish). | 6. Oysters. |
| 3. Schnapper. | 7. Flathead. |
| 4. Whiting. | |

823. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Smoked Fish (prepared with the assistance of the Chief Inspector of the Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries), comprising—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Mullet. | 3. Tailor. |
| 2. Blackfish. | 4. Whiting. |

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Group XL—Class 272 : Preserved Fish. Class 275 : Fish Oils. Class 277 : Pearl Shell.

824. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Sun dried, Smoked, and Salted Fish, &c., for edible purposes, chiefly used for soups and stews, and largely exported to China. Prepared to the order of the Chief Inspector of the Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries, by Quong Tart, Sydney—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Beche de mer. | 11. Fish Viscera. |
| 2. Beche de mer. | 12. Cuttle Fish (small). |
| 3. Beche de mer. | 13. Cuttle Fish (large). |
| 4. Beche de mer (white Tit Fish). | 14. Prawns. |
| 5. Beche de mer. | 15. Oysters. |
| 6. Beche de mer. | 16. Sharks' Fins. |
| 7. Beche de mer. | 17. Fish Maws. |
| 8. Beche de mer. | 18. Mutton Fish. |
| 9. Beche de mer. | 19. Mutton Fish. |
| 10. Beche de mer. | 20. Edible Birds' Nests. |

CLASS 275.—Oils, Manures, and other Products prepared from Fish.**825. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**

Collection of Fish Oils. Prepared with the assistance of the Chief Inspector of the Commissioners for New South Wales Fisheries.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Seal (Clear). | 11. Porpoise (Dark). |
| 2. Seal (Clear). | 12. Cow-fish. |
| 3. Seal (Partially Clear). | 13. Hump-backed Whale. |
| 4. Seal (Crude). | 14. Black Whale. |
| 5. School Shark. | 15. Sulphur-belly Whale. |
| 6. Wobbegong Shark. | 16. Mullet. |
| 7. Blue Pointer Shark. | 17. Sting Ray. |
| 8. Grey Nurse Shark. | 18. Turtle. |
| 9. Tiger Shark. | 19. Murray Cod (fresh-water fish). |
| 10. Porpoise (Clear). | |

826. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

1. Porpoise Skins (tanned).
2. Fish Manures, manufactured by the Austral Oil and Manure Company, Sydney.
3. Austral Tree Wash, or Fish Oil Soap.
4. Fish Guano.

CLASS 277.—Sea and Fresh-water Pearl Shells, Mother-of-Pearl Manufactured ; Pearls, Sorted.**827. LICHTNER & SOLOMON, 39, Pitt-street, Sydney.**

Pearl Shell.

Department D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.

Aquatic.]

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DEPARTMENT E.

MINES, MINING, AND METALLURGY.

 Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

 COMMITTEE VII.

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Secretary.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 42.—Minerals, Ores, Native Metals, Gems, and Crystals. Geological Specimens.

Class 290.—Collections of minerals systematically arranged.

Class 291.—Collections of ores and the associated minerals; diamonds and gems, rough, uncut and unmounted. Crystallography. Specimens illustrating the formations of the earth, systematically arranged.

Group 43.—Mineral Combustibles—Coal, Coke, Petroleum Natural Gas, &c.

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Class 293.—Asphaltite and asphaltic compounds—Uintaite, wurtzilite, grahamite, albertite, bitumen, mineral tar, amber.

Class 294.—Petroleum—Illuminating and lubricating oil.

Class 295.—Natural gas—Methods of conveying and using.

Group 44.—Building Stones, Marbles, Ornamental Stones, and Quarry Products.

Class 296.—Building stones, granites, slates, &c., rough hewn, sawed, or polished—For buildings, bridges, walls, or other constructions, or for interior decoration, or for furniture.

Marble, white, black, or coloured—Stalagmitic marbles, "onyx," brecciated marbles, silicified wood, agates, jaspers, porphyries, &c., used in building, decoration, statuary, monuments, vases, or furniture.

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Group 46.—Graphite and its products; Clays and other fictile Materials and their direct Products; Asbestos, &c.

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Class 299.—Graphite and compounds for coating iron.

Class 300.—Graphite lubricants.

Class 301.—Electrotypers' graphite.

Class 302.—For pencils, crayons, &c..

Class 303.—Graphite crucibles, and melting pots.

Class 304.—Clays, kaolin, silix, and other materials for the manufacture of porcelain faience, and of glass, bricks, terra cotta, tiles, and fire-brick; various examples.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class 305.—Refractory stones for lining furnaces, sandstone, steatite, &c., and refractory furnace materials. Mica; kidney, sheet, or ground.

Class 306.—Bauxite clay for the manufacture of aluminum.

Class 307.—Asbestos, crude and manufactured.

Class 308.—Meerschaum.

Group 47.—Limestone, Cements, and Artificial Stone.

Class 309.—Lime, cement, and hydraulic cement, raw and burned, accompanied by specimens of the crude rock or material used; also artificial stone, concrete, beton.

Specimens of lime mortar and mixtures, with illustrations of the processes of mixing, &c. Hydraulic and other cements.

Class 310.—Beton mixtures and results, with illustrations of the processes.

Class 311.—Artificial stone for building purposes, building blocks, cornices, &c., artificial stone mixtures for pavements, walls, or ceilings.

Class 312.—Asphaltic mastics and mixtures, asphaltic sand, asphaltic limestone.

Class 313.—Gypsum, crude and boiled, calcareous; plasters, mastics, &c.

Group 48.—Salts, Sulphur, Fertilisers, Pigments, Mineral Waters, and Miscellaneous useful Minerals and Compounds.

Class 314.—Salt from beds or from brines.

Class 315.—Nitrate and other nitrates.

Class 316.—Sulphates, alums, and other salts.

Class 317.—Sulphur and pyrites for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Class 318.—Boric acid and its salts; borax.

Class 319.—Pigments, iron oxides, ochres, vermilion, &c.

Class 320.—Mineral fertilising substances, gypsum, phosphate of lime, marls, shells, coprolites, &c., not manufactured. (For commercial fertilizers and compounds, see Group 17.)

Class 321.—Mineral waters, artesian well water (for commercial forms, as bottled and as beverages, see Group 10); natural brines, saline and alkaline efflorescences and solutions.

Group 49.—Metallurgy of Iron and Steel with the Products.

Class 322.—Ore mixtures, fluxes, and fuels.

Class 323.—Blast furnaces—Stacks, stoves, blowing apparatus and arrangement.

Class 324.—Pig-iron, cast-iron, and mixtures.

Class 325.—Cupola furnaces.

Class 326.—Direct processes—Sponge and blooming plant and apparatus.

Class 327.—Puddling—Furnaces and appliances.

Class 328.—Bessemer machinery—Details and arrangements.

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Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Quantities Raised.

Mineral Products of New South Wales.

Specially prepared from the publications of the Department of Mines, New South Wales, for the World's Columbian Exposition, by JOSEPH E. CARNE, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor, Officer in charge of the N.S.W. Mineral Exhibits at the Exposition, and reprinted from special edition of the "Year Book of New South Wales," with permission of the proprietors of the Year Book of Australia.

THE important progress that the mining industry of New South Wales has made is apparent when we compare the value of the mineral production of the past ten years with that of the production of each of the four preceding decades.

Value of Minerals Raised.

During the 10 years ending 1841.....	£81,275
" " 1851.....	634,937
" " 1861.....	14,276,637
" " 1871.....	16,638,574
" " 1881.....	23,441,890
" " 1891.....	38,459,650

The value of minerals raised during the year 1891 was £6,655,010, being an increase of £1,371,169 upon the value of minerals raised in 1890; and this notwithstanding the fact that many mines have been idle owing to want of proper methods of treatment, and the output of others greatly restricted by the drought.

Such returns as these clearly show the increasing and national importance of the mining interests of N.S.W.

Previous to the year 1851 coal was the only mineral raised, and even up to the year 1871 the only minerals which had been worked were coal, shale, gold, copper, and antimony; but during the ten years ending 31st December, 1881, tin, silver, iron, lead, asbestos, and bismuth were added to our mineral products.

The quantity and value of the various minerals produced to the end of the year 1891 are as follows:—*

Mineral.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Gold	10,373,452 ozs.	38,633,417	17	10
Coal	53,850,743 tons	25,809,040	10	11
Shale	653,041 "	1,416,716	7	6
Coke	61,407 "	75,620	9	5
Silver, Silver-lead and Ore—				
Ingots	4,941,133 ozs.	} 11,302,095	0	0
Silver-lead	199,616 tons			
Ore	219,716 "			
Tin—				
Ingots	100,400 "	} 9,526,796	0	0
Ore	17,723 "			
Copper—				
Ingots	93,926 "	} 6,023,431	0	0
Ore	5,317 "			
Iron	49,651 "	383,565	13	8
Iron (oxide)	1,173 "	2,647	0	0
Antimony	6,047 "	115,798	8	6
Bismuth	168 "	36,641	14	0
Lead (pig)	839 "	10,323	0	0
Zinc-spelter	526 "	5,988	0	0
Limestone flux	115,494 "	107,346	11	11
Alum	924 "	4,888	0	0
Manganese ore	238 "	665	0	0
Cobalt ore	1'15 "	470	0	0
Opals	195 lbs.	15,600	0	0
Sundry minerals .....	.....	65,853	0	0
Total value .....	.....	£93,536,963	13	9

*Annual Report Department of Mines, 1891.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Coal.

COAL.

Coal, though discovered in the year 1796 or 1797, was not worked to any great extent till 1830.

The coal measures embrace an area of about 23,950 square miles. The seams worked vary from 3 feet to 30 feet in thickness, are nearly horizontal for the most part, but in places are inclined at a steep angle, and are in some localities considerably above sea-level. There are at the present time 102 collieries at work, employing in the aggregate, above and below ground, 10,820 miners and others. In addition to the foregoing there are four mines at which very valuable seams of petroleum oil cannell coal, or kerosene shale, are being worked. The number of men employed, above and below ground, is 260.

There are five principal coal-mining districts: the Hunter River or Newcastle Coal-field, situated to the north of Sydney; the Southern or Illawarra Coal-field; the Western or Lithgow Coal-field, upon the Great Western railway line, about 95 miles west from the metropolis; the South-western or Mittagong Coal-field; and the Namoi River or Gunnedah Coal-field. Coal is also being worked near Berrima, between Illawarra and Lithgow, and between Lithgow and Mudgee; and some seams are known to occur in the country lying between Lithgow and the Hunter River. Sydney, therefore, occupies an almost central position with regard to the coal-mining districts, and actual proof of the proximity of workable coal to Sydney, is afforded by the Holt-Sutherland and Liverpool bores, the former between Botany Bay and Port Hacking, 17 miles from Sydney, and the latter on the Moorbank Estate, 26 miles south-westerly from Sydney by rail. At Holt-Sutherland the upper portion of the Bulli seam was struck at 2,225 feet, and was 4 feet 2 inches thick; while the lower portion was proved at a depth of 2,299 feet to have a thickness of 5 feet 5 inches. At the bore at Liverpool, recently completed, a seam, 6 feet 6 inches thick, was struck by the drill at a depth of 2,579 feet 2 inches.

The following is an analysis of the coal obtained:—

Hygroscopic moisture.....	85
Volatile hydrocarbons	19.40
Fixed Carbon	67.40
Ash.....	12.35
	100.00

During the year the diamond drill bore which was being put down on Cremorne Point, Mossman's Bay, Port Jackson, by a syndicate who have secured the right to mine under Sydney Harbour, reached a coal seam at a depth of 2,801 feet 9 inches, but unfortunately a small intrusive dyke of igneous rock was passed through just above the coal. As far as could be judged this seam is identical with the Bulli seam. The following is an analysis of the mineralised coal from the bore:—

Hygroscopic moisture.....	1.40
Volatile Hydrocarbons	5.35
Fixed carbon	59.75
Ash.....	33.50
	100.00

Another bore is now being put down to the north of the site of the previous one, and probably outside the influence of the intrusive rock.

In addition, coal has been discovered in different parts of the Colony, viz., near Inverell, Denisontown, Dubbo, Barraba, Curlewis, Clarence, &c.

Judging by the fossil flora the Clarence River coal seams are of mesozoic age, and may probably be correlated with the Ipswich Coal Measures of Queensland. Owing to the presence of numerous partings and shale bands in the Clarence coal seams they are not likely to be largely mined for export in their natural condition. By careful picking local wants can be supplied from the thin bands of clean bituminous coal. With efficient washing machinery these seams may be largely availed of in the future for briquette manufacture.

The seams of coal at present worked occur in the Upper, Middle, and Lower Coal Measures, in both of which characteristic fossil plants of the genera *Glossopteris* and *Phyllothea* are found, while associated only with the Lower Coal Measures are marine beds containing *Spirifera*, *Productæ*, and *Orthoceras*, with other fauna of Carboniferous age. In these Lower Coal Measures recent prospecting has proved the seams formerly worked at Greta to have thickened considerably to the south of Maitland. At the East Greta and Heddon Greta mines, in this locality, the upper seam is over 30 feet thick, and at the former mine the lower seam is 11 feet 8 inches. At East Greta a thickness of coal of 41 feet, exclusive of bands, has been proved within a vertical distance of about 100 feet. The Newcastle or Upper Coal Measures are believed to be of Permian age.

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Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Gold.

The seams of petroleum oil cannell coal, or kerosene shale, also occur in the Coal Measures. At Greta or Anvil Creek the shale forms irregular layers, sometimes over 6 inches thick, in the main bituminous coal seam; also at America Creek, in one part of the mine, the seam of kerosene shale was found to change into bituminous coal; but at the Joadja Creek and Hartley mines it forms distinct seams, attaining a thickness of 5 feet in the latter mine.

Kerosene shale occurs near Gulgong, Murrurundi, and several other localities. An extensive deposit has been recently found at Capertee, near the line of railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee.

"It has unquestionably resulted," says the late Rev. W. B. Clarke (writing upon the origin of shale), "from the local deposition of some resinous wood, and passes generally into ordinary coal, many portions of the same bed in the Illawarra mines exhibiting the impress of fronds of *Glossopteris* as plainly as they are shown in ordinary coal scale." * * * "Presuming that the origin above suggested is correct, viz., the occasional occurrence in the ancient deposits of trees of a peculiar resinous constitution, there is no anomaly in finding in one spot a mere patch amidst a coal seam (as in the case of Anvil Creek, on the Hunter River), or thick-bedded masses of greater area, as in the coal seams of Mount York or of America Creek, in the Illawarra, depending upon the original amount of drift timber." In a paper read before the Linnean Society of New South Wales, on 26th June, 1889, Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor, attributes the origin of kerosene shale, as evidenced by its microscopic structure, to the local accumulation of sporangia—either land or aquatic plants.

GOLD.

Mining for gold in Australia commenced in the year 1851, but the discovery is recorded as far back as 1823. Mr. Surveyor M'Brian, in his field notes of the survey of the Fish River, between Tarana and O'Connell, states—"February 15th, 1823. At 81·50 to river, and marked gum-tree. At this place I found numerous particles of gold in the sand in the hills convenient to the river."

Recent investigation, indeed, has brought to light a Portuguese chart of the sixteenth century, on which the north-west coast of Australia has been marked as "the gold coast."

In 1839 Count Strzelecki found auriferous pyrites near Wellington.

In 1841—23rd and 24th February—Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S., discovered gold in situ in the granite formation between Hartley and Hassan's Walls, and at the head of Winburndale Rivulet. He very shortly afterwards spoke of the abundance of gold likely to be found in the Colony, and as early as 1843 mentioned it generally. In 1844 he showed a sample to the Governor of New South Wales, Sir George Gipps, who said, "Put it away, Mr. Clarke, or we shall all have our throats cut."

Professor Sir Archibald Geikie, Director of H.M. Geological Survey of Scotland, in his "Life of Murchison" thus refers to Mr. Clarke's discovery of gold—"The first explorer who proclaimed the probable auriferous veins of Australia on true scientific grounds—that is, by obtaining gold in situ and tracing the parent rock through the country—was the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S., who, originally a clergyman in England, has spent a long and laborious life in working out the geological structure of his adopted country, New South Wales. He found gold in 1841, and exhibited it to numerous members of the Legislature, declaring, at the same time, his belief in its abundance. While, therefore, geologists in Europe were guessing, he, having actually found the precious metal, was tracing its occurrence far and near on the ground."

In 1843 or 1844, Macgregor, a shepherd, is said to have found gold in the Wellington district.

On 3rd April, 1851, Mr. E. H. Hargraves, who had recently returned from California, addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary stating that he had been prospecting for two months, and offered to point out the localities in which he had discovered gold to any officer of the Government on condition of the Government awarding him £500 as a compensation. To this the Government directed that a similar answer should be given to that returned to the former proposal of Mr. Smith.

The distance between the Albert gold-field and the Delegete gold-field being 672 miles, and between the latter and the Ballina gold-field being 600 miles, it will be seen that gold-fields are distributed over the greater part of the Colony. Notwithstanding that the search for gold has been carried on for forty years, new fields or new deposits are continually being discovered, some of them in localities which were supposed to have been thoroughly examined; while the older fields, though apparently exhausted as far as the miner, unaided by capital and skill, is capable of exhausting them, yet contain deposits of gold which will yield a rich harvest to the skilled miner who shall bring to bear upon them appliances such as are being successfully employed elsewhere.

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Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Gold.

In order to encourage the introduction of such a system of mining as will lead to the profitable working of localities from which the operative miner can no longer extract a living by means of the pick and shovel alone, it will be necessary to provide security of tenure over comparatively large areas subject to the employment of necessary appliances and labour.

Gold has always been found in association with certain formations, and the extent of country occupied by these is about 70,000 square miles—or nearly one-fourth of the whole area of the Colony—a considerable portion of which has not yet been touched by the pick of the miner.

Gold-bearing quartz reefs have been found in New South Wales in sedimentary rocks of Upper Silurian Devonian, and Carboniferous ages; also in hornblende granites, porphyry, diorite, basalt, and serpentine; while the deposits which contain alluvial or waterworn gold in payable quantity, and which have been derived from the degradation of these formations, are of Permian, Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary ages.

Auriferous quartz reefs in the Upper Silurian formation have been worked at Hill End and Tambaroora, Trunkey, Temora, Mount Brown, &c.; in the Devonian, at Nana Creek, Boorook, &c.; in the Carboniferous, at Barrington or Copeland; in granites, at Braidwood, Adelong, Timbarra, &c.; in porphyry, at Grenfell; in diorite, at Gulgong, Temora, Parkes, &c.; in serpentine, at Gundagai, Lucknow, &c. The reefs vary from a few inches to 10 feet in width, though occasionally they attain a greater thickness. They generally have meridional strike, especially where they traverse the Silurian formation; but in many localities the strike runs in other directions. Thus at Hill End, Trunkey, and Adelong, the prevailing strike is about N. and S.; at Dalmorton, from E. 10° N. to E. 30° S.; at Grenfell, N. E.; at Temora and Copeland, from N. E. to E. and S. E.

In these reefs the gold seldom occurs without one or more of the following sulphurets: Pyrites, galena, mispickel, blende, and copper pyrites; calcite is also frequently present, and barytes rarely. At Hill End portions of the reefs contain potash mica (muscovite). "In some places the mica was found to entirely replace the quartz, and here the gold was found to be excessively rich."* These reefs traverse chlorite slate, clay slates, and metamorphosed conglomerates; the latter contain obscure impressions of *Encrinurus Spirifera* and *Favosites*.

At Hill End Reefs of phenomenal richness were worked about 1871-72 to comparatively shallow depths on the summit of the hill; to prove their persistence in depth, a tunnel (crosscut) has lately been driven into the base of the hill at a level 1,200 feet below the out-crop of the veins on the hill summit. This practical prospecting has been rewarded by the discovery of three payable reefs, which, though small, are rich. It is probable that a considerable revival in reefing will ensue in this district.

Important discoveries of gold-bearing lodes have recently been made at Peak Hill, in the Parkes district, and at Pambula, on the South Coast. In both places large deposits of payable stone have been proved by prospecting operations.

Owing to the fineness of the gold and the peculiar nature of the gangue in the Pambula lodes, considerable difficulty has been experienced in saving the gold by mechanical treatment: Chlorination is needed to efficiently treat the ore. The gangue is essentially felspathic, consisting of silicate of alumina and free silica. The richness of some of the lodes may be judged by the yield from 120 tons from the Faulkner Mine, viz., 1,890 oz.

The Peak Hill lodes have been proved to yield from half to 1 ounce of gold per ton.

The rich quartz veins at Lucknow occur along the line of junction of serpentine and hornblende porphyry; besides quartz, the vein-stuff includes calcite, asbestos, serpentine, and abundance of mispickel, also a little magnetite; the gold is sometimes visibly disseminated through the mispickel and serpentine. †

At Barmedman, in the Bland district, Mount Hope, in the Lachlan district, and at Cowarbee, in the Murrumbidgee district, gold is not only found in the veins of quartz with pyrites and galena, but also in the cleavage planes and joint-fissures of the adjoining slates. Near Glen Innes, in the New England district, it has been found in bismuth-ores.

At the Brown's Creek Mine, 6 miles west from Blayney, an immense breccia lode has been worked for many years. The gold is disseminated in fine particles throughout the lode, and also in hard silicious accretions which have been formed by segregation in the lode stuff; the gold, therefore, has evidently been deposited from solution. The lode has been extensively worked, and yields an average of about 3 dwt. of gold per ton.

In the Hillgrove district, Lunatic, and at Ilford, gold occurs in quartz reefs, associated with antimony sulphide. Owing, however, to the present imperfect appliances for

* See Geological Map of Hill End and Tambaroora, by E. F. Pittman, Geological Surveyor.

† See "Report on Wentworth Gold-field," by C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., Government Geologist, in *Annual Report, Department of Mines*.

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Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Gold.

separating gold from antimony, a considerable proportion of the value of the gold in the antimony ore is not realised.

At Deep Creek, Nambucca, a valuable lode of auriferous mispickel is now being practically operated upon by a chlorination process. The contained arsenic being obtained as a marketable commodity; as also the sesqui-oxide of cobalt, which is present in the ore to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Rich gold has been found in a calcite gangue at Ti-tree, near Manilla.

On several of the gold-fields the reefs contain much pyrites, which, on assay, have been proved to be more or less rich in gold. New South Wales certainly affords a very promising field for the introduction of efficient economic appliances for the extraction of gold from pyrites.

Throughout the gold-fields, gold is always found to be more or less alloyed with silver and occasionally with traces of copper, iron, osmo-iridium, and other metals.

The greatest depth at which auriferous reefs have been worked in New South Wales is 1,050 feet, viz., in the Adelong United Gold-mine, Adelong.

At Araluen, Uralla, Timbarra, the Granite diggings, near Mount Brown, and other diggings where the formation consists of granite, the gold in the alluvium has evidently not only been derived from quartz reefs but also from the granite rock itself.

Near Rockley gold occurs in altered talcose schists.

The Permian deposits consists of pebble conglomerates, forming the base of the Coal Measures, or "*Glossopteris beds*," at the Tallawang diggings, and resting upon the Silurian schists traversed by quartz reefs from which the gold must originally have been derived. The conglomerate yields from 1 to 15 dwt. of gold per ton, while nuggets weighing 5 oz. have been obtained from it. The gold is generally in the form of flat scaly pieces, and waterworn.

Gold has been recently discovered in the marine conglomerates and shale beds, which are believed to be of Cretaceous age, and which rest upon the flanks of the Silurian, Devonian, and granite formations in the Mount Brown or Albert Gold Field.*

Of the Tertiary deposits, gold in payable quantity has been obtained from the Lower, Middle, and Upper Pliocene alluvia, chiefly from the two latter. Some of the deposits may be of Miocene or Eocene age. These are of fresh-water origin, and consist of ancient river-drifts of pebbles, sand, and clays, the remains of auriferous formations which had been disintegrated by denuding agencies during the erosion of the valleys. "The fossils found in these fluviatile deposits or 'deep leads' of the Middle and Upper Pliocene beds are very numerous. Large trunks, branches, leaves, and fruits of trees, with ferns, bones of extinct marsupials and birds, remains of insects and fresh-water mussel-shells, have been exhumed from the clays and gravels of these old river beds. Of the fossil fruits, Baron von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M. and Ph. D., F.R.S., the distinguished Government Botanist of Victoria, whose researches have thrown so much light upon the character of the vegetation of this period, has described no less than thirteen genera and sixteen species of extinct forms, some of which have living allies."

In many localities the old river beds, or "leads," as the miners term them, have been overwhelmed by flows of volcanic rocks, which are sometimes 200 feet thick; consequently shafts have to be sunk through the basalt, as on the Forest and other gold-fields, to reach the gold-bearing gravels; but where, as on the Cudgegong River, the basalt has been completely cut through by the subsequent erosion of the valleys, the leads may be readily worked from adits driven under the basalt.

From 1,546 loads of wash-dirt from one of the rich claims (four men's ground) on the Happy Valley Lead, near Gulgong, 6,203 oz. of gold were obtained; and from a claim on the Canadian Lead, on the same gold-field, seven men in three years obtained, free of all expenses, gold to the value of £28,000. One ounce of gold per load, though above the average yield, is not an uncommon return from the wash-dirt of the Pliocene leads. But upon the Gulgong, Parkes, Forbes, and other fields of gold-bearing fame, some of the leads have been followed into deep ground where, owing to the heavy influx of water, they could not be further profitably worked by the ordinary manual efforts of the miners. However, with the aid of steam-power and improved gold-saving appliances, they will probably afford remunerative employment for many years to come.

During the past year drill-boring has been successfully prosecuted in the Gulgong Gold-field, and by this means one and a-half miles of an alluvial lead has been proved, at an average depth of about 160 feet; the wash averaging from 2 feet to 3 feet 8 inches in thickness.

The Quaternary or Post Pliocene and recent gold-bearing drifts are found in all the alluvial flats through which the rivers and creeks meander, and in the more shallow ground, or "surfacing," upon the sides and summits of the hills, in proximity to the rocks

* See "Report upon the Albert Gold-field," by Henry Y. L. Brown, Geological Surveyor.

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and reefs from which the gold has been derived. On many of the gold-fields these deposits proved immensely rich, and on account of the facility with which they could be worked, by even inexperienced miners, they were quickly exhausted, excepting in localities where water was scarce, and there are many such places, where the surfacing will pay to re-work by ground-sluicing when a sufficient supply of water can be brought to operate upon it.

On the Mount Brown Gold-field, in the north-west part of the Colony, where there is a scarcity of water, owing to the aridity of the climate, large quantities of gold have been obtained from the alluvial by dry-blowing, which is a tedious and troublesome process for the miners. Latterly, however, two patents have been taken out—one by Messrs. C. Phillips and Co., and the other by Captain Park—for inventions of dry-blowing machinery for treating dry and loose gold-bearing deposits; public trials of these machines proved successful.

The quantity of gold raised in the Colony to the end of 1891 amounted to 10,373,452 oz., of a value of £38,633,477.

SILVER.

Silver-mining in New South Wales dates from the opening of the Boorook silver-bearing lodes, near Tenterfield, New England, in 1879. The lodes, which are several in number, occur in belts of felspar porphyry alternated with beds of fossiliferous shales of lower carboniferous age. From the surface to the water-level the ores consisted of soft ferruginous claystones and quartz, carrying chloride and a little iodide of silver, and gold in payable quantity; below the water level the ores changed to bluish claystones and quartz, carrying pyrites and a little blende, and became more difficult of treatment. A considerable amount of silver and gold was obtained from the more easily worked surface ores.

In 1884, however, silver-mining in the Colony practically became established as an important and rapidly increasing source of national wealth; for in that year the silver lodes of the Barrier Ranges in the extreme western portion of the Colony, those of Sunny Corner or Mitchell, in the Bathurst district, and the Emmaville and Pye's Creek lodes in the New England district were opened.

The value of the silver, silver-lead, and silver ore produced in the Colony up to the 31st December, 1891, amounted to £11,302,095.

Referring to Broken Hill, where the now celebrated silver mine is situated, Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., the late Government Geologist, says: "Broken Hill, so-called from the rugged outline of its rocky summit, is the highest point on a narrow ridge, which runs north-east and south-west for several miles, and forms a conspicuous feature in the district, rising for about 150 feet above the general level of the undulating plain country on each side. The crest of the ridge is formed by the outcropping of a huge lode. The lode varies in width from 10 to 120 feet, and in places rises above the surface in large craggy black masses (manganiferous oxide of iron)."

The same authority, in describing this lode on a subsequent occasion, when it had been proved to a depth of 316 feet, states that "It is a true fissure lode, varying in width from 10 feet to 160 feet, and consists chiefly of porous iron and manganese oxides, in places more of less silicious, containing carbonate of lead and chloride of silver, with occasionally carbonates of copper and zinc. The lode continues northerly with much the same character, narrowing and widening in places through Block 14, Blocks 15 and 16 (British blocks), and Broken Hill Junction, beyond which it seems to continue in irregular smaller lodes of a more silicious nature, containing argentiferous galena and carbonates of lead and copper, with a little chloride of silver. To the south it passes into quartzite lodes, containing silver, lead, and copper ores sparingly distributed through the lodestuff."

From the following figures extracted from the reports of the Proprietary Company up to date, 30th November, 1891, it will be seen that this great mine bids fair to rival, if not surpass, the famous Comstock lode of the Pacific Slope. The net profits for the half-year ending 30th November, 1891, amounted to £633,737 10s. 8d., of which £576,000 was paid in dividends. The total dividends and bonuses to the above date amounted to £3,896,000.

The total quantity of ore treated being 803,497½ tons, yielding 30,757,505 oz. of silver, 125,102½ tons of lead. Net amount realised, £7,059,175 13s. 5d.

The Company's plant consists of fifteen 80-ton smelters, also very complete concentrating, leaching, and refining works, the latter at Port Pirie. An agreement has been made with the Tarrowingee Flux Company by which a regular supply of valuable limestone flux is obtained at a saving to the Proprietary of at least £30,000 per annum.

A supply of water has been secured from the Acacia Valley in connection with British Blocks, Block 14 and Block 10 Companies, who have together formed a trust for the

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conservation and regulation of the water supply from that source. A 6-inch service pipe with adequate pumping machinery has been laid down to connect with the mines mentioned. The storage capacity of the Proprietary reservoirs and dams equals 15,000,000 gallons.

Arrangements have been made by the Proprietary Company for the practical testing—by boring—of the country lying between Broken Hill and Menindie for artesian water supply, as advised by Mr. Geological Surveyor Anderson and Mr. Dixon of Adelaide.

The outcrop of the Broken Hill lode in the Proprietary Company's ground is being quarried by contract, and vast quantities of good grade ore and ironstone flux obtained at a small hewing cost. The removal of the vast ironstone capping is also likely to relieve the strain on the mine timbers. Not a little difficulty is likely to be experienced in keeping open such a huge fissure when the ore body is removed, the average width of the lode being not less than 50 feet, and in some parts it exceeds 200 feet in width.

At the Broken Hill Proprietary, Block 10 Mine, the work of exploration and development was vigorously carried on during the half-year ending 31st March, 1892. Shafts and winzes were sunk, and levels and cross-cuts driven to the extent of 1,428½ feet. Important and extensive surface works were also constructed, the greatest depth attained being 633 feet; the lower 106 feet was sunk during the half-year ending 31st March, 1892; the whole in sulphide ore averaging 23 oz. of silver, 20 per cent. of lead, and 23 per cent. of zinc.

During developmental exploration, 32,000 tons of sulphide ore have been raised to the surface, the average yield of which is estimated by careful assays to be 34·88 oz. of silver, 22 per cent. of lead, and 28·87 per cent. of zinc.

The total dividends paid to date, 31st March, 1892, amount to £360,000.

The cost of treatment, including mine wages, smelting charges, railway, and all other incidental expenditure, amounted to £7 6s. 10d. per ton of ore.

The Broken Hill Proprietary Block 14 Company suffered, in common with the other principal mines in this district, on account of scarcity of water for smelting and dressing purposes. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, substantial progress has been made, and fair dividends paid. The difficulty as regards a supply of water has been practically overcome; an arrangement having been mutually arrived at between the principal Broken Hill mines for a supply of water from the Acacia lime-beds, about 10 miles distant, by means of iron pipes.

The Company has recently leased the Broken Hill Junction Smelting Works at Port Adelaide. The two furnaces at these works, and the three at the mine, are capable of treating about 1,400 tons of ore per week; a fourth furnace is in course of construction at the mine.

The greatest depth attained in this mine to the end of March, 1892, was 500 feet, 584 men being employed in the mine and works. The cost of smelting amounted to £2 6s. 9½d. per ton of ore. The dividends during the half-year amounted to £52,500, making a grand total, since the commencement of smelting in October, 1891, of £195,000.

The following analysis of sulphide ore from the 400 feet level in the main shaft is of interest as showing the character of the ore which prevails throughout the whole course of the Broken Hill lode below the water-level. The services of Professor Schnabel (an eminent German metallurgical expert) have been obtained for a term, on behalf of the mines on the lode, for the purpose of experimenting and reporting on the best method of treatment of ores of the character here indicated.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Zinc	23·30	Manganese traces	1·00
Iron	7·40	Lime	1·20
Lead	28·20	Alumina	
Copper	1·20	Antimony ..	0·50
Sulphur	21·50	Arsenic	1·00
Insoluble residue	13·95	Moisture	0·10
Silver—26·2 oz. p. ton	·07	Losses	0·58

At the Central Broken Hill Silver Mine, during the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, the production amounted to 899,239 oz. of silver, 1,887 tons of lead, and 197 tons of copper; equalling an average per ton of 40·16 oz. of silver, 8·47 of lead, and 0·88 per cent. of copper.

During the same period £71,250 were paid in dividends.

In common with the other mines on the Broken Hill lode, the Central Mine suffered from want of water, which not only precluded the five smelters being kept in full work, but also seriously affected the water jackets; the metallic salts in solution in the water becoming concentrated from constant usage corroded the jackets.

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At the Broken Hill South Mine during the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, the total receipts were £130,866, whilst the expenditure amounted to £124,751, so that notwithstanding the large amount of developmental work performed, this mine has been self-supporting. The production for the year was 623,458 oz. of silver, and 1,531 tons of lead, the average yield being 40·17 oz. of silver per ton, and 8·7 per cent. of lead. The greatest depth attained is 632 feet.

Exploration and development have been pushed on, and good progress made. The surface works are of a most substantial and permanent character, including haulage plants, two 80-ton smelters, tanks and dams, and tramway to connect with Silverton tramway line. It is satisfactory to note that the chief cost of these important developments is defrayed from the proceeds of sale of ore raised during the prosecution of the work.

The British Broken Hill Proprietary Company have had to contend with an extensive fall of ground, which caused a considerable expenditure of time and capital to re-open and secure, and only recently has it been possible to resume work in the region affected. In the last report placed before the shareholders in November, 1891, it was stated that a valuable discovery of lead-bearing ironstone, very suitable for fluxing, had been made on the Company's property, thus saving the necessity of purchasing ironstone flux.

A market has been found in the Colony for a fair quantity of carbonate of lead ore, which, though rich in lead, is poor in silver.

A new type of furnace devised by the general manager has been found very suitable. Owing to the realisation charges for low grade bullion being very high it has been found advantageous to enrich the Company's bullion by the purchase of small quantities of rich ore from the Proprietary Mine to smelt with the poorer lead ores from the Company's mine.

At the Broken Hill North Mine a concentration plant, capable of treating 90 tons of ore per day has been erected. At the Australian Broken Hill Consols Mine two very valuable discoveries of rich ore have recently been made, large masses of chloride and native silver being obtained in a solid state.

A considerable quantity of ore has been raised from many other mines in this and the Silverton districts. The following export is recorded for 1891 for the districts mentioned :—

Silver-lead bullion, 54,722 tons ; valued at £2,539,685. Silver-lead ore, 93,942 tons ; valued at £985,408. Copper ore, 203 tons ; value, £3,955. Total value, £3,529,043.

The Sunny Corner lode, which occurs in altered Silurian rocks intruded by elvanite, was originally worked for gold in 1875. The argentiferous nature of the lode stuff was demonstrated by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, Geological Surveyor, who, in 1881, inspected and reported on the mine. (See Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1891.) The oxidised ores consisted of porous silicious gossan and stalactitic brown iron ore ; nests of native silver were occasionally visible in the cavities of the gossan. Below the water-level the ore changed into a refractory mixture of sulphides of iron, copper, lead, and zinc.

The matter produced during 1890 was valued at £72,642 17s. 9d.

During the year 1890, 35,287 tons of ore were raised ; 39,046 tons were treated, producing 404,006 oz. of silver, 344 tons of copper, 4,048 oz. of gold, and 25 tons of lead, of a total estimated value of £104,565.

At the old Nevada Mine, 1,700 tons of ore were raised, of which 1,020 tons were sent to Lithgow for treatment, and 680 tons were smelted at the mine, producing 110 tons of matte, valued at £3,080.

The principal argentiferous lode opened in the New England district in 1884 was that of the Webb's Mine, about 7 miles north-west of Emmaville. The rocks in which the lode occurs are described by Mr. T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., as altered palæozoic claystones and mudstones, in some places passing into argillites. The lode stuff is brecciated, and composed chiefly of slate rock, with strings and bunches of quartz ; the metalliferous contents consist chiefly of galena, mispickel, copper pyrites, and argentiferous tetahedrite.

During 1891 the ore raised, hand-picked and machine-dressed, yielding 354 tons of concentrates, assaying 85 oz. per ton.

Mount Galena, a new discovery on a parallel lode to the latter mine, gives very favourable promise of payable developments ; 190 tons of picked ore was sent away for reduction during 1891.

At Borah Creek, near Inverell, a payable deposit of silver-lead ore has recently been opened ; and other claims in the locality are being vigorously prospected.

Webb's Consols, Castlerag, Castle King, Castle Wellington, and Pye's Creek Mines, are all more or less argentiferous lead lodes of varying richness and permanency from which considerable quantities of ore will be raised.

At Wollomombi rich silver-sulphide ore in quartz vein stone has been recently discovered, and preparations are being made to develop the mine.

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Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Copper.

At the White Rock Silver Mine, about 3 miles from Fairfield, the large and expensive plant, erected at great cost, proved unsuitable. At the present time the mine and works are practically shut down. From the fact, however, that the concentrates are rich in silver, and that unlimited quantities of ore can be readily quarried from the exposed face, containing a fair proportion of concentrates, there can be little doubt that, with more efficient treatment, this mine will yet prove payable. A trial parcel of 10 tons of this ore has recently been treated by the Lührig Concentrator, under the supervision of Mr. Cosmo Newberry, C.M.G., with very satisfactory results.

At Rivertree, New England, sulphides of silver occur, and a leaching plant is being erected as most suitable for the extraction of silver.

The Mount Costigan Mine is situated at Tuena, County of Georgina. Smelting was commenced in two furnaces in July, 1887, and 4,565 tons of ore were treated, yielding 106,084 oz. of silver, 659 oz. of gold, and 359 tons of lead, of a total value of £26,361. Here, as at the Cordillera Hill and Peelwood Mines, in the vicinity; the New Lewis Ponds Mine, near Orange, the Sunny Corner Mine, in the Bathurst district, at Captain's Flat, and, in fact, in many other mines within the Colony, below the water-level the ore changes in its character from easily-worked plumbiferous gossany ores to refractory sulphides, in which zinc sulphide largely abounds. Hence there is a great future in store for the discoverer of a suitable economic process for concentrating and treating such ores; in fact the permanency of silver-mining depends, upon such a discovery, especially that of efficient concentrating machinery.

It is probable that the Mount Costigan will shortly be again opened.

It was earnestly hoped that some practical results would follow the investigations of the eminent German metallurgist, Dr. Schnabel, of the character and most advantageous method of treatment of the Broken Hill sulphide ores from below water-level. The pith of his lengthy report is that these ores—sulphides of lead and zinc in about equal proportions—can only be treated with profit at the seaboard. A double treatment being necessary, roasting and leaching to remove the zinc; and smelting of the residuum for silver-lead bullion. There is no doubt as regards richness and quantity, the Broken Hill sulphide deposits compare more than favourably with profitably-worked Continental deposits of similar character. The great drawbacks to highly-profitable working in New South Wales being the price and uncertainty of labour, excessive cost of fuel, and distance from seaboard.

At the Mount Stewart Silver Mine, Leadville, an 80-ton water-jacket smelter has been erected, and the large amount of ore raised during the prospecting operations, which have been systematically carried on for a considerable period, is now being profitably smelted. The Commodore Vanderbilt Company, at Captain's Flat, smelted 5,657 tons of gossan ore, producing 63,750 oz. of silver, 86 tons of lead, and 802 oz. of gold.

A considerable amount of systematic prospecting has been done on the Wallah Wallah silver lode in the Burrowa district, and payable ore has been proved in several shafts on the course of the lode; at the lowest depth reached the ore was improving in value.

A very rich argentiferous bismuth ore has recently been discovered at Whipstick, near Pambula.

COPPER.

The principal copper mine in New South Wales is the Great Cobar Mine, and it is the most distant from the seaboard, being 497 miles west of Sydney.

The lode occurs in Silurian slates; it varies in width up to 100 feet. On the surface appear the outcrops of two adjacent parallel lodes; it is believed, however, that all three form one lode, being only separated by pieces of ground known to miners as "horses."

The ores consist of carbonates, metallic copper in films, red oxide, and grey and yellow sulphides. The greatest depth obtained by sinking the main shaft is 564 feet, from which level diamond-drill bores have been put down an additional 60 feet, the lode being 40 feet in width, of fair yellow sulphide ore. A new discovery has been made between the 29 and 36 fathom levels, which would average about 14 per cent. But, independently of this find, it will take years to work out the different copper ores in sight, and known to exist in the mine. An assay of the refined copper smelted from the above ores gave 99.65 per cent. of copper, 2 oz. 12 dwt. 4 gr. of gold, and 1 oz. 5 dwt. of silver per ton.

This mine has been shut down for some little time, but the opening of the Nyngan-Cobar Railway will probably cause a renewal of operations, as the line connects this great mine with the metropolis and with the coal-fields.

At Nymagee, in the Cobar district, a large and valuable copper lode is now being extensively worked. The lode traverses Silurian sandy slate formation, striking N. 17° 30' W., and is nearly vertical. The ores consist of earthy blue and green carbonates, and grey and yellow sulphides. The metallic copper obtained from these ores is of the purest quality, being remarkably free from injurious foreign metals. An assay of it gave

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Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Tin and Iron.

99·74 per cent. of metallic copper, with 3 dwt. of silver per ton, and no gold. The Inspector of Mines, in his annual report for 1884, states that the yellow sulphide ore has been traced through the mine for a distance of about 500 feet, averaging in parts from 10 to 15 feet in width. The mine has now been opened to a depth of 734 feet.

During 1891 9,355 tons of ore were smelted at this mine, realising 901 tons of copper. £94,000 has been paid in dividends since the formation of the Company, equal to 23s. 6d. on the 20s. shares.

In 1891 the New Mount Hope Mine produced 1,094 tons of ore, which yielded 280 tons of copper.

The Burruga Copper Mine has been closed owing to the low price of copper. The deepest shaft is 300 feet, and the lode is 15 feet wide.

Copper lodes have been opened, and more or less worked, in years past, at Peelwood, Cow Flat, Wiseman's Creek, Thompson's Creek, Carangara, Ophir, Cadia, Canoblas, Carcoar, Icely, Molong, Goodrich, Balara, Snowball, Frogmore, and near Goulburn; the existence of other lodes are known of in the Wellington, Murrumbidgee, New England, Bombala, Braidwood, Grafton, and Albert districts. In the last named, copper ore to the value of £3,955 was raised during 1891.

Considering the extent of our copper bearing country, the progress hitherto made in copper mining has not been so great as could have been desired.

TIN.

Tin, though discovered by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke so early as 1853, was not worked till 1872. Since that date to the end of 1891, tin ingots and tin ore to the value of £9,526,796 has been exported.

In addition to the alluvial deposits of tin ore there are numerous lodes, but the latter have not yet been worked to any extent on account of the capital and skill necessary for their proper development. The alluvial deposits first worked were found in beds of existing creeks, but more recently tin ore has been found in large quantities in beds of old rivers or creeks, at depths varying from a few feet to 200 feet. In some cases these deposits are covered by basalt.

At Vegetable Creek about three miles of deep leads only have been worked out since their discovery in 1873, and, according to Mr. Geological Surveyor David's report, there are about 46 miles of leads yet to be worked.

The tin-bearing localities hitherto worked are situated about the high lands of the Great Dividing Range in the Northern district. Several lodes have been opened, as at Tingha, Elsmore, Newstead, The Gulf, Jingellic, &c.; they occur chiefly in euritic and micaceous granites.

Quite recently a discovery of lode tinstone has been made on the Wilson River, about 35 miles from Kempsey on the Macleay River, but its extent has not yet been ascertained.

Gold, wolfram, metallic bismuth, and carbonate and sulphide of bismuth are occasionally found with the tin ore; sulphide of tin rarely. The concretionary variety of tin oxide called "Toad's-eye" tin occurs in the Pliocene gold drifts at Grenfell.

A considerable area of tin-bearing country has been discovered at Euriovie, in the Barrier Ranges, about 50 miles from Broken Hill. The tin lodes consist of granite dykes, traversing slates and schists. The tinstone occurs in irregular bunches in the lodes, and so far has not been extensively mined. Prospecting for tin has, however, lately received an impetus in this district.

IRON.

The existence of extensive deposits of rich iron ores at Wallerawang, Mittagong, near Picton, Berrima, Mount Lambie, near Blayney, near Cowra, Lyndhurst, Lue, Port Stephens, and in various other parts of the Colony, has been demonstrated—in many instances in the vicinity of coal and limestone in abundance; but owing to the heavy cost of erecting smelting and other works, and the difficulty of securing the necessary skilled labour, very little has yet been done towards developing this important source of wealth.

In fact, with the exception of the Fitzroy Works at Mittagong, which have been abandoned for some time past, the only works in the Colony are those of the Eskbank Iron Company at Lithgow Valley, which were originated in 1875. These works consist of furnace-foundry and forge, and rolling mills; the two branches are connected by a horse tramway. Most of the plant, including a 24-ton fly-wheel, was made on the ground. The blast furnace is capable of producing 100 tons of gray, or 115 tons of white iron per week. During 1889 2,136 tons 9 cwt. of bar and rail iron were made, valued at £18,330 10s. Upon this Company's property are iron ore, coal, fire-clay, and moulders' sand. Smelting has been abandoned for some time; the works being at present employed for working up old iron.

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Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Antimony, Lead.

Irregular masses and veins of magnetite, with garnet ironstone, and some lodges of brown hæmatite, occur in the Devonian beds near Wallerawang, while interbedded with the Coal Measures, which extend from Wallerawang to Bowenfels, are several thin beds of rich clay-band iron ore—a variety of hæmatite.

According to analysis made by Professor Liversidge, the magnetite ore averages 40·87 per cent. of metallic iron, the garnet ironstone 21 per cent. of iron, the brown hæmatite 37·84 to 51·52 per cent. of iron, the clay bands 49·28 to 56 per cent. of iron.

The extensive deposit of brown hæmatite at Mittagong is a spring deposit formed at junction of the Hawkesbury and Wianamatta formations. Iron ore, consisting of red and brown hæmatite, occurs in the Hawkesbury rocks at Mount Clarence in considerable quantity. A sample analysed by Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst, contained 55 per cent. of metallic iron. This ore is generally very siliceous.

At Brown's Creek, near Blayney, several considerable deposits of iron ore occur, which furnished the major portion of the ore used during smelting operations at Eskbank. A considerable quantity of rich brown iron ore was also obtained from Newbridge.

A few miles from Lyndhurst an extensive outcrop of rich brown iron ore in limestone occurs. At Broula, near Cowra, magnetic iron ore of very good quality is obtainable in quantity.

In 1890 considerable attention was given to the iron ore deposits of New South Wales, owing to the visit of an eminent authority—Mr. Ormiston—who was sent out by English capitalists, at the instance of Mr. Joseph Mitchell, for the purpose of making a report on the iron ore, coal, and limestone deposits of the Colony, with a view of establishing iron smelting works.

Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines, in his Annual Report of the Department of Mines, 1890, states that "there are three localities favourably situated for the establishment of smelting works, viz. :—Near Mittagong or Picton, in the south-western coal-field, on the Great Southern Railway Line; near Wallerawang or Lithgow, on the edge of the western coal-field, on the Great Western Railway Line; and near Rylstone, also in the western coal-field, on the Wallerawang-Mudgee Railway Line. The ore in the two latter localities might, if required, be worked together, and smelted at some central works near Wallerawang, or other convenient site. The quantity of iron ore available for smelting works in the Mittagong or Picton district is estimated approximately at 8,231,000 tons, containing 3,684,000 tons of metallic iron; in the Wallerawang district, 2,481,000 tons of ore, yielding 1,212,000 tons of metallic iron; and in the Rylstone district, 2,226,000 tons of ore, containing 957,180 tons of metallic iron; or a total quantity of 12,944,000 tons of ore, containing 5,853,180 tons of metallic iron.

In framing the above estimate of the quantities of iron ore available in the districts mentioned, only those deposits which are within reasonable distance of railway carriage have been considered.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony ores have been found in numerous parts of New South Wales, the principal lodges occur in the Macleay, Armidale, Clarence, Gulgong, Cudgegong, Coolongolook, Ilford, Bowra, and Bellinger districts. On the Munga Creek, near the Macleay River, the ore consists of oxide and sulphide of antimony, and occurs in irregular bunches, occasionally of a considerable size, enclosed in a quartz matrix, which forms the chief constituent of the lodges.

The lodges in the Armidale district are payably auriferous, but, owing to the present imperfect methods of separating gold from antimony, only a small proportion of the value of the gold in the ore is realised.

About 1,580 tons of antimony ore (stibnite) were raised in the Armidale district during 1891.

From the Clarence River district a small parcel of stibnite was shipped, but the proceeds did not warrant extensive operations at the present time.

A deposit of rich oxide of antimony (cervantite) occurs near Ford's Creek, Gulgong but is rather patchy in its mode of occurrence.

Ore of good quality is now being raised in the Nambucca district.

LEAD.

Ores of lead, especially galena, which is often found argentiferous, are frequently met with in the gold-bearing veins in the Silurian, Devonian, and granite formations. Sometimes the ores are contained in matrices of fluorspar and barytes. The lodges of galena which have been opened have not as yet been worked with profit, excepting those which have been worked as silver ores.

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Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Chromite, Manganese, Bismuth, Platinum, Zinc.

Lead ores, chiefly galena, are found in the following and other localities :—Mount Grosvenor, Peel (near Bathurst), Glen Innes, Yass, Darby's Run (near Tingha), Brook Creek, Gundaroo, Silverdale (near Bowning), Bookham (in the county of Harden), Wiseman's Creek, Murrumburrah, Camberra Plains, Mitchell's Creek, Bungonia, Peelwood, Bombala, Barrier Ranges, Tuena, Drake, and Emmaville.

Lead in the form of silver-lead bullion and silver-lead ore is now exported in enormous quantities annually. (*See under Silver.*)

CHROMITE AND MANGANESE.

Chromic iron and manganese ores have been found in considerable quantities, but cannot at present be profitably worked, owing to the cost of carriage to the sea-board. The chief chromic iron deposits in New South Wales are at Nundle, on the Peel River; at Bingera; Pucka, in the Clarence River district; in the Cooma district; near Yung; and Gundagai.

The principal manganese deposits are at Bendemeer, Glanmire, Rockley, Pucka, and near Cooma.

BISMUTH.

Bismuth ores have been found in the tin-bearing drifts, and also in lodes at Silent Grove, The Gulf (in the Vegetable Creek district), Kingsgate (near Glen Innes), Elsmore, Tenterfield, Gumble, Captain's Flat, Mount Gipps (near Silverton), Adelong, Nimitybelle, near Pambula, and near Germanton.

A deposit of bismuth ore has recently been opened in the Broken Hill district, and ore is now being raised by a small party of miners.

The quantity exported to the end of 1891 was 168 tons; value, £36,£41.

The deposits at Kingsgate, about 18 miles from Glen Innes, occur as "pipe-veins" of quartz in granite, near its junction with slate. The ores consist of metallic bismuth (in pieces up to several pounds weight), oxide, sulphide, and carbonate of bismuth. A considerable quantity of the ores were raised in this locality, but operations were suspended some few years since. More efficient machinery is required for their treatment, as it is well-known that a large proportion of the friable, earthy carbonate, and oxide, was lost in manipulation with the means employed, and for want of proper concentrating appliances.

PLATINUM.

Platinum in small grains has been found occasionally in the gold-drifts in various parts of New South Wales. Its occurrence in the beach sand on the north coast, between the Richmond and the Tweed, has been known for many years. Fine gold occurs associated with it in the black sand on the coast. Beach-working for gold has been carried on at intervals for a long period, especially after easterly gales. In the ordinary miners' cradles, with which the gold is obtained, a small quantity of platinum collects from time to time on the blanketings, but no efficient means are at present known for saving the platinum on a large scale. Possibly the great advance in value of platinum will lead to practical efforts being made to work these platiniferous and auriferous beach sands, which occur in large quantity.

The black beach sand consists chiefly of titaniferous iron, coloured and colourless zircons, and sometimes a little tin. The platinum particles being excessively small, sizing will be necessary before concentration is attempted.

Recently, and for the first time in the Colony, platinum has been discovered in a lode formation, viz., near Broken Hill. Assays have revealed its presence up to 1 oz. per ton in the lodestuff.

Investigations as to the character and yield of the ores of this deposit have lately been carried out in Europe, Adelaide, Melbourne, and in the laboratory of the Department of Mines, Sydney; the general opinion being that the platinum occurs in a very fine state of division, and in too small a quantity to be worked with profit.

Traces of platinum have also been found in the Parkes and Orange districts, and in small quantity associated with the auriferous drifts in the Mudgee and Shoalhaven districts.

ZINC.

Though zinc ores have not yet been commercially worked in New South Wales, they are known to exist in considerable quantity in several localities; as at Broken Hill, Pye's Creek (near Bolivia), Vegetable Creek, near Deepwater, and Drake. At all of the above places there is one prevailing ore—zinc blende or zinc sulphide. At Bredbo, in the Cooma district, a deposit of carbonate of zinc, assaying 50 per cent. of metallic zinc, was prospected, but was reported to pinch out in depth.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Tungsten, Cobalt, Nickel, Mercury, Building Stones.

In the Broken Hill district the great silver-lead lodes below the water-level pass into argentiferous zinc—lead sulphides, from 20 to 30 per cent. of the ore being zinc sulphide, causing these silver-bearing ores to be refractory and difficult of treatment in the ordinary way. There is little doubt but that a large proportion of the zinc in these ores will be conserved in the near future, instead of being eliminated as at present, the value of the zinc being double that of the lead with which it is associated, and that this rich and important district will be the source of a large zinc production.

TUNGSTEN.

Recently attention has been drawn to tungsten ores owing to the great advance in their value, £30 per ton for 75 per cent. wolfram (tungstate of iron and manganese) being offered in Berlin. Several deposits are known in this Colony, as in the Vegetable Creek district, New England, Hogue's Creek (near Glen Innes), near Mount Hope (in the Lachlan River district), near Cooma, and Wagga Wagga, but so far no really workable deposits have been discovered.

Scheelite (tungstate of lime) occurs at Hillgrove (near Armidale) and at Cordillera Hill (near Tuena); in the first case associated with auriferous antimony lodes, and in the latter with argentiferous lead ores.

COBALT AND NICKEL.

Cobaltiferous manganese oxide occurs in the Port Macquarie and Bungonia districts, New South Wales. The most important discovery of cobalt ore has, however, been recently made close to the town of Carcoar, on the southern branch of the Great Western railway line. It consists of cobalt arsenide, which has been ascertained by assay to contain up to 18 per cent. of cobalt. The ore occurs in bunches on a line of fissure formed by an intrusive dyke of very hornblende diorite. The latest developments of this deposit are very promising. A shipment of 50 tons yielding £36 per ton in London.

So far no deposits of nickel ore have been discovered in New South Wales; though traces of protoxide of nickel occur in most of the cobaltiferous manganese oxides of the Colony.

MERCURY.

Cinnabar (sulphide of mercury) has been found near Rylstone, on the Cudgegong River, where it occurs disseminated through a Tertiary drift. Cinnabar was also found in small quantity at Grove Creek, Abercrombie Ranges, and near Scone, but the source of supply was not discovered in either case. In 1890, however, cinnabar in lodestuff was discovered near Bingera and near Solferino. At Bingera its occurrence in the alluvium and surface soil was noted for some years prior to the discovery of it in situ in lodestuff. The latter consists of a serpentine rock, forming a dyke mass of considerable thickness, in about 8 feet of which traces of cinnabar are found. The cinnabar occurs chiefly as small grains in joint cracks. Prospecting is now being carried on, but, so far, the proportion of ore to gangue has been found too small to be remunerative. The discovery near Solferino is in a quartz and felspathic veinstone about 12 feet thick, and offers favourable prospects of a payable deposit being found as operations are extended.

BUILDING STONES, MARBLES, CLAYS, OCHRES, &c.

Sandstone, granite, porphyry, flagging, marble limestone, slate, fire-clay, and brick and pottery clays occur in abundance in New South Wales. The city of Sydney is built upon the Hawkesbury formation, which contains thick beds of sandstone, affording stone of the finest quality for building purposes. It varies in colour from white to light brown, and is largely used in the erection of the better class of buildings in Sydney; it is also exported to the adjacent colonies. The granite used in Sydney is chiefly obtained from Moruya, Montague Island, and Gabo, but it is also available near Goulburn and in other localities. A handsome verde antique porphyry is obtainable near Cowra. A very durable syenite is quarried at Mittagong for railway purposes; the piers of the Hawkesbury railway bridge are constructed of this stone. Excellent sandstone flagging is quarried near Orange, Burrowa, and Buckingbong, near Narrandera.

Marble limestone of Siluro-Devonian age occurs in masses of large extent near Wallerawang, Bathurst, Orange, Marulan, Tamworth, Kempsey, &c. It takes a good polish, and may be obtained in various colours—white, black, grey, red, purple; it is chiefly used for decorative purposes. Serpentine of excellent quality occurs near Bingera and in other localities, but has not yet been worked. Slates of good quality for flagging, but not sufficiently cleavable for roofing purposes occur in the Bathurst, Goulburn, and Gundagai districts. Beds of fire-clay are numerous in the coal measures, and the Wianamatta shales afford excellent material for pottery and brick purposes.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Gem Stones, Asbestos.

NEW SOUTH WALES GEM STONES.

These include the diamond, sapphire, oriental emerald, emerald, ruby, opal, amethyst, garnet, chrysolite, topaz, cairngorm, onyx, &c., which have been found in the gold and tin-bearing drifts and river gravels in numerous localities throughout the Colony. From the alluvial deposits in the Bingera, Inverell, and Cudjegang districts, at least 50,000 diamonds are stated to have been found; the largest weighed about 5½ carats. It is interesting to note that some of the largest of the diamonds are fragments, very perfect cleaved fractures being preserved. It is probable, therefore, that stones of considerable size will be found in situations affording more favourable conditions for their preservation. So far the true matrix of the diamond has not been discovered in Australia. At the Cape Diamond Mines the matrix is a very basic igneous rock, intruding carboniferous strata. The occurrence of the diamond in New South Wales approximates to these conditions in so far as its presence (in drifts) in close proximity to igneous intrusions through carboniferous rocks is concerned, as at Inverell, Bingera, and Mittagong; but no trace of it in the intrusive masses has yet been found.

The following are the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Thomas Davis, F.G.S., and R. Etheridge, jun., who, at the request of the Agent-General for the Colony, examined a parcel of 285 stones, forming an exhibit at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition:—

1. The diamonds of New South Wales in their physical character are more nearly allied to those of Brazil than any other country.
2. They have been very largely sold in London as such.
3. As regards colour, they differ practically but little from those of other fields.
4. The general absence of "cleavage" and "macles" is a point much in their favour.
5. Stones of the rarer colour assumed by the diamond should be particularly sought for.
6. The greater hardness of the New South Wales gems will probably raise the cost of cutting, but this will be compensated for by their extra "brilliancy."
7. Boart should be eagerly sought for.
8. Detailed statistics of the area and thickness of drifts likely to prove diamondiferous, and the number hitherto found so, should be prepared officially.
9. All auriferous drifts should be prospected for diamonds.
10. The matrix of the diamond in New South Wales bears no resemblance to that of the Cape.

An important find of emeralds of good colour and quality has recently been made near Emmaville. The emeralds occur at the junction of granite and slate, and have been traced for a considerable distance in limited quantities, and of varying colour and quality. In some instances the gems occur in the altered slate, in others in the granite, largely associated with topaz and fluorspar; others again have been found in solid mispickel in the altered slate. In the latter the stones were of excellent colour. A parcel of these stones forwarded to England for valuation and report have been valued at £3 3s. per carat. In places the emeralds give way to beryl, a gem which has been familiar to miners in this district ever since the opening up of the tinstone leads in 1872.

Another important find is that of noble opal at White Cliffs, on Momba Station, about 57 miles from Wilcannia, on the River Darling. The opal occurs in thin veins in sandstone, fossil wood and shells being frequently met with in which the original organic matter has been wholly replaced by opalescent silica. Stones of splendid quality have been obtained, and found ready sale within the Colony. The Under Secretary for Mines (N.S.W.) estimates that £15,000 worth of opals were raised in this district during 1890.

Sapphires, both blue and green, are found in considerable quantities in the Colony, but not of good quality, the colour, as a rule in the best stones, being too dark, which gives them an opaque appearance when mounted.

Topaz, colourless and blue, are found in many localities, the latter forming very beautiful stones when cut. Beryls of commercial value are obtained in the stream tin workings in New England.

ASBESTOS.

Asbestos in veins in serpentine is found in the Gundagai, Bathurst, and Broken Hill districts. The deposits in the Bathurst district are inferior in fibre to those of Gundagai, but will, no doubt, eventually come into demand for paint and felting purposes.

Very recently at Red Hill, near Broken Hill, a large deposit of asbestos has been discovered, and is being vigorously prospected. Its quality is fair, though not equal to the Gundagai asbestos.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Alum, &c.

At Jones' Creek, near Gundagai, about 70 tons of good quality asbestos were raised; the deposit, however, pinched out in a short distance, and prospecting operations were not continued. It is very probable that other deposits will make at intervals; alternate pinching and widening is characteristic of the famous Italian asbestos deposits.

ALUM.

Alum-stone occurs as an immense deposit at Bulladelah, Gloucester district, New South Wales. It yields from 60 to 80 per cent. of alum. The Australian Alum Company has erected extensive works for preparing the alum at Liverpool, England; the stone being shipped in the rough to the works.

Infusorial earth (tripolyte) occurs in quantity near Barraba, Lismore, Cooma, and the Warrumbungle Mountains, New South Wales, and will no doubt be of value in the future for the manufacture of dynamite, soluble silicates, and polishing powder.

Gypsum occurs in quantity in the western district, but no attempt has yet been made to work the large deposits known, beyond a prospecting shaft near Balranald where extensive deposits of good quality were proved to exist. It occurs also in quantity on the Booligal-Wilcannia road, at a spot known as the Gypsum Palace.

Mineral waters occur near Cooma, Dubbo, Mudgee, Mittagong, and Picton, and in the north-western portion of the Colony.

The following analysis, made by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst to the Department of Mines, show the composition of the mineral waters referred to:—

Mineral water from a bore at Ballimore, near Dubbo.

The water yielded on evaporation a total fixed residue of 224·62 grains per gallon, consisting of—

	grs. per gal.
Bicarbonate of sodium	183·10
" potassium	12·83
" lithium	·05
" calcium	11·38
" magnesium	9·36
" strontium	trace
" iron	·70
Chloride of sodium	6·92
Alumina	trace
Silica	·28
	224·62

Trace of phosphates.

Free ammonia, 0·052 parts per 100,000 parts.

Albuminoid ammonia, 0·003 parts per 100,000 parts.

Specific gravity of water at 65° F. = 1·00359.

Mineral water from the Flat Rock, Cooma District.

	grs. per gal.
Bicarbonate of calcium	52·08
" magnesium	24·40
" sodium	45·29
" potassium	17·15
Chloride of sodium	5·04
Silica	·56
Alumina	trace
	142·52

Mineral water from Mittagong.

	grs. per gal.
Magnesium chloride	1·296
Potassium "	2·042
Sodium "	2·158
Calcium bicarbonate	2·041
Magnesium "	2·243
Iron	5·985
	15·765

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.
Mineral Products of New South Wales.—Yield of Coal.

Quantity and Value of Coal raised from the Opening of the Coal Seams to 1857 inclusive.											
Year.	Quantity.	Average	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average	Value.
From to	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1852..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1857..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850..	50,000	0 10	25,000	1856..	12,646	0 9	5,747	1844..	23,118	0 10	8,394
1851..	750	0 10	304	1857..	5,828	0 9	2,324	1845..	22,924	0 7	8,769
1852..	4,000	0 9	1,800	1858..	17,220	0 9	8,399	1846..	38,965	0 7	13,714
1853..	5,000	0 8	2,000	1859..	31,253	0 9	10,441	1847..	38,965	0 6	13,750
1854..	7,143	0 7	2,692	1860..	30,256	0 10	10,448	1848..	45,447	0 6	14,275
1855..	6,812	0 7	2,575	1861..	34,841	0 12	12,000	1849..	48,516	0 6	14,647
1856..	8,490	0 8	3,750	1862..	39,800	0 12	13,420	1850..	53,375	0 6	18,857..
1857..	12,392	0 8	5,483	1863..	71,216	0 12	26,222	1851..	67,610	0 7	23,546
<p>Table showing the Quantities and Average Value per ton of Coal exported to Intercolonial and Foreign Ports respectively, the Quantity of Coal consumed in this Colony, and the Average Price per ton of the Total Output of the Collieries, from 1858 to 1891 inclusive.</p>											
Exports to Intercolonial Ports.											
Years.	Quantity.	Average	Value.	Exports to Foreign Ports.			Home Consumption.				
Years.	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Quantity.	Average	Value.	Quantity.	Average	Value.	Quantity.	
1858-1866	1,838,268	0 13	1,140,094	2,632,278½	0 14	1,750,503	1,442,446	0 11	4,064,725	4,064,725	
1867	312,101	0 9	146,111	473,367½	0 10	255,259	290,665	0 8	770,012	770,012	
1868	329,062	0 9	165,975	548,086	0 10	295,201	406,195	0 8	954,231	954,231	
1869	340,466	0 8	149,659	505,563	0 10	298,195	324,221	0 7	819,774	819,774	
1870	335,564	0 8	142,656	578,380	0 9	267,681	290,175	0 7	808,564	808,564	
1871	375,891	0 8	162,470	565,429	0 9	256,600	333,355	0 7	898,784	898,784	
1872	394,052	0 8	170,947	609,110	0 9	307,861	343,310	0 7	906,108	906,108	
1873	425,937	0 12	322,119	773,079	0 13	526,808	419,783	0 11	1,192,862	1,192,862	
1874	467,583	0 13	320,119	873,025	0 14	632,247	431,567	0 11	1,394,612	1,394,612	
1875	518,853	0 13	354,074	927,007	0 14	671,483	402,722	0 12	1,319,919	1,319,919	
1876	542,952	0 13	372,045	868,817	0 14	648,977	569,544	0 11	1,444,271	1,444,271	
1877	568,757	0 13	386,740	915,727	0 14	684,977	609,577	0 11	1,575,497	1,575,497	
1878	623,323	0 13	447,954	1,006,240	0 14	708,406	685,532	0 11	1,769,507	1,769,507	
1879	621,087	0 11	409,004	908,049	0 13	634,707	712,824	0 8	1,666,180	1,666,180	
1880	550,672	0 11	369,004	1,066,240	0 13	732,553	732,553	0 8	1,769,507	1,769,507	
1881	657,135	0 9	255,572	1,029,844	0 13	492,209	847,732	0 6	2,109,252	2,109,252	
1882	760,226	0 9	372,334	1,293,844	0 10	617,530	847,732	0 6	2,109,252	2,109,252	
1883	856,704	0 10	448,356	1,512,145	0 10	684,977	1,069,012	0 9	2,521,467	2,521,467	
1884	994,087	0 10	542,988	1,690,763	0 11	839,692	1,069,012	0 9	2,521,467	2,521,467	
1885	991,924	0 10	525,443	1,735,895	0 11	900,539	1,122,567	0 9	2,870,169	2,870,169	
1886	1,027,775	0 10	544,824	1,929,842	0 10	966,663	1,122,567	0 9	2,870,169	2,870,169	
1887	1,077,270	0 10	565,084	1,939,424	0 10	947,002	1,069,310	0 9	2,830,175	2,830,175	
1888	1,039,764	0 10	544,293	2,387,102	0 11	1,064,472	1,132,657	0 9	2,922,497	2,922,497	
1889	1,130,524	0 10	678,200	2,387,102	0 10	1,279,571	1,279,571	0 9	3,203,444	3,203,444	
1890	1,140,544	0 10	698,108	5,821,874	0 10	3,870,005	1,239,000	0 8	3,656,692	3,656,692	
1891	1,397,256	0 10	700,380	2,444,729	0 10	1,460,965	1,460,965	0 8	3,060,876	3,060,876	
Total	19,623,471	0 10	10,736,088	32,338,069½	0 11	18,559,164	20,100,757½	0 9	52,438,517	52,438,517	

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

GROUP XLII. — Minerals, Ores, Native Metals, Gems and Crystals, Geological Specimens.

CLASS 290.—Collections of Minerals, systematically arranged.

CLASS 291.—Collections of Ores, and the associated Minerals, Diamonds, and Gems (rough, cut, and unmounted).

Crystallography.—Specimens illustrating the formations of the Earth, systematically arranged.

[GOLD.]

The weight of gold obtained to the end of 1891 was 10,373,452 oz., of a value of £38,633,477. Gold-mining, as hitherto carried on, has been principally confined to the working of river-beds and shallow alluvial claims and leads; in some instances the latter have been worked to a depth of 200 ft. Extensive areas of country are known to be auriferous, and there are the strongest indications of deep leads in various parts where no attempt has been made to work them. Except in some few localities, quartz veins have not been worked to a great depth. The deepest mine in the Colony is at Adelong, where payable quartz has been raised from a depth of 1,050 ft. The poor success which has often attended the working of quartz mines is largely attributable to ill-judged speculation, inexperience, and the absence of proper ore-separating and other mining appliances. It is known that much gold passes away in the tailings, and is lost in consequence of the imperfect appliances at present employed for the treatment of auriferous pyrites. Quartz-mining is, however, steadily progressing. Rich auriferous antimony reefs have been opened at Hillgrove, near Armidale. From the Baker's Creek Gold-mine in this locality 1,307 tons of stone yielded 17,293 oz. of gold—an average of 13 oz. 4 dw. 15 gr. per ton. Bulk samples of auriferous gossan and pyritous ore from the lately discovered lodes at Peak Hill are exhibited. Specimens of auriferous quartz and samples of alluvial gold from various gold-fields are also shown. One specimen of quartz from the "Mother Shipton" Reef, at Temora, contains 258 oz. of gold. Amongst the alluvial specimens the "Maitland Bar" Nugget, containing 313 oz. of fine gold, is conspicuous.

828. BERTRAM, J., Glen Elgin, via Glen Innes.

Auriferous Pyritous Quartz, from Bertram's Mine, Glen Elgin.

This property is situated in the New England District, New South Wales, and consists of two gold leases having a total area of 24 acres. The reef runs right through the leases for a distance of 38 chains, and varies in width from 4 inches to over 2 feet. In one of the tunnels, at a depth from the surface of about 70 feet, a solid body of pyrites has been struck, which yields on assay from 4 to 6 oz. gold per ton. Bulk tests from the quartz vein-stone have yielded up to 2½ oz. per ton of free gold; if the pyrites had been concentrated, probably the yield would have been much higher. The reef runs through a mountain, which rises 600 feet above a permanent river, which could be utilised as a motive power for machinery—as much as 150 feet fall can be gained in a mile. The timber on the property is more than ample for mining purposes. This property has not been sufficiently prospected, but enough work has been done to show that it will be very valuable when more fully developed.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

829. CALDWELL, John T., Union Chambers, 71, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Block of Auriferous Quartz, showing free gold, from the Chambigne Gold-mining Company's Mine, 20 miles west of Grafton. Assays of similar stone have yielded up to 17 oz. of gold per ton.

830. CROWN OF THE PEAK GOLD-MINING COMPANY (No Liability), 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Two tons of Auriferous Lodestuff, from the Crown of the Peak Mine, Peak Hill, about 32 miles from Narromine, Great Western Railway Line.

Mr. Geological Surveyor David states that "The Peak, which is 44 miles from Dubbo, and 66 miles from Molong, is situated in a belt of auriferous country, which has been proved to extend from Parkes to Tomingley, a distance of 40 miles, and lies between the Myall and Ten-mile Ridges Gold-mines. The Peak itself is an isolated hill, rising about 200 ft. above the level of the red soil plains, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. It is composed of sandy talcose schist, traversed by reefs of two kinds—white quartz reefs, and ferruginous reefs of spongy quartz, with a great deal of oxide of iron. A belt of diorite intrudes the talcose schists to the east and north of the Peak, and between Tomingley and Parkes is a large mass of granite. . . . The ferruginous quartz reefs are evidently oxidised pyritous veins, and from the experience at the Myall Gold-mines it is thought that, within less than 100 ft. below the surface, these reefs will make into massive gold-bearing pyritous veins."

The Company's property consists of 20 acres held under gold lease, and up to the present five different lodes have been discovered on the property, from 1 to 6 feet in thickness and running nearly parallel to one another. The following shafts have been sunk, viz. :—No. 1, 80 ft. deep ; No. 2, 100 ft. ; No. 3, 105 ft. ; No. 4, 220 ft. ; No. 5, 105 ft. ; No. 6, 105 ft. ; No. 7, 35 ft. No. 4 shaft being our main working shaft, levels have been put in at various depths, at 25 ft., 60 ft., 105 ft., 160 ft., and 220 ft., connecting with Nos. 3 and 6 shafts at the 105 ft. level. At this level a change in the character of the ore occurred, viz., from oxidized to pyritous quartz and talcose veinstone with visible pyrites carrying a little free gold. Samples of this stone taken from the 160 ft. level from a width of 4 ft. of solid stone yielded traces only of gold and silver, but at the 220 ft. level at distances of 25 ft., 32 ft., 50 ft., and 70 ft. from the No. 4 shaft, samples assayed by the Mines Department yielded from 7 dwt. to 46 oz. of gold per ton. Since the formation of the Company about twelve months ago, a total of 2,890 tons of stone have been crushed at the Company's battery (consisting of 15 heads with large Arastra pan, having a crushing capacity of 200 tons per week), for a yield of 1,092 oz. gold. (Mint returns.) From assays made in the Department of Mines Laboratory, it is estimated that from 8 to 14 dwt. of gold per ton are lost in the tailings. Continuous practical experiments are being made which, it is hoped, will eventually result in the saving of a large proportion of the gold which at present, from its extreme fineness, passes away in the tailings and slimes. The Company having a crushing plant of their own, it was considered advisable to crush the good with the bad, which of course makes the average considerably lower than it would have been had the ore been picked.

831. CUNNINGAR TRIBUTE GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited), 16, Norwich Chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Auriferous Pyritous Quartz, from the Company's Mine, Cunnigar, Harden.

832. DEEP CREEK GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Nambucca River.

Auriferous Arsenical Lodestuff, from Company's Mine, Deep Creek, Nambucca River.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

833. ELEANORA GOLD & ANTIMONY MINING COMPANY ;
George Smith, Manager, Hillgrove, near Armidale.

Auriferous Quartz and Sulphide of Antimony, with White Metal, Crude and Granulated Antimony^s, from the Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mine, Hillgrove.

The quartz veinstone is from a 12 ft. reef at the 400 ft. level. Since the commencement of this mine, 42,000 tons of stone have been crushed. In addition, 2,000 tons of sulphide of antimony and 150 tons of white metal were sent to the London market. The average yield was about 7 dwt., the loss being considerable, owing to the presence of antimony. A new and more profitable process of extraction has, however, been discovered, which is expected to materially increase the average yield of gold.

834. FRANKS, W. J., 3, Denison Terrace, Ridge-street, Surry Hills,
Sydney.

One ton of Auriferous Lodestuff, from the Adelaide Hill Mine, Cargo, near Orange. From a reef 8 ft. wide, taken at a depth of 12 ft. A bulk test yielded 1 oz. 8 dwt. of gold per ton.

835. GARIBALDI GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited), 19, Post
Office Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Five tons of Auriferous Antimonial Quartz Veinstone from Garibaldi Mine, Hillgrove.

The mine is situated at Hillgrove, in the New England District, and comprises an area of about 40 acres, held under gold lease.

The workings consist of three shafts sunk on the line of reef. No. 1 (main shaft) has been sunk 200 ft. The shaft is timbered all through, and divided into three compartments for haulage and ladder way. Levels have been put in at the 100 ft., and driven north 125 ft. and south 200 ft., and at the 200-ft. driven north 115 ft. A winze has been sunk between these levels, and an intermediate level opened up and driven north and south. The reef in this shaft varies a good deal in thickness, above the 100-foot level, it is 20 ft. thick, and carries a little gold and antimony in veins or stringers throughout. At the lower levels the reef is more confined, being about 4 ft. thick, and the antimony is found in veins of about 8 to 10 inches thick in the reef.

No. 2 shaft has been sunk 142 ft. Levels opened out at 50 ft., 100 ft., and 142 ft. The reef here varies from 12 in. to 3 ft., and is richer in gold. Some patches have given as high as 5 oz. per ton; the average will be about 1 oz. to 25 dwt.

The shaft is timbered and divided as in No. 1, and is being sunk on the reef, which is almost vertical. Haulage is done from No. 1 shaft, where a powerful engine is erected.

The battery consists of twenty head of stampers, and has adjuncts—two rock breakers, four Frue vanners, ten Berdan pans, four Chillian mills. The latter have been found useless for the class of stone and are abandoned.

It was found impossible to save the gold by ordinary amalgamation, as the antimony sickens the quicksilver and the gold floats away. The company now smelt all antimonial ore in a furnace, and after the antimony is smelted or "sweated" out of the stone it is found more easily treated at the battery. The company have recently erected a retort, a patent of Messrs. Warren & Mansfields, of Melbourne, who maintained they could drive off all the antimony in the shape of an oxide by hot air blast, and collect it in flues, and leave the stone with the gold free, but up to the present it has not been a success. This is the great difficulty the company have to contend with, that they cannot save a fair proportion of the gold known to be in the stone, and crushings show that about 4 or 5 dwt. are saved, and from 9 to 15, and even 20 dwt., are lost in the tailings.

If some process could be discovered to drive off all the antimony, and save it in the shape of an oxide, so that the free gold would be left to amalgamate, the mine would pay good dividends.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

The crushings that have taken place by this and the old company amount to 5,203 tons, which gave 1,600 oz. of free gold, and 713 oz. of gold from concentrates, or a total of 2,313 oz. of gold, together with 101 tons of 50 per cent. antimony, worth then about £12 per ton; 80 tons of 71 per cent. antimony (smelted), worth then about £22 per ton; and 11 tons of 96 per cent. antimony (pure oxide), worth then about £41 per ton.

836. GIBRALTAR HILL GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Adelong.

Auriferous Pyritous Quartz, from Gibraltar Hill Gold-mine, Adelong, yielding 2 oz. free gold per ton, with concentrated pyrites, yielding 6 oz. of gold per ton.

837. GOLDEN CLAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited), Cargo, near Orange; Walter Burrell, Managing Director, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A. 1 ton of Auriferous Pyritous Quartz from No. 1 Reef, Golden Clad Mine, Cargo; thickness of veinstone, about 18 in. A bulk crushing of this stone at the Clyde Smelting and Chlorination Works, Granville (near Sydney), yielded 3 oz. 16 dwt. 9 gr. of gold per ton.

B. 1 ton of Auriferous Pyritous Quartz from No. 2, or "Big Reef"; traced on surface for 1,200 ft. by a width of 15 ft., and proved by sinking to a depth of 50 ft. A crushing of 3½ tons at the above works yielded 1 oz. 6 dwt. 1 gr. of gold per ton. Area of this property about 29 acres.

838. LEONI, KEATING, & Party, Bimbimbi Creek, Mogo District.

Two tons of Auriferous Quartz from Bimbimbi.

Bimbimbi Creek is situated in the South Coast District, about half-way between Bateman's Bay and Moruya—both available shipping ports—the distance from Bateman's Bay being about 14 miles, and from Moruya about 10 miles. The vein is situated on a spur of the Coast Range, and its direction is nearly north and south. The width of the vein varies from 6 in. to 9 ft. in some places, and underlays to the west. The exhibit was taken from the lode at a depth of 45 ft. from the surface. From the same vein, and at the same depth, 60 tons have just been crushed, and 25 tons of mixed rubble from surface. The returns obtained from the amalgam on the plates were as follows:—

60 tons quartz from 45-ft. level, at 1½ oz.	= 90 oz.
25 „ mixed surface rubble	= 5 „
Total smelted gold from 85 tons = 95 oz.	

The average yield of this stone with proper treatment will be considerably in excess of results obtained, as the following assays of the blanketings, tailings, skimmings, &c., made in the Department of Mines Laboratory will show. The only available crushing plant, and the one in which the above results were obtained, is old and of the rudest description, the loss therefore being very heavy:—

	Gold per ton.
Official No. 2,528—No. 1 tailings from the pit ... ..	... 1 oz. 9 dwt. 14 gr.
„ „ 2,529— „ 2 „ amalgamating barrel ... 1 „ 2 „ 15 „	
„ „ 2,530— „ 3 „ blanketings ... ..	... 12 „ 9 „ 3 „
„ „ 2,531— „ 4 „ skimmings from wells and tables .....	... 38 „ 14 „ 9 „

839. MAJOR'S CREEK GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Norwich Chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Auriferous Pyritous Quartz, estimated to yield from 1 oz. to 5 oz. of gold per ton.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

840. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Samples of Alluvial Gold from the undermentioned Gold-fields of New South Wales. Assayed at the Royal Mint, Sydney:—

No. of Specimen.	Locality.	Specific gravity.	Loss per cent. in melting.	Assay Report.		Gross value per oz.
				Gold in 10,000 parts.	Silver in 1,000 parts.	
						£ s. d.
1	Tenterfield	15.89	2.733	8905	100	3 13 11
2	Mudgee	16.89	1.713	9370	055	3 18 5
3	Tibooburra	18.33	.423	9735	020	4 2 4
4	Uralla	17.76	1.215	9550	040	4 0 3
5	Tumbarumba	15.98	2.955	9460	045	3 18 1
6	Bathurst	16.78	2.033	8865	080	3 14 0
7	Forbes	15.47	2.647	9215	075	3 16 5
8	Hill End	16.44	2.663	9445	045	3 18 2
9	Sofala	16.71	1.848	9265	070	3 17 5
10	Kiandra... ..	15.15	3.115	9240	070	3 16 3
11	Nundle	15.00	2.642	9220	070	3 16 5
12	Bingera	14.54	5.137	8995	090	3 12 9
13	Tamworth	15.94	1.716	9355	060	3 18 3
14	Copeland	14.69	3.748	9000	090	3 13 10
15	Nerrigundah	17.75	1.395	9825	010	4 2 4
16	Murrumburrah	17.06	1.906	9470	045	3 19 0
17	Glen Innes	17.19	1.535	9435	050	3 19 0
18	Ironbarks	16.29	2.420	9420	055	3 18 3
19	Orange	16.29	2.188	9290	065	3 17 5
20	Windeyer	18.39	.995	9550	040	4 0 5
21	Temora	16.71	2.166	9575	030	3 19 7
22	Rocky River	16.70	1.423	8760	115	3 13 9
23	Adelong... ..	17.18	1.953	9470	045	3 19 0
24	Tambaroora	17.10	1.522	9335	060	3 18 3
25	Braidwood	16.73	2.330	9455	045	3 18 7
26	Tenterfield ... ..	...	...	8520	135	3 10 5
27	Milparinka ... ..	...	...	9715	015	3 19 2
28	Tibooburra ... ..	...	...	9725	020	4 1 11
29	Nerrigundah ... ..	...	...	9830	010	4 2 1
30	Bingera ... ..	...	...	8970	095	3 13 7
31	Young ... ..	...	...	9605	030	4 0 0
32	Temora ... ..	...	...	9580	030	3 18 2
33	Adelong... ..	...	...	9465	045	3 18 1
34	Mudgee ... ..	...	...	9470	045	3 19 6
35	Armidale ... ..	...	...	9085	085	3 16 2
36	Tambaroora ... ..	...	...	9440	050	3 19 4
37	Ironbarks ... ..	...	...	9665	030	3 19 0
38	Kiandra... ..	...	...	9200	070	3 16 1
39	Sofala ... ..	...	...	9270	070	3 17 6
40	Tamworth ... ..	...	...	9235	065	3 14 11
41	Barraba... ..	...	...	9200	090	3 11 9
42	Glen Innes ... ..	...	...	9535	040	3 18 7
43	Stony Creek ... ..	...	...	9135	080	3 16 8
44	Tumbarumba ... ..	...	...	9190	070	3 15 7
45	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River (3 specimens), crystallised gold.					
46	Old Potato Ground, Burrandong, crystallised gold.					
47	Williams' Lease, The Peak, detrital gold.					

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

841. MINISTER OF MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Alluvial and Reef Gold.

The "Maitland Bar" Nugget, Hargraves—Weight, 344·78 oz., containing 313·093 oz. of fine gold, according to specific gravity test; value, £1,236 14s. 1d.

Gold in Ferruginous Quartz, Lucky Hit Find Gold-mine, Apple-tree Flat—Gross weight, 21·48 oz.; specific gravity, 7·11; fine gold, 14·85 oz.; value, £57 10s. 9d.

Nugget of Gold from Wood's Flat, near Cowra—Weight, 42 oz. 17 dwt. 5 gr.; value, £168 5s. 5d.

Gold in Quartz from Mother Shipton Reef, Temora, depth, 90 ft. from surface. This specimen is estimated, by specific gravity test, to contain 258·33 oz. of gold; value, £1,033.

Gold in Quartz from Mother Shipton Reef, Temora; estimated to contain 41·53 oz. of gold; value, £146.

842. MINISTER OF MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Auriferous Veinstones and Lodestuffs from the Gold-fields of New South Wales.

Description and Locality.

1. Auriferous pyritous quartz, Adelong.
2. " massive quartz, 600 ft. level, Challenger Mine, Adelong.
3. " quartz and chlorite, Great Victoria Mine, "
4. " quartz and chlorite schist, Annett's Reef, "
5. " pyritous quartz, "
6. " pyritous quartz, with chlorite, "
7. " pyritous quartz, "
8. " quartz with slate (showing free gold), "
9. " pyritous quartz, with talc, Great Victoria Mine, "
10. " binary granite, with copper and iron pyrites (showing free gold), 100-foot level, Challenger Mine, Adelong.
11. " binary granite, 978-foot level, Great Victoria Mine, Adelong.
12. " binary granite, end of south drive, 770-foot level, Great Victoria Mine, Adelong.
13. " pyritous granite (width of lode, 25 feet), 225 feet level, Dargue's Reef, Major's Creek, Braidwood.
14. " quartz, with cubical pyrites and a little blende, Major's Creek Gold-mine, Braidwood.
15. " pyrites and calcite, 220 feet level, United Miners' Reef, Braidwood.
16. " quartz, with iron and copper pyrites, 70 feet level, Red Hill, Major's Creek, Braidwood.
17. " quartz, Day Dawn Mine, Little River, Braidwood.
18. " quartz, with pyrites, zinc blende, and galena, Major's Creek, Braidwood.
19. " quartz, Homeward Bound Reef, Little River, Braidwood.
20. " sintery quartz, Crimmon's Selection, Bredbo.
21. " pyritous quartz in talcose slate, yielding, gold, 5 oz. 19 dwt. 18 gr. per ton; O'Rourke and Co.'s Claim, near Cooma.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

22. Auriferous quartz (showing free gold), Cooma district.
23. " quartz and felspathic lodestuff (showing free gold),
Homeward-bound Mine, Yalwal.
24. " quartz and felspathic lodestuff (showing free gold), Yalwal.
25. " felspathic lodestuff, Golden Crown Reef, Yalwal.
26. " pyritous lodestuff, Enterprise Reef, Yalwal.
27. " felspathic lodestuff, Mount Gahan, Pambula.
28. " ferruginous honey-combed quartz, Italia Mine, Thurlinjah.
29. " honey-combed quartz
30. " pyrites, gold ; 3 oz. 5 dwt. 30 gr. per ton ; 3 miles " south
from Wogonga.
31. " ferruginous lodestuff, Bailey and Miles' Reef, Mount
Dromedary.
32. " quartz, Moruya.
33. " ferruginous honey-combed quartz, Moruya.
34. " quartz veins in quartz and felspar porphyry, 60 feet
level, Jerusalem Creek, Bongongolong.
35. " pyritous quartz veins in quartz and felspar porphyry
(showing free gold), Jerusalem Creek, Bongongolong.
36. " fibrous serpentine (showing free gold), Jones' Creek,
Gundagai.
37. " pyritous quartz ; gold, 3 oz. 7 dwt. 12 gr. per ton ; silver,
12 oz. 19dwt. 2gr. ; Macdonald's Claim, Kydra.
38. " pyritous vitreous quartz, Muttama Reefs.
39. " pyritous vitreous quartz "
40. " quartz, with copper pyrites, malachite, and galena,
Mother Shipton's Reef, Temora.
41. " clay slate (showing gold in cleavage planes), Cowabbie,
near Narrandera.
42. " pyritous quartz, with a little galena, Marshal M'Mahon
Reef, Murrumburrah.
43. " quartz, with mispickel ; gold, 3 oz. 13 dwt. 16 gr. per ton ;
Welcome Claim, near Grenfell.
44. " pyritous quartz ; gold, 14 oz. per ton ; Britannia Com-
pany's Mine, Forbes.
45. " quartz veins in diorite, Homeward-bound Reef, Curra-
jong, Parkes district.
46. " quartz and felspathic lodestuff (showing free gold), New
Mount Morgan Reefs, Parkes.
47. " pyritous quartz (with free gold), 150 feet level, Koh-i-noor
Reef, Parkes.
48. " quartz, with a little stibnite, blende, and chalcopyrites ;
gold, 11 oz. 8 dwt. 16 gr. per ton ; Day Spring Mine,
Parkes.
49. " quartz, Young Australia Reef, Parkes.
50. " quartz ; gold, 16 dwt. per ton ; depth, 140 feet ; Tomingley.
51. " ferruginous quartz (showing free gold), Proprietary
Mine, Peak Hill.
52. " ferruginous quartz and calcite, showing stalactitic oxide
of iron, with iridescent tiuts, 30 feet level, Proprié-
tary Mine, Peak Hill.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 220 and 221: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

53. Auriferous ferruginous spongy quartz (with free gold), 30 feet level, Proprietary Mine, Peak Hill.
54. " quartz, Gorman's lease "
55. " ferruginous lodestuff, with carbonate of copper and lead ; 40 feet level ; near Molong.
56. " ferruginous felspathic lodestuff, near Molong.
57. " ferruginous felspathic lodestuff, Canoblas, near Orange.
58. " calcite, with mispickel and stibnite ; 300 feet level ; New Reform Gold-mine, Lucknow.
59. " calcite, with mispickel and stibnite ; 300 feet level ; New Reform Gold-mine, Lucknow.
60. " ferruginous quartz, Confidence Gold-mine, King's Plain, near Blayney.
61. " chalcedonic quartz, and garnet rock (showing free gold), Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
62. " chalcedonic quartz, stained with carbonate of copper, Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
63. " chalcedonic quartz and garnet rock, stained with carbonate of copper, Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
64. " magnetic iron and copper pyrites ; gold, 3 dwt., and silver, 16 dwt. per ton ; Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
65. " chalcedonic quartz, stained with carbonate of copper, showing free gold, Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
66. " ferruginous quartz, Last Chance Gold-mine, King's Plains, near Blayney.
67. " ferruginous quartz ; gold, 1½ oz. per ton ; Blayney.
68. " ferruginous spongy quartz, Carcoar.
69. " felspathic lodestuff, with mispickel, 20 feet level, whip shaft (close to dyke), Junction Reef, Mandurama.
70. " felspathic lodestuff, with oxidised pyrites, 20 feet level, whipshaft (close to dyke), Junction Reef, Mandurama.
71. " pyritous vitreous quartz, Homeward Bound Gold-mine, Galley Swamp.
72. " pyritous quartz, Mount Macdonald.
73. " thin quartz veins, in schist ; gold, 13 dwt. per ton ; Polar Star Gold-mine, Cowra.
74. " spongy quartz ; gold, 19 dwt. per ton ; Polar Star Gold-mine, Cowra.
75. " quartz, with a little pyrites in talcose slate, Trunkey Gold-mine, Trunkey.
76. " ferruginous quartz ; gold, 1 oz. 4 dwt. per ton ; Mount Gray, between Trunkey and Tuena.
77. " quartz, Sofala district.
78. " quartz (with free gold showing) ; gold, 15½ oz. per ton ; 7 miles from Wattle Flat, Sofala district.
79. " quartz, Solitary Reef, Wattle Flat, Sofala district.
80. " ferruginous quartz ; gold, 1 oz. per ton ; Mitchell's Creek.
81. " quartz, with a little pyrites and blende, 6 ft. from surface, Butler's Reef, 16 miles from Bathurst.
82. " quartz, Clear Creek, 5 miles north from Mitchell.
83. " quartz, with mispickel, Mount Grosvenor, near Bathurst.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

84. Auriferous quartz, and felspathic veinstone, rich in gold, Hill End district.
85. „ quartz, with stibnite, Razorback Mine, Ilford.
86. „ quartz, Cudgegong.
87. „ quartz veins in felsite, Salvation Hill, Gulgong.
88. „ ferruginous lodestuff, Big Reef, Golden Clad Mine, Cargo.
89. „ quartz, pyrites, and blende, Iron Clad Reef, Cargo.
91. „ quartz, with malachite, and chessylite, 195 feet level, Chesney Mine, Cobar.
92. „ quartz, with pyrites, Mitchell's Creek Gold-mine, Wellington district.
93. „ ferruginous quartz and slate, 100 feet level, Occidental Mine, Cobar.
94. „ quartz (showing gold freely), 100 feet level, Occidental Mine, Cobar.
95. „ felspathic lodestuff (showing free gold), Delaney's Dyke Gold-mine, near Molong.
96. „ clay slate (showing free gold), Mount Dromedary.
97. „ pyritous quartz; fine gold, 2 oz. 19 gr. per ton; 40 feet level, Albury.
98. „ pyritous veinstone, 30 feet level, Bungowanna, Albury district.
99. „ ferruginous quartz, near Germanton.
100. „ quartz, Elliston, Upper Hunter.
101. „ quartz, Scone district.
102. „ banded quartz, 138 feet level, Black Prince Mine.
103. „ banded „ quartz, 90 feet level, „
104. „ banded quartz, 90 feet level, „
105. „ ferruginous quartz; gold, 8 oz. per ton; 5 miles from Tamworth.
106. „ ferruginous quartz, Mount Ephraim, Hanging Rock, Nundle.
107. „ quartz and chlorite schist; gold, 13 dwt. per ton; near Walcha.
108. „ quartz and chlorite schist, Walcha.
109. „ quartz, Bungendore.
110. „ quartz, Herbert Park, near Armidale.
111. „ quartz; gold, 1 oz. per ton; Herbert Park, near Armidale.
112. „ quartz and stibnite (showing free gold), Sunlight Mine, Hillgrove.
113. „ quartz and slate breccia, Sunlight Mine, Hillgrove.
114. „ „
115. „ quartz and stibnite, „Lady Carrington „ Mine, Hillgrove.
116. „ spongy quartz (showing free gold), Lady Carrington Mine, Hillgrove.
117. „ quartz, with stibnite, Cosmopolitan Mine, Hillgrove.
118. „ stibnite and quartz, Garibaldi Mine, Hillgrove.
119. „ stibnite, with a little quartz, Garibaldi Mine, Hillgrove.
120. „ quartz and slate with stibnite (showing free gold), Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

121. Auriferous stibnite, with a little quartz and slate (showing free gold),
Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove.
122. „ stibnite, Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove.
123. „ brecciated quartz (showing gold freely) ; gold, 5 oz. per
ton ; Baker's Creek, Hillgrove.
124. „ quartz ; gold, 1 oz. per ton ; Kookabookra.
125. „ ferruginous felspathic lodestuff, Prospector's Claim,
Drake, New England.
126. „ ferruginous felspathic lodestuff, with copper and iron
pyrites, Adelene Mine, Drake, New England.
127. „ ferruginous quartz, with copper pyrites, Adelene Mine,
Drake, New England.
128. „ semi-crystalline quartz with iron pyrites, Adelene Mine,
Drake, New England.
129. „ quartz, with zinc blende, galena, and carbonate and
sulphide of copper, Dillon's Mine, Drake, New
England.
130. „ ferruginous felspathic lodestuff, Mount Gladstone, Drake,
New England.
131. „ ferruginous quartz, 20 feet level, Red Rock, Drake, New
England.
132. „ zinc blende and copper pyrites, 20 feet level, Red Rock,
Drake, New England.
133. „ pyritous quartz, Kelly's lode, Drake, New England.
134. „ „ „ „
135. „ quartz and zinc blende, Yellow Creek, Drake, New
England.
136. „ pyritous quartz with zinc blende, Yellow Creek, Drake,
New England.
137. „ ferruginous quartz, Bourke's Claim, Mount Carrington,
Drake, New England.
133. „ ferruginous felspathic rock, with zinc blende and blue
and green carbonate of copper, Fogwell and Party's
claim, Mount Carrington, Drake, New England.
139. „ pyritous quartz and felspathic lodestuff, Hill and
McPhee's claim, Yellow Creek, Drake, New England.
140. „ siliceous felspathic pyritous breccia, Wann's lode, Drake
New England.
141. „ pyritous felspathic lodestuff, Bessant's claim, Drake, New
England.
142. „ quartz, with zinc blende and copper pyrites ; gold, 5 oz.
per ton ; 50 ft. shaft, near Drake, New England.
143. „ „ „ „
144. „ quartz, with stibnite ; gold, 1 oz. per ton ; Lunatic, near
Solferino, New England.
145. „ crystalline quartz veins, with metallic arsenic, Golden
Crown Reef, Solferino, New England.
146. „ quartz and zinc blende, Golden Crown Reef, Solferino,
New England.
147. „ quartz, with stibnite ; gold, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per ton ; near Grafton.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

148. Auriferous ferruginous quartz, Magpie Claim, 5 miles north from Dalmorton.
149. " ferruginous quartz, 1½ oz. of gold per ton, Dalmorton.
150. " ferruginous quartz, 14½ oz. of gold per ton, Mountain Maid Reef, Dalmorton.
151. " "
152. " granite, gold, 1 oz. per ton, Poverty Point, Timbarra.
153. " felspathic lodestuff, Buchman's Mine, Deep Creek, Nambucca.
154. " mispickel, 150 ft. level, Nambucca.
155. " quartz ; gold, 1 oz. 3 dwt. 22 gr. per ton, Mountain Maid Reef, Coolongolook.
156. " vesicular basalt, Black Rock, Ballina.
157. " amygdaloidal basalt, " "
158. " ferruginous quartz, stained with carbonate of copper, McGrath's claim, Barrier Range.
159. " quartz, and copper ore, Princess Midas Mine, Purnamoota, Barrier Range.

843. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Block Specimens—gold-bearing.

1. Auriferous pyritous quartz, Hodge's Reef, Donkey Hill, Adelong.
2. " pyritous quartz (from 200-ft. level), estimated to yield 1 oz. 15 dwt. of fine gold per ton; Perseverance Gold-mine, Adelong.
3. " quartz (showing free gold), Kurrajong Gold-mine, Adelong.
4. " pyritous quartz, Kurrajong Gold-mine, Adelong.
5. " " Cunningar Gold-mine, Harden.
6. " lodestuff, Delaney's Dyke Gold-mine, near Molong.
7. " pyritous quartz, Snob's Reef, Braidwood.
8. " " Major's Creek Gold-mine, Braidwood.
9. " quartz (showing gold freely), Homeward Bound Mine, Yalwal.
10. " quartz and calcite, Razorback Gold-mine, near Illford.
11. " lodestuff, Mount Gahan, Pambula.
12. " ferruginous quartz, Peak Hill.
13. " lodestuff, Chesney's Mine, near Cobar.
14. " pyritous quartz, Redfern Gold-mine, near Ironbarks.
15. " " Mitchell's Creek Gold-mine, Wellington.
16. " quartz, Edwards and Party's Mine, Locksley.
17. " " near Bingera.
18. " " (showing free gold), Baker's Creek Gold-mine, Hillgrove.
19. " quartz, with stibnite, Garibaldi Gold-mine, Hillgrove.
20. " stibnite (average yield about 1 oz. of fine gold per ton); Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mine, Hillgrove.
21. " stibnite (average yield about 1 oz. of fine gold per ton); Eleanora Gold and Antimony Mine, Hillgrove.
22. " quartz, Herbert Park Gold-mine, near Armidale.
23. " mispickel, Nambucca Heads Gold Mining Co.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

24. Auriferous quartz (showing free gold), Chambigne Gold-mine, near Grafton.
25. „ and argentiferous pyritous porphyry (yielding up to 10 oz. gold and 27 oz. silver per ton); Saw-pit Gully, Fairfield, New England.
26. „ quartz, Italia Mine, Thurlingah.
844. Bulk exhibit of pyritous quartz from 100 ft. level, T. Wiles and Party's Claim, Adelong; estimated to yield 6 oz. of fine gold per ton.
845. „ pyritous quartz from 200 ft. level, from the Perseverance Gold-mining Company's Prowse and Woodward's Mine, Adelong; estimated to yield 1 oz. 15 dwt. of fine gold per ton.
846. „ pyritous quartz from Phillips and Party's Gap Claim, Adelong.
847. „ pyritous quartz from 120 ft. level, Barber and Party's Claim, Donkey Hill, Adelong; estimated to yield 3 oz. of fine gold per ton.
848. Auriferous quartz from Hodge's Reef, Donkey Hill, Adelong.
849. Gold-bearing pyritous quartz, from the Kurrajong Gold-mine, Adelong Reef; averaging 6 ft. wide.
850. Auriferous pyritous quartz from Snob's Reef, Braidwood.
851. „ quartz from the Homeward Bound Gold-mine, Yalwal, Shoalhaven, showing gold freely.
- This mine is principally worked by quarrying. It has been opened out to a depth of 60 ft. by a width of over 60 ft.; but the extent of the lode has not yet been defined. The lodestuff—quartzite, with thin veins of quartz—yields an average of about 1 oz. of gold per ton.
852. Quartz lodestuff, showing gold freely, from Baker's Creek Gold-mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale.
- During the half-year ending 30th June, 1889, 1,307 tons of stone were crushed from this mine, returning 17,293 oz. of gold, or an average of 13 oz. 4 dwt 15 gr. per ton.
853. Auriferous antimony ore and quartz veinstone from the Eleanora Gold and Antimony Company's Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale; average yield, about 1 oz. of fine gold per ton.
- The quartz veinstone is from a 12-foot reef at the 400-foot level. Since the commencement of this mine 42,000 tons of stone have been crushed. In addition, 2,000 tons of sulphide of antimony and 150 tons of white metal was sent to the London market. The average yield was about 7 dwt., the loss being considerable, owing to the presence of antimony. A new and more profitable process of extraction has, however, been discovered, which is expected to materially increase the average yield of gold.
854. Auriferous lodestuff, yielding 3 oz. of gold per ton, from the Great Red Rock Gold and Silver Mining Company's Mine, about 8 miles north-west from Fairfield, New England.
- The Company obtain their stone from an open cut or quarry in the mountain. It averages from 10 to 15 dwt. of gold per ton.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gold.

855. Auriferous quartz and felspathic lodestuff, with blue and green carbonates of copper, from Sawpit Gully, Fairfield, New England.

856. Ferruginous quartz from Mount Carrington, Fairfield, yielding 2 oz. of gold per ton.

857. { Auriferous granite from Big Hill, Timbarra.
 ,, granite from Surface Hill, Timbarra.
 ,, granite from 1st Claim, Timbarra.

858. Auriferous lodestuff, from Delaney's Dyke Gold-mining Company's Mine, near Molong.

This lode consists of brown iron ore on the foot-wall side, passing towards the hanging wall side into siliceous clinker, or chalcedonic quartz and contorted shale. It contains also garnet rock, and is stained with carbonates of copper. The gold occurs also in the garnet rock.

859. Auriferous lodestuff from Chesney's Lease, near Cobar.

This property consists of 25 acres held under gold-mining lease, 50 acres held as a water-right, and 100 acres of freehold land. Two tons of this lodestuff from a 3 ft. at a depth of 3 ft., yielded at the Sydney Mint $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold per ton, of a value of over £4 per oz. Fourteen tons yielded in Victoria by ordinary treatment 1 oz. 17 dwt. per ton; 12 tons yielded by chlorination 2 oz. 3 dwt. 15 gr. per ton.

860. Auriferous and argentiferous ore from the Mount Billagoë Prospecting Syndicate's Mine, from 95 ft. level.

One and a half tons of this stone yielded, at the Ballarat School of Mines, at the rate of 5 oz. 19 dwt. 5 gr. of gold, and 76 oz. 1 dwt. 23 gr. of silver per ton.

861. Auriferous lodestuff from Mount Gray Gold-mine, Grove Creek, near Abercrombie Caves, about 27 miles from the Newbridge Railway Station, Great Western Railway.

The outcrop of this lode in one place reaches a width of 230 ft. Nine average samples yielded on assay from 13 dwt. 1 gr. to 6 oz. 10 dwt. of gold per ton.

862. Auriferous lodestuff from Brown's Creek Mine, 6 miles west from Blayney.

This deposit is a very remarkable one; it consists of a ferruginous breccia, containing siliceous accretions, or "clinkers," and fills a huge fissure, which is in places 150 ft. wide, in diorite. It was formerly worked by a large open excavation about 250 yds. in length, but the ore is now raised from a shaft. The average yield is about 3 dwt. of gold per ton.

863. Auriferous copper ore from Gordon Mine, Yeoval, from a pit or quarry 150 ft. deep, and about 76 ft. in diameter, the whole body of stone yielding from about 5 dwt. to 10 dwt. of gold per ton.

864. Auriferous quartz from Thomas Edwards and Party's Claim, near Locksley.

865. Auriferous quartz and calcite, containing from 3 oz. to 6 oz. of gold per ton, with a small percentage of antimony. From the Razor-back Gold and Antimony Mine; distance, 18 miles from Capertee Railway Station.

In consequence of the presence of antimony in this quartz it cannot be treated in the ordinary way by quicksilver amalgamation, and has to be shipped for treatment to

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Europe, where it is successfully done, but entailing a very large outlay for freight and expenses, which could be saved if the quartz could be treated at the mine. The poorer quartz, of which large quantities could be raised, machinery is being erected to concentrate, and the concentrations can then be shipped to Europe for treatment and extraction, the same as has been hitherto done only with the picked ore. There are ten shafts of more or less depth on the mines—the deepest 162 feet. The reef is well defined, and varies in width from 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. The mine is distant from Sydney 146 miles.

866. MITCHELL'S CREEK FREEHOLD GOLD ESTATE, Cope's Chambers, Bond-street, Sydney (Davies, Dalveen, Dick, and Findlay, Owners).

- (a) About 1 ton of Auriferous Pyritous Quartz from a reef about 2½ ft. in thickness in the Mitchell's Creek Freehold Estate, District of Wellington, New South Wales; taken from a depth of about 400 ft.

The reef has been worked to an average depth of 150 ft. for about 3,000 ft. in length. The quartz contains about 16 dwt. of free gold per ton, and from 6 to 10 per cent. of pyrites, which yield about 13 oz. of fine gold and 10 oz. of silver per ton.

The property comprises about 600 acres of freehold land, and is worked by a co-partnership of four (above-named) who have recently equipped it with a large concentrating plant for the winning of the pyrites from the old tailings, as well as from the freshly cut quartz now being raised and reduced by a 15-head stamper battery with auxiliary stone-breakers.

- (b) Auriferous Concentrated Pyrites; being a fair sample of the "concentrates" obtained in the veinstone in the above property.

The process adopted is to lead the crushed tailings from a 15-head stamper battery in wooden races into two pulverising mills, and after regrinding therein, they pass over six Frue Vanner concentrating tables, which accomplish the collection of the pyrites as here exhibited.

The concentrated pyrites yield from 13 to 14 oz. of fine gold per ton, and about 10 oz. of silver.

At present the pyrites, as shown, are shipped for further treatment. The production will average about 30 tons of pyrites monthly of the above value.

867. MOUNT GAHAN GOLD-MINING COMPANY (No Liability), Pambula.

Two tons of Auriferous Pyritous Lodestuff from below the 100 feet level, Mount Gahan Gold-mine, Pambula, estimated to yield about 5 oz. of gold per ton.

The following particulars have been supplied by Mr. William Geo. Collins, Mine Manager:—

"The mine is at the crown of a hill known as Mount Gahan, about 500 feet above sea level, overlooking the ocean at Merimbula, and on the direct line between the Dromedary and Mount Imlay. Its area is 20 acres, and the lease was the first taken up in the district.

"The history of the mine is almost unique. It has paid all expenses from the start, together with seven dividends, amounting to £7,200, and purchase, and erection of extensive machinery. 10,000 tons of ore are now in sight, worth on the average 15 dwt. of gold per ton, and probably as much more with half that amount of gold—sufficient, with the tailings from former crushings, to continue the payment of dividends on the same scale as heretofore for at least two years. Prospecting, which has just been systematically started, is confidently expected to prove extensions of the lode, which will add many more years to the life of the mine.

"The occurrence of the gold is unlike anything hitherto discovered in any of the colonies. The lodes are in the main conglomerates and felsitic breccias, in many instances only to

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distinguished from the country by irregular walls. The gold is extremely fine and difficult to follow, frequently there is nothing to distinguish the gold-bearing from the barren stone; the drillings and the mortar are the only sure guides. The lodes cross the country in all directions between 25° E. of N. and 25° W. of N., and, so far as my observation goes, the shoots of gold occur at their intersection. Our main lode strikes N. 11° E., and underlies first 66° for 88 ft., then 62° for 61 ft., then 37½° for 57 ft., and finally 60° to present bottom at 312 ft. The lode proper, averaging 6 ft. in width, has been stopped out to the 100-ft. level, but cross-cuts at intervals show 6 ft. in the hanging wall, and 16 ft. in the foot wall of 15 dwt. stone, with low grade ore inside both. It is calculated that the gold-bearing rock (payable) will exceed 40 ft. in width from side to side of the hill, and it is intended to work out the whole by an open cutting from the surface. 3,024 tons of ore crushed yielded 4,487 oz. of gold, with 2,046 oz. estimated to be left in the tailings. This will be recovered as all the tailings are paddocked for treatment. There are 1,600 tons of second class ore in the paddock awaiting treatment when the battery is completed.

“The machinery now in course of erection will comprise stone breaker, ore feeders, 20-head battery, Denny and Roberts’ Pans, Molloy’s Hydrogen Amalgamators, and Frue Vanners, with Howell’s Pans in addition for the tailings resulting from former crushings and for concentrates. An aerial self-acting tramway will convey the ore from the mine to the battery.

“Work in the mine, other than prospecting, is suspended pending the erection of the reducing machinery. All lodes likely to traverse the Company’s property are being picked up and surveyed, with a view to discover their points of intersection. Each of these will be prospected. A start has been made on two of them with encouraging results.”

868. PEAK HILL PROPRIETARY GOLD-MINING COMPANY (No Liability), Peak Hill, near Dubbo. Office, Victoria Chambers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Auriferous Lodestuff from Peak Hill.

The newly discovered Peak Gold-field lies between the old diggings of Parkes and Tomingley, and in the same belt of auriferous formations which extends in a northerly direction from Parkes to Tomingley. These formations consist of altered silurian schists intruded by dykes of diorite, and traversed by gold-bearing quartz reefs. The adjacent surface soil and alluvial deposits have been more or less worked by miners, and have yielded the fine and coarse gold which has evidently been derived by denudation from these reefs. Mr. T. W. E. David, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor; Mr. Stonier, Assistant Geological Surveyor; Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Inspector of Mines; and Mr. F. Pitman, Chief Mining Surveyor, have inspected this field (see Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1889). Mr. David states that the reefs are of two kinds: (a) Reefs of white quartz, with little or no iron; and (b) reefs largely composed of oxides of iron—quartz, however, still predominating, and enclosing portions of the country rock much silicified and mineralised. Only a little gold has as yet been detected in the white reefs; but rich samples have been obtained from the ferruginous reefs, or “ironstone reefs,” as they are sometimes called. The latter, as a rule, are not bounded by well-defined walls, but merge gradually into the country rock. The fact, however, of these reefs occupying the summit of the hill is strong evidence in favour of the strength of them. It is evident that they are the oxidized caps of pyritous gold-bearing quartz veins, and it is probable that within 100 feet from the surface they will make into such pyritous reefs. Their association with intrusive masses of diorite leads to the supposition that they will continue to be gold-bearing to considerable depths.

The lode from which the samples exhibited were taken has been sunk on to a depth of nearly 400 feet, the average width being over 4 feet. The pyritous ore came in at about 250 feet.

The main shaft is sunk in a large ironstone formation (over 30 feet wide in places, with shoots of gold-bearing stone running through it), to a depth of 400 feet.

Other reefs, carrying more or less gold, have been opened up.

Up to the present some 7,200 tons of ore have been crushed, yielding 3,928 oz. of free gold, worth nearly £4 per oz.

160 tons of pyritous ore from the lower levels, recently crushed, yielded about 9 dwt. per ton, and leaving 30 tons of concentrates, assaying 1 oz. 12 dwt. per ton.

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SILVER AND LEAD.

Various lodes have been found in various parts of New South Wales. Previous to the year 1884 the mines at Boorook were the principal ones worked. The value of the silver produced in the Colony during 1883 amounted to £18,563; but in 1884 the argentiferous lead lodes of the Silvertown district, in the Barrier Ranges, near the western boundary of the Colony, were opened; and from them, during 1885, silver and silver-lead ore to the value of £108,281 was exported. Since May, 1886, to May 31st, 1892, 36,512,445 oz. of fine silver have been obtained from the Broken Hill Proprietary Silver-mine in this district. During 1885 the quantity of ore furnished at the Sunny Corner Mine, in the Bathurst district, was 24,547 tons, producing 634,016 oz. of silver and 6,413 oz. of gold. Several lodes, containing rich silver ore, chiefly *fahlerz*, associated with galena and blende, occur in the Vegetable Creek district; other lodes occur near Orange, Captain's Flat, Castle Rag, and Goulburn, &c. The value of the silver, silver-lead, and silver-lead ore produced in New South Wales up to 31st December, 1891, amounted to £11,302,095.

869. BINGHI SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, 134, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Silver Ore from the Binghi Silver-mine, situated about 23 miles from Torrington, New England Table-land.

The following is the result of an assay of an average sample selected from the ore exhibited:—

Galena, zinc blende, mispickel, stibnite, and a little cervantite, yielding:

Silver, 28 oz. 17 dwt. 2 gr. per ton.
Lead, 14·93 per cent.
Antimony, 11·24 per cent.
Gold, nil.

The main shaft on the main lode has been sunk to a depth of 52 feet, and a level 35 feet long driven S. 5° E. from a point in the shaft 30 feet from the surface.

The lode occurs in granite; its thickness in the shaft varies from 2½ to 4 feet.

870. BRITISH BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY SILVER-MINING COMPANY (Limited). Offices, Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch Yard, London, E.C.; 39, Queen-street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Silver-lead Ores from the British Broken Hill Mine, Barrier Ranges, New South Wales, Australia.

Carbonate ores, being three different grades or qualities showing the present smelting ores of this mine, representing a bulk of upwards of 60,000 tons in sight, assaying from 30 per cent. lead and 20 oz. silver per ton to 65 per cent. lead and 5 oz. silver per ton.

Sulphide ores, "firsts," being a representative sample of the ordinary sulphides of this mine, over 1,000,000 tons in sight now; average assay about 25 per cent. lead, 23 per cent. zinc, and 12 oz. silver per ton.

Sulphide ore, "seconds," being a representative sample of the siliceous sulphides of this mine, over 500,000 tons now in sight; average assay about 20 per cent. lead, 23 per cent. zinc, and 10 oz. silver per ton.

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871. BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY BLOCK 10 SILVER-MINING COMPANY (Limited), 15, Queen-street, Melbourne.

Silver-lead Ores.

From December 22nd, 1890, to March 31st, 1892, this mine paid in dividends £360,000. At the last date mentioned the deepest shaft in this mine was 615 feet, at which depth a level had been started. During the previous half-year 1,428½ feet of driving and sinking had been accomplished in exploring and developing the lode. During the same period also, 11,000 tons of refractory sulphide ore were raised, daily assays from which gave an average result of 34·88 oz. of silver per ton, 22 per cent. of lead, and 28·86 per cent. of zinc. The total quantity of this ore at surface amounted to 32,000 tons, containing approximately 1,097,600 oz. of silver, and 7,251 tons of lead.

872. BROKEN HILL BLOCK 14 SILVER-MINING COMPANY, Broken Hill; J. Brandon, Secretary, 15, Queen-street, Melbourne.

Silver-lead Ores from the Broken Hill Block 14 Silver-mine, Barrier Range, New South Wales, Australia.

873. BROKEN HILL JUNCTION SILVER-MINING COMPANY, Offices, Queen-street, Melbourne.

Silver-lead Ores from the Company's Broken Hill Junction Mine, Barrier Range, New South Wales.

874. BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY SILVER-MINING COMPANY (Limited), Office, 31, Queen-street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Silver-lead Ores from the Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, Barrier Range.

The late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Government Geologist of New South Wales, visited the Barrier Range silver-field early in 1884, shortly after the rush to the field. Writing of Broken Hill, which at the time had only been prospected to the extent of two shallow shafts, he states as follows:—"About 3 miles to the S.W. is the Broken Hill, so called from the rugged outline of its rocky summit. This hill is the highest point on a narrow ridge which runs N.E. and S.W. for several miles, and forms a conspicuous feature in the district, rising for about 150 feet above the general level of the undulating plain country on each side. The crest of the ridge is formed by the outcropping of a huge lode. The lode varies in width from 10 to 120 feet, and in places rises above the surface in large craggy black masses. It changes in character every few feet, and consists of ferruginous quartzite, quartz, griesen, feldspar, porous brown iron ores or gossan, and oxide of manganese (pyrolusite), with patches and veins of crystallised carbonate of lead (cerussite); the occasional black colour of the mass is due to the manganese oxide. Two shafts, one 52 feet deep and the other 50 feet and about 30 chains apart, have been sunk into the lode, as well as two smaller shafts between these. . . . Further prospecting will, I am of opinion, prove this to be a valuable argentiferous lead lode. It appears to dip with the strata, about N. 40° W. at 50°, and on the N.W. side sends off several branches. About 10 chains from it there is a large dyke of diorite." Visiting Broken Hill again in 1887, Mr. Wilkinson states:—"It is a true fissure lode, varying from 10 to 160 feet wide, and consists chiefly of porous iron and manganese oxide in places more or less silicious, containing carbonate of lead and chloride of silver, with occasionally carbonates of copper and zinc. "The walls of the lode are well defined, especially the hanging wall, which in two places I measured dips to the N.W. 65°, but the dip varies in places, and has changed to the east, below the 217-ft. level in M'Culloch's shaft. I noticed that

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one projection on the hanging wall had been rounded and striated by a faulting or downward sliding movement northerly at an angle of 47°. This is an important feature, showing that, though the lode must necessarily vary in width, it will continue as far as the displacement or sliding movement of the hanging wall has taken place, probably to a great depth. The lode continues northerly with much the same character, narrowing and widening in places through Blocks 14, 15, and 16, and Broken Hill Junction, beyond which it seems to continue in irregular smaller lodes of a more silicious nature, containing argentiferous galena and carbonate of lead and copper, with a little chloride of silver. To the south it passes into quartzite lodes, containing silver, lead, and copper ores, sparingly distributed through the lodestuff."

In April last (1892) Mr. E. F. Pittman, the present Government Geologist, furnished a report, in which he stated his opinion that in its mode of occurrence the Broken Hill lode is analogous to the celebrated *Saddle lodes* of Bendigo, Victoria. He states that the lode occupies a fissure in the anticlinal fold of which Broken Hill is formed, and that at a depth which varies in the different mines along the Hill it divides into two portions or legs, one following the eastern dip, while the other and larger portion dips to the west. Mr. Pittman is of opinion that these legs will be found to thin out as they descend; but that there is a possibility of other saddle lodes being formed more or less vertically under the present one, and in order to test this he recommends that diamond drill bores be put down through the cap of what is locally known as the "intrusion," but which, he states, is merely the cap of an anticline of gneiss rock underneath the lode.

At the time of the last half-yearly report (May 31, 1892), 3,203 men were employed in connection with this mine; of this number 1,686 were employed underground.

Dividends and bonuses, the latter derived from the flotation of offshoot companies, up to the date abovementioned amounted to £6,216,000, equal to £5 3s. 4½d. per 8s. share on 800,000, colonial register, and £2 2s. per 8s. share on 160,000, London register, or £279 10s. per share on the original £20 shares, which were issued as paid up to £9.

The above vast amount has been realised since smelting was commenced in May, 1886.

The smelting plant now consists of fifteen 60 inch by 112 inch water-jacket furnaces. During the half-year the furnaces averaged 49½ tons each per twenty-four hours whilst in blast. The average is lower than that of the previous half-year, owing to scarcity of water necessitating the raising of highly mineralised water.

The lixiviation (leaching) plant was only in operation for thirty-four weeks during the half-year, and then only to a quarter of its capacity. A total of 14,802 tons of concentrated tailings and roasted ore were treated, producing 71,738 oz. of silver, the cost of treating tailings being 6s. 1d. per ton.

Experimental work has been done with the roasting plant, the material being low grade kaolin and dry silicious ores, carrying from 20 to 34 oz. of silver per ton. The extraction varied from 62 to 87 per cent. The best results were obtained when the furnace was treating about 35 tons of ore per day, the extraction reaching from 85 to 87 per cent. The loss in volatilization was extremely small, the cost of experimental works of crushing, roasting, and leaching being 21s. 8d. per ton.

At the refinery at Port Pirie the cost of refining silver from the lead bullion amounted to £1 14s. 6¾d. per ton of bullion.

During the year ending 31st May, 1892, the following classes and quantities of ore were treated :—

Lead ore	...	...	...	126,692 tons, or 51.5 per cent of total.
Silicious iron ore and kaolin...	116,742	„	47.0	„ „
Iron ore	...	...	...	3,473 „ 1.5 „ „
				246,907

Consumption of fuel and fluxes :—

Coke	...	...	44,452 tons, or 18.0 per cent. of the ore treated.
Coal	...	...	7,057 „ 2.8 „ „
Limestone	79,241 „ 32.0 „ „
Ironstone...	7,750 „ 3.1 „ „

The cost of smelting amounted to £1 14s. 9d. per ton of ore.

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WORKING SUMMARY, showing gross quantities and values of produce, with net cost and net profit per ton of Ore treated, for each half-year to 31st May, 1892.

Half-year ending.	Ore Treated.		Silver produced.	Lead produced.	Net amount received.		Value per ton of Ore treated.		Total expenses, including depreciation.*	Average cost per ton of Ore treated.		Profit per ton of Ore treated.	Disbursement of profits, less balances and stocks in hand.			
	tons.	cwt. gr. lb.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
30 Nov., 1885	48	0 0 0	35,005	.....	7,442	12 11	.....	.....	4,644	15 4	.....	.....	.....	2,582	15 11
31 May, 1886	1,103	0 0 0	144,004	.....	37,053	5 2	.....	.....	24,100	3 8	.....	.....	.....	18,737	8 8
30 Nov., 1886	10,397	0 2 0	871,965	1,000	17 3 0	15	2 5	.....	70,345	10 6	6	15 4	8 7 1	10,612	9 5
31 May, 1887	18,410	16 3 0	835,526	2,836	7 1 0	204,550	0 7 11	2 2	121,921	2 2	6	12 5	4 9 9	19,701	18 2	
30 Nov., 1887	28,790	18 0 25	1,267,099	6,511	13 3 11	287,704	15 6 9	19 6	167,508	10 1	5	16 4	4 3 2	85,361	10 6	
31 May, 1888	39,789	8 3 26	1,633,737	6,773	19 2 15	373,084	16 4 9	7 6	179,790	9 4	4	10 5	4 17 1	49,479	16 10	
30 Nov., 1888	54,336	0 2 6	2,390,455	9,885	10 2 23	512,967	1 10 9	8 7	237,968	4 1	4	7 5	1 0	37,065	14 7	
31 May, 1889	68,545	4 2 13	2,677,066	11,417	10 0 12	588,897	12 8 8	11 0	293,172	4 10	4	5 7	4 5 5	54,337	2 6	
30 Nov., 1889	88,639	0 0 0	3,325,013	13,659	4 0 15	744,931	1 10 8	8 1	335,575	19 1	3	15 9	4 12 4	42,959	13 2	
31 May, 1890	103,309	0 0 0	3,855,331	15,309	14 2 27	872,758	1 8 8	3 9	403,480	1 2	3	18 0	4 10 9	44,827	3 11	
30 Nov., 1890	108,912	0 0 0	3,872,546	14,938	19 0 22	974,758	13 6 9	7 7	445,492	17 6	4	5 9	5 1 10	46,183	2 7	
31 May, 1891	138,645	0 0 0	4,913,124	24,222	12 1 9	1,133,569	17 3 8	3 9	544,713	10 8	3	13 7	4 5 2	19,980	15 2	
30 Nov., 1891	147,473	0 0 0	5,028,914	17,465	15 1 9	1,163,833	5 2 7	18 1	532,145	14 6	3	12 2	4 5 11	45,718	9 3	
31 May, 1892	180,852	0 0 0	5,754,940	26,843	10 2 27	1,192,962	13 1 6	11 11	670,179	15 0	3	14 1	2 17 10	43,174	0 8	
Totals	984,349	9 2 14	36,512,445	151,945	15 3 2	8,252,138	6 6	.....	4,031,141	17 11	.....	.....	.....	471,322	1 4
													Less Depreciation...		231,216	16 8
													Balance Construction, as per Balance Sheet..		240,105	4 8

* Irrespective of London realisation charges.

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875. CENTRAL BROKEN HILL SILVER-MINING COMPANY;
Offices, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Silver-lead Ores from the Central Broken Hill Mine, Barrier Range, New South Wales.

During the half-year ending December 31st, 1891, 23,389 tons of ore from this mine were treated at the Company's smelters (five in number), which yielded 883,868 oz. of silver per ton, 1,887 tons of lead, and 197 tons of copper. In addition, 514 tons of ore were shipped to Walleroo, which yielded 15,371 oz. of silver.

The average yield per ton of ore being:—

Silver	40.16	oz.
Lead	8.4	per cent.
Copper	.88	„

The cost of smelting amounted to 60s. 6d. per ton.

1,666 ft. of exploring and developmental work was performed during the half-year, 613 men being employed by the Company. The deepest working level is 400 ft.

876. GREAT JINGERA PROPRIETARY SILVER MINING COMPANY (No Liability), 2 O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Argentiferous and auriferous bismuth ore from the Great Jingera Proprietary Mine, Whipstick, 14 miles west of Pambula. A bulk assay taken from 3½ tons of ore from this mine yielded metallic bismuth 23.34 per cent.; silver, 1,108 ozs.; and gold, 11 dwts. 23 grs. per ton.

877. GREAT NUNTHERUNGIE PROPRIETARY SILVER-MINING COMPANY; W. H. Hickey, Secretary, Nuntherungie.

Silver-Lead Ores, from the Great Nuntherungie Silver-mine, Nuntherungie.

Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet, who lately visited this locality, states that the Nuntherungie Silver Field is situated about 65 miles in a north-westerly direction from Wilcannia, and 160 miles in a north-easterly direction from Broken Hill. The silver ore occurs in lodes from 3 feet to 7 feet wide, running through palæozoic slates, which have been intruded by dykes of diorite and quartz felsites. It is only recently that silver has been discovered in this district, and very little work has at present been performed in order to prospect the lodes. On the Nil Desperandum Silver-mining Company's property a lode has been proved to a depth of 100 feet. At this depth it is 6 feet wide, and the ore assays from 40 to 70 oz. of silver per ton and 15 per cent. of lead. Average samples of the ore exhibited yielded on assay 204 oz. of silver and 38½ per cent. of lead per ton.

878. MILLER, D. S. K., 113, Glenmore Road, Paddington, Sydney.

Silver Ores from the Great Boro Silver and Lead Mine, situated about 5 miles south-east of Tarago Railway Station, and 1½ mile from the village of Boro.

This property consists of 60 acres held under mineral lease from the Crown.

The country rock consists of talcose schist, which is in places much decomposed; the lode is formed of a number of argentiferous veins intersecting the schist, and consisting of carbonate of lead with a little carbonate of copper; in cavities lined with crystals of the minerals mentioned, free chloro-bromide of silver has been detected.

Four shafts have been sunk on the lode, which runs right through the property, to depths varying from 60 to 130 ft., assays of average samples selected therefrom yielding from 8 to 25 oz. of silver per ton, and from 5 to 23 per cent. of lead.

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Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Silver Ores from New South Wales—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
50	Argentiferous sulphides of lead and zinc	Block 10 Mine.
51	Chloride of silver in siliceous iron-stone	Central Mine.
52	" and native silver in siliceous iron-stone.	"
53	Argentiferous spongy gossan, and oxide of iron ...	"
54	" massive cerussite	"
55	" siliceous cerussite, and carbonate of copper.	"
56	" massive ferruginous cerussite	"
57	" massive cerussite	"
58	Chloride of silver in kaolin ore	"
59	Argentiferous sulphides of lead and zinc	"
60	" " " " " " " "	"
61	Chloride of silver in siliceous gossany ore.....	South Mine.
62	Argentiferous ferruginous massive cerussite, with crystals of cuprite.	"
63	Native silver in siliceous carbonate of lead and copper.	"
64	Argentiferous massive cerussite	"
65	Native silver and chloride of silver in ironstone...	"
66	Argentiferous siliceous garnet ore	"
67	" saccharoid quartz, with chessylite..	"
68	" siliceous sulphides of lead and zinc.	"
69	" " cerussite.....	"
70	" sulphides of lead and zinc	"
71	Chloride of silver in saccharoid quartz, with cerussite.	Block 14 Mine.
72	Argentiferous cerussite and granular quartz	" "
73	" massive cerussite	" "
74	" cerussite.....	" "
75	" cerussite, with carbonate of copper and granular quartz.	" "
76	" granular quartz and cerussite	British Mine.
77	" granular siliceous ore, with cerussite	" "
78	" crystallised cerussite, with oxide of manganese.	" "
79	" massive cerussite	" "
80	" cerussite, with cuprite	" "
81	" cerussite, with cuprite and silicate of copper.	" "
82	" siliceous cerussite, with cuprite ...	" "
83	" sulphides of lead and zinc	" "
84	" " " " " " " "	" "
85	" garnetiferous sulphides of lead and zinc.	" "
86	" garnetiferous sulphides of lead and zinc.	" "
87	" ferruginous cerrussite, with crystallised calamine.	" "
88	" ferruginous kaolin ore.....	Junction Mine.
89	Chloride of silver and calamine ...	" "
90	Argentiferous crystallised cerussite	" "
91	" garnetiferous cerussite and granular quartz.	" "
92	" siliceous carbonate of lead and copper.	" "
93	" garnet sandstone	North Junction Mine.
94	" " " " " " " "	" "

Broken Hill, Barrier Range.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Silver and Lead.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Silver Ores from New South Wales—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
95	Argentiferous granular siliceous ore with native copper.	North Mine.
96	„ siliceous sulphides of lead and zinc	„ „
97	„ „ „ „	White Lead, Block 5.
98	„ galena and siderite	19 ft. level hanging wall, Umberumberka.
99	„ „ „ „	„ „
100	Native silver in galena and siderite	„ „
101	„ „ „ „	„ „
102	Argentiferous fine grained laminated galena	Umberumberka.
103	„ fine grained galena and siderite.....	„ „
104	„ fine grained laminated galena	Gipsy Girl Mine.
105	„ cerussite and galena.....	„ „
106	„ siliceous cerussite	Alpha Mine, 8 miles north from Broken Hill.
107	„ quartz and siderite, with galena, blende, iron, and copper pyrites	Introductory Mine, Thackaringa.
108	„ galena, and cerussite	„ „
109	„ cerussite.....	Sinclair's Mine, 9 „ miles N.E. from Thackaringa.
110	„ galena	Lode, 2½ ft. thick, Thackaringa.
111	„ galena, with fluor-spar	Purnamoota.
112	Chloride and native silver in ferruginous cerussite	Lake's Camp, New Year's Mine.
113	„ fine grained galena	„ „
114	„ siliceous garnet rock, and galena ..	Minnie Moore Lode, Pinnacles.
115	„ siliceous garnet rock, with magnetic pyrites and blende.	„ „
116	„ siliceous garnet rock, with galena and blende.	„ „
117	„ galena, blende, and pyrrhotite	Pinnacles.
118	„ quartz and garnet gangue, with galena and blende	„ „
119	„ iron and copper pyrites	Goat Hill, Thackaringa.
120	„ cerussite, and galena	„ „
121	„ galena and oxide of iron	„ „
122	„ argillaceous cerussite	„ „
123	Chloride of silver in ferruginous lodestuff	Model Republic Lode, Silverton.
124	„ pseudomorphic crystals of brown iron ore.	Hen and Chicken Mine, Lake's Camp.
125	Chloride of silver in ironstone.....	„ „
126	Argentiferous galena	Thackaringa.
127	„ ferruginous lodestuff, with carbonate of copper.	Hen and Chicken Mine, Lake's Camp.
128	Chloride of silver	Christmas Mine, 16 miles N.E. from Silverton.
129	„ in ferruginous cerussite and a little malachite. Silver, 99 oz.; lead, 6½ per cent.; gold, 1 dwt. per ton.	Appollyon Mine.
130	„ in ferruginous schist	„ „
131	„ „ „ „	„ „
132	„ „ „ „	„ „
133	Argentiferous stalactitic iron gossan	Sunny Corner Mine.
134	„ „ „ „	„ „

Broken Hill
Barrier Range.

Barrier Range.

Mittel

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Silver and Lead.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Silver Ores from New South Wales—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
135	Argentiferous gossan.....	Sunny Corner Mine.
136	”	”
137	” sulphides of lead, copper, iron, and zinc.	”
138	”	”
139	” quartz and felsite, with galena and blende.	”
140	” sulphide ore	”
141	”	”
142	” gossan.....	Nevada Mine.
143	” lodestuff and carbonate of copper...	”
144	” sulphides of iron, copper, lead, and zinc.	”
145	” gossan.....	Silver Queen Mine.
146	” quartz and felsite, with pyrites ...	”
147	” galena, blende, and pyrites	Great Western Mine.
148	”	”
149	” felsite, with copper and iron pyrites	Nevada Mine. ”
150	” claystone, with galena and pyrites..	Tonkin's Lease.
151	” claystone, with sulphide of copper, iron, zinc, and lead.	”
152	” gossan.....	Monte Christo.
153	” quartz, with pyrites	”
154	Chloride of silver in quartz	”
155	Argentiferous ferruginous carbonate of lead and copper.	Wiseman's Creek.
156	” quartz, with fahlerz and carbonate of copper.	”
157	” schistose gossan, with cerussite ...	”
158	” sulphide of copper and zinc in schist	”
159	” gossan, with cerussite.....	Mount Costigan, near Tuena.
160	” sulphides of iron, copper, zinc, and lead.	”
161	” claystone, with pyrites	Boorook, New England ...
162	” gossan.....	New Lewis Ponds, near Orange.
163	” cerussite.....	”
164	”	”
165	Chloride of silver	”
166	Argentiferous ferruginous carbonate and phosphate of lead.	Great Southern Silver-mine, Grenfell District, near Grenfell.
167	”	”
168	” galena and pyrites	”
169	”	”
170	” ferruginous cerussite	Wallah Wallah Silver-mine, near Burrowa.
171	”	”
172	” galena.....	30 ft. level, ”
173	”	”
174	” galena and blende	60 ft. level, ”
175	” galena and iron pyrites, in quartz and felspathic gangue.	Melrose, Condobolin District.
176	” cerussite, in soft claystone.....	”
177	” ferruginous cerussite, silver 49 oz. per ton.	”
178	” ferruginous gossan	Cookbundoon, South-western District.

Mitchell.

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Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Silver Ores from New South Wales—*continued*.

No.	Description.	Locality.
179	Argentiferous ferruginous cerussite, silver 60 oz. per ton.	Broula, near Cowra.
180	galena and fluor spar	Goodhope, near Yass.
181	galena and cerussite	” ” ”
182	argillaceous cerussite	9 miles from Tarago.
183	galena and zinc blende	Near Bungonia.
184	quartz and felsitic lodestuff	May Day Reef, Black Range, near Albury.
185	quartz and felspathic veins, with galena and blende.	” ” ”
186	quartz veinstone, with galena and pyrites.	24 ft. level, Right Arm Creek, Yalwal.
187	siliceous veinstone. Silver, 70 oz. ; lead, 60 per cent. per ton.	Bredbo.
188	galena and calcite	Quedong, Southern District.
189	galena in quartz veinstone	Mt. Grosvenor, near Bathurst.
190	schistose quartz and felspathic veinstone. Silver, 245 oz. ; gold, 2½ oz. per ton.	Back Creek, near Rockley.
191	cerussite, with galena and protoxide of lead.	Mount Trooper, Snowy River.
192	” ” ” ”	” ” ”
193	” ” ” ”	” ” ”
194	cerussite and protoxide of lead	Captain's Flat, Molonglo.
195	ferruginous claystone. Silver, 214 oz. ; gold, 2½ oz. per ton.	Boorook.
195A	claystone, with pyrites	”
196	ferruginous quartz	”
197	claystone	Golden Age, Boorook.
198	ferruginous claystone	Silver King, ”
199	quartz, with a little pyrites. Silver, 275 oz. per ton.	Addison lode, ”
200	quartz and pyrites. Silver, 164 oz. ; gold, 2 oz. per ton.	” ”
201	quartz, with a little pyrites. Silver, 275 oz. per ton.	” ”
202	claystone, with pyrites	Big Plant Mine, near Emmaville.
203	altered claystone, with galena and blende.	” ”
204	galena, fahlerz, and pyrites, in quartz and claystone.	Webb's Silver-mine, near Emmaville.
205	fahlerz, in claystone	New England Broken Hill.
206	quartz and felspathic veinstone, with galena, blende, and pyrites.	White Rock Mine, Drake.
207	zinc blende, galena, and pyrites, in quartz.	” ”
208	” ” ” ”	” ” ”
209	gossan, with cerussite	Pye's Creek, near Deep-water.
210	gossan	” ”
211	cerussite and galena	” ”
212	galena and blende, with quartz	” ”
213	galena, with copper pyrites and mispickel.	60-ft. level, Homeward Bound Mine, Pye's Creek.
214	siliceous felspathic gangue, with zinc blende and galena.	Pye's Creek, near Deep-water.

New England.

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Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Silver and Lead.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Silver Ores from New South Wales—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
215	Argentiferous zinc blende and pyrites	Monte Christo, near Deepwater.
216	„ galena, with quartz	Webb's Consols Mine, near Emmaville.
217	„ galena, mispickel, and copper pyrites.	„ „
218	„ galena	„ „
219	„ mispickel and copper pyrites.....	„ „
220	„ galena and cerussite.....	Castle Rag Mine, near Deepwater.
221	„ galena, blende, and a little pyrites.	Clarevaux, near Glen Innes
222	„ quartz in granite. Silver, 1 oz. 18 dwt. per ton.	Boonoo Boonoo, near Ten-terfield.
223	„ blende, galena, and pyrites, in claystone. Silver, 21 oz. per ton.	„ „
224	„ mispickel, in felspathic gangue.....	4 miles south-west from Ashford.
225	„ quartz and felspathic veinstone, with galena and chalcopyrites	35-ft. level, near Deepwater.
226	„ blende and galena, in quartz gangue	Mascotte Mine, Drake.
227	„ quartz veinstone	Wollomombi, Armidale district.
228	Sulphide of silver, in quartz.....	„ „
229	„ „ „	„ „
230	„ „ „ Silver, 386 oz. per ton.	„ „
231	Argentiferous galena and felspathic gangue. Silver, 16½ oz. ; lead, 29 per cent. per ton.	„ „
232	„ zinc blende, galena, and pyrites, in quartz veinstone.	Richmond River.
233	„ „ „ „	„ „

New England.

880. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Block Specimens of Silver Ores.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Argentiferous siliceous iron ore	Proprietary Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
2	„ cerussite	„ „ „
3	„ kaolin	„ „ „
4	„ sulphides of lead and zinc	„ „ „
5	„ cerussite, with malachite	South Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
6	„ siliceous sulphides of lead and zinc.	„ „ „
7	„ sulphides of lead and zinc	„ „ „
8	„ „ „ „	North Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
9	„ siliceous iron ore	Block 10, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
10	„ siliceous iron ore, with chloride of silver.	„ „ „
11	„ saccharoid quartz	„ „ „
12	„ sulphides of lead and zinc	„ „ „

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLIII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Silver and Lead.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Block Specimens of Silver Ores—*continued*.

No.	Description.	Locality.
13	Argentiferous cerussite	Block 14 Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
14	” ”	” ” ”
15	” sulphides of lead and zinc	” ” ”
16	” cerussite	British Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
17	” sulphides of lead and zinc	” ” ”
18	” galena and garnet sandstone	Junction Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
19	” kaolin, in quartz	” ” ”
20	” garnet sandstone	North Junction Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
21	” galena, with native silver and carbonate of iron.	Umberumberka Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
22	” galena	Gypsy Girl Mine, Broken Hill.
23	” ”	Christmas Eve Mine, Purnamoota.
24	” galena and blende.....	Pinnacles Mine, Purnamoota.
25	” gossan.....	Sunny Corner Mine, Mitchell.
26	” sulphides of lead, iron, copper, and zinc.	” ”
27	” cerussite.....	New Lewis Ponds Mine, near Orange.
28	” galena	Wallah Wallah Mine, near Yass.
29	” quartz, with galena	Melrose.
30	” galena.....	Humewood, near Yass.
31	” iron gossan.....	One Tree Cordillera Mine, near Tuena.
32	” galena	Yarrangobilly Mine, Tumut District.
33	” gossan, with galena	Boorolong.
34	” galena, mispickel and blende.....	Webb's Consols Mine, near Emmaville.
35	” felspathic lodestuff	Gordon Mine, near Emmaville.
36	” lodestuff, with galena, blende, and pyrites.	White Rock Proprietary Mine, Drake.
37	” gossan, with galena.	Rivertree, New England.

881. Iron Ore and Limestone used as Flux at the Broken Hill Silver-lead Smelting Works.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Ferro-manganese oxide	Outcrop, British Broken Hill Silver-mine, Barrier Range.
2	Iron ore	Stephen's Creek, near Broken Hill.
3	Limestone.....	Three miles east of Broken Hill.
4	”	Near Balaclava Mine, Broken Hill.
5	”	Acacia Dam, near Broken Hill.
6	”	Tarrawingee Flux Quarry, near Broken Hill.
7	”	Six miles S.E. from Pinnacles, near Broken Hill.

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MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

882. Collection of Rock Specimens (schists, gneiss, granite, quartzite, sandstone, limestone, diorite, &c.), illustrative of the stratigraphy of the Barrier Range Silver Field.

883. Silver-lead Ores from the Proprietary Silver-mine, Barrier Range.

884. Collection of Silver Ores from the Broken Hill Block 14 Silver-mine, Barrier Range.

885. Silver Ores from the Central Broken Hill Silver-mine, Barrier Range.

886. Silver-lead Ores from Broken Hill Junction-mine, Barrier Range.

887. Silver Ore from the Broken Hill North Silver-mine, Barrier Range.

888. Silver Ore from the Gipsy Girl Silver-mining Company's Mine, Barrier Range.

This ore—consisting of massive galena—averages about 40 oz. of silver per ton, and 75 per cent. of lead. The lode varies from 6 inches to 3 feet in thickness, and is accompanied by quartz and ironstone stained with carbonate of copper. It appears on the surface for about 7 chains.

{ From New Year Silver-mining Company's Mine, Lake's Camp, Barrier Range:—

889. { Silver Ore, showing native silver, and assaying at the rate of 10,500 oz. silver per ton.

{ Silver Ore, showing chlorides of silver, assaying 1,260 oz. silver per ton.

{ Silver-lead Ore, assaying 72 oz. silver per ton.

890. Silver-lead Ores from Umberumberka, Barrier Range, showing native silver freely.

The lode occurs in mica schists, and dips S. 25° E. at an angle of 75°. It varies in width from 4 to 10 feet, and consists of crumpled mica schist, traversed by veins and lenticular bunches of brown iron ore or gossan, carbonate of lead, and galena. The ore, yielding from 70 to 120 oz. of silver per ton, is chiefly finely crystallised galena distributed in irregular masses. At a short distance to the north of the main lode, another lode has been discovered in the railway cutting.

891. Silver-lead Ores from the Christmas Eve Mine, Purnamoota, Barrier Range.

892. Silver Ores from the Pinnacles Tribute Mine, Barrier Range.

This mine is situated about 15 miles S.E. from Silvertown. In one shaft the lode is from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. wide, dipping W. 30° S. at 70°, in talcose mica schist, and consisting of ferruginous crystalline quartzite, with galena interspersed here and there through it, and patches of yellow gossan. An average sample from the whole width of the lode gave on assay 78 oz. 8 dwt. silver per ton, and 32.40 per cent. lead.

893. Silver-lead Ores from the Terrible Dick Mine, Barrier Range.

Silver Ore (galena), yielding 58 oz. of silver per ton, and 75 per cent. of lead.

894. From Laurium Silver-mining Company's Mine, Thackaringa, Barrier Range.

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895. Silver Ore from the Webb's Consol Mine, about 10 miles S.W. of Emmaville, New England.

4 tons 17 cwt. of this ore treated at Footscray, Victoria, yielded 2 tons 18 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lb. of lead, 1 ton of which, on being desilverised, yielded 120 oz. 3 dwt. of silver.

896. Silver Ores from Webb's Silver-mine, Little Plant Creek, near Emmaville.

This ore consists of galena, mispickel, copper pyrites, blende, and fahlerz. The galena has returned silver at the rate of 148 oz. per ton. The following analysis shows the composition of the silver-bearing fahlerz:—

Metallic copper	31·500
„ antimony.....	18·130
„ zinc	6·140
„ iron	6·440
„ lead	·680
„ silver*	1·635
Sulphur	26·180
Insoluble in acids (silica).....	7·200
Traces of arsenic, gold, and undetermined	2·095

100·000

* Equal to 534 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver per ton.

897. Five tons of Silver Ore, from the White Rock Proprietary Silver-mine, Fairfield, about 3 miles from Drake.

Representing an enormous body of ore which forms the face of a high cliff, and from which the ore is obtained by quarrying. The face from which this exhibit was obtained is about 90 feet wide, and consists of quartz and felsitic gangue (in parts brecciated), carrying veins and strings of zinc blende, galena, copper, and iron pyrites irregularly distributed through it. The metallic sulphides form about 10 per cent. of the mass, and when concentrated yield up to 200 oz. of silver per ton. This mine offers a good opening for an efficient concentrating plant and also for an economic process for treatment of the concentrates.

PARTICULARS of Ore sent to various Smelting Works and at the Mine, from the commencement to the 23th May, 1888.

Quantity of Ore.	Less Moisture.	Net Weight.	Silver.	Price.	Gross Value.	Sampling and Smelting Charges.	Freight and other Charges.	Net Amount received for Ore.
tons cwt. qr. lb.	cwt. qr. lb.	tons cwt. qr. lb.	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7 17 0 15	1 2 8	7 15 2 7	131	3 4½	171 2 4	25 5 7	49 8 0	216 8 8
6 5 2 0	1 1 0	6 4 1 0	135	3 3½	140 3 9	20 3 10		
8 13 1 14	5 1 11	8 13 0 3	120	3 2½	167 19 5	66 2 5	84 0 0	193 17 4
11 16 1 0	2 1 13	11 13 3 15	94	3 2½	176 0 4		7 13 3	18 0 4
1 19 3 0	0 3 5	1 18 3 23	177	3 6½	31 10 6	5 16 11		
36 17 0 1	11 1 9	36 5 2 20	658	....	686 16 4	117 8 9	141 1 3	428 6 4

PARTICULARS of Ore treated from 28th May to 29th October, 1888

Weight.	How disposed of.	Net Value.
tons cwt. qr. lb.		£ s. d.
34 6 2 25	English and Australian Copper Company (Limited)	462 12 0
1 13 3 23	Australian Smelting and Refining Company (Limited), Dry Creek	21 0 0
57 10 0 1	German Works	724 1 7
93 15 2 21		1,207 13 7

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898. Quartz and Felspathic Lodestuff, with zinc blende and pyrites, assaying up to 1 oz. of gold and 100 oz. of silver per ton; average width of lode, 12 feet. From Mascotte Gold and Silver Mining Company's Mine, Drake, New England.
899. Galena, with a little copper pyrites and zinc blende, in ferruginous quartz and felspathic lodestuff, yielding 40 oz. of silver per ton, and 40 per cent. of lead. From the Great Red Rock Gold and Silver Mine, Fairfield, New England.
900. Massive Blocks of Felspathic Lodestuff, with galena, zinc blende, and pyrites. From Gordon Silver-mine, Emmaville, New England.
901. Silver Ore, from Rivertree, yielding up to 200 oz. of silver per ton, and 20 per cent. of lead.
902. Silver Ore, from Pye's Creek, yielding up to 100 oz. of silver per ton, and 50 per cent. of lead.
903. Silver Ores from the Vanderbilt and Commodore Silver-mining Company's Mine, now Lake George Silver-mining Company, Captain's Flat, Molonglo.
904. Silver Ore, consisting of massive galena, carbonate of lead, and a little carbonate of copper, from Yarraugobilly Silver-mine, Tumut district.

There are two parallel lodes in this property, one of which has been traced on the surface for about 300 yards, with a width of about 3 feet, assays from which yielded from 20 to 98½ oz. of silver per ton.

The second lode, about 80 yards to the eastward of the first, has been traced on the surface for about 100 yards, with a width of 12 feet at a depth of 30 feet, assays from which yielded up to 20 oz. of silver per ton, and 45 to 80 per cent. of lead.

905. Carbonate of Lead (earthy) from Cullula Lead and Silver-mining Company's Lease, Carragh Creek, 6 miles S.W. of Windellima, county of Argyle.

ASSAY.

84.11 per cent. Carbonate of lead.

13.92 per cent. Clay.

1.97 per cent. undetermined.

100.00

906. Silver-lead and Copper Ore from the Mount Costigan Lead and Silver Mine.

This property comprises an area of 150 acres. Smelting, in two furnaces, was first commenced on the 26th July, 1887. 4,565 tons of ore were treated, producing 106,084 oz. of fine silver, 659 oz. of fine gold, and 359 tons of lead, of a total value of £26,361. Recently this mine has been reopened and smelting carried on with favourable results.

AVERAGE ASSAYS OF ORES EXHIBITED.

Sulphide ore—Silver, 19 oz. 1 dwt. 2 gr. per ton.

Lead, 12.10 per cent.

Copper and lead ore—Copper, 39.30 per cent.

Lead, 16.33 per cent.

Silver, 27 oz. 15 dwt. 4 gr. per ton.

907. Silver, Lead, and Copper Ores, from the Cordillera Hill Silver-mine, Peelwood.

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908. Silver Ore from the One-tree Cordillera Hill Silver-mine, near Tuena.
909. Gold and Silver Ore from the New Lewis Ponds Gold and Silver Mine, about 15 miles east of Orange.
- The lode consists of gossan, containing chlorides of silver and carbonate of lead, with a fair percentage of gold down to the water-level (150 feet), where sulphide ores are met with.
910. Silver Ores from Sunny Corner Silver-mining Company's Mine, Mitchell.
911. Block of Ore from 40 feet level, No. 2 shaft, Back Creek Silver and Gold Mine; reef 5 feet thick; 36 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. yielded 3,406 oz. of silver, and gold at the rate of 15 dwt. per ton.
912. Silver, Gold, and Copper-bearing Lodestuff from the Eyrie South Mines, Wiseman's Creek, near Brewongle.
913. Lead Ore from Humewood, near Yass, and metallic lead smelted from the above.

914. MOUNT STEWART LEAD & SILVER-MINING COMPANY
(No Liability), Leadville. Office, 15 Hunter-street, Sydney.

Silver lead ores from Mount Stewart Silver Lead Mine.

Smelting operations by means of a water jacket furnace have recently commenced at this mine, and during the half-year ending 30th September, 1892, 7,517 tons of ore were treated, which yielded 146,839 ounces of silver, and 946 tons of lead, being an average of 19.53 oz. of silver per ton, and 12.5 per cent. of lead. The cost of raising and smelting amounted to £2 2s. 11d. per ton of dry ore. The ore treated consisted chiefly of ferruginous carbonate of lead. Three parallel lodes occur on this property, viz., eastern, middle, and western lodes. From the outside wall of the eastern lode to the outside wall of the western lode is about 300 ft.; the eastern lode is from 50 to 100 ft.; the middle from 35 to 40 ft.; and the western lode 35 ft. between walls. The silver-bearing lodestuff occurs as bunches and veins in the lode material. Carbonate ore is extracted from the 157 ft. level in the eastern lode; below this level sulphide ores make their appearance. In the middle lode carbonate ore has been obtained at the 250 ft. level. An abundant supply of limestone flux is obtained from the western lode at the 150 ft. level. A permanent water supply has been obtained by means of iron piping 9,600 ft. long from Coolah Creek.

915. NIL DESPERANDUM SILVER-MINING COMPANY. W. H. Hickey, Secretary, Nuntherungie.

Silver-lead Ores, from the Nil Desperandum Silver-mine, Nuntherungie. (For description of Field see Great Nuntherungie Proprietary Co.'s entry.) An average sample from this exhibit yielded on assay 62½ ozs. of silver per ton, and 8.6 per cent. of lead.

916. PINNACLE AMALGAMATED SILVER-MINING COMPANY
(Limited), 70, Queen-street, Melbourne.

Two and a half tons of Silver Ore from the Pinnacle Mine, Barrier Range.

Situation.—The mine is situated about 10 miles south-west of the township at Broken Hill, and 17 miles south-east from Silvertown; contains about 340 acres, held under lease from the Department of Mines, in the Colony of New South Wales.

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Lodes, of which there are several, consist of a number of segregation veins, running in various directions with the strike of the country gneiss. Two veins are being worked.

The Tribute Lode, and Consols Lode.—The tribute lode runs north-west and south-east, dips south-west, the underlay being 60°. The shaft is 300 feet deep, and the ore vein has been cut at 100, 200, and 300 feet, and levels driven thereon. Average width of lode, 17 feet; longest level, 350 feet, on to ore in all faces except at 200-foot level south-west. Stopes are 30 feet high over the 200-foot level, and 14 feet over the 100-foot level; no stoping has been done at the 300-foot level. The consols lode runs north-east and south-west, and underlays south-east 45°. The shaft is 600-foot south of tribute shaft, and is 200 feet deep; the latter being level into 200-foot tribute lode. Average width of ore vein, 6 feet, and the levels are 264 feet in length.

The ore in both veins is identical, and is valued at 12 per cent. lead, 25 oz. silver. The silver-bearing minerals being galena and pyrrhotine. Rich bunches are met with occasionally carrying 80 oz. silver per ton, and averaging 58 oz. metallurgical treatment.

The rich ore is separated by hand sorting, and is exported or sent direct to the smelting furnaces at Adelaide. The bulk ore is crushed and concentrated, and tailings are to be leached.

Machinery, &c.—Concentrating mill consists of stone breakers, Krom rolls with self feeder, sizing trommells and hydraulic classifications, ten 4-compartment collerie jigs, four Harz jigs, Huntingdon mill, four Frue Vanners, and double-deck 19-foot diameter sluice tables, ore screw and tailing belt. Concentrates average 60 per cent. of lead and 65 oz. silver per ton. A leaching mill is now being erected, capable of treating 70 tons per day. The furnaces for chloridizing are Howell's patent revolving cylinders; tailings from leaching works are returned to fill stopes in the mines.

917. SINCLAIR, G. H., 66 King-street, Sydney.

Silver-lead and Copper Ores from the Mount Costigan Silver-mine, near Tuena. (See description under Mt. Costigan.)

918. WALLAH WALLAH SILVER-MINING SYNDICATE, near Yass.

Silver-lead Ores from the Wallah Wallah Silver-mine, Pudman's Creek.

The Wallah Wallah Silver-field is situated near Rye Park, which is about 16 miles to the south-east of Burrowa. The country rocks are granite and slate. The granite is described by Mr. Geological-Surveyor Anderson as being decidedly intrusive, and has tilted the slates so that they dip off at a high angle. For a short distance from the junction the slates have been considerably metamorphosed, assuming a schistose structure. The silver lodes occur chiefly in the slates beyond the sphere of alteration. The lodes have an approximately north and south strike, which corresponds with that of the country.

The principal lode, and that upon which most work has been done, is on the Wallah Wallah Proprietary's leases. It has already been opened to a depth of 130 feet, by means of shafts and drives at various levels. The workings, which are of considerable extent, have been in lodestuff throughout, which averages about 2½ feet in thickness. The ore consists near the surface of ferruginous gossan carrying carbonate and phosphate of lead, passing at lower levels into argentiferous galena, with more or less zinc blende in patches. A bulk assay from the south end of principal drive gave 34 oz. of silver per ton, with 32 per cent. of lead and 12½ per cent. of zinc. Another assay from bottom of 130-foot shaft gave 43 oz. silver per ton, and 38 per cent. of lead. The total amount of ore sent for treatment up to April, 1891, was 142 tons, which yielded 5,290 oz. of silver, averaging over 37 oz. per ton.

919. WHITE ROCK PROPRIETARY SILVER-MINING COMPANY, Drake.

Ten tons of silver ore from White Rock Silver-mine. (See particulars on previous page.)

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Tin.

TIN.

The approximate area of the tin-fields in New South Wales is 5,440,000 acres. According to the official report of Harrie Wood, Esq., Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, the value of the total production of tin and tin ore to the end of 1891 amounted to £9,526,796. The tin ore, therefore, ranks next in importance to gold and coal as a source of wealth to the Colony. The existence of tin in New South Wales was known for many years, but it was not till 1871 that any attempt was made to turn this mineral to account as a marketable commodity. The most extensive deposits of ore have been found in the northern portion of the Colony, but tin has also been discovered in other districts. The ore has hitherto been obtained in the beds of watercourses, and it is separated from the gravel by sluicing. In some localities extremely rich deposits of drift tin have been found in the beds of ancient streams, at a depth of from 60 to 200 feet below the surface. Valuable lodes or reefs have been discovered, and in some places crushing machinery has been erected to extract the ore. The tin-bearing granites of New South Wales belong to the same geological era as those of Cornwall. Many years will elapse before the ground now being worked will be exhausted.

In the Vegetable Creek Tin-field alone only about 3 miles of the deep leads have been worked out since their discovery in 1873, and it has been estimated that there are 46 miles in length of deep leads yet to be worked, as shown on the geological map (exhibited) of that tin-field by Mr. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor. A considerable area of stanniferous country has lately been discovered in the Barrier Ranges.

Numerous specimens of both lode and stream tin-ore are exhibited, showing the different forms in which this mineral has been found in New South Wales; also six tons of refined tin in ingot, bar, and grain.

920. BENSUSAN S. L., 12, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Tin-ore from Bensusan's (late Butler's) Freehold Tin-mine, near Deepwater, New England.

Mr. Geological Surveyor David, in his report on the Vegetable Creek Tin-field in 1887, states that the Butler's vein has been traced for a distance of a mile through portions 173, 174, and 307 in the parish of Highland Home, county Gough, its average strike being 35° north of east and south of west, and with a north-west dip varying from 72° to 85°. The thickness of the vein varies from 2½ feet to 10 feet, averaging 3 ft. 2 in. The casing is eurite, passing into coarsely crystalline porphyritic granite. The tinstone occurs in seams and bunches, freely crystallized in chloritic quartz.

921. CASTLE WELLINGTON TIN AND SILVER-MINING COMPANY (No Liability); H. M. Deakin, Legal Manager, 70, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Lode and Alluvial Tin-ore from Castle Wellington Tin-mine, situated at the Nine-mile, near Deepwater, New England.

The Company's property consists of 154 acres, of which 100 acres form an alluvial flat, and the remainder a hill. Three rich tin-lodes have been discovered running into the latter near the edge of the alluvial flat, which they are believed to underlie. Tin-bearing gravel is obtained from the alluvial, samples of which are exhibited.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Tin.

922. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Tin Ores from the Tin-fields of New South Wales.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Lode tin ore.....	Mole Table-land, Vegetable Creek,
2	”	The New Butler's Lode, Mole Table-land,
3	”	Butler's Lode, Mole Table-land; depth, 25 ft.; lode, 4 ft. wide;
4	”	Dividing Range, between Graveyard and Vegetable Creeks;
5	”	Glen Creek, near Vegetable Creek,
6	”	Ottery Lode, Tent Hill; lode, 2 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. wide;
7	”	Tent Hill, near Vegetable Creek,
8	”	”
9	”	Elliott & Co's Lode, ”Vegetable Creek,
10	”	”
11	”	M'Donald's Mine, ”Tent Hill, ”
12	”	Vegetable Creek,
13	”	Old Gulf Lode, Vegetable Creek District,
14	”	”
15	”	”
16	”	Red Cross Mine, The Gulf, near Emmaville,
17	”	Bark Hut Lode, Mole Table-land; depth, 35 ft.; lode, 3 ft.;
18	”	”
19	”	”
20	”	”
21	”	Dan O'Connell Lode, near Emmaville,
22	”	Curnow's Lode, Mole Table-land,
23	”	Mole Table-land,
24	”	”
25	”	Walleroo Lode, Mole Table-land,
26	”	Dutchman's Lode,
27	”	Bates and Party, No. 1 Reef, Mole Table-land,
28	”	Yankee Lode, The Gulf,
29	”	Ford's Lode, Black Swamp,
30	”	Jones' Paddock, Tingha,
31	”	Dougherty's Mine, Tingha,
32	”	Red Hill, Tingha,
33	”	Reeve's Claim, Tingha,
34	”	Young Cornwall Mine, near Tingha,
35	”	Rappenicher's Lode, Tingha,
36	”	Pheasant Creek,
37	”	King Tin Mine, Pheasant Creek,
38	”	The Grampians,
39	”	”
40	”	Lane's Lode, Black Swamp,
41	”	Madman's Gully, Silent Grove,
42	”	Crane's Lode, Nine-mile Creek,
43	”	M'Lean's Lode, Slaughterhouse Creek,
44	”	Coghlan and Clifford's Mine, The Gulf,
45	”	Brown's Gully, The Gulf,
46	”	Elsmore,

New England.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Tin.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Tin Ores from the Tin-fields of New South Wales—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
47	Lode tin ore.....	Torrington Lode, Vegetable Creek; depth, 60 ft.; lode, 2 ft. thick;
48	„	„ „ „
49	„	„ „ „
50	„	7½ miles from Tenterfield,
51	„	Wilson's Downfall,
52	„	Walleroo Lode, Vegetable Creek,
53	„ (in greisen)	Newstead, near Inverell,
54	„	H. Gordon's A.C.P., 480 acres, Strathbogie North, near Emmaville,
55	„	„ „ „
56	„	„ „ „
57	„	Nine-mile, Vegetable Creek,
58	„	Block 230, Parish Swinton,
59	„	Maryland Tin Mine,
60	„	„ „
61	„	Castle Wellington Mine, Nine-mile, near Deepwater,
62	„	„ „ „
63	„	Curnow's Shaft, Dutchman's Tin Mine, near Deepwater,
64	„	„ „ „
65	„	Stevens and Chandler's Mine, Paradise Creek, Deepwater,
66	„	Jindabyne, Cooma District.
67	„	No. 1 Claim, Poolamacca, Barrier Range.
68	„	„ „ „
69	„	Wheat Byjerkerno, Barrier Range.
70	„	Caloola Mine, Barrier Range.
71	„	„ „ „
72	„	Lady Don Mine, Barrier Range.
73	Stream tin wash.....	Castle Wellington Mine, Nine-mile, near Deepwater,
74	„	Emmaville,
75	„	„ „
76	„	Lady Mary Mine, Stannifer,
77	„	„ „
78	„	Walmsley's Lead, Portion 186, Parish Clive, Tingha,
79	„	„ „ „
80	„	Vegetable Creek,
81	„ with oxide of manganese.	Near Stannifer,
82	Siliceous stanniferous cement.	“Grey Billy,” Cubis' Ground, Emmaville,
83	„ „	The Grampians,
84	Stream tin wash.....	Billins and Party's Claim, Stony Creek, Tingha,
85	„	„ „ „
86	„	Emmaville,
87	„	„

New England.

New England.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Tin.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Tin Ores from the Tin-fields of New South Wales—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
88	Stream tin wash	Bismarck Mine, Tingha,
89	" 	Perry Hill, Vegetable Creek, 50 ft. under Basalt,
90	Stream tin cement	Wheal Victoria Mine, Parish Herbert, County Gough,
91	Stream " "	Block 41, " Parish Swinton, " " "
92	Stream tin ore	Block 41, " Parish Swinton, " " "
93	" 	" 57, Parish Herbert,
94	" 	" 173, " "
95	" 	" 346, " "
96	" 	" 391, " "
97	" 	" 438, " "
98	" 	" 87, " "
99	" 	" 61, " Swinton,
100	" 	" 137, " Clare,
101	" 	" 70, " Clive, Pond's Creek,
102	" 	" 152, " " Middle Creek,
103	" 	" 137, " " "
104	" 	" 126, " " Gilgai, near Inverell,
105	" (surface)	Cope's Creek,
106	" 	Block 257, Red Hill, Cope's Creek,
107	" 	" 320, Parish Cope's Creek,
108	" 	" 531, " "
109	" 	" 241, " Swinton,
110	" 	" 147, " "
111	" 	" 4, " " (Brickwood Mine),
112	" 	" 154, " " (Hardinge Gully),
113	" 	" 103, " Darby, Sutherland Water,
114	" 	" 266, " "
115	" 	Moore & Co., Vegetable Creek "Tin-mine,"
116	" 	Vegetable Creek,
117	" 	Block 277, Parish Mayo, Old Farm Creek,
118	" 	Pine Ridge, near Inverell,
119	" 	Brickwood Mine, near Tingha,
120	" 	Elsmore,
121	" 	Macdonald's River, near Giant's Den,
122	" (toad's-eye tin).	Grenfell,
123	Surface tin ore	Glen Creek, Mole Tableland,
124	" 	Lottery Creek,
125	Stream tin ore (nuggets)	Butchart's Mine, Cope's Creek,
126	" " 	" " "
127	" " 	" " "
128	" 	Nuggety Gully, The Gulf, Vegetable Creek,
129	" 	Clarke & Co.'s Claim, The Grampians,
130	" 	Deep Lead, Graveyard Creek,
131	" 	Irby, Andrews, & O'Donnell's Mine,
132	" 	Ruby & Harding's Claim, Dividing Range,
133	" 	Scott & Party's Claim, Nine-mile Creek,
134	" 	Block 177, Parish Clive,
135	" 	Lewis & Party's Claim, Grampians,
136	" 	A. Cadwell's Block, Surface Hill,
137	" 	Ruby Creek,
138	" 	Block 346, Parish Herbert, Stannifer,
139	" 	Middle Creek, Stannifer,
140	" 	Oban, near Deepwater.

New England.

New England.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Tin.

923. Collection of Block Specimens of Tin Ores.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Lode tin ore.....	Mole Table-land,
2	”	”
3	”	Torrington Lode, Mole Table-land,
4	”	”
5	”	”
6	”	M’Leod’s Lode,
7	”	The Gulf Lode,
8	”	Butler’s Lode, near Emmaville,
9	”	”
10	”	Ottery Lode,
11	”	”
12	”	Elliott & Co.’s Lode,
13	”	”
14	”	Trewhella & Co.’s Lode,
15	”	Jones and Party’s Lode,
16	”	near Emmaville,
17	”	”
18	”	”
19	”	”
20	”	”
21	”	Gundle, Kempsey District.
22	”	Wheal Byjerkerno Mine, Euriowie, Barrier Range.
23	”	”
24	”	Mount Euriowie, Euriowie, Barrier Range.
25	”	Caloola Mine, ” ”
26	”	Lady Don Mine ” ”

New England.

924. Half-ton of Lode Tin Ore from the Ottery Tin Lode, Mole Tableland, New England.

* The *Ottery* veins occur in dyke masses of hornblendic granite and eurite, within 8 chains from the margin of the claystone. The main vein with the cross vein has been proved to be productive of tin for a distance of over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and for a vertical extent of 169 ft. The well-defined nature of the walls, the strong slickensides, and the quantity of clay flucan lining the veins, proclaim this to be a true fissure vein. It will be noticed that in all cases where the inclination of the vein from the vertical became suddenly lessened, it became pinched and unproductive, confirming the well-known experience of miners that those parts of a vein which most nearly approach the vertical are generally the richest. The strike of the veins follows approximately that of the junction line between the porphyrite and claystone. The dip, except in the case of the west vein, is north-westerly, following the underground line of junction between the crystalline rocks and the claystone, giving these ore bodies the character of contact deposits. The ore in these veins occasionally runs in shoots, which dip to the north-east, following, perhaps, the dip of the sedimentary rocks in the immediate neighbourhood. The shooty character of the ore is, however, less observable here than elsewhere. Twelve hundred tons of veinstone from these veins, crushed at Tent Hill, yielded a trifle under 5 per cent. of tinstone, and subsequent crushings have yielded a little over 3 per cent.

925. Lode and Alluvial Tin Ore from the Wheal Australia Tin-mine, Parish Herbert, County Gough.

926. Lode and Alluvial Tin Ore from the Wheal Victoria Tin-mine, Parish of Herbert, County Gough, between Cope’s Creek and the Macintyre River.

* Geology of the Vegetable Creek Tin-field, per T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Tin.

927. Alluvial Tin Ore from the Wheal Edith Tin-mine, New England.

928. Tin Ores, from the Torrington Tin Lode, Mole Tableland, New England, Parish of Annandale, County Clive.

* The country is a coarsely crystalline granite, composed of triclinic and monoclinic felspar, with abundant dark mica quartz, and a little muscovite and hornblende. Near the north-east end of the main vein, the granite is fine-grained and intersected by veins of eurite, which latter frequently forms one of the walls of the vein. . . . The average strike of the vein is 36° north of east and south of west. The veins consist of fine-grained felspar or eurite, fairly soft from the surface to a depth of from 30 to 40 ft., when it becomes very hard. In some cases the vein-stone is separated by a sharp line from the granite country, while in others it merges gradually into that rock. Tinstone occurs in disseminated crystals or thin strings in the felspathic vein-stuff, generally running in shoots or floors, the ore being partly black and partly resin, while some of the crystals are quite translucent. . . . The north-west branch of the main Torrington vein . . . at 92 yds. along its strike from the south-west end, the vein joins the main Torrington vein. A shoot of ore has been worked out of this branch vein, commencing near the surface at the point of junction, in a south-west direction for a horizontal distance of 120 ft., in which distance the shoot dipped 40 ft. . . . A rich shoot was worked here from near the surface to a depth of 135 ft. The shoot pitched 40° east of north and west of south, at an angle of 45° , and was 2 ft. wide where widest, averaging 10 in. The hanging wall was well defined. In part of the workings, an intrusive dyke of eurite formed the foot-wall of the vein. Close to where the cross course of eurite intersects the vein a bunch of ore was got out of 64 cubic ft. of vein-stuff, weighing 13 tons.

929. Tin Ore from the Red Cross Tin-mine, Emmaville, Vegetable Creek, New England.

* Red Cross Lode in portion 18, parish of Muir, county Gough, strikes 43° north of east and south of west, dipping 85° north-westerly; average width, 12 in. The vein consists of nearly solid tinstone, replaced occasionally by quartz and chlorite. The tinstone is black, deep red, resin, and translucent. The ore at the centre of the vein is coarsely crystalline, but becomes finer towards the walls. The foot-wall shows faint slickensides. The vein is cased by hard quartzose granite. At the bottom of a shaft on the vein, 35 ft. deep, the vein was 1 ft. in width.

930. Tin and Copper Ore from the Gumble Mine, near Molong.

Assays made of ores from this mine have yielded up to 60 per cent. of metallic tin, 14 per cent. of metallic copper, and 8 oz. of silver, and a trace of gold, per ton.

931. Rich Lode Tin Ore, from the Dolcoath Tin-mine, Glen Creek, New England.

932. Tine Ore from the Cosmopolitan Extended Tin-mining Company's Mine, Barrier Ranges.

+ This property adjoins the Cosmopolitan South, and the lodes of the former can be plainly traced through the ground, which consists of 64 acres.

933. Tin Ore from the Cosmopolitan Tin-mining Company's Mine, Barrier Ranges.

+ The mine is situated about 50 miles north of Silverton, and consists of one 40-acre block, containing two well-defined lodes.

* Geology of the Vegetable Creek Tin-field, per T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

† From a report on the Barrier Range (Poolamacca) tin lodes, by the late C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S. etc., Government Geologist, Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1887.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Tin.

934. Tin Ore from the Albion Tin-mine.

* On the south side of Yancowinna Creek, in portion 95, is the Albion lode of coarse crystalline granite in altered slate formation, dipping W. 25° N. at 80°. A shaft has been sunk 22 ft. deep, 100 ft. further south a cutting 4 ft. deep has been made showing the lode 7 ft. wide, with a small patch of tin ore in centre. Near the south-west corner of portion 95 is a lode 25 ft. wide showing a little tin and tourmaline; within 10 chains east are a few other lodes; one, from 1 to 2 ft. thick, containing some tin and brown garnets, has been opened 3 ft. deep; it strikes N. 40° E. in chlorite slate.

935. Tin Ore from Mount Euriovie Tin-mining Company's Mine.

* The Company holds 180 acres north of Caloola Creek, through which a continuous outcrop of lodestuff occurs. The lode varies from 3 ft. to 20 ft. in thickness. Specimens exhibited are fair average specimens of lodestuff.

One of the most regular lodes yet opened is that which runs for about half-a-mile through the Euriovie north portions. In this, also, the tin is seen to be more regularly distributed through the granite than is usually the case. But even this lode, or granite dyke, which it really is, varies in width from 1 to 18 ft., and runs in breaks, thinning out at intervals, and making again within a few feet on the west side; nevertheless, the lode appears to be sufficiently persistent to be worked on a large scale.

It is stated that a parcel of 20 tons of it, crushed at the Umberumberka machine, yielded at the rate of 8 per cent. of oxide of tin. The lode strikes N. 13° W., and has a westerly dip; it consists of coarsely crystalline granite with large flakes of mica, and traverses altered mica schists, which strike north and south. The same lode continues into the Euriovie South Company's ground.

936. Tin Ore from the Trident Tin-mine, Barrier Range.

* About 4 miles south of the Victory Mine is the Trident Tin-mine. Here, within a width of 130 ft., the slate formation is traversed by several granite dykes, one 12 ft. wide, very micaceous and quartzose in places, with coarse tin crystals unevenly distributed. A shaft 60 ft. deep has been sunk, and the shallow alluvial in a small gully draining from the lodes has been surfaced for a few yards, and several bags of "shed tin" obtained.

937. Tin Ore from Victory Tin-mining Company's Mine, Barrier Range.

* On the same line of strike as the Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales United Company's lode towards the south, other lodes crop out through the Victory Company's ground. Some of these are being prospected, and a shaft 40 ft. deep has been sunk in one 8 ft. 4 in. wide. This lode strikes N. 10° W., and consists of coarse crystals of felspar, mica, and quartz, with tin ore in patches, which, if worked separately, would probably yield 20 per cent. of ore.

938. Tin Ore from the Wee Jim Tin-mining Company's Mine, Barrier Ranges.

939. Tin Ore from the Jubilee Tin-mine, Poolamacca, Barrier Ranges.

* One mile in a S.S.E. direction from Caloola are the Jubilee Company's lodes. One, 18 in. wide but thinning out on the north end, consists chiefly of quartz and felspar, with but little mica; the tin ore occurs in patches, containing about 10 per cent. of tin ore. Another granite lode, 2 chains to the east, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and has been opened for 6 ft. from the surface; only a little tin ore is visible in it.

940. SPIERS & RIGG, 70, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Tin Ore and Gem Stones from the Oban Tin and Gem Mine, New England.

* From a report on the Barrier Range (Poolamacca) tin lodes, by the late C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., &c. Government Geologist, Ann. Rept. of Mines, 1887.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Copper.

COPPER.

Several copper lodes have been opened in the Colony; the principal ones are the Cobar, Nymagee, Burraga, Mount Hope, and Burly Jacky. Samples of the characteristic ores are exhibited, together with 6 tons of metallic copper ingots. The value of the production of copper during 1891 was £205,093; and the value of the total production to the end of 1891 amounted to £6,023,431. The approximate area of cupriferous country in New South Wales is 6,713 square miles.

941. ENGELEN, J. B., Sheridan-street, Gundagai.

Copper Ore.

942. GREAT COBAR COPPER-MINING COMPANY (Limited), 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Five Tons of Yellow Sulphide Ore from Cobar Copper-mine.

The greatest depths obtained by sinking the main shaft is 564 ft. from which level diamond-drill bores have been put down an additional 60 ft., the lode being 40 ft. in width, of fair yellow sulphide ore. Stopping has been carried out on the 15, 28, 39, and 54 fathoms, and some intermediate levels; but, with the exception of the 54-fathom level, the ores obtained are carbonates, oxides, and gray ores, which average about 16 per cent. of copper. A new discovery has been made between the 29 and 36 fathom level, which would average about 14 per cent; but, independently of this find, it will take years to work out the different copper ores in sight, and known to exist in the mine.

An assay of the refined copper smelted from the above ores gave 92.65 per cent. of copper, 2 oz. 12 cwt. 4 gr. of gold, and 1 oz. 5 dwt. of silver per ton.

The following particulars of the quantity and value of the output from the Great Cobar Copper-mine have been supplied by the Secretary to the Company:—

From June, 1876, to 30th June, 1883—

	Tons.
Ore raised	197,750
Ore smelted	197,580
Refined copper obtained	22,354
Value realised, £1,127,332.	

Owing to the low price of copper, and great distance of carriage, this mine has for the present been shut down.

943. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Copper Ores from New South Wales.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Malachite	Great Cobar Copper-mine.
2	”	” ”
3	”	” ”
4	” and a little chesylite	” ”
5	”	New Mount Hope Copper-mine.
6	” chesylite, and cuprite	” ”
7	” (earthy)	Nymagee Copper-mine.
8	” and chesylite, in thin streaks, in felsitic gangue.	New Mount Hope Copper-mine.
9	Chesylite-gossan ore	Dungowan, Tamworth district.
10	Chesylite	25 fathoms level, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
11	”	25 fathoms level ” ”
12	”	25 fathoms level ” ”

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Copper.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Copper Ores from New South Wales—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
13	Chessylite and malachite	25 fathoms level Great Cobar Copper-mine.
14	” ”	38 fathoms level ” ”
15	” ”	Great Barrier Copper-mine, Barrier Ranges.
16	” ”	” ” ”
17	” ”	” ” ”
18	” ”	Wiseman's Creek, Copper-mine.
19	”	Coorowong, 15 miles from Delegate.
20	”	Payton's Mine, Eugowra.
21	Stanniferous copper ore	No. 2 shaft, 25 feet level, Gumble, near Molong.
22	” ”	” ” ”
23	” ”	” ” ”
24	Cuprite, with chessylite and malachite	25 fathoms level, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
25	” ” ”	Great Cobar Copper-mine.
26	”	” ”
27	”	” ”
28	”	” ”
29	” and a little malachite	” ”
30	”	” ”
31	” veins, with malachite	New Mount Hope Copper-mine.
32	”	” ” ”
33	”	Proprietary Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Ranges.
34	” with native copper and carbonate of copper.	Wiseman's Creek.
35	”	Girilambone.
36	Redruthite	Great Blayney Copper-mine.
37	”	Great Cobar Copper-mine.
38	”	” ”
39	” (metallic copper, 41·55 per cent.)	Wellington.
40	”	Bingera.
41	Chalcopyrites	70 fathoms level, Great Cobar Copper-mine.
42	”	54 fathoms level ” ”
43	”	Great Cobar Copper-mine.
44	”	” ”
45	” with quartz and molybdenite	Nymagee Copper-mine.
46	” (auriferous)	Gordon Mine, Buckinbar.
47	” ”	” ”
48	”	80 feet from surface, Dolcoath Mine, Cargo.
49	”	Cheshire Mine, near Cudgegong.
50	”	Burruga Copper-mine, near Rockley.
51	”	Burly Jacky Mine, near Woodstock.
52	”	” ” ”
53	Bornite (copper 50 per cent.)	” ” ”
54	Native copper	Great Cobar Copper-mine.
55	” and cuprite	Proprietary Mine, Broken Hill, Barrier Ranges.
56	”	” ” ”
57	”	South Mine ” ”
58	”	Central Mine ” ”

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Copper.

944. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.
Collection of Block Specimens of Copper Ores.

No	Description.	Locality.
1	Malachite and earthy cuprite.....	Great Cobar Copper-mine, Cobar.
2	Earthy cuprite and malachite	" " "
3	Cuprite	" " "
4	"	" " "
5	" with malachite	" " "
6	" " and chessylite.....	" " "
7	Earthy cuprite with malachite and chessylite	" " "
8	Malachite and redruthite	" " "
9	" in lodestuff	" " "
10	Redruthite	" " "
11	Chalcopyrite.....	" " "
12	"	Nymagee Copper-mine, near Cobar.
13	"	Burrage Copper-mine, Bathurst District.
14	Malachite	Mount Costigan mine, near Tuera.
15	Bornite	Burly Jacky Copper-mine, Woodstock.
16	Redruthite coated with malachite	Near Wellington.

945. Copper Ores from Nymagee Copper-mine.

The ores shown from the Nymagee Copper-mine, 42 miles south-east of Cobar, consist of earthy blue and green carbonates and gray and yellow sulphides. The metallic copper obtained from these ores is of the purest quality, being remarkably free from injurious foreign metals. An assay of it gave 99·74 per cent. of metallic copper, with 3 dwt. of silver per ton, and no gold.

The Inspector of Mines, in his Annual Report for 1884, states that the yellow sulphide ore has been traced through the mine for a distance of about 500 ft., averaging in parts from 10 to 15 ft. in width. . . . In Pope's shaft, between the 50 and 70 ft. levels, the lode consists of carbonates mixed with earthy matter about 40 ft. in width, some of which is rich enough to go direct to the ore-breaker, and the remainder is treated through the crusher and jigger.

During the half-year ending 17th February, 1892, the ore raised amounted to 4,456 tons, and the ore smelted amounted to 4,511 tons, equal to 435½ tons of fine copper.

512 tons 7 cwt. 3 qr. 15 lb. of copper were refined and dispatched.

£94,000 has been paid in dividends since the formation of the Company, equal to £1 3s. 6d. per £1 share.

946. Copper Ore, Burrage Copper-mine, Bathurst District.

The Burrage Copper-mine is the property of Mr. Lewis Lloyd, and is situated on the highest point of the Abercrombie Ranges, New South Wales. It is said to have yielded upwards of £300,000 worth of copper during the past seven years. Three lodes are being worked, averaging from 3 ft. to 20 ft. wide; deepest shaft, 240 ft. The ore consists of yellow sulphides, averaging about 10½ per cent. copper.

947. Blue and Green Carbonates of Copper, from Great Barrier Copper and Silver Mine, Silverton.

948. Copper Ores from Apsley, 3 miles south of Wellington, from surface.

949. Copper Ore from the Girilambone Copper-mine, West Bogan.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Antimony.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony ores have been found in numerous parts of the Colony. The principal lodes occur in the Macleay, Hillgrove, Clarence, Gulgong, and Cudgegong Districts. Those on the Munga Creek, near the Macleay River, traverse sedimentary rocks of Devonian age. The ores, consisting of oxide and sulphide of antimony, occur in irregular bunches, occasionally of considerable size, associated with quartz, which forms the chief constituent of the lodes.

The lodes at Hillgrove are payably auriferous, gold being visible both in the quartz and in the sulphide of antimony. Samples of these auriferous ores are included in the collections exhibited.

The value of antimony exported to the end of 1891 is £115,798.

950. LARK & SONS, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

Antimony Ores, Crude Antimony, Regulus (star), and Oxide, from Carangula Antimony Mines, Macleay River.

The antimony deposits are situated at Munga Creek, 4 miles above its junction with the Macleay River. Mr. Geological Surveyor Young (Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1880) states that "in the neighbourhood of the mines the strata have been highly disturbed, causing the country to assume a broken character, a point which, taken in conjunction with variation exhibited in the strike of the lodes, and the frequent appearance of 'slickensides,' may be considered as favourable to the presence of mineral deposits of an irregular nature. The antimony ore occurs in irregular bunches of considerable size, enclosed in a quartz matrix, which forms the chief constituent of the lodes. The ores consist of stibnite (sulphide) and cervantite (oxide). The stibnite is of a high degree of purity, and the cleavage faces of crystals are remarkably large and brilliant."

951. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Antimony Ore from New South Wales:—

No.	Description	Locality.
1	Stibnite.....	From 60-foot level, Carangula Antimony Mine, Macleay River.
2	"	" " "
3	" with a little cervantite	" " "
4	" " "	" " "
5	" " "	" " "
6	" " "	Carangula, Macleay River.
7	"	" " "
8	"	Carangula (2 ft. thick, 120 level), Macleay River.
9	"	Bolt's Lease, Carangula, Macleay River.
10	"	" " "
11	"	Salonica Mine " "
12	" (auriferous)	Eleanora G. & A. Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale.
13	" "	" " "
14	" "	" " "
15	" "	" " "

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Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Bismuth, &c.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Antimony Ore from New South Wales—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
16	Stibnite (auriferous)	Lady Carrington Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale.
17	" "	" " " " " "
18	" "	Nine miles from Hillgrove, near Armidale.
19	" "	" " " " " "
20	" "	Metallic antimony, 36.47 per cent., Hillgrove, near Armidale.
21	" "	Gara Falls, Hillgrove, near Armidale.
22	" "	Parish of Buckrabadmi, County Raleigh.
23	" "	Bowra, Nambucca District.
24	" "	Perseverence Reef, Lunatic, Clarence District.
25	" "	Pretty Gully, Lunatic, Clarence District.
26	" "	Cudgegong.
27	" "	Euingar Mine, Clarence River District.
28	" "	Oakenville, Nundle, Peel River.
29	Cervantite.....	Ford's Creek, near Gulgong.
30	"	" " "
31	"	" " "
32	"	Cudgegong.
33	" and stibnite	Carangula, Macleay River.

BISMUTH, MOLYBDENUM, WOLFRAM, ZINC, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

Bismuth ores have been found in the tin-bearing drifts, and also in lodes at Silent Grove, The Gulf (in the Vegetable Creek District), Kingsgate and Hogue's Creek, near Glen Innes, Elsmore, Tenterfield, Adelong, Mount Gibbs in the Barrier Range, and Gumble in the Molong District, near Captain's Flat in the Molonglo District, where it occurs in the form of tetradymite (bismuth telluride); Nimitybelle; and recently at Whipstick, near Pambula, where it occurs associated with rich silver ore (chloride).

At Kingsgate a lode is reported to be 6 ft. to 8 ft. wide, from which samples of metallic bismuth have been taken weighing from 1 to 50 lb. Samples of the ores from this locality are shown in the collection.

Molybdenum, in the form of molybdenite, occurs with the bismuth ores at Kingsgate, near Glen Innes, and in smaller quantities in many reefs. Wolfram occurs at Hogue's Creek, near Glen Innes, near Emmaville, at Mount Hope, Lachlan District, near Wagga, and at Berrydale, near Cooma. - Samples from each locality are shown. Zinc, in the form of sphalerite, is of frequent occurrence in the auriferous and other veins. It also occurs in vast quantities in the great Broken Hill silver lode, associated with galena and silver sulphide. It is highly probable that shortly the zinc will be produced in a marketable form. Calamine has been discovered near Bredbo, a sample of which is exhibited. Cinabar has been found (in a drift) at Cudgegong, in the Mudgee District, and also near Bingera, Scone, and Solferino.

Platinum in minute grains has been noticed in small quantities in the gold-bearing gravels of several gold-fields. Its occurrence in the beach sand on the north coast between the Richmond and the Tweed has been known for many years, but no attempt to concentrate

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the platinum has been made until very recently. Beach washing for gold has been carried on on a small scale for years, especially after south-easterly gales. The sand consists of quartz, zircon, ilmenite, and cassiterite. A sample of the beach sand, concentrated in a small experimental model of R. Young's classifier and concentrator, from 1 ewt. to 3lb., yielded on assay in the Department of Mines Laboratory: Platinum, 21 oz. 17 dwt. 16 gr.; gold, 13 oz. 7 dwt. 20 gr. per ton of concentrates, and 19.28 per cent. of tin.

952. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Bismuth, Tungsten, and Mercury Ores, and Platiniferous Sand from New South Wales.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Bismuthite in lode stuff.....	Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
2	"	Foot-wall, Kingsgate, near Glen Innes
3	"	Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
4	"	"
5	" in ferruginous lode stuff.....	O'Farrell's lode, near Mount Gipps, Barrier Range.
6	"	(Metallic bismuth 43 per cent.), 13 miles from Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
7	Native bismuth and molybdenite in quartz veinstone.	Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
8	"	"
9	"	"
10	"	"
	Bismuthite, native bismuth, and molybdenite in quartz veinstone.	Foot-wall, 25 ft. level, Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
11	Native bismuth in quartz veinstone	12 ft. level, Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
12	" with oxide and carbonate of bismuth.	Kingsgate, near Glen Innes.
13	" with oxide of bismuth.....	"
14	" with sulphide of bismuth ..	"
15	Sulphide of bismuth	"
16	"	"
17	Bismuth lode stuff	"
18	Molybdenite.....	"
19	"	"
20	"	"
21	Cinnabar in lodestuff	Kelly's Claim, Solferino.
1	Wolfram	Vegetable Creek District, New Eng- land.
2	"	"
3	"	Campbell's Reef, Severn River, New England.
4	"	"
5	" in lode stuff.....	Hogue's Creek, near Glen Innes, New England.
6	" in quartz veinstone.....	"
7	"	Near Mount Hope, Lachlan River.
8	Scheelite	Gara Falls, 12 miles east from Armi- dale.
9	" with stolzite	Cordillera Hill, near Tucna.
10	Platinum, gold, and cassiterite in beach sand	Evans' Head, near Ballina, Richmond River District.
11	" .. concentrated in R. Young's patent classifier and concentrator.	" ..

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Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Iron, Manganese, &c.

IRON, MANGANESE, CHROMIUM, AND COBALT.

Deposits of iron ore, chiefly magnetite, brown hematite, limonite, and bog iron ore, occur in numerous parts of New South Wales: in the Picton, Mittagong (Fitzroy), Berrima, Goulburn, and Binalong Districts on the Great Southern Railway; in the Wallerawang, Newbridge, Carcoar, Cowra, and Dubbo Districts, on the Great Western Railway; and in the northern districts near Muswellbrook and Stroud, and in the Clarence District.

Many of these deposits are so situated as to be readily accessible to coal and limestone, as at Mittagong, where iron smelting operations have been conducted upon a very limited scale. The quantity of iron ore in sight near Mittagong has been estimated by Mr. Wilkinson, Government Geologist, to be about 2,872,000 tons, giving an average yield on analysis of 48·40 per cent. of metallic iron. In working, these deposits might be supplemented by those in the Goulburn District. The deposits which are available for the smelting works at Lithgow Valley occur chiefly in the Wallerawang and Blayney Districts. Chrome iron ores occur in quantity at Nundle, Peel River; Gordon Brook, Clarence River, near Bingera and Barraba; and near Coolac, Gundagai District."

Manganese ores occur at Bendemeer, Rockley, Glanmire, and other localities.

Cobalt ore occurs at Carcoar, near Bungonia, and Port Macquarie. At Carcoar it occurs as an arsenide, and at the two latter places as a sesquioxide in manganese oxide.

953. BRAZENALL, W., junr., Mittagong.

Iron Ore and Coal from the Mittagong District.

Limestone from Marulan.

Pig Iron, Castings, &c., manufactured from the above iron ore.

The iron ore deposits of the Fitzroy or Mittagong, and Berrima Districts, from some of which the preceding exhibit was taken, consist of brown hematite, limonite, and bog iron ore. They occur chiefly in ten different localities, nine of these being within 5 miles from the old Fitzroy Iron Smelting Works, and one on the Oldbury Estate near Berrima, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway line at Moss Vale.

The ore has been formed from ferruginous springs on the surface, in Tertiary strata, or in trap dykes. The Government Geologist has estimated the quantity of ore in sight in these different deposits to be about 2,872,000 tons, yielding on analysis from 26·77 to 61·39 per cent. of metallic iron—the average of twenty analyses being 48·40 per cent. of metallic iron. Coal is worked at the Mittagong and Berrima mines, and the nearest limestone is at Marulan, 37 miles by rail from Mittagong.

Other rich deposits of brown hematite occur in the Goulburn District, distant 55 miles by rail from Mittagong.

954. BRECKENRIDGE & WATSON, Newcastle.

Iron Ore and Limestone from Exhibitors' property at Port Stephens.

At Ironstone Mountain, in the Port Stephens District, occurs a bed of magnetic iron ore, from which the sample exhibited was taken. Mr. Geological Surveyor David, who has examined and reported upon it, states that the bed of ore is from 3 to 4 ft. thick, and can be traced for over a quarter of a mile. The result of six analyses shows that the ore contains from 37·71 to 48·33 per cent. of metallic iron; it also contains as much as 7·30 per cent. of titanate acid, 18·70 per cent. of silica, and 5·28 per cent. of alumina. There is a considerable quantity of limestone close to the deposit of magnetic iron, which is 3 miles west of the navigable water of the Karua River, an arm of Port Stephens. Further particulars of this deposit of iron ore, with a complete analysis of it, will be found in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines, 1889, page 217.

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ANALYSIS.

Moisture at 100° C	·67
Combined moisture	3·31
Iron peroxide	52·86
Iron protoxide	7·79
Manganese protoxide	trace
Alumina	5·21
Silica	18·70
Iron peroxide	·75
Lime	1·12
Magnesia	trace
Titanic acid	7·30
Carbonic acid	1·60
Phosphoric acid	trace
Sulphuric acid	”
Organic matter.....	”
	99·44

955. DONNELLY, D. C. J., M.P., Cowra.

Two tons of Magnetic Iron Ore, from Broula Range, 11 miles from Cowra Railway Station, and about 270 miles west of Sydney, or about 90 miles from the nearest coal deposits at Wallerawang.

ANALYSIS.

Moisture at 100° C.....	·100
Combined water.....	·520
Iron peroxide	79·707*
Iron protoxide	13·036*
Manganese	·186
Silica	3·230
Titanic acid.....	trace
Alumina	2·784
Lime	·392
Magnesia	trace
Phosphoric oxide	”
Sulphuric oxide	”
Carbonic acid	”
	99·755

* Equal to 65·92 per cent. of metallic iron.

The lode, which is from 1 to 2 chains wide, occurs in the Broula Range, the prevailing rocks of which are granite, porphyry (*verde antique*), slate, with belts of marble limestone, the latter in places forming the western wall of the lode.

956. ENGELEN, J. B., Sheridan-street, Gundagai.

Chromite, from 18 miles east of Gundagai.

957. HAYES, W. G., The Hermitage, Picton.

Two tons of Brown Hematite, from The Hermitage Estate, near Picton.

The Picton iron deposits are situated 8 miles from that town, which is 53 miles from Sydney. The ores consist of brown hematite, and are described by the late Government Geologist as being precisely similar in origin to those of Mittagong, having been formed at the surface by ferruginous springs. In the deposit from which the above exhibit was taken, the same officer estimated that about 800,000 tons of ore are available.

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ANALYSIS.

Moisture at 100° C	2.05
Combined water	10.33
Ferric oxide	70.57*
Ferrous oxide	Nil.
Manganous oxide.....	.33
Alumina.....	6.53
Silica	9.41
Lime .....	.32
Magnesia .....	.08
Phosphoric oxide .....	.35
Sulphuric oxide	Nil.
Titanic acid	"
Organic matter.....	"
	99.97

* Equal to 49.39 per cent. of metallic iron.

958. HAYTON, G., Newbridge.

Brown Hematite, from Newbridge, equal to 55½ per cent. of metallic iron. Ore from this deposit was used during iron smelting at Lithgow some years ago.

959. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Iron, Manganese, and Cobalt Ores from New South Wales.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Brown hematite	Norwood, near Goulburn.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Peroxide of iron	76.32
	Protoxide of iron	11.23*
	Silica	6.25*
	Alumina	3.04
	Phosphoric oxide (P ₂ O ₅).....	trace
	*Equal to metallic iron 62.6 per cent.	
2	Brown hematite.....	Joppa, near Goulburn.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Peroxide of iron.....	69.44*
	Alumina	6.16
	Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)	1.30
	Insoluble in acids	7.50
	*Equal to metallic iron 48.60 per cent.	
3	Brown hematite	Kingsdale, near Goulburn.
4	"	Willeroo Station, Lake George, near Goulburn.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Peroxide of iron.....	84.55*
	Silica	2.47
	Alumina	1.14
	Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅)	0.66
	*Equal to metallic iron 59.18 per cent.	
5	Brown hematite	Willeroo Station, Lake George, near Goulburn.

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Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Iron, Manganese, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
6	Brown hematite	Near Goulburn.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Peroxide of iron..... 80·60*	
	Alumina 3·35	
	Insoluble in acids 1·90	
	Phosphoric oxide (P ₂ O ₅)..... 1·35	
	*Equal to metallic iron 56·42 per cent.	
7	Brown hematite	Near Crookwell.
8	„	Fitzroy Mine, Mittagong.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Peroxide of iron..... 68·37*	
	Silica 14·10	
	Alumina 4·63	
	Phosphoric oxide (P ₂ O ₅)..... trace	
	*Equal to metallic iron 47·86 per cent.	
9	Brown hematite	Fitzroy Mine, Mittagong.
10	„	„ „
11	„ (clayey)	Brazenall's property, Mittagong.
12	„ (bog)	Fitzroy Mine, Mittagong.
13	„	„ „
14	„	„ „
15	„ (stalactitic)	„ „
16	„ (pisolitic)	Berrima.
17	„	„
18	„	15 miles from Marulan.
19	„ (stalactitic)	Near Burrarorang.
20	„	Between Crookwell and Binda.
21	„	Maxfield, Boro.
22	„ (concretionary)	Nowra, Shoalhaven River.
23	„	Picton.
24	„	„
25	„	„
26	„	Boro, Long Swamp, between Goulburn and Bungendore.
27	„	*8 miles west of Yass.
28	„	Westbrook, Singleton.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Peroxide of iron..... 60·11*	
	Silica 10·90	
	Alumina 9·36	
	Phosphoric oxide (P ₂ O ₅)..... 0·73	
	*Equal to metallic iron 42·07 per cent.	
29	Brown hematite	Mount Victoria, G. W. Railway Line.
30	„	Hartley Vale, G. W. Railway Line.
31	„	Brown's Gap „ „
32	„	„ „ „ „
33	„	Mount Edgecombe „ „
34	„	Mount Wilson Siding, G. W. Railway Line.
35	„	„ „
36	„ (concretionary)	Mount M'Donald, G. W. Railway Line.
37	„	„ „
38	„	Kanimbla Valley, Blackheath, G. W. Railway Line.

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Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Iron, Manganese, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
39	Brown hematite	Wallerawang.
40	"	"
41	" (stalactitic)	Piper's Flat, near Wallerawang.
42	" (40 feet level)	Newbridge, 8 miles from Blayney.
43	"	" "
44	" (37 feet level)	" "
45	"	" "
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Oxide of iron (Fe_2O_3)	68.04*
	Silica	6.95
	Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	2.28
	* Equal to metallic iron 49.62 per cent.	
46	Brown hematite	Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
47	"	Portion "29, parish" of Calvert,
48	"	Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
49	Brown hematite	Near Mudgee.
50	"	Pine Ridge, Talbragar.
51	"	Gulgong.
52	Red hematite	"
53	Limonite	Near Dubbo.
54	"	"
55	"	Drake, New England.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Metallic iron.....	61.94 per cent.
56	Red hematite (concretionary)	Stony Creek, Tingha.
57	Brown hematite (concretionary)	" "
58	"	Cliefden, near Lyndhurst.
59	"	Newstead, near Inverell.
60	Limonite	Balaclava Ironstone and Copper Mine, Barrier Range.
61	"	" "
62	Specular iron	" "
63	"	" "
64	"	Tarago, near Goulburn.
65	Magnetite	Tallowang, near Gulgong.
66	"	Glasson's property, Brown's Creek, near Blayney.
67	"	"
68	"	"
69	"	Broula, Cowra district.
70	"	" "
71	"	Young.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Metallic iron.....	66.34 per cent.
	Silica	2.06 "
72	Magnetite	Parish of Balmoral, county of Durham.
73	"	Near Clarence Town.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Metallic iron.....	38.40 per cent.
	Silica	14.45 "
	Titanic acid	12.55 "
74	Chromite	Peel River, Nundle.
75	"	8 miles from Tamworth.
76	"	Peel River, Nundle.
77	"	Bingara.

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Group XLII—Classes 270 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Iron, Manganese, &c.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Iron, Manganese, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
78	Chromite	Parish of Pucka, Clarence River.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Sesquioxide of chromium...41·99 per cent.	
79	Chromite	Near Oakey Creek.
80	”	Giant's Den, Bendemeer.
81	”	Bland, near Young.
82	”	Near Coolac, Gundagai district.
83	”	” ” ”
84	Oxide of manganese	Bendemeer.
85	”	”
86	”	”
87	”	5 miles from Tamworth.
88	”	”
89	”	Dorry's Scrub, 50 miles from South Grafton.
90	”	Near Woodstock.
91	”	Young.
92	”	5 miles from Rockley.
93	”	Near Wellington.
94	Cobaltiferous manganese	Bungonia.
95	”	Windellama, on the Shoalhaven River.
	<i>Analysis.</i>	
	Peroxide of cobalt ... 1·90 per cent.	
96	Cobaltiferous manganese	Bungonia.
97	”	”
98	”	”
99	Rhodonite	Bendemeer.
100	”	Glanmire, near Bathurst.
101	Arsenide of cobalt	Carcoar.

960. Brown Hematite Iron Ore, with pig iron from the Fitzroy Iron Mines, Mittagong.

Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, late Government Geologist, describes the deposit from which this exhibit was taken as having been “formed from ferruginous springs, some of which are still flowing and depositing hydrous iron oxide. The ore varies from hard, compact, brown hematite to soft, ochreous material, and yields on analysis from 47·2 to 61·397 of metallic iron.”

The following analyses made by the Analyst of the Department of Mines will show the composition of the ore:—

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)
			Calced.
Combined water	10·80	12·00	.....
*Iron peroxide	80·00	81·25	72·00
” protoxide.....	.....	.....	14·14
Manganese protoxide	3·40	.....	1·00
Alumina	4·40	3·45	11·20
Silica .....	.....	3·20	.....
Magnesia .....	.....	.....	1·12
Lime	1·00	.....	traces
Phosphoric oxide .....	.....	.....	.....
Sulphur .....	.....	minute traces	.....
Insoluble in acids .....	.....	.....	.....
Loss, undetermined, &c.....	.....	0·10	.....
	99·60*	100·00	99·46
* Equal to metallic iron	56·00	56·75	61·39

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Iron, Manganese, &c.

961. Brown Iron Ore from M. B. Gilkrest's Portion 29, Parish of Calvert, County of Bathurst.

This iron ore deposit, which occurs in diorite, is lenticular in form, and probably owes its origin to a chalybeate spring. It occupies an area of several acres, so far as can at present be judged, prospecting operations being confined to a few small openings made in winning ore for smelting at Lithgow some years since, to which place it was conveyed by teams to Blayney Railway Station—about 6 miles—thence by rail to the Lithgow Smelting Works.

The deposit is on the bank of Brown's or Cowriga Creek, and in close proximity to limestone.

The following is an analysis of an average sample :—

Moisture at 100° C.....	1·02
Combined water	10·74
Iron peroxide	72·36*
„ protoxide	nil
Manganese protoxide	trace
Silica	10·20
Alumina	3·94
Lime	1·35
Magnesia	·86
Phosphoric anhydride	nil
Sulphur trioxide	„
Carbonic acid	„

100·47

Specific gravity, 3·602.

* Equal to 50·65 per cent. of metallic iron.

962. Magnetic Iron Ore from H. Glasson, Sen.'s Portion 8, Parish of Errol, County of Bathurst, about 4½ miles from Blayney Railway Station.

The deposit from which this ore was taken occurs in diorite, and is closely associated with a chaledonic quartz reef. A cutting made whilst obtaining ore for the Lithgow Iron-smelting Works revealed a solid face of ore about 30 ft. by 15 ft. ; about 10 chains to the westward several smaller openings have been made in similar ore. The ore is strongly magnetic, and forms a natural loadstone.

The following analysis reveals its character :—

Water lost at 100° C. }	0·13
Combined water }	
Iron peroxide	60·48*
„ protoxide	18·67*
Manganese protoxide	nil
Zinc and nickel	„
Alumina	14·22
Silica	6·50
Magnesia	nil
Lime	„
Carbonic acid	„
Phosphoric acid	„
Sulphur	„

100·00

* Equal to 56·85 per cent. of metallic iron.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Iron, Manganese, &c.

963. Brown Iron Ore from George Hayton's Newbridge Iron Mine, a quarter of a mile from the Newbridge Railway Station, Great Western Railway Line, and 164 miles west from Sydney.

A considerable quantity of this ore was used during smelting operations at Lithgow, in the winning of which an opening about 2 chains long by about 1 chain wide was made, revealing an irregular bunch of rich brown iron ore, occurring in talcose schist; the workings had reached a depth of about 30 ft. when smelting at Lithgow was discontinued.

An average sample gave the following results on analysis :—

Moisture at 100° C.....	2·83
Combined water	10·10
Iron peroxide	79·76*
„ protoxide	trace
Manganese protoxide	„
Silica	2·72
Alumina	3·62
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	·54
Phosphoric anhydride	nil
Sulphur trioxide	„
Carbonic acid	„
	99·57

Specific gravity, 3·625.

* Equal to 55·84 per cent. of metallic iron.

964. Magnetic Iron Ore, from Messrs. Breckenridge and Watson's Estate, Port Stephens.

965. Chrome Iron Ore, Bowling Alley Point, Near Nundle.

966. Manganese Ore, Bendemeer.

967. Manganese Oxide, from near Woodstock.

968. ROTHERY, W. M., Cliefden, near Lyndhurst.

Brown Iron Ore from near the Cliefden Homestead, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Myalla Railway Siding, on the Blayney to Cowra Railway Line, at a distance of about 188 miles by rail from Sydney.

This ore was taken from a large unprospected outcrop extending for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with a width of from 2 to 3 chains, in limestone.

An average sample of the brown iron ore taken from the surface yielded as follows :—

Moisture at 100° C.	·43
Combined water	11·15
Iron peroxide	82·95*
„ protoxide	trace
Manganese protoxide	·08
Copper	trace
Silica	2·45
Alumina	2·10
Lime	·34
Magnesia	nil
Phosphoric anhydride.....	„
Sulphur trioxide	„
Carbonic acid	„
	99·50

Specific gravity, 3·998.

* Equal to 58·06 per cent. of metallic iron.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Iron, Manganese, &c.

969. STATHAM, H. W., Sydney.

Iron Ore from Lyndhurst, County of Bathurst.

The Lyndhurst Iron Mine is situated 190 miles from Sydney, on a branch of the Great Western Railway, and 178 miles from Granville, where extensive iron and machinery works are situated, also the Clyde Smelting Works, in which the Lyndhurst ironstone was used as a flux in the smelting of silver ores. The mine is also about 90 miles from Lithgow, the seat of the Western Iron Mills, Copper Refinery, and Pottery Works.

In this mine are three lodes—2 ft., 35 ft., and 40 ft. wide respectively—and though it has only been prospected to a few feet in depth, yet a large amount of ore is in sight.

970. CARCOAR COBALT COMPANY, Carcoar.

Cobalt Ore (arsenide), about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Carcoar Railway Station.

ANALYSIS.—No. 1.

Moisture	120
Metallic arsenic	51·810
,, cobalt	10·447
,, nickel	·590
,, iron	11·860
,, manganese	nil
,, calcium	,,
Magnesium	1·480
Gold	trace
Silver	,,
Sulphur	1·520
Gangue (insoluble in acids)	22·078
	99·905

Specific gravity, 5·43.

No. 2.

Moisture	2·180
Metallic arsenic	29·010
,, cobalt	13·830
,, nickel	·390
,, iron	15·78
Alumina	trace
Manganese	nil
Calcium	·71
Magnesium	·22
Sulphur	11·24
Gangue	26·31
	99·66

Traces of gold; no silver; trace of copper and antimony.

The ore consists of glaucodot (a variety of cobaltiferous mispickel), erythrine (cobalt bloom), molybdenite, and thin films of arsenate of nickel.

Mr. Geological Surveyor David (Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1888) states that: "This deposit of cobalt appears to me to have been formed in a line of fissure, which for some distance followed the line of junction of the diorite with the slate, and was probably directly due to the intrusion of the diorite, being formed either by the thrust of its upheaval, or by the contraction consequent upon the cooling of the mass of igneous rock. Towards its north-east end this fissure was partly filled by a dyke of fine-grained diorite, closely resembling the chlorite slate, which it has penetrated. The cobalt ore was then concentrated into the irregular hollows along this line of fissure by some process of segregation, for its intimate admixture with the dyke rock is difficult of explanation on any other hypothesis, and in the case of No. 2 and No. 3 bunches, by a similar process, accompanied, apparently, by a slight transportation of the mineral in solution into the hollows now occupied by the bunches, as in these two last cases the gradual merging of the mineral into the country rock is less apparent than in the first."

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Diamonds, &c.

DIAMONDS AND OTHER GEMS.

Diamond mining in New South Wales is likely to become of much importance.

Fifty thousand diamonds have been obtained up to the present time, chiefly from the Tertiary gravels and recent drifts in the Bingera, Inverell, and Cudgegong districts, besides a few from the neighbourhood of Mittagong, Wellington, Uralla, and Coolah.

The principal minerals associated with the diamonds are gold, garnets, wood-tin, brookite, magnetite, ilmenite, tourmaline, zircon, sapphire, ruby, adamantite spar, barklyite, common corundum, and a peculiar lavender-coloured variety of quartz, topaz, magnesite, and nodules of limonite.

The largest diamond weighed 16·2 grains, or about 5½ carats.

A diamond from Bingera, used in one of the Government diamond drills, bored 1,267 feet through sandstone and conglomerate without fracture.

Samples of the diamonds and of the drift in which they occur are exhibited.

MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

971. 20 carats Diamonds, from the Round Mount Diamond Mine, near Inverell.

Diamondiferous drift, with diamonds and associated gems, &c., from Round Mount Diamond Mine, Parish of Aconite, Auburn Vale, near Inverell. Area, 150 acres. Thickness of drift, from 3 to 5 feet. Forty loads of wash yielded 1,500 diamonds, weighing 500 carats; seven loads of wash yielded 403 diamonds, weighing 101 carats.

972. Tin and diamondiferous wash, &c., from the Malacca Diamond and Tin-mining Company's property, Alburn Vale, Inverell. 2,650 carats of diamonds and 8¾ tons of tin have been obtained by the present Company up to 1st May, 1890.

973. Diamonds, diamondiferous wash, and associated minerals from the Monte Christo Mine, Bingera.

974. Emeralds (cut) with matrix showing associated minerals, from the New Emerald Proprietary Mining Company's property, near Emmaville. (Purchased by the New South Wales Commission).

The Emerald Mine is situated 7 miles N. by E. from Emmaville and 16 miles from the Deepwater Railway Station, the latter being 445 miles from Sydney, on the Great Northern Railway. The emeralds occur in bunches and shoots in a vein of quartz and topaz rock traversing claystone near its junction with intrusive granite. The associated minerals are largely topaz, fluorspar, cassiterite, and mispickel.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS, White Cliffs, via Wilcannia.

975. Opals, from White Cliffs.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Fossils.

976. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Characteristic Fossils from the principal Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales. Prepared under the direction of E. F. Pittman, F.G.S., Government Geologist.

No.	Description.	Locality.
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FORMATION—UPPER SILURIAN.

CLASS—ACTINOZOA.

1	Favosites gothlandica	Yass.
2	" "	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
3	" "	" "
4	" "	" "
5	" "	" "
6	Heliolites	Wellington.
7	Pachypora	Tarago.
8	Ptycophyllum	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
9	Rugose corals	Quedong.
10	Compound cyathophylloid coral	Limestone Creek, Yass.
11	Tryplasma Lonsdalei	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
12	Syringopora	Yass.
13	Cyathophylloid corals	Hatton's Corner, Yass.
14	" "	" "

CLASS—ECHINODERMATA.

Order—Crinoidea.

15	Crinoid stems	Quedong, near Bombala.
16	"	Hatton's Corner, Yass.

CLASS—POLYZOA.

17	Glauconome, sp.	Bowning.
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CLASSES—BRACHIOPODA AND LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

18	Rhynchonella and pygidium of Eocrinurus ...	Quedong, near Bombala.
19	Spirifera, allied to S. yassensis and Chonetes	" "
20	Pterinea, sp.	" "
21	Spirifera, allied to S. plicatella	" "
22	" "	Bowning.
23	Meristella, or Whitfieldia (?)	Yass.
24	Pentamerus, allied to P. Knightii	Quedong, near Bombala.
25	" "	" "
26	" "	Flyer's Creek, Forest Reefs.
27	Leptaena	Quedong, near Bombala.
28	" "	" "
29	Orthis elegantula (?)	Racecourse, Yass.
30	Anodontopsis australis, and Chonetes	Quedong, near Bombala.
31	Pentamerus linguifer, var.	Bowning.
32	" " and Phacops	" "
33	" Knightii	Quedong.
34	Orthis, near O. porcata	" "
35	Pterinea (?), sp.	Below bridge, Yass.

CLASS—GASTEROPODA.

36	Euomphalus Clarkei	Yass.
37	" "	Bowning.
38	Holopea and Rhynchonella	Wellington Caves, Limestone.
39	Worthenia, sp.	" "
40	" "	" "
41	Holopea, sp.	" "

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Fossils.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Characteristic Fossils, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
CLASS—CEPHALOPODA.		
42	[Section of Orthoceras, sp.....]	Quedong, near Bombala.
CLASS—CRUSTACEA.		
44	Encrinurus.....	Bowling.
45	"	"
46	"	"
47	"	"
48	"	"
49	"	"
50	"	"
51	Phacops, probably <i>P. caudatus</i>	"
52	" " "	"
53	" " "	"
54	" " "	"
55	" " "	"
56	" " "	Limestone Creek, Yass.
57	" " "	Yass.
58	" " "	"
59	" " "	Bowling.
60	" " "	Limestone Creek, Yass.
61	" " "	Bowling.
62	" " "	Limestone Creek, Yass.
63	" " "	" "
64	" " "	" "
65	" " "	" "
66	" " "	" "
67	" " "	" "
68	Calymene, allied to <i>C. Blumenbachii</i>	Bowling.
69	" " "	"
70	" " "	"
71	" " "	Yass.
72	" " "	Bowling.
73	Phacops, probably <i>P. caudatus</i>	Limestone Creek, Yass.
74	Encrinurus (?), sp.	Bowling.
75	Cheirurus, sp.	"
DEVONIAN. (<i>Marine Series.</i>)		
CLASS—BRACHIOPODA.		
76	Rhynchonella pleurodon	Solfala District.
77	" and <i>Spirifera disjuncta</i> , var.	Mount Lambie.
78	" " "	"
79	" " "	Solfala District.
80	<i>Spirifera disjuncta</i> , var. and <i>Rhynchonella</i> ...	Mount Lambie.
81	" " "	"
82	" " "	"
CARBONIFEROUS. PLANTS.		
83	Lepidodendron australe	Goonoo Goonoo, near Tamworth.
84	" " "	" " "
85	" " "	" " "
86	Plant remains	8 miles from Tamworth.
87	Lepidodendron australe	Near Tamworth.
88	" " "	Goonoo Goonoo, Tamworth.
89	" " "	8 miles from Tamworth.
90	" " "	Goonoo Goonoo, Tamworth.
91	" " "	8 miles from Tamworth.
92	" " "	Doc'or's Creek, Bingera.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Fossils, &c.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Characteristic Fossils, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
PERMO-CARBONIFEROUS.		
CLASSES—ACTINOZOA AND POLYZOA.		
93	Stenopora crinita	Singleton.
94	Zaphrentis Culleni	Rouchel Brook.
95	Trachypora Wilkinsoni	Mount Vincent.
96	Protorepora ampla, Fenestella, &c.	West Maitland.
97	Fenestella	"
98	" Morrissii	Pallal, Bingera.
99	" fossula	Hunter River District.
CLASS—BRACHIOPODA.		
100	Productus, Dielasma, &c.	Somerton.
101	Chonetes, Dielasma, Sacculum, Orthoceras, Loxonema, &c.	"
102	Productus, and Orthis resupinata.	"
103	"	"
104	" sp.	"
105	"	"
106	" and Spirifera	Pallal, near Bingera.
107	" sp.	" "
108	"	" "
109	"	" "
110	Spirifera, Dielasma, Productus, &c.	" "
111	Strophalosia (?)	Boorook, New England.
112	Productus brachythærus, Protoretepora	Wollongong.
113	" and plate of calyx of Tribrachyo- crinus Clarkei. }	"
114	Productus brachythærus	"
115	Spirifera oviformis	Greta.
116	" convoluta	"
117	" Strzeleckii	"
118	"	"
119	"	"
120	Spirifera	"
121	Martinia (internal cast)	"
122	" Darwinii	"
123	Dielasma sacculum	"
CLASS—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.		
124	Aviculopecten illawarensis	Wollongong.
125	"	Greta.
126	"	Ravensfield.
127	Aviculopecten	Near Carroll.
128	" (?)	"
129	Aviculopecten	Rutherford, near Farley.
130	Aphansia gigantea	Nowra.
131	Mæonia grandis (?)	Wollongong.
132	Allorisma curvatu m.	"
133	Eurydesma cordata	Harpur's Hill.
134	Allorisma, or Sanguinolites	West Maitland.
135	Mæonia carinata	Wollongong.
136	Edmondia nobilissima, and Goniatites micromphalus. }	Ravensfield.
137	Eurydesma (internal cast)	"
138	Pachydomus, sp.	West of Farley Railway Station.

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Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Characteristic Fossils, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
CLASS—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA— <i>continued.</i>		
139	<i>Mæonia carinata</i>	Greta.
140	<i>Chænomya</i> (?)	"
141	<i>Sanguinolites Etheridgei</i>	West Maitland.
142	" "	"
143	" "	"
145	<i>Cardiomorpha</i> (?)	Stony Creek, near Farley.
146	<i>Pleurophorus</i>	" "
147	<i>Pterinea macroptera</i>	Greta. " "
148	<i>Pleurophorus</i> (?)	Stony Creek "
CLASSES—GASTEROPODA AND PTEROPODA.		
149	<i>Platyschisma oculum</i>	Harpur's Hill.
150	"	"
151	" <i>rotundatum</i>	Stony Creek, Farley.
152	"	Farley.
153	<i>Platyschisma</i> (internal cast)	"
154	<i>Loxonema</i>	Near Carroll.
155	<i>Macrochielus</i> , and <i>Euomphalus</i>	"
156	<i>Loxonema</i> , &c.	"
157	<i>Conularia inornata</i>	Greta.
158	"	"
CLASS—CEPHALOPODA.		
159	<i>Lituites</i> (?) (cast)	Carroll.
160	Cephalopod	"
161	"	"
162	"	"
163	<i>Orthoceras</i>	Ravensfield.
164	"	Near Carroll.
165	"	Ravensfield.
166	" <i>martinianum</i>	West Maitland.
167	<i>Goniatites micromphalus</i>	Ravensfield.
LOWER COAL MEASURES.		
CLASS—PLANTÆ.		
168	<i>Glossopteris Browniana</i> and vars.	Campbell's Hill, West Maitland.
169	"	" "
170	"	" "
171	"	" "
172	"	" "
173	"	Greta.
174	" and <i>Sphenopteris</i>	Leconfield, near Greta.
175	"	" "
MIDDLE COAL MEASURES.		
CLASS—PLANTÆ.		
176	<i>Glossopteris</i> , sp., in sandstone	East Maitland.
177	" <i>Browniana</i>	"
178	" "	"
179	" "	"
180	" <i>ampla</i>	Gulgong.
181	"	"
to	" <i>Browniana</i>	" and Maitland.
186	"	"

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Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Fossils, &c.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Characteristic Fossils, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
UPPER MARINE BEDS.		
CLASS—BRACHIOPODA.		
187	Productus brachythærus and productus spines	Greta.
	Spirifera vespertilio.....	"
188	Productus brachythærus and Spirifera.....	"
189	Spirifera Strzeleckii	"
190	Martinia subradiata.....	"
191	Martinia	"
192	Spirifera Strzeleckii and tasmaniensis	Greta.
193	" "	"
194	" "	"
195	" "	"
196	" tasmaniensis	"
197	"	"
198	"	"
CLASS—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA AND POLYZOA.		
199	Mæonia (?)	Greta.
200	Sanguinolites Mitchelli	"
201	Fenestella, sp.	"
202	Eurydesma cordata.....	"
CLASS—GASTEROPODA.		
203	Platyschisma oculum	Greta.
204	"	"
205	"	"
UPPER COAL MEASURES.		
CLASS—PLANTÆ.		
206	Glossopteris Browniana	Nobby's, Newcastle.
	" and linearis.....	" "
207	" Browniana and vars.....	Bowenfels.
208	" linearis	West Maitland.
209	" ampla (?)	Nobby's, Newcastle.
210	" "	" "
211	" Browniana	" "
212	" and linearis.....	" "
213	" "	" "
214	" "	" "
215	" "	" "
216	" "	Lithgow.
217	" ampla	Wollongong.
218	Glossopteris Browniana and Sphenopteris alata.	Nobby's, Newcastle.
219	Glossopteris Browniana	" "
220	Sphenopteris alata	" "
221	Glossopteris	" "
222	Phyllothea australis and Glossopteris	" "
223	" "	" "
224	" "	" "
225	" "	" "
226	" " (leaf whorls)	" "
227	" "	" "
228	" "	" "
229	Vertebraria australis	Waratah Coal Mine, Raspberry Gully, Newcastle District.
230	" "	" "
231	" "	" "

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Fossils, &c.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Characteristic Fossils, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
<i>CLASS—PLANTÆ—continued.</i>		
232	<i>Vertebraria australis</i>	Waratah Coal Mine, Raspberry Gully, Newcastle District.
233	” ” ”	” ”
234	<i>Brachyphyllum australe</i>	Bowenfels. ”
235	” ”	”
MESOZOIC.		
<i>Hawkesbury Series.</i>		
236	<i>Myriolepis</i>	Gosford.
237	<i>Pristisomus gracilis</i>	”
238	<i>Semionotus</i> (?)	”
239	<i>Apateolepis</i>	”
240	<i>Dictyopyge symmetrica</i>	”
241	<i>Apateolepis australis</i> , and <i>Pristisomus</i>	”
242	<i>Cleithrolepis</i> and <i>Apateolepis</i> (?)	”
243	” <i>granulatus</i> and <i>Pristisomus</i>	”
244	<i>Gosfordia truncata</i>	”
245	<i>Cleithrolepis granulatus</i>	”
246	<i>Gosfordia truncata</i>	”
247	<i>Dictyopyge</i>	”
248	<i>Pristisomus latus</i>	”
249	<i>Apateolepis</i> and <i>Pristisomus gracilis</i> or <i>P. latus</i>	”
250	<i>Pristisomus latus</i>	”
251	” ”	”
252	” ” &c.	”
253	<i>Cleithrolepis granulatus</i>	”
254	” ”	”
255	<i>Pristisomus latus</i>	”
256	” ”	”
257	” <i>crassus</i>	”
258	<i>Gosfordia truncata</i>	”
259	<i>Pristisomus gracilis</i>	”
260	” ”	”
261	” ”	”
263	” ”	”
264	<i>Peltopleurus dubius</i>	”
265	<i>Belonorhyncus gracilis</i> , <i>Dictyopyge</i> , and <i>Cleithrolepis granulatus</i>	”
<i>Clarence and Narrabeen Series.</i>		
266	<i>Thinnfeldia odontopteroides</i>	Clarence River District.
267	”	”
268	”	3 miles south of Barrenjuey Light-house.
<i>Hawkesbury Series.</i>		
268A	<i>Thinnfeldia odontopteroides</i>	Mt. Piddington, Mt. Victoria.
268B	”	”
268C	”	”
<i>(Wianamatta Series.)</i>		
269	<i>Unio Wianamattensis</i>	Goodlet & Smith's Quarry, Waterloo
270	” and <i>Unio Dunstani</i> ..	Bowral.
271	”	Waterloo.
272	<i>Unio Dunstani</i>	Luddenham.
273	”	”
274	<i>Zeugophyllites</i> (?)	Auburn.
275	”	”

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Fossils, &c.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Characteristic Fossils, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
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(Talbragar Fish and Plant Beds.)

276 to 299	} Fish and Plants (chiefly <i>Tæniopteris</i> { Daintreei).	} Talbragar River.

CRETACEOUS.

300	Shell agglomerate	Mount Wilson Well.
301	<i>Maccoyella reflecta</i>	Mount Brown.
302	" " "	" " "
303	" " "	Milparinka.
304	Cretaceous strata, showing shells	Bore B 3, Bourke.
305	" " "	Bourke.

EOCENE.

PLANTÆ.

306	<i>Alnus McCoyi</i>	Vegetable Creek.		
307	<i>Anozamites Muellerii</i>	" "		
308	<i>Artocarpidium Gregorii</i>	" "		
302	<i>Banisteriophyllum</i> , sp.	" "		
310	<i>Cinnamomum Leichhardtii</i>	Elsmore.		
311	" <i>polymorphoides</i>	Newstead, near Inverell.		
312	<i>Ceratopetalum McDonaldi</i>	Vegetable Creek.		
313	<i>Diemenia speciosa</i>	Elsmore.		
314	" <i>persæfolia</i>	" "		
315	<i>Dammara podozamites</i>	Vegetable Creek.		
316	<i>Eucalyptus Mitchelli</i>	" "		
317	<i>Fagus Benthani</i>	Elsmore.		
318	" <i>Muelleri</i>	Vegetable Creek.		
319	<i>Lomatia Goyderi</i>	" "		
320	" <i>Brownii</i>	Strathogie, near Vegetable Creek.		
321	<i>Laurus australiensis</i>	Newstead.		
322	<i>Poacites australis</i>	Vegetable Creek.		
323	<i>Quercus Darwinii</i>	" "		
324	<i>Rhopala sapindifolia</i>	" "		
325	<i>Sequoia australiensis</i>	" "		
326	" "	" "		
327	<i>Sapotacites Forresti</i>	" "		
323 to 330	} Slabs showing <i>Quercus</i> , <i>Cinnamomum</i> , &c... ..	" "		
331 to 343			} Miscellaneous, <i>Cinnamomum</i>	Dalton.
344	" "	Newstead.		
345	" "	Dalton.		
346	" "	Newstead.		
347	" "	Bega.		
348	" "	Newstead.		

PLIOCENE.

PLANTÆ.

349	<i>Phymatocaryon Mackayi</i>	Forrest Reefs.
350	<i>Penteune Clarkei</i>	" "
351	<i>Spondylostrobos Smythii</i>	" "
352	<i>Rhytidocaryon Wilkinsoni</i>	" "

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 230 and 231: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Fossils, &c.

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.—Collection of Characteristic Fossils, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
<i>MARSUPIALA—continued.</i>		
402	Pelvic bones of <i>Macropus</i>	Wellington Caves.
403	Marsupial femur	"
404	"	"
405	Right and left femur of marsupial	"
406	Metatarsal bones of <i>Macropus</i>	"
407	"	"
408	"	"
409	"	"
410	Ribs of <i>Macropus</i>	"
411	"	"
412	"	"
413	Sacrum of marsupial	"
414	"	"
415	"	"
416	"	"
417	Caudal vertebræ of marsupial	"
418	"	"
419	Ferruginous bone breccia	"
420	Calcareous	"
421	"	"
422	"	"
435	<i>Diprotodon australis</i> (portion of lower jaw)...	} From Post-tertiary ossiferous clays, near Myall Creek, Bingera.
436	" " " upper " ..	
437	" " " " " ..	
438	" incisors	
441	"	
445	" large molars	
446	"	
447	" fragmentary molars	
448	" worn portion of molar	
449	" or <i>Nototherium</i> (sacrum)	
450	" " portion of vertebræ	
451	" " "	
452	" " "	
453	" " portion of ribs.....	
454	"	
455	"	
456	"	
458	" " foot bones	
459	<i>Nototherium</i> , portion of lower jaw	
460	" fragments of jaw with incisors	
461	" " "	
462	" front incisors	
463	"	
464	"	
465	" fragments of incisors	
466	<i>Phascalomys</i> , portion of jaw with molars in situ	
467	<i>Blackfellow's</i> stone hatchets	New South Wales.
472		

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.

977. HORTON, T., junr., Fairfield, Drake.

Collection of Minerals from New England, New South Wales.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Auriferous quartz with sulphides of copper and iron. Assay—gold, 1 oz. 3 dwt.; silver, 3 oz. per ton.	Adelene Gold-mine, Fairfield
2	quartz gossan. Assay—gold, 18 dwt. per ton.	Mount Pleasant "
3	quartz gossan. Assay—gold, 1 oz. 17 dwt. per ton.	Mount Gladstone "
4	ferruginous quartz	Fairfield
5	quartz gossan. Assay—gold, 2 oz.; silver, 3 oz. per ton.	"
6	gossan. Assay—gold, 2 oz. 2 dwt. per ton.	Great Northern Mine, Fairfield
7	ferruginous quartz	Fairfield
8	concentrates, from pyritous porphyry. Assay—gold, 3 oz.; silver, 27 oz. per ton.	"
9	quartz with zinc blende. Assay—gold, 1 oz. 17 dwt. per ton.	Sawpit Gully, Fairfield
10	quartz with chessylite. Assay—gold, 15 dwt. per ton.	" "
11	quartz	Horton's Claim, Sawpit Gully, Fairfield.
12	granite with molybdenite. Assay—gold, 2 dwt. 12 gr. per ton.	Poverty Point, Timbarra
13	granite	" "
14	granite. Assay—gold, 18 dwt. per ton.	" "
15	granite, with quartz, showing molybdenite. Assay—gold, 12 dwt. per ton.	" "
16	granite. Assay—gold, 7 dwt. per ton.	" "
17	granite	" "
18	pyritous granite. Assay—gold, 27 oz. per ton; silver, trace.	Timbarra
19	pyritous granite. Assay—gold, 12 oz.; silver, 13 oz. per ton.	"
20	granite. Assay—gold, 8 dwt. per ton.	"
21	pyritous granite. Assay—gold, 12 oz.; silver, 27 oz. per ton.	"
22	granite with pyrites and molybdenite. Assay—gold, 1 oz. 17 dwt.; silver, 7 oz. per ton.	"
23	drift granite. Assay—gold, 12 oz. per ton.	"
24	drift granite	"
25	"	"
26	quartz and felspar	"
27	pyritous felspathic lode stuff.....	"
28	gossan resulting from the decomposition of pyrites containing gold.	"
29	pyritous greisen. Assay—gold, 18 dwt.; silver, 15 oz. per ton.	"

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.

Horton, T., jun., Fairfield, Drake.—Collection of Minerals, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
30	Auriferous decomposing iron pyrites	Poverty Point, Timbarra
31	" gossan (result of decomposed pyrites).	" "
32	" quartz containing gold	" "
33	" quartz with limonite after pyrites. Assay—gold, 1 oz. 13 dwt. per ton.	Solferino
34	" quartz and pyrites	Lion Reef, Solferino
35	" pyrites in magnetite	Solferino
36	" secondary iron pyrites. Assay—gold, 3 oz. 3 dwt. per ton.	"
37	" quartz with native copper. Assay—gold, 57 oz. per ton.	Lunatic Reef, Lunatic
38	" mispickel in calcite	Lunatic
39	" stibnite	"
40	" metallic arsenic. Assay—gold, 97 oz. per ton.	"
41	" cervantite and stibnite. Assay—gold, 3 oz. 12 dwt. per ton.	Pretty Gully, Lunatic
42	" quartz in slate breccia. Assay—gold, 1 oz. 17 dwt. per ton.	" "
43	" quartz with zinc blende, copper, and iron pyrites. Assay—gold, 7 oz. 9 dwt. per ton.	Long Gully, Lunatic
44	" gossan, resulting from the decomposition of arsenical pyrites. Assay—gold, 3 oz. 12 dwt.; silver, 9 dwt. per ton.	Clarence River
45	" gossan	Black Rock, Richmond River
46	" quartz vein. Assay—gold, 9 oz. per ton.	Mount Pleasant
47	" stibnite. Assay—gold, 1 oz. 11 dwt. per ton.	Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, near Armidale
48	" quartz vein and slate showing gold	Baker's Creek, Hillgrove, near Armidale
49	Rich silver ore (sulphide of silver)	Boorook, county Buller
50	Argentiferous quartz and iron pyrites. Assay—silver, 74 oz. per ton.	" "
51	" quartz veinstone. Assay—silver, 79 oz. per ton.	Golden Crown, Boorook, county Buller
52	" zinc blende, in altered slate. Assay—silver, 79 oz. per ton.	Deepwater, county Gough
53	" lode stuff with carbonate of copper. Assay—silver, 176 oz. per ton.	Gilligan's Claim, Deepwater, county Gough
54	" gossan and galena. Assay—silver, 43 oz. per ton.	Castle Mine, Deepwater, county Gough
55	" quartz, galena, and zinc blende. Assay—silver, 68 oz. per ton.	Burra Burra, Pye's Creek, county Clive
56	" zinc blende. Assay—silver, 17 oz. per ton.	Pye's Creek, county Clive
57	" brecciated quartz, blende, and stibnite. Assay—silver, 49 oz. per ton.	Caledonian Mine, Pye's Creek, county Clive
58	" galena and blende. Assay—silver, 156 oz. per ton.	Pye's Creek, county Clive

New England.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.

Horton, T., jun., Fairfield, Drake.—Collection of Minerals, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.	
59	Argentiferous carbonate of lead. Assay—silver, 92 oz.; lead, 27 per cent. per ton.	Pye's Creek, county Clive	} New England.
60	" gossan. Assay—silver, 63 oz. per ton.	Castle Rag Mine near Deepwater, county Gough	
61	" pyritous veinstone.....	Fairfield	} County Drake, New England.
62	" quartz and gossan with carbonate of copper. Assay—silver, 83 oz.; gold, 17 dwt. per ton.	Tonkin Mine, Fairfield	
63	" quartz, with pyrites & sulphide of silver. Assay—silver, 153 oz.; gold, 1 oz. 12 dwt. per ton	La Mascotte Mine, Fairfield	
64	" carbonate of lead. Assay—silver, 12 oz; lead, 68 per cent; gold, 3 oz. per ton.	" "	
65	" sulphides of lead and zinc ...	" "	
66	" sulphides of lead and zinc, in quartz.	" "	
67	" quartz. Assay—silver, 9 oz.; gold, 12 dwt. per ton.	Bealey's Lode, "	
68	" zinc blende, and galena. Assay—silver, 35 oz.; gold, 12 dwt. per ton.	Sawpit Gully, "	
69	" quartz, with galena, blende, pyrites and native silver.	White Rock	
70	" felspathic veinstone, with sulphide of silver.	"	
71	" crystals of zinc blende, and carbonate of lime, with quartz.	"	
72	" porphyry with crystals of iron pyrites. Assay—silver, 11 oz. per ton.	"	
73	" quartz, with zinc blende, galena, and pyrites. Assay—silver, 279 oz. per ton.	"	
74	" nodule of pyrites. Assay—silver, 17 oz. per ton.	Timbarra	
75	" stibnite. Assay—silver, 11 oz. per ton.	Solferino	
76	" gossan (surface). Assay—silver, 113 oz. per ton.	Wongabah Lode, Rivertree	} New England.
77	" ironstone and carbonate of copper.	" "	
78	" earthy carbonate of lead. Assay—silver, 29 oz.; lead, 53 per cent. per ton.	" "	
79	" yellow gossan, with sulphate of lead and zinc. Assay—silver, 37 oz. per ton.	" "	
80	" clay shale. Assay—silver, 18 oz. per ton.	" "	
81	" iron pyrites and galena. Assay—silver, 96 oz.; lead, 22 per cent. per ton.	" "	

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.

Horton, T., jun., Fairfield, Drake.—Collection of Minerals, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
82	Argentiferous pyrites, blende, and galena. Assay—silver, 97 oz.; gold, 3 dwt. per ton.	Wongabah Lode, Rivertree
83	quartz, lode-stuff. Assay—silver, 49 oz. per ton.	Silvery Ware, "
84	pyrites, with a little zinc blende, and quartz. Assay—silver, 97 oz. per ton.	" "
85	galena. Assay—silver, 35 oz. per ton.	" "
86	quartz, with oxide and carbonate of lead, and chloride of silver.	Korulah Lode, Rivertree
87	spongy quartz, with chloride of silver. Assay—silver, 2,760 oz. per ton.	Light Ruby, "
88	gossan lode-stuff, showing silver chlorides.	Thomas Lode, "
89	zincblende, and pyrites, in veinstone. Assay—silver, 49 oz. per ton.	Parkes Lode, "
90	laminated veinstone. Assay—silver, 42 oz.; gold, 12 dwt. per ton.	" " "
91	ferruginous gossan. Assay—silver, 127 oz. per ton.	Rivertree
92	ferruginous gossan	"
93	jamesonite. Assay—silver, 179 oz. per ton.	"
94	jamesonite. Assay—silver, 1,360 oz. per ton.	"
95	fahlerz, galena, blende, and quartz. Assay—silver, 146 oz. per ton.	Webb's Proprietary Silver-mine
96	crystals of mispickel and quartz. Assay—silver, 27 oz. per ton.	Webb's Consols, near Emmaville
97	mispickel in felspathic matrix. Assay—silver, 20 oz. per ton.	" " "
98	fluor-spar, with galena	Webb's Proprietary Silver-mine
99	iron pyrites in porphyroid rock. Assay—silver, 87 oz. per ton.	Rockley River
100	basalt scoriæ	Black Rock, Richmond River
101	galena	Red Rock
102	"	"
103	talc and quartz. Assay—silver, 38 oz.; gold, 1 oz. 3 dwt. per ton.	Long Gully
104	quartz, with galena, blende, and pyrites. Assay—silver, 237 oz. per ton.	Boonoo Boonoo
105	.....	.....
106	Lode tin ore	Ottery Creek, Tent Hill
107	.....	Block 34, "
108	Lode tin ore (100 ft. level)	Ottery Creek "
109	"	Tornado Lode, Emmaville
110	" .....	.....

New England.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.

Horton, T., jun., Fairfield, Drake.—Collection of Minerals, &c.—*continued.*

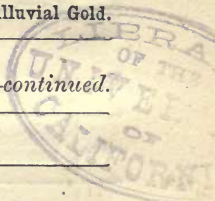
No.	Description.	Locality.
111	Lode tin ore	Dutchman Lode, Emmaville
112	"	Clifford's, The Gulf, Emmaville
113	"	" " "
114	"	Mole Tableland
115	"	Planet, Nine-mile, Deepwater
116	"	Ding Dong, Deepwater
117	"	" "
118	"	Inverell
119	"	Free Tunnel
120	"	Alexander, Emu Creek
121	"	Lode Creek, Johnson
122	Chloritic tin ore, lode 3 to 4 ft. wide	A'Hern's Claim, half-mile south of S. California.
123	Lode tin ore	Kennedy's Mine, Tenterfield
124	"	Stanthorpe
125	" and tourmaline	"
126	"	Lode Creek, Stanthorpe
127	"	" Emmaville
128	"	" "
129	Tin cement	" "
130	"	Rose Valley
131	"	" "
132	"	" "
133	Tinstone pebble	" "
134	Stream tin, 72.5 per cent.	" "
135	"	" "
136	"	" "
137	Tin wash in pipeclay	Rose Valley
138	Chessylite and malachite with blende	Great Northern Mine, Fairfield
139	"	" " "
140	Chessylite, malachite, and pyrites.....	" " "
141	"	" " "
142	Chessylite in quartz.....	" " "
143	Malachite	" " "
144	Cuprite	" " "
145	Sulphide of copper	Sawpit Gully, Fairfield
146	Oxide and native copper (metallic copper, 22 per cent.)	Great Northern Mine, Fairfield
147	Sulphide of copper	" " "
148	"	" " "
149	"	Sawpit Gully, Fairfield
150	" and iron	Straw's Mine
151	Chromite	Yulgilba
152	Molybdenite.....	Timbarra, county Drake
153	"	" "
154	Oxide of antimony (furnace product)	Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, Armidale.
155	Granulated sulphide of antimony.....	" " "
156	Coal	Rivertree, Clarence River
157	Graphite	" "
158	"	" "
159	" (inferior).....	" "
160	Quartz, with pyrites and calcite	Solferino
161	Crystals of quartz and calcite	"
162	"	Dutchman, Mole Tableland
163	"	Lionsville
164	"	Solferino

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Reef and Alluvial Gold.

Horton, T., jun., Fairfield, Drake.—Collection of Minerals, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
165	Ferruginous quartz crystals	Solferino
166	" "	"
167	Chalcedony	Tooloom
168	Radiated jasper	Fairfield, County Drake
169	Garnet	Deepwater
170	Tourmaline	Fairfield, County Drake
171	Calcite	Lunatic "
172	"	Solferino
173	"	Lunatic, County Drake
174	Felspar	Timbarra "
175	Calcareous sinter	Rivertree
176	Limestone.....	Fairfield, County Drake
177		
178	Stalactite	
179	} Carboniferous fossils.....	Near Boorook
to		
184		



New England.

978. ISAACSOHN, Martin, Nundle.

Reef and Alluvial Gold Specimens.

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
	2H	Specimens of Reef & Alluvial Gold.	Nundle.
	3H		
	1 to 6		
	1A	" "	
	1B	" "	
	1C	" "	
	1D	" "	
	1E	" "	
	1F	" "	
	1G	" "	
	A	" "	} Marquis of Lorne Claim, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River, near Nundle.
	B	" "	
	C	" "	
	2A	" "	
	2B	" "	
	2C	" "	
	2D	" "	
	2E	" "	
	2F	" "	
	2G	" "	
	108	" "	
	109	" "	
	110	" "	
	111	" "	
	112	" "	
	113	" "	
	119	" "	

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Reef and Alluvial Gold.

Isaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Reef and Alluvial Gold Specimens—*continued*.

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
	36H	Specimens of Reef & Alluvial Gold.	Robertson and Westerway's Claim, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River, near Nundle.
	37H		
	38H		
	39H		
	40H		
	41H		
	42H		
	43H		
	44H		
	45H		
	64 to 68	Guackinacki Reef, Hanging Rock, Peel River, near Nundle.	
	80		
	57 to 61	Black Snake Reef,	" "
	123		
	55	Golden Streak Claim,	" "
	56		
	125		
	50	Moonlight Reef,	" "
	51		
	107		
	106		
	11	Golden Hole, Bowling Alley Point, "	" "
	17		
	18		
	118		
	124		
	12 to 16	Foley's Reef, " " " "	Foley's Folly, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River, near Nundle.
	94		
	100		
	7 to 10	Kansas Reef, Bowling Alley Point, "	" "
	19 to 21		
	22	Opossum Reef, " " "	" "
	23		
	24	Blackfellow's Nob, " " "	" "
	25		
	26	Poverty Point, " " "	" "
	27		
	23	Phoenix Reef, " " "	" "
	29		
	30	Duke of Argyle Reef, " " "	" "
	31 to 33		
	34	Alliance Reef, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River, near Nundle.	" "
	35		
	36	Emperor William Reef, " " "	" "
	37		
	38	Chamberlain's Reef, " " "	" "
	39		
	40 to 42	All Nations Reef " " "	" "
	120		
	43	Price's Hill G. M. Co., " " "	" "
	44		
	45 to 49	Gap Claim, " " "	" "
	52		
	53	Blairmore Mine, " " "	" "
	54		
	62	Barney's Reef, " " "	" "
	63		
		Band of Hope Mine, " " "	" "
		Okenvale G. M. Co., " " "	" "
		Hanging Rock, near Nundle.	

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Reef and Alluvial Gold.

Isaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Reef and Alluvial Gold Specimens—*continued.*

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
69 to 74		Specimens of	We'll Prosper Claim, Foley's Folly, near Nundle.
75		Reef & Alluvial Gold.	} Duke of Edinburgh Claim, " "
76		" "	
77		" "	
78		" "	
79		" "	
81		" "	
82 to 84		" "	
85 to 87		" "	
88 to 92		" "	
H4-101		" "	
102 to 104		" "	
114		" "	
116		" "	
117		" "	
121		" "	
122		" "	
50H		" "	Henderson & Co., Cement Claim, Mount Pleasant, near Nundle.
52H		" "	Hole & Party, Carrington Claim, Bowling Alley Point, near Nundle.
55H		" "	} A. C. Thompson's Claim, Hanging Rock, near Nundle.
56H		" "	
			oz. dwt. gr.
74H	1 pc. gold in calcite.		1 4 12 Black Snake Reef, near Nundle, Peel River Gold Field.
75H	1 " "		0 3 4 Marquis of Lorne Reef, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
76H	1 " gold		1 2 14 W. Smith's Claim, Shelton Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
77H	1 " "		0 13 12 W. Thompson's Claim, Shelton Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
78H	1 " "		1 1 13 Brown & Co.'s Claim, Shelton Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
79H	1 " "		0 14 0 Marr & Co.'s Claim, Shelton Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
80H	2 " "		0 7 5 Rawcroft & Co.'s Claim, Shelton Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
81H	1 " "		0 13 0 G. King & Co.'s Claim, Price's Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
82H	1 " "		0 3 11 G. King & Co.'s Claim, Price's Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
83H	4 " "		0 11 20 " " "
84H	1 " "		0 8 22 Westerway, Isaacsohn & Co., Lady Carrington Claim, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
85H	4 " "		0 7 18 " " "
86H	5 " "		0 5 19 " " "
87H	1 " "		0 12 18 Rockham & Co.'s Claim, Spring Gully, near Nundle.
88H	1 " "		0 16 11 Clayton and Irish's Claim, Hanging Rock.
89H	1 " gold in qtz.		0 8 5 Mason, Bowling Alley Point.
90H	1 " "		0 5 8 J. Henderson, Manning R., Clarence River.
91H	4 " gold		0 8 22 Simchock & Co.'s Claim, Maddy's Gully, Bowling Alley Point.
92H	4 " "		0 10 23 " " "
93H	12 " "		0 7 23 Various parts, Bowling Alley Point.
94H	12 " "		0 7 1 " " "

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Reef and Alluvial Gold.

Isaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Reef and Alluvial Gold Specimens—*continued*.

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	oz. dwt. gr.	Locality.
	95H	12 pc. gold	0 7 8	Various parts, Bowling Alley Point.
	96H	12 " "	0 7 0	" " " "
	97H	9 " "	0 11 3	Oakenville Creek, near Nundle.
	98H	1 " gold in qtz.	0 1 9	Oldenhoff, New Holland, German New Guinea.
	99H	3 " "	0 5 22	Gazley & Co., Madwig's Ridge, near Nundle.
	100H	2 " "	0 16 2	G. Lawrence & Co., " "
	101H	1 " "	0 15 0	C. Schroder & Co., " "
	102H	1 " gold in calcite	0 12 5	Paxton, Hill End.
	103H	1 " gold in qtz.	1 4 17	P. Robertson & Coy., Black-snake Creek Reef, near Nundle.
	104H	1 " "	2 6 7	Bariken Hill, Bowling Alley Point.
	105H	1 " "	8 2 7	W. Rows, Hanging Rock.
	106H	1 pct. gold in state	2 13 7	Rockham & Co., Gap Claim, near Nundle.
	107-9H	3 wire gold in quartz.	.....	Thompson and Isaacsohn's Claim, near Hanging Rock, near Nundle.
	110H	3 wire gold in quartz.	1 10 9	" " "
	111-114H	4 pcs. gold in quartz.	.....	" " "
	115H	1 pc. gold in qtz.	1 19 10	" " "
	116H	1 " "	23 16 8	" " "
	117H	1 " "	0 15 22	" " "
	118H	1 " "	3 15 0	" " "
	119H	2 " "	5 8 23	" " "
	120-129H	10 pcs. "	.....	" " "
	130H	1 pc. "	.....	Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, New England.
	131H	5 " "	0 9 12	Thompson and Isaacsohn's Claim, near Hanging Rock.
	132H	1 " "	.....	" " "
	58H	" "	0 16 6	John Leonard's Claim, Spring Gully, near Nundle.
	59H	" "	0 8 4	} John Rackman's Claim, The Vixen, near Nundle.
	60H	" "	0 10 0	
	61H	" "	0 6 18	
	62H	" "	0 2 17	
	63H	" "	0 7 8	
	67H	" "	1 2 18	Woolomin.
				Smith & Party's Sluicing Claim, Folly Creek, near Hanging Rock, near Nundle.
	68H	" "	0 9 10	} King & Party, Price's Gully, Bowling Alley Point, near Nundle.
	69H	" "	0 18 6	
	70H	" "	} 0 19 0	} Westerway & Heffernan, Aunty's Gully, Bowling Alley Point, near Nundle.
	71H	" "		
	72H	" "	0 16 12	Ah Chong & Co.'s Claim, Okenvale Creek, near Nundle.
	73H	" "	.....	Isaacsohn & Co.'s Claim, Mount Ephraim, near Nundle.
	5H	Alluvial gold...	0 4 12	Chinaman's Claim, German Flat, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	6H	" "	0 4 22	Webster's & Corbett's Claim, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	7H	" "	0 4 16	Ah For's Claim, Corbett's Claim, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	8H	" "	0 4 12	J. Hickling's Claim, Price's Nob, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Reef and Alluvial Gold.

Isaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Reef and Alluvial Gold Specimens—*continued.*

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
			oz. dwt. gr.
	9H	Alluvial gold...	0 4 1 Corbett Bros. Claim, Price's Gully, Bowling Alley Creek, Peel River.
	10H	" "	0 4 0 Stephens & Co.'s Claim, Prices Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	11H	" "	0 4 4 Cordwell's Claim, Blackfellow's Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	12H	" "	0 5 0 Howarth & Sipple's Claim, Mount Ephraim, near Nundle.
	13H	" "	0 5 0 Mt. Pheasant Cement G.M. Co., near Nundle, near Nundle.
	14H	" "	0 4 17 Lyon's Claim, Swamp Creek, near Nundle, Peel River.
	15H	" "	0 3 9 Ah Hoy's Claim, Kelly's Point, near Nundle, Peel River.
	16H	" "	0 4 13 Ah Kin's Claim, Kelly's Point, near Nundle, Peel River.
	17H	" "	0 2 19 Ah Chong & Party's Claim, Davis Flat, near Nundle, Peel River.
	18H	" "	0 4 12 Walker & Robson's Claim, Camp Claim, near Nundle, Peel River.
	19H	" "	0 4 20 Powell & Co.'s Claim, Butcher's Gully, near Nundle.
	20H	" "	0 3 2 Stanton & Powell's Claim, Butcher's Gully, near Nundle, Peel River.
	21H	" "	0 5 6 Ah Toy's Claim, Happy Valley, near Nundle.
	22H	" "	0 4 17 Harry Clark's Claim, Happy Valley, near Nundle.
	23H	" "	0 5 0 Lord & Co.'s Claim, Oakenville Creek, near Nundle.
	24H	" "	0 3 0 Radley & Westerway's Claim, Oakenville Creek, near Nundle.
	25H	" "	0 4 13 Ah Chong & Party's Claim, Oakenville Creek, near Nundle.
	26H	" "	0 4 0 S. Walker & Co.'s Claim, Oakenville Creek, near Nundle.
	27H	" "	0 5 0 Ah Foo's Claim, Oakenville Creek, near Nundle.
	28H	" "	0 5 0 T. Schofield's Claim, Oakenville Creek, near Nundle.
	29H	Gold in quartz	0 10 0 Clark & Carious' Claim, Black Snake Reef, near Nundle.
	30H	" "	0 3 10 A. N. W. Thompson's Claim, Swamp Creek, near Nundle.
	31H	" "	..... Captain's Reef, Peel River.
	32H	" "	..... } S. Walker's Claim, Spring Gully, near
	33H	" "	..... } Nundle.
	34H	" "	..... } Silvertown, Barrier Range.
	35H	" "	..... } Glen Morrison, near Walcha, New England.
	93	" "	..... } Solferino, Clarence River District.
	95	" "	..... } Gulgong, Mudgee District.
	115	" "	..... } Little Bendigo Reef, Bingera.
	96	" "	..... } Swamp Oak, Denison Diggings.
	97 to 99	" "	..... } Adeline Gold-mining Co., Fairfield, Drake.
	105	" " }
	53H	" " }
	54H	" " }

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Silver Ores.

Isaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Gold Specimens, Silver Ores, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
			oz. dwt. gr.
	57H	Gold in quartz	..... Young Garryowen Claim, Wood's Reef, Ironbarks, Barraba.
	47H	" "	..... Jim Crow Mountains, Victoria.
	48H	" "	..... } Mount Morgan, Queensland.
	49H	" "	..... } Mount Morgan, Queensland.
	64H	" "	0 2 12 Jasup's Gully, Palmer River, Queensland.
	65H	" " " " " "
	66H	" "	0 8 18 " " " "
	51H	" "	..... Bright Smile Claim, New Zealand.
	467H	Auriferous Antimony Ore.	Eleanora Mine, Hillgrove, New England.
	469H	Auriferous Cement.	Bowling Alley Point, Nundle.
	477H	Auriferous Pyrites.	Thompson, Isaacsohn, & Co., Hanging Rock, Nundle.
	478H	Auriferous Conglomerate.	Foley's Folly, Hanging Rock, Nundle.
	479H	Auriferous Conglomerate.	" "

979. Silver Ores.

	48	Silver Ore...	} Silverton, Barrier Range.
	51 to 54	" "	
	58	" "	
	167	" "	
	169	" "	
	170	" "	
	182	" "	
	183	" "	
	113 to 117	" "	
	129	" "	
	160	" "	} Moruya, Southern District.
	161 to 164	.....
	421H	} Kaolin, with	} Central Broken Hill Silver Mine, Barrier Range.
	422H			} Native Silver
	423H	} Kaolin, with Chloride of Silver.	
	424H			} Silver Ore, with Native Silver
	425H	Silver Ore, with Iodide of Silver.	
	426H	Silver Ore, with Chloride and Iodide.	
	428H	Silver Ore, with Native Silver.	
	429H	Silver Ore, with Chloro-iodide of Silver.	
	430H	Silver Ore (manganic).	

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Silver and Tin Ores.

Isaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Silver Ores, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
	431H	Silver Ore, with Iodide.	Central Broken Hill Silver Mine, Barrier Range.
	422H	" "	
	433H	" "	
	434H	Silver Ore (carbonate ore).	
	435H	" "	
	436H	Silver Ore (anglesite).	
	437H	Silver Ore (massive lead carbonates).	
	440H	Silver Ore, with Chloride.	
	444H	Silver Ore, with Iodide.	
	446H	Silver Ore (copper and native silver).	
	427H	Silver Ore (canary ore).	Day Dream Mine, Barrier Range.
	439H	.....
	442H	.....
	441H	Silver Ore, with Chloride.	Jupiter Mine, Appollyon Valley, Barrier Range.
	445H	Silver Ore.....	Umberumberka Mine, Barrier Range.
	459H	Silver Ore (silicate of zinc).	Block 14 Mine, Barrier Range.
	461H	Silver Ore (chloride in manganese oxide).	Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
	462H	Silver Ore (kaolin ore).	
	463H	Silver Ore (lead carbonate).	
	464H	Silver Ore (chloride in manganese oxide).	
	465H	Silver Ore (chlorobromide).	
	457H	Matte-Copper, 50 per cent.; silver, 250oz. per ton.	Central Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
	458H	Slag	Ediacare Mine, South Australia, Barrier Range.
	443H	Lead Ore	

980. Tin Ores.

1 to 7	Stream Tin Ore	} Vegetable Creek, New England.
416	" "	
17	" "	
22	" "	
24	" "	
26	" "	} New England.
	" "	

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Copper.

Isaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Tin Ores, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
9		Stream Tin Ore	Cope's Creek, New England.
11		" "	
12		" "	
13		" "	
14		
16		Giant's Den, near Bendemeer, New England.
18		Stream Tin Wash	Near Glen Innes, New England.
21		" ...	
25		" ...	
27		" ...	
28		" ...	
8		Lode Tin Ore...	New England.
10		" ...	
29		" ...	
154		" ...	
155		" ...	
352		" ...	Cope's Creek, New England
356		" ...	
19		" ...	
23		" ...	
368		" ...	
380		" ...	Giant's Den, near Bendemeer, New England.
417		" ...	Tingha, New England.
			Mole Tableland, New England.

981. Copper Ores.

165	Copper Ore ...	Dungowan Creek, near Tamworth.
166	" ...	" " "
318	" ...	" " "
335	" ...	" " "
50	" ...	Wallabadah.
52	" ...	New South Wales.
56	" ...	
55	" ...	
57	" ...	Cow Flat, Bathurst District.
62	" ...	" " "
150	" ...	Nundle, Peel River.
151	" ...	
315	" ...	Mount Perry, Queensland.
398 to 401	" ...	
395	" ...	Burra Burra, South Australia.
402	" ...	
140	" ...	Severn River, New South Wales.
446H	Copper Ore (argentiferous)	Central Broken Hill Silver Mine, Barrier Range.
447H	" "	
449H	Copper Ore (azurite, argentiferous)	
450H	" "	Central Broken Hill Silver Mine, Barrier Range.
451H	Copper Ore ...	
452H	.....
453H	Native Copper..	
454H	"	
455H	"	Broken Hill, Barrier Range.
456H	"	
460H	Copper Ore (peacock).	

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Antimony and Iron Ores.

Isaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Antimony Ores, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
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982. Antimony Ores.

116 to 120	Antimony Ore	Nundle, Peel River.
404	"	Victoria.
405	"	

983. Iron Ores.

77	Iron Ore	Bowling Alley Point, Nundle.
80	"	
85	"	
74	"	
226	"	Hanging Rock, Nundle.
472H	Magnetic iron	
473H	"	Bowling Alley Point, Nundle, Peel River.
63 to 74	Pyrites	
83	"	Foley's Folly, near Hanging Rock, Nundle.
84	"	
87	"	
99	"	
71	"	
81	"	Brunker's Hill, near Nundle.
82	"	
98	"	
383	"	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
384	"	
101 to 109	Mispickel	Nundle, Peel River.
93	"	Nundle, Peel River.
355	Chromite	Bowling Alley Point, Nundle, Peel River.
122	"	New Caledonia.
392 to 394	Nickel Ore	
49	Ilmenite	New South Wales.

984. Gem Stones, &c.

43	Gem stones	Cope's Creek, New England.
184		
35	Topazes	Cope's Creek, New England.
37	"	"
42	Beryls	"
33	Spinel	Inverell
186	"	Cope's Creek
187	"	"
316	"	"
317	"	"
369	Rubies	Puddledock
185	Zircons	Nundle, Peel River.
370	Sapphires	Puddledock.
91	Opal	Hanging Rock, Nundle.
140	"	"
141		
142		
319		
60	"	"
403		
39	Cairngorm	Cope's Creek, New England.
41	"	"
189	"	"

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Miscellaneous.

Iaacsohn, Martin, Nundle.—Gem Stones, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
357 to 359		Cairngorm.....	Cope's Creek, New England.
38		Rock crystal...	" " "
40		Quartz crystal.	New England.
235 to 242		" ...	Opossum Reef, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
247		" ...	" " "
269		" ...	" " "
304		" ...	" " "
324 to 332		" ...	" " "
243 to 246		" ...	Foley's Reef
248 to 250		" ...	" " "
252 to 263		" ...	" " "
266 to 268		" ...	" " "
270 to 302		" ...	" " "
251		" ...	Marquis of Lorne Reef, near Nundle.
303		" ...	Dangar's Gully, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
31		Agates	Cope's Creek, New England.
94		"	New South Wales.
126 to 128		"	{ Hanging Rock, Nundle, Peel River.
			{ Foley's Folly, Bowling Alley Point.
159		"	Nundle, Peel River.
138		Jasper	Dangar's Gully, Nundle.
95		"	" " "
139		"	Foley's Folly
36		Rose quartz ...	New South Wales.

985. Miscellaneous Specimens.

30	Marble	Newmingah Flat, near Tamworth.
223	"	Nundle, Peel River.
314	"	Cook's Flat.
132 to 135	Calcite	New South Wales.
156	"	"
203 to 205	"	Blairmore Mine, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
377	"	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
378	"	Hanging Rock.
192	Magnesite	Nundle, Peel River.
227		
387	} Stalactites...	Isis River.
388		
157		
158	Felspar	Moree Creek, near Tamworth.
193	"	Liverpool Plains.
144 to 146	} Serpentine...	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
320		
321	" ...	Nundle, Peel River.
351	" ...	Dangar's Gully, near Nundle, Peel River.
360	} Asbestos	Barnard River.
361		
92	Hornblende ...	Giant's Den, near Bendemeer.
152	} " ...	Nundle, Peel River.
334		
121	Dolomite	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
123	Granite	
143	Slate	Nundle Creek, near Nundle.
175		
176	} Porphyry (?)	Nundle, Peel River.
198		
199		

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291 : Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Fossils.

Isaacschon, Martin, Nundle.—Miscellaneous Specimens, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Exhibitors' List No.	Name.	Locality.
	196	} Shale	Nundle, Peel River.
	197		
	173		
	174	} Sedimentary deposit }	" "
	224		
	308	Cement	" "
	177	Ironstone	" "
	44	} Quartz, with pyrites. }	Foley's Reef, Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	45		
	46		
	61	Bismuth ore (?) Quartz	
	75	} Carbonate of iron (?) }	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	76		
	78	} Iron & manganese oxide }	Giants' Den, Bendemeer.
	79		
	86	Silicate of iron Basalt with mispickel.	Nundle, Peel River.
	112	Hornblende & mispickel.	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	153	Copper & iron pyrites.	Nundle, Peel River.
	188	Magnetic pyrites	Severn River.
206 to 209		} Waterworn pebbles. }	Swamp Creek, Nundle, Peel River.
	228		
	229	Honeycomb quartz.	Nundle, Peel River.
	229	Hollow rock crystal	" "
	466H	Mica	Barrier Range.
	468	} Tourmaline, in quartz. }	New England.
	474H		
	475H	Silica and Calc spar.	Dangar's Gully, near Nundle.
	476H	Silica and Dolomite. }	" "
	230	Talc	" "
	231	" ...	Mount Pleasant, near Nundle.
389 to 391		" ...	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
	396	Kauri gum ...	New Zealand.
	397	Cuprite	Cornwall, England.
	408	Ore	1,100 feet level, England.
	411	Axinite (?) ...	Bowling Alley Point, Peel River.
		Port Darwin...	Iron oxide.

986. Fossils.

	171	} Tertiary leaves. }	Mount Pleasant, Nundle, Peel River.
362 to 367	172		
	374		
412 to 415		} Fossils (Tertiary). }	Marine.
	225		
	470H		
	471H		
		} Fossil leaves (Tertiary). }	Mount Sheba, Nundle.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Moss Gold, Silver and Copper.

	Weight.
	grms.
51 Gold in cavities in vein quartz, with iron oxide, set free from pyrites, Grenfell, N.S.W.	77
52 ,, in cavities in vein quartz, set free from pyrites, Grenfell, N.S.W....	371
53 ,, ,, quartz, probably formed by the removal of pyrites ...	91
54 ,, crystalline, in cavities in quartz, set free from pyrites, Grenfell.....	134·5
55 ,, in quartz, with iron oxide, Grenfell	38·2
56 ,, in vein quartz, stained with iron, Grenfell	34·2
57 ,, in gossan or cavernous quartz, containing iron oxide, evidently from decomposition of pyrites	157·7
58 ,, somewhat crystalline, in quartz, associated with brown oxide of iron, Grenfell, N.S.W.....	102·7
59 ,, in crystallised white vein quartz, slightly weathered, Grenfell, N.S.W.	416·3
60 ,, in scattered grains in vein quartz, Grenfell, N.S.W.....	381·4
61 ,, crystallised in vein quartz, Grenfell, N.S.W. ..	64·2
62 ,, with chlorite in vein quartz, Grenfell, N.S.W.....	312·2
63 ,, ,, white ,,	44·1
64 ,, greenish, on pseudomorphous quartz, Grenfell, N.S.W.....	138·8
65 ,, in rotten quartz, Grenfell, N.S.W.....	29·4
66 ,, in quartz, Mount Ephraim, Nundle, N.S.W.	31
67 ,, ,, Braidwood, N.S.W.....	245
68 ,, Straus Gold-mining Co., Fairfield, N.S.W.	520·2
69 ,, in quartz, Mount Pleasant, Nundle, N.S.W.	2·45
70 ,, ,, Prince Alfred Reef, Denison Diggings.....	4·35
71 ,, ,, Swamp Oak Creek, Denison Diggings.....	3·25
72 ,, in (Jasper) vein quartz, bounded by white quartz, Grenfell, N.S.W.	86·1
73 ,, in calcite vein, Barraba, N.S.W.....	129·36
74 ,, auriferous arsenical pyrites and antimony in calcite, New Reform Mine, Lucknow, N.S.W.	186
75 ,, auriferous arsenical pyrites and antimony in calcite, New Reform Mine, Lucknow, N.S.W.	248
76 ,, on pyrites, Ironclad Reef, Cargo, N.S.W.....	69
77 ,, in calcite (2 specimens), Gympie, Queensland	12·2
78 ,, powder-like form on pyrites, N.S.W.....	40·5
79 ,, (thin) on iron oxide and quartz ,,	15·960
80 ,, in mispickel, Big Oakey Gold Mine, Sofala, near Bathurst, N.S.W.	770·9
81 ,, on nodule of metallic arsenic, Lunatic, N.S.W.	40·69
82 ,, in serpentine, with mispickel, New Reform Gold-mining Co., Lucknow, N.S.W.	12·685
83 ,, in dolomite, with marmolite, Gundagai, N.S.W.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. grms.
84 Osmo-iridium, found with alluvial gold	48·36
85 Gold in pyrites, Mount Morgan, Queensland.....	100·1
86 ,, ore in gossan, ,, ,,	474·1
87 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1,000 oz. per ton	154
88 ,, ,, ,, ,,	64·5
89 Stalactite, silicious hæmatite, Mount Morgan, Queensland.....	92·7
90 ,, ,, ,, ,,	48·7

988. Moss Gold, Moss Silver, and Moss Copper Specimens.

- 1 Moss gold from mispickel, Lucknow, NS.W.
- 2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
- 3 ,, amalgam.
- 4 ,, ,,
- 5 Matted gold, really branching, Hungary, to compare with moss gold.
- 6 Native moss gold on mispickel, Lucknow, N.S.W.
- 7 Moss silver from silver sulphide.
- 8 ,, ,,
- 9 ,, ,,
- 10 ,, ,, on micro slide.
- 11 Moss copper to compare with other moss metals.
- 12 ,,

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLII—Classes 290 and 291: Collections of Minerals, Ores, &c.—Gems and Precious Stones.

989. Cut Specimens of Gems and Precious Stones from New South Wales.

1. Green sapphire or Oriental emerald, cut specimen from Bingera, N.S.W.; weight, '967 gramme; specific gravity, 4'00; dimensions, '397 × '391 × '233 in. In ring mount.
2. Sapphire, royal blue, cut specimen; Bingera, N.S.W.; weight, '648 gramme; specific gravity, 3'94; dimensions, '391 × '293 × '177 in.
3. Sapphire, royal blue, cut specimen; Bingera, N.S.W.; weight, '139; specific gravity, 4'11; dimensions, '240 × '194 × '096 in. In ring mount.
4. Topaz, colourless; Inverell, N.S.W.; weight, 11'601 gramme; specific gravity, 3'56; dimensions, 1'303 × '800 × '650 in. Mounted as a pendant.
5. Topaz, colourless; Inverell, N.S.W.; weight, 1'521 gramme; specific gravity, 3'56; dimensions, '471 × '468 × '300 in. In ring mount.
6. Opal, small; N.S.W.; weight, '114 gramme; specific gravity, 2'01; dimensions, '288 × '214 × '115 in. In ring mount.
7. Opal, flawed; N.S.W.; weight, '361 gramme; specific gravity, 2'07; dimensions, '362 × '298 × '212 in. In ring mount.
8. Zircon; Mudgee, N.S.W.; weight, '402 gramme; specific gravity, 4'69; dimensions, '284 × '292 × '155 in. In ring mount.
9. Imperfect star sapphire; N.S.W.
10. Three specimens adamantine spar, or brown corundum, cut and polished *en cabochon*; Mudgee, N.S.W.
11. Two sapphires, N.S.W., *en cabochon*.

Diamonds, uncut.

- | | Weight. |
|--|------------|
| 12. Diamond, tetrahedron, Lachlan River | '115 grms. |
| 13. Nine small diamonds; Bingera, N.S.W. | '335 „ |
| 14. Diamond, dark, in octahedron; Bingera, N.S.W. | '290 „ |
| 15. Black diamond; Mudgee, N.S.W. | '735 „ |
| 16. Diamond; Bengonaway Diamond Co., near Inverell, N.S.W. | |
| 17. Opals (two small specimens). | |

990. Specimens from the Bingera Diamond Deposits, New England District, New South Wales.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Older conglomerate, Bingera, N.S.W. (2 specimens). | |
| 2. „ „ „ | |
| 3. New conglomerate „ „ | |
| 4. „ „ „ | Weight. |
| 5. „ „ „ | 1 lb. 5½ oz. |
| 6. „ „ „ | 1 „ 5 „ |
| 7. Green jasper „ „ | 1 „ 2 „ |
| 8. Dendritic markings on rock „ „ | |
| 9. Greenish jasper pebble „ „ | |
| 10. Greenish jasper „ „ | |
| 11. Decomposed diorite (?) nodule, scaling off in concentric coats, Bingera, N.S.W. | |
| 12. Red jasper, Bingera, N.S.W. | |
| 13. Black jasper „ „ | |
| 14. Brown-red jasper „ „ | |
| 15. Jasper, with white quartz veins, Bingera, N.S.W. | |
| 16. Banded quartz „ „ | |
| 17. Hardened shale „ „ | |
| 18. Diallage rock „ „ | |
| 19. Calcite „ „ | |
| 20. Impure magnesite accompanying }
limonite nodules } | „ |
| 21. Impure magnesite „ „ | |
| 22. Magnesite „ „ | |
| 23. „ „ „ | |
| 24. „ „ „ | |
| 25. „ „ „ | |

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26. Sandstone pebble,	Bingera, N.S.W.		
27. Fossil wood	"		
28. "	"		
29. Sandstone pebble	"		
30. Hæmatite	"		
31. "	"		
32. Serpentine,	"		Weight.
33. Wash-dirt, diamond drift,	"	1 lb.	5½ oz.
34. " "	"	1 "	6¼ "
35. " "	"	1 "	8 "
36. Limonite concretions,	"	1 "	0½ "
37. Pebbles,	"		5¼ "
38. " "	"		5½ "
39. Quartz pebbles,	"		1¾ "
40. Pebbles,	"		9¾ "
41. " tourmaline, zircon, } " topaz, pleonaste, }	"		11½ "
42. " principally quartz,	"		5¾ "
43. " "	"		8 "
44. Gem sand,	"		13½ "
45. " "	"		8½ "
46. " "	"		10¼ "
47. " "	"		9¼ "
48. " "	"	1 lb.	9 "
49. " "	"		7¾ "
50. " "	"		1¾ "
51. " "	"		6¼ "
52. " "	"	1 lb.	2½ "
53. Rolled tourmaline,	"		2¾ oz.
54. Quartz, &c.,	"		2¼ "
55. Pleonaste, &c.,	"		¾ "
56. Magnetite,	"		21 grms.
57. Garnet,	"		11 "
58. Fine zircon sand,	"		9½ oz.
59. Small jasper pebbles, called } " Morlops " by the miners, }	"		
60. Crystallised spinel (3 specimens)	"		21·7 grms.
61. Gem sand,	"		0·260 "
62. Sapphires,	"		7·3 "
63. " "	"		17 "
64. Titaniferous iron,	"		14·7 "
			·998 "

991. From Bengonaway Diamond Mines, near Inverell.

65. Conglomerate, Koh-i-noor Diamond Mines, Inverell, N.S.W.	
66. Feldspar pebble,	" " "
67. Diamond deposit,	" " "
68. Conglomerate, Bengonaway Diamond Mines,	"
69. Pebbles, &c.,	" " " Weight.
70. " mainly white quartz, Bengonaway Diamond Mines, N.S.W.....	12¼ oz.
	11 "

992. Specimens from Du Toit's Pan Diamond Deposits, Cape Diggings South Africa, to compare with those found in N.S.W.

71. Diamond matrix (volcanic ash)	5½ oz.
72. Pyrites and carbon	6½ "
73. Decomposed rock	15·26 grms.
74. Green bronzite from the dry diggings	47·8 "
75. " " "	5·5 "

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	Weight.
76. Calcite, &c.	10.61 grms.
77. Iron pyrites, marcasite and cubical pyrites	44.1 "
78. " Carbon "	12.73 "
79. Enstatite "pebbles"	6.62 "
80. Garnets	5.81 "
81. Agates (10 specimens)	3½ "

993. Gems and associated Minerals from the Wingecarribee River, Berrima, New South Wales.

	Weight.
82. Quartz, jasper, and other pebbles.	
83. Conglomerate.	
84. " calcined	8¼ oz.
85. Pebbles	2½ "
86. Quartz, jasper, chalcedony, and agate pebbles	5 "
87. " pebbles, agate, chalcedony, and carnelian	3¾ "
88. Brown jasper, from gem sand.....	18.7 grms.
89. Pebbles " "	32.5 "
90. Small gems obtained from the burnt and crushed conglomerate ...	10.8 "
91. Gem sand from burnt and crushed conglomerate.....	20.2 "
92. Gem sand (mixed).....	14.7 "
93. " (coarse).....	103.2 "
94. "	54.4 "
95. "	7½ oz.
96. Titaniferous iron, pleonaste, &c., from gem sand	4 "
97. " " from gem sand	98.3 grms.
98. Pleonaste, " "	91. "
99. Zircons	67.2 "
100. "	180.3 "
101. "	83.3 "
102. "	6½ oz.
103. "	43.2 grms.
104. "	21.8 "
105. Green sapphire, &c.	38 "
106. Brown "	133 "
107. Two green sapphires	1.76 "

994. Gems and associated Minerals from Uralla, New England District, N.S.W.

	Weight.
108. Titaniferous iron, Uralla, N.S.W.	2½ oz.
109. Limonite and zircons, "	9 "
110. Gem sand, "	14¼ "
111. " "	61.8 grms.
112. " "	34.9 "
113. " "	3¼ oz.
114. Zircon sand, "	1lb. 2 "
115. Gem sand, "	1 " 1 "
116. Tourmaline, "	2 " ½ "
117. " "	2½ "
118. " "	6.7 grms.
119. " (part of a large crystal), Broken Hill, N.S.W.	122 "
120. Schorl in granite, Albury, N.S.W.	203.5 "
121. Pleonaste, N.S.W.	26 "
122. Zircons, "	10 oz.
123. " Rocky River, "	4 "
124. " "	19.2 grms.
125. " "	4½ oz.
126. Quartz pebbles, chalcedony, and topaz, N.S.W.	34.15 grms.
127. Titaniferous iron, N.S.W.	3 oz.

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	Weight.
128. Pleonaste, N.S.W.	16·67 grms.
129. Zircons, "	11·55 "
130. Sapphire, "	24·97 "
131. Amethyst, "	8·92 "
132. Zircons, "	3 oz.
133. Topaz and quartz, Rocky River, Uralla, N.S.W.	27·87 grms.
134. Zircon sand, "	106·5 "
135. Zircons (5 specimens), "	6·07 "
136. Zircon, "	1·05 "
137. Obsidian bomb, Pond's Creek, county Gough, N.S.W.	14·3 "
138. " Uralla, "	41·5 "

995. Specimens from the old Gold workings near Mittagong, about 70 miles south of Sydney.

139. White flint, Mittagong, N.S.W.	
140. " " "	
141. Brown flint, " "	
142. Quartz, quartzite, and sandstone, Mittagong, N.S.W. (8 specimens).	
143. Jasper (5 specimens), " "	
144. Decomposed basalt, " "	
145. Conglomerate (2 specimens), " "	Weight.
146. Pleonaste, zircon, &c., Nepean River, "	105·5 grms.
147. Zircons, "	10·8 "
148. Sapphire, particoloured, "	2·23 "

Diamonds and other gems are found associated with the above. The diamonds are of very good colour and quality, but no large ones have yet been discovered.

The deposits have a very great resemblance to those of Bingera, except that tourmaline and the nodules of limonite and of magnesite do not appear to be present. The associated flints closely resemble those from the chalk.

The deposit covers but a small area; it overlies and is surrounded by the Hawkesbury sandstone. It is not improbable that the gold and gems have been derived from the carboniferous conglomerate.

Very similar deposits are to be seen near Maryborough and other places in Queensland; these also doubtless contain diamonds.

996. Gems and other Minerals, chiefly from the New England District.

	Weight.
149. Gem sand, New England, N.S.W.	54·13 grms.
150. Zircon sand, Tallawang, county Bligh, N.S.W.	78 "
151. Gem sand, Broadwater, Macquarie River, N.S.W.	3·33 "
152. Black sand, Tuggerah Beach Lake, county Northumberland, N.S.W.	130·5 "
153. Zircon (4 specimens), Bald Nob Creek, Glen Innes, "	5·73 "
154. Topaz (rolled), 2 specimens, Scrubby Gully, New England	49·22 "
155. " 11 small specimens " "	12·2 "
156. " 7 crystals and 1 cleavage, Mole Tableland, Scrubby Gully, New England	36·55 "
157. " 9 specimens, Oban, New England, N.S.W.	13·8 "
158. " large crystal " "	27·92 "
159. Crystallized topaz, greenish colour, well crystallized, Oban, New England, N.S.W.	12·3 "
160. Crystallized topaz (white), Rocky River, New England, N.S.W.	9·04 "
161. " somewhat water-worn, Uralla, N.S.W.	9·95 "
162. " greenish, Uralla, N.S.W.	9·95 "
163. " " " "	21·46 "
164. " " " "	107·6 "
165. " " " "	107·6 "
166. Fragment of large green topaz, Gulgong, N.S.W.	263 "
167. " " " "	371·75 "
168. " " " "	371·75 "

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	Weight.
169. Water-worn beryl, Scrubby Gully, Mole Tableland, New England	4·7 grms.
170. Tourmaline, Barrier Ranges, N.S.W.	31·95 "
171. " (rolled), Scrubby Gully, Mole Tableland, New England	8·91 "
172. Beryl, Carr's Lode, Gulf, New England, N.S.W.	10 oz.
173. Water-worn beryl, Emmaville, "	20·82 grms.
174. Barklyite, var. of ruby, Rocky River, Uralla, N.S.W.	3·72 "
175. Coarse sapphire, Severn River, New England, N.S.W.	12·61 "
176. " Uralla, N.S.W.	4·94 "
177. Green sapphires (5), "	1·735 "
178. Zircons (5), "	2·735 "
179. Colourless zircons (5), "	5·403 "
180. Rough " "	4·457 "
181. Brown sapphires (9), "	6·655 "
182. Zircons, "	32·989 "
183. Rough zircons, "	12·987 "
184. " " "	13·835 "
185. " " "	4·527 "
186. Crystallized zircons (2), Uralla, N.S.W.	10·935 "
187. Topaz vein, Inverell, New England, N.S.W.	49·54 "
188. Topaz, Shoalhaven River, "	119 "
189. Axinite, Bowling Alley Point, New England, N.S.W.	10 oz.
190. Garnets, Oberon, N.S.W.	69 grms.
191. " in chlorite, Glen Creek, N.S.W.	6½ oz.
192. " 6 specimens, Barrier Ranges, N.S.W.	43·85 grms.
193. Garnet, with calcite, quartz, and hornblende, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	185 "
194. Garnets and idocrase, Bowling Alley Point, N.S.W.	8½ oz.
195. Garnet (massive), granular red brown, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	185 grms.
196. Calcite with garnet and augite, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	139 "
197. Garnet, small imperfect crystal, intersected by quartz, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	121 "
198. Garnets (6 specimens), Moonbi, Peel River, N.S.W.	1·35 "
199. " (4 "), Swan River, near Glen Innes, N.S.W.	1·87 "
200. Quartz, with imperfect crystal of brown garnets, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	147 "
201. Epidote, Oberon, N.S.W.	43·3 "
202. Idocrase or epidote, Emmaville, N.S.W.	89 "
203. " " " "	11·05 "
204. Fibrolite, Barrier Ranges, N.S.W.	52·2 "
205. Staurolite, " " "	20·58 "
206. " with garnet in mica schist, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	313 "
207. Wollastonite, Oberon, N.S.W.	9·41 "
208. Pectolite, replacing spirifers, Wallerawang, N.S.W.	
209. Feldspar, Louisa Creek, N.S.W.	3·02 "
210. Quartz crystallized, 3 specimens, Louisa Creek, N.S.W.	4·07 "
211. " 3 specimens	5·17 "
212. " green colour, 2 specimens	29·4 "
213. Quartz crystals, Nundle, N.S.W.	5·56 "
214. Group of quartz crystals, Dutchman Tin Mine (100 ft. level), Vegetable Creek, N.S.W.	14½ lb.
215. Hyalite in serpentine, 3 pieces	4½ oz.
216. Opal in matrix, Abercrombie River	15½ "
217. " " "	2¼ "
218. " Bulloo River, Queensland, to compare with the foregoing	33¼ "
219. " " " " "	9 "
220. " " " " "	1 lb. 15 "
221. " " " " "	1 lb. 15½ "
222. " " " " "	5 lb. 2½ "
223. Chabasite	5½ "
224. Heulandite, red	1·67 grms.
225. Natrolite, New England, N.S.W.	13·16 "
226. " " "	43·6 "

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	Weight.
227. Albite, N.S.W.	37 grms.
228. Gmelinite	11.28 "
229. Analcite	67.22 "
230. Laumonite, pink.....	4½ oz.
231. Marmolite (3 specimens), New Reform Mine, Lucknow, N.S.W....	248 grms.
232. Graphie granite, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	184 "
233. Auriferous cement, Kiandra, N.S.W.	44 "
234. Prehnite, 3 specimens	34.31 "
235. Halloysite	24.46 "
236. Alunite (2 specimens), Bulladelah, N.S.W.	14½ oz.
237. Geyselite, containing plant remains, Richmond River, N.S.W.	
238. " " Monaltrie, Richmond River, N.S.W.	
239. Meerschaum—so called, Monaltrie, Richmond River, N.S.W.	
<i>Analysis.</i>	
Water, given off at 100°	3.28
Combined water (loss on ignition)	4.34
Insoluble silica.....	51.35
Soluble silica .....	.11
Alumina	37.72
Iron sesquioxide .....	.46
Lime .....	.34
Magnesia	1.25
Alkalies.....	traces
Carbonic acid	1.54
	100.39
240. Flint, Ugi, Solomon Islands.	
241. " (2 specimens), Ugi, Solomon Islands.	
242. " (2 ") " " " " " " "	
243. Chalk Flints (3 specimens), Ugi, Solomon Islands.	
244. Zoisite, Bingera, N.S.W.	
245. Turquoise, "	
246. Silica, diatomaceous earth, Richmond River, N.S.W.	
247. Fluorspar, Woolgarloo Lead Mines, Yass, N.S.W.	8½ oz.
248. Calcite, crystallized, Lobb's Hole, Hay, N.S.W.	12¾ "
249. " " " " " " " "	1 lb. 6½ "
250. " greenish, in flattened rhombohedrons	19.9 grms.
251. " crystallised in flattened rhombohedrons, Broken Hill.	
252. " resembling prehnite, Silverton, N.S.W.	
253. Carbonate of lime (impure), cone-in-cone structure, Picton, N.S.W.....	11¾ oz.
254. Veins of Calcite and Asbestos, Lucknow, New England, N.S.W.	
255. Chalk, New Britain Group (see Pamphlet)	4¾ "
256. Lignite, Kiandra, N.S.W.	
257. Sulphur (native), 5 miles inland, Port Paterson, New Hebrides.	
258. " Mount Wingen, New England, N.S.W.	
259. Gypsum, Buckwaroon, near Cobar, N.S.W.	7¼ "
260. " group of radiated crystals, Buckwaroon, near Cobar, N.S.W.	
261. Aragonite, invested with brown hæmatite, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	
262. Barytes and quartz, Sunny Corner, Mitchell's Creek, Wallerawang	1 lb. 3½ "
263. " in crevices in sandstone, Marrickville, Sydney, N.S.W.	
264. Contorted shale, Peelwood.	
265. Cast-iron acted upon by sea-water, with analysis.	
266. " " " " " " "	
267. Fragment of tree embedded in basalt, Inverell, with diagram and analysis.	

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Specimens from Sunny Corner Silver Mine, Mitchell's Creek, N.S.W.
(See Pamphlet.)

268. Rock with pyrites crystals, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
 269. Decomposed rock with pyrites crystals, "spotted rock" of the miners, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
 270. Rock with pyrites nodule, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
 271. Pyrites nodule " "
 272. " " "
 273. Pyrites nodules undergoing decomposition, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
 274. " " "
 275. Honeycomb siliceous structure filled with oxide of iron, derived from the decomposition of the pyrites, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
 276. } Spotted rock containing siliceous honeycomb portion of nodule, the sulphide of iron
 277. } having been removed (see figure in Pamphlet), Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
 278. Honeycomb siliceous structure, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
 279. " " " "
 280. " " " "
 281. " " " "
 282. " " " "
 283. Stalactite of brown oxide of iron.
 284. Silver ore, averages about 80 oz. silver per ton, Sunny Corner, N.S.W.
 285. Slate rock, bounding the silver-bearing veins.

997. Specimens of Jet, "Kerosene Shale," &c., from Joadja Creek, N.S.W.

286. Specimen of jet, occurring with "kerosene shale," Joadja Creek, N.S.W.
 287. " " " "
 288. " " " "
 289. Piece of shale, to show conchoidal fracture, Joadja Creek, N.S.W.
 290. " " " "
 291. " " " "
 292. " " " "
 293. Inkstand of "shale," Joadja Creek, N.S.W.
 (See Pamphlet for analyses of the so-called "kerosene shale.")
 294. Oil shale, Wollongong, N.S.W.
 295. Graphite, Undercliff Station, Wilson's Downfall, New England.
 296. " " " "

998. Meteorites.

1. Baratta meteorite, fragment of, N.S.W.
2. " " " cut and polished.
3. " " " microscope slide.
4. " " " pamphlet upon.
5. Models, Bingera meteorite, (3), N.S.W.
6. Pamphlet on Bingera meteorite.
7. Etched portion of meteorite, from Thunda, Queensland, with six photographs of the original.

999. Metalliferous Minerals.

	Weight.
1. Rutile, acicular crystal, running through quartz crystal, Tingha, N.S.W.....	17.15 grms.
2. Rutile, acicular crystal running through quartz crystal (cut and polished), Tingha, N.S.W.	5.67 "
3. Brookite, rolled fragment, Burrandong, N.S.W.....	1.397 "
4. " " " "487 "
5. Nigrine, " " "815 "

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	Weight.
62. Hæmatite, crystallized, Carwell	3 6½ grms.
63. Vivianite, N.S.W.	3·92 ”
64. ” ” ”	8·87 ”
65. Magnetite, imperfect crystal, near Corowa Station, Barrier Range, N.S.W.	194 ”
66. Magnetite, showing slickenside, near Scone, Page and Isis River, N.S.W.	120 ”
67. Iron pyrites, showing conchoidal fracture, New England	9·31 ”
68. ” ” ”	63·8 ”
69. ” foliated crystals, Scone, N.S.W. ”	22·54 ”
70. Ilmenite (titaniferous iron), Uralla, N.S.W. (see analysis, Minerals of N.S.W., p. 101)	78 ”
71. Löllingite, iron and arsenic (FeAs ₂), 3 specimens, Barrier Range, N.S.W.	26·22 ”
72. Löllingite (FeAs ₂), Louisa Creek, N.S.W.	3·87 ”
73. Limestone, containing siderite, FeCO ₃ . Fe.—10 p.c., Jamberoo, N.S.W.	1 lb. 12 oz.
74. Cobalt ore, Carcoar, Co. Bathurst, N.S.W.	4½ lb.
75. Native copper, crystallized, Cobar, N.S.W.	4½ oz.
76. ” in fine grains in basalt, Kiama, N.S.W.	4½ ”
77. ” in lithomarge, Blayney, N.S.W.	1 lb. 0½ ”
78. Chessylite in fluorspar, Cobar, N.S.W.	9 ”
79. ” crystallized, ”	7¼ ”
80. ” ” ”	6 ”
81. ” ” ”	9½ ”
82. ” ” ”	96·4 grms.
83. ” crystal, Cobar, N.S.W.	42·4 ”
84. ” ” ”	29·8 ”
85. Azurite and lead carbonate, North Wiseman's, Bathurst	1 lb. 6½ oz.
86. ” malachite, &c., in gossan, Winter's Reef, Wallerawang, N.S.W.	38·4 grms.
87. Cuprite crystal, coated with malachite, Cobar, N.S.W. (3 specimens)	10·9 ”
88. ” and quartz, Broken Hill Mine, Silverton	108·9 ”
89. Iridescent galena with fahlert, Webb's Mine, Emmaville	4 lb. 3 oz.
90. Fahl ore, crystal, Webb's Mine, Emmaville	2 ” 4 ”
91. ” with galena, ”	8 ”
92. ” North Wiseman's, Bathurst	51·4 grms.
93. ” 2 specimens, North Wiseman's, Bathurst	86 ”
94. Siliceous redruthite, Carcoar, N.S.W.	1 lb. 1½ oz.
95. Atacamite, Cobar, N.S.W.	17·6 grms.
96. Chrysocolla, Broken Hill Mine, Silverton	59·8 ”
97. Native silver and silver chloride, 2 specimens, with galena, siderite, and cerussite, Umberumberka Mine, near Silverton, 240 ft. level	8 lb. 6 oz.
98. Silver chloro-bromide, crystals, Silverton, N.S.W.	2 ” 6½ ”
99. Silver chloride, crystals, Silverton, N.S.W.	6 ”
100. ” chloro-bromide, crystals, Silverton, N.S.W.	31·64 grms.
101. ” with kaolin, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	69 ”
102. ” with kaolin, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	48 ”
103. ” ” 155 ft. level, Silverton, N.S.W.	11½ oz.
104. ” on psilomelane, Silverton, N.S.W.	1 lb. ¼ ”
105. ” crystallised, green, North May Bell Silver Mine, Silverton, N.S.W.	13½ ”
106. ” crystallised, green, Day Dream Mine, Silverton, N.S.W.	6 ”
107. ” ” Silverton, N.S.W.	4¼ ”
108. ” massive, containing bromide and iodide, Silverton, N.S.W.	2 lb. 2 ”
109. ” with lead carbonate, lode ore 4 ft. thick, 700 ft. level, Silverton, N.S.W.	2 ” 9 ”
110. ” veins, War Dance Mine, Silverton, N.S.W.	1 ” 4½ ”
111. ” crystallized on cerussite, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	373 grms.
112. Redruthite, silver-bearing, 100 ft. level, ” ”	6½ oz.

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	Weight.
113. Silver chloride with chessylite, Hen and Chickens Mine, Silverton N.S.W.	11½ grms.
114. " with copper sulphide and garnets (212 ft. level).....	13½ "
115. " massive piece, Lubra Mine, Barrier, N.S.W.	268 "
116. " with Galena, Broken Hill, N.S.W.	66 "
117. Silver iodide (iodargyrite) on brown hæmatite, Silverton, N.S.W....	2 lb. 15 oz.
118. Silver Sulphide in quartz, Wollombi, Armidale, N.S.W.	329 grms.
119. Veinstone, Silverton, N.S.W.	7 oz.

NORE.—From 97 to 119 inclusive were collected by Mr. J. McGarvie Smith, Sydney.

1000. Mineral Specimens from New Caledonia.

	Weight.
1. Garnierite. Hydrated silicate of nickel and magnesia (first specimen analysed), New Caledonia. (See pamphlet.)	113 grms.

Analysis.

Water	5.266
Silica	47.236
Nickel oxide	24.010
Alumina and iron oxide	1.668
Lime	traces
Magnesia	21.660
Loss .....	.360

100.000

2. Noumeaite. Hydrated silicate of nickel and magnesia, pale green, tough variety, Bel'Air Mine, Ouaïlou, New Caledonia	252 grms.
---	-----------

Analysis.

Water at 100° C	11.28
" combined by difference.....	10.37
Silica	50.15
Alumina and iron oxide .....	.57
Nickel oxide	10.20
Magnesia.....	17.43

100.00

3. Noumeaite, pale coloured, Mount Koghi, New Caledonia.....	6½ lb.
4. " rich, showing slickenside "	330 grms.
5. " New Caledonia	181 "
6. " dark green, brittle, Nakety, New Caledonia	7.42 "

Analysis.

Water at 100° C	6.44
Combined Water by difference	11.53
Silica	38.35
Alumina40
Iron sesquioxide15
Nickel protoxide.....	32.52
Magnesia.....	10.61

100.00

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	Weight.
7. Noumeaite, with serpentine, New Caledonia	1196 grms.
8. Asbolite, earthy cobalt ore, New Caledonia	152 "
9. " " " "	258 "
10. " " " "	260 "
11. " " " "	4 lb.

Analyses of Nodules of the Cobalt Ore from Unia.

	Specimen No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4 Coumac.
Water lost at 100° C	8.68	10.19	10.54	2.86
" combined	8.87	9.74	9.83	16.57
Silica	15.34	15.15	17.20	1.06
Alumina	8.86	8.70	7.65	11.37
Iron sesquioxide	10.41	10.26	5.51	23.52
Chromium sesquioxide .....	.52	.51	.87	traces
Nickel oxide.....	traces	traces	traces	32.41
Cobalt "	15.67	15.43	13.59	absent
Manganese peroxide (MnO ₂)	11.52	9.57	12.05	10.42
Lime.....	traces	traces	traces	absent
Magnesia	20.80	20.46	22.63	1.79
	100.67	100.01	99.87	100.00

Specimen from Baie des Pirogues.

Water lost at 100° C	6.072
Combined water, by difference	13.759
Silica with traces of chrome iron	4.476
Alumina	21.529
Iron sesquioxide	18.396
Chromium sesquioxide	traces
Manganese peroxide (MnO ₂)	27.588
Cobalt oxide.....	4.927
Nickel oxide	2.256
Lime	traces
Magnesia .....	.418
Potash .....	.123
Soda .....	.216
Phosphoric acid (P ₂ O ₅) .....	.240

100.000

	Weight.
12. Glaucothane, with garnets, New Caledonia	716 grms.
13. " " (see pamphlet), New Caledonia	10.72 "

Analyses.

	I.	II.	Mean.
Water	1.42	1.34	1.38
Silica	52.71	52.88	52.79
Alumina	14.20	14.69	14.44
Iron protoxide	9.89	9.76	9.82
Manganese	traces	traces	traces
Lime	4.31	4.27	4.29
Magnesia	11.12	10.92	11.02
Potash95	.80	.88
Soda	5.15	5.38	5.26

99.75 ... 100.04 ... 99.88

Sp. gr., 3.12.

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14. Mica, accompanying Glaucofane, New Caledonia	Weight. 92 grms.
<i>Analysis.</i>	
Water, combined	4.31
Silica	50.60
Alumina	25.28
Iron protoxide	3.47
Manganese protoxide.....	0.50
Lime	1.04
Magnesia.....	4.86
Potash.....	6.69
Soda.....	2.49
Loss.....	0.76
	100.00

Neither lithium nor fluorine were present.

	<i>Analyses.</i>		
	I.	II.	Mean of two analyses.
Water, combined.....	4.42 ...	4.50 ...	4.46
Silica	51.22 ...	51.23 ...	51.23
Alumina	27.29 ...	27.41 ...	27.35
Iron protoxide.....	2.45 ..	2.75 ..	2.60
Manganese .....	.34 ...	— ...	.34
Lime	1.25 ...	— ...	1.25
Magnesia... ..	3.82 ...	— ...	3.82
Potash	— ...	6.93 ...	6.93
Soda	— ...	1.27 ...	1.27
			99.25

15. Garnets, with Glaucofane, New Caledonia..... 11.8 grms.

	<i>Analyses.</i>		
	I.	II.	Mean.
Silica	38.10 ...	33.21 ...	38.15
Alumina	22.09 ...	22.27 ...	22.18
Iron protoxide	21.17 ...	21.35 ...	21.26
Manganese ditto	5.50 ...	5.53 ...	5.54
Lime	7.88 ...	7.68 ...	7.78
Magnesia	4.64 ...	4.84 ...	4.74
Loss on ignition	0.33 ...	0.29 ...	0.31
	99.71 ...	100.22 ...	99.96

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Group XLIII—Class 292 : Coal, &c.

GROUP XLIII. — Mineral Combustibles,
Coal, Coke, Petroleum, Natural Gas, &c.CLASS 292.—Coal—Anthracite, Semi-bituminous, and
Bituminous; Coal Waste, "Slack," Coke, and Pressed
Coal.

COAL.

THE total production of coal in New South Wales to the 31st December, 1891, was 53,850,743 tons; value, £25,809,040.

The coal-bearing strata of New South Wales belong to three distinct systems. These systems have been summarized by Prof. T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., late Geological Surveyor, Department of Mines, N.S.W., in a Paper read before the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1890, from which the following notes are taken:—

1st System.—Probably of Lower Carboniferous age and not yet proved to contain workable seams. Two seams, however, 5 feet and 7 feet thick respectively, occur near the top of this system, but the coal in both is too dirty and full of bands to be marketable. Both of these seams occur in the *Rhacopteris* Series overlying the *Lepidodendron* beds, of which, however, they form a part, and this series is separated by a vast interval of time, as evidenced by a strong break in the flora, from the overlying Permo-Carboniferous System.

2nd System.—The Permo-Carboniferous System, which comes next in order, and which is characterised by a predominance of *Glossopteris* in the flora, is extensively developed in New South Wales and Queensland. Productive coal measures occur in this system on three horizons in New South Wales, and on two horizons in Queensland. These three coal-bearing horizons in New South Wales are—

1. First and lowest, the Greta (Stony Creek) Series.
2. The Tomago (East Maitland) Series.
3. Last and uppermost, the Newcastle Series.

The total thickness of this system and its associated strata at Newcastle is about 11,000 feet, containing a total thickness of about 150 feet of coal, without taking into consideration seams less than 3 feet thick.

With the exception of the small outlying coalfield of the Ward's River, near Stroud, this system is geologically united to form a single vast coalfield, extending from Bateman's Bay on the south to Port Stephens on the north; thence sweeping inland under the Blue Mountains to the Talbragar River; thence tending northerly to the Queensland border, where it dips under the newer Rolling Downs Formation; and does not re-appear until the head of the Dawson River is reached in Central Queensland, where the equivalent of the Newcastle or Tomago Measures are met with, and further north, near the junction of the Isaacs River with the Mackenzie, the Greta Coal-measures are exposed.

The Permo-Carboniferous coalfields of New South Wales are nine in number, as follows:—

1. The Hunter River (Northern).
2. The Ward's River.
3. The Sydney.
4. The Illawarra (Southern).
5. The Mittagong (South-western).
6. The Blue Mountain (Western).
7. The Dubbo.
8. The Namoi.
9. The Gwydir River.

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3rd System.—The close of the Permo-Carboniferous Period in New South Wales is marked by a strong break in the flora, indicating a vast interval of time. The rocks of the system which succeeds are all characterised by the predominance of *Teniopteris* and *Thinnfeldia*.

Near Sydney, this system comprises the Wianamatta Shales, the Hawkesbury Sandstone, and the Narrabeen Shales, but it is only in the first-named series that coal seams of any thickness are known to occur, and none of these are workable. In the Clarence District, however, there are several seams belonging to this system, which may be of sufficient thickness, and of sufficiently good quality, to be worked for local use.

The principal coal-beds exist along the coast to the north and south of Sydney, and on the Great Northern, Great Western, Great Southern, Illawarra, and Narrabri Railway Lines, also in the Clarence District. The mines first opened are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the Colony obtains its largest supply. In many districts the coal crops out on the face of the hills, and can be cheaply got by driving tunnels. The coal-shipping facilities at Newcastle are by staiths and steam and hydraulic cranes. Full descriptions of the various coal-seams worked in New South Wales have been given by Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Government Examiner of Coal-fields, in the "Annual Reports of the Department of Mines," and in the "Mineral Products, &c., of New South Wales," 2nd edition, 1887. Writing of the Coal Measures in the Western district, the Government Geologist (Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S.) says:—"They are 480 feet thick, resting conformably on the marine beds of the Lower Coal Measures, and overlaid by more than 500 feet of Hawkesbury sandstone. In Lithgow Valley the seam worked, which is 10 feet thick, and is the lowest in the series, lies about 25 feet above the marine beds, and is the same seam worked in the different collieries. This seam of coal crops out on the surface of the railway line at Lithgow. It dips at a low angle of 3 to 5 degrees to the north-east, and is therefore easily worked; and as it passes under the vast extent of mountain ranges to the north and east, it will be inexhaustible for generations to come." The No. 1, or uppermost seam, is worked at the Katoomba and Hartley Vale collieries, and has been opened out near Mount Victoria, Mount Wilson, and between the Zig Zag and Mount Clarence. The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833, 328 tons was raised, and in 1891, 4,037,929 tons.

PETROLEUM OIL CANNEL COAL (KEROSENE SHALE).

Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal occurs in the Coal Measures. At Greta or Anvil Creek it forms irregular layers, sometimes over 6 inches thick, in the main bituminous coal-seam; also at America Creek, in one part of the mine, the seam of kerosene shale was found to change into bituminous coal; but at the Joadja Creek and Hartley mines it forms distinct seams, attaining a maximum thickness of 5 feet in the latter mine.

Kerosene Shale also occurs near Gulgong, Murrurundi, and several other localities. An extensive deposit has been recently found at Capertree, near the line of railway, from Wallerawang to Mudgee, and is being worked by the Genowlan Shale Company. "It has unquestionably resulted," says the late Rev. W. B. Clarke (writing upon the origin of shale), "from the local deposition of some resinous wood, and passes generally into ordinary coal, many portions of the same bed in the Illawarra mines exhibiting the impress of fronds of *Glossopteris* as plainly as they are shown in ordinary coal shale."

* * * * Presuming that the origin above suggested is correct, viz., the occasional occurrence in the ancient deposits of trees of a peculiar resinous constitution, there is no anomaly in finding in one spot a mere patch amidst a coal-seam (as in the case of Anvil Creek or the Hunter River), or thick-bedded masses of greater area, as in the coal-seams of Mount York or of America Creek, in the Illawarra, depending upon the original amount of drift timber." In a paper read before the Linnean Society of New South Wales on 26th June, 1889, Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S., attributes the origin of Kerosene Shale, as evidenced by its microscopic structure, to the local accumulation of sporangia—either land or aquatic plants.

The shale yields on an average about 150 gallons of crude oil per ton, which contains over 60 per cent. of refined kerosene oil, and the remaining products consists of gasoline, benzine, spongaline, paraffin, wood-preserving composition, and lubricating oil.

Its gas-producing capabilities amount to the large yield of over 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power of thirty-eight to forty candles. On this account it has been found advantageous for mixing with ordinary coal in the manufacture of gas.

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* NEWCASTLE HARBOUR, AND ITS FACILITIES FOR SHIPMENT.

Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, the trade of which is second only to that of Sydney, owes its great commercial importance to the different coal mines which have been opened out close to and within 32 miles of the harbour.

On the south or town side of the harbour there is a continuous line of wharf 3,600 feet long belonging to the Government, 1,470 feet of which is occupied by four steam cranes for the shipment of coal, 660 feet for cargo berths for deep draught vessels, 500 feet reserved for the Sydney passenger steamers (owing to the increased size of the new boats put on the Sydney passenger service this wharf has lately been considerably increased in length and width), 400 feet is used as a general cargo wharf, including a lumber berth for loading vessels with timber, and 570 feet for shipment of coal with four shoots. The whole length of the wharf is lit with gas.

At Bullock Island, on the western side of the harbour, a substantial timber Government wharf, 6,293 feet in length, has been constructed along the face of what was formerly known as the ballast dyke; 4,493 feet of this wharf is set apart chiefly for the shipment of coal. The loading is performed by hydraulic cranes, of which there are eight erected and four in course of construction—six being 15-ton cranes, capable of shipping 1,000 tons of coal each in 12 hours, and two 25-ton cranes, which can be used for discharging heavy machinery, &c., when necessary. Ships of the largest class can load under the hydraulic cranes and proceed to sea through deep-water channels recently dredged. There are also three 50-foot ballast jetties 200 feet apart. It is proposed to spend immediately a sum of £50,000 to further increase the shipping facilities at Bullock Island. Some 2,000 feet of wharf will be erected as a commencement of a 90-acre basin inside the present wharf, which (basin) it is intended to dredge to a depth of 25 feet, where vessels will be able to lie in slack water, and the whole will be lit up with the electric light. The remainder of this wharf is used by vessels discharging ballast, copper, and other ores, or general cargo. A branch double line of railway connects the wharf with the Great Northern railway, and along the back of the wharf is laid a very extensive system of sidings and standage room for working the coal traffic. Each crane has a full and empty line of railway, and lifts the coal waggons of 6 to 10 tons, and, slewing them round, discharges the coal into the hold of the ship.

At Stockton, on the northern side of the harbour, a Government wharf, 600 feet long, with two 15-ton steam cranes, capable of shipping 1,000 tons of coal each in 12 hours, is completed.

* ILLAWARRA DISTRICT, AND ITS FACILITIES FOR SHIPMENT OF COAL.

The Wollongong Harbour and Basin is situated 45 miles south of Sydney Harbour, and at low tide there is a depth of 13 feet of water at its entrance and alongside the wharf, where there are three cranes capable of shipping 1,800 tons of coal per hour. The Belmore Basin has a depth of 17 feet of water at its eastern side, where there are four shoots, each capable of shipping 100 tons per hour; but as only two vessels can load there at the same time, the largest quantity of coal shipped by them is 200 tons per hour, or 2,000 tons per day. The largest steamships which have coaled at the harbour are the "Barrabool" and "Wentworth," drawing 15½ feet of water, and carrying 900 tons, and the largest sailing vessel took away 700 tons.

In addition to the Government appliances for shipment of coal at Wollongong, the Coalcliff, Bulli, North Illawarra, and Mount Kembla Companies have jetties of their own, from which coal is sent by steam colliers to Port Jackson and elsewhere.

The Coalcliff jetty has a depth of 18 feet of water at high tide, and 14 feet at low tide, and can ship 100 tons per hour. They have two steam colliers carrying 250 tons each, and the greatest quantity of coal shipped per day has been 520 tons.

The Bulli jetty has a depth of 26 feet of water at the shoots, which are capable of discharging 120 tons of coal per hour each, into steam colliers, of which they have three. The largest carries 700 tons, and the others 500 and 300 respectively.

The North Illawarra Coal Company have completed a fine jetty, 870 feet in length, which has 26 feet of water at their shoot at high tide, and they can ship about 120 tons per hour.

The Mount Kembla jetty has a depth of 26 feet of water at their shoot at low tide, and the company can ship about 120 tons per hour therefrom, and have sent away 1,472 tons in a day. The largest ship that has loaded from it is the "Titus," with 1,000 tons of coal, and drawing 17½ feet of water.

* "The Collieries and Boghead Mineral of New South Wales," by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields. The sections accompanying the following entries, with two exceptions, have been taken from this work.

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* THE WESTERN COLLIERIES AND THEIR RAILWAY AND SHIPPING APPLIANCES.

All the western collieries are adjacent to, or within a short distance of, the Great Western Railway, and they have for many years had the supplying of coal to the Government railway locomotives, &c. Their coal meets with a ready sale for manufacturing, household, and other purposes in all the suburban and inland towns, and large quantities of slack are sold for brick and tile making.


Appliances will shortly be completed, and ready for use, for the shipment of coal at Darling Harbour, Sydney, at its junction with the Great Western Railway.

1001. ABRAM COAL-MINING COMPANY, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Cannel Coal from Abram Colliery, near Maitland.

1002. AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, Newcastle.
Section of Coal from the Borehole coal-seam.

Worked by the Australian Agricultural Company from under their 2,720 acres of freehold and leasehold land at a depth of 200 ft. at their Hamilton pit near Newcastle, and about two miles by their railway from Newcastle Harbour. It averages 10 ft. 6 in. in thickness. It is very free from faults, lies very regular, dips about 1 in 40 south-east, and has a specific gravity of 1.28. This Company's appliances for haulage, drainage, and ventilation of the mine, comprise all the latest improvements; and it is the only colliery that has a Guibal Fan in place of an underground furnace for ventilation purposes. 387,074 tons of round and small coal, valued at £184,750, were raised in 1886; and 803 men and boys were employed underground, and 172 above ground daily, when the colliery was at work; and the total quantity of air produced in the mine by the Guibal Fan is from 90,000 to 112,000 cubic feet per minute. They have appliances for an output of 1,600 tons of round and small coal per day of 8½ hours.

SECTION of Coal taken from Hart's Heading, 17th June, 1892, Australian Agricultural Company's No. 2 Pit. From actual measurement, and in the neighbourhood of where their Exhibit was procured.

	Shale and gray post. ft. in. Top band 4 0 Band 0 1 Top lift 3 5 Band 0 1 Bottom lift 2 2 Morgan 1 0 Four-inch 1 2 Band 1 Little tops 1 2 Jerry 1 5 Bottoms 3 6 Thickness of coal and bands.. 18 1
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1003. BROWN, J. & A., Newcastle.

Coal, showing full section of Borehole seam, as wrought at Brown's Duckenfield and Merthyr Collieries, owned by Messrs. James and Alexander Brown, Newcastle, N.S.W.

The property consists of about 5,000 acres of freehold land. The Borehole coal-seam, which is the only one worked on this property, is considered to be by far the best and

* "The Collieries and Boghead Mineral of New South Wales," by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields. The sections accompanying the following entries, with two exceptions, have been taken from this work.

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most valuable seam yet discovered in the Colony for house, gas, coking, and steaming purposes. The seam dips slightly to the S.W., and is almost undisturbed by faults. It is of the following section where the exhibit was taken from :—

	Coal-roof, "little tops"	ft. in.	
	Clay parting	0 0½	(not sent away) to 0.
	Bright bituminous coal	1 6	
	Indurated clay band	0 0½	
	Bright bituminous coal	1 6½	} except upper portion, 4 in. thick, which is strong steaming splint coal.
	Indurated clay band	0 0½	
	Bright bituminous coal	2 4½	
	Total thickness wrought	5 6½	

The gross output is about 1,500 tons of coal per day of eight working hours, about 800 hands being employed.

The coal seam is wrought by means of three adits driven into the hill side, through which the coal is drawn to the surface by a number of hauling engines, all working on the main rope principal.

The system of coal-mining adopted is that known as the "bord and pillar" system, about 60 per cent of the coal being got. Fire-damp (carburetted hydrogen gas) is very seldom met with, and even when given off the quantity is so small that the miners use naked lights, although the firemen make their examinations preceding the shifts with Davy lamps. The workings of the mine are divided into districts, so that for every seventy miners a separate current or "split" of pure air is provided, averaging about 200 cubic feet per man per minute. The total quantity of air in circulation is about 130,000 cubic feet per minute, produced by four large furnaces fixed below ground.

The coal is conveyed along the firm's private line, a distance of about 6 miles, to their private shoots alongside the Hunter River at Hexham, where vessels of large size are brought from Newcastle Harbour to be loaded with coal, a distance of 12 miles. A railway connection exists between the private line and the New South Wales Government railways at Hexham, by which coal is also despatched for shipment at Newcastle Harbour.

SECTION from an earlier portion of workings.

	Blue shale, with Glossopteris, Phyllothea, &c.	ft. in.	
	Coal and bands	3 6	
	Coal	1 8½	} Coal worked.
	Band	0 0½	
	Coal	1 8	
	Band	0 0½	
	Coal	1 6	
	Band	0 1	
	Coal	0 9	
	Coarse coal	0 9½	
	Total thickness.....	10 1	

The Borehole coal seam worked at the before-mentioned Newcastle collieries is one and the same seam. It is a bright bituminous caking coal of first-class quality for steam, household, coking, and smelting purposes, a good gas coal, and as yet there has been found no equal to it in New South Wales for all these general purposes. At a test of Burwood coal made in September, 1892, on the Victorian railways, it was found that the average water evaporated per lb. of coal consumed was 7.38, the average percentage of ash, including dust retained in the smoke-box, being 11.0. A test for gas purposes made in San Francisco showed the yield per ton of coal carbonised to be 11,200 cubic feet. The analysis of Burwood coal is as follows :—

	Per cent.
Moisture	2.1
Volatile hydrocarbons	32.7
Fixed carbon.....	60.6
Ash.....	4.6

Sulphur, .38 per cent.

100.0

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- Mean dip of seam, 1 in 90 south.
- Roof of mine composed of shale.
- Floor of mine composed of inferior coal with stone bands.
- Depth of winding shaft, 591 feet.
- Diameter of winding shaft, 15 feet.
- Surface Plant—Winding engines of horizontal coupled type—
 - Diameter of cylinders, 24 inches.
 - Length of stroke, 48 inches.
 - Diameter of winding drum, 10 feet.
- Haulage engines of horizontal coupled type—
 - Diameter of cylinders, 14 inches.
 - Length of stroke, 30 inches.
 - Ratio of gearing, 9 to 1.
 - Diameter of endless rope driving-wheels, 6 feet.
 - Speed of endless rope, about 1½ miles per hour.
- Screening plant—
 - The full coal skips or tubs are emptied on to the screen bars by means of automatic and balanced side-delivery tipplers.
 - The screens themselves are 21 feet long x 10 feet wide, and are of the shaking or "jigger" type, motion being given by a horizontal steam-engine having cylinder 12 inches diameter x 18 inches stroke.
 - The full skips are carried from the cages to the screens by means of a self-acting incline, and the empty skips are carried from the screens back to the cages by means of an endless link belt, driven by the main haulage engines.
 - The capable output of the colliery is from 80 tons to 1,000 tons per day of hours.

1004. BURWOOD COAL-MINING COMPANY (Limited), Newcastle.

Three blocks of Coal, showing thickness of seam worked at the Burwood Colliery.



Shale.	ft. in.
Coal	2 6
Band	0 1
Coal	2 2
Band	0 1
Coal	1 2
Chitter (Morgan)	0 6
Coal	0 8
Band	0 1
Coal	0 10

8 1

Worked by the Burwood Coal-mining Company (Limited), at Little Redhead, about 5 miles from Newcastle, and connected with that port by the Company's railway. About 850 acres of land, held by the Company under lease from Mr. E. C. Merewether, were first opened up by the Company in September, 1883. In December of the following year a winding shaft 14 ft. 6 in. in diameter was commenced, and the Borehole seam was passed through at a depth of 266 ft. on the 10th May, 1885. The Company's output has been mainly drawn from these workings, but an adjoining block of 320 acres, held under lease direct from the Crown, has lately been opened out. On this block a new winding shaft 15 ft. in diameter has been sunk, cutting the same seam of coal at a depth of 588 ft. Drives have been taken from one pit to the other; the whole distance, namely, about 2,000 yards, being driven through the seam, which has been proved to be of the same excellent quality throughout the full length of these headings. The equipment of the new shaft has just been completed, the pit-head machinery and other appliances being of the most modern description, as is shown by the details given below. In addition to the above property the Company holds permits to mine under the ocean, having a frontage of 100 chains, but no operations have been commenced in this direction. The Company has a capital of £100,000. The registered offices are at 16, O'Connell-street, Sydney, New South Wales.


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1005. GRETA COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited), Sydney Office: 63, Pitt-street; London Office: 6, Crossley Square, E.C.


Section of Coal from the Company's Leonfield Colliery, situated 35 miles north-west of Newcastle in New South Wales. The seam is opened by two tunnels. The roof consists of a coarse conglomerate.

A block of Coal from the Company's Greta Colliery, B Pit, situated 32 miles north-west from Newcastle. The present output from this Pit is 700 tons per eight hours' shift.

	Conglomerate and sandstone, full of fossil fauna, Conularia, Orthoceras, Producta, Spirifera, Inocerami, Crinoidea, &c.	ft. in.
	Coal	1 9
	Indurated clay	0 4
	Coal	0 10
	Indurated clay	0 2
	Coal	4 8
	Black shale	0 3
	Indurated clay	0 4
	Coal	3 10
	Black shale.....	0 6
	Coal	3 6
	Total thickness.....	16 2
	Conglomerate (floor).	

1006. HETTON COAL-MINING COMPANY (Limited), Bond-street, Sydney.

Section of Coal from the Company's Mine, Newcastle.

	Coal	ft. in.	
	Band	0 8	} This section is not worked.
	Coal	0 1	
	Band	0 9	
	Coal	0 1	
	Band	0 2	
	Coal	0 1	
	Band	0 3	
	Coal	0 1	
	Band	0 3	
	Coal	0 1	
	Band	0 7	
	Coal	0 1	
	Band	0 5	
	Coal	0 1	
	Coal	3 3	} No. 3 block taken from here.
	Band	0 0½	
	Coal	3 4½	} No. 2 block taken from here.
	Band	0 0½	
	Coal	1 4	
	Morgan	2 5	
	Coal (little tops not worked).....	0 6	
	Band	0 0	
	Coal	1 9	
	Jerry or refuse	0 7	} No. 1 block taken from here.
	Coal	3 5	
		20 5¼	

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The Borehole coal-seam with a total thickness (including bands) of 22 ft. 2 in., was sunk through by the Hetton Coal Company at Bullock Island, adjacent to the wharf, the steamer cranes fronting the Newcastle Harbour. It was cut at a depth of 237 ft. from the surface by a shaft 15 ft. 10 in. in diameter, lined with cast-iron tubing for a depth of 180 ft. from the surface. The sinking commenced 27th November, 1885, and was completed 19th March, 1887. The coal is of excellent quality, suitable for house fire, steam, gas, blacksmith, and coking purposes. A compound winding-engine, with two 26-in. cylinders and a 54-in. stroke, three boilers 6 ft. in diameter and 34 ft. long, Tangye pumps with an air compressor to work them instead of steam, a substantial head-gear, and three screens, &c., have been erected. (Examiner of Coal-fields' Report, Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1887.)

1007. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Samples of Coal from the Coal Seams of New South Wales.

		Description and Locality.	
1.	Semi-bituminous coal—	Homeville Colliery, West Maitland (lower seam).	}
2.	"	" " (top seam).	
3.	"	" " (bottom seam).	
4.	Splint coal—	" " (cannel seam).	
5.	"	West Maitland.	
6.	Semi-bituminous coal—	Brunker and Wolf's tunnel, West Maitland.	
7.	"	" " "	
8.	"	—West " " "	
9.	"	—Heddon Greta, near West Maitland.	
10.	Cannel coal—	Air-shaft, Greta.	
11.	Semi-bituminous coal—	" "	
12.	Bituminous coal—	Anvil Creek, near Greta.	
13.	Semi-bituminous coal—	Black Creek, Branxton.	
14.	Bright bituminous coal	" "	
15.	"	—Buttai Colliery.	}
16.	"	—Thornley Colliery, East Maitland.	
17.	Semi-bituminous, with bituminous layers—	Sutherland Colliery, East Maitland.	
18.	Bright bituminous coal—	Singleton Colliery, near Ellsmere.	
19.	"	" " "	
20.	"	—Curlewis. " "	
21.	"	" " "	
22.	"	—Near Gunnedah.	
23.	"	—Black Jack, near Doughboy Hollow.	
24.	"	" " "	
25.	"	—Ferdale Colliery, Newcastle District.	}
26.	"	—Waratah Colliery, " "	
27.	"	—Waratah.	
28.	"	with layers of mother of coal—South Wallsend, Newcastle Colliery.	
29.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—	South Wallsend, Newcastle.	
30.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—	West Wallsend, Newcastle.	
31.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—	No. 1, Wallsend, Newcastle.	
32.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—	Young Wallsend, Newcastle.	
33.	Bright bituminous coal, with nodular structure—	Wickham and Bullock Island, Newcastle.	
34.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—	Hetton, Newcastle.	
35.	"	" " "	

Carboniferous, Lower Coal Measures (Greta and Stony Creek) Series.

Carboniferous, Middle Coal Measures, Tomago East (Maitland) Series.

Permo-Carboniferous Upper Coal Measures (Newcastle) Series.

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Description and Locality.		
36.	Bright bituminous coal—Stockton Colliery, Newcastle.	} Permo-carboniferous Upper Coal Measures (Newcastle) Series.
37.	" with semi-bituminous layers—Stockton Colliery, Newcastle.	
38.	Section of bright bituminous coal (nodule)—Stockton Colliery, Newcastle.	
39.	Bright bituminous coal	
40.	" with layers of "mother of coal—East Lambton Colliery, Newcastle.	
41.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—New Lambton Estate, Newcastle.	
42.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—New Lambton Colliery, Newcastle.	
43.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—Burwood, Colliery, Newcastle.	
44.	Bright, friable, bituminous coal—West Burwood, Newcastle.	
45.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—Brown's Duckenfield Colliery, Minmi.	
46.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—A. A. Company's Colliery, Newcastle District.	} Permo-carboniferous Upper Coal Measures (Blue Mountains), Western Series.
47.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—Co-operative Colliery, Newcastle District.	
48.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal—Co-operative Colliery, Newcastle District.	
49.	Bright bituminous coal, with layers of mother of coal, friable—Newcastle Coal-mining Co.'s Colliery, Newcastle District.	
50.	Semi-bituminous, with bituminous layers—Lake Macquarie.	
51.	" " and mother of coal—Great Northern Colliery, Lake Macquarie.	
52.	Bright bituminous coal—Southern District.	
53.	" —Metropolitan Colliery, Southern District.	
54.	" " " " " "	
55.	" " " " " "	
56.	" " " " " "	
57.	Semi-bituminous coal, with bituminous layers—Eskbank Colliery, Lithgow.	} Permo-carboniferous Upper Coal Measures (Blue Mountains), Western Series.
58.	" " " —Lithgow Colliery, " "	
59.	" " " —Vale of Clwydd, " "	
60.	" " " —Hermitage Colliery, " "	
61.	" " " " " " "	
62.	" " " —Zigzag Colliery, " "	
63.	Semi-bituminous coal, with bituminous layers and mother of coal (dirty)—Mount Victoria.	} Permo-carboniferous Upper Coal Measures, Mittagong (South-western), Series.
64.	Semi-bituminous coal, with bituminous layers and mother of coal (dirty)—Rylstone.	
65.	Semi-bituminous coal, with bituminous layers and mother of coal (dirty)—near Mittagong.	
66.	Bituminous, with semi-bituminous coal and mother of coal—Mittagong Colliery.	
67.	Bituminous, with semi-bituminous coal and mother of coal—Mittagong Colliery.	} Permo-carboniferous Upper Coal Measures, Mittagong (South-western), Series.
68.	Bituminous coal, with mother of coal—Mittagong Colliery.	
69.	" with semi-bituminous layers—Bungawalbyn Mount.	} Mesozoic (Clarence and Richmond) Series.
70.	" " " " (friable).	
71.	" " " " " "	
72.	" " " " " "	
73.	Kerosene shale—near Mittagong.	
74.	" —Joadja Creek.	
75.	" —Doughboy Hollow, near Murrurundi.	
76.	Graphite—Undercliff, near Wilson's Downfall, New England.	

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1008. MOUNT KEMBLA COAL-MINING COMPANY, 97, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Section of Coal from Mount Kembla Colliery in the Illawarra Coal-field. Seam, 6 ft. 6 in. thick.



Grey post.

Coal 4 ft. to 6 6

Fireclay.

PROXIMATE ANALYSIS.

Hygroscopic moisture	1 50
Volatile hydrocarbons	19 74
Fixed carbon	67 18
Ash	10 72
Sulphur	86

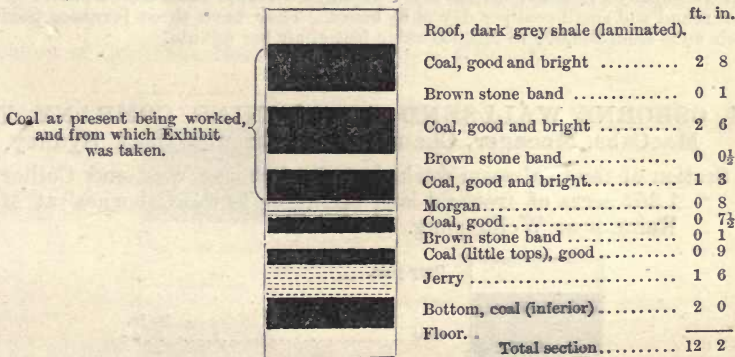
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Specific gravity, 1.363. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 13.21 lb. of water into steam.

Being a section of the coal-seam opened out by Mr. Burall, on the Mount Kembla Coal and Oil Company's property, consisting of 2,100 acres of freehold and leasehold land at Mount Kembla, near Wollongong. It is the upper or No. 1 coal-seam, 4 ft. to 6 ft. 6 in. in thickness of clean coal, free from bands, identical with that worked at the Osborne, Wallsend, and other collieries in the Illawarra District; and is wrought from an adit at a height of about 750 ft. above sea-level. A tramway, 5 miles in length, has been constructed from the mine to Five Island Point, where a jetty has been constructed, and steam colliers, &c., come alongside and take away the coal. The Illawarra Railway, now in course of construction, crosses their tramway at about 4 miles from the adit, and 50 miles from Sydney.

1009. NEWCASTLE COAL-MINING COMPANY, Newcastle.

Section of the Borehole Coal-seam, worked by the Newcastle Coal-mining Company, on 1,400 acres of land leased from E. C. Mere-wether, Esq., at the Glebe, 2 1/4 miles from the Newcastle Harbour by rail, and found at a depth of 303 feet from the surface.




This colliery was opened out and the coal won by the late J. Winship, Esq., who for fifteen years was colliery viewer for the Australian Agricultural Company, and resigned his appointment with them to invest in and open out this colliery. Their haulage, drainage, and ventilation arrangements are all that could be desired. The coal lies very regular, is very free from faults, and dips about 1 in 40 south.


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1010. **NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY, South British Chambers, 12, Bridge-street, Sydney.***No. 1 Tunnel.*

Portion sent for exhibit.		Coal (left to support shale roof) ..	ft. in.	
			0	8
		Coal	2	4
		Band	0	1
		Coal	2	1
		Band	0	1
	Coal	3	10	
			9	1
			} Thickness of seam worked, 8 ft. 5 in.	


No. 2 Tunnel.

Portion sent for exhibit.		Coal (left to support shale roof) ..	ft. in.	
			0	10
		Coal	2	4
		Band	0	1
		Coal	2	2
		Band	0	1
	Coal	4	0	
			9	6
			} Thickness of seam worked, 8 ft. 8 in.	

This seam, 9 feet in thickness, is wrought out for a distance of over 1 mile south of their Dark Creek adits. It is very free from faults, lies very regular, and dips about 1 in 60 south-west and south. The coal is brought to the surface through adits, near the entrance of which there are three stationary engines that draw it in miner's skips of 12 cwt. each, up slight inclines, on to the landing-stage erected alongside the Company's railway, where the Company have appliances for despatching 2,200 tons of round and small coal per day of 8½ hours. They have three furnaces producing in their mine from 200,000 to 205,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

1011. **OSBORNE WALLSEND COAL-MINING COMPANY, F. P. MacCabe, Manager, Change Alley, Circular Quay, Sydney.**

Section of the Coal-seam worked at the Osborne Wallsend Colliery on 1,352 acres of freehold land belonging to the Osbornes' at Mount Keira, near Wollongong.

	Grey post.	
	Coal	ft. in.
		7 6
	Fireclay.	

It averages about 7 ft. 6 in. in thickness of clean coal, free of bands, has an average specific gravity of 1.36, and dips west and north-west about 1 in 30. It is the uppermost


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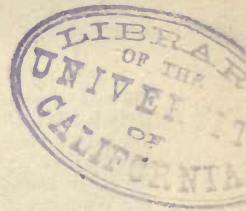
Group XLIII—Class 292: Coal, &c.

coal-seam in the Illawarra District (*vide* No. 1 Section), and is found outcropping at a height of about 600 feet above sea-level in the high ranges fronting the Wollongong Harbour, where adits, situated 2 miles from the Illawarra Railway, now being constructed, are driven into it, and an incline and locomotive tramway of about 3 miles in length conveys the coal from the mine to the Wollongong Harbour.

1012. SAYWELL, T., 6, Park-street, Sydney.

Block of Coal showing thickness of the portion of Seam worked at the Zig-Zag Colliery.



	Coal	1 0
	Band.....	0 1
	Coal	1 5
	Coal and bands.....	0 8
	Coal	3 0
	Band.....	0 0½
	Coal	3 0
	Band.....	0 2
	Coal (left)	1 6
	Grey post floor.....	204 0½
	Total thickness of strata from above the shaft to bottom of 11 feet coal.	



Being a section of the Great Western Zig-Zag Company's Lithgow Valley coal-seam, opened out in 1883, and now worked on 410 acres of leasehold land by Messrs. Wilson and Saywell, about 1 mile from the Vale of Clwydd Colliery, and 96 miles by rail from Sydney. The coal is similar in quality, dips in the same direction, and is as free from faults as that worked at the other Lithgow collieries beforementioned. [Powerful winding and pumping engines and a substantial pit-top have been erected.]

1013. SOUTH BULLI COAL-MINING COMPANY, 78, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Section of Coal from South Bulli Colliery, Bellambi.

No. 1.		Roof—grey post.....	ft. in.
		Coal	8 0
No. 2.		Sandstone and shale	13 6
		Coal	4 2

This Company is working the same coal-seam as the Bulli Coal Company, for description of which see entry of latter Company.

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1014. WALLARAH COAL COMPANY (Limited), Catherine Hill Bay.

Coal from the 10 ft. 6 in. Coal-seam worked in the Company's Colliery, near the coast, about 48 miles north from Sydney, and 16 miles south from Newcastle.

	Sandstone. Coal Stone Coal Conglomerate.	ft. in. 2 0 0 2 8 6 <hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: 0;"/> 10 8
--	--	---

A jetty 1,020 ft. long has been constructed from the end of the railway by which the coal is conveyed from the mine—a distance of about 2½ miles. The deck of the jetty is 30 ft. above high-water level, and the depth of the water alongside is 25 ft. at low tide, giving ample shipping facilities. The seam now being worked is reached by an adit from a point about the centre of the Company's freehold of 1,200 acres. There are other seams underlying the whole of the property. The following is an analysis of the Wallarah coal by Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.L.C., F.C.S. :—

Carbon	74.26
Hydrogen	5.29
Oxygen	10.98
Nitrogen	0.94
Sulphur	0.45
Moisture	1.30
Ash	6.78
	100.00

It is calculated from this analysis that the calorific intensity of the coal is 6,853 units. The volatile hydro-carbons amount to 24.83 per cent. The ash is fine and buff-coloured, and the coal in burning forms no cliuiker.

1015. WEST WALLSEND COAL-MINING COMPANY (Limited),
7, Exchange, Sydney.

Section of Coal showing thickness of the coal-seam worked at the West Wallsend Colliery, near Newcastle.

The Borehole seam has, with bands, a workable thickness of 5 ft. 4¼ in., on the West Wallsend Coal Company's property. The winding shaft is 15 ft. in diameter and 492 ft. in depth; the furnace shaft is 10 ft. in diameter and 492 ft. in depth. The colliery is situated in the parish of Teralba, county of Northumberland, and will be 14 miles from the Newcastle Harbour when their branch line of about 5 miles in length has been constructed to the Government Railway near the Teralba Station. Two coupled 25 in. cylinder winding engines, a conical drum 10 ft. to 12 ft. in diameter, four boilers 5 ft. 6 in. by 33 ft., and an iron head-gear, &c., have been erected, and when the railway line now in course of construction is completed, it is intended to ship coal to Newcastle. The coal is suitable for house, fire, steam, gas, blacksmith, and coking purposes.

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The seam worked by the West Wallsend Coal Company is what is locally known as the Wallsend or Borehole seam, and is the same as worked by the majority of the Newcastle coal companies. Its component parts are identical with Minmi or Duckenfield Collieries, and the seam can be traced from Borehole or A.A. Companies' mines through each adjoining colliery to West Wallsend.



	ft.	n.
Coal	0	6
Band....	0	1
Coal	1	10
Band....	0	1
Coal	1	8
Band....	0	1
Coal	1	4

By sketch in margin you will see the different bands and their average thickness from floor to roof, showing a height to roof coal of 5 feet, but this varies a few inches. The roof coal is about 6 inches thick, and is hardly as good in quality as the rest of the seam, and is left in mine for this reason, the rest of the seam only being worked. The inch bands are stone, and are found to vary slightly in the whole of the property. The winding shaft and air shaft are in close proximity, and are 480 feet from surface to floor of seam; the winding shaft is 17 feet in diameter, while the air shaft is 12 feet in diameter. The coal is raised to the surface by means of a pair of winding engines, working on the first motion, cylinders being 22 inches in

diameter, with a 4 ft. 6 in. stroke, the winding ropes passing round conical drums varying in diameter from 12 to 14 feet.

The cages hold two skips, each carrying 12 cwt. of coal, thus making the amount of coal lifted every cage 24 cwt., and the engines perform the journey in 24 seconds. The winding shaft is fitted with wire rope guides, and a patent detaching hook to prevent overwinding.

The mine is comparatively dry, but to be ready to meet any great influx of water, a large compound pumping engine is fitted below. The high-pressure cylinder is 16 inches diameter, the low pressure 32 inches diameter, with 4-feet stroke and 8-inch ram, double-acting. To supply the mine with air, there is a Guibal fan erected, 30 feet diameter and 10-foot blades, which, when run at full speed, is capable of exhausting 180,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This fan has duplicate engines, 22-inch cylinders and 4-ft. 6-in. stroke, it being possible, in the event of a break-down, to couple the duplicate in seven minutes.

To insure cleanliness of the coal, a band-screen has lately been erected. It consists of a travelling-band 80 feet long and 4 feet broad, which travels at the rate of between 50 and 60 feet per minute, thus allowing the coal-cleaners every opportunity of detecting and separating impurities in the coal. The coal is first tipped on to a jiggling-screen, which is kept in a state of agitation by means of eccentrics, and the small separated from the large coal, the large coal being projected in small quantities on to the travelling-band, where it is cleaned, as described above, and dropped into the waggons. This method of cleaning and filling the coal is much superior to the old style, as it gives the buyer coal which is thoroughly separated from the small, insures a much greater degree of cleanliness, and by means of shoots prevents the great amount of breakage of coal which is necessitated in the old style.

A large coal-box, capable of holding 2,200 tons of small coal, is in use at the mine, and is so arranged that thirty-six waggons can be filled simultaneously. The box is filled by means of a small hopper-wagon, which is filled with small coal at the screens and drawn up an incline into the box by means of a small engine, and empties itself automatically.

ANALYSIS BY W. A. DIXON, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Moisture	1.04
Volatile hydro-carbon	36.35
Fixed carbon	56.98
Ash	4.96
Sulphur .....	.67
	100.00


It is a bright bituminous coal, having a specific gravity of 1.25. It gives 61.94 bright coke, much swollen up.

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1016. WICKHAM & BULLOCK ISLAND COAL-MINING COMPANY, Exchange, Sydney.

Coal from the Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery, Newcastle.

	Coal and bands	ft. in. 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Coal	9 10
	Morgan	1 0
	Coal	0 9
	Band	0 1
	Coal	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Jerry	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bottoms (Coal)	3 8
		<hr/> 20 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

About the end of June, 1884, Mr. Hugh Walker, with the assistance of Mr. Fairley, commenced to sink a shaft 10 ft. in diameter, situated alongside the Government Bullock Island Railway, and only half a mile from the Bullock Island wharf and shipping cranes.

Iron cylinders, manufactured by Messrs. Morrison & Bearby, ironfounders at Bullock Island, 10 feet in diameter, in six segments 3 ft. in depth, were sunk by pressure (to hard rock) to a depth of 173 ft., the total depth of the shaft being 231 ft. through the Borehole coal-seam, 18 ft. 6 in. in thickness, which was sunk in the short period of eight months. After the 173 ft. of sand, gravel, and clay had been passed through with the cylinders, the strata between it and the Borehole coal consisted of hard rock. The coal dips slightly south-east, and has a specific gravity of 1.23. A substantial pit-top, with screens, &c., has been erected.

The area is about 2,200 acres held under mineral leases. The output is about 820 tons per day, and the number of men employed is about 500.

MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

1017. Diamond Drill Cores, representing to scale the strata passed through by the Diamond Drill, on the Moorbank Estate, near Liverpool.

Mr. Geological-Surveyor David, who selected the above cores, states that this bore, which is 2,605 ft. deep, is the deepest in the Southern Hemisphere. The bore was commenced by the Australian Diamond Drill Company, and carried to a depth of 1,485 ft., at which depth it was discontinued.

In September, 1889, boring was resumed here, with a powerful diamond drill belonging to the Department of Mines. The bore was reamed to a uniform diameter of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and was then carried down successfully for the same diameter to a depth of 2,605 ft., at which depth the bore was completed in April, 1890. The whole work was executed under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines, and Superintendent of Drills.

The strata from the surface to a depth of 2,440 ft. belong to the Hawkesbury Series, usually considered to be of Triassic age, and are characterised by the presence of the fossil fern *Thinnfeldia*, and by species of *Estheria*. These strata consist chiefly of whitish-gray sandstones, with bands of fine quartz pebble conglomerate, and chocolate and mottled clay shales with bands of dark grey clay shales, the last usually fossiliferous.

The line of junction between the Triassic Hawkesbury Series and the Permo-Carboniferous Coal Measures is not very apparent, but is probably indicated by the bands of ferruginous sandstone and pebbles of clay ironstone which occur at about 2,440 ft. from the surface.

The first seam of coal was struck at 2,492 ft. 6 in., but proved thin, and after passing through two more thin seams, the drill struck a fine seam of steam coal 6 ft. 6 in. thick,

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at a depth of 2,579 ft. 2 in. This seam in all probability is identical with the lower Bulli seam struck at the Holt-Sutherland Bore, 17 miles south of Sydney, at a depth of 2,300 ft., and which is to be seen outcropping at Coal Cliff, on the coast, 33 miles south of Sydney.

The bore is situated about 26 miles south-westerly from Sydney by the present railway, and about 23 miles by the surveyed loop-line from Liverpool to Sydney.

1018. Diamond Drill Cores, representing the strata and principal coal seam passed through between the depths of 2,600 ft. and 3,032 ft., by the Government Diamond Drill, at Cremorne, North Shore, Port Jackson.

The bore from which the core was selected is the deepest yet attempted in the Colony. It was put down under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills, on behalf of the Sydney and Port Hacking Coal Mining Company, (Limited).

The existence of a coal seam, 8 ft. 9½ in. thick (probably identical with the Bulli seam), under the City of Sydney, was proved at a depth of 2,801 ft. 9 in. Unfortunately, 34 ft. 9 in. above the coal seam, a narrow dyke of volcanic rock was struck, the dip of which was almost vertical, the drill penetrating the coal in all probability within a few feet of the intrusion of the dyke; consequently the coal was partly charred by the contact of the heated rock, and to a certain extent saturated by mineral solutions resulting therefrom.

Following is a section and analysis of the coal seam:—

	ft. in.
Coal, with thin calcite strings	0 2
„ basaltic material (dyke)	0 8½
„ thin calcite strings	5 9*
„ basaltic material	0 4
„ thin calcite strings	0 4
Clayey coal, much contorted and charred	1 6
	8 9½

*ANALYSIS.

Hygroscopic moisture	1.40
Volatile hydrocarbons	5.35
Fixed carbon	59.75
Ash	33.50
	100.00

A second bore is now being put down at a distance from the first site, which, it is believed, will be outside the sphere of influence of the dyke mentioned.

1019. AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL & MINERAL COMPANY (Limited), 5, Gresham-street, Sydney.

Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal (Kerosene Shale), from the Company's mine at Joadja Creek.



Conglomerate (roof)	ft. in.
Bituminous coal	0 8
Boghead mineral	1 0
Indurated clay	0 1
Boghead mineral	1 0
Coal and shale, coal-cutter holes in this 9 inches below bottom of Boghead mineral	0 9
Thickness wrought	3 6
18 in. hard blue shale.	

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ANALYSIS OF "SHALE."

Volatile hydro-carbons	82.50
Fixed carbon	11.00
Ash.....	6.50
	100.00
Specific gravity, 1.238.	

Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal (Boghead mineral).

Worked by the above Company at Joadja Creek, near Berrima, in the county of Camden, from which place a tramway 18 miles in length conveys the mineral to the Great Southern Railway, a distance of 77 miles from Sydney and the Harbour of Port Jackson. The dip is about $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north, 20° west.

A heading has been driven in near the centre of the deposit, and shoots erected for sending down the mineral from the mouth of the heading to a tramway constructed in the valley below. The petroleum oil cannel coal is of excellent quality, lies very flat, is easily and cheaply wrought, and sections of the seam have been laid bare in five other places.

The richest of the mineral gives 15,399 cubic feet of 48-candle gas per ton, and has a specific gravity of 1.098. When retorted for oil and its products it yields over 150 gallons of crude oil to the ton.

The late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S., Government Geologist of New South Wales, in the Annual Report, Department of Mines, 1890, states that—

This petroleum oil cannel coal, from which kerosene oil and other products are manufactured, has hitherto only been found in payable quantity in this district on the property of the Australian Oil and Mineral Company, at Joadja Creek, whence it is connected with the Great Southern Railway at Mittagong by a line of tramway 18 miles in length. Joadja Creek flows down a valley, which has been eroded to a depth of about 500 feet through the Hawkesbury series, the freshwater coal measures, and into the marine carboniferous strata. This once wild valley, walled in as it were by the craggy precipices of the Hawkesbury sandstones, has been transformed into a scene of industrial activity by the extensive works of the Australian Oil and Mineral Company—a picturesque scene of mining enterprise, which strikes the visitor with surprise on reaching the head of the mountainous forest covered plateau, over which he has travelled for several hours from Mittagong. A steeply-inclined tramway descends from the end of the main tramline on to the top of the sandstone escarpment, to the alluvial flats bordering the Joadja Creek, where the refining works, miner's houses, and manager's residence are situated. The seam of kerosene shale crops out on the side of the hill, about half-way down the tramway incline, as well as on the north, on the opposite side of the valley. At the former, where the seam is being worked from an adit, about 300 feet in the adit, south-easterly from the entrance, I measured the following section:—

CONGLOMERATE (ROOF).

	ft. in.
Bright bituminous coal	0 6
"Top" kerosene shale.....	0 6
Kerosene shale	2 9
"Bottom" shale, hard and splinty	0 6
Bituminous coal	0 3
Fireclay	0 6

The shale in the centre portion of the seam is hewn in large blocks. The occurrence of layers of ordinary bituminous coal associated with kerosene shale is an interesting feature. Small irregular patches of bright jet, and impressions of *Glossopteris* leaves and *Vertebraria* stems occur horizontally in the shale, and there are also numerous stems of *Vertebraria* in a position perpendicular to the plane of stratification. The lustrous black jet substance of these fossil-stems is in striking contrast to the dull colour of the shale enclosing them.

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1020. AUSTRALIAN KEROSENE OIL & MINERAL COMPANY (Limited), 5, Gresham-street, Sydney.

Boghead Mineral, from Ruined Castle, Katoomba, yielding in 100 parts—

Hygroscopic moisture.....	·35
Volatile hydro-carbons	84·02
Fixed carbon	10·10
Ash.....	5·00
Sulphur.....	·53
	100·00

Specific gravity, 1·046.

1021. CORBETT, H. P., Eskbank, Lithgow.

Kerosene Shale, from Capertee Valley. Thickness of seam 3 feet 4 inches, with 10 inches of bottom. Analysis of shale, yielding in 100 parts—

Hygroscopic moisture.....	·53
Volatile hydro-carbons	67·99
Fixed carbon	10·15
Ash.....	21·33
	100·00

Sulphur, ·631 per cent.
Specific gravity, 1·223.

1022. GENOWLAN SHALE COMPANY (No Liability), 14, Victoria Chambers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal (Kerosene Shale), from the Company's property, 6 miles from Capertee, Great Western Railway line.

MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

1023. A Full Section taken from the Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal-seam (Boghead Mineral). Worked by the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company, near Mount Victoria, in the county of Cook.

An incline and tramway about 1 mile in length takes it to the Great Western Railway, at a distance of 81 miles from Sydney and the Port Jackson Harbour. It dips to the east. This is the mine where oil and its products were first manufactured from the New South Wales Boghead mineral in 1865. The works were afterwards removed to Waterloo, Sydney, where the manufacture of oils, paraffine, and other products is still carried on successfully. The richest of the mineral yields over 130 gallons of crude oil per ton when used for oil and its products, and over 18,000 cubic feet of 40-candle gas when gas only is extracted from it. Its specific gravity is 1·052.

1024. Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal from the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company's Mine, Joadja Creek.

1025. Boghead Mineral from Sugarloaf, Mount Victoria, 77 miles by rail from Sydney, yielding over 17,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, with an illuminating power of about 38 candles, or about 90 gallons of crude oil, per ton.

1026. Boghead Mineral from Bathgate, Marangaroo, 101 miles by rail from Sydney, yielding about 17,000 cubic feet of gas per ton, with an illuminating power of over 36 candles, about 90 gallons of crude oil per ton.

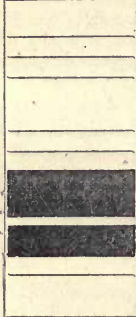
Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLIII—Class 292: Coal, &c.

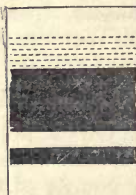
1027. NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE & OIL COMPANY (Limited),
W. Hall, Manager, 102 Clarence-street, Sydney.

A Full Section taken from the Petroleum Oil Cannel Coal-seam (Boghead mineral). Worked by the abovenamed company at Hartley, near Mount Victoria, in the county of Cook. The seam varies from 1 foot to 5 feet 8 inches in thickness.

Section from previous workings.

	Blue Rock.	
	Blue fireclay	ft. in. 0 6
	Indurated clay	0 1
	Fireclay	0 3
	Black shale	1 3
	Indurated clay	0 1
	Ironstone	0 3
	Boghead mineral	2 6
	Boghead mineral	1 3
	Indurated clay	0 1
	Thickness of boghead mineral seam	
		6 3

Section of the present workings, measured by the Examiner of Coal-
fields on the 8th January, 1893:—

	Fireclay	ft. in. 1 0
	Inferior boghead mineral	1 6
	Boghead mineral	4 0
	Band	0 1
	Boghead mineral	0 8
	6 3	

An incline and tramway 2 miles in length takes it to the Great Western Railway, at a distance of 81 miles from Sydney and the Harbour of Port Jackson. The dip of the seam is to the east, at an inclination of 1 in 40. It was at this mine that oil from New South Wales Boghead mineral was first extracted in the year 1865, and its production has been continued up to the present with more or less success. From the crude oils thus obtained, kerosene oil, lubricating oils, paraffine wax, and many other products are manufactured, utilising in the production of the crude all waste and inferior mineral. The output of this mine for 1892 was 29,419 tons, 20,047 of which were exported to the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe, value of exports being £55,129 5s., the balance 9,372 tons going over to retorts. The better qualities are reserved for gas enriching, and on analysis have been proved to contain 82 per cent. of volatile hydrocarbons, and from practical results, 18,000 cubic of gas per ton of mineral, of 45-candle-power. When used in oil works, 145 gallons of crude oil has been obtained from 1 ton of mineral. Specific gravity of mineral, 1,052. The employees number 214 men and boys.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLIV—Class 296: Building Stones, &c.

GROUP XLIV.—Building Stones, Marbles, Ornamental Stones and Quarry Products.

CLASS 296.—Building Stones, Granites, Slates, etc., rough hewn, sawed or polished—For buildings, bridges, walls, or other constructions, or for interior decoration, or for furniture.

Marble, white, black, or colored.—Stalagmitic marbles, onyx, brecciated marbles, silicified wood, agates, jaspers, porphyries, etc., used in building, decoration, statuary, monuments, vases, or furniture.

Almost every variety of building stone may be obtained in New South Wales. In and around the city of Sydney there are numerous quarries in the sandstone of the Hawkesbury formation. This sandstone, which for colour and texture can hardly be surpassed for building purposes, is the stone most commonly used in the construction of the public and private buildings in Sydney. Extensive deposits of marble, of Silurian and Devonian ages, occur in several places in the Colony. The black variety from the Marulan, and the white from the Cow Flat marble quarries, have been used in flooring the great hall of the Sydney University. The marble near Wallerawang is thus described by Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geologist, on his geological survey map of the Wallerawang and Bowenfels district :

“Thick beds of coralline limestone of very pure quality. It forms a compact marble of various tints—white, cream, and dove-coloured, and sometimes with pink markings. It dresses well, takes an excellent polish, and may be obtained in blocks of almost any required size and quantity. Situated as it is, only 7 miles from the Wallerawang Railway Station, it will be available for the iron-smelting works in the district, and will afford a source of large supply for the Sydney market. The limestone consists almost entirely of corals—*Favosites gothlandica*, *Favosites polymorpha*, *Lithostrotion*, and others, and molluscs as yet undetermined.”

The red marbles from the Tamworth district are very handsome when polished, and suitable for ornamental purposes (*vide* samples exhibited).

Granite occurs in great abundance, and in every variety of texture and colour; it is used in Sydney for building and decorative purposes.

Roofing slates of excellent quality have been obtained in the Goulburn, Bathurst, and Gundagai districts.

Fine-grained siliceous sandstone, very suitable for flagging purposes, occurs in the Orange, Burrowa, and Narrandera districts.

Serpentine of pale and dark green colour, sometimes mottled with white, forming a fine ornamental stone, can be obtained in quantity in the Bingera, Grafton, and Young districts. Polished samples are exhibited; also green felspar porphyry from near Cowra.

Syenite from Mittagong is exhibited; it was employed in the railway bridge over the Hawkesbury River, as being most suitable for resisting the decaying action of sea-water.

The following particulars have been supplied by Mr. W. M. Lewis, Clerk of Works, East Maitland, concerning the collection of building stones exhibited from the Hunter River district, and are the results of practical experience:—

The Clarence Town sandstone exhibited is very strong and durable; retains its colour; withstands the effect of sea air. Blocks upwards of 10 tons each were used in the erection of the buildings near West Maitland for the Hunter River Water Supply; it was also used in the erection of the Court-house at Dungog, and in the additions to the Post

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Office at Newcastle, and I am not aware of a single stone in any of the buildings in which it has been used showing the slightest signs of decay.

The East Maitland stone has the appearance of durability. It was used in the erection of St. Peter's Church at East Maitland.

The Wollombi pink sandstone is a good durable stone, easily wrought, and retains its colour; it was used in the erection of the Public School and masters's dwelling at Wollombi.

The light brown sandstone from the same place is of similar quality to the pink, and as durable; used in the masonry of the Court-house, and would, if it could be conveyed by rail to Newcastle, Maitland, Singleton, &c., do away with the delay which contractors and others are now put to in having to wait time after time for a supply from Sydney, which is usually conveyed by water in sailing vessels.

Some of the Morpeth stone is very durable, but care must be taken to reject any of a blue or gray tint, which, on exposure, turns green, and peels off in flakes; it was used some thirty years ago in the construction of bonded stores at that place, and shows no signs of decay.

The Ravensfield stone is used in the erection of buildings in the Maitland district; it is good stone for ornamental work if kept dry and well above the ground, and care taken to avoid all yellow tints or streaks in the stone, which, if exposed to a north or westerly aspect, will decay.

The Paterson stone is similar to Ravensfield stone; colour, gray and light brown, the latter preferred; it also requires care in selecting; used upwards of twenty years ago in the balustrades and other ornamental works at the Court-house, Paterson, and within the last few years in other public buildings at that place.

Of Muswellbrook stone, some very durable specimens can be seen in the Court-house, Post and Telegraph Office, and Commercial Bank at that place; also in upper part of base course at Court-house, Scone. That obtained from the Grass-tree Quarry, and spotted with bran-like marks throughout, I have always found very durable.

Some of the Greta stone is very durable, but requires great care in selecting; good specimens are to be seen in the Court-house and lock-up at Braxton, near Greta.

The Rutherford stone is similar to Ravensfield, but of lighter colour, and requires care in selecting.

1028. BISHOP, L., Muree, Raymond Terrace.

Freestone, from Moree Quarry.

1029. BROWNE, T., Ravensfield, near West Maitland.

Sandstone, from Ravensfield Quarry.

1030. BURNS, J., Bathurst.

Black and White Coralline Marble Monument, made from Briar Park Marble Limestone, near Rockley.

1031. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Marble Slabs from Marulan.

” ” Moonbi, near Tamworth.

” ” Sala's Quarry, Mullion Creek, near Orange.

1032. CULLEN BULLEN LIME & CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, 347-353, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Cement: Cement Clinker, Dried Slurry, Limestone, Shale, Cement Castings, &c.

1033. DONNELLY, D. C. J., M.P., Cowra.

Diabase Porphyry (Verde antique), Cowra; Serpentine, between Young and Grenfell.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLIV—Class 296: Building Stones, &c.

1034. LEWIS, Mortimer W., Architect, East Maitland.

Collection of Building Stones (dressed), from the following localities:—

Clarence Town, William's River,	very durable.
Wollombi, white,	durable.
" red,	" "
Maitland East, new quarry,	" "
Brook's Flat, near "	" "
Rutherford } near West Maitland,	" "
Ravensfield }	
Cessnock, quarry not open,	durable.
Greta,	" "
Muswellbrook,	" "
Narrabri,	" "
Morpeth,	" "
Raymond Terrace,	" "
Paterson,	" "
Gresford, quarry not open,	" "
Dungog,	hard to work.
Waratah,	" "
Lambton,	" "
Lake Macquarie,	durable.
Lane Cove,	" "
Gosford,	" "

1035. Collection of Marbles, Limestone, &c. (dressed), from the following localities:—

Wallabadah, marble,	grey,	polished.
Tamworth, "	red,	"
" "	limestone, grey,	"
" "	" "	rough state.
" "	lime from,	"
Dungog, limestone,	"	"
N.S.W. marble,	"	polished.
" "	"	"
" "	red,	"
" "	Cullen Bullen Cement, used in new Court-house,	"
" "	Newcastle.	"

1036. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of Marbles, Serpentine, &c.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Marble (mottled)	Marulan.
2	" "	" "
3	" "	" "
4	" (yellow)	" "
5	" "	" "
6	" (red brown).....	" "
7	" "	" "
8	" "	" "
9	" (yellow)	" "
10	" (red mottled coral)...	" "
11	" (black coral)	" "
12	" "	" "
13	" "	" "
14	" (white).....	" "
15	" "	Cow Flat, near George's Plains.
16	" "	" " "
17	" "	" " "
18	" "	" " "
19	" "	" " "

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLIV—Class 296: Building Stones, &c.

MINISTER FOR MINES—Collection of Marbles, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Locality.
20	Marble (white)	Cow Flat, near George's Plains
21	" (mottled).....	Upper Murray.
22	" (black coral)	Upper Murray.
23	" "	"
24	" (reddish brown).....	"
25	" (white)	"
26	" (grey)	"
27	" "	"
28	" "	Macleay River.
29	" (red encrinital)	Moonbi, near Tamworth.
30	" "	"
30A	" (black encrinital)	Briar Park, near Rockley.
31	Two marble candlesticks	Made from Moonbi Marble.
32	Serpentine	Bingara.
33	"	"
34	"	"
35	"	"
36	"	"
37	"	"
38	"	"
39	"	"
40	"	"
41	"	"
42	Two Vases of Serpentine	Made from Bingara Serpentine.
43	Diabase Porphyry	Cowra.
44	Table Inlaid with Different Varieties of Marble from Marulan, Cow Flat, Moonbi, Kempsey, and other Localities, and Serpentine from Bingara.	

1037. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of 6 in. Cubes of Sydney (Hawkesbury) Sandstone.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1	Sandstone	Top, Saunders' Quarry, Pyrmont.
2	"	Middle, " " "
3	"	Bottom, " " "
4	"	Top, Saunders' Hell-hole Quarry, Pyrmont.
5	"	Bottom, " " " "
6	"	Top, " " " "
7	"	Bottom, " " " "
8, 9	"	Top, Saunders' Purgatory Quarry, Pyrmont.
10 11	"	Bottom, " " " "
12	"	Top, Messrs. Loveridge and Hudson's Grafton Wharf Quarry.
13	"	Bottom, " " " "
14	"	Top, Brown's Rusheutters' Bay Quarry.
15	"	Bottom, " " " "
16	"	Balman's Quarry, Drummoyne Park, Parramatta River
17	"	Top, H. Bell's Quarry, Glenmore Road, Paddington.
18	"	Middle, " " " "
19, 20	"	Bottom, " " " "
21	"	Top, J. R. Watkins' Pembroke Quarry, Waverley.
22	"	Bottom, " " " "
23	"	Top, Harnett's Quarry, Mossman's Bay.
24	"	Bottom, " " " "
25	"	G. O'Neill's Bishop's Court Quarry, Randwick.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLIV—Class 296: Building Stones, &c.

1038. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Collection of 1-ft. Cubes of Building Stone, New South Wales.

No.	Description.	Locality.
1 (P.P.)	Sandstone	From R. Saunders' Purgatory Quarry, Pymont.
2 (P.P.)	"	" " " "
3 (P.P.)	"	" " " "
4 (P.H.)	"	" " Hell-hole Quarry, "
5 (P.H.)	"	" " " "
6 (P.H.)	"	" " " "
7 (C.P.)	" (white) ...	" Moxham Bros., Cumberland Quarry, Parramatta.
8 (C.P.)	" "	" " " "
9 (C.P.)	" (brown) ...	" " " "
10 (C.P.)	" "	" " " "
11 (T.R.)	" (white) ...	" John Try's Quarry, Randwick.
12 (T.R.)	" "	" " " "
13 (T.R.)	" (brown) ...	" " " "
14 (T.R.)	" "	" " " "
15 (N.S.)	" "	" Eaton's Quarry, North Shore.
16 (N.S.)	" "	" " " "
17 (N.S.)	" "	" " " "
18 (N.S.)	" "	" " " "
19 (M.B.)	" (white) ...	" T. D. Flew's Quarry, Mossman's Bay.
20 (M.B.)	" "	" " " "
21 (M.B.)	" (brown) ...	" " " "
22 (M.B.)	" "	" " " "
23 (H.H.)	" (white) ...	" Peaty Quarry, Hunter's Hill.
24 (H.H.)	" "	" " " "
25 (M.)	"	" Morpeth.
26 (M.)	"	" " "
27 (P.)	"	" Paterson.
28 (P.)	"	" " "
29 (E.)	"	" Rutherford.
30 (E.)	"	" " "
31 (R.)	Building Stone	" Ravensfield.
32 (R.)	"	" " "
33 (R.)	"	" " "
34 (C.T.)	"	" Clarence Town.
35 (C.T.)	"	" " "
36 (C.T.)	"	" " "
37 (M.)	"	" Muswellbrook.
38 (M.)	"	" " "
39 (E.M.)	"	" East Maitland.
40 (E.M.)	"	" " "
41 (L.)	"	" Lambton.
42 (L.)	"	" " "
43 (P.P.)	" (base) ...	" R. Saunders' Purgatory Quarry, Pymont.
44 (P.P.)	" (cap) ...	" " " "
45 (P.P.)	" (shaft) ...	" " " "

1039. PRITCHARD, W., Picton.

Freestone.

1040. SAUNDERS, R., Amy-street, Pymont, Sydney.

Dressed samples of freestone from Pymont Quarries; Syenite, Bowral Quarries; Granite, from Moruya; Photographs of Pymont Quarries.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLV.—Class 297: Grindstones, Polishing Substances, &c.

GROUP XLV.—Grinding, Abrading, and Polishing Substances.

CLASS 297.—Grindstones, Hones, Whetstones, Grinding and Polishing Materials, Sand, Quartz, Garnet, Crude, Topaz, Diamond, Corundum, Emery in the rock and pulverized, and in assorted sizes and grades.

1041. BRECKENRIDGE, James, Wyrallah.

Tripolyte from near Lismore.

ANALYSIS.

Moisture at 100 C.	5.36
Combined water	5.96
Silica	86.01
Alumina and oxide of iron	2.83
Lime	Trace
Magnesia	”
Organic matter	”

 100.16

1042. KENNEDY & BATEMAN, Tenterfield.

Abrasive and polishing material, prepared and in the rough.

Alumina grit	No. 0, extra fine.
”	No. 1, fine.
”	No. 2, medium.
”	In soap tablets.
”	Without soap.
Abrasive rock	In the rough.

1043. MUDGE PIONEER SHEARSTONE, OIL, & WHETSTONE COMPANY.—12, Post Office Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Oilstones, prepared, and in the rough, from the Company's property, 6 miles from Mudgee.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group XLVI—Classes 293, 304, and 307: Graphite, &c. Group XLVII—Class 309: Lime, &c.

GROUP XLVI.—Graphite and its Products, Clays, Asbestos, &c.

CLASS 298.—Crude Graphite.

1044. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Crude Graphite from Undercliff, New England.

CLASS 304.—Clays, Kaolin, &c.

1045. SMITH, C. W., Rocky Point Road, Carroll's Hill, Kogarah.

Plastic clay from Exhibitor's Property at Kogarah.

CLASS 307.—Asbestos.

1046. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Asbestos, from Jones' Creek, near Gundagai.

„ from near Broken Hill.

GROUP XLVII.—Limestone, Cements, and Artificial Stone.

CLASS 309.—Lime, Cement, and Hydraulic Cement, raw and burned, accompanied by specimens of the crude rock or material used; also Artificial Stone, Concrete, Beton.

Specimens of Lime Mortar and Mixtures, with illustrations of the processes of mixing, &c. Hydraulic and other Cements.

1047. CULLEN BULLEN LIME & CEMENT COMPANY (Limited),
347 to 353, Sussex-street, Sydney.

Hydraulic cement, "Kangaroo" brand, manufactured from material found on the Company's Property, Portland, Great Western Railway Line, New South Wales.

Cement castings, prepared from "Kangaroo" cement by Messrs. Wetherspoon and Harvey, George-street, Redfern.

Shale, limestone, cement clinkers, &c., in different stages of preparation for manufacture of "Kangaroo" cement."

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Groups XLVII and XLVIII—Classes 311, 312, 316, and 319 : Artificial Stones, &c., Sulphates, &c

CLASS 311.—Artificial Stone for building purposes, building blocks, cornices, &c.

Artificial Stone Mixtures for pavements, walls, or ceilings.

1048. O'NEILL, Charles, M. Inst. C.E., 200, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

O'Neill's Patent Caithness Artificial Flagging.

CLASS 312.—Asphaltic Mastics and Mixtures, Asphaltic Sand, Asphaltic Limestone.

1049. PATENT ASPHALTUM COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (Limited), 244, Pitt-street, Sydney.

1. Asphalt Blocks and Tiles for roadways and footpaths.

2. Street Asphalt.

GROUP XLVIII.—Salts, Sulphur, Fertilizers, Pigments, Mineral Waters, and Miscellaneous Useful Minerals and Compounds.

CLASS 316.—Sulphates, Alums, and other Salts.

1050. AUSTRALIAN ALUM COMPANY (Limited), 12, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Alunite from the Company's Property at Bulladelah.

The alunite occurs as a large deposit forming the summit of a ridge about $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile long by $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile wide, and rising about 1,000 feet above the level of Myall Creek, on which it is situated. Viewed from the Creek it presents a massive outcrop resembling limestone. It yields from 60 to 80 per cent. of alum upon roasting, lixiviating, and evaporating. Myall Creek is navigable for vessels drawing 5 ft. 6 in., and it is shortly to be deepened by dredging. The Company have erected extensive works for preparing the alum.

CLASS 319.—Pigments, Iron Oxides, Ochres, Vermilion, &c.

1051. CLABBY, John, Belgravia.

Paint ochres from Caleula, near Orange.

1052. GORDON EMERY & COLOUR COMPANY, Post Office Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Paint ochres from the Company's Property, near Orange.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group LXVII—Classes 410 and 411: Mineral Maps, Statistics, &c.

GROUP LXVII.—History and Literature
of Mining and Metallurgy.

CLASSES 410 & 411.—Maps, relief-models and pictures to illustrate the geology and distribution of minerals and mines and the methods of working mines.

History and statistics of mines and mining districts.

Charts, diagrams and tabular representations. Statistics of mineral production.

1053. MINISTER FOR MINES & AGRICULTURE, Sydney.

Geological Maps and Publications exhibited by the Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.

(1.) MAPS.

- Map showing Mineral Areas of New South Wales. Scale, 50 miles to 1 inch.
Geological Sketch Map of New South Wales, compiled from the Maps of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S., by C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Government Geological Surveyor-in-Charge. Scale, 8 miles to 1 inch.
Do do do do Scale, 22 miles to 1 inch.
Geological Map of the Districts of Hartley, Bowenfels, Wallerawang, and Rydal, by C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S.
Geological Map of Hill End and Tambaroora, by E. F. Pittman, Geological Surveyor.
Geological Map of the Vegetable Creek Tin-mining District, by T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor. Scale, 58 chains to 1 inch.
Index Map of the Vegetable Creek Tin-fields, by T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S. Scale, 80 chains to 1 inch.
Geological Map of the Forest Reefs District, by H. Y. L. Brown, Geological Surveyor.
Vertical Sections of New South Wales Upper Coal Measures, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields,
Diagrams showing the Thickness, Character, and Portion mined out of Coal-seams in the Coal Measures of New South Wales, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.
Plans showing the Outcrop, Thickness, and Dip of the Coal-seams in the Northern, Southern, and Western Coal-mining Districts of New South Wales, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.
Geological Sketch Map showing boundary of the Cretaceous-Tertiary Formation in the County of Cowper, by William Anderson, Geological Surveyor, 1889.
Geological Sketch Map of Tertiary Deep Lead, Tumberumba, by William Anderson, 1890.
Plan of Bingera Diamond-fields.
Plan of Abercrombie Gold-field.
Plan of Parish of Annandale, County of Clive.
Plan of Parish of Herbert, County of Gough.
Map of part of the Gulgong Gold-field, County of Phillip.
Plan of Cope's Creek, County of Hardinge.
Plan of Parish of West Fairfield, County Drake.
Plan of Parish of Clive, County of Gough.
Plan of Parish of Scone, County of Gough.
Plan of Parish of Castleton (Sunny Corner), County of Roxburgh.

Department E.—Mines, Mining, and Metallurgy.

Group LXVII—Classes 410 and 411: Mineral Maps, Statistics, &c.

- Plan of Gold and Mineral Leases, Upper Bingera, County of Murchison.
 Plan of Peel River Gold-field, Parish of Nundle, County of Parry.
 Plans of Parishes of Boyd, Bloxsome, Bald Nob, and Mitchell (Peel and Uralla Mining District).
 Plan of Broken Hill Silver Mines, New South Wales.
 Plan of Mitchell's Creek Freehold Gold Estate, Wellington, New South Wales.
 Plan of North-west Part of County Buller.

(2.) PUBLICATIONS.

- The Mining Act of 1884, with Regulations.
 Annual Reports from 1875 to 1887, inclusive.
 Mines and Mineral Statistics, 1875. (Out of print.)

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1882, containing:—

1. Mineral Products of New South Wales, by Harrie Wood, J.P., Under Secretary for Mines.
2. Notes on the Geology of New South Wales, by C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor-in-Charge.
3. Description of the Minerals of New South Wales, by Archibald Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S., F.C.S., F.G.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney.
4. Catalogue of Works, Papers, Reports, and Maps on the Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, &c., &c., of the Australian Continent and Tasmania, by Robert Etheridge, Junr., of the British Museum, and Robert Logan Jack, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Government Geologist for Queensland.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 2nd Edition, 1886, containing (out of print):—

1. Mineral Products of New South Wales, by Harrie Wood, J.P., Under Secretary for Mines.
2. Notes on the Geology of New South Wales, by C. S. Wilkinson, L.S., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor-in-Charge.
3. The Collieries and Boghead Mineral Mines of New South Wales, by John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coal Fields.

MEMOIRS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Geology.

1. Report on the Vegetable Creek Tin Mining District, by T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

Palæontology.

1. The Invertebrate Fauna of the Hawkesbury-Wianamatta Series of New South Wales, by Robert Etheridge, Junr., Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of New South Wales, and Australian Museum, Sydney. (4to. Sydney, 1888.)
2. Contributions to the Tertiary Flora of Australia, by Dr. Constantin, Baron von Ettingshausen, Professor of Botany, University of Graz, Austria. (4to. Sydney, 1888.)
3. Geological and Palæontological Relations of the Coal and Plant-bearing Beds of Palæozoic and Mesozoic Age in Eastern Australia and Tasmania, by Ottokar Feistmantel, M.D. (4to. Sydney, 1890.)
4. The Fossil Fishes of the Hawkesbury Series at Gosford, by A. S. Woodward, &c. (4to. Sydney, 1890.)
5. A Monograph of the Carboniferous and Permo-carboniferous Invertebrata of New South Wales, Part I, Coelenterata; Part II, Crinoidea, Annelida, and Crustacea; by R. Etheridge, Junr. (4to. Sydney, 1891-92.)
7. The Mesozoic and Tertiary Insects of New South Wales, by R. Etheridge, Junr., &c., and A. Sidney Olliff, &c. (4to. Sydney, 1890.)
8. Contributions to a Catalogue of Works, Reports, and Papers on the Anthropology, Ethnology, and Geological History of the Australian Aborigines, Part I; by R. Etheridge, Junr. (4to. Sydney, 1890.)

RECORDS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Vols. I and II; Vol. III, Pt. 1. (Sydney, 1889-92.) (Vol. I, Pt. 2, out of print.)

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LIVERSIDGE, Archibald, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Sydney.

1054. Diagrams, Illustrations, &c., in frames.

1. The Bingera meteorite, in 3 positions, and in section to show internal crystalline structure, and notes on its chemical composition, &c.
3. Photo-lithographs of the Deniliquin meteorite.
4. Photographs (4) of the meteorite from Thunda, Windorah, Queensland.
5. Sketch of specimen of contorted shale, Peelwood Mine, N.S.W., two-thirds of natural size.
6. Figures of moss silver, obtained by roasting silver sulphide at a low temperature.
7. Moss gold (two drawings), obtained by roasting auriferous mispickel, from Lucknow, at a low temperature.
18. Plans of Chemical Laboratories, recently built for the University of Sydney.
19. Photographs of the exterior and interior of the same.

1055. List of Scientific Papers by :

Reports, &c.

1. Reports upon the Disease in the Sugar Cane, Queensland, 1876, 34 8vo. pp., Sydney. "The Sugar Cane," vol. 8, Manchester, England, 1876; *The Queenslander*, 1876; *Moniteur de la Nouvelle-Caledonie, Journal Officiel*, October, 1876.
2. Tables for Chemical Analysis, Sydney, the Government Printer, 1881, 24 pp., royal 8vo.

Papers in Scientific Journals, &c.

3. Dendritic Spots on Paper. *Journal of the Chemical Society of London*, x., 1872, pp. 646, 647.
4. The Deniliquin or Barratta Meteorite, N.S.W. *Trans. Royal Society of N.S.W.*, vi., 1872, pp. 97, 103.
5. New Nickel Minerals from New Caledonia. *Journal Chemical Society, London*, 1874, pp. 613-615.
6. Iron Ores and Coal Deposits at Wallerawang in N.S.W. *Trans. Royal Society of N.S.W.*, 1874, pp. 81-91.
7. Examples of Pseudo-Crystallisation. *Trans. Royal Society of N.S.W.*, 1875, pp. 152, 153.
8. The Bingera Diamond-field. *Journal Geological Society of London*, 1875, pp. 480-492.
9. A remarkable instance of Contorted Slate. *Trans. Royal Society of N.S.W.*, x., 1876, pp. 241-2. (Two plates.)
10. On the occurrence of Chalk in the New Britain Group of Islands. *Trans. Royal Society of N.S.W.*, xi., 1877, pp. 85-91.
11. On the Hot Springs of New Zealand. *Trans. Royal Society of N.S.W.*, xi., 1877, pp. 62-264.
12. The International Congress of Geologists at Paris, 1878. *Journal Royal Society of N.S.W.*, 1879, pp. 35-42.
13. On the Composition of the Moa Egg-shell. *Geological Magazine, London*, 1880, pp. 546-548. And *Trans. New Zealand Institute*, 1880, pp. 225-227.
14. On New Zealand Minerals (analyses and description of). *Trans. New Zealand Institute*, 1877, pp. 490-505.
15. Analyses of a Rock Specimen from New Zealand, showing the junction between Granite and Slate. *Ibid.*, pp., 505-506.
16. On the Composition of some Wood enclosed in Basalt. *Journal Royal Society of N.S.W.*, xiv., 1880, pp. 155-157.
17. On the Composition of Cast Iron acted upon by Sea water. *Ibid.*, pp. 149-154; *Chemical News*, 1881.
18. On the Composition of some Coral Limestone. *Ibid.*, pp. 159-162.
19. On the Composition of some N.S.W. Coals. *Ibid.*, pp. 181-212.
20. On some N.S.W. Minerals. Note No. 2. *Ibid.*, pp. 213-225.
21. On Piturie—a plant chewed by the Australian Blacks. *Ibid.*, pp. 123-132; *Chemical News*, 1881.

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22. Stilbite (analysis of), from Kerguelen's Land, collected by the "Challenger" Expedition. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1881, pp. 117-119.
23. Analysis of Queensland Sugar Plantation Soils. Journal Chemical Society, London, March, 1881.
24. On the Composition and Microscopic Structure of some Igneous Rocks from New Britain. Read before the Royal Society of N.S.W., Dec., 1880.
25. On the Composition and Microscopic Structure of certain N.S.W. Rocks. *Ibid.*
26. On the Bingera Meteorite, N.S.W. *Ibid.*
27. On the Barratta Meteorite, N.S.W. *Ibid.*
28. A peculiar Copper Ore, from Coombing Copper Mine, Carcoar, N.S.W. Journal Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, January, 1881.
29. On some N.S.W. Minerals. Note No. 3. Journal Royal Society of N.S.W., xviii, 1884, pp. 43-48. Plate 1 and 2.
30. On some N.S.W. Silver and other Minerals. Note No. 4. Journal Royal Society of N.S.W., xx, 1886; pp. 231-233.
31. Metallic Meteorite, Thunda, Queensland. *Ibid.*, p. 73.
32. On the Composition of some Pumice and Lava from the Pacific. *Ibid.*, pp. 235-239.
33. On some Rocks and Minerals from New Guinea, &c. *Ibid.*, pp. 227-230.
34. President's Address to the Royal Society of N.S.W., May 5th, 1886.
35. On some N.S.W. Minerals. Note No. 5. Journal Royal Society of N.S.W., xxii, 1888, pp. 362-366.
36. The proposed Chemical Laboratory at the University of Sydney. Proceedings Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Sydney, 1888, pp. 168-182.
37. Map of the Minerals of N.S.W. London: Edward Stanford, 1888.
38. Australian Meteorites. Proceedings Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Melbourne, 1890; pp. 387-8.
39. Notes on some Hot Spring Waters, New Guinea and Solomon Islands. *Ibid.*, pp. 388-394.
40. On the Removal of Gold from suspension and solution by Fungoid growths. *Ibid.*, pp. 399-407.
41. On Chalk and Flints from the Solomon Islands. *Ibid.*, pp. 417-420.
42. President's Address to the Royal Society of N.S.W., May 7th, 1890. Jour., Royal Society of N.S.W., 1890.
43. On some N.S.W. and other Minerals. Note No. 6. Journal Royal Society of N.S.W., xxv, 1891, pp. 234-241.
44. On the Presence of Magnetite in certain minerals and rocks. Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Volume 4, 1891-92.
45. On Iron Rust possessing Magnetic Properties. *Ibid.*
46. Notes on some Bismuth Minerals, Molybdenite, and Enhydros. Records of Australian Museum, Vol. 2, 1892. pp. 6. Plates viii, ix, x.

1056. LIVERSIDGE, Archibald, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Sydney.

Models to show the Axes of Crystals.

These two Models show the relationship of the axes in the tetragonal, rhombic, oblique, and doubly oblique systems of Crystals.

The edges of the crystals are represented by elastic cords, so as to permit of the extension of the axes.

Model No. 1 shows the relationship of the axes in the tetragonal, rhombic, oblique, and doubly oblique systems.

- (a) By extending the vertical axis acute tetragonal pyramids are obtained.
- (b) By extending one or more of the axes the rhombic system is shown.
- (c) The oblique or monoclinic system is obtained by inclining one axis.
- (d) The doubly oblique or anorthic system is shown by inclining two axes.

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All three of the axes can be extended to represent various pyramids; the different forms of brachy and macro-pyramids are shown by extending the lateral axes.

Model No. 2 shows how the domes and horizontal prisms are produced from the pyramids by extending the axes to infinity.

The accompanying photographs show the axes in various positions.

Combination Laboratory Lamp, Retort, and Filter Stand.

The Lamp is fitted with:

1. Bunsen burner with copper shade to support crucibles, evaporating dishes, &c.
2. Regulator Argand burner for evaporating and illumination.
3. Blow-pipe jet.
4. Fish-tail jet for glass bending and illumination.
5. Rose burner.
6. Three adjustable rings.
7. Clamp.

All the parts are readily changed; ground joints are used instead of screw joints, as the latter are apt to become corroded and fixed.

To prevent the burners going astray when not in use, they are placed on pegs attached to the base of the lamp.

The stand is made of lead instead of iron, for the sake of increased stability and to prevent rusting.

1057. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Photographic illustrations of Silver Mines at Broken Hill and neighbourhood. Prepared to the order of the Commissioners by Charles Potter, Government Printer.

- No. 1. View of the Broken Hill South Silver Mine, looking south, showing main shaft and part of the Town of South Broken Hill.
2. Block 14 Silver Mine, showing smelting and concentrating plants.
3. Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, looking north, showing the viaduct and the amalgamating plants on east side of the hill.
4. View of Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, taken from the town, showing south-west of furnaces and the viaduct.
5. View of the Broken Hill Junction S. M. G. Co.'s Mine, showing No. 7 shaft of the British Broken Hill Mine.
6. Pure silver, value £500, taken from the Australian Broken Hill Consol's Mine, near Broken Hill, during May, 1892.
7. Turtle Slug—weight, 16 cwt.; value, £3,520. This slug of pure silver was mined from the Australian Broken Hill Silver Mine, about 1 mile east of the Proprietary Mine, in May, 1890.
8. View of the British Broken Hill Mine, Broken Hill, taken from the east side of hill, showing the smelting and concentrating plants.
9. View of British Block 14, and Proprietary Mines, from the east side of hill.
10. Broken Hill South Mine, showing smelting plant and bullion.
11. Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, showing the old smelters—taken 1887.
12. The Central Broken Hill Silver Mine smelters.

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13. View of Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, showing south-west of smelters, and railway leading to Block 14 Mine.
14. View of Proprietary Block 14, and British Mines; also, the southern part of the Town of Broken Hill.
15. View of Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, lease No. 13, showing the northern nest of furnaces and Rasp's Shaft. Taken 1889.
16. M'Gregor's Shaft, Block 11 Proprietary Mine, Broken Hill, showing the square set timbering at a depth of 300 ft.
17. View of Block 11 Proprietary Mine, and the Central Silver Mine, looking south.
18. General view of Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, from west side of hill.
19. Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, looking north, showing the viaduct and sawmills.
20. View of Broken Hill Proprietary Mine, showing north set of furnaces, concentrating, and leeching plants.
21. View of line of the Broken Hill lode, looking south, taken from the Broken Hill Proprietary Block 14 Mine.
22. Block 10 Silver Mine, Broken Hill, showing Campbell's Shaft and engine-fitting shop.
23. Block 14 Silver Mine, showing smelting and concentrating plants and underground manager's house, from east side of hill.
24. View of Proprietary Mine, and part of the Town of Broken Hill.

1058. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Photographs illustrating the Jenolan and Wellington Caves, etc. Prepared to the order of the Commissioners by Charles Potter, Government Printer.

- | | | |
|--------|--|------------------|
| No. 1. | Interior of the Jenolan Caves— | “The Show Room.” |
| 2. | ” | ” |
| 3. | ” | ” |
| 4. | ” | ” |
| 5. | ” | ” |
| 6. | ” | ” |
| 7. | ” | ” |
| 8. | ” | ” |
| 9. | ” | ” |
| 10. | ” | ” |
| 11. | ” | ” |
| 12. | View on Cox's River, near Jenolan Caves. | |
| 13. | Evan's Crown, near Tarana. | |
| 14. | The Wellington Caves—Entrance. | |
| 15. | ” | ” |
| 16. | ” | ” |
| 17. | Interior View—“The Altar.” | |
| 17. | View on the Creek, near Wellington. | |
| 18. | Kerosene Shale Industry, Joadja Creek. | |

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1059. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of views, illustrating the Yarrangobilly and Wombeyan Caves.
Prepared to the order of the Commissioners by Kerry & Co.,
Sydney.

YARRANGOBILLY CAVES, SNOWY MOUNTAINS.

- No. 1. Cathedral Ruins, South Cave.
2. Lot's Wife, South Cave.
3. Entrance to North Cave.
4. Queen's Chamber, North Cave.
5. The Alhambra, Jersey Cave.
6. Shawls, Jersey Cave.
7. Titania's Bower, Jersey Cave.
8. Grotto Cave.
9. The Solitary, Castle Cave.

WOMBEBYAN CAVES, NEAR TARALGA.

10. The Wombeyan Arch, entrance to the Old Caves.
11. Centennial Organ, New Cave.
12. Lot's Wife, New Cave.
13. Lot's Wife and the Cockatoo.

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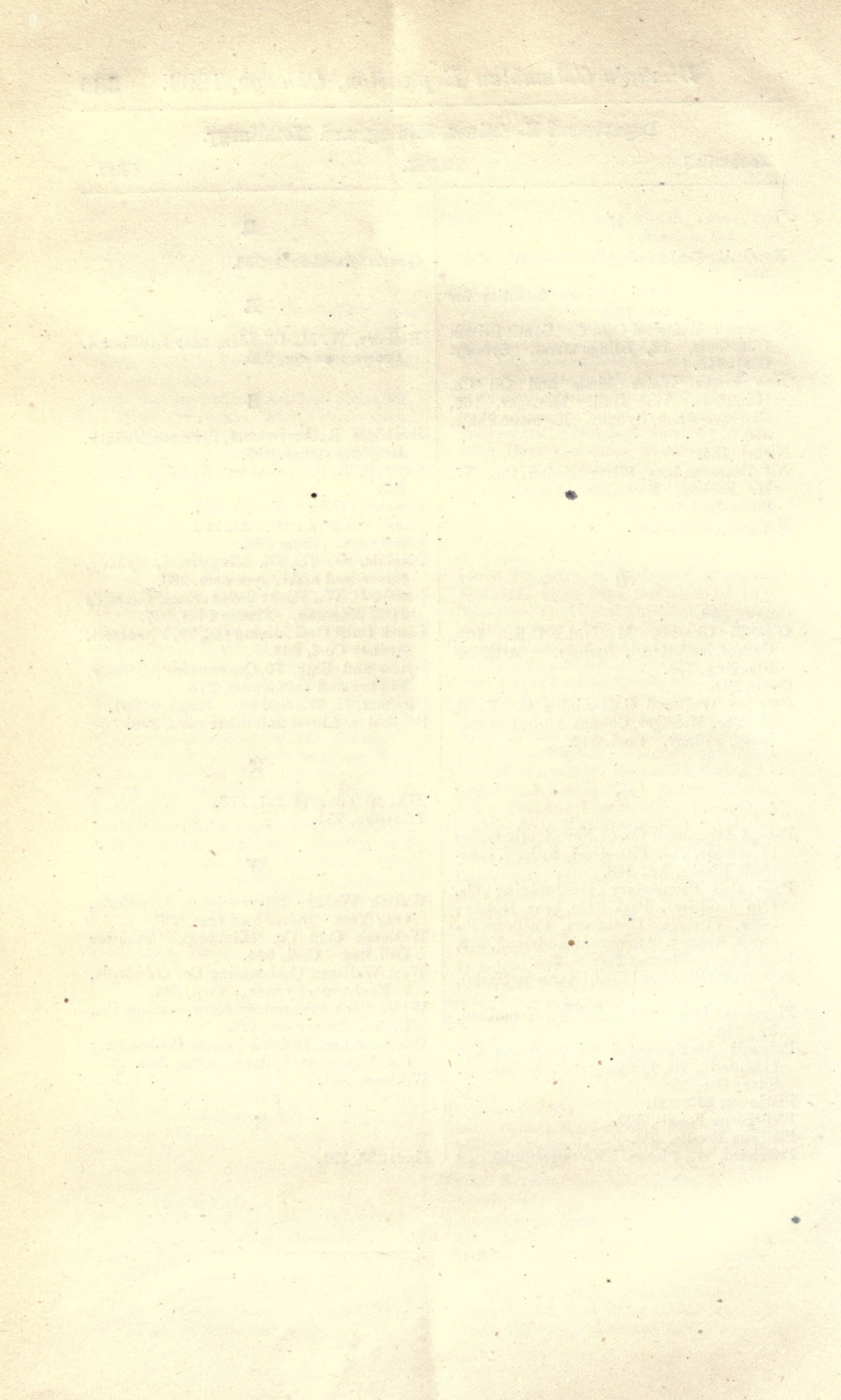
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DEPARTMENT F.

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MACHINERY.

Department F.—Machinery.

COMMITTEE VIII.

Committee VIII on Machinery and Implements.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

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RICHARD THRELFALL, Esq., M.A., Professor of Physics at the University of Sydney.

ALEX. CUMMING,
Secretary.

* Resigned on accepting appointment as General Superintendent of New South Wales Courts.

Department F.—Machinery.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

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- Class 414.—Water wheels, water engines, hydraulic rams.
- Class 415.—Steam, air, and gas engines.
- Class 416.—Apparatus for the transmission of power—shafting, hangers, belting, pulleys, couplings, clutches, cables, gearing. Transmission of power by compressed air, &c.
- Class 417.—Pumps and apparatus for lifting and moving liquids, water filters. (See also Department E.)
- Class 418.—Pumps and apparatus for moving and compressing air or gas. (See also Department E.)
- Class 419.—Pumps and blowing engines, blowers and ventilating apparatus. (See also Department E.)
- Class 420.—Hydraulic presses, freight elevators, and lifts. Travelling cranes and derricks. (See also Department E.)
- Class 421.—Beer engines, soda water machines, bottling apparatus, corking machines. (See also Department A.)
- Class 422.—Iron and other metallic pipes, tubes and fittings, stop valves, cocks, &c.
- Class 423.—Diving apparatus and machinery.
- Class 424.—Ice machines. Refrigerating apparatus.

Group 70.—Fire Engines—Apparatus and Appliances for Extinguishing Fire.

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- Class 426.—Hose-carts and hose.
- Class 427.—Ladders and escapes.
- Class 428.—Stand-pipes, &c.
- Class 429.—Chemical fire-extinguishing apparatus.

Group 71.—Machine Tools and Machines for Working Metals.

- Class 430.—Small tools for machinists' use, drills, taps and dies, gauges, &c.
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- Class 433.—Planing, drilling, slotting, turning, shaping, milling, punching, and cutting machines. Wheel-cutting and dividing machines.

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- Class 434.—Machines for the manufacture of silk goods.
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Department F.—Machinery.**CLASSIFICATION.**

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 Class 467.—Type-founders' specimen books of type and typographical ornaments.
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CLASSIFICATION.

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Group 76.—Photo-mechanical and other Mechanical Processes of Illustrating, &c.

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Class 472.—Half-toned processes—Gelatine grain processes. (Paul Pretsch's and later.) Screen processes. (Misenbach, &c.) The Ives process.

Class 473.—Photo-lithography, &c.—Photo-mechanical processes involving the production of printable designs on stone or zinc, *i.e.*, photo-lithography and photo-zincography. Half-toned processes (the Bitumen process, Poitevin's process, Asser's process, &c.). Recent grain processes. Screen processes. Line processes. (Osborne's process.)

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Class 475.—Photo-mechanical processes—Producing intaglio plates for printing in the copper-plate press, *i.e.*, photo-gravure. Etching processes, deposit processes, heliotypes, heliogravures, &c. The Woodbury type-moulds and impressions.

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- Class 478.—Aids to drawing for process work (used by lithographers and draughtsmen). Grained and embossed papers. Pasting tints. The air brush. Day's shading mediums, &c. Methods of reducing and enlarging. Photo-mechanical processes.
- Class 479.—Applications of the photo-mechanical processes in the industrial arts—Prints on metal work, cloth, &c.

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- Class 481.—Machines for making jewellery.
- Class 482.—Machines for making buttons, pins, needles, &c.
- Class 483.—Wire-working machinery.
- Class 484.—Machines for ironing, drying, scouring, and laundry work generally.
- Class 485.—Machines for making capsules and other pharmaceutical products.
- Class 486.—Machines used in various manufacturing industries not specifically mentioned.
- Class 487.—Emery and corundum wheels.
- Class 488.—Street rollers, sweepers, and sprinklers.
- Class 489.—Steam gauges, oil cocks, and all kinds of appliances used in connection with machinery.
- Class 490.—For testing the strength of materials. Dynamometers.

Group 78.—Machines for Working Stone, Clay, and other Minerals.

(See also Department E.)

- Class 491.—Stone-sawing and planing machines, dressing, shaping, and polishing, sand blasts, Tilghman's machines, glass-grinding machines, &c.
- Class 492.—Brick, pottery, and tile machines. Machines for making artificial stone.
- Class 493.—Rolling-mills and forges—roll trains, hammers, squeezers, engines, boilers, and other driving power; heating furnaces (coal and gas), special machines for shaping metal, such as spike, nail, and horseshoe machines; tire mills, &c.

Group 79.—Machinery used in the Preparation of Foods, &c.

- Class 494.—Mills for the preparation of cereals.
- Class 495.—Sugar-refining machines. Confectioners' machinery.
- Class 496.—Oil-making machinery; presses and stills.
- Class 497.—Mills and machinery for spices, coffee, &c.
- Class 498.—Evaporating machinery for condensing milk, &c.

Department F.—Machinery.

Group LXX—Class 427: Fire Escapes. Group LXXIV—Class 458: Typographic Electrotyping.

GROUP LXX.—Fire-engines—Apparatus
and Appliances for Extinguishing Fire.

CLASS 427.—Ladders and Escapes.

1060. MOIR, Henry C., M.D., care of J. Moir & Co., 53, Margaret-street, Sydney.

Patent Fire-escape.

The model represents a section of a building six storeys high. Projecting from under the eaves of the house is a pulley which corresponds with a similar pulley under the pavement, protected by a grating. Round these two pulleys passes an endless wire rope, which serves to guide a canvas bag, in which the person rescued from the window in any of the storeys is supposed to descend. The bag is big enough to hold two or three persons, and may be made of asbestos, or any material dipped in tungstate of soda, to make it non-inflammable. At the bottom of the bag is a thick air cushion, to prevent concussion of the brain or spinal chord. The bag is further connected by means of a single wire rope with a spring in the top storey, so that when the descent is accomplished it ascends automatically; its rising and falling are controlled by the brakes, which are eccentric in their action.

GROUP LXXIV.—Machines and Apparatus
for Type-setting, Printing, Stamping,
Embossing, and for making Books and
Paper-working.

CLASS 458.—Typographic Electrotyping.

1061. GOVERNMENT PRINTER (Charles Potter), Sydney.

The history of the Government Press commenced with the history of Australia. A small printing plant was brought to Sydney by Governor Phillip, in 1788, but it was not until 1795 that a suitable person could be found to set up an office, from which Government orders were first issued, in that year. In 1803 there appeared the first number of the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, published by authority. This paper was also used as a private advertising medium, being, in fact, the first Australian newspaper. The *Government Gazette*, which is still the medium for official intelligence, was not issued in anything like its present form until 1832. The present large buildings, used as the Government Printing Office, in Sydney, are barely adequate to the extent of the work carried on therein. In this office are to be found the latest improvements in machinery and general printing appliances, while letter-press printing, bookbinding, photo-lithography, and various processes for reproducing photographic illustrations, are carried out with much efficiency and success.

Electrotypes, executed in the Government Printing Office.

1. Electrotypes of bas-relief Medallion, by Woolner—W. C. Wentworth, Esq. (mounted).
2. Electrotypes bas-relief Medallion—"Bossuet" (mounted).
3. Do. bas-relief Medallion—"Corneille" (mounted).

Department F.—Machinery.

Group LXXIV—Class 459: Stereotyping. Class 466: Plain and Ornamental Types.

4. Electrotype Cheque form (Lunacy Department).
5. Do. Certificate to sell Poisons.
6. Do. Page of Music—"Welcome" (mounted).
7. Eight Electrotypes illustrating Native Flowers.
8. Electrotype illustrating Native Bottle-tree.
9. Do. do. Aboriginal (from a drawing, 1802).
10. Do. Title-page—"Aborigines of Australia."
11. Do. Method of treating the apparently drowned.
12. Do. of Garden Palace, Sydney, N.S.W. (nickelled).
13. Do. Seal of Marine Board of New South Wales.
14. Do. Railway Engine Returns.
15. Do. Card size.
16. Do. Page of Music, curved for using upon rotary printing machine.
17. Two Glyphographic Process Blocks (Railway Cars).
18. Two Electrotypes of Great Seal of New South Wales, mounted in special lithographed design, representing the oak and waratah wreaths entwined, and shields of England and New South Wales surmounted by the Royal Crown; below appears the ribbon and motto of New South Wales, "*Sic fortis Etruria crevit.*"

CLASS 459.—Stereotyping.

1062. GOVERNMENT PRINTER (Charles Potter), Sydney.

Stereotype Plates and Matrix, executed in the Foundry, Government Printing Office.

1. Two Curved Stereotype Plates for working on rotary press. (Market Returns.)
2. Papier-mache Mould used in the Stereotyping Process.
3. Flat Stereotype Plate cast from the mould above.
4. Large Stereotype Plate illustrating the method of restoring the apparently drowned.
5. Stereotype Plate. (School Fees Account.)
6. Do. (Post Office Account.)
7. Do.
8. Do.
9. Do.
10. Do.

CLASS 466.—Specimens of Plain and Ornamental Types, Cuts, Music, Borders, and Electrotype Plates.

1063. GOVERNMENT PRINTER (Charles Potter), Sydney.

Specimens of Work done in the Foundry, Government Printing Office—

1. Movable Type.
2. Special Logotypes.
3. Registered Brands.
4. Original Matrices.
5. Various Sizes of Quotations.
6. Do. Furniture.

Department F.—Machinery.

Group LXXV—Class 470: Colour-Printing, &c.

GROUP LXXV.—Lithography, Zincography,
and Colour-printing.

CLASS 470.—Colour-printing—Historical Illustrations, from the Sixteenth Century to the present time:—Relief Engraving; the old Chiaro-oscuros; modern Wood Engravings; the Baxter Process; Intaglio Engraving, printed at one impression, *i.e.*, from the plate rubbed in different colours, printed from several plates; Stenochromy, Chromo-lithography, Wax Process, &c.; the modern Photo-mechanical processes applied to colour-printing.

1064. TURNER & HENDERSON, Hunter-street, Sydney.

1. Specimens of Heraldic and Commercial Embossing.
2. Specimens of Chromo-lithography.

Series of Illustrations for "James's Handbook of Australian Horticulture," 12 subjects, as follows:—

Roses,	Bouvardias,	Pansies,
Dahlias,	Cyclamens,	Daffodils,
Anemones,	Begonias,	Orchids
Tricas,	Chrysanthemums,	Group of Australian Wild Flowers.

3. Specimen of Chromo-lithography.
Supplement to *Sydney Mail*, Christmas number, 1892.
4. Specimens of Chromo-lithography.
Series of Australian Wild Flowers, 24 varieties, as follows:—

No. 1.

Dipodium punctatum, Sydney.
Sarcopetalum Harveyanum, Springwood.
Wahlenbergia gracilis, Sydney.

No. 2.

Styphelia tubiflora, Sydney.
Lobelia ramosa, Sydney.

No. 3.

Grevillea punicea, Sydney.
Hemigenia purpurea, Sydney.
Pterostylis pedunculata, Sydney.

No. 4.

Styphelia triflora, Sydney.
Dampiera stricta, var. *fasciculata*, Sydney.

Department F.—Machinery.

Group LXXV—Class 470: Colour-Printing, &c.

No. 5.

Swainsona Greyana, Darling River (Poison Pea of the Darling).

No. 6.

Eriostemon buxifolius, Sydney.
 Dampiera stricta, Sydney.
 Leptomaria acida (Native Currant), Sydney.

No. 7.

Patersonia glabrata, Sydney.
 Dillwynia floribunda, Sydney.
 Acmena elliptica (Lilly-pilly), Sydney.

No. 8.

Eriostemon salicifolius, Sydney.
 Actinotus Helianthi and Australian Butterflies, Sydney.

No. 9.

Acacia decurrens, Sydney.
 Viola hederacea, Sydney.

No. 10.

Gompholobium latifolium, Sydney.
 Scævola hispida, Sydney.
 Small Berry from Hunter River.

No. 11.

Tecoma Australis, Sydney.
 Sowerbaea juncea, Sydney.

No. 12.

Hibbertia volubilis, Sydney.
 Comesperma ericinum, Sydney.

No. 13.

Correa speciosa, Sydney.
 Actinotus Helianthi, Sydney.
 Asplenium flabellifolium, Kurrajong.

No. 14.

Boronia serrulata (Native Rose), Sydney.
 Lobelia ramosa, Sydney.

No. 15.

Ricinocarpus pinifolius, Sydney.
 Exocarpus cupressiformis (Native Cherry), Sydney.

No. 16.

Dillwynia ericifolia, Sydney.
 Hardenbergia monophylla, Sydney.

No. 17.

Blandfordia nobilis, Sydney.
 Adiantum Æthiopicum (Maiden-hair Fern), Sydney.

Department F.—Machinery.

Group LXXVII—Class 484: Machines for Ironing, Drying, Scouring, &c.

No. 18.

Boronia pinnata, Sydney.
Actinotus minor, Sydney.

No. 19.

Epacris longiflora, Sydney.
Ionidium filiforme, Sydney.

No. 20.

Tetratheca ericifolia, Sydney.
Dianella lævis, Kurrajong.

No. 21.

Podocarpus elongata, Hunter River.
Bauera rubioides, Sydney.
Ionidium filiforme, Sydney.

No. 22.

Ceratopetalum gummiferum (Christmas Bush), Sydney.
Thysanotus tuberosus (Fringed Violet), Sydney.

No. 23.

Clianthus Dampierii (Sturt's Desert Pea), New Holland.
Elæocarpus obovatus, Hunter River.
Mitrasacme polymorpha, Sydney.

No. 24.

Telopea speciosissima, Waratah.
Leptomaria acida (Native Currant), Sydney.

GROUP LXXVII.—Miscellaneous Hand-
tools, Machines, and Apparatus used
in various Arts.

CLASS 484.—Machines for Ironing, Drying, Scouring, and
Laundry-work generally.

1065. AUSTIN, Robert, 362, Sussex-street, Sydney.

The "Austin Perfect Patent Washer."

The Washer is a Colonial invention, and when at work three processes are going on, viz., Friction, Sluicing, and Compression. The box, which is in shape of a rhomboid, is on a fixed shaft with feathering blades; being nicely balanced, when clothes and water are inserted it is rocked to and fro with little labour. It is claimed by the patentee that its efficacy in cleansing fine goods adds to its value, and that a saving of 50 per cent. of soap, water, and fuel are effected by the use of the machine.

Department F.—Machinery.

Group LXXVII—Class 436: Miscellaneous Machinery.

CLASS 436.—Machines used in various Manufacturing Industries, not specifically mentioned.**1066. GRIFFITHS, Thomas, "Erynhyfoyd," Prospect Road, Ashfield, Sydney.**

Patent Grease Interceptor.

A Grease Trap or Interceptor, for the purpose of preventing grease, fat, or other oleaginous matter from entering drains or sewers, and choking them. It may also be applied to manufactures, to prevent the escape of grease from waste waters.

1067. M'CREIDIE, Arthur Latimer, M.Inst. M.E., 250, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Patent Rail Switch.

This exhibit shows the M'Creddie Patent Switch Rail, as applied to the usual arrangement of track rails adopted in Australasia for Meat Storage or Refrigerating Chambers. The switch is a movable part of the rail, pivoted lengthways, in a recess of the straight rail. The top and bottom edges are used, one forming the continuation of the straight track, and the other (when reversed) connecting the curved portion of the off rail to the straight track. A groove on each edge allows the outer flange of roller wheel to clear when passing over the straight or off rail. In ordinary refrigerating rooms the switches are within easy reach of the attendants, so that a sharp upward push with the finger puts it in the required position. For high tracks a similar push with a light rod serves the same purpose. Its chief advantages are:—First, Simplicity: It is self-contained, has no attachments to ceilings or walls, and all levers, links, and pins are dispensed with. Second.—Compactness: It occupies but a small portion of the rail, thus enabling the various off-rails to be laid as close as desired. Third.—Certainty of action: It is certain, in that it is self-locking in both positions; has no open end while reversing, so that it is impossible for the roller to run off. Fourth.—Cheapness: Can be made cheaply, and can be secured to the tracks in a cheap and simple way by any mechanic.

Department F.—Machinery.

Austin]

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DEPARTMENT G.

TRANSPORTATION—RAILWAYS, VESSELS,
VEHICLES.

 Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

 COMMITTEE VIII.

Committee VIII on Machinery and Implements

(IN CHARGE OF TRANSPORTATION).

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

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 The Honourable Sir JOSEPH ABBOTT, Kt., M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (*Vice-President*).

 The Right Worshipful WILLIAM PATRICK MANNING, M.P., Mayor of Sydney (*Vice-President*).

 JOHN FITZGERALD BURNS, Esq., J.P. (*Vice-President*).

 The Honourable ARTHUR RENWICK, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., M.L.C., (*Executive Commissioner*).

MEMBERS:

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JOHN HARDIE, Esq., J.P.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, Esq., J.P.

FREDERICK WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq., J.P.

LLOYD ALONZO KIMBALL, Esq.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq.

JAMES MARTIN, Esq., M.P.

HENRY WILLIAM NEWMAN, Esq., M.P.

JAMES ALFRED ROBERTS, Esq., J.P.

RICHARD THRELFALL, Esq., M.A., Professor of Physics at the University of Sydney.

ALEX. CUMMING,

Secretary.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 80.—Railways, Railway Plant, and Equipment.

Class 499.—Railway Construction and Maintenance—Maps, profiles, etc. Grading, track-laying and ballasting machinery. Samples of Standard Permanent Way. Systems of drainage. Ballast, culverts, ties, methods of preserving ties. Rails, rail fastenings, frogs, crossings, switches, &c. Cattle guards. Railway bridges, trestles, viaducts, with models and drawings. Tunnelling, with machinery, models, maps. Methods of constructing, lighting, and ventilating tunnels. Turn-tables and transfer-tables. Water supply and machinery and fixtures used by railroads in connection therewith. Track tools. Systems of maintenance. Snow-sheds and other protection against snow. General plans, elevations and models of stations and other railroad structures.

Class 500.—Railway Equipment—Locomotives for passenger and freight service. Locomotive appliances—head lights, bells, whistles, brake valves and apparatus, &c. Plans, drawings and photographs of locomotives and locomotive shops.

Passenger cars.—Mail, baggage, and express coaches, drawing-room, parlour, dining, officers', and private cars, &c. Passenger car furnishings and appliances.

Freight cars—Box, caboose, stock, horse, milk, refrigerator, and other varieties. Working cars—sweeping, ditching, wrecking, &c.; snow ploughs, hand, inspection, push and velocipede cars, baggage barrows and trucks. Freight car appliances of all descriptions. Plans, drawings, and photographs of cars and car works.

Class 501.—Railway Operation—Purchasing department. Methods of purchasing, storing, and distributing material and disposition of condemned material. Railway stationery.

Mechanical Department.—Organisation. Records, plans, and management of shops. Devices for coaling locomotives, &c. Testing laboratories. Machines, apparatus, and methods of testing.

General train management—Dispatching, signaling, &c. Speed indicators and recorders. Interlocking switches and signals. Block systems, &c. Crossing protection by gates, signals, &c. Wrecking tools and appliances. Plans of yards and methods of storing, cleaning and keeping cars. Car interchange and inspection. Systems of accounting, records, tracers.

Railway employees—Methods of testing for colour-blindness, &c. Uniforms, organisations, &c. Railway sanitation and surgery and appliances used therein.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.**CLASSIFICATION.**

Class 502. Railway Management—Legal department, treasury and accounting departments, passenger department. Advertising. Tickets, ticket cases, punches, baggage checks, &c. Freight department, methods of rate-making, soliciting, handling, billing, &c.; plans, arrangements, and appliances for handling and housing of freight. Freight-handling machinery, track scales, apparatus for transferring grain from car to car. Traffic associations, their objects, methods, &c.

Class 503.—History and statistics, exemplified by exhibits of old locomotives, cars, track material and other relics. Railway law and legislation. Railway technical engineering and mechanical associations. Railway literature.

Group 81.—Street Car and other Short Line Systems.

Class 504.—Cable roads and cars. Construction, equipment, methods of operation. Grips and other appliances.

Class 505.—Electric railway cars. Systems of track construction, equipment, and supplies for electric roads, methods of operation, appliances and furnishings.

Class 506.—Cars for street railways or tramways operated by horse-power or other means of propulsion not specified. Construction. Equipment and supplies. Methods of operation.

Class 507.—Elevated and underground railways. Plans, models, and maps, showing systems of construction. Systems of operation and maintenance.

Group 82.—Miscellaneous and Special Railways.

Class 508.—Mountain railways, spirals, switchbacks, rack rails, and all systems for climbing inclines, ship railways, multiple speed railways (moving platforms and sidewalks), gravity roads, sliding railways, plans, profiles, drawings, photographs, and models.

Group 83.—Vehicles and Methods of Transportation on Common Roads.

Class 509.—Hand-barrows, wheel-barrows, trunk and barrel-trucks.

Class 510.—Carts, trucks, drays, farm waggons, garden truck waggons.

Class 511.—Freight waggons and other heavy waggons for special purposes, beer waggons, express waggons, waggons for moving heavy objects, as timbers, stone, iron, &c. Sprinkling carts (for fire engines and ladder trucks see Group 70).

Class 512.—Large waggons for pleasure parties, picnic parties, and excursions, "breaks," "barges," "waggonettes," &c.

Class 513.—Omnibuses, herdics, cabs, hansoms, &c.

Class 514.—Drags, Concord leather spring coaches; mud waggons for mail, express, and passenger service.

Class 515.—Pleasure carriages, coaches, Victorias, Broughams, dog carts, &c.

Class 516.—Light pleasure carriages, buggies, phaetons, &c.; trotting waggons and sulkies.

Class 517.—Sleighs, sleds, cutters, toboggans, snow shoes, &c.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class 518.—Steam and electric carriages, and all vehicles for carrying passengers on common roads operated by other than horse-power.

Class 519.—Ambulances for special purposes—for the sick and injured. Hearses.

Class 520.—Bicycles, tricycles, and the appurtenances.

Class 521.—Rolling chairs for invalids and others, baby carriages, &c.

Class 522.—Waggon and carriage woodwork, hardware, and fittings.

Class 523.—Harness, saddlery, robes, whips and accessories, of the stable.

Group 84.—Aerial, Pneumatic, and other Forms of Transportation.

Class 524.—Transportation of letters and parcels in pneumatic tubes.

Class 525.—Shop-fittings for the transportation of parcels and money.

Class 526.—Balloon transportation and captive balloons for observation and experiment.

Class 527.—Passenger elevators and lifts.

Group 85.—Vessels, Boats—Marine, Lake and River Transportation.

Class 528.—Sailing vessels and boats. Sailing vessels used in commerce, pilot boats, fishing vessels, sailing yachts, ice boats, ships' boats, pleasure boats, canoes, and small boats of all kinds propelled by sails, oars or paddles. Models, designs, drawings, descriptions, specifications, photographs, paintings, &c.

Class 529.—Steamships and all vessels propelled by steam, electricity, or motive power other than sails, oars, or paddles. Ocean steamships, coasting, lake, and river steamers. Tank steamers, cable steamers, steam pilot vessels, steam fishing vessels, steam fire, police, and patrol boats, steam schooners, tow-boats, steam yachts, steam launches, naphtha launches; vessels designed for jet propulsion or to be propelled by any unusual device. Models, designs, &c.

Class 530.—Vessels, boats, and floating structures for special purposes. Docks and other receptacles for vessels and structures used for docking or hauling out vessels or boats. Transports for carrying railway trains or cars, barges, canal boats; coal rafts and coal boxes; water boats, dredges, floating derricks, elevators, &c. Dry docks and marine railways. Models, designs, drawings, &c.

Class 531.—Marine mechanical appliances. (For nautical instruments, see Group 151.) (For marine engines, boilers, pumps, condensers, and appurtenances, see Group 69.) Devices for propulsion, devices for obtaining forced draft, steam capstans, windlasses, deck winches, appliances to facilitate loading and discharging cargoes, steering apparatus; marine electric motors, electric indicators, engine-room and bridge signal systems and apparatus; boat-lowering and detaching apparatus, speed indicators and speed registers, appliances for laying, picking up, and repairing ocean telegraph cables, &c.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

CLASSIFICATION.

- Class 532.—Construction, outfit, equipment, and repair of vessels.—Methods, articles, fittings, or appurtenances. Methods and materials used; special designs for hull or fittings; plates, cellulose, woodite, &c.; water-tight compartments, rudders, masts and spars, rigging; anchors, chains, and cables; hawsers, ropes, cordage, wire rope, &c.; sails, blocks and tackles, oars, &c.
- Class 533.—Methods of lighting, heating, ventilation, and refrigeration of ships.
- Class 534.—Protection of life and property, and communication at sea. Harbours; light-houses; buoys and similar aids to navigation, and all pertaining thereto; life-saving service, boats, rafts, belts, &c.; precautions against fire aboard ship, and devices for extinguishing it; storm and coast signals; marine signals. Models, plans, samples, &c.
- Class 535.—Wrecking apparatus. Submarine armour and divers' appliances, pontoons for raising vessels, equipment for wrecking steamers, &c.
- Class 536.—Miscellaneous. Trophies of yacht and boat clubs, relics of merchant marine and river transportation, relics of arctic and other exploration, seamen's associations, uniforms and designations of rank, flags and ensigns of merchant marine, yacht clubs, &c., designs, maps, charts, boats.

Group 86.—Naval Warfare and Coast Defence.

- Class 537.—Armoured vessels. Battle-ships, rams, cruisers, coast defence ships. Models, designs, drawings, descriptions, specifications, photographs, paintings, &c.
- Class 538.—Unarmoured vessels. Frigates, sloops, and gun vessels, cruisers, despatch vessels and tenders, torpedo vessels and torpedo boats, sub-marine boats, public vessels for special service, revenue vessels, surveying vessels, &c. Man-of-war boats, &c. Models, designs, &c.
- Class 539.—Ships and boats of war of barbarous and semi-civilized nations. Models, drawings, photographs, &c.
- Class 540.—Models and relics of famous ships of war, relics of naval battles, &c.
- Class 541.—Training ships; naval schools; naval institutes, naval reserve, &c.
- Class 542.—Guns and armour, and adjuncts and appliances of naval warfare (see also Group 113). Guns, armour, torpedoes, small arms for naval use, projectiles and ammunition, fuses, submarine mines, methods, devices, fittings or appliances designed for use in naval warfare and coast defence.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Group LXXX—Class 499: Railway Construction and Maintenance, &c.

GROUP LXXX.—Railways, Railway Plant and Equipment.

CLASS 499.—Railway Construction and Maintenance: Maps, Profiles, &c. ; Grading, Track-laying, and Ballasting Machinery ; Samples of Standard Permanent-way ; Systems of Drainage ; Ballast, Culverts, Ties, Methods of Preserving Ties ; Rails, Rail-fastenings, Frogs, Crossings, Switches, &c. ; Cattle Guards ; Railway Bridges, Trestles, Viaducts, with Models and Drawings ; Tunnelling with Machinery, Models, Maps ; Methods of Constructing, Lighting, and Ventilating Tunnels ; Turn-tables and Transfer-tables ; Water Supply, and Machinery and Fixtures used by Railroads in connection therewith ; Track Tools ; Systems of Maintenance ; Snow Sheds and other protection against Snow ; General Plans, Elevations and Models of Stations and other Railroad Structures.

1068. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS, Sydney.

Two maps showing the railway systems of New South Wales.

These maps of the Colony of New South Wales show the existing lines with a bordering of red, while those under construction are edged with blue. Open for traffic 1892, 2,313 miles, with 205 miles under construction.

Longest distance by rail from Sydney northwards	490 miles
Do do do west	503 ,,
Do do do south	387 ,,
Do do do south-west	454 ,,

Longest through journey—

Jennings (Queensland Railways) to } 870 miles.
Albury (Victorian Railways).. }

Longest through journey—

Jennings to Bourke, most westerly railway } 986 miles.
town in New South Wales..... }

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Group LXXX—Class 499 : Railway Construction and Maintenance, &c.

1069. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS, Sydney.

Sample of the permanent-way of the Colony, in the shape of two pairs of 80 ft. rails with their accompaniments.

A.—A complete section of the permanent-way of the Colony showing one length of rail. The flat-bottomed steel rail, 80 lb. to the yard, is used on the main line. Spikes secure the rail to the ties, which are of a superior hardwood called "ironbark" (*Eucalyptus siderophloia* and *E. Crebra* F.v.M.) which weighs 80 lb. per cubic foot. These ties are very durable, the old ties forming part of the Commissioners' exhibit having been down for twenty-three and twenty-four years respectively.

B.—The companion section of the permanent-way is that used on the suburban line. It consists of 80 lb. bull-headed rails with 45 lb. chairs of special construction, being wide at their base to prevent undue cutting of the ties, and with a serrated edge to prevent the keys from slipping; these keys are of "teak," and answer very well in a climate that is very trying to timber generally. The before mentioned "ironbark" sleepers are used. This timber is almost exclusively used for railway ties, 9 feet lengths being generally used—ties 9 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches, weighing on an average 252 lb. Its great weight and durability render it a most valuable adjunct to the permanent-way of the Colony. It is obtained locally in abundance. Spacing of ties is, as a rule, 2 feet 7 inches. The weight of one mile of this permanent-way is 371 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. (831 230 lb.) All weights mentioned are English tons.

1070. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS, Sydney.

Series of Miscellaneous Photographs.

No. 20. Bridge over the Hawkesbury River.

This photograph shows the bridge spanning the Hawkesbury River, 36 miles to the north of Sydney, connecting that city with the northern portion of the railway system, and allowing of through communication with the Queensland Colony. It has a length of 2,896 feet from face to face of the abutments, and consists of seven spans on six pairs of cylinders, those on the Sydney side having a length of 146 ft. 6 in., and those on the other side a length of 210 ft. 6 in. This important bridge was opened for traffic on 1st May, 1889.

No. 22. George's River and Bridge to Como.

On the Illawarra Line, 12 miles from Sydney to the South, just before entering the village of Como, and within a few miles of the National Park—a magnificent tract of land, 58 miles in extent (36,900 acres), and a proper resort for picnic parties, much patronised by Sydney residents, and a source of considerable revenue to the railways.

No. 23. Albury Station.

Albury Station is the most southerly point of the New South Wales railways, where they connect with those of the adjoining Colony, Victoria. Here passengers from Sydney to Melbourne or Adelaide have to change from the New South Wales train on a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. to a Victorian train on a track with a gauge of 5 ft. 3 in. The inconvenience to the travelling public is very great, and the loss to the railways considerable, owing to the goods traffic being all transhipped at this point.

No. 24. Arrangements for Shipping Coal at Newcastle.

The arrangements for shipping coal at the port of Newcastle are well shown in this photograph. The cranes, which are worked by hydraulic power, are fifteen in number, and 2,105,770 tons of coal were shipped for the year ending 30th June, 1892. The coal-hopper seen under the crane is lifted out of its frame, and the wheels, &c., are left standing on the

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Group LXXX—Class 499: Railway Construction and Maintenance, &c.

track, and when the hopper, lifted by the crane, is slewed round to its proper position over the hatchway, a catch is released, the bottom of the hopper opens on a hinge, and the coal is dropped into the hold of the ship. 313,246 tons of coal were shipped from Newcastle to San Francisco in the year ending 30th June, 1892.

No. 25. Goods Shed at Sydney.

The Sydney Goods Shed, which is the central depôt for goods, has a length of 1,060 feet, and is capable of holding 126 trucks. It is very centrally situated, and has a water frontage to the harbour.

1071. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of Photographs, illustrating the Railway Stations and Bridges, &c., of the Colony, prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

- No. 1. Railway Institute, Sydney.
2. Railway Construction in New South Wales.
3. Lithgow Valley, Zig Zag.
4. Hawkesbury Railway Bridge.
5. Railway Bridge, over the Parramatta River, at Ryde.
6. Railway Line over Brisbane Water.
7. Moss Vale Railway Bridge.
8. Railway Bridge, over the Murray River, at Albury.
9. Aberdeen Railway Bridge.
10. Railway Station, Albury.
11. Do do
12. Do do
13. Do Tenterfield.
14. Do do
15. Junee Railway Junction.
16. Do do
17. Do do
18. Werris Creek, Railway Junction.
19. Do do
20. Railway Station, Newcastle.
21. Do do
22. Railway Running Sheds at Eveleigh.
23. Do Workshops do

1072. KINGSBURY & CO., H. H., Electrical Engineers, 54 Margaret-street, Sydney.

A Ratchet Lock-nut Washer, for fastening nuts on bolts, for Railway purposes.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Group LXXX—Class 500: Railway Equipment, Passenger and Freight Cars, &c.

CLASS 500.—Railway Equipment: Locomotives for Passenger and Freight Service.—Locomotive Appliances: Head Lights, Bells, Whistles, Brake-valves and Apparatus, &c.; Plans, Drawings, and Photographs of Locomotives and Locomotive Shops.

Passenger Cars: Mail, Baggage, and Express Coaches, Drawing-room, Parlour, Dining, Officers' and Private Cars, &c.; Passenger Car Furnishings and Appliances.

Freight Cars: Box, Caboose, Stock, Horse, Milk, Refrigerator, and other varieties.—Working Cars: Sweeping, Ditching, Wrecking, Snow Ploughs, Hand, Inspection, Push, and Velocipede Cars; Baggage, Barrows, and Trucks.—Freight Car Appliances of all descriptions; Plans, Drawings, and Photographs of Cars and Car Works.

1073. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS, Sydney.

Series of Photographs of Rolling Stock, Locomotives, Passenger Stock, and Goods Stock.

No. 1. English Express Engine.

This photograph portrays a specially designed powerful express engine, produced under the directions of the Railway Commissioners by their Chief Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Thow, in conjunction with the builders of the engine (Messrs. Beyer, Peacock, & Co., of Manchester). The engine has the following principal dimensions:—Cylinders, 20 in. x 26 in.; driving wheels, 5 ft.; weight in steam on six coupled wheels, 41 tons (English) 17 cwt. 1 qr. (93,770 lb.); boiler pressure, 160 lb.; total heating surface, 1,916 square feet; grate area, 27 square feet; capacity of tank, 3,000 English gallons; total weight in steam, engine 56 tons (English) 10 cwt. 3 qrs. (126,644 lb.); tender 31 tons (English) 16 cwt. 1 qr. (71,260 lb.); total length over buffers, 55 ft. 9½ in. These engines are for the purpose of carrying the mail and express trains over the long and severe grades met with on all the lines owned by the Government of New South Wales, the total number of miles open at present being 2,313, and of this amount 620 miles are on grades varying from 1 in 30 (176 feet to the mile) to 1 in 75 (70 feet to the mile). The engines have now been worked for some time, and have given the greatest satisfaction, lifting loads of 253 tons (English), inclusive of engine and tender, up grades of 1 in 30 at eighteen to twenty miles per hour.

No. 2. English Goods Engine.

A representation of a six-wheel coupled English Goods Engine. It has 18 in. by 26 in. cylinders, driving wheels 4 ft. 0½ in.; total weight on driving wheels in steam, 37 tons (English) 14 cwt. (84,440 lb.); boiler pressure, 150 lbs.; total heating surface 1,350 square feet; grate area, 21 square feet; total weight in working order, engine 46 tons 10 cwt. (104,160 lb.), tender 30 tons (English) or 67,200 lb. A few more powerful engines are in use for special purposes, but this engine is the standard for goods traffic, ninety-five now being at work on these railways.

No. 3. Saddle Tank Engine.

The Saddle Tank Engine, of which a good idea is given by this photograph, has cylinders 18 in. by 26 in.; driving wheels, 4 ft. 0½ in.; weight in steam on its six coupled driving wheels, 41 tons (English) 3¾ cwt., or a total weight of 65 tons (English) 18 cwt. 1 qr. (147,648 lb.); boiler pressure, 160 lb.; heating surface, 1,438 square feet; grate area, 21 square feet. This engine is used for goods and mineral traffic and for shunting purposes.

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Group LXXX—Class 500: Railway Equipment, Passenger and Freight Cars, &c.

No. 4. Passenger Tank Engine.

The Tank Engine is used for the suburban traffic in and out of Sydney (population 387,000 in 1891). The engine hauls seven cars, American type, capable of seating 420 passengers.

No. 5. Pullman Vestibule Car.

No. 5 represents the Pullman Vestibule Car used on the intercolonial express trains leaving Sydney for Albury (387 miles) *en route* to Melbourne, a change being necessary at this point owing to the break of gauge, the New South Wales lines being laid to the standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.), and the Victorian lines being of the wider (5 ft. 3in.) gauge. Melbourne is 190 miles from Albury. These cars are 66 ft. over end platforms, are 9 ft. 7½ in. in width over the eaves, with an extreme height of 13 ft. 5½ in. outside. They were specially manufactured for these railways, brought to Australia in sections, and there fitted up. They have accommodation for twenty-eight sleepers, and are provided with smoke-room and lavatory. These cars will be seen in position on

No. 6. Intercolonial Train leaving Sydney for the South.

The first-class carriage (No. 7) is also attached to this train, and a second-class carriage of the same type is also added. These, with the mail-van and brake-van with second-class accommodation, go to make up one of the finest trains—if not the finest—in Australia. The approximate weight of the train is 207 tons, its total accommodation 236 passengers, and its total length 332 feet, both exclusive of engine and tender.

No. 7. First-class Lavatory Carriage.

A separate view of the First-class Lavatory carriage will be seen in this photograph. The carriage has accommodation for forty passengers, in four full and two half compartments. The lavatories are placed between the ladies' and gentlemen's compartments, and open on to either from alternate sides, each lavatory occupying one-half the width of the carriage. Two other compartments with lavatories are provided for general use. The half-compartments (coupe) at the end have no lavatories, and seat four passengers only. The total length over panels is 46 ft., and the tare is 48,160 lb., or 21½ tons (English).

No. 8. Brake-van, with second-class accommodation.

The Brake-van, with second-class and lavatory accommodation, is shown in No. 8. This is of the same type as the lavatory carriage. Its tare is 43,000 lb., or 19 tons 4 cwt. (English), and its length over panels 46 feet. Ten passengers can be carried, and there is a lavatory for ladies and one for gentlemen. The mail or luggage portion occupies three-fourths of the length of the van.

No. 9. Composite Sleeper, with Lavatory, for branch lines.

Showing another form of Lavatory Carriage. This is used on long journeys from Sydney to branch lines, and consists of the usual lavatory type exterior and interior in the day time, but two of the compartments can be changed to sleeping berths at night, and by these means through passengers to branch lines can obtain uninterrupted sleep from the commencement of their journey to the end, instead of changing at the junctions, as in former times, and often, too, in the middle of the night. This carriage will seat twenty-four first-class and twenty second-class passengers in the day time; or, used as a composite sleeping car, it affords sleeping accommodation for six sleepers, seating room for eight first-class and twenty second-class passengers. Its tare is 46,400 lb., or 20 tons 14 cwt. (English).

No. 10. Suburban Through Communication Train.

A type of carriage largely used in New South Wales is the Suburban Through Communication Train, as shown in No. 10. This train consists of six cars of the open-ended character, with seats on either side of a central aisle, and with platform at either end. They have seating room for 60 passengers per car, or 360 to each train, and are largely used for suburban traffic. Length over platforms 49 ft. 6 in., tare 41,440 lb., or 18½ English tons.

The Merchandise Goods Rolling Stock is represented by—

Nos. 11 and 12. Tubular Open Goods Wagons,

Which are 33 ft. 9 in. inside, with a capacity of 49,280 lb. (22 tons) and a tare of 22,400 lb. (10 tons). The Closed Tubular Goods Wagon has a capacity of 42,500 lb. (19 tons) and a tare of 25,980 lb. (11 tons 12 cwt.). The Bolster Tubular Wagon, which is used for carrying rails, timber, &c., will carry 49,280 lb. (22 tons) and has a tare of 22,400 lb. (10 tons).

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 Group LXXX—Class 500: Railway Equipment. Class 503: Railway Statistics.

No. 13. Open Goods Wagon, with bogie and iron underframe,

Has a capacity of 51,520 lb. (23 tons) and a tare of 25,424 lb. (11 tons 7 cwt.); while

No. 14. Four-wheel Goods Wagon

gives the most usual form of Goods Wagon in New South Wales, with a capacity of 22,400 lb. (10 tons) and a tare of 13,160 lb. or 5 tons 17½ cwt.

No. 15. Refrigerator Car.

The Refrigerator Car, shown in this photograph, has a capacity of 26,830 lb. (12 tons) and a tare of 34,720 lb. (15½ tons), and is used for bringing carcasses of beef and mutton from the Meat Chilling and Freezing Works in the country to the Metropolitan port of shipment. Ice is used when the meat is being conveyed long distances; but for frozen meat at works within 100 miles of market or port of shipment the meat is chilled in the Companies' Works, placed in cars, which are practically air-tight, and conveyed without ice being carried in the cars.

No. 16. Louvred Van.

The Louvred Van is 15 ft. over ends, has a capacity of 17,920 lb. (8 tons) and a tare of 14,560 lb. (6½ tons). These vans are extensively used for fruit, butter, milk, and similar perishable articles in the warm weather.

No. 17. Iron Hopper Coal Wagon.

This Iron Hopper Coal Wagon, used for the coal trade, will be seen in working order on photo. No. 24. (Class No. 499.)

No. 18. Cattle Vans—two kinds.

No. 19. Sheep Vans—two kinds.

The live stock vehicles are represented by No. 18, Cattle Vans of two kinds, the four-wheeled carrying ten cattle with a tare of 6 tons (14,560 lb.) and Bogie Cattle Vans with a capacity of twenty cattle and a tare of 28,000 lb. (12½ tons); also by No. 19, four-wheeled Sheep Van, carrying 250 sheep, with a tare of 31,750 lb. (14 tons 3 cwt). These two classes of vans bring large quantities of sheep and cattle from the up-country districts to the sale-yards about 9 miles from Sydney.

No. 21. 2nd Class Carriage of Lavatory type, accommodating 70 passengers.

CLASS 503.—History and Statistics, exemplified by Exhibits of old Locomotives, Cars, Track Material, and other Relics; Railway Law and Legislation; Railway Technical Engineering and Mechanical Associations; Railway Literature.

1074. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS, Sydney.

1. Two bound copies of yearly reports for 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, containing valuable statistical information regarding the position and progress of these Railways.
2. Samples of old Sleepers—
 - (a) Three Sleepers taken out of Suburban Line, after having been in the road for 24 years.
 - (b) Three Sleepers taken out of Western Line, near Lithgow Zig Zag, having been in the road for 23 years.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Group LXXXII.—Class 508: Mountain Railways, &c.

GROUP LXXXII.—Miscellaneous and
Special Railways.

CLASS 508.—Mountain Railways, Spirals, Switchbacks, Rack-rails, and all systems for climbing inclines; Ship Railways, Multiple Steam Railways, Moving Platforms and Side-walks, Gravity Roads, Sliding Railways, Plans, Profiles, Drawings, Photographs, and Models.

1075. COMMISSIONERS' FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Model of Lithgow Valley Zigzag, Blue Mountains.

The descent into the Lithgow Valley from the Mount Clarence Range—says the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways (Mr. Henry Deane)—the highest peak of the Blue Mountains traversed by the Great Western Railway, commences at 89 miles 28 chains from Sydney, where the rail-level is 3,600 feet above the level of the sea. The gradient throughout the Zigzag is 1 in 42, excepting at the reversing stations, between the points and ends of which there is a rising grade of 1 in 66.

The first descent is for 1 mile 62 chains to the end of the first reversing station, at a height of 3,362 feet, being a fall of 238 feet in 142 chains. On this incline are several cuttings and embankments, exceeding 60 feet in depth, and containing from 75,000 to 100,000 cubic yards each; also a masonry viaduct, built on a curve of 10 chains radius, consisting of five arches of 30 feet each and two of 15 feet each, or a total length of 233 feet, the highest piers being over 35 feet.

On the second descent, which is 1 mile in length, including No. 2 reversing station, at a height of 3,262 feet above the sea, there is a fall of 100 feet; and on this portion of the line there are several cuttings and embankments of over 70 feet in depth, and ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 cubic yards in each, and two masonry viaducts, viz., one of nine spans of 30 feet each, and of a total length of 330 feet, the highest piers being 75 feet (the height of these arches presenting a very fine appearance); and the other viaduct, on a curve of 10 chains radius, comprising eight 30-foot spans, of a total length of 300 feet, the highest piers being 45 feet. Also a tunnel 75 yards in length, and sideling cuttings in rock from 75 to 110 feet in depth, where 80,000 tons alone were dislodged by two shots of gunpowder.

The third and last descent of this Zigzag extends to 93 miles 30 chains, or a further length of 1½ mile, at a height of 3,074 feet above the sea-level, or a fall of 188 feet. On this descent there are several cuttings and embankments of over 60 feet in depth, from which between 20,000 and 80,000 cubic yards of excavation were taken each. The end of the Zigzag is immediately under the first reversing station, the total fall being 527 feet in a distance of 342 chains. The length in which this descent has been gained is a little over 4 miles, although as the crow flies it is only over 1½ mile.

This line of railway, a single track, was opened for traffic on the 18th October, 1869.

This model was prepared to the order of the Commissioners by Mr. James White of Sydney. The scale upon which it has been constructed has been 1 foot in 264 feet. The model is 20 feet long by 10 feet broad, and shows, without the reversing stations, 3 miles of railway lines, commencing at a point 90 miles from Sydney and ascending the Zigzag to the 93 miles post where the model joins the picture. All the embankments, rock-cuttings, viaducts, tunnels, &c., are faithfully modelled to scale and coloured from nature. The picture is a view of the Lithgow Valley, showing the continuation of the railway to the plains. The model is made of fibrous plaster.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Group LXXXIII—Classes 511, 513, and 522: Freight Wagons, &c., and Carriage Woodwork.

GROUP LXXXIII.—Vehicles and Methods of Transportation on Common Roads.

CLASS 511.—Freight Wagons, and other Heavy Wagons for special purposes, Beer Wagons, Express Wagons, Wagons for moving heavy objects, as timbers, stone, iron, &c. Sprinkling Carts. (For Fire Engines and Ladder Trucks, see Group 70.)

1076. **GOODWIN, Henry, Valentine-lane and Harris-street, Sydney.**

1. Squatters' Wool Wagon, made from New South Wales timbers, viz. :—Spotted Gum, Ironbark, Blue Gum, and Beech.
2. Photograph of Works and Show-rooms.

CLASS 513.—Omnibuses, Herdies, Cabs, Hansoms, &c.

GLENCROSS, C., 6, John-street, Macdonaldtown, Sydney,

1077. A Patent Brougham Hansom Cab.

This invention, known as the "Glencross Patent," is an improved method of hanging the door of a hansom cab or other vehicle. The door is so constructed that it moves around the quarter of the cab in such a position that it does not impede the movements of the passenger on entering or leaving the vehicle; and it can be opened or closed by the driver from his seat. Not being fastened to the body of the cab, but supported by hanging links, the door does not get out of order, and will remain in any position required. The side windows are made to fall. When the doors and windows of the cab are closed, ventilators are brought into play. The cab exhibited is built of ash, with panels of colonial cedar.

1078. The Glencross Patent Cab.

The features of this private hansom cab are the extension of the roof forward so as to form a hood which covers the platform, and in providing drop-lights which unfold and open the cab. When the cab is open the lights are secreted by the hood, and the glass can be raised or let down by the driver, to form an open or closed carriage as may be required. The side windows are constructed to fall down. When the cab is closed, ventilators at the side of the vehicle are brought into use.

CLASS 522.—Wagon and Carriage Woodwork, Hardware, and Fittings.

1079. **SYDNEY TRAMWAY & OMNIBUS CO. (Limited), 17, Macquarie-street, Sydney.**

Set of Omnibus Wheels, as used on the streets of Sydney. The Stock are of Spotted Gum, the Spokes of Ironbark, and the Felloes of Blue Gum—all New South Wales Timbers.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Groups LXXXIII and LXXXV—Classes 523, 528, and 530 : Harness, &c., Vessels, &c., Docks, &c.

CLASS 523.—Harness, Saddlery, Robes, Whips, and Accessories of the Stable.

1080. HODGSON BROTHERS, Auburn-street, Goulburn.

A collection of hand-made whip-thongs and stocks, and a bridle, viz :—

1. A hide thong, for a bullock team.
2. A hide thong, for stock-riding.
3. Three stock-whips of Kangaroo hide.
4. White calf thong, for stock-riding.
5. A kangaroo thong, for a four-horse team.
6. A bridle of kangaroo-hide, plaited.

1081. McGRATH, John J., Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga Wagga.

A gentleman's improved riding saddle.

GROUP LXXXV.—Vessels, Boats, Marine, Lake, and River Transportation.

CLASS 528.—Sailing Vessels and Boats ; Sailing Vessels used in Commerce, Pilot Boats, Fishing Vessels, Sailing Yachts, Ice Boats, Ships' Boats, Pleasure Boats, Canoes and Small Boats of all kinds propelled by Sails, Oars, or Paddles ; Models, Designs, Drawings, Descriptions, Specifications, Photographs, Paintings, &c.

1082. FANNER, Robert Edmund, Willoughby-street, North Sydney.

Yacht's Gig ; to pull four or six oars, for a yacht of 40 tons ; length, 18 feet ; breadth, 4 ft. 4 in. ; depth, 1 ft. 6 in. ; built of cedar, and fitted with other woods grown in the Colony.

CLASS 530.—Vessels, Boats, and Floating Structures for Special Purposes ; Docks and other Receptacles for Vessels and Structures used for Docking or Hauling out Vessels or Boats. Transports for Carrying Railway Trains or Cars, Barges, Canal Boats ; Coal-rafts and Coal-boxes ; Water-boats, Dredges, Floating Derricks, Elevators, &c. Dry Docks and Marine Railways ; Models, Designs, Drawings, &c.

1083. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Model of Sutherland Dock, Cockatoo Island, Sydney.

This dock, says Mr. C. W. Darley, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, is entered from the western extremity of Cockatoo Island, and is the largest single graving-dock that has been constructed up to the present time. It is fully provided with the best modern appliances, and is capable of receiving the largest vessel afloat.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Group LXXXV—Class 530 : Docks, &c.

Its principal dimensions are as follows :—

Width between copings of outer caisson berth.....	91 feet
Width between copings of outer invert	88 „
Width between copings of inner invert	84 „
Greatest width of dock between copings	108 „
Width between copings of piers	88 „
Length at cope level from inner stop to dock head	608 „
Length at cope level from outer stop to dock head.....	633 „
Depth from cope to sill	37 „
Water on sills at high-water spring tides	32 „
Water on sills at low-water spring tides	26 „
Floor of dock below sill of inner invert	3 ft. 6 in.
Inclination of floor	1 in 367
Batter of entrance walls	1 in 24

There are within the dock six piers, three on each side, placed opposite each other, and thus dividing the dock into four bays. Each pier is 30 feet wide at the coping, and has a flight of steps worked on its face nearest the entrance, by which a convenient descent may be made to the floor of the dock, or to any intermediate stage.

The opening and closing of the dock are effected by means of a wrought-iron caisson, which, when on the inner stop, is moved clear of the entrance by being drawn into a chamber constructed at right angles to the dock. The caisson, under these conditions, is without flotation, and travels on rollers working in chairs fixed on the floors of the inner berth and the Chamber, over which it is propelled into the mouth of the dock, or drawn clear into the chamber, by means of a small engine and suitable gearing. In connection with this contrivance, there is a safety provision, which automatically disengages and stops the engine whenever the caisson is fully placed on the dock entrance or entirely drawn into the chamber. The deck of the caisson is also by a self-acting mechanism lowered so as to pass under a wide bridge which spans the entrance to the chamber and again elevated to cope level, on the caisson being placed again on the inner stop. When, however, it is requisite to place the caisson on the outer stop, and thus secure the greatest attainable length of docking space, it is necessary to discharge the water from an air compartment, after which the caisson has sufficient buoyancy to float, and it may be warped into the outer berth, and on the rare occasions of its occupying that position it is manoeuvred after the manner of an ordinary floating caisson.

In order to secure rapid handling of shores and other material used during the time vessels are being docked, two independent travelling steam jib cranes are provided, one running along each side of the dock. These cranes have friction gearing, and are silent and active in their motions. With the assistance of these machines, weights up to 2 tons can be quickly moved from the ground level to the inside of the dock, or *vice versa*. Each travelling crane is mounted on a wrought-iron tower, running on a wide-gauge railway, and penetrated by an archway through which ordinary traffic may at all times be carried on.

The main pumping machinery consists of one connected pair of horizontal surface condensing steam engines, each cylinder having a diameter of 38 inches and a stroke of 48 inches. These engines give motion to two vertical double-acting plunger pumps, each plunger having a diameter of 54 inches, and a stroke of 72 inches, and being operated by a connecting-rod engaging an arm in a crank-disc; one such disc and crank-arm being keyed on each end of the crank-shaft of the engines.

After the dock has been pumped dry, the drainage is maintained by means of a small vertical non-condensing steam engine, with a steam cylinder 14 inches in diameter, having a stroke of 12 inches, which is connected by spur gearing with a three-throw crank shaft, from which are operated three single-acting vertical pumps, each 11 inches diameter, and 30 inches stroke. This small engine also supplies the requisite power for hauling the caisson into and out of its inner berth.

Steam is supplied for all the pumping engines by three horizontal multitubular steel boilers, with shells $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an inch thick, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, and 15 feet long.

Each boiler has fifty-six fire-tubes, 4½ inches diameter, extending from end to end, and is worked at a steam pressure of 80 lb. These boilers are fired externally, and underneath the front ends, and the products of combustion before entering the chimney pass through the tubes from back to front, and thence to the rear by side flues against the boiler shells. Two boilers only are required for actual work, so that a spare boiler is always free for repairs.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Group LXXXV—Classes 530, 534, and 536 : Docks, &c., Lighthouses, &c., Yacht and Boat Clubs.

From high-water level, spring tides, this dock, with the caisson stationed on the inner stop, contains 48,200 tons of water, and working at top speed of 20½ turns of the engines per minute, all this can be discharged in 4 hours, but with a ship inside this time would be reduced by from 15 to 30 minutes ; in practice it is found expedient to lay a ship dry in from 5½ to 6½ hours.

The model of this dock was prepared to the order of the Commissioners by Mr. James White, of Sydney. The scale upon which it has been constructed is 1 foot in 40 feet. At the back of the model is shown the rock-cutting which was removed in order to level the ground, after which the dock was excavated. Within the dock is shown a model of the hull of H.M.S. "Calliope," which survived the great storm at Samoa several years ago.

1084. SMITH, Captain Charles, 14, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

Photograph of Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, Sydney.

CLASS 534.—Protection of Life and Property and Communication at Sea ; Harbours, Lighthouses, Buoys, and similar aids to Navigation, and all pertaining thereto ; Life-saving Service, Boats, Rafts, Belts, &c. ; Precautions against Fire aboard Ship, and Devices for Extinguishing it ; Storm and Coast Signals ; Marine Signals ; Models, Plans, Samples, &c.

1085. MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Charts of the Coast of New South Wales, showing the positions of Lighthouses.

CLASS 536.—Miscellaneous. Trophies of Yacht and Boat Clubs ; Relics of Merchant, Marine, and River Transportation ; Relics of Arctic and other Exploration ; Seamen's Associations, Uniforms and Designations of Rank, Flags, and Ensigns of Merchant, Marine, Yacht Clubs, &c. ; Designs, Maps, Charts, Boats.

1086. MERCANTILE ROWING CLUB, Dawes' Point, Sydney.

1. Photographic view of Club's Boat-houses, Dawes' Point, Sydney.
2. Photograph of Champion Eight-oar Crew, comprising the following members, all Australian born :—W. P. Berry, E. Grace, G. Jenkins, G. M'Gill, W. Freeman, W. M'Donald, N. M'Donald, J. Thomson (stroke), and J. Blackman (coxswain) ; total weight, 90 stone.

Department G.—Transportation—Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Commissioners.]

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DEPARTMENT H.

MANUFACTURES.

Department H.—Manufactures.

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Committee IX on Manufactures.

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* Resigned on acceptance of appointment of General Superintendent of New South Wales Courts.

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 87.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products—Druggists' Supplies.

Class 543.—Organic and mineral acids.

Class 544.—The alkalies and alkaline earths—Potash, soda, ammonia, caustic soda, carbonate of soda, lime, magnesia, barytes, &c., with their salts and compounds. Bleaching powders, &c.

Class 545.—Metallic oxides and salts of the metals and other commercial chemical compounds.

Class 546.—Pure chemicals for chemists' use.

Class 547.—Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations and compounds.

Class 548.—Chemists' and druggists' wares and supplies.

Class 549.—Flavouring extracts, essences, essential oils, toilet soap, perfumery, pomades, cosmetics, &c.

Class 550.—Explosive and fulminating compounds—Powder, giant-powder, &c., shown only by empty cases and packages, "dummy packages," and cartridges, to illustrate the commercial forms.

Class 551.—Pyrotechnics (in harmless forms, not charged). Pyrotechnic displays.

Group 88.—Paints, Colours, Dyes and Varnishes.

(See also Group 48.)

Class 552.—Colours and pigments—Natural and artificial, dry and ground in oil. Printing inks, writing inks, blacking, cochineal, &c.

Class 553.—White lead and white zinc industry.

Class 554.—Painters' and glaziers' supplies.

Class 555.—Artists' colours and artists' materials.

Group 89.—Typewriters, Paper, Blank Books, Stationery.

Class 556.—Paper, pulp, and paper stock.

Class 557.—Cardboard, cards, pasteboard, binders'-board, building-boards, and felts for walls and roofing; for floors, ceilings, and for decorations; embossed boards, &c. Papier-mache; useful articles made from paper.

Class 558.—Wrapping papers, manilla paper, paper bags, tissue papers.

Class 559.—Printing paper for books and for newspapers.

Class 560.—Writing papers, bond paper, drawing papers, tracing papers and tracing linen; envelopes; blotting paper.

Class 561.—Blank books; sets of account books, specimens of ruling and binding, including blanks, billheads, &c.; book-binding.

Class 562.—Ornamental and decorated paper; marbled papers, &c.

Class 563.—Wall papers, oil papers.

Class 564.—Typewriters, stationery, and stationers' goods; inkstands, weights, rulers, pens, pencils, filing cases, letter presses, &c.

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

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Class 565.—Chairs of all grades, rockers, lounges, settles, &c.

Class 566.—Tables for various purposes—Billiard, card, dining, &c.

Class 567.—Suites of furniture for the hall, parlour, drawing-room, library, dining-room, and for the bedchamber.

Class 568.—Upholstery for windows, doors; curtains, portières, &c.

Class 569.—Mirrors and their mountings.

Class 570.—Treatment of porches, doorways, halls, and staircases, mantels, &c.

Class 571.—Floors, ceilings, walls, doors, and windows.

Class 572.—Artistic furnishing, illustrated by completely furnished apartments, with selections of furniture and various objects of adornment from other groups.

Class 573.—Sewing and embroidering. (See also Group 72.)

Group 91.—Ceramics and Mosaics.—For Clays and other Material.

(See Group 46.)

Class 574.—Bricks and terra-cotta for building purposes, plain and enamelled. Terra-cotta ware for decorative purposes. Reproductions of ancient Roman and Grecian red ware.

Class 575.—Stoneware and pottery, lead-glazed and salt-glazed ware. Doulton ware.

Class 576.—Earthenware, stone, china, and semi-porcelain ware, faience, &c., with soft glazes, and with high-fire, feld-spathic glazes and enamels.

Class 577.—Porcelain with white or coloured body, painted, incised, or *pâte sur pâte* decoration.

Class 578.—Tiles—Plain, encaustic, and decorated tiles, bosses, tessera, &c., for pavements, mural, and mantel decoration, &c.

Class 579.—Mural decoration; reredos and panels; borders for fireplaces and mantels.

Class 580.—Designs for, and examples of, pavements in tiles and mosaics.

Group 92.—Marble, Stone and Metal Monuments, Mausoleums, Mantels, &c.—Caskets, Coffins and Undertakers' Furnishing Goods.

Class 581.—Marble, stone and metal monuments, and mausoleums and fittings.

Class 582.—Marble and stone fountains, balustrades and miscellaneous ornaments.

Class 583.—Marble, stone and metal mantels and ornaments.

Class 584.—Coffins, caskets and undertakers' furnishing goods.

Group 93.—Art Metal Work—Enamels, &c.

Class 585.—Art metal work; selected examples of iron forgings, bronzes, bas-reliefs, repoussé and chiseled work.

Class 586.—Cloisonné enamels.

Class 587.—Champ lévé enamels.

Class 588.—Niello work.

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 94.—Glass and Glassware.

- Class 589.—Plate glass in the rough, as cast and rolled, and as ground and polished.
- Class 590.—Blown glass, ordinary window glass, bottles, tubes, pipes, &c.
- Class 591.—Pressed glass and glassware generally for the table and various purposes; sky-lights, insulators, &c.
- Class 592.—Cut glassware for the table and various purposes. Engraved and etched glass.
- Class 593.—Fancy glassware—Plain, iridescent, opalescent, coloured, enamelled, painted, beaded, gilded, &c. Millefiori and aventurine glass.
- Class 594.—Crackled glass in layers, onyx glass, sculptured glass; reproductions of ancient glassware.
- Class 595.—Glass mosaics, beads, spun glass, and glass fabrics.

Group 95.—Stained Glass in Decoration.

- Class 596.—Civic and domestic stained glass work, panels, windows, &c.
- Class 597.—Ecclesiastical stained glass work.

Group 96.—Carvings in Various Materials.

- Class 598.—Wood carving.
- Class 599.—Ivory carving.
- Class 600.—Bamboo incised work.
- Class 601.—Metal carving and chiseling.
- Class 602.—Sculptured and engraved glass.
- Class 603.—Sculpturing, carving, and modeling in porcelain—*Pâte sur pâte*.

Group 97.—Gold and Silverware, Plate, &c.

- Class 604.—Gold and silverware, gilt ware for the table and for decoration.
- Class 605.—Silver tableware generally—Plates, salvers, tureens, bowls, dishes, baskets, candelabra, épergnes, &c.
- Class 606.—Knives, forks, and spoons.
- Class 607.—Fancy bonbon and other spoons; miscellaneous fancy articles in silver—Snuff-boxes, match-boxes, cane-heads, handles, chatelaines, &c.
- Class 608.—Ware of mixed metals—Mokumé ware, inlaid and incrustated ware, enamelled and niello work.
- Class 609.—Plated ware on hard or nickel silver foundation.
- Class 610.—Nickel ware, nickel-silver ware, aluminum ware, and aluminum-silver ware.
- Class 611.—Plated ware on soft metal alloys.

Group 98.—Jewellery and Ornaments.

- Class 612.—Gold ornaments for the person, plain, chased, or otherwise wrought or enamelled—Rings, bracelets, necklaces, chains, &c.
- Class 613.—Diamonds and various coloured gems, as rubies, sapphires, emeralds, chrysoberyls, tourmalines, topazes, &c., mounted in various ornaments. (For gems in the rough and unmounted in part, see Department E.)

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class 614.—Agates, onyx, jasper; ornaments for the person.

Class 615.—Pastes and imitations of precious stones—mounted or unmounted.

Class 616.—Gold-covered and gilt jewellery and ornaments.

Group 99.—Horology—Watches, Clocks, &c.

(See also Group 151.)

Class 617.—Watches of all kinds.

Class 618.—Watch movements and parts of watches.

Class 619.—Watch-cases.

Class 620.—Watchmakers' tools and machinery in part. (For machines requiring power, see Department F.)

Class 621.—Clocks of all kinds.

Class 622.—Clock movements.

Class 623.—Clock-making machinery.

Class 624.—Watchmen's time registers.

Group 100.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

Class 625.—Raw silk as reeled from the cocoon, thrown or twisted silks in the gum; organzine, tram, spun-silk yarn.

Class 626.—Thrown or twisted silks, boiled off or dyed, in hanks, skeins, or on spools, machine twist and sewing silk.

Class 627.—Spun-silk yarns and fabrics, and the materials from which they are made.

Class 628.—Plain woven silks, lute-strings, sarsnets, satins, serges, foulards, tissues for hat and millinery purposes, &c.

Class 629.—Figured-silk piece goods, woven or printed. Upholstery silks, &c.

Class 630.—Crapes, velvets, gauzes, cravats, handkerchiefs, hosiery, knit goods, laces, scarfs, ties, veils; all descriptions of cut and made-up silks.

Class 631.—Ribbons, plain, fancy, and velvet.

Class 632.—Bindings, braids, cords, galloons, ladies' dress trimmings, upholsterers', tailors', military, and miscellaneous trimmings.

Group 101.—Fabrics of Jute, Ramie, and other Vegetable and Mineral Fibres.

Class 633.—Jute cloth and fabrics, plain and decorated.

Class 634.—Ramie and other fabrics.

Class 635.—Mats and coarse fabrics, of grass, rattan, cocoa-nut and bark; inattings, Chinese, Japanese, palm-leaf, grass, and rushes; floor-cloths of rattan and cocoa-nut fibre, aloe fibre, &c.

Class 636.—Floor oil-cloths, and other painted and enamelled tissues, and imitations of leather, with a woven base.

Class 637.—Woven fabrics of mineral origin—Fine wire-cloths, sieve-cloth, wire-screen, bolting-cloth. (See also Group 117.) Asbestos fibre, spun and woven, with the clothing manufactured from it. Glass thread, floss, and fabrics. (See also Class 595.)

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 102.—Yarns and Woven Goods of Cotton, Linen, and other Vegetable Fibres.

- Class 638.—Cotton fabrics—Yarns, twines, sewing-cotton, tapes, webbings, battings, waddings, plain cloths for printing and converting, print cloths, brown and bleached sheetings or shirtings, drills, twills, sateens, gingham, cotton flannels, fine and fancy woven fabrics, duck, ticks, denims, stripes, bags, and bagging. Upholstery goods—Tapestries, curtains, and chenilles.
- Class 639.—Linen fabrics—Linen thread; cloths and drills, plain and mixed; napkins, table-cloths, sheetings, shirtings, &c.; cambrics, handkerchiefs, and other manufactures of linen.

Group 103.—Woven and Felted Goods of Wool and Mixtures of Wool.

- Class 640.—Woollen and worsted fabrics—Woollen yarns, union or merino worsted, tops, noils and yarns, shoddy and mungo.
- Class 641.—Woollen goods—All wool woollen cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, indigo flannels and broadcloth, overcoatings, cloakings and kerseys, flannels, dress goods, &c., for both men and women.
- Class 642.—Blankets, robes, travelling-rugs, horse-blankets, shawls, bunting, &c.
- Class 643.—Worsted goods—Coatings, serges, suitings, cashmeres, &c.
- Class 644.—Cotton and woollen-mixed woven goods—Unions, tweeds, cheviots, flannels, linseys, blankets, &c.
- Class 645.—Woven on cotton warps.
- Class 646.—Upholstery goods.
- Class 647.—Sundries and small wares, webbings and gorings, bindings, beltings, braids, galloons, fringes and gimps, cords and tassels, and all elastic fabrics, dress trimmings, embroideries, &c.
- Class 648.—Felt goods, felt cloths, trimming and lining felt, felt skirts and skirting, table and piano covers, felts for ladies' hats, saddle felts, druggets, endless belts for printing-machines, rubber shoe-linings and other foot-wear, hair feltings.
- Class 649.—Carpets and rugs, ingrain (two-ply and three-ply) and art carpets, tapestry and body Brussels, tapestry velvet, Wilton, or Wilton velvet, Axminster, tapestry Wilton, Moquette, ingrain and Smyrna rugs, other woollen rugs, rag carpets.
- Class 650.—Wool hats of every description.
- Class 651.—Fabrics of hair, alpaca, goat's hair, camel's hair, &c., not otherwise enumerated.

Group 104.—Clothing and Costumes.

- Class 652.—Ready-made clothing—Men's and boys'.
- Class 653.—Dresses, gowns, habits, costumes.
- Class 654.—Hats and caps.
- Class 655.—Bonnets and millinery.
- Class 656.—Boots and shoes.
- Class 657.—Knit goods and hosiery, woven gloves, gloves of leather and skins.
- Class 658.—Shirts, collars, cuffs, cravats, suspenders, braces, and appliances.
- Class 659.—Sewing machines for domestic purposes.

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 105.—Furs and Fur Clothing.

- Class 660.—Furs and skins, dressed and tanned—Of the cat tribe, of the wolf tribe, of the weasel tribe, of the bear tribe, of the seal tribe. Fur seals—Alaska, Oregon, South Georgia, Shetland and Siberia, undressed, plucked, and dyed. Hair seals—Greenland and Labrador seals, spotted seals, silver seal, harp seal, saddle-back. Furs of rodent animals—Squirrels, chin-chilla, beaver, hares, rabbits, and other fur-bearing animals. Birds' skins treated as furs. Swans and swan's-down. Skins. Goose and goose-down used as swan's-down. Grebe, eider-down, and penguin.
- Class 661.—Fur mats and carriage or sleigh robes.
 Class 662.—Fur clothing.
 Class 663.—Fur trimmings.

Group 106.—Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Fans, &c.

- Class 664.—Laces of linen and cotton, of silk, wool, or mohair, made with the needle or the loom; silver and gold lace.
 Class 665.—Embroideries, crochet-work, &c.; needle-work.
 Class 666.—Artificial flowers for trimming and for decoration of apartments.
 Class 667.—Fans.
 Class 668.—Trimmings in variety, not otherwise classed—Buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles.
 Class 669.—Art embroidery and needle-work.
 Class 670.—Tapestries, hand-made.
 Class 671.—Tapestries, machine-work.

Group 107.—Hair-work, Coiffures, and Accessories of the Toilet.

- Class 672.—Hair-work, as souvenirs and ornaments.
 Class 673.—Coiffures, wigs, switches, &c.
 Class 674.—Barbers' and hair-dressers' tools and appliances.
 Class 675.—Combs, brushes. (See also class 549.)

Group 108.—Travelling Equipments—Valises, Trunks, Toilet-cases, Fancy Leather-work, Canes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

- Class 676.—Tents, shelters, and apparatus for camping, camp-stools, &c.; hampers, baskets, &c.
 Class 677.—Shawl and rug straps, and pouches, gun-cases.
 Class 678.—Valises of various materials; dress-suit cases, satchels, hand-bags, &c.; toilet articles.
 Class 679.—Trunks of leather, paper, canvas, and of wood and metal.
 Class 680.—Fancy bags, pouches, purses, card-cases, portfolios, pocket-books, cigar-cases, smoking pipes, cigar holders, &c.
 Class 681.—Canes.
 Class 682.—Umbrellas and parasols.

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 109.—Rubber Goods, Caoutchouc, Gutta-percha, Celluloid, and Zylonite.

- Class 683.—Clothing—Mackintoshes, capes, coats, boots, shoes, hats, &c.
- Class 684.—Piano and table covers, horse covers, carriage cloth.
- Class 685.—Stationers' articles.
- Class 686.—Druggists' articles, toilet articles.
- Class 687.—Medical and surgical instruments. (See also Group 149.)
- Class 688.—House-furnishing articles, mats, cushions.
- Class 689.—Hose, tubes, belting, packing.
- Class 690.—Insulating compounds.
- Class 691.—Toys of rubber.
- Class 692.—Gutta-percha fabrics.

Group 110.—Toys and Fancy Articles.

- Class 693.—Automatic and other toys and games for the amusement and instruction of children.
- Class 694.—Bon-bons, fancy boxes and packages for confectionery.
- Class 695.—Miscellaneous fancy articles not especially classed.

Group 111.—Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

- Class 696.—Hides and skins.
- Class 697.—Tanned leathers—Belting, grain, and harness leather. Sole leather—Calf, kip, and goat skins; sheep skins.
- Class 698.—Curried leathers.
- Class 699.—Patent and enamelled leathers; morocco.
- Class 700.—Alligator, porpoise, walrus, and kangaroo leather.
- Class 701.—Russia leathers.
- Class 702.—Oil leathers, wash leather, and all other varieties of leather not before named.
- Class 703.—Parchment for commissions, patents, deeds, diplomas, &c.
 - Vellum for similar purposes, and for books and book-binding; for drums and tambourines; for gold-beaters' use, &c.
- Class 704.—Leather belting.
- Class 705.—Embossed leather for furniture, wall decoration, &c.
(For trunks, see Class 679. For harness, saddlery, &c., see Class 523.)

Group 112.—Scales, Weights, and Measures. (See also Group 151.)

- Class 706.—Scales for commercial use in weighing groceries, produce, and merchandise—Counter scales, &c.; portable platform scales.
- Class 707.—Scales for weighing heavy and bulky objects, as hay, ice, ores, coal, railway cars, &c.
- Class 708.—Druggists' and prescription scales.
- Class 709.—Bullion scales—Assayers' and chemists' scales. (See also Class 408.)
- Class 710.—Postal balances.
- Class 711.—Gas and water meters.
- Class 712.—Commercial weights and sets of weights—Avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries', with the weights of the metric system.
- Class 713.—Commercial examples of the measures of capacity, for solids and fluids—Measuring-glasses for the kitchen and for the laboratory.

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 113.—Material of War. Ordnance and Ammunition. Weapons and Apparatus of Hunting, Trapping, &c. Military and Sporting Small Arms.

Class 714.—Military small arms, rifles, pistols, and magazine guns, with their ammunition.

Class 715.—Light artillery, compound guns, machine guns, mitrailleuses, &c.

Class 716.—Heavy ordnance and its accessories.

Class 717.—Knives, swords, spears, and dirks.

Class 718.—Fire-arms used for sporting and hunting; also other implements for same purpose (See also Group 161.)

Group 114.—Lighting Apparatus and Appliances.

Class 719.—Lamps for burning petroleum, burners, chimneys, shades, table lamps, hanging lamps.

Class 720.—Lanterns, coach lamps, street and special lights and lanterns.

Class 721.—Illuminating gas; fixtures, burners, and chandeliers.

Class 722.—Electroliers and electric lamps.

Class 723.—The "Lucigen" and similar lighting apparatus.

Group 115.—Heating and Cooking Apparatus and Appliances.

Class 724.—Fire-places, grates, and appurtenances for burning wood, coal, or gas.

Class 725.—Hot-air heating furnaces.

Class 726.—Steam heaters, hot-water heaters, radiators, &c.

Class 727.—Stoves for heating, cooking-stoves, kitchen ranges, grills, roasting-jacks, ovens, &c., stove polish.

Class 728.—Gas-burners for heating, gas logs, gas stoves, &c.

Class 729.—Petroleum stoves.

Class 730.—Kitchen utensils and other miscellaneous articles for household purposes.

Group 116.—Refrigerators, Hollow Metal Ware, Tinware, Enamelled Ware.

Class 731.—Refrigerators. Soda and aerated water fountains and appliances.

Class 732.—Cast hollow ware—Kettles, pots, &c.

Class 733.—Hollow ware of copper, nickel, tin-plate, and iron. Bells.

Class 734.—Enamelled ware, granite ware, and porcelain-lined ware. Enamelled letters and signs.

Group 117.—Wire Goods and Screens, Perforated Sheets, Lattice Work, Fencing, &c. (See also Group 65.)

Class 735.—Wire-cloth of brass, or of annealed iron and steel.

Class 736.—Wire-cloth of special alloys, as aluminum-bronze wire, &c.

Class 737.—Sieves of various grades and materials.

Class 738.—Screens for special purposes.

Class 739.—Perforated metal plates.

Class 740.—Artistic lattice work.

Class 741.—Wire netting.

Class 742.—Wire fencing. (For trellis work for gardens and flowers, see also Group 26.)

Department H.—Manufactures.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 118.—Wrought iron and Thin Metal Exhibits.

- Class 743.—Wrought iron gates, railings, crestings, and artistic forgings, not otherwise specifically classed. (See also Department K.)
Class 744.—Repoussé, hammered and stamped metal ornaments used for buildings, bridges, and other structures.
Class 745.—Beams, girders, columns, angle-irons, &c.
Class 746.—Horse-shoes and crude forgings.

Group 119.—Vaults, Safes, Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery.

- Class 747.—Builders' hardware—Locks, latches, spikes, nails, screws, tacks, bolts, hinges, pulleys; furniture fittings; ships' hardware and fittings.
Class 748.—Axes, hatchets, adzes, &c.
Class 749.—Edge tools of various descriptions.
Class 750.—Saws, files.
Class 751.—Cutlery—Knives, scissors, shears, razors, &c.; table cutlery.
Class 752.—Vaults, safes, and appliances; machinists' and metal-workers' tools.

Group 120.—Plumbing and Sanitary Materials.

- Class 753.—Bath tubs, bathing appliances and attachments.
Class 754.—Water closets, syphons, flushing tanks; apparatus and receptacles for ventilation and sewerage.
Class 755.—Porcelain laundry tubs, basins, cocks, drains, and other appliances.
Class 756.—Plumbers' and gas-fitters' hardware and miscellaneous appliances.

Group 121.—Miscellaneous Articles of Manufacture not heretofore Classed.

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group LXXXVII—Class 544: Bleach Powders; Class 547: Drugs, &c.

GROUP LXXXVII.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products. Druggists' Supplies.

CLASS 544.—The Alkalies and Alkaline Earths. Potash, Soda, Ammonia, Caustic Soda, Carbonate of Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Barytes, &c., with their Salts and Compounds. Bleach Powders, &c.

1087. WALSH, M. W., Walcha.
Polishing Powder.

CLASS 547.—Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations and Compounds.

1088. BRADDOCK, Charles Herbert, The Corso, Manly.
Eucalypti Extract from *Eucalyptus globulus* (Labill.)

1089. COLEMANE & SONS (Limited), Cootamundra.

1. Eucalypte Extract.
2. Eucalypte Rose.
3. Eucalypte Lozenges.
4. Eucalypte Pills.
5. Eucalypte Ointment.
6. Eucalypte Special Oil.

1090. CURRY, Richard, Marulan.

1. Eucalyptus Oil.
2. Leaves from which the oil is manufactured.

1091. GRIGOR, William George, 156, George-street North, Sydney.

1. *Eucalyptus globulus* Oil.
2. Do do Extract.
3. Do do Dentifrice.
4. Do do Soap.

1092. MASSEY & CO., Young.

Eucalypti Extract.

1093. BOND EUCALYPTUS OIL CO., 3, Moore-street, Sydney.

1. Eucalyptus Oil, "Dingo" brand (registered).
2. Leaves from which the oil is manufactured.

This oil is manufactured at Wingello, New South Wales, chiefly from the leaves of the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. Its specific gravity is .885 at 60° F. One part of salicylic acid requires 8.45 of this oil to dissolve it. It forms a clear solution with .758 parts rectified spirit of specific gravity .830. It requires 25.6 parts of proof spirit, specific

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group LXXXVII—Toilet Soaps. Group LXXXVIII.—Colours, &c. Group XC—Furniture.

gravity .920, to dissolve one part of the oil with warming. The solution remains clear when cooled to 60° F. The oil is not adulterated with turpentine, alcohol, or other substances sometimes added to eucalyptus oils. The odour of the oil is wonderfully strong, but pleasant; it has a good colour.

CLASS 549.—Flavouring Extracts, Essences, Essential Oils, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Pomades, Cosmetics, &c.

1094. **DICKSON, T. H.**, Bennett-street, Bondi, Sydney.

Toilet Soaps.

1095. **REUBEN, A.**, Singleton.

Prickly-pear Oil.

1096. **SACHS, Valentine**, Standard Soapworks, Glen Innes.

Eucalyptus Toilet Soap.

GROUP LXXXVIII.—Paints, Colors, Dyes, and Varnishes.

CLASS 552.—Colors and Pigments—Natural and Artificial, Dry and Ground in Oil, Printing Inks, Writing Inks, Blacking, Cochineal, &c.

1097. **PEITHMAN & CO.**, 104, Point Piper Road, Sydney.

Blacking.

1098. **WILLIAMS, Edward**, Bay-street, Botany, Sydney.

1. Writing Ink.

2. Gum.

GROUP XC.—Furniture of Interiors, Upholstery, and Artistic Decoration.

CLASS 566.—Tables for various purposes—Billiard, Card, Dining, &c.

1099. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES**, Sydney.

Three Occasional Tables, in Colonial Woods. Manufactured by Verdich & Co., Sydney.

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group XC—Class 566: Billiard Tables. Class 567: Suites of Furniture.

1100. HEIRON & SMITH, 216, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

1. A full-sized Billiard Table, made of figured Colonial blackwood, relieved with Huon pine. The table is fitted with extra low cushions, and the legs and toes are self-adjusting.
2. A Cabinet, with combination marking board, made with figured Colonial blackwood, relieved with Huon pine.
3. A Circular Cue Rack of Huon pine. The cues are butted with myall, tulip, figured cedar, silvery oak, and blackwood—all Colonial woods. Carvings on the cabinet illustrate the flora of New South Wales.
4. Ivory Billiard Balls, &c.

CLASS 567.—Suites of Furniture for the Hall, Parlour, Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, and for the Bed-chamber.

1101. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Suite of Furniture for the Dining-room, of New South Wales Black-bean timber. Manufactured to the order of the Commissioners by George Bartholomew & Co., Sydney, from special designs illustrative of Australian flora and vegetation. The following is a description of the timber used in the construction of the suite:—

The "Black-bean" timber resembles walnut wood; is dark-coloured, handsome, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet work; is coming into more general use than formerly, as its qualities are better known; a valuable timber and shade tree, and very ornamental; stock-owners destroy this tree, owing to their cattle being poisoned by eating its seed; the seeds are soaked in water, roasted, and eaten by the aborigines. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 120 to 130 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.

1102. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Suite of Furniture for the Bed-room, of New South Wales Beech. Manufactured to the order of the Commissioners by George Bartholomew & Co., Sydney, from special designs illustrative of Australian flora and vegetation. Following is a description of this timber:—

The timber of the New South Wales Beech-tree (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*, F. v. M., *Verbenaceæ*) is white, strong, close-grained, and durable; not liable to shrink or warp where seasoned; much used and highly valued for decks of vessels, flooring, carving, &c.; one of the most useful and best indigenous timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.

1103. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Suite of Furniture for the Library, of New South Wales cedar. Manufactured to the order of the Commissioners by Verdich & Co., Sydney, from special designs illustrative of Australian flora and vegetation. Following is a description of this timber:—

The timber of the Red Cedar-tree (*Cedrela australis*, F. v. M., *Meliaceæ*) is very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light, easily wrought, and durable; much

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group XC—Classes 567 and 570—Furniture, &c. Group XCVI—Class 598: Carvings.

used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and ship building. Hab., brush forests, northern, and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).

1104. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Hall-stand of Colonial Rosewood, Manufactured by Verdich & Co., Sydney.

This timber (*Dysoxylon Fraserianum*, Benth., *Meliaceae*) is rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, ship-building, turnery, and indoor work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber-trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter 4 to 6 feet.

CLASS 570.—Treatment of Porches, Doorways, Halls, and Staircases, Mantles, &c.

1105. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Doorway of Colonial Black-bean, Manufactured by Verdich & Co., Sydney. For description of this timber see preceding page.

GROUP XCVI.—Carvings in various Materials.

CLASS 598.—Wood-carving.

1106. GRIGOR, Robert, 156, George-street, Sydney.

Specimens of Carvings in Australian Wood.

1107. SHAKESPEAR, Mrs. Elizabeth, Albion-street, Blayney.

Picture Frame, decorated with Nuts and Seeds.

1108. SVENSON, H. J., General Post Office, Sydney.

A Photograph Frame of Colonial Woods, comprising Cedar, Rosewood, Pine, and New Zealand Kauri.

SPECIAL CLASS.

1109. HULLOCK, Mrs. Agnes, Clear Creek, Peel, via Bathurst.

Carved Emu Eggs.

1110. WILSON, Charles, 32, Chapman-street, Sydney.

Carved Emu Eggs.

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group XCIX—Class 617: Watches, &c. Group CIV—Classes 652 and 656: Clothing, Boots, &c.

GROUP XCIX.—Horology: Watches,
Clocks, &c.

CLASS 617.—Watches of all kinds.

1111. BENJAMIN, Marcus, care of Hardy Brothers, Hunter-street,
Sydney.

An Independent Dead-beat Centre-seconds Stop Watch, with one movement, invented and patented by the exhibitor.

To get a full second with one beat a watch of this kind was formerly made with two movements. By this improvement the mechanism for the centre-second movement is reduced by 75 per cent., and the full-beat second is recorded with the same movement. This watch is made on the best principles, many other improvements having been effected by the exhibitor. All the wheels and the setting of the jewels are in gold, and also the mounting of the case. Patented in New South Wales, Victoria, United States of America, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

GROUP CIV.—Clothing and Costumes.

CLASS 652.—Ready-made Clothing—Men's and Boys'.

1112. STUBBS, A., Howick-street, Bathurst.

Three suits of Clothing of New South Wales Material and Manufacture.

CLASS 656.—Boots and Shoes.

1113. ELLIS, Thomas E., 57, Hunter-street, Newcastle.

1. 1 pair Men's Chocolate Tan Balmorals, full golosh: welts (hand-sewn).
2. 1 pair Men's full golosh French Calf Balmorals, glace kid leg, bevelled edges (hand-sewn).
3. 1 pair Men's French Calf Shooting Boots, wide welts (hand-sewn).
4. 1 pair Lady's Balmorals, patent leather, full golosh, fancy peaked cap, glazed kid leg (hand sewn).
5. 1 pair Men's French Calf Riding Napoleons (hand-sewn).
6. 1 pair Jockey's Wallaby Riding Boots and Tops (hand-sewn).

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group CV—Class 660: Furs and Skins.

GROUP CV.—Furs and Fur Clothing.

CLASS 660.—Furs and Skins (Dressed and Tanned). Of the Cat Tribe, of the Wolf Tribe, of the Weasel Tribe, of the Bear Tribe, of the Seal Tribe. Fur Seals: Alaska, Oregon, South Georgia, Shetland, and Siberia (Undressed, Plucked, and Dyed). Hair Seals: Greenland and Labrador Seals, Spotted Seals, Silver Seal, Harp Seal, Saddle-back. Furs of Rodent Animals: Squirrels, Chinchilla, Beaver, Hares, Rabbits, and other Fur-bearing Animals. Birds' Skins treated as Furs; Swans and Swan's Down; Skins; Goose and Goose Down used as Swan's Down; Grebe Eider-down and Penguin.

1114. **GRANT, W., Ranken-street, Bathurst.**

A Collection of Tanned Fur Skins, chiefly of Indigenous Animals of the Colony, comprising—

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9 Opossum Skins. | 2 Water Mole Skins. |
| 1 Bear Skin. | 2 Hare Skins. |
| 4 Native Cat Skins. | 1 Bear Skin. |
| 1 Tiger Cat Skin. | 2 Womburrah Skins. |
| 5 Rock Wallaby Skins. | 1 White Wallaby Skin. |
| 2 Mullingudgerie Skins. | 2 Old Man Kangaroo Skins. |
| 3 Kangaroo Rat Skins. | 1 Wallaby Skin. |
| 17 Wallaby Skins. | 1 Angora Goat Skin. |
| 1 Womburrah Skin. | A Tasmanian Black Opossum Skin |
| 3 Black Wallaroo Skins. | Rug. |
| 5 Forrester Skins. | A Rug made of Skins of the Cat, |
| 6 Brushes Tails. | tame and wild. |
| 1 Opossum Skin. | Three Rugs made of the Skins of |
| 1 Tame Cat Skin. | the Silver Grey Opossum. |
| 3 Rabbit Skins. | |

1115. **SUNDERLAND, William, Cooma-street, Yass.**

A Collection of Tanned Fur Skins, chiefly of Indigenous Animals of the Colony, comprising—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 Platypus, stuffed and mounted. | 1 White Flying Squirrel Skin. |
| 6 Ring-tailed Opossum Skins. | 6 Red Wallaby Skins. |
| 6 Opossum Skins. | 5 Kangaroo Skins. |
| 1 Tiger Cat Skin. | 6 Wallaroo Skins. |
| 1 Water Rat Skin. | 2 Native Cats' Skins. |
| 6 Platypus Skins. | 3 Scrub Wallaby Skins. |
| 1 Porcupine Skin. | |

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group CIX—Class 683: Rubber Goods Macintoshes, Capes, &c.

GROUP CIX.—Rubber Goods, Caoutchouc, Gutta Percha, Celluloid and Xylonite.

CLASS 683.—Clothing, Macintoshes, Capes, Coats, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

1116. WEINGOTT & SONS, S., 433 and 435, Kent-street, Sydney.

1. Centennial Cape, all round, initials T.B. in back, and lined through with silk.
2. Coat, "Patent Ventilation," American Flag, World's Fair, Chicago.
3. Coat with Cape, "Crown Ventilator."
4. Inverness Cape, red lining wings, lined with red satin.
5. Boy's Tweed Coat, "Horse-shoe Ventilator."
6. Boy's Tweed Inverness Cape.
7. Boy's Tweed Centennial Cape, all round.
8. Men's Tweed Inverness Cape.
9. Men's Tweed Coat, with Cape.
10. Tweed Ulster, cape all round.
11. Waterbag. Label, "Guaranteed Waterproof."
12. Waterbag—"For the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893," and "S. W. & Sons, Patentees, Waterproof manufacturers."
13. Waterbag—"Long Life and Prosperity to Ex-President Harrison," and "S. W. & Sons, Wholesale Waterproof Manufacturers."
14. Waterbag—"Long Live President Cleveland," and "Success to the Chicago Exhibition."
15. Waterbag—"We Lead, Competition Follows," and "We may be equalled, but never excelled."
16. Waterbag—"Success to the Australian Colonies," and "Success to the United States of America."
17. Ladies' Ulster, lined throughout.
18. Do "Russell" Cloak.
19. Do Cloak, double stitched edges and seams.
20. Do do size 58in.
21. Do do do 60in.
22. Do Double-breasted Jacket.
23. Do Cloak and Hood, and detachable cape
24. Do Plaid Cloak and detachable cape.
25. Do Cloak, detachable cape and hood, "World's Fair, Chicago."
26. Do do "Beatrice."
27. Three Water-bags.

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group CX—Class 695: Toys, &c. Group CXI—Class 697: Tanned Leathers.

GROUP CX.—Toys and Fancy Articles.

CLASS 695.—Miscellaneous Fancy Articles not especially classed.

1117. RUSSELL, John Edmund Miller, John-street, off Stanmore Road, Petersham, Sydney.

“Safety Bullion Bank.” Any coin deposited in this box cannot be extracted from the same aperture. Made of colonial woods.

GROUP CXI.—Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

CLASS 697.—Tanned Leathers; Belting, Grain, and Harness Leather; Sole Leather; Calf, Kid, and Goat Skins; Sheep Skins.

1118. FARLEIGH, NETTHEIM, & CO., 16, York-street, Sydney.
Seven Sides Sole Leather.

1119. FORSYTH & SONS, James, 29 and 31, George-street West, Sydney.

Twelve Sides Sole Leather.

1120. GRANT, W., Ranken-street, Bathurst.
Two Sides Sole Leather.

1121. LUDOWICI & SON, J. C., 162, Clarence-street, Sydney.

1. Double Extra Strong Belting.
2. Double Patent Raw Hide Belting.
3. Single Leather Belting.
4. Double Belting, wire sewn.
5. “Pioneer” Patent Raw Hide Belting.
6. Single Belting Joints.
7. Patent Edged Belting.
8. Pump Leathers.
9. Hydraulic U Leathers.
10. Do Stat Leathers.
11. Round Leather Belting.
12. Patent Leather Link Belting.
13. Do Raw Hide Link Belting.
14. Leather Hose.
15. Leather Fire Bucket.
16. Patent Metallic Pointed Laces.

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group CXV—Class 730: Kitchen Utensils. Group CXVIII—Class 746: Horse-shoes, &c.

GROUP CXV.—Heating and Cooking
Apparatus and Appliances.CLASS 730.—Kitchen Utensils and other Miscellaneous
Articles for Household Purposes.

1122. M'NAB, R., 4 to 8, Willmot-street, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.

1. Blacksmith's Bellows.
2. Circular Forge.
3. House Bellows.
4. Sulphur Bellows.
5. Miner's do.
6. Fancy do.

GROUP CXVIII.—Wrought-iron and Thin
Metal Exhibits.

CLASS 746.—Horse-shoes and Crude Forgings.

1123. M'EACHERN, John L., Dean-street, Albury.

1. Jumping Shoes and Key, with Tips.
2. Draught Shoe.
3. Jumping Shoe for lame horses.
4. Plain Shoes.
5. Solid Clip Shoes.
6. Coach Shoe.
7. Bar Shoe for hunting.
8. Plain Shoes for hunting.
9. Patent Jumping Shoes.
10. Racing and Fancy Plates and Stand.
11. Racing Shoes, &c.
12. Set of Farrier's Tools.

Department H.—Manufactures.

Group CXVIII—Class 746: Horse-shoes, &c.

1124. PITMAN, William, farrier, Bayswater Road, Paddington, Sydney.

Specimens of Improved Horse-shoes manufactured by Exhibitor.

1. Racing Plate Front, forged from the best Bessemer steel. Set of (4) Shoes, weighing 5 oz.
2. Steeplechase Plate Front, forged from the best Bessemer steel. Set of (4) Shoes, weighing 7 oz.
3. Rolling Toe, light and heavy, to prevent stumbling, &c.
4. Bar Shoe, for corns and tender heels.
5. Square Toe Cab Shoe.
6. Australian Hunting Shoe, light and heavy.
7. Tip Front and Hind, forged from the best steel.
8. Light Training Shoes for training purposes.
9. Trotting Shoes, light and heavy, round and squared toed.
10. Wedge-heeled Shoe for Cab Horse, for tender feet and preventing interfering.
11. High Inside Shoe to prevent speedy cutting, &c.
12. Jointed Shoe; this shoe can be altered to fit any size foot.
13. A Shoe to prevent interfering.
14. Concaved Carriage Horse-shoe to prevent clicking.
15. Pony Shoes, improved.
16. Rational Shoe for the cure of corns and prevent slipping.
17. Nailless Shoe; this shoe is attached to the foot by a steel band.
18. Knuckling-over Shoe to ease and relax the tendons.
19. Cradle Shoe; this shoe is intended for veterinary purposes.
20. This Shoe is to protect the frog, when tender, from injury.
21. Contracted Heel Shoe to relieve and cure contracted heels.

1125. M·GARRY, James, Auburn-street, Goulburn.

A collection of Hand-made Horse-shoes on Wrought-iron Stand.

1126. MARTIN, R., Durham-street, Bathurst.

Specimens of Horse-shoes, comprising :—

1. Racing Plates and Tips.
2. Bar Horse-shoe.
3. Saddle Shoe.
4. Carriage Horse-shoes.
5. Hack Shoes.
6. Interfering Shoes.
7. Unilateral Shoe.
8. Hunting Shoes.
9. Trotting Shoes.

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GROUP CXIX.—Vaults, Safes, Hardware,
Edge Tools, Cutlery.**CLASS 747.**—Builders' Hardware, Locks, Latches, Spikes,
Nails, Screws, Tacks, Bolts, Hinges, Pulleys, Furniture
Fittings, Ships' Hardware and Fittings.1127. **GROSS, A.**, 263, George-street, Sydney.

Gross's Universal Nut Lock Bolt, patented.

GROUP CXX.—Plumbing and Sanitary
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Miscellaneous Appliances.1128. **SINCLAIR, A. & W. T.**, Parramatta Road, Petersham, Sydney.

Artistic Sanitary Engineering Work.

1129. **SINCLAIR, Walter Thomas**, Parramatta Road, Petersham,
Sydney.

Sanitary Plumbing Work.

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DEPARTMENT K.

FINE ARTS, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE, AND DECORATION.

 Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

COMMITTEE X.

 Committee X on Fine Arts.
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ALEX. CUMMING,
Secretary.

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.
CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

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Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

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GROUP CXXXIX.—Sculpture.

CLASS 820.—Figures and Groups in Marble; Casts from Original Works by Modern Artists; Models and Monumental Decorations.

1130. **CHEVREUX, A. F.**, c/o F. Arnold, 53, Regent-street, Sydney.
Specimens of Fruits carved in New South Wales Marble.

1131. **HOOWORTH, G.**, 835, George-street, Sydney.
Figure of "Diana," executed in New South Wales freestone.

M·CARTHY, C. W., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 223, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

1132. Portrait Bust, in plaster, of Madame Sara Bernhardt.

1133. Portrait Bust, in plaster, of Mr. John Dillon, M.P.

GROUP CXL.—Paintings in Oil.

ART SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Pitt-street, Sydney.

This Society was established in 1880, mainly through the instrumentality of Messrs. A. and G. Collingridge, who arranged a project which resulted in bringing together those interested in its formation. A Council was formed (Mr. J. C. Hoyte being the first President) and rules were adopted for the working of the Society. The number of members enrolled during the first year was 88, which had increased at the date of the last annual meeting (July, 1892) to 263. The objects of the Society, as stated in the original announcement, were the promotion and preservation of the Fine Arts in Sydney, and the providing of means to enable artists to exhibit their works advantageously. The Government liberally granted the use of one of the rooms in the Garden Palace, and the two first exhibitions were held there. The pictures intended for the third display were, however, unfortunately destroyed in the burning of that edifice in September, 1882; and the Society for several years afterwards held their exhibitions in the vestibule of the Town Hall, but since 1887 the exhibitions have been conducted in rooms rented at Union Chambers, 70, Pitt-street. The Society's objects have been liberally recognized by the Government, who in 1881 obtained from Parliament the sum of £250 for its purposes. This vote became an annual one, and in 1887 was increased to £500. In 1888 the Board of Trustees of the National Art Gallery passed a resolution appropriating the sum of £500 annually out of their Parliamentary grant for the purchase of pictures painted in New South Wales, on the understanding that the quality of the work was sufficiently good. The thirteenth Annual Exhibition was opened in September, 1892, and comprised 146 oils, 146 water-colours, and 13 exhibits of sculpture. In addition to the advantages offered to members by the annual exhibitions, the Society conducts, under the instruction of Mr. Julian R. Ashton, Life, Painting, and Antique classes. The Society's rooms (which are open day and evening) are furnished with a valuable collection of casts and models, and a number of Art periodicals and works. The Council of the Society consists of the following:—President, Hon. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.L.C.; Vice-President, W. C. Piquenit; Honorary Secretary, Donald Manson, J.P.; Honorary Treasurer, W. E. Kemp; Members of Council, J. A. Bennett, A. Collingridge, J. Dalgarno, A. H. Fullwood, C. H. Hunt, W. Lister Lister, W. Macleod, F. P. Mahony, B. E. Minns, P. F. S., Spence, Miss Ethel Stephens.

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

Group CXL.—Paintings in Oil.

A Collection of Paintings in Oil by members of the Society. (Competitive.)

1134. Pignuenit, W. C.—“Sunset, looking up Lane Cove from the Avenue.”
1135. Pignuenit, W. C.—“Spring: Lane Cove from Italia.”
1136. Stephens, Miss E. A.—“White Peonies.”
1137. Do “Portrait of Hon. James Norton,
M.L.C., M.D.”
1138. Williamson, Mrs.—“Hollyhocks.”
1139. Do “Gum-tree Blossoms.”
1140. Do “Single White Roses.”
1141. Do “Christmas Bush.”
1142. Do “View from Coalcliff, New South Wales.”
1143. Creed, Miss.—“Star of Bethlehem.”
1144. Do “Sunflowers.”
1145. Collingridge, A.—“Woy Woy, Brisbane Water.”
1146. Reid, D. G.—“Autumn Pasture, Richmond, New South
Wales.”
1147. Fischer, A. J.—“Revenge.”
1148. Gant, J.—“Sunset, Ruamahunga River, New Zealand.”
1149. Halligan, Mrs. G.—“Kennedy Rubeia.”
1150. Do “Wistaria.”
1151. Willis, Miss.—“Study of Loquats.”
1152. Fullwood, A. H.—
“How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank.
Here we will sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears: soft stillness of the night
Becomes the touches of sweet harmony.”
1153. Fullwood, A. H.—“Shoalhaven River, from Cambewarra.”
1154. Do “Rain and Sunshine.”
1155. Hunt, C. H.—“Summer.”
1156. Do “The Milkmaid.”
1157. McIlwaine, Mrs.—“Australian Swamp Oaks.”
1158. Do “In the Shade of the Gum Tree.”
1159. Do “A Bit of Australian Bush.”
1160. Bell, Miss Ada.—“Flowers from the Residence of Sir Spencer
Wells, Bart., Hampstead, London.”
1161. Bell, Miss Ada.—“English Blue Flags.”
1162. McGregor, A. S.—“Derelict.”
1163. Do “Port Phillip by Night—a Calm.”
1164. Collingridge, Arthur.—“Discovery of the Hawkesbury River
by Captain Phillip.”
1165. Collingridge, Arthur.—“Man-of-War Steps, Sydney Harbour.”
1166. COMBES, Edward, C.M.G., M.L.C. Sydney.
“Monument of La Perouse, Botany Bay.” (Competitive.)
1167. DOYLE, Miss J. M., Coromandel-street, Goulburn.
“Scene from Lake Bathurst.” (Competitive.)
1168. DRINKWATER, Charles, 69, Hunter-street, Newcastle.
“Nambucca River, from Fernmount, looking North.” (Competitive.)

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

Group CXL.—Paintings in Oil.

1169. **FLEMMING, Mrs. M. P.**, Mundarraah Towers, Coogee Bay, Sydney.
Portrait by William Ewart Gladstone Eyre.
“The Most Rev. Archbishop Vaughan, Sydney.” (Non-competitive.)
1170. **HOLDEN, R. Henry**, Kiama.
“Aborigines of New South Wales Wild Duck Hunting.” (Competitive.)
1171. **HOLMES, Cecil**, Wigram-street, Glebe Point, Sydney.
Portrait from Life—“Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., M.P.” (Competitive.)
1172. **M'CARTHY, C. W., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.**, 223, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Full-length Portrait—Madame Sara Bernhardt as “Cleopatra.” (Competitive.)
1173. **PINHEY, Mrs. Charles**, “Aratong,” 54, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney.
“Southdown Sheep.” (Competitive.)
- ROWAN, Mrs. Ellis**, Derrewait, Upper Macedon, Victoria.
1174. “Panel of Lilies.” (Competitive.)
1175. Panel—“Acanthus.” (Competitive.)
1176. **SHERMAN, Mrs. L. S.**, Centenary Hall, York-street, Sydney.
“The Young Medical Student.” (Competitive.)
1177. **THOMAS, Wollaston J.**, 68, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, Sydney.
“A Pioneer's Quarters, Campbelltown, N.S.W.” (Competitive.)
1178. **TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES**, Sydney. (President, E. Du Faur, F.R.G.S.; Director, E. L. Montefiore, J.P., R.A.A.S.A.)

The Art movement in the Colony of New South Wales, and the establishment of a National Art Gallery, owe their origin to a meeting convened by Mr. Edward Reeve, and a few gentlemen desirous of promoting Art in the community, held in Sydney on the 25th April, 1871. As a result of this meeting a society was formed in the following month to promote the study of the various departments of Fine Art, and the periodical exhibition of works of art in Sydney. The society's first conversazione took place at the Sydney Exchange on the 6th August, 1871, under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies the Earl of Belmore and the Marquis of Normanby, and was attended by about 600 persons. A large collection of works of art were lent for the occasion. Chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Edward Combes, a grant of £500 was obtained from the Government three years after the formation of the society, the greater portion of which, it was decided, should be devoted to the purchase of works of art, to form the commencement of a National Gallery. In May, 1875, this grant was increased by Parliament to £1,000, on the understanding that steps should be taken to secure its proper expenditure, and a number of gentlemen were appointed as trustees for administering the votes of Parliament. The present trustees are E. Du Faur, F.R.G.S.; James R. Fairfax; Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.L.C.; Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.; Josiah Mullens; W. J. Trickett, M.L.C.; B. R. Wise, M.P.; J. R. Ashton; and his Honor Sir J. G. L. Innes. The Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction, for the time being, is a trustee *ex officio*. The Exhibition of 1879, having been the means of bringing to the Colony a large collection of works of art, the trustees urged the Government to place an increased sum on the Estimates for that year. Their representations were liberally responded to, and £5,000 having been voted by Parliament, they were able to add very largely to the national collection which had been formed; and through the

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

Group CXL.—Paintings in Oil.

continued liberality of Parliament the National Gallery has been rapidly raised into a position unequalled in the Southern Hemisphere. A new building, which had been erected for the purpose of the increased security of the collection, was opened by His Excellency Lord Carrington on December 23rd, 1885. As showing the rapid increase of the national collection, it may be mentioned that when a temporary gallery was at first opened the collection consisted of 44 oil-paintings, and 33 water-colour drawings, of the value of £11,300, and sculpture and other works of art to the value of £2,700, making a total of £14,000; while on the 20th February, 1893, it comprised 230 oil-paintings, 173 water-colours, a collection of autotypes, 237 pictures in black and white, 97 pieces of statuary, marble, bronze, terra-cotta, &c., a collection of vases, plaques, &c., and a collection of art publications, of an estimated value of between £90,000 and £100,000. The attendance of visitors during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1892, was 250,109.

A Loan Collection of Paintings in Oils by Artists of New South Wales.

1. Ashton, J. R.—“Portrait of Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., M.P.”
2. Ashton, J. R.—“The Prospector.”
3. Lister, W. Lister—“After the Shower.”
4. Spence, Percy.—“The Ploughman homeward plods his weary way!”
5. Pignenit, W. C.—“The Upper Nepean.”
6. Mahoney, Frank P.—“Rounding up a Straggler.”
7. Hunt, C. H.—“Evening.”
8. Condor, C.—“Departure of the ‘Orient.’”
9. Mahoney, Frank P.—“As in the Days of Old.”
10. Roberts, Tom.—“Eileen.”
11. Do “Aboriginal Head.”
12. Stoddard, Mary.—“From Earth to Ocean.”
13. Fullwood, A. H.—“The Station Boundary.”

1179. WATSON, A. E., Circular Quay, Sydney.

Loan Collection of Oil Paintings; by J. H. Carse.

1. Cattle Watering, Bulli Pass, N.S.W.
2. Farmyard at Mulgrave, N.S.W.
3. Scene at Tilba Tilba, N.S.W.
4. Weatherboard Falls, Blue Mountains, N.S.W.
5. Mountain Scene, Katoomba, N.S.W.
6. Miners' Camp by Moonlight, Lithgow, N.S.W.
7. Scene on the Mountains, Mount Victoria, N.S.W.
8. Palette Knife Scene, Bulli Pass, N.S.W.
9. Coast Scene, near Botany, N.S.W.
10. Wheeny Creek, Hawkesbury River, N.S.W.
11. Bulli Pass and Kiama in the distance, N.S.W.
12. Scene at Mossman's Bay, N.S.W.
13. Scene at Emu Plains, N.S.W.
14. Scene at Richmond, N.S.W.
15. Scene on the Hawkesbury River, N.S.W.
16. Coast Scene, Bondi, N.S.W.
17. Scene, Parramatta River, N.S.W.
18. Scene at Pitt Town, on the Hawkesbury River, N.S.W.
19. Coast Scene, Broken Bay, N.S.W.
20. Hut by Moonlight at Broken Hill, N.S.W.
21. Scene at Port Jackson, N.S.W.
22. Swamp Scene near the Coast, Manly, N.S.W.

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

Group CXLI.—Paintings in Water-colours.

23. Scene at Randwick, N.S.W.
24. Scene at Narrabeen, N.S.W.
25. Bark Hut, Clyde River, N.S.W.
26. Creek Scene, Blue Mountains, N.S.W.
27. Scene at Gosford, N.S.W.
28. Mountain Scene, Kurrajong, N.S.W.
29. Three Deserted Hut Scenes, Morning, Noon, and Night, N.S.W.
30. Scene at Broughton Pass, N.S.W.
31. Grose Valley, N.S.W.
32. Coast Scene, Newcastle, N.S.W.
33. Wattle Flat, N.S.W.
34. Bulli Pass, N.S.W.
35. Scene at Blacktown, N.S.W.
36. Coast Scene at Coogee Bay, N.S.W.
37. Bushrangers' Bay, N.S.W.
38. Scene at Woy Woy, Brisbane Water, N.S.W.
39. Scene in New Zealand.
40. Three Palette Knife Scenes, Lane Cove River.
41. Scene on the Lynn, N.S.W.
42. Scene on the Lynn, N.S.W.
43. Loch Ard.
44. Scene on the Nepean River, N.S.W.
45. Bush Fire.
46. Cattle Track.

GROUP CXLI.—Paintings in Water-colours.

ART SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Collection of Paintings in Water-colours; by Members of the Society. (Competitive.)

1180. Hunt, C. Horbury—"On the Hawkesbury."
1181. Do "Valley of the Murrumbidgee."
1182. Minns, B. E.—"Lady Macquarie's Chair."
1183. Spence, P. F. S.—"Sheep-droving, Australia."
1184. Heron, W.—"Looking Seaward, Little Coogee Bay."
1185. McGregor, A. S.—"A Rift in the Storm."
1186. do —"A Summer Day, Cape Schank."

1187. ROWAN, Mrs. Ellis, Derrewait, Upper Macedon, Victoria.

A Collection of 99 Pictures of the Flora of Australasia; painted by the Exhibitor. (Competitive.)

- 1.—1. *Goodenia cœrulea*, R. Brown. W.A.
2. *Leschenaultia floribunda*, Bentham. W.A.
2. *Cassia Brewsterii*, F. v. M. Cairns Ranges, Q.
3. *Alectryon excelsum*, Forster. N.Z.
4. *Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*, Bentham. Q.
5. *Albizia Lucyi*, F. v. M. Cairns, Q.

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

Group CXXI.—Paintings in Water-colours.

- 6.—1. *Persoonia pinifolia*, R. Brown. N.S.W.
2. *Capparis nobilis*, F. v. M. N.S.W.
- 7.—1. *Coleus scutellarioides*, Bentham. Q.
2. *Aneilema gramineum*, R. Brown. Q.
- 8.—1. *Verticordia nitens*, Schauer. W.A.
2. Do do do
3. Do do do
- 9.—1. *Josephinia grandiflora*, R. Brown. Somerset, Q.
2. *Grevillea polystachya*, R. Brown. Q.
10. *Hibiscus Hügelii*, Endlicher. W.A.
11. *Erythrina vespertilio*, Bentham. Prince of Wales Island.
12. *Gossypium Sturtii*, F. v. M. N.S.W.
- 13.—1. *Tylophora grandiflora*, R. Brown. N.S.W.
2. *Hemigenia purpurea*, R. Brown; a variety with broader calyx lobes. N.S.W.
3. *Eremophila bignoniiflora*, F. v. M. N.S.W.
14. *Brachychiton Bidwilli*, Hooker. Q.
15. *Asclepias curassavica*, Linné. Normanby, Q.
16. *Dendrobium bigibbum*, Lindley. New Guinea.
- 17.—1. *Cordyline Murchisonia*, F. v. M. Rockhampton.
2. *Melaleuca leucadendron*, Linné. do
- 18.—1. *Boronia microphylla*, Sieber. N.S.W.
2. *Lasiopetalum ferrugineum*, Smith. N.S.W.
3. *Mitrasacme polymorpha*, R. Brown. N.S.W.
4. *Dracophyllum secundum*, R. Brown. N.S.W.
19. *Sesbania grandiflora*, Persoon. W.A.
- 20.—1. *Andersonia cœrulea*, R. Brown. W.A.
2. *Cryptandra arbutiflora*, Fenzl. W.A.
21. *Hibiscus Manihot*, Linné. W.A.
22. *Erythrina Indica*, Lamarck. Somerset, Q.
- 23.—1. *Metrosideros florida*, Smith. N.Z.
2. *Hoheria populnea*, Cunningham, N.Z.
24. *Eucalyptus calophylla*, R. Brown. W.A.
- 25.—1. *Boronia ledifolia*, Gay. N.S.W.
2. Do *triphylla*, Smith; var. of *B. ledifolia* N.S.W.
26. *Hoheria populnea*, Cunningham. N.Z.
- 27.—1. *Dendrobium Sumneri*, F. v. M. Queensland.
2. Do *canaliculatum*, R. Brown. Q.
- 28.—1. *Eriostemon lanceolatus*, Gaertner. N.S.W.
2. Do *umbellatus*, Turczaninow. N.S.W.
29. *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, F. v. M. W.A.
30. *Capparis lasiantha*, R. Brown. W.A.
31. *Clianthus Dampierii*, Cunningham. S.A.
32. *Grevillea robusta*, Cunningham. Q.
- 33.—1. *Cryptandra arbutiflora*, Fenzl. W.A.
2. *Hovea trisperma*, Bentham. Var. *albiflora*. W.A.
34. *Hibiscus heterophyllus*, Ventenat. N.S.W.
- 35.—1. *Actinotus Helianthi*, Labill. N.S.W.
2. *Hovea linearis*, R. Brown. N.S.W.
3. *Euphrasia Brownii*, F. v. M. N.S.W.
- 36.—1. *Calycotrix muricata*, F. v. M. W.A.
2. Do *strigosa*, Cunningham. W.A.
3. Do do do

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

Group CXLI.—Paintings in Water-colours.

37. *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*, Smith. N.S.W.
 38. *Albizzia Tozeri*, F. v. M. Q.
 39. *Clematis aristata*, R. Brown. N.S.W.
 40. *Eugenia macrocarpa*, Roxburgh. Q.
 41.—1. *Dampiera spicigera*, Bentham. W.A.
 2. *Triraphis bromoides*, F. v. M. W.A.
 42. *Tetraloche nuda*, Lindley. W.A.
 43.—1. *Sprengelia incarnata*, Smith. N.S.W.
 2. *Epacris pungens*, Cavanilles. N.S.W.
 3. *Thryptomene ciliata*, F. v. M. N.S.W.
 44.—1. *Melaleuca Wilsoni*, F. v. M. Vict.
 2. *Kunzea corifolia*, Reichenbach. Vict.
 3. *Melaleuca ericifolia*, Smith. Vict.
 45.—1. *Ipomœa pes caprae*, Roth. Somerset, Q.
 2. *Hypoestes floribunda*, R. Brown. Q.
 46.—1. *Arauja albens*, G. Don. Brazil.
 2. *Styphelia aggregata*, Sprengel. N.S.W.
 47. *Eugenia* var. *macrocarpa*, probably identical with an Indian, or Polynesian species. Q.
 48. *Dendrobium speciosum*, Smith. N.S.W.
 49.—1. *Billardiera longiflora*, Labill. Tas.
 2. *Gualtieria hispida*, R. Brown. Tas.
 50. *Eucalyptus maculata*, Hooker. Vict.
 51.—1. *Halgania corymbosa*, Lindley, W.A.
 2. *Spinifex longifolius*, R. Brown. W.A.
 3. *Stylobasium spathulatum*, Labill. W.A.
 52.—1. *Hakea amplexicaulis*, R. Brown. W.A.
 2. *Bossia pulchella*, Meissner. W.A.
 53.—1. *Abutilon geranioides*, Bentham. W.A.
 2. *Claytonia polyandra*, F. v. M. W.A.
 54.—1. *Ipomœa grandiflora*, Lamarck. Herbert R., Q.
 2. *Dracæna angustifolia*, Roxburgh. Q.
 55. *Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, Linné. China.
 56.—1. *Eremæa violacea*, F. v. M. W.A.
 2. *Eremæa acutifolia*, F. v. M. W.A.
 3. *Melaleuca*.
 4. *Balaustion pulcherrimum*, Hooker. Broad-leaved variety. W.A.
 57. *Telopea speciosissima*, R. Brown. N.S.W.
 58. *Cochlospermum Gillivrayi*, Bentham. Q.
 59. *Bombax Malabaricum*, De Candolle. Q.
 60. *Dendrobium superbiens*, G. Reichenbach, Cape Somerset. Q.
 61.—1. *Candollea pilosa*, Labill. W.A.
 2. *Sphenotoma squarrosus*, G. Don. W.A.
 3. *Scævola*. W.A.
 4. *Lobelia tenuior*, R. Brown. W.A.
 5. *Conospermum densiflorum*, Lindley. W.A.
 62. *Dendrobium undulatum*; var. *Rowaniae*, R. Brown.
 63. *Kennedyia coccinea*, Ventenat. W.A.
 64. *Clitoria Ternatea*, Linné. Fern Island. Q.
 65. *Pimelea sulphurea*, Meissner. W.A.
 66.—1. *Gompholobium polymorphum*, R. Brown. W.A.
 2. *Marianthus cœruleo-punctatus*, Klotzsch. W.A.

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

Group CXL.—Paintings in Water-colours.

- 67.—1. *Marianthus ringens*, F. v. M. W.A.
 2. *Astartea fascicularis* (large variety), De Candolle. W.A.
68. *Kennedyia nigricans*, Lindley. W.A.
69. *Melaleuca*. N.S.W.
- 70.—1. *Anthocercis viscosa*, R. Brown. W.A.
 2. *Kennedyia Comptoniana*, Link. W.A.
71. Victorian Flowers.
72. *Aster exul* (a variety with acute leaves), Lindley. W.A.
73. Group of *Stylidium*s. W.A.
74. Group of *Hakeas*. W.A.
75. *Grevillea*. N.S.W.
76. Group of *Sundews*. W.A.
77. *Patersonia glabrata*, R. Brown, N.S.W.
- 78.—1. *Evolvulus alsinoides*, Linné. Q.
 2. *Lindernia crustacea*, F. v. M. Q.
79. *Tecoma Australis*, R. Brown. Q.
80. *Epacris impressa*, Labill. Vict.
81. *Ipomœa grandiflora*, Lamarck. Q.
82. *Erica*. N.S.W.
83. *Eugenia*. Q.
84. *Hugonia Jenkinsii*, F. v. M. Q.
85. *Tabernaemontana pubescens*, R. Brown. Q.
- 86.—1. *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, Labill. Vict.
 2. *Aster myrsinoides*, Labill. Vict.
 3. *Aster ramulosus*, Labill. Vict.
 4. *Veronica Derwentia*, Littlejohn. Vict.
- 87.—1. *Xyris pauciflora*, Willdenow. Q.
 2. *Aneilema gramineum*, R. Brown. Q.
 3. *Philhydrium lanuginosum*, Banks. Q.
 4. *Candollea*.
88. *Erythrina Indica*, Linné, with white petals. Q.
- 89.—1. *Chloris ventricosa*, R. Brown. Q.
 2. *Wahlenbergia gracilis*, De Candolle. Q.
 3. *Phaseolus adenanthus*, Meyer. Q.
90. *Marianthus bignoniaceus*, F. v. M. Vict.
- 91.—1. *Anigozanthos Manglesii*, D. Don. W.A.
 2. Do *bicolor*, Endlicher. W.A.
92. *Anigozanthos fuliginosus*, Hooker. W.A.
 2. *Abutilon micropetalum*, Bentham. Q.
- 93.—1. *Aristotelia peduncularis*, J. Hooker. Tas.
 2. *Notelea ligustrina*, Ventenat. Tas.
 3. *Styphelia Billardieri*, F. v. M. Tas.
- 94.—1. *Platytheca galioides*, Steetz. W.A.
 2. *Tetratheca hirsuta*, Lindley. W.A.
- 95.—1. *Styphelia xerophylla*, F. v. M. W.A.
 2. *Daviesia cordata*, Smith. W.A.
 3. *Ricinocarpus glaucus*, Endlicher. W.A.
- 96.—1. *Hovea Celsi*, Bonpland. Perth, W.A.
 2. *Daviesia nudiflora*, Meissner. Perth, W.A.
- 97.—1. *Bauhinia Hookeri*, F. v. M. Q.
98. *Eurycles Amboinensis*, Loudon. Q.
99. *Erythrina Indica*, Linné, with red petals. Q.

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

Group CXXI.—Paintings in Water-colours. Group CXLIV.—Drawings in Chalk, &c.

SHARP, Alfred, Watt-street, Newcastle.

1188. "The Christmas Tree of New Zealand in Bloom." (Competitive.)

On Waiheka Island, off Auckland Harbour, New Zealand. Twilight effect on the Putiki Creek. The trees are the giant myrtles of New Zealand (native name Pohutakawa), which are covered with a mass of crimson flowers for two weeks at Christmas time, and are used for decorations instead of holly.

1189. "Banks of the Camden Haven River, New South Wales." (Competitive.)

This picture shows the characteristic scenery and vegetation of the northern rivers of New South Wales.

1190. "The Vegetable Octopus of New South Wales." (Competitive.)

Showing a fig-tree in the act of enclosing and devouring another tree; surrounded by the characteristic vegetation of the bush on the banks of the northern rivers.

1191. TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney. (President, E. Du Faur, F.R.G.S.; Director, E. L. Montefiore, J.P., R.A.A.S.A.)

Loan Collection of Water-colour Drawings by Artists of New South Wales.

1. Minns, B. E.—"Crescent Head, Point Plomer."
2. Fullwood, A. H.—"Kangaroo Valley."
3. Do "Cathedral Rocks, Kiama."
4. Do "Jervis Bay, Shoalhaven River."
5. Roth, A. C.—"Bathurst Plains, from Kelso Churchyard."
6. Ashton, J. R.—"The Shoalhaven River at its junction with the Broughton."
7. Lister, W. Lister.—"Stonehenge, New England."
8. Do "Graham's Valley, New England."
9. Ethern, C.—"Govett's Leap."
10. Commons, Donald.—"The Coast near Ben Buckler."
11. Bevan, E.—"A Preliminary Puff."
12. Hanson, E.—"Silvery Seas."

**GROUP CXLIV.—Chalk, Charcoal, Pastel,
and other Drawings.**

1192. GRICE, Benjamin J., Hunter-street, Sydney.

Design for Ceiling Decoration. (Competitive.)

1193. MONTEFIORE, E. L., J.P., R.A.A.S.A., Director of National Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney.

Original Drawing in Candle-smoke—"Coast Scene, Bondi, Sydney." (Competitive.)

Department K.—Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, &c.

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 Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

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Secretary.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 147.—Physical Development, Training, and Condition—
Hygiene.

Class 824.—The nursery and its accessories.

Class 825.—Athletic training and exercise gymnasium ; apparatus for physical development and of gymnastic exercises and amusement. Skating, walking, climbing, ball-playing, wrestling, acrobatic exercises ; rowing, hunting, &c. Special apparatus for training in schools, gymnasia, apparatus for exercise, drill, &c.

Class 826.—Alimentation—Food supply and its distribution ; adulteration of food ; markets ; preparation of food ; cooking and serving ; school kitchens and arrangements for school canteens ; methods of warming children's meals, &c. Dinner-pails or receptacles for carrying meals for school children, working men, and others. Restaurants, dining-halls, refectories, &c.

Class 827.—Dwellings and buildings characterised by the conditions best adapted to health and comfort, including dwellings for working men and factory operatives ; houses and villages for operatives in connection with large manufacturing establishments ; tenement houses, "flats," and suites of apartments ; city and country residences, club-houses, school-houses ; designs and models of improved buildings for elementary schools, infant schools, and creches ; court-rooms, theatres, churches, &c.

Class 828.—Hotels, lodging-houses.

Class 829.—Public baths, lavatories ; public and domestic hygiene. Sanitation—Sanitary appliances and methods for dwelling-houses, buildings, and cities. Direct renewal of air—Heating, ventilating, lighting, in their relation to health. Conduits of water and sewage. Drains and sewers. Flushing tanks, hydraulic syphons, water-closets, public and private latrines. Sinks, night-soil apparatus, sanitary plumbing, walls, bricks, roofs, flooring, &c. Sanitary house decoration—Non-poisonous paints and wall-papers, floor coverings, washables, decorations, &c.

Apparatus for carrying off, receiving, and treating sewage. Slaughter-house refuse, city garbage.

Apparatus and methods for filtering water and cleansing water-courses.

Apparatus intended for the prevention of infectious diseases. Methods, materials, and instruments for purifying and destroying germs and disinfecting.

Apparatus and fittings for warming, ventilating, and lighting schools ; school latrines, closets, &c.

Special school fittings for storing and drying clothing.

Precaution in schools for preventing the spread of infectious diseases ; school sanitarium, infirmaries, &c.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

- Class 830.—Hygiene of the workshop and factory. (Classification modified from that of the London Health Exhibition.)
- Designs and models for improvement in the arrangement and construction of workshops, especially those in which dangerous or unwholesome processes are conducted.
 - Apparatus and fittings for preventing or minimising the danger to health or life from carrying on certain trades. Guards, screens, air-jets, preservative solutions, washes, &c.
 - Objects of personal use—Mouth-pieces, spectacles, dresses, hoods, &c., for use in certain unhealthy and poisonous trades.
 - Illustrations of diseases and deformities caused by unwholesome trades and professions; methods of combating these diseases; preservative measures, &c.
 - Sanitary construction and inspection of workshops, factories, and mines; new inventions or improvements for ameliorating the condition of life of those engaged in unhealthy occupations; means for economising human labour in various industrial operations.
- Class 831.—Asylums and Homes—Asylums for infants and children; foundling and orphan asylums; children's aid societies. Homes for aged men and women; for the maimed and deformed; for soldiers and for sailors.
- Treatment of paupers; alms-houses.
 - Treatment of aborigines; Indian reservations and homes.
- Class 832.—Hospitals, dispensaries, &c.; plans, models, statistics. Shed hospitals for infectious fevers and epidemic diseases; tent hospitals; hospital ships; furniture and fittings for sick rooms.
- Class 833.—Protective supervision—Sanitary supervision; vaccination and its enforcement; isolation of contagious diseases; quarantine; prevention and elimination of animal epidemics.
- Food inspection—Treatment of adulterated foods; inspection and analysis; treatment of stale food substances; regulation of abattoirs, mills, &c.; regulation of sale of horses; protective devices.
 - Building inspection, &c.—Building regulations and inspection; building drainage and plumbing; fire regulations, fire escapes, &c.
 - Personal inspection.—Colour tests, &c.; professional examination for licenses.
 - Immigration.—Reception, care, and protection of immigrants.
- Group 148.—Instruments and Apparatus of Medicine, Surgery, and Prosthesis.
- Class 834.—Pharmacology, drugs, pharmacy, &c.—Medicines, officinal (in any authoritative pharmacopœia) articles of the *materia medica*, preparations unofficinal. (See Group 87.)
- Class 835.—Dietetic preparations intended especially for the sick. (For beef extracts, see Class 38.)
- Class 836.—Instruments for physical diagnosis, clinical thermometers, stethoscopes, ophthalmoscopes, &c.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

- Class 837.—Surgical instruments, appliances, and apparatus, with dressings, anaesthetics, antiseptics; obstetrical instruments, &c.
- Class 838.—Prosthesis.—Apparatus for correcting deformities; artificial limbs.
- Class 839.—Instruments and apparatus of dental surgery and prosthesis.
- Class 840.—Vehicles and appliances for the transportation and relief of the sick and wounded, during peace or war, on shore or at sea. (See also Department G.)

Group 149.—Primary, Secondary, and Superior Education.

- Class 841.—Elementary instruction—Infant schools and kindergartens. Descriptions of the methods of instruction, with statistics.
- Class 842.—Primary schools, city and country—School-houses and furniture. Apparatus and fittings. Models and appliances for teaching, text-books, diagrams, examples. Specimens of work in elementary schools.
- Class 843.—Domestic and industrial training for girls—Models and apparatus for the teaching of cookery, housework, washing and ironing, needle-work and embroidery, dress-making, artificial flower-making, painting on silk, crockery, &c. Specimens of school work.
- Class 844.—Handicraft teaching in schools for boys—Apparatus and fittings for elementary trade teaching in schools. Specimens of school work.
- Class 845.—Science teaching—Apparatus and models for elementary science instruction in schools. Apparatus for chemistry, physics, mechanics, &c.; diagrams, copies, text-books, &c.; specimens of the school work in these subjects.
- Class 846.—Art teaching.—Apparatus, models, and fittings for elementary art instruction in schools; diagrams, copies, text-books, &c.; specimens of art work, modelling, &c., in schools.
- Class 847.—Technical and apprenticeship schools—Apparatus and examples used in primary and secondary schools for teaching handicraft; models, plans, and designs for the fitting up of workshop and industrial schools; results of industrial work done in such schools.
- Class 848.—Special schools for the elementary instruction of Indians.
- Class 849.—Education of defective classes—Schools for the deaf, dumb, blind, and feeble-minded; adult schools for the illiterate.
- Class 850.—Public schools—Descriptions, illustrations, statistics, methods of instruction, &c.
- Class 851.—Higher education—Academies and high schools. Descriptions and statistics.
Colleges and universities—Descriptions, illustrations of the buildings, libraries, museums, collections, courses of study, catalogues, statistics, &c.
- Class 852.—Professional schools—Theology, law, medicine and surgery, dentistry, pharmacy; mining, engineering, agriculture, mechanic arts; art and design; military, naval, normal, commercial; music.
- Class 853.—Government aid to education—National Bureau of Education. Reports and statistics.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 150.—Literature, Books, Libraries, Journalism.

- Class 854.—Books and literature, with special examples of typography, paper, and binding. General works—Philosophy, religion, sociology, philology, natural sciences, useful arts, fine arts, literature, history, and geography; cyclopedias, magazines, and newspapers; bindings, specimens of typography.
- Class 855.—School books.
- Class 856.—Technical industrial journals.
- Class 857.—Illustrated papers.
- Class 858.—Newspapers and statistics of their multiplication, growth, and circulation.
- Class 859.—Journalism, statistics of: with illustrations of methods, organization and results.
- Class 860.—Trade catalogues and price-lists.
- Class 861.—Library apparatus; systems of cataloguing and appliances of placing and delivering books.
- Class 862.—Directories of cities and towns.
- Class 863.—Publications by governments.
- Class 864.—Topographical maps. Marine and coast charts; geological maps and sections; botanical agronomical, and other maps, showing the extent and distribution of men, animals, and terrestrial products; physical maps; meteorological maps and bulletins; telegraphic routes and stations; railway and route maps; terrestrial and celestial globes, relief maps and models of portions of the earth's surface, profiles of ocean beds and routes of submarine cables.

Group 151.—Instruments of Precision, Experiment, Research, and Photography. Photographs.

- Class 865.—Weights, measures; weighing and meteorological apparatus—Balances of precision, instruments for mechanical calculation, adding machines, pedometers, cash registers, water and gas meters, &c.; measures of length, graduated scales, &c.
(For ordinary commercial forms, see also Group 112.)
(For testing machines, see Class 490.)
- Class 866.—Astronomical instruments and accessories—Transits, transit circles, mural circles, zenith sectors, altazimeters, equatorials, collimators, comet-seekers.
- Class 867.—Geodetic and surveying instruments—Transits, theodolites, artificial horizons, surveyors' compasses, goniometers; instruments for surveying underground in mines, tunnels, and excavations; pocket sextants, plane tables and instruments used with them; ships' compasses, sextants, quadrants, repeating circles, dip-sectors, &c.
- Class 868.—Levelling instruments and apparatus—hand-levels, water-levels, engineers' levels, of all patterns and varieties; cathetometers, levelling staves, targets, and accessory apparatus.
- Class 869.—Hydrographic surveying; deep sea sounding.
- Class 870.—Photometric apparatus and methods.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

- Class 871.—Photographic apparatus and accessories. Photographs.
- Class 872.—Meteorological instruments and apparatus, with methods of recording, reducing and reporting observations. Thermometers—mercurial, spirit, air; ordinary or self-registering, maximum and minimum. Barometers—mercurial, aneroid; anemometers, rain gauges, etc.
- Class 873.—Chronometric apparatus—Chronometers, watches of precision, astronomical clocks, church and metropolitan clocks, clepsydras, hour-glasses, sun-dials, chronographs, electrical clocks, metronomes, (For commercial clocks and watches, see also Group 99.)
- Class 874.—Optical and thermometric instruments and apparatus.
- Class 875.—Electric and magnetic apparatus. (See also Department J.)
- Class 876.—Accoustic apparatus.

Group 152.—Civil Engineering, Public Works, Constructive
Architecture.

- Class 877.—Land surveying, topographical surveying—Surveys and locations of towns and cities, with systems of water supply and drainage.
- Class 878.—Surveys of coasts, rivers, and harbours.
- Class 879.—Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, pavements, etc.
- Class 880.—Bridge engineering (illustrated by drawings and models.)
Bridge designing—Drawings and charts, showing methods of calculating stresses.
Foundations, piers, abutments and approaches of stone, wood, etc.
Arch bridges of stone, wood or iron.
Suspension bridges of fiber, iron chain, and cable.
Truss bridges of wood, iron and steel—Pony, bow-string and plate girders, lattice girders, Fink, Bollman, Howe, Pratt, Warren, Post, Long, Whipple and other trusses of special design.
Cantilever bridges, draw-bridges, rolling and swinging machinery.
Tubular bridges.
Railway, aqueduct, and other bridges of special design not elsewhere classed.
(A chart showing date of completion, span, rise, weight, and cost of the great bridges of the world, would be of interest.)
- Class 881.—Subaqueous constructions—Foundations, piers, harbours, breakwaters, building of dams, water-works and canals.
- Class 882.—Irrigation—Irrigating canals and systems.
- Class 883.—Railway engineering—Surveying, locating and constructing railways.
- Class 884.—Dynamic and industrial engineering—The construction and working of machines; examples of planning and construction of manufacturing and metallurgical establishments.
- Class 885.—Mine engineering—Surveying underground, construction of tunnels, subaqueous tunnels, etc.; locating and sinking shafts, inclines, and winzes; driving levels, draining, ventilating and lighting. (See also Department E.)

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

- Class 886.—Military engineering—Construction of earthworks, breastworks, and temporary fortifications.
- Class 887.—Permanent works—Fortifications, magazines, arsenals, mines.
- Class 888.—Roads, bridges, pontoons, &c.; movement of troops and supplies.
- Class 889.—Constructive architecture—Plans of public buildings for special purposes; large and small dwelling-houses.
- Drawings and specifications for foundations, walls, partitions, floors, roofs, and stairways.
- Estimates of amount and cost of material.
- Designs and models of special contrivances for safety, comfort, and convenience in the manipulation of elevators, doors, windows, &c.
- Working plans for the mason, carpenter, and painter; designs and models of bonds, arches, coping, vaulting, &c.; plastering and construction of partitions; painting and glazing.
- Plans of appliances for hoisting, handling, and delivering building materials to artisans.—Scaffolding and ladders, special scaffolding for handling great weights; portable cranes and power elevators.
- Illustrations of the strength of materials.
- Plans and sections of special architectural forms; metallic floor-beams and girders; hollow bricks and other architectural pottery for heating and ventilation; metallic cornice and conduits, shingles and sheathing, glass roofs, floors, and accessories, architectural hardware.
- Methods of combining materials.
- Protection of foundations, areas, and walls against water.
- Working plans for paving and draining.

Group 153.—Government and Law.

- Class 890.—Various systems of Government illustrated—Government departments, legislative, executive, and judicial.
- Class 891.—International law and relations—Fac-similes of treaties, &c.
- Class 892.—Protection of property in inventions—Patent offices and their functions, statistics of inventions and patents.
- Class 893.—Postal systems and the appliances of the postal service—Letter-boxes, pouches, mail-bags, postage stamps, &c.
- Class 894.—Punishment of crime—Prisons and reformatories, prison management and discipline, transportation of criminals, penal colonies, houses of correction, reform schools, naval or marine discipline, punishment at sea, police stations, night lock-ups, &c.; dress and equipment of prisoners, examples of convict workmanship.

Group 154.—Commerce, Trade, and Banking.

- Class 895.—History and statistics of trade and commerce.
- Class 896.—Railway and transportation companies.
- Class 897.—Methods and media of exchange—Money, coins, paper money, &c.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class 898.—Counting-houses, stores, and shops—Arrangement, furniture, fittings; methods of management, book-keeping, devices for distributing change and goods to customers.

Class 899.—Warehouse and storage systems—Grain elevators.

Class 900.—Boards of Trade and their functions illustrated.

Class 901.—Exchanges for produce, metals, stocks, &c.

Class 902.—Insurance companies.

Class 903.—Banks and Banking—Illustrations of buildings, interiors, methods, and statistical information; clearing-houses, &c.; savings and trust institutions.

Class 904.—Safes and vaults for storage of treasure and valuables; safe deposit companies.

Class 905.—Book-keeping—Books and systems of book-keeping and accounting, commercial blank forms, &c.

Class 906.—Express companies, freighting, &c.

Group 155.—Institutions and Organisations for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge.

Class 907.—Institutions founded for the increase and diffusion of knowledge, such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Institution, the Institute of France, British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Association, &c.; their organisation, history, and results.

Class 908.—Academies of science and letters—Learned and scientific associations, geological and mineralogical societies, &c.; engineering, technical, and professional associations; artistic, biological, zoological, medical, astronomical societies and organisations.

Class 909.—Museums, collections, art galleries, exhibitions of works of art and industry; agricultural fairs, state and county exhibitions, national exhibitions, international exhibitions, international congresses.

Class 910.—Publication societies.

Class 911.—Libraries—Public and private; statistics of operations.

Group 156.—Social, Industrial, and Co-operative Associations.

Class 912.—Social organisations—Clubs (political, military, university, travellers'; press clubs, science clubs, and others).

Class 913.—Political societies and organisations.

Class 914.—Workingmen's unions and associations—Their organisation, statistics, and results.

Class 915.—Industrial organisations.

Class 916.—Co-operative trading associations.

Class 917.—Secret societies.

Class 918.—Miscellaneous organisations for promoting the material and moral well-being of the industrial classes.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 157.—Religious Organisations and Systems—Statistics and Publications.

- Class 919.—Religious organisations and systems—Origin, nature, growth, and extent of various religious systems and faiths. Statistical, historical, and other illustrations; pictures of buildings; plans and views of interiors.
- Class 920.—Religious music, choirs, hymnology.
- Class 921.—Missionary societies, missions, and missionary work; maps, reports, statistics.
- Class 922.—Spreading the knowledge of religious systems by publications; Bible societies, tract societies, and their publications.
- Class 923.—Systems and methods of religious instruction and training for the young; Sunday-schools, furniture, apparatus, and books.
- Class 924.—Associations for religious or moral improvement.
- Class 925.—Charities and charitable associations connected with ecclesiastical societies.

Group 158.—Music and Musical Instruments—The Theatre.

- Class 926.—History and theory of music.—Music of primitive people. Crude and curious instruments. Combinations of instruments, bands and orchestras. Music books and scores. Musical notation.
History and literature of music. Portraits of great musicians.
- Class 927.—Self-vibrating instruments.—Drums and tambourines; cymbals, triangles, gongs, castanets, “bones.”
Bells, chimes and peals.
Bell-ringers’ instruments. Musical glasses.
Glockenspiels, zylophones, marimbas.
Music boxes.
- Class 928.—Stringed instruments played with the fingers or plectrum.
Lutes, guitars, banjos, and mandolins.
Harps and lyres.
Zithers, dulcimers.
- Class 929.—Stringed instruments played with the bow.
The violin.
The viol, viola, viola da gamba, viola di amore.
The violincello and the bass viol.
Mechanical instruments.—Hurdy-gurdy and violin piano.
- Class 930.—Stringed instruments with key-board.—The pianoforte—square, upright, and grand.
Actions and parts of a piano.
The predecessors of the piano.—Clavicytherium, clavicymbal, clavichord, manichord, virginal, spinet, harpsichord, and hammer harpsichord.
Instruments and methods of manufacture.
Street pianos.
- Class 931.—Wind instruments, with simple aperture or plug mouth-piece.
The flute, flute-a- bec. Syrinx. Organ-pipes. Flageolet.
- Class 932.—Wind instruments, with mouth-piece regulated by the lips.
The clarinet, oboe, and saxophone.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

CLASSIFICATION.

- Class 933.—Wind instruments with bell mouth-piece, without keys. The trumpet (simple) and the bugle. Oliphant. Alpenhorn. The trombone (with slide and with finger-holes). The serpent, bassoon, and bagpipe.
- Class 934.—Wind instruments with bell mouth-piece, with keys. Key bugles, cornets, French horns. Cornopeans, orphicleides.
- Class 935.—Wind instruments with complicated systems.
The pipe organ.
Reed organs, melodeons, and harmonicas.
Accordions, concertinas, and mouth organs.
Hand organs and organettes. Automatic organs, orchestrions, &c.
- Class 936.—Accessories of musical instruments—strings, reeds, bridges.
Conductor's batons, drum-majors' staves. Mechanical devices for the orchestra.
Tuning-forks, pitch-pipes, metronomes, music-stands, &c.
- Class 937.—Music in relation to human life.—Musical composers. Great performers. Great singers. Portraits. Biographies.
Concerts and the concert stage.
The opera. The oratorio. Masses.
Church music and sacred music of all periods. Hymnology, ballads, folk-song, and folk-music of all lands. National airs.
- Class 938.—The theatre and the drama. The stage. Plans and models of stages and theatres.
History of the drama, so far as can be shown by literary record.
Portraits of actors. Relics of actors.
Play-bills, &c. Costumes, masks, armour. Scenery. Appliances of illusion, &c. Plays of all ages and peoples.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLVII—Classes 825 and 829: Athletic Training, Sanitary Appliances, &c.

GROUP CXLVII.—Physical Development, Training, and Condition. Hygiene.

CLASS 825.—Athletic Training and Exercise Gymnasiums; Apparatus for Physical Development and of Gymnastic Exercises and Amusement; Skating, Walking, Climbing, Ball-playing, Wrestling, Acrobatic Exercises; Rowing, Hunting, &c. Special Apparatus for Training in Schools, Gymnasia; Apparatus for Exercise, Drill, &c.

1194. **KERRY, Charles H.,** George-street, Sydney.

Panorama of the Association Cricket Ground, Sydney, during the progress of the International Cricket Match between England (Lord Sheffield's Eleven) and Australia in 1891.

CLASS 829.—Public Baths, Lavatories; Public and Domestic Hygiene; Sanitation—Sanitary Appliances and Methods for Dwelling-houses, Buildings, and Cities; Direct Renewal of Air; Heating, Ventilation, Lighting in their relation to Health; Conduits of Water and Sewage; Drains and Sewers; Sinks, Night-soil Apparatus, Sanitary Plumbing, Walls, Bricks, Roofs, Flooring, &c.; Sanitary House Decoration—Non-poisonous Paints and Wall Papers, Floor-coverings, Washables, Decorations, &c.

Apparatus for Carrying off, Receiving, and Treating Sewage, Slaughter-house Refuse, City Garbage.

Apparatus and Methods for Filtering Water and Cleansing Water-courses.

Apparatus intended for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases; Methods, Materials, and Instruments for Purifying and Destroying Germs; Disinfectors.

Apparatus and Fittings for Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting Schools, School Latrines, Closets, &c.

Special School Fittings for Storing and Drying Clothing. Precaution in Schools for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Diseases; School Sanitaria, Infirmaries, &c.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLVII—Classes 829 and 833 : Sanitary Appliances, &c., and Fire Regulations, &c.

1195. **CAMPBELL, William Dugald, 46, Leinster-street, Paddington.**

The "Acmé" down-draft ventilating cowls, revolving and stationary forms.

These cowls are for throwing air down into sewers and buildings, and can be used in conjunction with exhaust shafts.

1196. **HOLDSWORTH, MACPHERSON, & CO., 254, George-street, Sydney.**

Tobin and Davidson's Patent Rapid Filters (of Colonial Manufacture), in three of the various sizes and styles in which they are made, viz. :—

- a. Filter Tank with Limestone Filtering Medium capable of filtering 504 gallons per day, contained in Galvanized Iron Casing 35 in. long x 19 in. broad x 24 in. high. By combining similar or larger tanks filtered water is obtainable in any quantity.
- b. Three-gallon filter, Limestone Filtering Medium, earthenware body, Bristol decorated, 12 in. high.
- c. Four-gallon Filter, Limestone Filtering Medium, iron body, 11 in. diameter, 15 in. high.
- d. Sections of Filters.

In this filter the material used in the manufacture of the filtering medium, may be either limestone, as used in the specimens exhibited, or any other suitable material, such as charcoal.

CLASS 833.—Protective Supervision—Sanitary Supervision; Vaccination and its Enforcement; Isolation of Contagious Diseases; Quarantine; Prevention and Elimination of Animal Epidemics.

Food Inspection—Treatment of Adulterated Foods; Inspection and Analysis; Treatment of Stale Food Substances; Regulation of Abattoirs, Mills, &c.; Regulation of Sale of Horses; Protective devices.

Building Inspection, &c.—Building Regulations and Inspection; Building, Drainage, and Plumbing; Fire Regulations, Fire Escapes, &c.

Personal Inspection—Colour Tests, &c.; Professional Examination for Licenses.

Immigration — Reception, Care, and Protection of Immigrants.

1197. **JONES, F. Oliver, C.E., Queensland Chambers, Bridge-street, Sydney.**

Structural Fire Plan of the City of Sydney, showing the method adopted by the Insurance Companies of Australasia to assess scientifically the block conflagration hazard.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

GROUP CXLIX.—Primary, Secondary, and Superior Education.

CLASS 842.—Primary Schools, City and Country—School-houses and Furniture—Apparatus and Fittings—Models and Appliances for Teaching, Text-books, Diagrams, Examples—Specimens of Work in Elementary Schools.

1198. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney
(per Department of Public Instruction).

Series of enlarged Photographs, illustrating the Public Schools of the Colony.

1. Technical College—Exterior.
2. " Lecture Room.
3. " Work Shops.
4. " Chemical Laboratory.
5. Public School—Surrey Hills South.
6. " Crown-street.
7. " Pymont.
8. " Ryde.
9. " Darling Road, Balmain.
10. " Fort-street.
11. " Burwood.
12. " Woollahra.
13. " Newtown.
14. " Cleveland-street.
15. " Blackfriars.
16. " Plunkett-street.
17. " Redfern.

1199. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Report on School Buildings, 1880. By Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

1200. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney.
Specimens of Work done in the Public Schools of the Colony.

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Nature of Exhibit.
1	Adelong Crossing.....	James Turner	15	Copy-book.
2	Albury	Ella Harris	16	Specimen needlework.
3	Do	Lucy Dulley.....	15	do
4	Do	Ella Moffat	15	Night-dress.
5	Do	Kate White	16	Child's dress.
6	Do	Edith Skain	15	Map of Australia.
7	Do	Jessie Wright	12	Copy-book.
8	Do	Hilda Arnold	10	do
9	Do	Edith Skain	15	do
10	Do	Ellie Harris	16	Baby's dress.
11	Do	Amy Harris	14	Night-dress.
12	Do	Ellie Harris	16	White shirt.
13	Armidale	Elsie Beale	15	Patching.
14	Do	Mary Macguire	16	Knitted jacket
15	Do	Mary Fletcher .....	...	Darned stockings.
16	Do	Edith Leverett.....	...	Doll's dress.
17	Do	Susan Hardy .....	...	Patching and chemise.
18	Do	Grace Drew	12	do and apron.
19	Do	Edith Thompson.....	12	do do
20	Do	Jane Mills	12	do and chemise.
21	Do	Alice Howarth.....	12	Chemise.
22	Do	Mary Macguire	16	Pinafore and patching.
23	Do	Mary Wormessly.....	15	Doll's apron.
24	Do	Lizzie Pierce	13	do underclothing.
25	Do	Eliza Godfrey	13	Pinafore and patching.
26	Do	Jane Bartlett	13	Pinafore.
27	Do	Florence Geldard.....	15	Model apron, one specimen darn- ing, two specimens patching.
28	Do	Alice McBean	13	Doll's apron and patching.
29	Ballina	Unnamed	14	Copy-book.
30	Birchgrove	Edith McKay	16	Exercise-book.
31	Do	Nellie Martin	15	do
32	Boggabri	William M'Ginnety... 9	9	Copy-book.
33	Do	George Cole	15	do
34	Do	Lillie Wilson	14	do
35	Do	Ernest Nixon	11	do
36	Bowral	Charles Johnson .....	...	Exercise-book.
37	Do	William Bennett .....	..	do
38	Burwood	Alice Hambly	12	Baby's-dress.
39	Do	Mary Hilliar	14	do
40	Do	Harriett Beard.....	12	do
41	Do	Mary West	16	Chemise.
42	Do	Florence Wooster ...	14	Petti-coat.
43	Do	Florence Hart	12	Baby's dress.
44	Do	Mabel Leslie.....	11	Child's jacket.
45	Do	Edith Greenwood ...	15	Child's dress.
46	Do	Jane Kerslake	11	Pinafore.
47	Do	Ethel Herbert	11	Baby's dress.
48	Do	Florence Kannahan...	17	Night-dress.
49	Do	Mabel Hickson.....	13	Child's dress.
50	Do	Lizzie Watson	14	Pinafore.
51	Do	Nellie Nicholls	11	Chemise.
52	Do	Adeline Akhorst	13	do
53	Do	Mabel Shepherd	14	Night-dress.
54	Do	Amy Shepherd.....	16	Specimen needlework.
55	Canterbury	Lucy Draper.....	13	Pinafore and night-dress.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Nature of Exhibit.
56	Canterbury	Maggie Nicholl	14	Chemise.
57	Do	Edith M'Leod	14	Lace.
58	Do	James Slandon.....	13	Ornamental writing.
59	Clarence Town	August Eagleton	14	Sketch fruit.
60	Do	do	14	Map, Ireland.
61	Cook's Hill	Violet Asher .....	...	Handkerchief.
62	Do	Ethel Neill .....	...	Night-dress.
63	Do	Albert Jones.....	13	Exercise-book.
64	Do	James Webster.....	11	do
65	Do	John Logan	13	do
66	Do	Albert Jones.....	...	Copy-book.
67	Do	James Bawken.....	14	do
68	Do	Fred Price .....	...	do
69	Do	Bertie Charlton	14	do
70	Do	Nellie Nicholls.....	..	do
71	Do	Sarah Chandler	15	do
72	Do	Fred Gibb.....	15	do
73	Do	Benjamin Edwards	12	Freehand drawing.
74	Do	Emily Jones.....	...	Copy-book.
75	Do	Lizzie Johns.....	...	do
76	Do	Herbert Tuckwell .....	...	do
77	Do	Lena Pulbrook.....	...	do
78	Erina.....	A. Coulter.....	10	Handkerchief.
79	Do	Agnes Denning	10	Drawers.
80	Do	Mary Miles	13	Shirts.
81	Do	Ethel Howard	12	Apron.
82	Do	Mary Aubin.....	11	Petticoat.
83	Eschol	H. A. Ingram .....	...	Map, S. America.
84	Do	do .....	...	do Australia.
85	Forest Lodge	Warren Bardsley.....	9	Copy-book.
86	Do	James Thornley	8	do
87	Do	Linda Pegg	11	Doll's dress.
88	Do	George Maidment	10	Copy-book.
89	Do	Linda Pegg	11	Doll's dress.
90	Do	William Nicholls.....	13	Copy-book.
91	Do	Linda Pegg	11	Doll's dress.
92	Do	Mary Goggin	11	Pincushion.
93	Do	Martina Hemme	16	Chemise.
94	Do	Maggie Dutt.....	15	Dress.
95	Do	Elsie Madden	8	Chemise.
96	Do	Linda Pegg	11	Handkerchief.
97	Do	Florence Riley.....	13	Doll's Apron.
98	Do	Mary Caldwell	13	do
99	Do	Elsie McMahon	14	Spec. needlework.
100	Gladstone Park	Circe Tydeman.....	9	Handkerchief.
101	Do	Alice Gilding .....	...	do
102	Do	Stella Chapman	8	Doll's dress.
103	Do	Emily Fahl	12	Pinsfore.
104	Do	Ethel Flowerdon.....	10	Petticoat.
105	Do	Minnie Boughtwood..	11	Chemise.
106	Do	Edith Dohrn.....	13	Dress.
107	Do	Murie Hunter	10	do
108	Do	Mary Grenwell	7	Pillowslip.
109	Do	Elsie Greenwell	10	Baby's long flannel.
110	Do	Eliza Fearnley.....	12	Antimacassar.
111	Do	Maggie Collier.....	12	Petticoat.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 842 : Primary Schools, City and Country.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Nature of Exhibit.
112	Gladstone Park	Rachel Dempsey	13	White shirt.
113	Do	Lily Morris	11	Drawers.
114	Do	Muriel Greenwell	11	Infant's robe.
115	Do	Blanche Davis	13	Lace.
116	Do	Maggie Mills	13	do
117	Do	Elizabeth Williams	12	Baby's dress.
118	Do	Annie Menges	11	Petticoat.
119	Do	Sophie Boyd	14	Chemise.
120	Do	General exhibit	...	Sheet models.
121	Do	Carrie Meo	12	Night dress.
122	Do	Amy Markwell	12	do
123	Do	Gertrude Batty	10	Baby's shirt.
124	Do	Christina Batty	14	Macramé.
125	Do	Alice Solomons	14	do
126	Do	Florrie Ashton	14	Pinafore.
127	Do	Christina Hocroft	14	Child's frock.
128	Do	Nellie Wilde	14	Bracket drapery.
129	Glebe	Francis Watkins	15	Picture, "First Australian Bishop.
130	Goulburn	Ivy Kable	13	Exercise book.
131	Do	Chrissie Hempton	14	do
132	Do	Emmie Holden	14	Chemise.
133	Do	Daisy Tisdale	12	Bodice.
134	Do	Ada Milford	12	Drawers.
135	Do	Ethel M'Lelland	14	do
136	Do	Emily Mathews	14	Chemise.
137	Do	General exhibit	...	Kindergarten work.
138	Do	Ivy Kable	13	Ornamental writing.
139	Goulburn, South	Four General exhibits	...	Kindergarten work.
140	Gowrie	Mary Hough	11	Drawers.
141	Do	Mary Egan	12	Chemise.
142	Do	Eliza Whitton	10	Drawers.
143	Do	Ida Frizzell	8	Shirts.
144	Do	Frances Moore	12	do
145	Do	Annie Moore	10	do
146	Do	Martha Whitton	12	Drawers.
147	Grafton	May Selman	14	Child's dress.
148	Do	Evelyn Dalby	14	Pinafore.
149	Do	Maggie Harps	13	Night dress.
150	Gundaroo	Maud Ewen	10	Chemise.
151	Do	Ethel Darby	11	Pinafore.
152	Hamilton	H. W. D. Brown	15	Map United States.
153	Do	S. Callaghan	...	Freehand drawing.
154	Do	J. Woodcock	...	do
155	Do	J. Hughes	15	do
156	Do	T. Kinder	...	do
157	Hillgrove	Henry Witherdin	13	Exercise book.
158	Do	Violet Dillon	15	do
159	Holdsworth	John Haerse	...	do
160	Kogarah	William Watts	14	Copy-book.
161	Do	Ellen Jude	13	do
162	Do	Nellie Colvin	14	do
163	Do	Harry Wood	12	do
164	Do	Ellen Macquarie	14	Sampler.
165	Do	Eva Rose	9	do
166	Do	Elsie Mott	10	Handkerchief.
167	Do	Amy Clark	13	Bodice.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Nature of Exhibit.
168	Kogarah	Ethel Edmonds	12	Apron.
169	Do	Elsie Burgess	10	Handkerchief.
170	Do	Minnie Howell	10	Apron.
171	Do	Myra Bird	13	Dress.
172	Leniston	Mary Atkinson	14	Night dress.
173	Do	Julia Burns	15	Chemise.
174	Lismore	Mary Atkinson	14	Night dress.
175	Do	Rose Mackney	15	White shirt.
176	Do	Violet Wotherspoon	15	Copy book.
177	Do	Ralph Williams	13	do
178	Do	Maud Groom	12	do
179	West Maitland	Edith Starling	...	Picture, "Poppies."
180	Do	May Embleton	...	Copy book.
181	Do	Edith Starling	...	Ornamental writing.
182	Do	do	...	Mapping.
183	Do	do	...	Exercise book.
184	Do	Walter Edmunds	...	do
185	Model School, Fort-st.	Ruby Taylor	15	Darned net square.
186	Do	Maggie Buckle	13	Pinafore.
187	Do	Ruby Dettmann	13	Flannel body.
188	Do	Elsie Berry	14	Drawers.
189	Do	Christina Foston	16	Mantle drape.
190	Do	Ethel Horton	14	Specimens of clothing (framed).
191	Do	Leah Pavie	16	Reticule.
192	Do	Florrie Turner	14	Macramé.
193	Do	Olive Lees	15	Cushion.
194	Do	Minnie Parish	14	Melonseed bracelet.
195	Do	Linda Anderson	13	Dressed doll.
196	Do	Bessie Wilkes	14	Sketch "Birds."
197	Do	Beatrice Fullerton	16	A study in umbrellas.
198	Do	Florence Saunders	16	Night-dress.
199	Do	Ethel Ambler	12	Chemise.
200	Do	Bertha Horne	15	Child's hood.
201	Do	Maud Garland	16	Ornamental writing.
202	Do	Maud Dalrymple	16	do
203	Do	Edith Butler	16	do
204	Do	Ruby Dettmann	13	Baby's sox.
205	Do	Leah Pavie	16	Cover.
206	Do	Bertha Horne	15	Baby's flannel.
207	Do	Agnes Tivendale	15	Bodice.
208	Do	Edith Eaton	15	Pinafore.
209	Do	Alice Thornton	17	Shawl.
210	Do	Annie Smith	14	Chemise.
211	Do	Ethel Hawthorn	13	Child's dress.
212	Do	Ella Glentfield	14	Antimacassar.
213	Do	Mabel Mackenzie	14	Child's cap.
214	Do	Annie Oates	15	Shirt.
215	Do	Annie Paterson	16	Shirts.
216	Do	Elsie Berry	14	Chemise.
217	Do	Ethel Bowen	15	Pinafore.
218	Do	Eva Maddock	15	Dress body.
219	Do	Jessie Helps	13	Night-dress.
220	Do	Florence Saunders	16	Chemise.
221	Do	Ada Souter	16	Baby's robe.
222	Do	Ruby Taylor	14	Antimacassar.
223	Do	Florence Lewis	15	Bed satchet.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Nature of Exhibit.
224	Model School, Fort-st.	Florence Lewis.....	14	Child's dress.
225	Do	do	14	Child's cap.
226	Do	Lily Bridges.....	14	Child's shoes.
227	Do	Mabel Mackenzie.....	14	Baby's bootees.
228	Do	Mabel Mackenzie.....	14	do
229	Do	Nellie Crampton.....	14	Four pairs baby's bootees.
230	Do	Ruby Dettman.....	13	Pinafore.
231	Do	Kate Ferguson.....	15	Point lace.
232	Do	Ruby Taylor.....	14	Netted D'Oyley.
233	Do	Agnes Tivendale.....	14	Woollen jacket.
234	Do	Agnes Tivendale.....	14	Woollen shirt.
235	Do	B. Fullerton, a senior	...	Album.
236	Molong	Mabel Clark.....	14	Copy-book.
237	Do	Fred Taylor.....	13	do
238	Do	Sidney White.....	14	do
239	Do	Fred Taylor.....	13	do
240	Do	Hector Black.....	15	do
241	Mudgee	Isabel Thurston.....	12	Baby's bootees.
242	Do	Mary Thurston.....	15	do
243	Do	Daisy Cassimer.....	13	Chemise.
244	Do	Isabel Thurston.....	13	Faby's hood.
245	Do	Isabel Thurston.....	12	Exercise-book.
246	Do	Mary Thurston.....	15	do
247	Do	John Graham.....	15	Freehand drawing.
248	Do	Minnie Harper.....	17	do
249	Do	Percy Hardwick.....	15	do
250	Musselbrook	Mary Brecht.....	16	Copy-book.
251	Do	Harold Oaknow.....	10	do
252	Do	Myrtle Brecht.....	16	do
253	Nelanglo	Mary Booth.....	13	Pinafore.
254	Do	Jane Booth.....	...	Kn.tted sox.
255	Do	Susan Booth.....	...	do
256	Do	Caroline Lawton.....	14	Knitted stockings.
257	Do	Emily Booth.....	11	Knitted sox.
258	Do	Mary Booth.....	13	Pair stockings.
259	Do	do	13	do
260	Do	Laura Elliott.....	13	Petticoat.
261	Newcastle	Harriett Dowling.....	12	Freehand drawing.
262	Do	Amy Ryan.....	15	do
263	Do	Ethel Murray.....	14	do
264	Do	Edith Bryant.....	15	do
265	Do	Lily Lipscombe.....	13	Chemise.
266	Do	Minnie Bennett.....	14	Stockings.
267	Do	Bella Lloyd.....	14	Bed satchet.
268	Do	Janet Gibb.....	13	Night-dress.
269	Do	Ethel Murray.....	14	do
270	Do	Ethel Blackiston.....	11	do
271	Do	Isa Fraser.....	14	Chemise.
272	Do	Bertha Tinbury.....	15	Sampler.
273	Do	Susie Greaves.....	14	do
274	Do	Laura Thurton.....	16	White shirt.
275	Do	May Dick.....	14	White shirt.
276	Do	Eva Rushton.....	—	Apron.
277	Do	Mary Winson.....	16	Chemise.
278	Do	Bertha England.....	13	Sampler.
279	Do	Mary Jones.....	13	Chemise.

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Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Nature of Exhibit.
280	Newcastle	Lottie Dowling.....	10	Chemise.
281	Do	Katie Gow	7	do
282	Do	Mabel Dennis	13	Dress.
283	Do	Janet Morrison	13	do
284	Do	Alexander E. Hughes	—	Map of Australia.
285	Do	Ethel Murray	14	Map of America.
286	Do	General Exhibit .....	...	Map of British Empire.
287	Newcastle, South.....	Janet Mitchell.....	13	Night-dress.
288	Do	Lily Hazleton	15	Chemise.
289	Do	Fanny Spencer	14	Sampler.
290	Do	Harry Marley .....	...	Plaque, Postage stamps.
291	Newcastle, East	Alfred Pike	10	Copy-book.
292	Do	John Mason	11	do
293	Do	Charles Mason	11	do
294	Do	William Pike	12	do
295	Do	Albert Pearce	13	do
296	Do	Joseph Pearce	15	do
297	Do	John Doohin	15	do
298	Do	George Bates	14	Freehand drawing.
299	Do	Albert Pearce	13	do
300	Do	Joseph Pearce	15	do
301	Do	Richard Menzies	13	do
302	New Italy.....	Maria Spinazi	6	Buttonholes.
303	Do	Maria Pellizzer	9	Underclothing.
304	Do	Marina Pezzietti	11	Pinafore.
305	Paddington	Jessie Mitchell.....	...	Chemise.
306	Do	Milly Hall	12	Pinafore.
307	Do	Hilda Campbell	12	Knitted sox.
308	Do	Ethel Hogan	11	Chemise.
309	Do	Blanche Aylmer	14	Specimens needlework.
310	Do	Mabel Konnecki	12	Night-dress.
311	Do	Lily Brown	8	Handkerchief.
312	Do	Mabel Livingstone	8	Chemise.
313	Do	Annie Enemark	12	Night-dress.
314	Do	Elsie Mathews.....	8	Chemise.
315	Do	Gussie Hopps	8	Petticoat.
316	Do	Florence Mathews	11	do
317	Do	Ada Thurlow	13	Night-dress.
318	Do	Keturah Quatermain	10	Child's dress.
319	Do	Lily Benson	12	do
320	Do	Jessie Mitchell.....	13	Night-dress.
321	Do	Virgie Bassetti.....	12	Pinafore.
322	Do	Sybil Marsh	11	Child's dress.
323	Do	Nora Gilchrist.....	12	Infant's robe.
324	Do	Ethel Stuart Mellon	13	Copy-book.
325	Do	Sybil Marsh	11	do
326	Do	Edith Marks.....	14	Exercise-book.
327	Do	Mabel Brewster	13	do
328	Do	Sybil Marsh	11	do
329	Do	Kate Geiger.....	13	do
330	Do	Louisa Dunk.....	15	do
331	Do	Jessie Mitchell.....	14	do
332	Do	Daisy Vonwiller	12	do
333	Parramatta, South	Mabel Rogers	12	Bodice.
334	Do	Lizzie Burnett.....	15	Handkerchief.
335	Do	Laura Moffatt	15	Night-dress.

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Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Name of Exhibit.
336	Parramatta, South ...	Alice Stead	13	Chemise.
337	Do	Frances Garnett	13	Night-dress.
338	Do	Bertha Raines	12	Bodice.
339	Do	Archie Jenkins	15	Ornamental writing.
340	Do	Florence Clark	13	Chemise.
341	Do	Harold Mason	14	Ornamental (drawings).
342	Penrith	Austin Fallon	14	Exercise-book.
343	Do	Redmond Noble	12	do
344	Do	Harry Shoobert	13	do
345	Pyrmont	General Exhibit		Pinafore.
346	Quandong	V. P. H. Olson	17	Pen and ink sketch, "Cardinal Wolsey."
347	Do	V. P. H. Olson	17	Pen and ink sketch, "River Sketch."
348	Queanbeyan	Florrie Gillespie	14	Copy-book.
349	Do	Roberta Steel	12	do
350	Do	W. Richards	12	do
351	Do	Eliza Mallard	10	do
352	Do	E. Hudson	15	do
353	Do	Martha Moore	12	do
354	Do	Five General exhibits		Kindergarten work.
355	Roughit	Rose Maloney	14	Sampler.
356	Do	Clara Maloney	10	Copy book.
357	Do	Margaret Badier	11	Sampler.
358	Do	Rose Maloney	14	Drawers.
359	Do	Margaret Hardman	12	Chemise.
360	Do	Annie Tucker	11	Bodice.
361	Do	Ada Maloney	13	Button-holes.
362	Do	Ethel Turner	13	Chemise.
363	Do	Nora O'Toole	13	Pillow-slip.
364	Do	Ada Maloney	13	Shirt.
365	Do	Matilda Badier	8	Sampler.
366	Do	Alice Szarka	13	Pillow-slip.
367	Do	Ethel Tucker	13	Button-holes.
368	Do	Nora O'Toole	13	do
369	Do	Alice Szarka	13	do
370	Do	Clara Maloney	11	Sampler.
371	Ryde	Ethel Eyles	14	Picture, "Dog's Head."
372	Do	Arthur Neely	16	do do
373	Do	Ethel Eyles	14	do "Humming Birds."
374	Do	Gwennie Howell	15	Macramé.
375	Saumarez	James McCann		Collection of birds' eggs.
376	Scone	Minnie Moore	10	Child's dress } attached.
377	Do	Florrie Moore	13	Button-holes }
378	Do	Elizabeth Bowler	12	Combination petticoat.
379	Do	Florrie Moore	13	Shirt.
380	Silverdale	Maud Williams	10	Handkerchief.
381	Do	Emily Randall	13	Lace.
382	Do	Fannie Gibson	13	Dress.
382	Silverton	William E. Saunders	15	Map of New South Wales.
384	Singleton	Mildred Glasson	12	Copy-book.
385	Do	Millie McKenzie	11	do
386	Do	Leslie Anderson	12	do
387	Do	Hugh Draffin	12	do
389	Do	Maude Brown	13	Chemise.
390	Do	Clara Robinson	9	do

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Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Name of Exhibit.
391	Singleton	Ethel Pan.....	9	Chemise.
392	Do	Maude Brown	13	White shirt.
393	Do	Emma Molster.....	13	do
394	Do	Milly Mackenzie	11	Button-holes.
395	Do	Emma Molster	13	do
396	Do	Maggie Molster	15	do
397	Do	Evelyn Kirkwood.....	14	Bodice.
398	Do	Edith Kay	11	Chemise.
399	Do	Milly Mackenzie	11	Apron.
400	Do	Hilda Burke.....	12	Child's frock.
401	Do	Amy Young	9	Chemise.
402	Do	Elizabeth Driffin.....	10	do
403	Summer Hill	Ethel Hughon	12	Macrame.
404	Do	Edith Morrow	11	Pinafore.
405	Do	Mabel Hicks	14	Dress.
406	Do	do	14	do
407	Do	F. M. Laing	12	do
408	Do	Maude Price.....	...	do
409	Do	Mary Shiddy .....	...	do
410	Do	Elsie Guery .....	...	do
411	Do	— Sayers .....	...	do
412	Do	May Baker .....	...	do
413	Do	do .....	...	do
414	Do	Lily Melville	14	do
415	Do	Mabel Mollison	11	do
416	Do	Rosa Thynne	9	Pinafore and specimens.
417	Do	do	9	Two specimens work.
418	Do	do	9	Boots, &c.
419	Do	do	9	Child's hood.
420	Do	Clara Morrow	9	Slippers and crochet.
421	Do	Rosa Morrow .....	...	Picafore.
422	Do	do .....	...	Slippers.
423	Do	Violet Melville.....	...	Sampler and crochet.
424	Do	May Baker .....	...	Child's hood.
425	Thalaba	Eva Robson	9	Chemise.
426	Do	Ada Robson	14	Drawers.
427	Do	do	14	Night dress.
428	Do	Eva Germon.....	11	Child's dress.
429	Do	Olivia King	12	Drawers.
430	Do	Ethel Brewer	12	Child's dress.
431	Do	Beatrice Brewer	10	do
432	Do	Ellen Crowfoot	10	Chemise.
433	Do	Elizabeth Marsh	13	Night dress.
434	Do	do	13	Chemise.
435	Do	Adelaide Berry	13	do
436	Do	Eva Germon.....	11	do
437	Do	Ettie Lowrie	10	do
438	Do	Amy Cox	9	do
439	Do	Esther Brewer.....	9	do) attached.
440	Do	Olivia Yates.....	16	Buttonholes.
441	Do	Olivia King	13	Apron.
442	Do	Olivia Yates.....	16	Buttonholes.
443	Do	Olivia King	13	do
444	Do	Olivia Yates.....	16	Infant's dress.
445	Do	May Robson.....	11	Darned stockings.
446	Do	Olivia King	13	do

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Group CXLIX—Class 842: Primary Schools, City and Country.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Nature of Exhibit.
447	Thalaba.....	Olivia Germon.....	13	Darned sox.
448	Do	May Robson.....	10	Drawers and chemise.
449	Do	Ethel Brewer	11	Chemise.
450	Do	Ella Lowrie	10	Darned sox.
451	Do	Lilian Yates.....	11	do
452	Do	Beatrice Brewer	9	Two chemises, attached.
453	Do	Eva Robson	9	Darned sox.
454	Do	Minnie Cox	11	do
455	Do	Gertrude Cox	13	do
456	Do	Ellen Crowfoot	10	do
457	Do	Mary Pritchell.....	13	Chemise.
458	Do	Mary Yates	13	Bodice.
459	Do	Olivia Germon.....	13	do
460	Do	Adelaide Berry	13	Drawers.
461	Do	Olivia King	13	Chemise.
462	Do	Olivia Germon.....	13	Shirt.
463	Do	Ada Robson	14	White shirt.
464	Do	Elizabeth Marsh	13	Chemise.
465	Do	Olivia King	13	White shirt.
466	Do	Mary Yates	13	Chemise.
467	Do	Gertrude Cox	13	do
468	Thurgoona	Mary Knoble	11	do
469	Do	Susan O'Keeffe	11	do
470	Thornford.....	Stella Franklin	12	Buttonholes.
471	Do	Daisy Baxter	13	do
472	Do	Alice McKechnie.....	14	do
473	Do	Adelaide Baxter	13	do
474	Do	Edith Payten	12	do
475	Do	Florrie Somerville	15	Needlework.
476	Do	May Neeley	14	do
477	Do	Nellie Macauley	15	do
478	Walgett	Annie White	8	Petticoat.
479	Do	May Simpson	6	Baby's shirt.
480	Do	Jane Tatton	5	do
481	Do	Rose Ashby	10	Petticoat.
482	Do	Margaret White	12	Copy-book.
483	Do	do	12	Exercise-book.
484	Do	Elizabeth Ashley.....	13	do
485	Waverley	Nellie Swyny	8	Kindergarten work.
486	Do	Ida Richards	8	do
487	Do	Alice Coopman.....	7	do
488	Do	Percy Wynn.....	7	do
489	Do	Nelly Swyny.....	7	do
490	Do	Edith Searle.....	7	do
491	Do	Francis Beale	7	do
492	Do	Stella Campbell	7	do
493	Do	do	7	do
494	Do	Lena Connor	7	do
495	Do	Amy Richardson.....	16	Map of Port Jackson.
496	Do	Rennie Wray	12	Copy-book.
497	Do	Ella Richards	14	do
498	Do	Louie Davenport	11	do
499	Do	Mildred Carroll	12	do
500	Do	Annie Davenport.....	14	do
501	Do	Florence Kate Smith	14	do
502	Do	Mary E. Evans	13	do

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Name of Exhibit.
503	Waverley	Charles Holmes	14	Freehand drawing.
504	Warrangong.....	Johanna Cass	11	Copy-book.
505	Wallagong	Charles Morrow .....	...	do
506	Do	James Hear .....	...	do
507	Wickham	Master Wenban	7	do
508	Do	Four unnamed.....	...	Copy-books.
509	Do	Three do .....	...	do
510	Do	Two do .....	...	do
511	Do	Eva Harman	11	Copy-book.
512	Do	Mary Boddy.....	11	do
513	Do	Elizabeth Ogle.....	11	do
514	Do	Matilda Horne.....	13	do
515	Do	Sarah Young	12	do
516	Do	Mary Bennett	10	do
517	Do	Annie Irving	11	do
518	Do	Jane Harris	11	do
519	Do	Nellie Read	12	do
520	Do	Phœbe Morris	10	do
521	Do	Alice Meikle.....	9	do
522	Do	General Exhibit .....	...	5 specimens writing.
523	Do	Clara Gibson	11	Exercise Book.
524	Do	Emma Morris	14	do
525	Do	Nellie Parkes	14	do
526	Do	Ernest Newton.....	9	do
527	Do	Unnamed .....	...	Quilt.
528	Do	Sarah Dunn	14	Wall-pocket.
529	Do	Nellie Read	12	Bed satchet.
530	Do	Anna Manning.....	...	Pinafore.
531	Do	Lillie Hean	15	Ornamental writing.
532	Do	Ethel Fitness	15	do
533	Do	Ettie Cobley.....	14	do
534	Do	Ethel Beasley.....	15	Night-dress.
535	Do	Archie Elliott	14	Freehand drawing.
536	Do	W. S. Robinson	13	do
537	Do	W. J. Parfett	15	do
538	Do	Thomas Hogue.....	14	do
539	Do	Sydney Short	16	Geometrical drawing.
540	Do	W. S. Robinson	13	Freehand drawing.
541	Do	Ethel Bearby	11	Wall tidy.
542	Do	Florence Croft.....	14	Pincushion.
543	Do	Alice O'Connell	14	do
544	Do	Annie Bell	14	Chemise.
545	Do	Margery Anderson	12	Night dress.
546	Do	Nellie Parkes	14	Apron.
547	Do	Alice O'Connell	14	Night dress.
548	Do	Lucy Martin.....	15	Specimen of sewing.
549	Do	Florrie Barrack	13	White shirt.
550	Wellington	Herman Zeebke	16	Map North America.
551	Windsor	Maud Hebblewhite	10	Chemise.
552	Do	Ada Ward.....	16	Long flannel.
553	Do	do	16	Petticoat.
554	Do	do	16	Baby's shirt.
555	Do	do	16	Infant's robe.
556	Do	Virgie Anderson	14	Dressed doll.
557	Do	do	14	Buttonholes.
558	Do	Nellie Anderson	16	do

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Specimens of Work done in the Primary Schools of the Colony—*continued.*

No.	School.	Name of Exhibitor.	Age.	Name of Exhibit.
559	Windsor	Ethel Smith	15	Night-dress.
560	Do	Katie Anderson	16	Infant's robe.
561	Do	Henrietta Anderson...	17	Specimens drawing, etc.
562	Wollongong	Jessie McPhail	11	Copy-book.
563	Do	Robert McCann	14	do
564	Do	Maurice Marks	10	do
565	Do	John Budgen	14	do
566	Do	Gladstone Coben	11	do
567	Do	James McKenzie	10	do
568	Do	Charles Bode	11	do
569	Wombat	Marion Hall	15	Robe.
570	Do	do	15	do
571	Young	General Exhibits .....	...	Doll's underclothing.
572	Do	Alice Jacobs	17	Petticoat.
573	Do	Henry Allmark	14	Exercise book.
574	Do	Mary Watson	16	do

CLASS 847.—Technical and Apprenticeship Schools; Apparatus and Examples used in Primary and Secondary Schools for Teaching Handicraft; Models, Plans, and Designs for the Fitting up of Workshop and Industrial Schools; results of Industrial Work done in such Schools.

1201. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.
 Reports on Technical Education, by Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.L.C.
 Reports on Manual Training.

1202. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney (Technical Education Branch).

The first class for technical education in the Colony was held at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts as early as 1865. A few additional classes were formed from time to time until in 1873 it was decided by the Committee of the institution to establish a Technical or Working Men's College. In 1878 Parliament voted £2,000 towards subsidising the college classes, and in 1883 a Board was appointed by the Government to take over the work from the School of Arts Committee, and for six years the Board of Technical Education had the management of the various classes, for the maintenance of which there was an annual vote of about £17,000. In 1887, however, the Minister of Public Instruction obtained the consent of the Cabinet to a scheme for incorporating the work of technical education in a more direct manner with that of primary instruction carried on under the Department of Public Instruction.

In November of this year, accordingly, the Minister, with the Under Secretary and the newly-appointed Superintendent of Technical Education, took over from the Board the control of the Technical College with its various branches.

This State system of technical education has now been in operation for three years, and it is interesting to note that the number of classes during that time has increased from 119 to 306; the enrolment of students from 3,384 to 10,089; the number of students examined from 1,219 to 3,332; while the expenditure has been reduced from £6 15s 4d. per student in 1889 to £3 7s. in 1892.

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

BUILDINGS.

The Sydney Technical College is erected on a block of ground, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, in Harris-street, Ultimo, close to the Sydney Railway Station. The college is situated centrally on the Mary Ann-street frontage, and is flanked on either side by the buildings intended for technical and commercial high schools respectively. The Technological Museum, which is also under the Technical Education Branch, has been erected on the Harris-street frontage, and is now in course of occupation.

Immediately at the rear of the college is situated the chemical laboratory, and behind this again are the engineering workshops. The architectural workshops and school of cookery occupy the south-west corner of the block.

The designs of the college and high schools have been treated in what may be termed a free classic style. The main entrance to the college is approached by a double flight of steps and a loggia. The main staircase is opposite the entrance hall, and makes a handsome feature, with an enriched screen, a centre flight and two return flights of steps. The class rooms throughout are very commodious, averaging 16 ft. from floor to ceiling, six of them are 62 ft. x 33 ft., and six 42 ft. x 30 ft.

The workshops are arranged and fitted up for carrying out various trades and professions, such as engineering, fitting and turning, blacksmithing, pattern making, boiler making, carpentry, carriage building, cabinet making, bricklaying, masonry, stone and marble carving, iron founding, and plumbing.

The classes in the suburban and country districts are, with a few exceptions, carried on in the public school buildings or School of Arts premises.

CLASSES.

Instruction was given during 1892 in the following subjects:—

Agriculture, science and practice; botany, sheep and wool training, day; wool-sorting, evening; architectural drawing and design, history of architecture, building construction, carpentry and joinery, bricklaying, masonry, stone and marble carving, cabinet making, use of the slide rule, freehand drawing, model drawing, geometrical drawing, practical, plane, and solid; sciography, perspective, design, modelling, practical chemistry and metallurgy, theoretical chemistry, book-keeping, calligraphy and correspondence, shorthand, type-writing, French, household management, cookery practice and demonstration, practical sick nursing in the home, house painting, graining and marbling, sign writing, elementary decoration and art decoration, geology, mineralogy, mineral prospecting, coal mining, mathematics, mechanical drawing, machine construction, applied mechanics, steam and steam engine, blacksmithing, boiler making, fitting and turning, iron founding, carriage building, architectural sanitation, sanitary engineering, sanitary plumbing, practical plumbing, electrical engineering, pharmacy, materia medica, pharmaceutical chemistry, dispensing; sound, light, and heat; electricity and magnetism, telegraphy, lithography, photo-lithography, tailors' cutting, scientific dress cutting, scientific dressmaking, latin, ambulance surgery.

BRANCH SCHOOLS.

In addition to the classes held in Sydney, Branch Schools or Technical Classes were held in the following places:—Armidale, Bathurst, Broken Hill, Clarence Town, Eskbank, Goulburn, Granville, Hamilton, Hinton, Hornsby, Lambton, Maitland, Merewether, Minmi, Morpeth, Newcastle, Orange, Parramatta, Plattsburg, Raymond Terrace, Seaham, Singleton, Stockton, Uralla, Wagga Wagga, Wallsend, and Wickham.

STUDENTS, &c.

The following summary of statistics shows the progress made in the Technical Education Branch during the past year:—

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1891 AND 1892.

	1891.	1892.	Increase.
Number of Classes	295	306	11
Number of enrolments of students...	8,466	10,089	1,623
Number of individual students.....	6,688	8,329	1,641
Number of students examined	2,563	3,332	769
Number of students passed	1,704	2,271	567
Amount of fees received from pupils	£3,721 5 6	£4,388 14 9	£664 9 3
Visitors to Technological Museum...	112,632	144,253	31,621
Visitors to Branch Museums in country towns	25,842	40,332	14,490

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

1203. Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College and Branch Schools.

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
ARCHITECTURE CLASSES.		
668	Robert Pender.....	Coloured drawing of roof work.
669	C. H. Button	Coloured drawing of circular headed window.
670	Charles Reynolds	Plain drawing of circular headed window.
586-91	E. Dearman	Design for colonial villa—six drawings.
592-97	Alfred Spain.....	Design for town hall—six drawings.
598-605	J. A. Kethel.....	Design for baronial residence—eight drawings.
606-13 } 615-18 }	Do	Design for colonial mansion—twelve drawings.
619-25	Holland Andrews	Design for school of arts—seven drawings.
626-30	Byera Hadley	Orders of Architecture—five drawings.
631-35	R. E. Nancarrow.....	do do

CARPENTRY CLASS.

48	Alexander Duncan	A bow window set in sandstone.
358	J. Dunlop	Model of hip roof.
359	G. Porter	Dome roof polished.
360	J. Dunlop.....	Brace for roof.
361	Do	do
362	John Drake	Circular louvre shutter.
363	J. Dunlop.....	Fan-light circular.
364	J. Hodge	Twisted hand-rail polished.
365	Do	Piece of circular hand-rail.
366	H. Hodge	Polished wood ventilator-horizontal.
367	F. Marshall	Piece of twisted hand-rail.
368	F. Rose	Polished wood ventilator-square.
369	James Anderson	Piece of hand-rail finishing end.
370	John Drake	Triangular louvre.
371	George Begg	Piece of twisted hand-rail.
372	F. Marshall	Piece of semi-circular hand-rail
373	George Waters.....	Piece of circular hand-rail.
374	C. Shambler	Hand-rail with circular finish.
375	James Anderson	Piece of circular hand-rail
376	Do	do do
377	Do	do do
378	E. Ellis.....	Oval louvre with shutter polished.
379	H. Nelson.....	Piece of straight hand-rail.
380	W. Harvey	Piece of hand-rail circular.
381	F. Taprowski	Circular window.
382	A. Duncan	Semi-circular piece of hand-rail.
383	James Hodge	Hand-rail circular.
384	P. Barrett.....	Louvre shutters, polished with French lights.
385	Alexander Sims	Staircase model, four steps.
386	S. Smith	Adjustable square louvre shutter—polished.
387	E. Kirkham	Louvre French lights.
388	William Darcus	Circle upon circle double door, monogram on panel.
389	F. Taprowski	Circle upon circle door frame and door.
390	Sydney Smith	Panel door with glass.
391	F. Taylor	Polished pine door, open window, with no glass.
392	John Drake	Louvre shutter—elliptical.
393	W. G. Pickering	Polished cedar door, light wood panels.
394	E. Bryant	Polished cedar door, light wood panels.
395	Robert Lang	Circle upon circle door frames.
398	Do	Spiral staircase, polished cedar.
399	Do	Staircase handrailing, semi-circular each end.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
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CABINETMAKING CLASS.

396	J. A. Flynn	Miniature chest of drawers.
397	J. F. Elphinstone	Miniature dining table with leaf.

GENERAL AND SANITARY PLUMBING EXHIBITS.

35	S. Stewart.....	Drawn lead pipe, with five wiped joints forming a finial.
36	J. P. Williams.....	Piece of lead bossing suitable for box gutter work.
37	Do	A "made" P trap with rising pipe.

Sets of exhibits showing method of instruction in Sanitary Plumbing.

		<i>First Set,—</i>
55	Joseph Vaughan	Scale drawing of a stack of soil pipe taking slop sink, valve closet, wash down closet, and range of two urinals, now being made to drawing and fitted up in workshop.
38, 39	Do	Two P traps with vent pipes for the urinal range, made by student to his own full-sized details, prepared from above scale drawing, No. 55.
		<i>Second Set,—</i>
56	Joseph Palazzi.....	Scale drawing of a stack of waste pipes, taking a range of two basins, a bath, and a kitchen sink with grease trap, now being made to drawing and fitted up in workshop.
54	Do	Full-sized detail of traps, vents, and wastes for range of two basins enlarged from above scale drawing.
41	J. Backhouse	Lead traps, vents, and wastes for two basins made by student from his full-sized detail drawing as above, No. 54.
46	E. Carr	Lead rod pipe for standing waste and trap for bath, made by student to full-sized details enlarged from above scale drawing of waste-pipe stack, No. 56.
		<i>Third Set,—</i>
49	A. Thomas and J. P. Williams.	Full-sized detail of bossed lead finial and open cresting—designed and drawn, and now being made in workshop by student.
50	Do	Bossed lead finial—with the exception of the four lead balls, which are each bossed out of a separate piece—the whole of this finial is bossed or worked up out of a single piece of sheet lead, to illustrate the possibilities of lead working.
52	S. Moodie	Sample of work illustrating lead bossing-up suitable for roof work.
40	W. Bow	A "made" 4-inch lead P trap.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
<i>A set of samples illustrating one examination for Master Plumbers' diplomas of merit as conducted by the Sanitary Engineering Department.</i>		
		1st.
53	J. Richmond.....	Practical Workmanship, 6 hours' work— Waste-pipe and vent of "made" lead pipe with wiped joints for basin, cut up by Examiner to display fitting and workmanship.
51	Do	Underhand wiped joint on 4-inch made lead soil pipe, cut across by Examiner to display fitting and workmanship. Two pieces.
		2nd.
665	The Examiners	Written Examination and Sanitary Sketches—6 hours' work— Large sheet comprising—(a) Diploma of merit as master plumber as issued by this Department. (b) Set of questions in general principles, roof work, inside work, and hot water supply. (c) Set of sanitary sketches filled in by candidate.

NOTE.—Applicants for licenses to do plumbers' work under the jurisdiction of the Sydney Metropolitan District Board of Water Supply and Sewerage are required to possess this diploma of merit as a guarantee of knowledge and skill.

MASONRY AND STONE, AND MARBLE CARVING CLASS.

233	B. Nettleton.....	Model of an arch in Omaru, with red pine stand.
235	John A. Milford	Model of rampant arch (polished stand).
237	W. H. Jeffries	Stone carving in Omaru—second year cast, 55.
239	Do	Marble carving—first year cast, No. 17.
243	Do	Stone carving, panel work, ornamental.
244	Do	Stone carving—second year cast, No. 49.

MASONRY DRAWINGS.

645	John A. Milford	Rampant and pointed arch.
646	B. Nettleton.....	Arch on circular plan, and semi-circular in elevation.

MECHANICAL DRAWING CLASSES.

197	A. Diamond	Switchboard—coloured drawing.
198	C. J. Hack	Mechanical drawing.
199	Do	do
200	Do	do from working models.
201	Do	Cog-wheels.
202	Do	Condenser, &c.
636	Edward Nash	Details of slide-valve and link-motion.
637	J. B. Noad	Launch engine.
638	C. E. Stockwell	Mechanical drawing—Connecting rod end for cable tramway engine at North Sydney.
639	M. Wood	Mechanical drawing—Feed-valve for marine boiler.
640	Algernon Peake	Mechanical drawing—Double-acting pump.
641	Do	do 8-in. sluice valve.
642	Herman Simon.....	do Plate girder railway bridge.
643	Do	do Horizontal engine, with double-valve gear.
644	Robert McCubben	Pattern shop drawing—Blade of Propeller.
662	C. F. Watt	Mechanical drawing—Lathe head.
663	Do	do Poppet head.
664	G. M. Muir	do 8-in. sluice valve.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
PATTERN MAKING CLASS.		
23	Andrew Fenwick.....	Section of bearing.
24	Thomas Harvey	Propeller—1-blade.
25	Henry Roddam	Model of a wheel in two pieces, Mitre cog-wheel.
26	Robert W. Wilson	Section of bearing.
27	Thomas Harvey	Model of a propeller and shaft.
IRON FOUNDRY CLASS.		
28	James W. Taylor.....	Horizontal casting.
29	Do	Casting of lid to same—Round.
30	Do	Lid—Square.
31	Do	Casting—Fly-wheel.
BOILER MAKING CLASS.		
32	} Henry Hoggan and sun- dry other students.	Locomotive boiler, and stand for same.
42		Vertical boiler and stand—Circular.
FITTING AND TURNING CLASS.		
33, 34	George King, W. Hun- ter, J. Burness.	2 Pieces of crank-shafting.
205	By sundry students.....	5 mitre cog-wheels.
	Do	1 small crank-shaft.
	Do	1 small ratchett.
	Do	6 bolts and nuts.
	Do	1 small shaft and pinion.
	Do	2 able plates.
	Do	Parallel blocks rivetted together.
	Do	1 specimen iron squaring.
	Do	1 Do Pentagon shape.
	Do	1 Do Hexagon Do.
	Do	1 small sample iron turning.
	Do	6 samples screw-cutting.
	Do	1 sample screw-cutting—2 threads.
	Do	9 samples screw-cutting, small.
	Do	4 samples screw-cutting with nuts to fit.
	Do	2 long spindles with circular plates.
	Do	1 scribing-block and scriber.
	Do	1 long sample screw-cutting, square end.
	Do	1 long sample screw-cutting, right and left hand thread.
	Do	1 sample shafting, iron-pointed.
	Do	1 set 10 taps and handle for do.
	Do	1 small square 7 .
	Do	1 small T square.
	Do	1 bevelled angle-piece.
	Do	Reversing gear, 6 pieces.
	Do	7 samples brass-turning.
	Do	7 small brass mitre cog-wheels,
	Do	1 sample filling brass-oval, 2 pieces.
206	Do	Model of compound marine engine.
COACH-BUILDING CLASS.		
353	James Cronin	1 half section, model of brougham.
354	James Balentyne.....	Section of arm carriage.
355	James Cronin	Side of Victoria.
356	Horace J. Ockenden ...	Dog-cart, seat full size.
357	J. Watson Davidson ...	do do

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES.		
1	C. W. M'Coy	Polished book-stand.
2	C. Caldwell	Roof-truss.
3	H. Carruthers	1 towel-rail.
4	J. Newman	Samples of dove-tailing, cedar.
5	A. Peterson	Soap-box.
6	R. Blackwell	Sample of dove-tailing.
7	H. Capper	1 stationery cabinet.
8	C. Hughes	Three-legged stool, varnished.
9 & 10	C. Clay and H. Kelly...	Samples of dove-tailing, Oxford frame-joints.
11	W. Gillies.....	Cedar easel.
12	J. Young	Step-ladder, cedar, varnished.
13	C. Howell	Verandah folding lounge-chair, varnished.
14	A. Carruthers	Knife-tray, varnished.
15	C. Gillies	Foot-stool, varnished.
16	H. Patfield	Door-panel, polished cedar.
17	F. Homan.....	Door-panel, cedar and pine.
18	C. Brooks	Pine easel, polished.
19	J. F. M'Dougall	Tongued and grooved door, polished.
20	H. Tracey	Wood-carving, 1st year cast, No. 41.
21	T. Pincombe.....	Wood-carving of cast, similar to No. 33.
22	F. Homan.....	Wood-carving of cast, 1st year, No. 41.
47	J. B. Noad	Wooden model of Town Hall.
249	W. Steffanoni	Soap-box.
250	H. Clough	Hexagonal stand, 3 sections, of different wood.
251	A. Finch	Ink-stand with 3 glass ink-wells.
252	Thomas Lewis	Clothes-horse, folding fire-screen.
253	H. Slade	Fretwork frame.
254	B. Neill	Press door-panel.
255	J. Kemp	do
256	W. Watson	Draught-board, polished.
257	H. Clough	Oxford frame, light wood.
258	E. Bignell.....	Oxford frame.
259	Do	4 designs on small piece of wood.
260	J. Williams	Right-angled joint-mortice.
261	R. Green	1 wooden knife-tray.
262	J. Newell	1 salt-box.
263	J. Williams	1 mortice-joint.
264	J. Thompson	1 mortice-joint, small.
265	J. Kemp	Press-door.
266	Do	1 T-joint mortice.
267	B. Caldwell	Cedar easel.
268	A. Robins.....	Polished draught-board.
317	Do	Stand, wood, with inlaid scroll.
318	A. Green	Upright bracket.
319	Do	3 designs on wood-panelling.
320	Do	Set of shelves, or book-shelf.
321	Do	1 small cabinet.
322	Clara Atkinson	Single bracket fretwork.
323	Eve Benjamin	Photo-frame, crown and fan design.
324	Alice Coles	Stationery cabinet fretwork.
325	Violet White	Card basket, tied with ribbon.
326	Ada Skinner.....	Ornamental trough—fretwork.
327	Lottie Eldridge	Pen-rack.
328	Gertrude Smith	Pen-tray.
329	Mary Hollings.....	Wheelbarrow.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class E47: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
MANUAL TRAINING CLASSES—<i>continued.</i>		
330	Grace Hammond.....	Single bracket, kite shape.
331	Marion Lindsay	Tray, with two racks.
332	Gertrude Smith	Ivy-leaf bracket, single.
333	Emily Hollings	Fancy inkstand—walnut, with bottles.
334	Susan M'Lachlan.....	Fancy bracket, single pipe rack.
335	Cecil Grossman	Ivy-leaf eisel.
336	F. Homan.....	Fretwork cabinet.
338	Joseph Shepherd.....	Model of staircase.
339	B. Hipsley.....	Circular inlaid draught-board.
340	F. Woodward	Polished model of yacht "Buhl Buhl."
341	Oscar Jordan	Fretwork bracket.
342	R. Darrack	Octagonal draught-board, polished.
343	Talbot Harding	Model of boat, inlaid.
348	Ronald Darrack	do small boat.
307	Harry Kingsell.....	Vertical card-tray—blackwood, cedar, and myall.
308	Sydney Stewart	do polished cherrywood, walnut, and blackwood.
309	Andrew Crawford	do rosewood, teak, and Huon pine.
311	George Roberts	Vertical stand, four marble holes at top.
WOOD-CARVING EXHIBITS.		
43	George Ockleford	Specimen of wood carving—cherub, &c.
44	Do	Specimen of wood-carving.
45	Do	Large carved panel, with stalk at top and figure at bottom, snake, birds, flowers, fruits, &c.
ART CLASSES.		
430	Lucien Dechaineux.....	Design—waratahs and sun.
431	Do	Wall-paper—lyre bird and waratah.
433	Do	Design—waratahs, stenocarpus.
434	H. W. Salmon	Fancy jug.
435	Do	Sepia jug, with flowers.
436	Do	Colored jug.
437	Do	Sepia jug, with flowers.
438	Do	Vase, with ring handle, colored.
439	Miss E. Baas	do colored.
440	Do	Jug, colored.
441	Robert O. Geary	Oak chair—perspective drawing.
442	E. Slatyer.....	Colored vase—birds and flowers.
443	E. B. Smith	Bottom of pedestal.
444	Miss E. A. Buckland	Two colored vases—one "Mare and Foal," and one "Flowers."
449	C. Wright.....	Model drawing—cylinder and prism.
452	Lucien Dechaineux	Design—capitol, rams' horns and waratahs.
453	Mary Ann Gent	Flower-jug, small.
454	Miss Kate Baas	Vertical vase, in red.
455	Do	Small flower-jug, colored.
456	Mary Ann Gent	Vertical vase, in red, bottom handles.
457	Miss C. Liggins... ..	Engine-wheel, resting on cube.
458	E. Stom.....	Group of models—hexagonal prism, cone intersected circle.
459	E. Brown	Group of models—hexagonal prism.
462	Miss Lovegrove	Cylinder hexagonal prism.
463	Edith Brown	Vase in mortar.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
<i>ART CLASSES—continued.</i>		
465	Miss Dolly Baas	Petticoat.
466	F. Atkins	do
471	E. Strom	Water-jug and glass.
472	Miss C. Liggins	Pewter jug.
473	E. Strom	Two engine-hooks and a cube.
474	E. S. Henderson	Engine wheel and cylinder.
475	Ann Black	Vase, with ring handle.
476	Edith Brown	Hexagonal prism, resting on cylinder.
478	F. Atkins	do do
479	E. Doyle	Vase.
480	Do	do
481	E. Lovegrove	do
482	H. J. Crisp	Acanthus leaf.
483	Do	2nd year cast, No. 48.
484	H. Hughes	do No. 54.
485	Edith Brown	do No. 77.
486	George Arousseau	Study of a Grecian female.
487	Edith Brown	2nd year cast, No. 48.
488	Ethel Brown	do No. 51.
490	J. Jarman	do panel, No. 58.
491	Edith Brown	do rosette, No. 75.
492	Miss L. Button	do do No. 74.
493	E. Strom	do do No. 49.
494	Edith Brown	do panel, No. 69.
495	Miss K. Biddle	do fruit, series B.
496	Ethel Brown	do panel, No. 58.
497	Do	do No. 56.
498	Jeane Olive	do No. 66.
500	.....	do No. 51.
501	N. Nelson	do panel, No. 70.
502	Miss B. Button	do No. 46.
503	Ethel Brown	do fruit series B.
504	Do	do panel, No. 71.
505	E. Poole	do do No. 68.
506	Edith Brown	do No. 47.
507	J. L. McClure	2nd year cast, No. 47.
508	Jeane Olive	do No. 46.
511	Edith Brown	do No. 62.
512	J. A. Jarman	do No. 78.
513	Miss L. Button	do No. 51.
517	E. Strom	do No. 45.
518	N. Nelson	do fruit series D.
519	Do	do No. 64.
521	F. French	do No. 51.
523	P. H. Jones	do No. 51.
524	A. Debelle	Temple of Diana—perspective.
525	B. Blakemore	Bust of Clyte.
526	Do	Heroic head.
527	H. Salmon	Diana—bust.
528	Miss E. A. Buckland	do do
529	G. H. Arousseau	Bacchus.
530	Miss E. A. Buckland	Bust of shepherd.
531	E. Hipsley	Bust, with band round hair.
532	N. Nelson	2nd year cast, No. 54.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
ART CLASSES—<i>continued.</i>		
533	J. Gosper, L. Winter, and W. Robison.	4 casts, 1st year, Nos. 5 and 6, 36 and 29.
534	C. S. Wilkinson	4 do do Nos. 4 and 35 and 2 Nos. 8.
535	Miss L. Button	2nd year cast, No. 47.
536	Miss M. Gent	Study of a towel on wall.
537	Lucien Dechaineux	Stone bracket for wool-store.
538	H. Perrigo	Vase, with ring handle.
539	K. Collier	Octagonal vase.
540	R. Blakemore	Eye and nose.
541	H. Crawford	1st year cast, No. 29.
542	A. M. Chambers	Vase with ring handle.
543	F. Taylor & E. A. Smith	1st year casts, Nos. 32 and 22.
544	W. S. Robison	do Nos. 8 and 28.
545	Miss M. Green	Model of foot on stand.
545	Do	do do
547	Miss B. Biddle	Round vase.
548 } 549 }	H. Crawford and F. { Atkins. {	1st year casts, Nos. 42 and 25. do Nos. 34 and 38.
550	F. Adams	do No. 21—outline and shading.
551	Miss M. Green	Human hand.
552	W. F. Robinson	1st year cast, No. 17.
553	Ethel Chambers	Vase.
554 } 555 }	M. Furber and H. { Crawford. {	Outline, 1st year cast, No. 7. 1st year casts, Nos. 36 and 37.
556	G. M. Whittingham ...	Pewter jug.
557	D. D. Johnstone	P. p. geometry.
558	F. Shenstone	2nd year cast, No. 78.
559	D. Little	P. p. geometry.
560	F. W. Leist	Fowl and pigeon house—perspective.
561	William McCulla	P. p. geometry.
562	Edith Brown	Sheet of elementary perspective.
563	H. Andrews	Perspective.
564	Henri Bastings	Sheet of sciography.
565	E. S. Henderson	do hooks, chains, &c.
566	E. P. Massey	Combined punching and shearing machine—perspective.
567	David Edgar	Sheet of sciography.
568	Miss E. Doyle	Hexagonal prism—cube.
569	E. Miller	2nd year cast, fruit series B.
570 } 571 }	H. Willis	1st year casts, Nos. 20 and 21.
571 }	H. G. Chevin	do Nos. 38 and 24.
571	Mrs. C. Thomas	2nd year cast, No. 72.
572	Do	do No. 51.
573	Do	1st year cast, No. 36.
574	Do	2nd do No. 51.
575	Do	1st do No. 17.
647	W. Seward	2nd do panel, No. 58.
648	George Yeates	do fruit series D.
649	Do	do do B.
650	Do	do No. 59.
651	F. Shenstone	do No. 59.
667A	W. Seward	do No. 70.
671	Joseph Pryor	do fruit series B.
694	R. Holmes	do No. 74.
695	H. F. Sadley	do No. 74.
696	Percy Czerwonka	do No. 74.

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
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MODELLING CLASS.

292	E. Mueller	Ornamental renaissance design—plaster.
293	G. Macintosh	Bust of female—Juno.
294	A. G. Reid	Bust of Australian aboriginal.
295	G. Macintosh	Original design—panel of Australian flowers.
296	P. Hankinson	2nd year cast, No. 53—plaster.
297	E. Paton	Acanthus leaf—plaster.
298	F. Leggatt	Specimen of examination work, 1891—1st year.
299	J. Larcombe	do do 2nd year.
	J. Buckley	do do 3rd year.
	E. Mueller	Renaissance panel from photo.—plaster.
300	J. Forrest	2nd year cast, No. 67—plaster.
302	E. Paton	Bouquet of fruit—plaster.
303	F. Leggatt	2nd year cast, No. 76—plaster.
304	A. Rice	Panel renaissance—plaster.
305	Frank Leggatt	Plaster cast, acanthus leaf.
306	J. Craig	Festoon of flowers.
401	F. Liebentritt	1st year cast, No. 3, plaster.
402	A. G. Reid	Original design, "Australia," plaster.
403	G. Macintosh	Do waratah festoon.
405	Do	Do waratah and emu.
406	Do	Lion's head and cartouche from drawing, plaster.
248	D. H. Batchen.....	Terra-cotta bust.
424	J. S. Gillies	Plaster mask.
425	G. Russell.....	Do cast panel.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY CLASS.

408	By sundry students.....	6 Specimens of lithography; mounted.
409	Do	2 Do do do
410	Do	1 Specimen do do
411	Do	7 Specimens do do
582	Do	5 Photographs; mounted.
583	Do	12 Do do
584	Do	13 Do do
585	Do	9 Specimens do

INDUSTRIAL ART CLASS.

221	P. W. Johnson.....	Australian sun bird, silver and embossed design on glass.
222	Do	Letter H, glass; framed.
223	Do	Do B, do do
224	Do	Corner of ornamental design; framed.
225	Do	Do do do
269	By sundry students.....	Academy board, graining.
270	Do	Do do
271	Do	Do do
272	Do	Do do
273	Do	Do do
274	Do	Do do
275	Do	Do marbling, yellow.
276	Do	Do do red.
277	Do	Do do grey.
278	Do	Do do do

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Specimens of Industrial Work from the Sydney Technical College, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Exhibit.	Exhibitor.	Description.
INDUSTRIAL ART CLASS—<i>continued.</i>		
279	By sundry students.....	Academy board, marbling, green.
280	Do Do	Do do do
281	George McDougall	Do letter E.
282	Do Do	Do do S.
286	Do Do	Do do B.
287	C. Burney.....	Do decorative panel.
288	Do	Do red decorative panel.
289	E. S. Taylor	Do yellow decorative design.
290	Do	Do puce decorative panel.
291	C. Burney.....	Do red and grey decorative panel.
665	E. S. Taylor & F. Prior	Interior decorations, door, red.
666	Do do ...	Do do blue.
667	Do do ...	Do do green.
672	P. W. Johnson.....	Dining-room decoration.
673	Do	Library do
674	Do	Drawing-room do
675	Do	Entrance hall do
677	Do	Lecture hall do
680	Do	Library do
426	George H. Hargreaves...	Panel pilaster—laughing jackass, wattles, grapes, and flowers.
427	Do ...	Specimen of door panel, roses.
428	Do ...	Monogram, T.S., N.S.W., rams' horns and waratahs.
429	Do ...	Decorative panel, section of Frieze.

CALIGRAPHY CLASS.

681-684	Sundry students	4 Specimens of writing.
685-687	James Bruce	3 Do do

PHONOGRAPHY CLASS.

658	A. Warton	Specimen of shorthand; "Geology of Bathurst."
659	By sundry pupils.....	Do do "How he died."
660	Eliza Spencer	Do do "Australian agriculture."
661	T. S. Champion	Do do "Scarlet letter."
652	Miss Edith Apps	Do do
653	Henry Colman.....	Do do
654	George Pender.....	Do do
655	J. S. Gillies	Do do
656	A. Chapple	Do do
657	Jennie Donn.....	Do do

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

229	Robert Lang.....	Photograph of staircase, top landing, Admiralty House.
230	Do	Do do bottom of ditto.
404	G. A. Thomas	Oil painting, framed, "Scene from Port Hacking, N.S.W." Sale price, 50 guineas.
412	George H. Hargreaves...	Oil painting, framed, "Murrumbidgee Whaler."
576-581	Curran, Rev. J. M.	Photographs and micro-photographs, illustrating geology of New South Wales, by the Rev. J. Milne Curran, F.G.S., Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy to Technical Education Branch.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

1204. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum; Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

The Technological Museum was instituted at the close of 1879 by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, but the whole collection of some 9,000 specimens was totally lost in the Garden Palace fire of 1882.

Strenuous efforts were at once made to replace the lost collection, and in December, 1883, the Museum was opened to the public in the Agricultural Hall, Outer Domain, and now contains interesting and valuable series of specimens illustrating the various stages of many manufactures, and an excellent collection of animal and vegetable products. Special features in the Museum are the collections of wool specimens dating back as far as the year 1800, and those of native timber, wattle barks, &c.

In January, 1890, the museum was taken over from the Trustees by the Minister of Public Instruction, and made an integral part of the Technical Education Branch.

The whole collection, which consists of over 30,000 specimens, is now being removed to a special building erected at a cost of nearly £20,000 on a site adjoining the Sydney Technical College.

In 1890 Branch Museums were established in connection with the local Technical Schools at Newcastle, Bathurst, West Maitland, and Goulburn.

The popularity of the institution may be gathered from the fact that last year it was visited by 144,253 persons, while 40,332 visited the Branch Museums.

A CENTURY OF NEW SOUTH WALES ECONOMIC PLANTS—mounted separately on sheets of cardboard, with the following particulars attached to each:—Botanical name, locality, name of product yielded by each plant.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
1	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver Wattle).	Link	Leguminosæ.....	A highly ornamental tree, with silvery foliage. The bark is used to some extent for tanning, in the absence of Green and Black Wattle (<i>Acacia decurrens</i>).
2	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>nomalis</i> . (Sydney Black Wattle).	Willd.	Leguminosæ.....	Yields a valuable tan bark. This is an exceedingly variable species.
3	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>mollis</i> . (Green or Black Wattle).	Willd.	Leguminosæ.....	do.
4	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>pauciglandulosa</i> . (Green Wattle.)	.....	Leguminosæ.....	do.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—A Century of N.S.W. Economic Plants—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
5	<i>Acacia elata</i> (A Mountain Hickory; erroneously known as cedar by country people.)	A. Cunn. ...	Leguminosæ	The bark is useful for tanning purposes, and the timber is useful.
6	<i>Acacia homalophylla</i>	A. Cunn. ...	Leguminosæ	The timber is used by Europeans for tobacco-pipes, stock-whip handles, and general turnery purposes; by the aborigines, for boomerangs and spears.
7	(Yarran.) <i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Willd.	Leguminosæ	The timber has a limited use.
8	(Golden Wattle.) <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	R. Br.	Leguminosæ	This tree yields one of the most valuable timbers in Australia. In this continent it largely takes the place of American walnut.
9	<i>Acacia penninervis</i>	Sieb.	Leguminosæ	The timber is valuable, but the tree is chiefly important as a yielder of tan-bark, large trees yielding an immense quantity, as it grows to great thickness.
10	(Corkwood.) <i>Ackama Muelleri</i>	Benth.	Saxifragæ	Yields a useful, plain timber.
11	<i>Acronychia Baueri</i>	Schott.	Rutacæ	The timber of this tree possesses something of the character of orange wood.
12	(Brush Ash.) <i>Ajuga australis</i>	R. Br.	Labiatæ	It is hard, tough, and of good appearance.
13	(Native Bugle.) <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Reiss.	Rhamnæ	This plant is used in country districts as an ingredient of ointments.
14	(Red Ash.) <i>Alstonia constricta</i>	F. v. M.	Apocynæ	The timber of this tree is really valuable. By age, the hardwood turns deep red, hence the name.
15	(Fever Bark.) <i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i>	Ait.	Conifere	The bark is intensely bitter, and is used as an ingredient of "bitters" and as a substitute for cinchona bark. It contains several alkaloids, and is a very interesting substance.
16	(Colonial Pine.) <i>Atherosperma moschata</i>	Labill.	Monimiaceæ	This tree is an ornamental conifer. It is also interesting as being the principal yielder of pine timber in Australia, producing the bulk of the common soft wood used in New South Wales and Queensland. This pine is brittle and apt to be discoloured by age; it cannot be compared with the best American pine timbers.
				The leaves of this <i>Sassafras</i> yield, on distillation, an essential oil, which has acquired some notice as a remedy in certain forms of heart disease.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 247: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—A Century of N.S.W. Economic Plants—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
17	<i>Banksia serrata</i> (Red Honey-suckle.)	Linn.	Proteaceæ	The timber is ornamental and is hence used for cabinet work; crooked pieces are used for "knees," in boat-building. The bark is sometimes used for tanning in country districts. The timber, although small, is useful, and is of the Beech class.
18	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Andr.	Saxifragæe	
19	<i>Callistemon salignus</i> (White Bottle Brush.)	D.C.	Myrtaceæ	This plant is ornamental, and frequents damp situations. Its timber possesses some merit for the coarser kinds of wood-engraving.
20	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Ait.	Casuarinæe	The leaves are pollarded for stock in dry seasons. The timber is one of the best fuel woods we have.
21	<i>Cedrela australis</i>	F. v. M. ...	Meliceæ	This tree, identical with or closely allied to the Toon tree of India (<i>Cedrela Toona</i>) is, without doubt, the most valuable timber tree of New South Wales. It is in every way equal to the mahogany of Central America.
22	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> ... (Coachwood.)	Don	Saxifragæe	The timber of this tree is really valuable, and is used in coach-building. The bark contains a good deal of "Coumarin."
23	<i>Corchorus Cunninghamii</i> ...	F. v. M. ...	Tiliaceæ	This plant is not cultivated or made use of in any way as a fibre plant.
24	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> ...	R. Br.	Laurinæe	Timber not durable, but used for staves and inside work.
25	<i>Cudrania javanensis</i> (Cocksbur Thorn.)	Trécul	Urticæe	The wood of this thorny climber is of a deep yellow colour, and used to be employed for dyeing in this Colony, under the name of "fustic."
26	<i>Cupania pseudorrhus</i>	A. Rich.	Sapindaceæ	This plant yields one of our fine-grained brush timbers, which have been put to very little use at present.
27	<i>Cymbonotus Lawsonianus</i> ...	Gard.	Compositæ	This small plant is used by the Chinese in the southern part of the Colony as an ingredient in a healing ointment.
28	<i>Diploglottis Cunninghamii</i> ... (Native Tamarind.)	Hook: f. ...	Sapindaceæ	This tree, which is extremely handsome in appearance, yields large quantities of a sub-acid fruit, which is much used for preserves.
29	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i>	Endl.	Monimiaceæ	This <i>Sassafras</i> is used in country districts as a tonic medicine, but it appears to possess little value for the purpose.
30	<i>Duboisia Hopwoodii</i>	F. v. M. ...	Solanæe	The celebrated narcotic of the Australian aborigines. They prize it above all other things, and chewing it enables them to undergo great fatigue, and also to abstain from food for a considerable period. They also partake of it before fighting. It is only found in the interior.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—A Century of N.S.W. Economic Plants—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
31	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> (Duboisia or Corkwood.)	F. v. M. ...	Solanaceæ	The leaves are used in the preparation of Duboisine and its salts, used in ophthalmic surgery.
32	<i>Dysoxylon Muelleri</i> (Red bean.)	Benth.	Meliaceæ	A valuable timber, closely allied to Red Cedar and Colonial Rosewood.
33	<i>Elaeocarpus cyanus</i> (Blueberry Ash.)	Ait.	Tiliaceæ.....	A small tree of a highly ornamental character, owing to its feathery white flowers, which are succeeded by an abundance of Prussian Bluesberries. The timber is a useful white timber, possessing some characteristics of Ash.
34	<i>Erythraea australis</i> (Native Centaury.)	R. Br.	Gentianæe	This plant is allied to Gentian, and is an efficient substitute for that drug. The whole plant is used in infusion. It is a pure tonic bitter, and it is largely used in country districts as a remedy in indigestion, and also in diarrhoea and dysentery.
35	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> ... (Peppermint.)	Labill.	Myrtaceæ	A tree yielding a fairly useful timber, but most important for its yield of essential oil. A large percentage of the Eucalyptus oil of commerce is prepared from this species.
36	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i> ... (Coast Stringybark.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Often known as Coast Stringybark, though it has no exclusive claim to the name. The timber is useful, and of a fissile character. The bark of Stringybarks is used for roofing and rough tying material in the colonies.
37	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> ... (Bloodwood.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	The timber is useful, though it is apt to be deteriorated by gum veins. It is very durable for posts, &c., being largely resistant to damp and the attacks of white ants. It freely yields a medicinal kino.
38	<i>Eucalypta crebra</i> (Narrow Leaf Ironbark.)	F. v. M. ...	Myrtaceæ	An ironbark, and one of the most valuable timbers Australia produces.
39	<i>Eucalyptus gonicalyx</i> ... (Mountain Gum.)	F. v. M. ...	Myrtaceæ	Yields a valuable timber of a pale colour; very durable.
40	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> ... (Box.)	F. v. M. ...	Myrtaceæ	A tough interlocked timber, one of the most valuable of the hardwoods for purposes of construction. It also forms splendid fuel.
41	<i>Eucalyptus tumacorrhyn-</i> <i>cha</i> . (Red Stringybark.)	F. v. M. ...	Myrtaceæ	This timber is most esteemed of all the fissile timbers known as stringybark.
42	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Spotted Gum.)	Hook.	Myrtaceæ	A valuable wood for superstructure. It is not durable when exposed to damp.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—A Century of N.S.W. Economic Plants—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications
43	<i>Eucalyptus Maidenii</i> (Blue Gum.)	F. v. M. ...	Myrtaceæ	An excellent timber, differing in no important particular from that of <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> .
44	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> ... (Yellow Box.)	A. Cunn. ...	Myrtaceæ	A valuable interlocked timber.
45	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> ... (Tallow Wood.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	A timber extensively used in the Colony for flooring-boards. It is also esteemed for pickets, verandah posts, &c.
46	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	A timber valuable on account of its great strength, which causes it to be largely used in engineering works. A drawback is its liability to concentric gum veins.
47	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> (Peppermint.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	The leaves yield a useful <i>Eucalyptus</i> oil. Kino is exuded by the tree; but the timber is very inferior.
48	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthema</i> , (Lignum Vitæ or Bastard Box.)	Schau	Myrtaceæ	A tough and durable timber.
49	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Forest Mahogany.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	A timber possessing great durability, combined with handsome appearance.
50	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (Swamp Mahogany)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	A valuable timber tree for cultivation in swampy places; the timber very durable.
51	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> (Red Gum.)	Schlecht ...	Myrtaceæ	This tree grows in land subject to inundations, and almost always along the course of a river or creek. Along the Murray and Edwards Rivers, New South Wales, it exists in the greatest abundance. It is durable, and is used for railway sleepers, bridges, &c.
52	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Blue or Flooded Gum.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	One of the most easily worked of our hard woods, and hence valued by carpenters and others. It is strong and durable.
53	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> ... (Broadleaf Ironbark.)	Benth	Myrtaceæ	For strength and durability this timber stands pre-eminent. Only beaten by <i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> , the king of ironbarks.
54	<i>Eucalyptus Sieberiana</i> ... (Mountain Ash.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	A pale-coloured, tough, straight-grained timber, used in the colony for many of the purposes to which Ash is put in America.
55	<i>Eucalyptus Stuartiana</i> ... (Apple Tree or Woolly Butt.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	The timber is of very inferior quality; it however yields some kino.

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Group CXLIX—Class 47: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—A Century of N.S.W. Economic Plants—*continued*.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
56	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> ... (Red Gum or Grey Gum.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	This tree is very closely related to <i>E. rostrata</i> , and its timber may be substituted for that of the latter. <i>E. tereticornis</i> is a forest tree; <i>E. rostrata</i> grows by rivers.
57	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ... (Manna Gum.)	Labill	Myrtaceæ	Timber as a rule of inferior quality, though a Grey Gum sometimes attributed to this species is one of the most durable of our timbers when exposed in damp situations. It yields much kino, and is the species which yields manna most freely.
58	<i>Eucyphia Moorei</i> ... (Plumwood)	F. v. M.	Saxifrageæ	An ornamental tree. The timber is plain, easy working, and generally useful.
59	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> ... (Lilly Pilly.)	Poir	Myrtaceæ	Locally it is used for the panelling of buggies. This is one of the most ornamental small trees we have; it is shapely, has rich glossy foliage, and bears globular fruit (white tinged with purple), in the greatest profusion. This fruit is eaten by aborigines and children; the timber is not much esteemed.
60	<i>Exocarpus cypressiformis</i> . (Native Cherry.)	R. Br.	Santalaceæ	A small tree of beautiful drooping habit, resembling many conifers. The timber is valuable for turnery work. This is the tree whose fruit has been so often described as a cherry with the stone outside.
61	<i>Ficus aspera</i> (Sand-paper Fig.)	G. Forst. ...	Stereuliaceæ	The leaves are very rough, and in country districts are sometimes used as a substitute for sandpaper. The fruit is eaten by the aborigines. The timber is soft, and is not much thought of.
62	<i>Flindersia australis</i> (Flindosa, or Cudgerie.)	R. Br.	Meliaceæ	A valuable timber belonging to the Beech class; in fact, it is often sold as Colonial Beech. It is largely used for railway keys.
63	<i>Frenela Muelleri</i> (Cypress Pine.)	Parlat.	Coniferæ	An ornamental Conifer. The timber is not large, but it is useful when not exposed to transverse strain.
64	<i>Geijera parviflora</i> (Wilga, Dogwood.)	Lindl.	Rutaceæ	One of our best shade trees in the arid Western district. A most valuable tree to stand extreme droughts. Sheep eat the foliage of it, but not freely; only when grass cannot be got.
65	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (Beech.)	F. v. M.	Verbenaceæ	This timber ranks with Red Cedar, Blackwood, and Ironbark, in the very front rank of our Colonial timbers. As its name denotes, it is a timber of the Beech class. It is extensively used in the Colony for flooring-boards, turnery, and general building purposes. Its resistance to shrinkage is remarkable, a valuable property in a country where timbers as a rule are felled, converted, and used with as little delay as possible.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—A Century of N.S.W. Economic Plants—continued.

No. of Specimen	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
66	<i>Cratogeomys peruviana</i> (Native Brooklime.)	Linn.	Scrophularinæ...	This plant is largely used in the Colony as a remedy in indigestion.
67	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> (Silky Oak.)	A. Cunn. ...	Proteaceæ.....	An ornamental, quick-growing tree. The timber is of an ornamental character; it also splits well and is used for cask staves.
68	<i>Hakea saligna</i>	R. Br.	Proteaceæ.....	A small tree, yielding a yellowish timber.
69	<i>Hardenbergia</i> (Kennedyæ) monophylla. (False Sarsaparilla.)	Vent.....	Leguminosæ.....	A pretty climbing plant bearing a profusion of purple blossoms. Its leaves are often erroneously employed by herbalists as a substitute for the Native Sarsaparilla (<i>Smilax glaucophylla</i>).
70	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Planch.....	Sapindaceæ.....	A beautiful tree for avenues in moist, sub-tropical climates. Its timber is hard, and remarkably handsome, showing a rich combination of blackish figurings on a yellow ground. It is highly prized in the Colony, and it is very durable.
71	<i>Leptomeria acida</i> (Native Currant.)	R. Br.....	Santalaceæ.....	The greenish acid fruit is pleasant to the taste, and is largely used for home-made jam and jelly.
72	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> (Tea Tree.)	Forst.	Myrtaceæ.....	This is the plant called Tea Tree, because Captain Cook's sailors utilised its leaves as a substitute for tea. The name Tea Tree has now come into general use to designate the shrubby Myrtaceæ.
73	<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i>	F. v. M.....	Proteaceæ.....	This small tree yields one of the best edible nuts Australia produces. A drawback is the excessive thickness of the shell. In spite of its name, it is also indigenous to northern New South Wales.
74	<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> ... (Kamala, of India.)	Muell. Arg..	Euphorbiaceæ ...	The reddish powdery covering of the capsules is largely employed in India (where it is also indigenous) as a dye, under the name of Kamala. In New South Wales it extends as far south as Port Stephens, its southernmost locality.
75	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> ... (Broad-leaf Tea Tree.)	Linn.....	Myrtaceæ.....	This coast species is interesting from the fact that it is so closely allied to the species which in the Malay Archipelago produces the Cajepout Oil of commerce. Its timber is very durable.
76	<i>Melia composita</i>	Willd.	Meliaceæ.....	One of the few deciduous trees of this Colony, to which, of course, it is not endemic. It is very ornamental, and is often planted, especially as it does well on stiff clay soils. Its timber is not much thought of, but it is useful for bedroom furniture.

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—A Century of N.S.W. Economic Plants—*continued*.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
77	<i>Monotoca elliptica</i> (Beech, or Pigeon-berry Tree.)	R. Br.	Epacridæe	A small tree never found very far from the coast. Locally its timber is much sought after for tool handles.
78	<i>Myoporium acuminatum</i> ... (Dogwood.)	R. Br.	Myoporinæe	A useful tree to plant in districts much exposed to the sea air. Its timber is useful, though of no particular merit.
79	<i>Myriogyne minuta</i> (Sneezewood.)	Less.	Compositæ	This plant has come largely into notice on account of the relief an infusion or decoction of it affords in cases of "eye blight," which is very prevalent in western New South Wales.
80	<i>Nepthelium leiocarpum</i> ...	F. v. M.	Sapindacæe	Boys eat the red, slightly sweet arillus of the fruit of this tree. The tree is ornamental, but little is known of the value of its timber.
81	<i>Panax elegans</i> (White Sycamore, Black Pencil Cedar.)	F. v. M.	Araliacæe	A beautiful tree, well worthy of attention for ornamental purposes. The wood is white and of no durability.
82	<i>Pentaceras australis</i> (Scrub White Cedar.)	Hook.	Rutacæe	Timber close grained and firm; worthy of attention by the carver.
83	<i>Pimetea ligustrina</i> (Snow-ball Bush.)	Labill.	Thymelacæe	This small shrub yields a beautiful silky fibre, formerly much used by the aborigines for the finer kinds of netting and basket work.
84	<i>Piper Novæ-Hollandiæ</i> ... (Native Pepper.)	Miq.	Euphorbiacæe	The stems of this gigantic vine are used in certain urinary complaints.
85	<i>Pitosporum phillyroides</i> ... (Native Daphne.)	D. C.	Pittosporæe	The leaves of this beautiful small tree, sometimes called "Native Willow" on account of its drooping habit, is valuable for stock fodder in the arid regions in which it grows.
86	<i>Pitosporum revolutum</i> ... (Cheesewood.)	Ait.	Pittosporæe	A coast species never attaining any great size. Its timber is useful for carving.
87	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> (Brown Pine.)	R. Br.	Coniferæ	A useful soft wood of the Pine class.
88	<i>Rhagodia Billardieri</i> (Salt Bush.)	R. Br.	Chenopodiacæe	Used as a fodder plant.
89	<i>Rubus roseifolius</i> (Native Rasp-berry.)	Sm.	Rosacæe	Though tempting to the eye, this raspberry is insipid.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—A Century of N.S.W. Economic Plants—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
90	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i> (Native Sarsaparilla.)	Sm.	Liliaceæ	The leaves of this trailing plant contain the sweet principle "glycyphyllin," and are used in the Colony as a substitute for the Sarsaparilla of Central America.
91	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> (Silky Oak, Beefwood.)	R. Br.	Proteaceæ	One of the most ornamental of our timbers, being of a rich deep red colour with a beautiful figure. It has been largely used for the prosaic work of cask making.
92	<i>Stereulia diversifolia</i> (Kurrajong)	G. Don	Sterculiaceæ	A valuable tree, on account of its resistance to drought. It is a beautiful shade tree, and cattle eat its leaves greedily when grass fails. An invaluable tree in this Colony.
93	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> (Turpentine.)	Ten.	Myrtaceæ	A beautiful shade-tree in the coast and less elevated mountain districts. The timber is durable underground, particularly resistant to the attacks of marine borers, and hence valuable for piles, and also unflammable and strong.
94	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i> (Bastard Rosewood.)	A. Juss.....	Meliaceæ	A small tree yielding a useful, fairly ornamental timber.
95	<i>Tabernaemontana orientalis</i> (Bitter Bark.)	R. Br.	Apocynceæ	As its name denotes, the bark of this small tree is intensely bitter, and hence is used in the Colony as a tonic.
96	<i>Tarrictia argyrodendron</i> ... (Silver Tree.)	Benth.	Sterculiaceæ	A large tree very ornamental in habit. The underside of the leaves is of a silvery appearance, and adds to the beauty of the tree. The wood is hard and also splits freely, hence its use for staves.
87	<i>Tristania laurina</i> (Water Gum.)	R. Br.	Myrtaceæ	An ornamental small tree, found in shady gullies, near running water; timber strong and durable.
98	<i>Weinmannia Benthami</i> ... (Leather Jacket.)	F. v. M.....	Saxifrageæ	A plain, free-working timber, useful for general purposes.
99	<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i> ... (Native Pear.)	Knight	Proteaceæ	This is a small tree and the timber has a pretty figure. It is principally remarkable for the exceedingly thick, woody, pear-shaped covering to the seed, hence its name, "Wooden Pear."
100	<i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i> . (Satin Wood, or Prickly Yellow Wood.)	F. v. M.....	Rutaceæ	This timber has a pretty sheen, and is useful. Its bark is bitter, and is supposed to possess medicinal properties.

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1205. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum: Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

Substances used as Food chiefly by the Aborigines of New South Wales.

[A full account of the fruits, roots, &c., of indigenous plants used by the aborigines as food will be found in a paper by the Curator in the *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of N.S.W.*, Part II., 1888.]

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
1	<i>Acacia aneura</i> (Mulga Apples.)	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ ..	Dry Lakes, Wilcannia .. Collected, 5th August, 1887.	In western New South Wales two kinds of galls are commonly found on these trees. One kind is very plentiful, very astringent, and not used; the other is less abundant, larger, succulent, and edible, and known by the name of "Mulga apples."
2	<i>Acacia ciliaris</i>	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ ..	Olive Downs, Thoo- burra, New South Wales. Found in New South Wales and Western Australia.	It has already (1888) been recorded that these seeds are used by the aborigines of Western Australia for food. It will be observed that the present samples are larger than most acacia seeds (resembling small castor-oil seeds somewhat), have an excessively hard and very thick coat, and what little nutritive matter they contain seems liable to the attacks of insects.
3	<i>Achras australis</i> (Black Apple.)	R. Br.	Sapotacææ	Lismore, New South Wales.	The fruit is of a coarse insipid flavour, but nevertheless it yields a very fair preserve or jelly, which is largely prepared in the coast districts in this colony by country people.
4	<i>Antidesma Dallachyanum</i> .. (Herbert River Cherry.)	Ballou.	Euphorbiacææ ..	Herbert River, Queens- land.	A delicious acidulous fruit, of the size of a small cherry.
	<i>Aspidium cordifolium</i> (Edible tubers.)	Sm.	Filices	Tucki Tucki, Wyrallah, New South Wales.	This is the so-called Potato-fern. The tubers used to be eaten by the blacks. They cannot, however, be very nutritious, as they largely consist of water, and will, in fact, quench the thirst. When fresh they are beautifully translucent, and are often very abundant.
6	<i>Citrus australasica</i>	F. v. M.	Rutacææ	Lismore, New South Wales.	The fruits are so-called because of the shape of, but rather more stumpy than, a man's finger. They are used to make an acidulous drink. The plant yielding them is a tall shrub, and is used as a useful stock for oranges, lemons, &c., as it grows in swampy, undrained ground.
7	<i>Dodonæa attemnata</i> (Native Hops.)	A. Cunn.	Sapindacææ	Ivanhoe, viz Hay	In the early days of settlement the fruits of these trees were extensively used, beer of excellent quality being prepared from them. They are still so used to a small extent. In times of drought cattle and sheep eat them.
8	<i>Drimys aromatica</i> (Native Pepper or Allspice.)	F. v. M.	Magnoliacææ ..	Delegate River, New South Wales.	An excellent spice, being a fair substitute for pepper, or rather allspice.
9	<i>Drimys dipetala</i>	F. v. M.	Magnoliacææ ..	Sugar-loaf Mountain, near Braidwood, New South Wales.	This bark has a hot, pungent, taste.
10	<i>Drimys dipetala</i> (Pepper-free.)	F. v. M.	Magnoliacææ ..	Braidwood, New South Wales.	These fruits are edible but insipid; the little black seeds are very pungent to the taste.

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No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
11	<i>Eugenia Hodgkinsonia</i> .	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Lismore, New South Wales.	A pleasantly acidulous fruit.
12	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (Eucalyptus Manna).	Labill ..	Myrtaceæ	Near Braidwood Collected 11th September, 1886. Found in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.	From the bark of this tree there exudes a kind of manna. It is a crumbly white substance, of a very pleasant, sweet taste, and in much request by the aborigines. This white, nearly opaque, manna, from the normal <i>E. viminalis</i> , was sent by Mr. Bäuerlen from Monga, near Braidwood. It is in small pieces, about the size of peas, but of irregular, flattened shape. In appearance it very much resembles lime when naturally crumbled or slaked by exposure to a moist atmosphere. It is composed of an unfermentable sugar called <i>Eucatin</i> , which is peculiar to the sap of the Eucalypts, together with a fermentable sugar, supposed to be <i>Dextrorhucose</i> . The manna is derived from the exudation of the sap, which "drying in the hot, parched air of the mid-summer," leaves the sugary solid remains in a gradually increasing lump, which ultimately falls off, covering the ground in little irregular masses." (McCoy.) This exudation of the sap is said by McCoy to take place from the boring of the "Great Black or Manna Chads" (<i>C. macreus</i>). Though the "Black Chads" may produce some manna, yet the bulk of it in Australia is caused by much smaller homopterous insects belonging to the <i>Burrimia</i> and other allied genera. The Lammellicorn beetles, belonging to the genus <i>Amphigyna</i> , by eating the leaves are said to cause manna, while several of the aphids by attacking the young shoots, produce exudations of a similar character. These kernels are quite spherical, and are very good eating. They are so rich in oil that, when strung on a reed, they burn away with a smoky flame.
13	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> (Quandong Kernels.)	R. Br. ..	Santalacæ	Iraihoe <i>via</i> Hay The species is found in all the Colonies.	These are the fleshy pericarps which envelop the seeds, known as Quandongs. They make an excellent sub-acid preserve and jelly, having somewhat the same flavour as the black guava.
14	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> (Quandong fruits — the fleshy covering of the seed Quandong.)	R. Br. ..	Santalacæ ....	.....	The seeds, which are used for making bracelets and other ornamental purposes.
15	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> (Quandongs.)	R. Br. ..	Santalacæ ....	.....	The fruit-cases. These natural rasps are used by the natives of the Moluccas for rasping roots, and so forth, and they are doubtless used by the Australian aboriginals for a similar purpose.
16	<i>Flindersia australis</i> (Flindosa.)	R. Br. ..	Meliacæ	Near Ballina. Collected May, 1888. Species found, N.S.W. and Queensland. Richmond River, New South Wales.	This nut, which has an exceedingly thick shell, is of excellent flavour, and is relished alike by both aborigines and Europeans. As it forms a nutritious article of food to the former, timber getters are not allowed to fell these trees. It is well worthy of extensive cultivation, especially as it forms an ornamental shrub or small tree.
17	<i>Macadamia ternifolia</i> (Queensland Nut.)	F. v. M.	Proteacæ	The nuts or seeds of the <i>Macrosamia</i> are full of starch, and are used by the aborigines for food wherever they occur. They are acrid when newly gathered, but steeping in water removes the poisonous principle, and they then form a nutritious article of food.
18	<i>Macrosamia Fraseri</i> (Boyar Palm Nut.)	Miq.	Cycadacæ	Western Australia.....	

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No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
19	<i>Macrozamia spiralis</i> (Burrawang Nut.)	Miq.	Cycadææ	Illawarra District..... Found in New South Wales and Queensland.	The nuts are relished by the aborigines. An arrowroot of a very good quality is obtained from them. This is a fair sample.
20	<i>Marsdenia Letchhardiana</i> .. (Doubah.)	F. v. M..	Asclepiadaceæ..	Ivanhoe, near Hay Found in all the Colo- nies except Tasmania.	The fruits, in various degrees of ripeness. The milky, unripe fruits of this tree are eaten by the aborigines. In this state they are about the size of a large acorn, but more pointed at the ends. Sir Thomas Mitchell speaks of the aborigines as eating the fruits seeds and all, but they were pronounced better roasted. The tubers, or "yams," produced by these plants were also eaten by the aborigines.
21	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> (Nardoo, Clover-fern.)	Linn. ..	Marsiliaceæ....	Swamps of Darling River. All the Colonies except Tasmania.	The "seeds" or spore cases. In the summer months the swamps containing this plant dry up, and it withers completely away, but the seeds remain. In former years, and even now in remote districts, the natives used to collect these, grind them between two stones, so as to make a kind of flour or meal, which they made into paste, and used as an article of food. It contains very little nutritive matter, and must be exceedingly difficult to digest. Nevertheless, the fruit of this plant (or perhaps <i>Sesuvia aculeata</i>)—see Baileys' remarks (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vii)—were the diet the Burke and Willis expedition were at one time reduced to. The following quotation from Willis' Journal, is taken from Brough Smyth's "Aborigines of Victoria":—"I cannot understand this Nardoo at all; it certainly will not agree with me in any form. We are now reduced to it alone, and we manage to get from four to five pounds a day between us. * * * It seems to give us no nutriment. * * * Starvation on Nardoo is by no means very unpleasant, but for the weakness one feels, and the utter inability to move oneself, for, as far as appetite is concerned, it gives me the greatest satisfaction."
22	<i>Mylitta australis</i>	Berk. ..	Fungi	New South Wales.....	This insipid, underground fungus is generally met with by accident. When growing rapidly, it sometimes causes the ground to crack, and may thus be discovered by a careful observer, as it probably was by the aborigines, who used it as food. It should be boiled, though cooking changes its character but little. It is said to taste like boiled rice. "The largest I have seen is about the size of a child's head, but a much larger one was dug up at Melbourne some months ago." (Woolfs, 1850.) It has a black skin, which drops off in little fragments, enclosing a veined, white mass, which at first is soft, and has a peculiar acid smell, but when dry becomes extremely hard and horny (<i>Treatise of Botany</i>). Mr. Brough Smyth likens its appearance to unbaked brown bread. Backhouse states that the natives always informed him they obtained it from the neighbourhood of a rotten tree. An interesting note on a specimen from Tasmania by Mr. Wm. Southall, F.L.S., will be found in <i>Piarrn. Joterra</i> . [3] XV, 210, and a drawing of a section of a young plant is also given.

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No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
23	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> (Sandalwood Manna.)	R. Br. . .	Myoporinæ . .	Ivanhoe, <i>via</i> Hay Found in all the Colonies except Tasmania and Queensland.	The saccharine exudation, or manna, from this tree is of a dirty color, as usually seen. Like other mannas, it deteriorates with age. It is plentiful in many parts of Australia, and if in demand could be collected in good quantity and of a fair colour. In composition it is almost identical with the European manna obtained from <i>Fragaria ornus</i> , being principally Mannito. For an investigation of this exudation see paper by the Curator, Proc. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, 1892.
24	<i>Owenia acidula</i> (Mooley Fruit, or Native Nectarine.)	F. v. M. . .	Meliaceæ	Yancanilla, Wilcanilla, New South Wales.	The sub-acid fruit of this tree relieves thirst. It is eaten both by colonists and aborigines, and is of the size of a small nectarine.
25	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> (Purslane Seeds.)	Linn. . .	Portulacæ	Near Hay Found in all the colonies, except Tasmania.	The seeds of this plant are largely used for food by the natives of Western Queensland and New South Wales. One would suppose that so small a seed would scarcely repay the labour of collecting; but the natives obtain large quantities by pulling up the plant and throwing them in heaps, which, after a few days, they turn over, and an abundant supply of seed is found to have fallen out, and can be easily gathered up. The food prepared from this seed must be highly nutritious, for, during the season that it lasts, the natives get in splendid condition on it. The seeds are jet black, and look like very fine gunpowder. The natives grind them in their usual mill (<i>i.e.</i> , a large flat-stone or bed-stone, on which the seed is put, and a smaller one, to be held in the hand for grinding), and of the flour they make a coarse paste. The herb itself is an excellent antiscorbutic, and in vast tracks of arid country the only one which has been noticed. This is a fact of the greatest importance to travellers in such parts of Australia.
27	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> (Native Damson.)	R. Br. . .	Conifera	Coastal, New South Wales.	This fruit consists of an astringent aromatic, resinous nut, egg-shaped, and something like a sloe, sitting upon a fleshy substance (the swollen peduncle) of a purplish or damson colour, which is the "damson." Aborigines and white boys eat these "damsons" greedily.
28	<i>Pteris aquilina</i> , var <i>esculenta</i> (Bracken or Brake fern.)	Linn. . .	Filices	Throughout the world. These particular specimens came from Rockdale, Sydney.	These rhizomes contain a little starch and mucilage. They were (and are still in some parts) crushed by the aborigines, the starch washed out, and used for food. In Japan the starch from this fern is called "Warabi," and is obtained in the following manner:—In the season when the fern is withered, and no young shoot is to be seen, its root is collected, cut up into pieces, pounded, washed, decanted, and the settled starch is collected and dried. It is mixed with wheat flour, or rice-meal and made into cakes, &c. It will be news to some to learn that a beautiful starch can be obtained from so despised a weed.
29	<i>Sersalisia sericea</i> (Wang-L.)	Benth. and J. Hook.	Sapotaceæ	Thursday Island, Northern Queensland.	The great fruit-bearing tree of the islands of the Torres Straits. The shape of the fruit may be described as between a date and a fig, and with one or more brown, shiny, jagged seeds. The natives consume them largely.
30	<i>Spondias pleiogyne</i> (Burdekin Plum.)	F. v. M. . .	Anacardiaceæ . .	Queensland.	In shape the fruit is something like a small mandarin orange, and the colour is like that of an ordinary black plum. It has a large stone, but the succulent portion is of pleasant, acidulous flavour, somewhat like an apple. It is one of the best eating of our indigenous fruits. Like some other fruits of its class it is fitted for eating by being buried in the ground for forty-eight hours.

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1206. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum: Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

New South Wales (chiefly) Vegetable Substances, reputed to possess Medicinal properties.

[For further information, see a paper by the Curator in the *Proc. Linnean Society of New South Wales*, March, 1888.]

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
1	<i>Akania Hillii</i> (Horse-radish tree bark.)	Benth. . .	Sapindaceæ . . .	Teven Creek, Ballina, New South Wales.	The bark of this tree has a peculiar odour, from which it owes its name. It is supposed to possess medicinal properties.
2	<i>Alstonia constrictata</i> (Fever-bark or Bitter-bark.)	F. v. M. . .	Apocynæ . . .	New South Wales.	A sample of the bark, as usually found in commerce. A decoction is sometimes sold in the colonies as "bitters." It is a fair substitute for cinchona bark. Several alkaloids have already been found in it. It is stated to have been used in England as a substitute for hops in some ales for export.
3	<i>Atherosperma moschata</i> (Victorian Sassafras.)	Labill. . .	Monimiaceæ . . .	Bonang, Delegate, Collected 10th May, 1887. Found in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania.	This bark contains an agreeable bitter of much repute amongst savvies. Its odour much resembles that of the true sassafras. Mr. Bosisto likens the smell of the inner bark to new ale, and says that a decoction from this part of the tree is a good substitute for yeast in raising bread. It is a diaphoretic and diuretic in asthma and other pulmonary affections; but it is known more especially for its sedative action on the heart, and it has been successfully used in some forms of heart disease. This has been lately dispured. It is prepared of the strength of 4 ounces of the bark to 20 ounces of rectified spirit, and is given in doses of 30 to 60 drops, usually on a lump of sugar. The volatile oil of the bark is said to have a lowering action on the heart.
4	<i>Atherosperma moschata</i> (Sassafras leaves.)	Labill. . .	Monimiaceæ . . .	Delegate Collected 22nd May, 1887	These leaves possess some of the properties of the bark, though in an inferior degree.
5	<i>Boronia rhomboidea</i>	Hook . . .	Rutaceæ	Charley's Forest, Braidwood. Collected 10th July, 1887. Species found New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania.	This plant has for some time been used in the southern portion of the Colony to expel worms in horses. It is chopped up and mixed with their fodder.
6	<i>Callitris calcarata</i> (Pine, Murray or Cypress Pine leaves.)	R. Br. . .	Conifere	Quidong, near Bombala. Collected 8th April, 1887. Species found New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland.	Used in the same way and for a similar purpose to <i>Boronia rhomboidea</i> .

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—N.S.W. reputed Medicinal Vegetable Substances—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
7	<p><i>Centipedia Cunninghamii</i> ... Syn.: <i>Marrigayia mirinda</i>. N.B. This plant has scarcely less than twenty botanical synonyms. It will suffice to give two.— <i>Centipedia Cunninghamii</i> (F. v. M.) and <i>C. orbicularis</i> (Lour.), which are ranked by Baron Mueller as distinct species. Both are shown in the present collection. ("Sneeceweed.")</p>	<p>F. v. M. Less.</p>	<p>Compositae ...</p>	<p>Quiladong, near Eom-buda. Collected 25th February 1887. Species found throughout the Colonies.</p>	<p>The following letter from the Rev. Dr. Woolls, of Richmond, to the editor of the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>, appeared in that journal on Christmas Day, 1886. I give it in full, as if this plant only partially realizes the expectations which are formed of it, it will be a valuable addition to our indigenous vegetable <i>matéria medica</i>. The following is Dr. Woolls' letter:—"Some weeks since, the Rev. S. G. Fielding, of Wellington, called my attention to a weed (known to botanists as <i>Marrigayia mirinda</i>, of the composite order) which he stated had been used with success in cases of blight. Being anxious to test the efficacy of the remedy, and to ascertain whether any bad effects would arise from its application, I placed some of it in the hands of Dr. Jockel, of this town, who has furnished me with the following remarks:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy in cases of ophthalmia of a drover who was suffering from a severe form of purulent ophthalmia, contracted up the country. I made an infusion of the plant, according to directions, and the first local application seemed to have almost a magical effect. The man expressed himself as relieved at once of the intense smarting which he had previously suffered. He got on so well that in two days he was able to start back up country again, and could hardly express his gratitude for the very great relief afforded.—Louis C. Jockel, L.R.C.P., Edin., &c." I find, from a communication from Baron Mueller, that for some time past he has had an idea that <i>Marrigayia</i> might be used for medicinal purposes, and that he had actually submitted it to Dr. Springthorpe, an eminent physician in Melbourne, for the purpose of experiment. The Baron, however, was not aware of its efficacy in simple ophthalmic inflammation, and he regarded the discovery as interesting. I mention this as a matter of justice to Dr. Jockel, who, I believe, is the first medical man in Australia who has done on the banks of rivers and creeks, and in moist places, is common to all the Australian colonies and Tasmania, and it may be regarded as almost co-extensive with the disease which it is designed to relieve. It is described in the "Flora Australensis," vol. 3, p. 453, and figured amongst Baron Mueller's plants of Victoria. In the document relating to the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1860-7, it is noticed as remarkable for its spermatoric properties, and recommended for the manufacture of snuff; and I find that Endlicher, in alluding to the species of the genus <i>Marrigayia</i>, characterises them as "<i>herbæ ramosissimæ acris sternutatorizæ</i>" (<i>Genera Plantarum</i>, p. 340). The Rev. Mr. Hartmann says (Brough Smith's <i>Aborigines of Victoria</i>, II. 173) that this plant is used as medicine by the aborigines of Lake Hindimarch, but he does not say for what complaint. It is also found in India, Madagascar, and Japan. The natives of India consider it a hot and dry medicine, useful in paralysis, pains in joints, and special diseases; also as a vermifuge (Cyclop. of India). It is coming increasingly into use as a remedy for blight in New South Wales.</p>

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—N.S.W. reputed Medicinal Vegetable Substances—*continued.*

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
8	<i>Centipeda orbicularis</i> Syn.: <i>Myriogone minuta</i> . ("Sucezeweed.")	Lour. Less.	Compositæ	Quiedong, near Bombala. Collected 3rd April, 1887. Found throughout the Colonies.	See <i>C. Cunninghamii</i> .
9	<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i> .. (quinine-tree, or Medicine-tree.)	F. v. M. . . .	Phytolacææ ..	Wilcannia. Collected 6th August, 1887. Found in all the Colonies except Tasmania and Queensland.	The bark. It is exceedingly brittle, and contains a peculiar bitter, which perhaps possesses medicinal properties. The taste is, however, quite distinct from quinine.
10	<i>Cymbonotus Lawsonianus</i> ..	Gaud. . . .	Compositæ	Quiedong, near Bombala. Collected 6th April, 1887.	In the southern parts of New South Wales the country people prepare a salve used for wounds, by extracting the medicinal properties of this plant by means of melted lard. Alternate layers of lard and leaves are made, the mass is allowed to cool slowly, and afterwards the lard is run out and is ready for use. Some country folk are loud in their praises of its quick healing effects. Mr. Eakerien tells me they copied the use of this plant from the Chinese. Although this humble plant is found in all the colonies, it does not extend to China; so the Chinese probably first used it in quite an empirical manner.
11	<i>Daphnandra micrantha</i> (Sassafras.)	Denth.	Monimiacææ ..	Tintenbar, New South Wales.	The bark of this tree is very bitter, and is in much repute in some localities as a tonic.
12	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> (Sassafras Bark.)	Endl.	Monimiacææ ..	Cambewarra. Collected 13th August, 1886. Found in New South Wales and Queensland.	The bark is used as a tonic medicine. It is taken in the form of an infusion. It has a pleasant, aromatic odour.
1	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> (Sassafras Leaves.)	Endl.	Monimiacææ ..	The Valley, near Springwood. Collected 1st April, 1885.	The leaves. They are sometimes used as a substitute for the bark. They are aromatic, and possess its properties in an inferior degree.
14	<i>Drimys aromatica</i> (Pepper-tree.)	F. v. M. . . .	Magnoliacææ ..	Sugar-loaf Mountain, Braidwood.	This bark possesses similar properties to the Winter's bark of the Straits of Magellan.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—N.S.W. reputed Medicinal Vegetable Substances—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
15	<i>Duboisia Hopwoodii</i> (Pituri.)	F. v. M..	Solanææ	Herbert River, Queens-land.	This is the masticatory of the aborigines of Central Australia, corresponding in this respect to the Coca of Peru, the betel nut of the east, the <i>Tazel Kaat</i> (<i>Catha edulis</i>) of Arabia, &c. The drug is in the form of leaves, more or less powdered, mixed with finely broken twigs, forming altogether a brown herb. So fine is the powder and so irritating, that the most careful examination of a specimen is attended with violent sneezing. The plant is, as far as is known, extremely local in distribution, and the blacks prize it so highly that they travel enormous distances to procure it; besides, it is a most valuable commodity for tribal barter. They gather the tops and leaves during the month of August when the plant is in blossom, and hang them up to dry. They are sometimes sweated beneath a layer of fine sand, dried, roughly powdered, and then packed in netted bags, skins, &c., for transport. To prepare the leaves for use, they are damped, mixed with potash prepared from the ashes of suitable plants, and rolled up in the shape of a cigar. This is chewed, and the saliva swallowed. In small quantities it has a powerful stimulating effect, assuaging hunger, and enabling long journeys to be made without fatigue and with but little food. It is also used by the aborigines to excite them before fighting. It is used to poison enus.
16	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> , (<i>Duboisia</i> leaves, Cork-wood or Elm leaves.	R. Br. ...	Solanææ	Blue Mountains. Found in New South Wales and Queensland.	The leaves of this plant have been used (on the recommendation of Dr. Bancroft, of Brisbane) to form an extract useful in opthalmic surgery. They owe their active properties to the presence in them of an alkaloid, <i>Atrobaisine</i> , which has been shown by Ladenburg to be identical with <i>Hyoscyamine</i> . Dr. Duchardin-Beaumez substitutes it for atropine in ex-opthalmic goitre. It has an intoxicating property. The aborigines make holes in the trunk, and put some fluid in them, which when drunk on the following morning, produces stupor. Branches of this shrub are thrown into pools for the purpose of intoxicating the eels, and bringing them to the surface. "I have known an instance in which giddiness and nausea have arisen from remaining in a close room where branches of it have been placed." (Correspondent of <i>D. Hopwoodii</i> .) The smell is faint and sickly, but with nothing like the intensity of <i>D. Hopwoodii</i> . The extract has been given with great benefit in cases of the night sweats of phthisis, without producing any bad effects on the appetite. It produced entire relief from pain in a severe case of vesical tenesmus from inflammation of the urethra and neck of the bladder.
17	<i>Eriostemon Coxii</i>	F. v. M..	Rutacææ	Sugar-loaf Mountain, near Braidwood. Col-lected 3rd November, 1886.	This bark, the produce of a tree 6 inches in diameter, is white, with the outside of a tuberculated and darker appearance, and usually overgrown with moss. It has a very peculiar taste, being bitter, and leaving a sensation of warmth and aroma on the tongue. It doubtless possesses medicinal properties.
18	<i>Eriostemon Coxii</i> ,	F. v. M..	Rutacææ	Sugar-loaf Mountain, near Braidwood. Col-lected 6th Nov., 1886.	The leaves, which will doubtless be found to possess the same properties as the bark, though in an inferior degree.
19	<i>Erythraea australis</i>	R. Br. ...	Gentianææ	All over the Colony	This plant is used as a tonic medicine, and as a domestic remedy, is increasing in popularity. The whole plant is used, and is pleasantly bitter. It is a substitute for Gentiana. It is common, growing on grass lands.

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—N.S.W. reputed Medicinal Vegetable Substances—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
20	<i>Euphorbia Drummondii</i> ("Causitic Creeper," "Milk Plant," "Poison-weed.")	Bois	Euphorbiaceæ	Cobham Lake, Collected 19th September, 1887. Found in all the Colonies.	This is the plant from which was obtained the alleged alkaloid "Drumine," which created some little fuss a few years ago. In Western New South Wales the aborigines use an infusion or decoction of the plant in genital diseases, and use rather strong doses, but it is stated that an overdose simply causes headache. The late Mr. P. A. O'Shanesy stated that this plant was an infallible remedy in dysentery and low fever.
21	<i>Euphorbia erythrantha</i> ("Poison-weed.")	F. v. M.	Euphorbiaceæ	Wonnamintha, <i>via</i> Willemia. Collected 12th September, 1887. Found in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and North Australia.	The properties are undoubtedly the same as those of the preceding species.
22	<i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i> (<i>Asthma</i> Herb.)	Linn.	Euphorbiaceæ	Quiedong, near Bombala. Collected 12th April, 1887. Found in all the Colonies, except Western Australia and Queensland.	This plant obtained some reputation in Australia as a remedy for certain pulmonary complaints, especially asthma. It was first introduced to notice about 1850, and since that time has been largely used for diseases of the respiratory organs. It is used as an infusion, or by inhaling the smoke when burned. It is a common tropical weed, and any demand for it could be easily supplied.
23	<i>Mentha gracilis</i> (Native Pennyroyal.)	R. Br.	Labiata	Quiedong, near Bombala. Collected 12th April, 1887. Found in all the Colonies, except Western Australia and Queensland.	This plant and <i>M. saturoides</i> are used (southern districts of New South Wales, at least) as a substitute for Pennyroyal. Either infusion or decoction is used. It should, however, be borne in mind that these two species are much more acrid than the European species of <i>Mentha</i> commonly used for a similar purpose, and that therefore great care should be exercised in their use. Both herbs are also strewn about floors and beds for the purpose of keeping away insects, and they are very efficient in driving away fleas and bugs. See <i>M. gracilis</i> .
24	<i>Mentha saturojoides</i> (Pennyroyal.)	R. Br.	Labiata	Quiedong, near Bombala. Collected 7th April, 1887. Northern N.S.W.	Used in medicine as a stimulant to the mucous membrane.
25	<i>Piper Nova Hollandie</i> (Native Pepper-stick)	Miq.	Piperaceæ	Fiji	This plant is indigenous in the South Sea Islands, and does not extend to the mainland of Australia. These roots form the well-known masticatory of the natives of the South Sea Islands. A common method of dealing with it is by chewing it, and putting the chewed substance and the saliva (the joint production of several men, as a rule) into a wooden bowl, where it is allowed to ferment, and forms a much-valued beverage.
26	<i>Piper methisticum</i> ("Kava Kava.")	Forst.	Piperaceæ	Teven Creek, Ballina, N.S.W.	It is used to some extent in European practice in diseases of the urinary organs. This wood contains a powerful tonic bitter, allied to <i>Alistonia</i> . Chips of it would prove a useful substitute for Quassia.
27	<i>Ochrosia Moorei</i>	F. v. M.	Apocynææ	Dromedary Mountain, Tibba Tibba.	A rutaceous bark, supposed to possess medicinal properties, owing to the presence of a strong-smelling essential oil.
28	<i>Zieria granulata</i>	C. Moore	Rutaceæ		

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

1207. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney. (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum; Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

Gums, Resins, and Kinoids from plants indigenous in New South Wales.

For the convenience of the non-scientific it may perhaps be well to give the following fairly comprehensive definitions:—(a.) A *gum* is soluble in water or swells up in it, but is insoluble in spirit. (b.) A *resin* is the reverse of this, for it is insoluble in water and soluble in spirit. Bodies intermediate in properties are called *gum-resins*. (c.) A *kino* is the astringent inspissated juice of a tree.

As far as my observations go, the gums obtained from the Western Districts (comparable in its acidity to the Soudan and other noted gum-producing countries) are completely soluble in water, and make good mucilages, while those obtained east of the Dividing Range,—i.e., in well watered districts in which vegetation is comparatively luxuriant—are more or less insoluble, portions, at least, merely swelling up in water like cherry gum. In other words, the Eastern wattle gums contain metarabin, while the Western ones do not, to any great extent.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.										
1	<i>Acacia binervata</i> (Black Wattle, Hickory.)	D. C.	Leguminosae ..	Cambewarra. Collected 23rd August, 1886.	<p>A.—GUMS.</p> <p>Yields an inferior gum arabic. It is rather dark, though if properly sorted, some of it is of a very light clear colour. It has a dull fracture. As a rule, it does not exude from the trees in large quantities, and therefore usually comes marked with adherent bark, through having been chipped off the tree to waste no gum. It dissolves but fairly well in water, leaving rather a considerable quantity of insoluble, flocculent matter.</p> <p>AVERAGE ANALYSIS:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Arabin</td><td>76.57 per cent.</td></tr> <tr><td>Metarabin</td><td>4.24 "</td></tr> <tr><td>Moisture</td><td>16.91 "</td></tr> <tr><td>Ash</td><td>1.771 "</td></tr> <tr><td>Impurities</td><td>1.620 "</td></tr> </table> <p>99.211 "</p>	Arabin	76.57 per cent.	Metarabin	4.24 "	Moisture	16.91 "	Ash	1.771 "	Impurities	1.620 "
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2	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver Wattle.)	Link	Leguminosae ..	Quidong, near Bom- bala. Collected 1st January 1887.	<p>The gum from this tree is exceedingly viscous, and is quite as useful as some kinds of gum arabic, taking fairly high rank amongst wattle gums. It is of a light sherry colour, and can easily be detached from the tree in large masses. It has a clean, but slightly dull fracture. A good average sample was soluble in water to the extent of 94 per cent.</p> <p>AVERAGE ANALYSIS:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Arabin</td><td>76.37 per cent.</td></tr> <tr><td>Metarabin</td><td>4.163 "</td></tr> <tr><td>Moisture</td><td>16.30 "</td></tr> <tr><td>Ash</td><td>1.742 "</td></tr> <tr><td>Impurities</td><td>1.00 "</td></tr> </table> <p>98.953 "</p>	Arabin	76.37 per cent.	Metarabin	4.163 "	Moisture	16.30 "	Ash	1.742 "	Impurities	1.00 "
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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Gums, Resins, and Kinols, from N.S.W. indigenous plants—*continued.*

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
A.—GUMS—<i>continued.</i>					
3	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (Green Wattle, also called Black or Featherly Wattle, and rarely Silver Wattle.)	Willd. ...	Leguminosæ ...	Cambewarra. Collected 16th August, 1886.	This tree yields gum copiously during the summer season. It is one of the darkest of wattle gums, but it can be gathered without much of the bark adhering. It is useless as a substitute for gum arabic, but it swells up enormously in water, and therefore belongs to the cherry gum group. Some tanners mix it with glue in sizing. AVERAGE ANALYSIS:— Arabin 41.07 per cent. Metarabin 32.96 " Moisture 23.26 " Ash 2.38 " 99.67 "
4	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> (Mountain Hickory.)	Sieb.	Leguminosæ ...	Quidong	This is only partially soluble in water, being in this respect little superior to the gum of <i>Acacia decurrens</i> . AVERAGE ANALYSIS:— Arabin 70.30 per cent. Metarabin 11.42 " Moisture 16.67 " Ash 0.66 " 99.05 "
5	<i>Cedrela australis</i> (Red Cedar.)	F. v. M.	Meliosæ	Cambewarra. Collected June, 1888.	A very clear, pale-looking, promising gum. It forms a fair mucilage, and on account of its freedom from colour would be a valuable commodity if obtainable in quantity. AVERAGE ANALYSIS:— Arabin 68.30 per cent. Water 19.64 " Metarabin 6.30 " Ash 5.76 " 99.30
6	<i>Flindersia maculosa</i> (Spotted or Leopard-tree.)	F. v. M.	Meliosæ	Western New South Wales.	The gum from this tree forms good adhesive mucilage. It reminds one strongly of East India gum arabic of good quality. During the summer months large masses of a clear amber colour exude from the stem and branches. It has a very pleasant taste, and is eaten by the aboriginals. It is a bushman's common remedy for diarrhoea. It dissolves readily and completely in cold water. It hardly appears to affect the transparency and absence of colour of pure water. In this respect it may be ranked very closely to picked Turkey gum-arabic. AVERAGE ANALYSIS:— Arabin 80.2 per cent. Water 16.4 " Ash 2.8 " 99.4 "

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Gums, Resins, and Kinoids, from N.S.W. indigenous plants—*continued*.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
B.—RESINS.					
7	Francea Endlicheri Syr. <i>Caalitra sandrac</i> ("Native Sandrac," from Murray or Scrub pine.)	Parlat R. Br.	Comiferæ	Quikdong, near Bom- bala. Collected 3rd March, 1887.	The resin from this tree forms an efficient substitute for sandrac. Powdered, it makes very good "roune." When taken fresh it is of a yellow colour, and strikingly similar to sandrac as it is usually found in commerce; but if left long on the trees it becomes paler in colour, more opaque, and of a mealy appearance. It will be observed that this sample is mealy outside, but this is only superficial. It is obtainable in large quantities.
7a	Myoporum platycarpum..... (Sandrac wood; sometimes called Dogwood or Sugar- tree.)	R. Br. ..	Myoporineæ ..	Western New South Wales.	The black resin from this tree is used by the aborigines as a substitute for pitch, and wax, &c., they cement the some heads of their tomahawks to the fibre which joins them to the stick forming the handle. It forms a natural sealing-wax, and for this purpose is used by settlers in the interior. It would certainly serve as a <i>constituent</i> of black sealing-wax; alone, it is too soft for long keeping.
	Xanthorrhoea arborea (Grass-tree Gum; erro- neously and popularly so called, for it is a resin.)	R. Br. ..	Liliaceæ	Monga. Collected 4th October, 1886.	This resin is presented in large concentric masses, consisting of the remains of leaves (<i>in situ</i>) cemented together with the resin—the resin usually being so abundantly in excess that large pieces of the pure substance are readily obtained. The inner portion of these masses is a true mould of the caudex. Where the resin weathers, it is seen to be of a liver colour, but it readily fractures and shows a bright fracture. The colour is very pleasing, but I can only describe it as a rich, purplish-brown, inclining to crimson. It is easily reducible to a powder, of a dull, burnt, sienna-brown colour.
9	Xanthorrhoea hastilis..... (Grass-tree.)	R. Br. ..	Liliaceæ	Shoalhaven, New South, Wales.	The resin from various species of this genus has an agreeable smell, and is soluble in ether, alcohol, and caustic potash. Its solution in the latter, when treated with hydrochloric acid, deposits benzol and cinimamic acids. Nitric acid readily converts it into picric acid. By distillation, this resin yields a light neutral oil, which appears to be a mixture of benzol and cinimamic acids. This resin yields by distillation a mother-liquor of a dirty crimson colour. It readily fractures, and it is then seen that this crimson resin is only superficial, and for it burns by itself with a bright flame, and mixes with fat in all proportions. As usually found in commerce, it is in very small pieces (almost powder), or else these small pieces are aggregated, forming a friable mass. In this state it is more or less impure, being mixed with soil and fragments of the yellowish bases of these leaves. After a bush fire has passed over grass-trees the heat causes the resin to run into more or less spherical masses (I have some in my possession as spherical as if turned in a lathe), and these masses can be picked out either from the interior of the charred stump, or from the ground at the place where a grass-tree once grew. Such masses present the resin in a very pure form, but collecting in this way would entail too much labour to be profitable commercially—the ordinary retail price being from 4s. to 6d. a lb., and the wholesale price of course much less. It is chiefly used as a colouring for varnishes, and is used by European and Chinese workmen (chiefly the latter) to stain wood in imitation of cedar. It has been observed above that abundance of picric acid—a very powerful yellow dye—can be prepared from it; but this substance can be so cheaply made from coal-tar that the resin is not now thought of for the purpose. The result is that many storekeepers in the Colonies who eagerly bought up grass-tree gum, with the view to exporting it to England, have for years past had stocks on hand, and quantities now sold have often been gathered (say) fifteen or twenty years.

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Group CXLIX—Class 647: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Gums, Resins, and Kinors, from N.S.W. indigenous plants—*continued*.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
10	<i>Xanthorrhoea Tateana</i> (Grass-tree.)	F. v. M.	Liliaceæ	Kangaroo Island, South Australia.	This resin is placed here for comparison with that from the other species. It is exceedingly handsome, and is obtainable in large pieces, free from woody matter. It is more or less vesicular, but breaks up and powders with the utmost facility. The fresh fracture is very bright, and of a rich pure ruby colour. The powder is dead, and of the colour of excellent chrome-orange. The colour of the lumps becomes dulled by their friction against each other, and so becomes from a liver colour to chrome-orange. Neither in lump nor powder has the resin any odour at ordinary temperatures.
B.—RESINS—<i>continued</i>.					
11	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> (Apple-tree Kino.)	Cav.	Myrtaceæ	The Valley, near Spring- wood. Collected 3rd April, 1888.	When freshly gathered, it has, like many other angophora kinos, a smell like sour wine. When quite freshly exuded, it is tenacious, but it speedily becomes quite brittle. Colour, brownish red; powder, dark buff colour. This kino in composition much resembles those kinos obtained from the "turbid group" of Eucalyptus kinos, but the odour is characteristic. It contains a large amount of catechin.
C.—KINOS.					
12	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , var. (Peppermint Kino.)	Labill. . .	Myrtaceæ	Bombala, New South Wales. Collected 14th April, 1889.	This kino is characteristic of that group of Eucalyptus kinos named by the Curator the "Ruby group." The whole of the exudations from the stringybarks, and a few of the smooth bark Eucalyptus belong to this group. The kinos are entirely soluble in water and alcohol, being almost entirely composed of tannic acid and water. They make excellent tinctures, superior in some respects to those obtained from the official kinos of the Pharmacopœia. Many of these kinos could be obtained in quantity, if a demand for them should arise. For information respecting the composition of a large number of kinos from Australian Eucalyptus, see papers by the Curator in <i>Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W.</i> , for 1889 and 1891, where the whole matter of the value of these kinos is dealt with. The astrigent value of this kino by Löwenthal's method is 62.55 per cent.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Gums, Resins, and Kinosis, from N.S.W. indigenous plants—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
C.—KINOS—continued.					
13	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> (Bloodwood Kino.)	Smith	Myrtaceae	The Valley, near Springwood. Collected 3rd April, 1888.	Kino (external exudation). This tree yields some of the "Botany Bay Kino" of commerce, which exudes spontaneously from the stem and bark. When recent, it is bright, red, brittle, and easily reduced to a dirty pinkish powder. The extract from this kino is brittle and easily powdered, and is hence very suitable for powders and pills. It is given in doses of from 2 to 10 grains. (Bancroft.) This rich-coloured kino is so exceedingly brittle that the vessel containing it readily becomes coated with a fine powder. When fresh, I believe it to be the most brilliant in colour of all kinosis. In composition it belongs to the group of <i>Eucalyptus</i> kinosis named by the Curator the "Turbid group," as they form turbid solutions in water and alcohol, owing to the catechin they contain; many of this group are fit for tincture making, and some are at present regular articles of commerce; eventually this group, which is the largest, will need subdivision, some containing much more astrigent qualities than others. For information concerning a large number of the kinosis of this group, see paper by the Curator, <i>Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W.</i> , 1881, page 389.
					Average analysis:—Catechin and tannic acid = 82.4 per cent. Moisture = 16.1 " " Ash = 4 " " Impurities = 1.1 " "
					100.0
					Astringent value by Löwenthal's method = 58.888 per cent.
14	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> (Bloodwood Kino.)	Smith	Myrtaceae	Cambewarra. Collected 28th August, 1886.	Kino taken from the concentric circles of the tree. The kino is obtainable in very large pieces, and these samples are in irregular pieces as large as a fist. Before the lumps have been bruised they have the appearance of a very pulverulent, purplish-red hematite (such, for instance, as is common in the Elba mines). To say that it resembles a low grade Dragon's blood also gives a good idea of its appearance. It readily makes an impalpable powder of a Venetian red colour, soiling everything with which it comes into contact. The soluble portion (in water) readily becomes turbid if the water holding it in solution is lowered in temperature.
					This kino belongs to the "Turbid group." Average analysis:—Catechin and tannic acid = 76.02 per cent. Moisture = 22.10 " " Ash = .86 " " Impurities = 1.02 " "
					100.00
					Astringent value by Löwenthal's method = 35.555 per cent.
15	<i>Eucalyptus goniolelyx</i> (Mountain Gum Kino.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceae	Delegate, near Bombala, N.S.W.	

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Gums, Resins, and Kinos, from N.S.W. indigenous plants—*continued.*

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
C.—KINOS—<i>continued.</i>					
16	<i>Eucalyptus Gunnii</i> , var. (Flooded or Eastard Gum Kino.)	Hook, fl.	Myrtaceæ	Delegrate, near Bombala, Collected 8th May, 1887.	This kino belongs to the "Turbid group." Average analysis :—Catechin and tannic acid. = 79.23 per cent. Moisture = 19.60 " Ligneous matter = 78 " Ash = 40 " 100.00
17	<i>Eucalyptus hemmastoma</i> (Rough or Small-leaved Stringybark Kino.)	Smith	Myrtaceæ	Colombo, near Candelo, Collected 3rd Decem- ber, 1886.	Astringent value, Löwenthal = 34.032 per cent. The specific gravity of the kino from this tree is about 1.378, and the percentage of tannin, 64.51. (Staiger.) It is soluble in water, and when dried forms shining scales. They may be placed on wounds, cuts, or ulcers, with satisfactory results. (Baneroff.) This kino belongs to the "Ruby group," and is very astringent. Astringent value by Löwenthal's method = 57.35 per cent. Although only 88 per cent. of this specimen was soluble in water.
18	<i>Eucalyptus hemipholia</i> (Box Kino.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Dromedary Mountain, Tilbe Tilbe, N.S.W.	This is a characteristic kino of the "Turbid group," containing a large amount of catechin. The percentage of tannic acid is very low for a kino; it is very friable, being easily powdered between the fingers. Average analysis :—Catechin and tannic acid. = 84.43 per cent. Moisture = 9.94 " Ash = 1.63 " Impurities = 4.00 " 100.00
19	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> (Stringybark Kino.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Amboyne, near Dele- gate. Collected 15th and 16th May, 1887.	Astringent value by Löwenthal's method = 16.2 per cent. Of a rich ruby colour, readily friable, and for this reason usually appears of a dull colour, unless it has been very little handled. It reminds one somewhat of some specimens of seed-lac. It belongs to the "Ruby group." Average analysis :—Tannic acid (Löwenthal) = 64.4 per cent. This sample soluble in water to the extent of 93.78 per cent.
20	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Spotted Gum Kino.)	Hook	Myrtaceæ	Big Scrub, Richmond River, N.S.W.	This kino belongs to the "Turbid group," and is one of the most friable of all kinos, perhaps ranking only second to <i>E. corymbosa</i> in this respect. This friability is assisted by the porous nature of the kino, some of it being nearly as porous as pumice, and distinctly vesicular to the eye. It is of a yellowish-brown colour, and dull in appearance, except at fresh fractures. Average analysis :—Catechin and tannic acid. = 84.26 per cent. Moisture = 12.90 " Ash = 90 " Impurities = 1.95 " 100.00

Astringent value (Löwenthal) = 46.222 per cent.

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Group CXLIX—Class 247: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Gums, Resins, and Kinosa, from N.S.W. indigenous plants—continued.

No of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
21	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> , var. (White Box Kino.)	Behre.	Myrtaceae	Wongabell, near Eden. Collected 5th February, 1887.	A dull-looking kino, very pulverulent (for a kino), forming dark, dirty-brown powder. It is, apparently, not obtainable in large pieces. It belongs to the "Turbid group" of kinos. Average analysis:—Catechin and tannic acid..... = 78.24 per cent. Moisture..... = 19.30 " Ash..... = .80 " Impurities..... = 1.66 " 100.00
22	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (White or Pale Ironbark Kino.)	Smith	Myrtaceae	Mogo, N.S.W. Collected 15th August, 1890.	Astringent value (Löwenthal) = 23.873 per cent. The kino from this tree is often found in great quantities. It belongs to the "Gummy group," and is, therefore, useless for tincture-making. Tannic acid (Löwenthal), 34.74; gum = 34.9; ash = 2; insoluble = 2.9.
23	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> (Cabbage Gum Kino.)	Sieb.	Myrtaceae	Monga near Braddwood, N.S.W.	This kino belongs to the "Ruby group." Tannic acid, by Löwenthal's method, = 55.37 per cent.; soluble in water, 91.8 per cent.
24	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , var. (Almond-leaved Stringybark Kino.)	Smith	Myrtaceae	Brooman, Clyde River. Collected 14th September, 1886.	This is another kino of the <i>E. amygdalina</i> type, and belongs to the "Ruby group." It can be procured in fairly large quantities. It is a most useful kino for medicinal purposes. Tannic acid (Löwenthal) = 59.78 per cent. This specimen was soluble in water to the extent of 91.8 per cent.
25	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> (Grey Gum Kino.)	DC.	Myrtaceae	The Valley, near Springwood. Collected 3rd April, 1888.	This kino, especially when in large masses, somewhat resembles Hepatic Aloes in appearance, but it is far more brittle than that substance, crumbling without much difficulty by pressure of the fingers. Its colour may be described as a very dark brown with a slight orange tint. When freshly collected, it has a vinous odour. It belongs to the "Turbid group." Average analysis:—Catechin and tannic acid..... = 81.3 per cent. Moisture..... = 17.6 " Ash..... = .2 " Impurities..... = .9 " 100.0
26	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> . (Red Gum Kino.)	Sch.	Myrtaceae	Murray River, N.S.W.	Astringent value by Löwenthal's method = 31.69 per cent. This kino belongs to the "Turbid group." It is a very useful one, and obtainable in large quantities. It is a regular article of commerce in the colonies, and may be used for medicinal purposes. It is not so astringent as the kinos belonging to the "Ruby group," but the tincture made from it keeps well. Average analysis:—Catechin and tannic acid..... = 84.3 per cent. Moisture..... = 15.2 " Ash..... = .2 " Impurities..... = .3 " 100.0

Astringent value by Löwenthal's method = 46.22 per cent.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Gums, Resins, and Kinins, from N.S.W. indigenous plants—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
C.—KINOS—continued.					
27	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> (Broad-leaved or Red Ironbark Kino.)	Benth. . .	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra, Collected 12th August, 1886.	From this species the kino exudes in great plenty, and is at first in long tears of a pale yellow colour, which darkens into bright red, and eventually into black, becoming then more insoluble. It belongs to the "Gummy group," and is unsuitable for medicinal purposes. It is readily soluble in either hot or cold water, but almost totally insoluble in alcohol. Tannic acid (Löwenthal) = 36.97; gum, 33.7; ash, .1 per cent. This tree is comparatively rich in kino, as much as 22 per cent. having been obtained from the fresh bark by Baron Kludler. This kino is easily soluble in water; is of slightly acid reaction. Frequently the bark of this tree is honeycombed, the cavities being completely filled with kino. The blackish kino, set in rows in the reddish-brown bark, has a beaded, granular appearance. When old this kino becomes horny and more or less insoluble. This kino belongs to that group named by the Curator the "Gummy Group," because of the large quantity of gum they contain, which renders them almost insoluble in alcohol. They are therefore unfit for tincture making, and if mixed with the kinos of the other groups would spoil the whole for that purpose. The whole of the kinos from the Ironbarks belong to this group. For information respecting kinos from this group see Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, 1889, p. 1, 277.
28	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxyylon</i> (Red-flowering Ironbark Kino, Common Ironbark or Black Ironbark Kino.)	A. Cunn. . .	Myrtaceæ	Ulladulla, N.S.W.	Tannic acid (Löwenthal) = 82.51; gum = 34.2; ash, .2. This kino fractures readily, forming angular, bright garnet grains, but it is too tenacious to powder well. It belongs to the "Ruby group."
29	<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i> (Sally or Black Gum Kino.)	Sieb.	Myrtaceæ	Bombala, Collected 17th February, 1887.	Tannic acid (Löwenthal) = 61.97 per cent.; soluble in water = 62.42 per cent.
30	<i>Eucalyptus Stuartiana</i> (Apple-tree Kino.)	F. v. M. . . .	Myrtaceæ	Quilodong, near Bombala, Collected 24th and 25th March, 1887.	A pulverulent kino. It is considered by some people in Southern New South Wales to form an excellent dentifrice, and is by them preferred to all other kinos for that purpose. It belongs to the "Turbid group."
Average analysis:—Catechin and tannic acid = 83.0 per cent. Moisture = 15.3 Ash = 7 Impurities = 1.0					
31	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> var. (Manna Gum Kino.)	Labill.	Myrtaceæ	Quilodong, near Bombala, Collected 27th April, 1887.	100.0 Astringent value by Löwenthal's method = 26.419 per cent. The specimen exhibited is fresh, and consequently clear. It is of light colour, and in small pieces only. It belongs to the "Turbid group," and much resembles in composition and behaviour the kino from <i>E. Stuartiana</i> . Average analysis:—Catechin and tannic acid = 82.9 per cent. Moisture = 15.8 Ash = 5 Impurities = .8 100.0
Astringent value by Löwenthal's method = 31.99 per cent.					

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 247: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

1208. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney, (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum: Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

Collection of Tan Barks (almost exclusively) in large bundles.

They are commercial samples, weighing about 50 lb. each on the average. They are from different localities in New South Wales, and form a reference collection of the tan barks available in in practically unlimited quantities at the present time.

The Sydney prices for chopped bark, in sacks, ready for shipment vary from £3 to £9 10s. per ton. The analyses given are those obtained by Löwenthal's method, and are calculated on the anhydrous bark. For further information see "Wattles and Wattle Barks," Second Edition, by the Curator.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
1	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>Leichhardtii</i> . (Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Kangaroo Creek, South Grafton, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 32 per cent. tannic acid.
2	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> var. <i>Leichhardtii</i> . (Silver Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 26 per cent. tannic acid.
3	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> var. <i>mollis</i> . (Black Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 30 per cent. tannic acid. The same variety as the "Green Wattle"
4	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> var. <i>mollis</i> . (Green Wattle Bark)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Major's Creek, near Araluen, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 31 per cent. tannic acid. This is the most important wattle bark of this Colony. At the same localities it is also known as Black Wattle, the Green Wattle being the variety <i>pauciglandulosa</i> .
5	<i>Acaciadecurrens</i> var. <i>mollis</i> . (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Araluen, New South Wales.	Average analysis 30 per cent. tannic acid.
6	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> var. <i>pauciglandulosa</i> . (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 24 per cent. tannic acid.
7	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Black Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	20 miles from Armidale, New South Wales, the only kind that grows in any abundance about the Armidale District.	Average analysis, 27 per cent. tannic acid.
8	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Black Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Near Tenterfeld, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 19 per cent. tannic acid.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Collection of Tan Barks (almost exclusively)—*continued.*

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
9	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Black Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Hillgrove, 20 miles East of Armidale, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 24 per cent. tannic acid.
10	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Black Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Black Mountain, 20 miles North of Armidale, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 24 per cent. tannic acid.
11	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Black Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Jervis Bay, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 29 per cent. tannic acid.
12	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Black Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Castledoyle, 10 miles East of Armidale, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 20 per cent. tannic acid.
13	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Jervis Bay, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 27 per cent. tannic acid.
14	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Kangaroo Valley, near Cambourra, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 30 per cent. tannic acid.
15	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Sand-flat, 107 miles North of Armidale, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 23 per cent. tannic acid.
16	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Jervis Bay, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 29 per cent. tannic acid.
17	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Near Tenterfield, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 27 per cent. tannic acid.
18	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Near Tenterfield, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 18 to 20 per cent. tannic acid.
19	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Green Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Near Tenterfield, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 29 per cent. tannic acid.
20	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. (Wattle Bark.)	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Nerriga, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 27 per cent. tannic acid.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847 : Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Collection of Tan Barks (almost exclusively)—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
21	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Sally Bark.)	Willd. ..	Leguminosæ ..	Kangaroo Creek, South Grafton, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 15 per cent. tannic acid.
22	<i>Acacia Maidenii</i> (Hickory Bark)	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ ..	Kangaroo Creek, South Grafton, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 11 per cent. tannic acid.
23	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> (Golden Wattle Bark.)	Sieb.	Leguminosæ ..	Sandy Flat, 107 miles north of Armidale, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 20 per cent. tannic acid.
24	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> (Golden Wattle or Broad-leaved Hickory Bark.)	Sieb.	Leguminosæ ..	Near Tennerfield, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 28 to 30 per cent. tannic acid.]
25	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> (Hickory Bark.)	Sieb.	Leguminosæ ..	Nerrica, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 31 per cent. tannic acid. This is a most important bark, the trees growing to a great size. The bark does not appear to attain its maximum quantity of tannic acid until the tree arrives at maturity, so by allowing the trees to become large both quantity and quality are obtained.
26	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> (Hickory Bark, Narrow-leaved var.)	Sieb.	Leguminosæ ..	Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 28 per cent. tannic acid. The large trees of this variety produce abundance of bark of an excellent quality.
27	<i>Acacia prominens</i> , var. (Weeping Willow.)	A. Cunn.	Leguminosæ ..	Kangaroo Creek, South Grafton, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 17 per cent. tannic acid.
28	<i>Acacia</i> , sp. (Hickory Bark.)	.....	Leguminosæ ..	About 20 miles N.E. Armidale, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 18 to 20 per cent. tannic acid.
29	<i>Acacia</i> , sp. (Hickory Bark.)	.....	Leguminosæ ..	Sandy Flat, North Armidale, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 22 per cent. tannic acid.
30	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> (Lilly Pilly Bark.)	Poir.	Myrtaceæ	Canbawarra, New South Wales.	Average analysis, 26 per cent. tannic acid. This bark has lately been used for tanning, with excellent results. It is, perhaps, the most important tan-bark next to wattle-bark in the Colony. It is on account of its prospective importance that it is placed in this collection.

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

1209. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum; Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

Miscellaneous Collection of New South Wales Barks of economic value.

NOTE.—Full particulars of the Curator's analyses of the *Acacia* barks, together with notes on their physical characteristics, commercial value, &c., will be found in the Museum publication, *Wattles and Wattle Bark*, 2nd edition. The analyses were obtained by Löwanthal's method and calculated on the anhydrous bark.

No of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
1	<i>Acacia aneura</i> (Mulga.)	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ	Tarella, Wilcannia, Western New South Wales.	A greyish furrowed bark. Analysed and found to contain 4.78 per cent, tannic acid.
2	<i>Acacia aneura</i> , var. (Narrow-leaved Mulga.)	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ	Ivanhoe, near Hay, Western New South Wales.	A blackish, slightly furrowed bark, more compact than the specimens exhibited from the normal species. The Curator found 8.62 per cent. of tannic acid in this bark.
3	<i>Acacia armata</i> (Kangaroo thorn.)	R. Br.	Leguminosæ	Tomakin, Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.	This is a shrub only and never attains any size. Analysed and found to contain 3 per cent, tannic acid.
4	<i>Acacia collicifoides</i> (Wait-a-While, or Prickly Wattle.)	A. Cunn.	Leguminosæ	Ivanhoe, near Hay, Western New South Wales.	A dirty-grey, much-assured bark, resembling, if it were thicker, the bark of some eucalypts. The Curator found 4.4 per cent. of tannic acid in this bark. The Wattle-barks of the coast districts are a fine compact and rich in tannic acid, while those of the dry interior are the reverse of this in both respects.
5	<i>Acacia Cunninghamii</i> (Black Wattle; Bastard Myall.)	Hook.	Leguminosæ	Deception Bay, near Brisbane, Queensland.	A fair sample. This bark is not nearly of the same quality as that obtained from <i>Acacia decurrens</i> of the southern colonies. An analysis gave 12.32 per cent. tannic acid. This is the only tanning Wattle bark which grows near Brisbane in any great abundance; it is very fibrous.
6	<i>Acacia Cunninghamii</i> (Black Wattle.)	Hook.	Leguminosæ	Deception Bay, near Brisbane, Queensland.	From a very old tree.
7	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver Wattle.)	Link.	Leguminosæ	Nowra, New South Wales.	See next sample.
8	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Silver Wattle Bark.)	Link.	Leguminosæ	Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales. Delegate River, New South Wales.	The bark of this tree is much thinner and greatly inferior to the Black Wattle, <i>A. decurrens</i> , var. <i>melalis</i> . It is chiefly employed for lighter leather. This tree is distinguished from the Black Wattle by the silvery, or rather ashy, hue of its young foliage. It flowers early in spring, ripening its seeds in about five months; while the Black Wattle blossoms late in spring, or at the beginning of summer, and its seeds do not mature before about fourteen months. (Mueller.) This tree obtains an enormous size in Tasmania, Victoria and Southern New South Wales. In Tasmania trees have been measured 11 feet 2 in. girth, and reaching 100 feet in height. These trees yield an enormous quantity of bark, and this should not be destroyed, as it is an excellent tanning material. Analyses reaching 36 per cent. tannic acid have been made at the Museum. This tree is cultivated in New Zealand, and gives increased per centage of tannic acid under cultivation.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Miscellaneous collection of N.S.W. Barks—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
9	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>Leichhardtii</i> . (Wattle.)	Willd.....	Leguminosæ ..	Yalwal, near Nowra, New South Wales.	This variety of <i>A. decurrens</i> grows to a large size in this locality, and trees up to 3 feet in diameter, have been measured, these would give a large quantity of bark, but are only found of this size in a few localities. The present samples are much furrowed and flaky. Analysed and found to contain 25.75 per cent. tannic acid.
10	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>Leichhardtii</i> . (Wattle.)	Willd.....	Leguminosæ ..	Yalwal, near Nowra, New South Wales.	Bark taken from a very large tree. Analysed and found to contain 29.25 per cent. tannic acid.
11	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>mollis</i> . (Green or Black Wattle.)	Willd.....	Leguminosæ ..	Lineburner's Creek, near Raymond Terrace, New South Wales.	This tree grows rapidly, and is the best wattle bark for tanning purposes indigenous to this Colony. The larger portion of the bark used in the Colony is obtained from this variety of <i>A. decurrens</i> . For commercial samples see large bundles. Analysed and found to contain 33.2 per cent. tannic acid. Best samples of this bark contain as much as 36 per cent. tannic acid. As it grows in the poorest soils, every encouragement should be given to its cultivation.
12	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>mollis</i> . (Green Wattle.)	Willd.....	Leguminosæ ..	Cultivated at Mercer, New Zealand, from Victorian or New South Wales' seed.	The cultivation of this bark for commercial purposes is being carried on at several places in New Zealand. It appears to do well there, and may eventually become a large industry. Analysed and found to contain 32 per cent. tannic acid.
13	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>pauciglandulosa</i> .	Willd.....	Leguminosæ ..	South Graton, New South Wales.	This is a splendid specimen of wattle bark from the northern part of the Colony, being clean grown, of good thickness, and contains a large percentage of tannic acid. Analysed and found to contain 35.3 per cent. tannic acid.
14	<i>Acacia elata</i> (Pepper-tree Wattle. Often erroneously known as "Cedar" in country districts.)	A. Cunn.	Leguminosæ ..	Springwood, New South Wales.	This is one of the most beautiful of the arboreal acacias, and it frequently attains a large size. It is a good tan-bark, and a great quantity of bark is stripped from large trees. Analysis shows this bark to contain as much as 31 per cent. tannic acid in the best samples.
15	<i>Acacia glaucescens</i> (Boree or Myall.)	Willd.....	Leguminosæ ..	Myrtle Creek, Pictou, New South Wales.	A rugged fibrous bark, and of inferior quality as a tan-bark.
16	<i>Acacia</i> sp. (Probably <i>A. homalophylla</i> .)	A. Cunn.	Leguminosæ ..	Mount Poole, Milparinka, New South Wales.	A fibrous rugged bark of little value as a tan-bark.
17	<i>Acacia homalophylla</i> (Narrow-leaved Yarran, A Myall.)	A. Cunn.	Leguminosæ ..	Ivanhoe, near Hay, Western New South Wales.	A dirty-grey bark with a reddish-brown inner bark, very fibrous. Analysed and found to contain 9.06 per cent. tannic acid.
18	<i>Acacia implexa</i> (Wattle.)	Benth....	Leguminosæ ..	New South Wales and Queensland, a constant species. Cultivated at Burwood, N.S.W.	A flaky bark which has a bitter taste, owing to the presence of a saponin. Analysed and found to contain 7.82 per cent. tannic acid.
19	<i>Acacia limifolia</i> , var. <i>prominens</i> . (Wattle.)	Willd.....	Leguminosæ ..	Krackenback Moun- tains, Jindabyne, New South Wales.	A smooth bark, but the percentage of tannic acid in the best barks is not high. Analysed and found to contain 11 per cent. tannic acid.
20	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Golden Wattle.)	Willd.....	Leguminosæ ..	Near Kyde, Great Northern Railway, Sydney, N.S.W.	This bark is used for tanning light skins; but as it is weak in tannin it fetches but a low price. It is a smooth, greyish bark, usually yielded by tall shrubs. The Curator found 18.93 per cent. of tannic acid in a specimen of this bark.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Miscellaneous collection of N.S.W. Barks—continued.

No of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
21	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Hickory Bark).	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Tantawanglo Mountain, near Candelo, New South Wales.	A rugged bark, of little value for tanning.
22	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> var.: <i>horibunda</i> .	Willd. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	This is a useless bark for tanning. Analysis gave 6 per cent. tannic acid.
23	<i>Acacia Maidenii</i> (Sally Bark).	F. v. M. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Near Iismore, New South Wales.	A slightly rugged bark, flaky externally, and inclined to be fibrous. Analysed and found to contain . . . per cent. of tannic acid.
24	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> (Blackwood, or Lightwood Bark; called also Black Sally, Silver Wattle, &c.)	R. Br. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Monga, near Braidwood, Southern New South Wales.	The bark of this highly valuable timber has usually gone to waste after the splendid wood has been obtained from the logs. That now exhibited is much whitened on the outside from the presence of lichens. The Curator found 20.63 per cent. of extract and 11.13 per cent. of tannic acid in this bark.
25	<i>Acacia Osvaldi</i> (Milfee).	F. v. M. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Ivanhoe, near Hay, Western New South Wales.	Similar in outward appearance to the bark of <i>A. homalophylla</i> , only a little darker. The Curator found 9.72 per cent. of tannic acid in this bark.
26	<i>Acacia pendula</i> (Nilya; usually known as "Myall")	A. Cunn. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Yandarlo, Western New South Wales.	A very fibrous bark, available for rough tanning purposes. Bright yellow inside. A typical representative of the dry country Wattle barks. Analysed and found to contain 3.25 per cent. tannic acid.
27	<i>Acacia pendula</i> var. <i>gabrata</i> . (Yarran.)	A. Cunn. . .	Leguminosæ . .	Ivanhoe, near Hay, Western New South Wales.	A dark-coloured bark, more nearly resembling in outward appearance <i>A. aneura</i> var., than any other exhibited. It contains abundance of poor fibre. Analysed and found to contain 7.19 per cent. tannic acid.
28	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> (Mountain Hickory.)	Steb.	Leguminosæ . .	Nerriga, Southern New South Wales.	Broad-leaved variety. This is a splendid bark for tanning purposes. It was at one time considered not to be a Wattle, as the trees grow to a large size, and the leaves somewhat resemble "Gum" (<i>Eucalyptus</i>) leaves. It is now coming into use, and is by tanners considered a good bark, although more fibrous than the bark from <i>Acacia <i>lecurrens</i></i> . A very large number of specimens of this bark have been analysed at the Museum, and tannic acid found up to 32.25 per cent. The bark does not appear to obtain its maximum of tannic acid until the trees reach a good size, so that it is injudicious to strip small trees. For further information respecting this valuable tan-bark, see Museum publication "Wattles and Wattle Barks," 2nd Edition.
29	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> ("Mountain Hickory.")	Steb.	Leguminosæ . .	Sugarloaf Mountain, Braidwood, New South Wales.	Broad-leaved variety.
30	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> (Called Hickory in the Braidwood district, N.S.W.)	Steb.	Leguminosæ . .	Nelligon, Southern New South Wales.	Narrow-leaved variety.
31	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> . ("Broad-leaved" or "Golden Wattle" of South Australia.)	Benth. . . .	Leguminosæ . .	Blumberg, South Australia.	This is a specimen of the best Wattle bark for tanning purposes grown in Australia. A large number of Analyses made at the Museum of this bark have reached 40 per cent. tannic acid, the highest being 46.47 per cent.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Miscellaneous collection of N.S.W. Barks—continued.

No. of Specimen	Botanical Name	Author	Natural Order	Locality of Specimen	Economic Applications
32	<i>Acacia sellowiana</i> (Native Willow of Koobah.)	Lindl.	Leguminosæ	Tarella, Wilcannia, Western New South Wales.	A dry, flaky, interior bark, known to be used by the aborigines for tanning skins. This is interesting as containing sufficient tannic acid to make it of importance as a tan-bark for the dry Western districts of the Colony where it grows. The majority of the Wattle barks from this portion of New South Wales are very poor. Analysed and found to contain 13.51 per cent. tannic acid.
33	<i>Acacia sentis</i> (Thorny Wattle Bark.)	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ	Ivanhoe, near Hay, New South Wales.	A rough furrowed bark, having little value as a tan-bark. Analysed and found to contain 6.32 per cent. tannic acid.
34	<i>Acacia sentis</i> (Thorny Wattle.)	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ	Cobham Lake, Wilcannia, Western N.S.W.	Analysed and found to contain 10.26 per cent. tannic acid. The presence of this species is looked upon as a sure indication of the presence of water.
35	<i>Acacia subporosa</i>	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ	Colombo, New South Wales.	A scaly, indifferent looking bark. Analysed and found to contain 0.6 per cent. tannic acid.
36	<i>Acacia stenophylla</i> (Ironwood.)	A. Cunn.	Leguminosæ	Western New South Wales, Yautara Lake, Milparinka, N.S.W.	A western species of the usual appearance, having a rugged, coarsely-fissured bark. Analysed and found to contain 9.40 per cent. tannic acid.
37	<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i> (Dead Finish.)	F. v. M.	Leguminosæ	Tarella, Wilcannia, Western New South Wales.	One of the usual dry, fissured, interior country barks. Exceedingly like <i>A. homalophylla</i> . It consists almost entirely of fibre. Analysis gave 5.59 per cent. tannic acid.
38	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	A. Cunn.	Leguminosæ	Delegate River, New South Wales.	This is a small tree, and the bark is useless for the tanner. Analysed and found to contain 3.16 per cent. tannic acid.
39	<i>Acacia vestita</i> (Wattle.)	Ker.	Leguminosæ	Quitedong, near Bombala, Southern New South Wales.	One of the most beautiful of wattles, but unfortunately not of wide distribution. As a tan bark it is excellent, and trees are found 18 inches in diameter. Analysis gave 33.2 per cent. of tannic acid, so that it is a most useful bark and worthy of cultivation.
40	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> (Red Ash Bark.)	Reiss.	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	A compact bark. Analysed and found to contain 8 per cent. tannic acid.
41	<i>Beechousia myrtifolia</i> (Grey Myrtle.)	Hookland Harv.	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	A whitish, flaky bark, almost always covered with lichens, &c., owing to the dampness of the situations in which it preters to grow. Analysed and found to contain 10 per cent. tannic acid.
42	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> (Narrow-leaved Apple-tree.)	DC.	Myrtaceæ	Colombo, New South Wales.	A yellowish, fibrous, apparently useless bark.
43	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> var. (Mountain Ash.)	Labill.	Myrtaceæ	Sugarloaf Mountain, Braidwood, N.S.W.	A dark furrowed fibrous bark. These <i>Eucalyptus</i> barks possess interest to botanists on account of their variability.
44	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Labill.	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra, New South Wales, Collected 7th May, 1858.	
45	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> var. (Ribbon Gum Bark.)	Labill.	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	
46	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> var. (Mountain Ash.)	Labill.	Myrtaceæ	Sugarloaf Mountain, Braidwood, N.S.W.	Yielded by a peculiar variety of this species, and looks very much like ordinary Bloodwood bark (<i>E. corymbosa</i>).
47	<i>Eucalyptus Bkuerteni</i>	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Sugarloaf Mountain, Braidwood, New South Wales.	A smooth, compact bark.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Miscellaneous collection of N.S.W. Barks—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
48	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> var. (White Gum.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra, N.S.W. ...	A smooth bark of the <i>E. maculata</i> type.
49	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Bastard Mahogany.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Dromedary Mountain, Tilba Tilba, New South Wales.	A bark totally different in appearance from the previous specimen, being furrowed and soft externally.
50	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> (Bloodwood.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	The Valley, near Springwood, N.S.W.	A reddish, pulverulent, flaky bark, whose appearance is well known.
51	<i>Eucalyptus gonitocalyx</i> var. (Giant Gum.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Delegate River, Southern New South Wales.	Wood used for all kinds of rough work, fencing, &c., but frequently not practically available on account of its huge diameter and situation in rough brush country. A smooth, compact bark.
52	<i>Eucalyptus gonitocalyx</i> , var. (Mountain Gum.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Monga, near Braidwood, New South Wales.	A rough, fibrous bark.
53	<i>Eucalyptus Gumii</i> , var. (Flooded Gum.)	Hook, fl.	Myrtaceæ	Delegate, N.S.W.	A sub-fibrous bark.
54	<i>Eucalyptus hamastoma</i> (Trough or small leaved Stringybark.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Colombo, near Candelo, New South Wales.	A species until a few years back confused with <i>E. globulus</i> .
55	<i>Eucalyptus tongifolia</i> (Woollybutt.)	Link.	Myrtaceæ	Dromedary Mountain, Tilba Tilba, New South Wales.	A bark of a yellowish brown colour, with whitish patches. It is somewhat fissured. Sometimes the bark contains a large quantity of kino disseminated through its mass. It might then be utilised as a tan-bark. An analysis of a specimen of this bark gave 4.03 per cent. tannic acid.
56	<i>Eucalyptus Maidenii</i> (White or Blue Gum.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Colombo, near Candelo, New South Wales.	Much like the preceding, only a little white, and much puckered or wavy looking.
57	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> (Yellow Box.)	A. Cunn.	Myrtaceæ	Colombo, near Candelo, New South Wales.	A typical ironbark, as regards furrowed, rugged appearance; but the present sample is not from a very old tree, and therefore is not very hard.
58	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> (Bastard Box.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Dry Lakes, Wilcannia, New South Wales.	A smooth, rather thick bark.
59	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> , var. (White Box.)	Behr.	Myrtaceæ	Wongabell, near Eden, New South Wales.	A fibrous bark, a poor tan yielder. The percentage of tannic acid would be influenced by the presence of kino admixed with the fibres, this kino being almost entirely tannic acid.
60	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (She Ironbark.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	North Ryde, near Sydney, New South Wales.	A smoothish, grey looking bark, and poor for tanning.
61	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> (Cabbage-gum Bark.)	Sieb.	Myrtaceæ	Monga, near Braidwood, New South Wales.	A white, hoary looking, semi-fibrous bark.
62	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Blackbutt.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Eastwood, near Sydney, New South Wales.	
63	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> (Peppermint.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Brooman, Clyde River, New South Wales.	
64	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthema</i> (Box.)	Schaner.	Myrtaceæ	Quidong, near Brooman, New South Wales.	

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No. of Specimen	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
65	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i> (Grey Gum.)	DC.	Myrtaceæ	The Valley, near Springwood, New South Wales.	A smooth bark in appearance, yet with a raspy feel; very solid and thick. Is characteristic, as far as my experience goes.
66	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Forest Mahogany.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Bangley Creek, Shoalhaven, New South Wales.	A soft, fibrous bark, and useless for tanning purposes.
67	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (Mahogany.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Brooman, Clyde River, New South Wales.	A fibrous, fissured bark, useless for tanning purposes.
68	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> (Red Gum.)	Schlecht.	Myrtaceæ	Colombo, near Candelo New South Wales.	This bark is said to contain about 8 per cent. tannic acid. Smooth, compact, and hard.
69	<i>Eucalyptus Sieberiana</i> (Syn. <i>E. virgata</i> . (Cabbage Gum.)	F. v. M. Sieb.	Myrtaceæ	Tantawanglo Mountain New South Wales.	A scaly bark, inclined to be fibrous.
70	<i>Eucalyptus stellulata</i> (Sally, or Black Gum.)	Sieb.	Myrtaceæ	Blue Bell, near Braidswood, New South Wales.	Black, hard, and heavy.
71	<i>Eucalyptus stricta</i>	A. Cunn.	Myrtaceæ	Sugarloaf Mountain, near Braidswood, New South Wales.	A smooth compact bark.
72	<i>Eucalyptus Stuartiana</i> (Apple-tree.)	F. v. M.	Myrtaceæ	Quidedong, near Bombala, New South Wales.	A whitish grey bark, very like, in outward appearance, <i>E. polyanthema</i> .
73	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Blue Gum.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	A hard, thick, compact bark.
74	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> , var. (Manna Gum.)	Labill.	Myrtaceæ	Quidedong, near Bombala, New South Wales.	Another bark of the smooth-bark series.
75	<i>Banksia marginata</i> (Honey-suckle.)	Car.	Proteaceæ	Brown's Camp, Delegate River, New South Wales.	A thinish bark, grey externally and comparatively smooth.
76	<i>Banksia serrata</i> (Honey-suckle.)	Linn. fl.	Proteaceæ	Bangley Creek, Cambewarra, New South Wales.	The liquor obtained from this bark is a very dark red colour. Analysed and found to contain 8.64 per cent. tannic acid.
77	<i>Callitoma serratifolia</i> (A Beech.)	Andr.	Saxifrageæ	Sugarloaf Mountain, Braidswood, New South Wales.	A thin bark, much resembling a Wattle Bark. An analysis of this bark gave 8.025 per cent. tannic acid.
78	<i>Castanopsispermum australe</i> (Moreton Bay Chestnut.)	A. Cunn.	Leguminosæ	Lismore, New South Wales.	A grey looking bark, smooth externally.
79	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Belar, or Bull Oak.)	Sieb.	Casuarinæ	Bolong Swamp, Nowra, New South Wales.	A greyish bark. Seems to call for no particular comment. The Curator found 11.58 per cent. of tannic acid in this bark.
80	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> (Forest Oak.)	Aiton	Casuarinæ	The Valley, near Springwood, New South Wales.	Far more fissured even than <i>C. suberosa</i> , the bark, in lenticular forms, presenting a rather ornamental appearance. Analysed and found to contain 5.984 per cent. tannic acid.
81	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i> (Christmas Tree.)	Sm.	Saxifrageæ Wales.	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	A rugged looking bark when the trees have attained a large size.

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No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
82	<i>Cloxydon australe</i>	Ball	Euphorbiaceæ..	Bangley Creek, Cambewarra, N.S.W.	The external portions of this bark flake off in pieces leaving deep hollows. Analysed and found to contain 8.5 per cent. tannic acid.
83	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> .. (Black Beech.)	R. Br. ..	Laurineæ.....	Bangley Creek, Shoalhaven, New South Wales.	A smooth bark, much resembling Wattle-bark, and it would be difficult to detect its admixture if used as an adulterant with the barks of <i>Acacia decurrens</i> . It contains 14.933 per cent. tannic acid, so that it is not a useless bark.
84	<i>Cupania semiglaucæ</i>	F. v. M. ..	Sapindaceæ....	Bangley Creek, Shoalhaven, New South Wales.	In external appearance much resembles sassafras bark.
85	<i>Diploglottis Cunninghamii</i> .. (Tamarind.)	Hook fl. .	Sapindaceæ....	Cambewarra Mountain, New South Wales.	The Curator has examined this bark for tannic acid and found it to contain 3.25 per cent., insufficient for tanning purposes.
86	<i>Eleocharis grandis</i>	F. v. M. ..	Tiliaceæ	From cultivated tree, Botanical Gardens, Sydney, N.S.W.	A grey looking compact bark.
87	<i>Eleocharis grandis</i>	F. v. M. ..	Tiliaceæ	Tiven Creek, Ballina, New South Wales.	A smooth bark. Analysed and found to contain 11.75 per cent. tannic acid.
88	<i>Eleocharis reticulata</i> , var. <i>Kirronii</i> .	F. v. M. ..	Tiliaceæ	Cambewarra Mountain, New South Wales.	
89	<i>Eucryphia Moorei</i>	F. v. M. ..	Saxifragæ	Monga, near Draidwood, New South Wales.	This bark has been tried by some settlers in the Draidwood district as a tan with excellent results. The Curator found 7.4 per cent. of tannic acid in this bark.
90	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>	Sims	Myrtaceæ.....	Bangley Creek, Cambewarra, New South Wales.	Quite different in appearance to the preceding. Colour, light grey, and smoothish, or peeling off in very thin flakes. Analysed and found to contain 14.22 per cent. tannic acid.
91	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i>	Poir	Myrtaceæ.....	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	A reddish bark, the outer portion of which is very flaky or warty. This may eventually become a tan-bark of some importance. It has lately been used with excellent results, making a leather stronger in some respects than that obtained from wattle bark.
92	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i>	R. Br. ..	Santalaceæ	Ivanhoe, near Hay, New South Wales.	A greyish, smooth, compact bark.
93	<i>Hakea saligna</i>	R. Br. ..	Proteaceæ	Tanta-wangio Mt., near Candeloo, New South Wales.	A greyish, thin, smooth bark. The interior surface has the characteristic lenticular appearance of the Proteaceous barks. As a tan-bark it has some value. Analysed and found to contain 20.42 per cent. tannic acid.
94	<i>Melia composita</i>	Willd. ..	Meliaceæ	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	A rather rugged or fissured bark. Analysed and found to contain 7.009 per cent. tannic acid.
95	<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> .. (White Cedar.)	Muell. .	Euphorbiaceæ..	Lismore, New South Wales.	A smoothish bark, compact and hard. Analysed and found to contain 7 per cent. tannic acid.
96	<i>Notelaia lirustrina</i>	Ang. Vent.	Jasminæ.....	Delegate River, New South Wales.	Externally flaky, rather thin. Analysed and found to contain 6.25 per cent. tannic acid.
97	<i>Phyllanthus Ferdinandi</i> (Fencil Cedar.)	F. v. M. ..	Euphorbiaceæ..	Bangley Creek, Cambewarra, N.S.W.	A smoothish bark, slightly fissured, and flaky. Colour, dirty grey. Analysed and found to contain 3.94 per cent. tannic acid.
	<i>Polyosma Cunninghamii</i> (Featherwood Bark.)	J. J. Bennett.	Saxifragæ	Jasper's Brush, Cambewarra, New South Wales.	A smoothish bark, of small size.

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No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Locality of Specimen.	Economic Applications.
99	<i>Rhodanmia trinerva</i> (Brush Turpentine Bark.)	Blume ..	Myrtaceæ	Bangley Creek, Cambewarra, N.S.W.	A rugged, fibrous, dark brown bark.
100	<i>Achras laurifolia</i> (Sycamore.)	F. v. M. .	Sapotaceæ	Cambewarra Mountains, New South Wales.	External portions have flaked off, giving the bark a hollowed appearance. Analysed and found to contain 8.25 per cent. of tannic acid.
101	<i>Echinocarpus</i> (Sloanea) Woolisi. (Yellow Carabon.)	F. v. M. .	Tiliaceæ	Teven Creek, Ballina, New South Wales.	A smooth compact bark.
102	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> (Beefwood or Silky Oak.)	B. Br. . .	Proteaceæ	Bangley Creek, Cambewarra, N.S.W.	Having the characteristic network appearance of the Proteaceous barks.
103	<i>Telopea oreoides</i> (Gippsland Waratah.)	F. v. M. .	Proteaceæ	Delegate River, New South Wales.	A thin, smoothish bark.
104	<i>Tristania laurina</i> (Water Gum.)	R. Br. . .	Myrtaceæ	Gullies between the Valley and Springwood, New South Wales.	This bark has economic value as a tan-bark, and may eventually be used as such. It is moderately plentiful. The Curator has analysed several specimens of this bark from different localities, and found tannic acid up to 21.54 per cent.
105	<i>Tristania laurina</i> (Water Gum.)	B. Br. . .	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra Mountains, New South Wales.	A bark quite different in general appearance from the former sample, showing the influence of situation.
106	<i>Tristania laurina</i> (Water-gum.)	B. Br. . .	Myrtaceæ	Bangley Creek, Cambewarra, N.S.W.	An aromatic bark, containing an essential oil to which medicinal properties are attributed.
107	<i>Atherosperma moschata</i> (Victorian Sassafras.)	Labill. .	Monimieæ	Bonang near Delegate, via Bombala, New South Wales.	A solid, useful bark, containing <i>ezomarin</i> . Although it contains sufficient tannic acid to enable it to be used as a tan-bark, yet, the colour of the leather would be dark if tanned with it. Analyses show this bark to contain as much as 20 per cent. tannic acid.
108	<i>Ceratonektalum apetalum</i> (Ooachwood)	D. Don. .	Saxifragaceæ	Bangley Creek, Cambewarra, New South Wales.	This bark is largely used by the settlers as a tonic medicine. It contains less than 1 per cent. of tannic acid.
109	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> (Sassafras)	Endl. . .	Monimieæ	Jasper's Brush, Cambewarra, New South Wales.	A brittle bark, from small trees, covered with lichens. It is supposed to possess medicinal properties, owing to the presence in it of an excellent oil.
110	<i>Euodia micrococca</i>	F. v. M. .	Rutaceæ	Barney's Wharf, Shoalhaven, New South Wales.	A bark of an intensely bitter taste, which may be found to possess medicinal properties.
111	<i>Ochrosia Moorei</i>	F. v. M. .	Apocynææ	Tintenbar, New South Wales.	Portion of the vine.
112	<i>Piper Nova Hollandiæ</i> (Pepper Vine.)	Miq.	Piperaceæ	Teven Creek, Ballina, New South Wales.	A scaly bark having a bitter taste.
113	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Andr. . .	Pittosporæ	Clyde Mountain, Monga, New South Wales.	Bark showing exuded resin.
114	<i>Callitris calcarata</i>	R. Br. . .	Coniferaæ	Tombong, Snowy River, New South Wales.	The timber is valued for posts in fences, and is very durable under ground; it is very apt to rot in drying. Excellent for piles in sea-water, as it resists marine borers.
115	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i>	Tin.	Myrtaceæ	Cambewarra, New South Wales.	The bark is fibrous, much resembling one of the fibrous Eucalypt barks.

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1210. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum. Curator: J. H. Malden, F.L.S., &c.)

Indigenous Fibres of New South Wales.

Note.—These fibres possess interest chiefly on account of their use by the aborigines. No indigenous New South Wales fibre is ever likely to contribute, in an important degree, to the world's supply of fibres.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
116	<i>Commersonia echinata</i> (Brown Kurrajong.)	Forst.	Sterculiaceæ	The aborigines use the fibre of the bark for kangaroo and fishing nets. A great deal of crushing is necessary to extract the fibre, as the bark contains a very large quantity of mucilaginous matter, which is exceedingly difficult to remove either by hot or cold water, but which, however, can be removed by alkalis. The fibre is very long, and not interlaced like that from <i>Laportea gigas</i> ; it is very strong when moist, but becomes hard, and breaks more readily when dry; this is owing to the glutinous matter, which remains in it and dries hard. (H. Lardner). A thorough and complete crushing seems absolutely necessary before it can be cleaned. The aborigines use this inner bark for fibre for kangaroo and fishing-nets.
117	<i>Commersonia Fraseri</i> (Brown Kurrajong Bark.)	J. Gay	Sterculiaceæ	
118	<i>Commersonia Fraseri</i> (Brown Kurrajong) Specimen of Fibre.	J. Gay	Sterculiaceæ	
119	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> (Flax Lily.)	R. Br.	Liliaceæ.....	The fibre is strong, and of a silky texture. The aborigines formerly used it for making baskets, &c.
120	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> ... (White Mahogany.)	Schau.	Myrtaceæ	A flaky Stringybark, containing fibre of very poor quality. See <i>E. obliqua</i> .
121	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> ... (Stringybark.)	Sieb.	Myrtaceæ	A normal "Stringybark."
122	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> (Stringybark.)	F. v. M.....	Myrtaceæ	See <i>E. obliqua</i> .

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No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
123	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> (Stringybark Bark.)	L'Herit'.....	Myrtaceæ.....	In the bush, the bark from the stems of old trees is used for thatching buildings and for door-mats, and Baron Mueller has made good paper out of the bark, suitable for writing, printing, and packing, also mill and paste-boards. The blacks in the southern portion of New South Wales use it for making fishing-nets and lines, and also baskets. The farmers in parts of New South Wales also make excellent rope from this material, which they put to a variety of purposes, <i>eg.</i> , leg-ropes for cows, bands for hay, &c., and it is very durable. One of these leg-ropes, which has been constantly in use for two years by a farmer near Braidwood, New South Wales, is now in this Museum, and it is by no means worn out.
124	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (White or Swamp Mahogany Bark.)	Sm.	Myrtaceæ.....	A Stringybark, of a reddish-brown colour. The fibres are coarse and strong, and possess little coherence.
125	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp., prob. <i>stricta</i> . (White Ash.)	.....	Myrtaceæ.....	A light brown clean Stringybark of very fair quality. These <i>Eucalyptus</i> barks are shown as types of the fibrous barks of their class. They are only put to very local use.
126	<i>Gymnostachys unceps</i> (Settlers' Twine; called also Travellers' Grass. It is a Sword-sedge.)	R. Br.	Aroideæ.....	The dried leaves here are shown without any further preparation. They yield a coarse, strong fibre. When farmers use it for any purpose where particular strength is required, such as sewing up bags, or tying the legs of pigs, &c., to take to market, they usually singe the leaves by drawing them through the fire, or through hot ashes.
127	<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i>	Jacq.	Malvaceæ.....	See remarks under <i>H. tiliaceus</i> .
128	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Linn.....	Malvaceæ.....	The fibre of the bark is used for nets and fishing lines by the aborigines. Many species of <i>Hibiscus</i> are capable of affording excellent tow and hemp, the staple being long, fibre uniform, silky, and fine. The cordage is of superior quality to that made from the coarser fibres.

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No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Economic Applications.
129	<i>Laportea gigas</i> (Giant Nettle-tree Bark).	Wedd.	Urticæ	The bark of this tree yields an excellent fibre, of good colour. The inner bark can be beaten into a kind of coarse cloth, similar to the Tapa cloth made by the South Sea Islanders, from <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> . The tree is abundant, and the fibre could, if necessary, be produced in large quantity. The best and strongest fibre is obtained from the root bark. Crushing and beating seems to be the only method of separating the fibre; steeping in water will not succeed—the whole of the bark mats together. The aborigines make most of their nets and lines (Clarence district) from this fibre. The only further preparation that it receives from them is chewing it. The wood is soft and fibrous, and might be pulped up for paper.
130	<i>Linum marginale</i> (whole plant.) Native Flax.	A. Cunn. ...	Linææ	Although a smaller plant than the true flax, this plant yields fibre of excellent quality. It is used by the blacks for making fishing-nets and cordage.
131	<i>Macrozamia spiralis</i> (Pulu, from the Burrawang)	Miq.	Cycadææ	The hairy covering of the speaks, forming a kind of pulu. It is occasionally used for mattresses and coach-stuffing. It would seem tedious to collect, but if the fronds are cut down and left lying exposed to the sun and wind for a few days, the "pulu" comes off quite easily, and often can be found loose on the ground. It is plentiful enough in certain districts for children to collect it profitably.
132	<i>Pimelea axiflora</i> (The bark).	F. v. M.	Thymelacææ	See <i>P. ligustrina</i> .
133	<i>Pimelea pauciflora</i> ; syn. <i>P. ligustrina</i> . (The bark).	Labill.	Thymelacææ	Both these species of <i>Pimelea</i> yield a very strong fibre. When properly dressed it is of a very good colour, and silky. The stems of these plants are but of small diameter, yet often very long. It is used in the bush for tying purposes; the aborigines make excellent fibre out of it.
134	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> <i>Sida retusa</i> (a synonym) is the name by which this plant is most generally known in New South Wales. (Paddy's Lucerne, or Queensland Hemp.) Whole plant.	Linn.	Malvacææ	This is a great pest in cultivated lands in parts of coastal New South Wales and Queensland. It yields a long, splendid fibre, and could be produced in any quantity. This plant is not endemic in Australia. The utilisation of this undoubtedly good fibre has exercised Colonial governments and private persons for many years. A cheap and effective process for winning it is now available, and operations are only stayed from lack of sufficient material in particular spots to keep a mill going. It seems that the best way will be to systematically cultivate the weed in suitable localities—to turn it into a crop in fact.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 347: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Indigenous Fibres of N.S.W.—continued.

No. of Specimen.	Botanical Name.	Author.	Natural Order.	Econom Applications.
135	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Linn.	Malvaceæ	The bark is fully 2 inches thick when the tree is full grown, and furnishes bast of a most beautiful lace-like texture. The fibre is very simply prepared by steeping, and is suitable for cordage and nets, ropes, mats, baskets, &c., and is useful as a paper material. The tow is of a very elastic nature, and is suitable for upholstering purposes, such as stuffing mattresses or pillows. (Guilfoyle.) Found in the northern districts of New South Wales.
136	<i>Sterculia acerifolia</i>	A. Cunn. ...	Sterculiaceæ	
137	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i>	G. Don	Sterculiaceæ	A strong fibre is obtained from the bark. It is used by the aborigines for making fishing-nets, both in East and West Australia. Almost, if not all, the species of <i>Sterculia</i> are used by the aborigines for a similar purpose.
	Syn.: <i>Brachycticon pulneum</i> . (Black Kurrajong, called Bottle-tree in Victoria.) Bark.			
138	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i>	G. Don	Sterculiaceæ	
	Syn.: <i>Brachycticon pulneum</i> . (Black Kurrajong, called Bottle-tree in Victoria.) Fibre.			
139	<i>Sterculia lurida</i>	F. v. M. ...	Sterculiaceæ	The bark yields a strong and valuable fibre, similar to bass or Russia matting. The leaves are used for making mats in the colonies, and are formed into buoyant mattresses in Italy; some have also been made in Tasmania. The leaves of this cosmopolitan plant are used in these colonies (as in England) to place between the staves of casks and tubs to render them water tight. The soft woolly inflorescence of the male spadix is used for stuffing pillows and cushions in some parts of the colonies. Immense quantities of fibre of good quality used to be made by the aborigines from this plant, which was utilised in the manufacture of bags, fishing-nets, &c. The root contains a small quantity of a starchy matter, and is chewed on this account.—a ball of fibre being the result of the mastication of each mouthful. This "food refuse" is carefully saved and utilised. Found in ponds, rivers, and creeks throughout the colony.
140	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Linn.	Typhaceæ	
	Leaves, bullrush, and inflorescence. (Down.)			

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847 : Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

1211. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum: Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

Galls, and Specimens of Australian Economic Entomology.

[Each Specimen is mounted on a sheet of card-board, nine by six inches, which is fixed in a shallow card-board box. Australian plants and Australian insects are alone dealt with, and each specimen shows the life-history of a particular insect, together with a twig of its food-plant. Prepared by Mr. W. W. Froggatt.]

No.	Name.	Author.	Family.	Food Plant.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	<i>Brachysealis duplex</i>	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Newcastle, N.S.W.	The Brachysealidæ are gall making coccids, the females forming large wooden galls; those of the males, small and tubular; "The two-pronged gall."
2	<i>Brachysealis munita</i> ..	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Sui.	Botany, Sydney	Straight horned variety of gall.
3	<i>Brachysealis munita</i>	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Wellington, N.S.W.	Curved horn (typical).
4	<i>Brachysealis munita</i>	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Yass, N.S.W.	Abortive variety.
5	<i>Brachysealis pharatracha</i>	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Botany and Newcastle.	The cockscomb gall.
6	<i>Brachysealis piteata</i>	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , Sui.	Rose Bay, Sydney	Thick-tipped gall.
7	<i>Brachysealis ovicola</i> ..	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i> F.V.M.	Bendigo, Victoria.....	Woody egg-shaped coccid galls.
8	<i>Brachysealis ovicola</i> ..	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Wellington, N.S.W.	Showing one formed on a flower bud.
9	<i>Brachysealis Bæuerienii</i>	Froggatt.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Ballara, N.S.W.	A rare form.
10	<i>Brachysealis variabilis</i> .	Froggatt.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Parramatta, N.S.W.	The double-celled gall with dome above.
11	<i>Brachysealis Thorntoni</i>	Froggatt.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Newcastle, N.S.W.	A cockscomb gall.
12	<i>Brachysealis rugosa</i>	Froggatt.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Allalong, Maitland, N.S.W.	A ridged gall.
13	<i>Brachysealis tricornis</i> ..	Froggatt.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Homebush, Sydney....	The three-horned gall.
14	<i>Brachysealis poma-</i> <i>formis</i> .	Froggatt.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Torrens Creek, North Queensland.	The blood-wood apple.
15	<i>Brachysealis conica</i>	Froggatt.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus viminialis</i> Labi.	Cooma, N.S.W.	An oval gall.
16	<i>Brachysealis nux</i>	Olliff	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus macror-</i> <i>thyncha</i> F.V.M.	Yass and Goulburn, N.S.W.	The nut gall, one of the cockscomb galls.
17	<i>Brachysealis pedunculata</i> .	Olliff	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , Sui.	Rose Bay, Sydney....	A long slender stalked gall.
18	<i>Brachysealis crispata</i>	Olliff	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Homebush, Sydney....	The nut gall.
19	<i>Brachysealis minor</i>	Froggatt.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus homas-</i> <i>tona</i> Sui.	Wollongong, N.S.W.	Small egg-shaped gall, the females often in clusters.
20	<i>Ascalis præmollis</i>	Schrader.	Brachysealidæ	<i>Eucalyptus hemas-</i> <i>tona</i> Sui.	Botany, Sydney	Flat blister gall on leaves.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, &c.—continued.

No.	Name.	Author.	Family.	Food Plant.	Locality.	Remarks.
21	Ascellis sp. ....	.....	Brachyscelidæ	Eucalyptus resinifera A. Cunn.	Mossman's Bay, Sydney	Aborts the young twigs and leaves into twisted masses. The male galls small, thorn like; the female, swollen at base, with nipple.
22	Ascellis sp. ....	.....	Brachyscelidæ	Eucalyptus sp.	Allalong, Maitland, N.S.W.	The thorn gall.
23	Ascellis sp. ....	.....	Brachyscelidæ	Leptospermum levi- gatum, F. v. M.	Botany, Sydney.....	A coccid burying itself in the inner bark of twigs, and causing irregular shaped galls.
24	Ascellis sp. ....	.....	Brachyscelidæ	Leptospermum flavo- cens, Sm.	Mossman's Bay, Sydney	The little pear gall, forming large masses of little galls on the twigs and killing the tree.
25	Cycloxyndrococcus spinifera.	Maskell..	Brachyscelidæ	Casuarina distyla, Vent.	Wimmera district, Vic- toria.	Bract gall, looking like a seed-cone.
26	Frenchella casuarina	Maskell..	Brachyscelidæ	Casuarina distyla, Vent.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	The horn scale.
27	Opisthocella subrotunda	Schrader	Brachyscelidæ	Eucalyptus homas- tona, Sm.	Mossman's Bay, Sydney	A coccid gall-maker, the female with two long legs, the gall round and solid on the leaves.
28	Cycloxyndrococcus casuarinae.	Maskell..	Brachyscelidæ	Casuarina suberosa, Oto et Dietr.	Victoria	A long slender gall.
29	Psylla sp. ....	.....	Psyllidæ	Ficus macrophylla, Desf.	Outer Domain, Sydney..	On all the fig-trees round Sydney in October and November.
30	Psylla sp. ....	.....	Psyllidæ	Eucalyptus sp.	Bungendore, N.S.W. ..	Excrecences on the leaves formed by the young larva.
31	Psylla sp. ....	.....	Psyllidæ	Eucalyptus botry- oides, Sm.	Gerringsong, N.S.W.....	Fleshy leaf-gall.
32	.....	.....	Coccidæ	Eucalyptus robusta, Sm.	Botany, Sydney.....	The full-grown insects burrow into the young leaves.
33	.....	.....	Coccidæ	Eucalyptus obtusi- flora, DC.	Watson's Bay, Sydney..	Burrow into the leaves.
34	.....	.....	Coccidæ	Casuarina sp.	Allalong, Maitland, N.S.W.	Blister gall on leaves.
35	.....	.....	.....	Eucalyptus coryn- bosa, Sm.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	Curled leaf psylla.
36	Psylla sp. ....	.....	Psyllidæ	Eugenia Smithii, Polt.	Gerringsong, N.S.W.....	Curled leaf psylla.
37	Psylla sp. ....	.....	Psyllidæ	Eucalyptus leucocy- lon, F. v. M.	Bendigo, Victoria.....	Curled leaf psylla.
38	Psylla (?)	.....	Psyllidæ	Eucalyptus sp.	Bendigo, Victoria.....	Circular ringed gall on leaf.
39	.....	.....	.....	Eucalyptus robusta, Sm.	Marily, Sydney.....	The shell lerp scale.
40	Psylla sp. (?)	.....	Psyllidæ	E. homastoma, Sm. ...	Mossman's Bay, Sydney	The hard pea-shaped gall.
41	Cecidomyia acaciae— longifolia.	Skuse ..	Cecidomyidæ	Acacia longifolia, Willd.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	A curious compound gall, formed from aborted seed-pods.
42	Cecidomyia Frauenfeldi	Schiner ..	Cecidomyidæ	Leptospermum levi- gatum, F. v. M.	Botany, Sydney.....	A rosette gall, formed on the flower-buds.
43	Diplosis parilis	Skuse ..	Cecidomyidæ	Eucalyptus homas- tona, Sm.	Botany, Sydney.....	The slit gall on the leaves.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, &c.—Galls, &c.—continued.

No	Name.	Author.	Family.	Food Plant.	Locality.	Remarks.
44	<i>Diplois eucalypti</i>	Skuse ..	Cecidomyiidae	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> , Sm.	Gerringong, N.S.W.....	Swollen stem gall.
45	<i>Cecidomyia</i> sp. ....	.....	Cecidomyiidae	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> , Link.	Wagga, N.S.W.....	Velvet gall, much attacked by chalcididae.
46	<i>Hormomyia ornalanthi</i> ..	Skuse ..	Cecidomyiidae	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Sm.	Yass, N.S.W.....	The shot gall on leaves of trees.
47	<i>Agromyza</i> sp. ....	.....	Agromyzidae	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Sm.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	Aborts the leaves into soft fleshy masses.
48	<i>Agromyza</i> sp. ....	.....	Agromyzidae	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Sm.	Messman's Bay, Sydney	Lump gall at tip of twigs, soft and fleshy.
49	<i>Phytomyza</i> sp. ....	.....	Phytomyzidae	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i> , Benth	Gerringong, N.S.W.....	A leaf-mining fly.
50	<i>Ethon corpiulentus</i>	Bohem..	Buprestidae	<i>Dillwynia ericifolia</i> , Sm.	Botany, Sydney.....	Gall-making <i>Buprestis</i> , forming oval galls on roots.
51	<i>Ethon affinis</i>	L. & G. .	Buprestidae	<i>Pultanea stipularis</i> , Sm.	Mossman's Bay, Sydney	Gall-making <i>Buprestis</i> , forming galls on stem.
52	<i>Ethon marmoreum</i>	L. & G. .	Buprestidae	<i>Dillwynia ericifolia</i> , Sm.	Botany, Sydney.....	Gall-making <i>Buprestis</i> , forming galls on roots.
53	<i>Agrilis</i> sp. ....	.....	Buprestidae	<i>Casuarina distyla</i> , Vent.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	Gall-making <i>Buprestis</i> , forming galls on roots.
54	<i>Chrysolopus spectabilis</i>	Donov..	Curculionidae	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i> , Willd.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	Life history of the Botany Bay diamond beetle.
55	<i>Rhinotia hamoptera</i>	Kirby ..	Curculionidae	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i> , Willd.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	Life history.
56	<i>Symphyletes neglectus</i> ..	Pascoe ..	Cerambycidae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> , Willd.	Botany, Sydney.....	A very destructive ringbarking longicorn.
57	<i>Symphyletes solandri</i> ..	Fab.	Cerambycidae	<i>Xanthorrhoea hastilis</i> , R. Br.	Botany, Sydney.....	Grass tree longicorn—the larvæ living in the flower stalk.
58	.....	.....	Curculionidae	<i>Astrotrichia floccosa</i> , DC.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	Attacking the stems and eating the pith.
59	<i>Uracanthus triangularis</i>	Hopé ..	Cerambycidae	<i>Eriostemon lanceolatus</i> , Gaert.	Botany, Sydney.....	A destructive longicorn.
60	<i>Phomacantha recurva</i> ..	Newm..	Cerambycidae	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Sydney, N.S.W.....	Common in firewood used in Sydney.
61	<i>Rhagionorhina concolor</i>	W. S. .	Cerambycidae	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Sydney, N.S.W.....	Common in firewood used in Sydney.
62	<i>Aterpus culturatus</i>	Macleay	Curculionidae	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Saw.	Manly, Sydney.....	Pupates in the base of dead stems.
63	<i>Diadoxus erythrusus</i> ..	White ..	Buprestidae	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn.	Wagga, N.S.W.....	The pine-scrub beetle.
64	<i>Anoplognathus porosus</i>	Dalr ..	Scarabæidae	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Allalong, Maitland,	Destroys the summer foliage of many trees.
65	<i>Arsipoda</i> sp. ? .....	.....	Chrysomelidae	<i>Leguminaria Patersoni</i> , Don.	N.S.W., Thornleigh, Sydney	Destroys the leaves.
66	<i>Galerucella</i> sp. ....	.....	Chrysomelidae	<i>Polygonum sub-sessile</i> , R. Br.	Rose Bay, Sydney.....	Destroying leaves.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Galls, &c.—continued.

No.	Name.	Author.	Family.	Food Plant.	Locality.	Remarks.
67	Perga dorsalis	Leach ..	Tenthredinidæ.....	Eucalyptus Sieberiana, Sm.	Rose Bay, Sydney	Common saw-fly—the larvæ destroying the foliage of eucalypts.
68	Perga Lewesi	Westw. .	Tenthredinidæ	Eucalyptus corymbosa, Sm.	Mosman's Bay, Sydney ..	"
69	Perga Foersteri	Westw. .	Tenthredinidæ	Eucalyptus capillata Sm.	Mosman's Bay, Sydney ..	"
70	Pterygophorus cinctus ..	Klug	Tenthredinidæ	Leptospermum flavescens, Sm.	Mosman's Bay, Sydney ..	"
71	Cynips Malideni	Froggatt ..	Cynipidæ.....	Acacia longifolia, Willd.	Rose Bay, Sydney	Swollen stem gall-fly.
72	Cynips acacie-longifolæ ..	Froggatt ..	Cynipidæ.....	Acacia longifolia, Willd.	Rose Bay, Sydney	Apple gall aborted flower-buds.
73	Cynips acacie-discoloris ..	Froggatt ..	Cynipidæ.....	Acacia discolor, Willd.	Rose Bay, Sydney	Pronged gall on twigs.
74	Cynips eucalypti-robuske, Mss.	Froggatt ..	Cynipidæ.....	Eucalyptus robusta, Sm.	Botany, Sydney	On stems.
75	Cynips sp. ....	.....	Cynipidæ.....	Eucalyptus Sieberiana F. v. M.	Botany, Sydney	A common gall on this tree.
76	Cynips sp. ....	.....	Cynipidæ.....	Eucalyptus robusta, Sm.	Rose Bay, Sydney	The "Rose gall" on leaves.
77	Cynips sp. ....	.....	Cynipidæ.....	Sterculia sp.	Yass, N.S.W.	Gall and its parasites.
78	.....	.....	Chalcididæ.....	Eucalyptus viminalis, Hook.	Coona, N.S.W.	Aborted lump galls, the makers of which are destroyed by chalcids.
79	.....	.....	Chalcididæ.....	Eucalyptus Sieberiana F. v. M.	Botany, Sydney	Somewhat similar.
80	Doratiophora pungens..	.....	Bombycidæ.....	Eucalyptus Sieberiana F. v. M.	Mosman's Bay, Sydney ..	Destroying foliage.
81	Anthrax eucalypti .....	.....	Bombycidæ.....	Eucalyptus corymbosa, Sm.	Rose Bay, Sydney	Destroying foliage.
82	Heliocusta hemetelis..	Meyr. .	.....	Eucalyptus hems-tonia, Sm.	Mosman's Bay, Sydney ..	A micro-lepidoptera that destroys the leaves of several eucalypts.
83	Iahamenus evagoras.....	Donov. .	Lycaenidæ.....	Acacia decurrens	Maitland, N.S.W.	Larvæ feed on the foliage.
84	.....	.....	Coccidæ.....	Callictonia serratifolia, Andr.	Mosman's Bay, Sydney ..	Very common on the leaves in summer.
85	.....	.....	Coccidæ.....	Eucalyptus sp.	St. Mary's, N.S.W.	Common on leaves.
86	Small case-moth .....	.....	.....	Lambertia formosa .. Sm.	Watson's Bay, Sydney..	Marks made by stick-case moth.
87	.....	.....	.....	Melaleuca nodosa, Sm.	Botany, Sydney	Formed on the seed capsules when the flowers are falling.
88	Cynips sp. ....	.....	Cynipidæ.....	Eucalyptus leucocylon, F. v. M.	Bendigo, Victoria	Curious furry galls, common on the stems.
89	Cecidomyia sp. ....	.....	Cecidomyidæ.....	Eucalyptus Sieberiana F. v. M.	Botany, Sydney	Destroys the foliage of young trees.
90	Cynips sp. ....	.....	Cynipidæ.....	Eucalyptus sp.	Wellington, N.S.W.	Slender red finger gall.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

1212. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SYDNEY (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c).

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (other than Wool). With the exception of the Emu eggs, these articles are products of the Pacific Islands, and the Australian Coast, and they are exported from Sydney in large quantities.

No.	Name.	Scientific Name.	Locality.	Remarks.
1	Twenty-one Emu eggs ...	<i>Dromaius novæ-hol-landæ.</i>	Western plains of New South Wales.	Used in ornamental silver-smith work and in carved ornaments.
2	Five pieces of tortoise-shell.	<i>Chelonia squamata</i> (Linn)	North coast of Australia...	Used in the manufacture of combs, &c.
3	Twelve sperm whale's teeth	<i>Physcia macrocephalus</i> (Linn.)	South Pacific Ocean	Used as a substitute for ivory.
4	Sixteen pairs of pearl shell, silver-tipped variety.	<i>Melagrina margaritifera</i> (Linn.)	North Coast of Australia..	One of the most valuable varieties of pearl-shell.
5	Trepang or Beche-de-Mer	<i>Holothuria</i> sp.	New Caledonia and the reefs along the north-eastern coast of Queensland.	As it appears after it is boiled, gutted, and dried for export to China. The Chinese consume it for food in enormous quantities.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

1213. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SYDNEY (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

TYPE EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN WOOLS.—Prepared by Mr. Alfred Hawkesworth, Wool Expert.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where grown.	Presented by
1	F 1430	Fleece of Stud Ram "Success;" 2 years old; unhusked, and fed on natural grass only; fine combing; climate, temperate; herbage, fine short natural grasses; formation, basaltic and rich flats.	About 365 days' growth.	Near Cooma, 2,657 feet above sea-level, 257 miles S.S.W. of Sydney.	Mr. James Litchfield, Hazeldean Station, Cooma, N.S.W.
2	F 1440	Fleece of Stud Ewe; 4 years old; 1st prize, Wagga Wagga; champion prize at Cooma; fine combing; climate, temperate; herbage, fine short natural grasses; formation, basaltic and rich flats.	About 365 days' growth.	Near Cooma, 2,657 feet above sea-level, 257 miles S.S.W. of Sydney.	Mr. James Litchfield, Hazeldean Station, Cooma, N.S.W.
3	F 2176	Fleece of aged Stud Ewe, No. 210; 1st and champion prizes at Bathurst, Orange, and Sydney, Royal Agricultural Society, 1892; fed and partly housed; climate, temperate; herbage, fine short natural grasses; formation, basaltic and rich agricultural lands.	365 days' growth.	Byng, near Orange, 2,843 feet above sea-level, 192 miles W. of Sydney.	Bred and presented by Mr. S. Robinson, Glenella Station, Byng, near Orange, N.S.W.
4	F 2229	Fleece of Stud Ram "Young Golden Horn;" 3 years old; sire, "Golden Horn II," by "Golden Horn," by "Treasurer," by "Golden Tom," by "Sir Thomas II," by "Old Sir Thomas." Dam, 1st Stud Ewe, No. 353, by "Elector;" by "Erl King," by "Sir Robert;" weight of fleece, 23½ lb.; purchased by Mr. James Lee, of "Laras Lake," Molong, N.S.W., for 500 guineas, at Messrs. Brunker & Woolfe's Annual Stud Sheep Sale, Sydney, July 5th, 1892; partly housed, and fed on hay, oats, and mangolds.	.....	Strathroy, Tasmania	Mr. James Lee, Larras Lake, near Molong, N.S.W., 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.

STUD WOOLS, No. 1.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
5	F 2230	Fleeces of aged Stud Ram; 6 years old; champion prize winner; cut 22½ lb. of wool, 1892; heavily used this season.	.....	Larras Lake, near Molong, N.S.W., 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. James Lee, Larras Lake near Molong, N.S.W.
6	F 2181	Fleece of Stud Ram "Boorooma;" 2 years old; station bred; weight of fleece, 15 lb.; shorn 11th June, 1892; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses only; country mostly open.	About 10½ months' growth.	Boorooma, near Brewarrina, N.S.W., 527 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles E. from Bourke.	Mr. J. Simpson, Boorooma, near Brewarrina, N.S.W.
7	F 2197	Fleece of Stud Ram, No. 55; 14 months old; station bred; from pure Wanganella Sheep; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses, except at Shows; weight of fleece, 14½ lb.; shorn 13th July, 1892; country open, large paddocks, natural grasses.	About 330 days' growth.	Yarrowin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W., 527 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles E. from Bourke.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrowin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W.
8	F 2261	Fleece of Stud Ewe, No. 141; 2 years and 2 months old; weight of fleece, 10 lb. of wool.	About 322 days' growth.	Glengallan, Warwick, Queensland.	Messrs. Marshall & Slade, Glengallan, Warwick, Queensland.
9	F 2265	Fleece of Stud Ewe, No. 1380; 2 years and 2 months old; weight of fleece, 10 lb. of wool.	About 323 days' growth.	Glengallan, Warwick, Queensland.	Messrs. Marshall & Slade, Glengallan, Warwick, Queensland.
10	F 2251	Fleece of Stud Ram, No. 470; 2 years and 4 months old; weight of fleece, 15 lb. of wool.	About 365 days' growth.	Glengallan, Warwick, Queensland.	Messrs. Marshall & Slade, Glengallan, Warwick, Queensland.
11	F 2247	Fleece of Stud Ram "The Colonel;" 2½ years old; by champion ram, "Silver King; Dam, "Panshanger;" stud ewe, by "Cupid;" bred by Mr. D. Taylor; at 7 months cut 7 lb. 6 oz.; at 18½ months old cut 16 lb. 14 oz. at 11 months' growth; at 2½ years cut 23 lb. at 11½ months' growth; weight of fleece (1892), 14 lb.; skirted; heavily used in stud; fed and housed.	Panshanger	Mr. Percy W. Archer; bred by Mr. Joseph Archer, Panshanger, Longford, Tasmania.

STUD WOOLS, No. 1—*continued.*

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
STUD WOOLS, No. 1—continued.					
12	F 2248	Fleece of Stud Ram "Ugly Boy II," by "Ugly Boy," by "Victory;" bred by Mr. James Gibson; Dam, "Panshanger," stud ewe; fed on oats, mangolds, and hay; shed 3½ months before shearing; at 12 months old cut 10 lb. 13 oz., 9½ months' growth; at 23 months old cut 13 lb. 7 oz., 10½ months' growth; weight of fleece, skirted, 9½ lb.	.....	Panshanger	Mr. Percy Archer; bred by Mr. Joseph Archer, Panshanger, Longford, Tasmania.
13	F 2177	Fleece of Stud Ewe; medium combing; prize winner, partly housed and fed.	About 10 months' growth.	Byng, near Orange, 2,843 feet above sea-level, 192 miles W. of Sydney.	Mr. S. Robinson, Glenella, Byng, near Orange, N.S.W.
14	F 1424	Fleece of Stud Ewe; Wangannella blood; station bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; weight of fleece, 12 lb. 13 oz.; rearing lamb; medium combing.	.....	Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W., 527 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles E. from Bourke.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W.
15	F 2199	Fleece of Stud Ram, No. 104; 5 years old; Wangannella blood; station bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses, except for shows; weight of fleece, 15 lb. of wool; shorn, 13 July, 1892.	About 330 days' growth.	Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W., 527 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles E. from Bourke.	Messrs W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W.
16	F 2187	Wool of Stud Ram "Flat Top;" 6-tooth; by "Golden Horn 3rd;" housed and fed; fine combing.	.....	Bellevue, Tasmania	Mr. James Gibson, Bellevue, Tasmania.
17	F 2231	Fleece of Stud Ram, by American ram; Dam, station-bred ewe.	.....	Laras Lake, near Molong, N.S.W., 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. James Lee, Laras Lake, near Molong, N.S.W.
18	F 2184	Fleece of Stud Ram, "Borah;" 2 years old; by half-bred Vermont "Matchless;" Dam, "Boorooma," ewe, weight of fleece, 14 lb. of wool; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 10 months' growth.	Boorooma, near Brewarrina, N.S.W., 527 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles E. from Bourke.	Mr. J. Simpson, Boorooma, near Brewarrina, N.S.W.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
19	F 2253	Fleece of Stud Ram, No. 830; 2 years and 3 months old; cut 16 lb. of wool.	About 363 days' growth.	Ghengallan, Warwick, Queensland.	Messrs. Marshall & Slude, Ghengallan, Warwick, Queensland.
20	F 2180	Fleece of Stud Ram "Budgerie;" 1st and champion prizes at Bathurst, Orange, and 3rd at Sydney Royal Show, 1892; by "Vermont 1;" Dam by Ghengallan ewe.	.....	Ghengallan, Warwick, Queensland.	Executors T. G. Webb, Springfield, Byng, near Orange, N.S.W.
COMMERCIAL WOOLS.					
21	F 2310	Fleece of ewe hogget; 15 months old; station bred; best fine combing; 2nd prize Wagga Wagga; box-wood country; red soil; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 335 days' growth.	Oura, near Wagga Wagga, 309 miles S.W. of Sydney.	Mr. G. Mulholland, Oura, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.
22	F 2311	Fleece of ewe hogget; 15 months old; station bred; best fine combing; 2nd prize Wagga Wagga; box-wood country; red soil; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 335 days' growth.	Oura, near Wagga Wagga, 309 miles S.W. of Sydney.	Mr. G. Mulholland, Oura, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.
23	F 2305	Fleece of 2nd stud ewe, No. 657; 2-tooth; station bred; weight of fleece, 7½ lb. of wool; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of the original Camden Spanish flock, introduced by the late Sir William M'Arthur.	About 11 months' growth.	Mumblebone, near Warren, 353 miles W. of Sydney.	Messrs. Kater Bros., Mumblebone, near Warren, N.S.W.
24	F 2307	Fleece of 2nd stud ewe, No. 656; 2-tooth; station bred; weight of fleece, 8½ lb. of wool; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of the original Camden Spanish flock, introduced by the late Sir William M'Arthur.	About 11 months' growth.	Mumblebone, near Warren, 353 miles W. of Sydney.	Messrs. Kater Bros., Mumblebone, near Warren, N.S.W.
25	F 2341	Fleece of stud ewe; 4 years old; pure Wanganella stock; cut 9 lb. of wool in 1892; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; reared three lambs.	About 12 months' growth.	Haddon Rigg, near Warren, 353 miles W. of Sydney.	Mr. Jas. Richmond, Haddon Rigg, near Warren, N.S.W.

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
25	F 1454	Fleece of hogget; station bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 340 days' growth.	Belltrees, Scone, 167 miles W. of Sydney; 680 feet above sea level.	Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, Scone, N.S.W.
27	F 1454A	Fleece of hogget; station bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 340 days' growth.	Belltrees, Scone, 167 miles W. of Sydney; 680 feet above sea level.	Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, Scone, N.S.W.
28	F 1455	Fleece of hogget; station bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 340 days' growth.	Belltrees, Scone, 167 miles W. of Sydney; 680 feet above sea level.	Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, Scone, N.S.W.
29	F 2111	Fleece of ewe; station bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Brewan, near Walgett, 450 miles N.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. J. S. Gordon, of Messrs. Mackay Bros., Brewan, near Walgett, N.S.W.
30	F 2112	Fleece of wether; station bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Brewan, near Walgett, 450 miles N.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. J. S. Gordon, of Messrs. Mackay Bros., Brewan, near Walgett, N.S.W.
31	F 2113	Fleece of hogget; station bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Brewan, near Walgett, 450 miles N.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. J. S. Gordon, of Messrs. Mackay Bros., Brewan, near Walgett, N.S.W.
32	F 2115		About 12 months' growth.	Brewan, near Walgett, 450 miles N.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. J. S. Gordon, of Messrs. Mackay Bros., Brewan, near Walgett, N.S.W.
33	F 2317	Fleece of ewe; station bred; 4 years old; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of Wanganella sheep; rearing lamb.	About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, 527 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles E. from Bourke.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W.
34	F 2318		About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, 527 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles E. from Bourke.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W.
35	F 2324	Fleece of ewe; station bred; 2 years old; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of Wanganella sheep; rearing lambs.	About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, 527 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles E. from Bourke.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, near Brewarrina, N.S.W.

COMMERCIAL WOOLS—continued.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
COMMERCIAL WOOLS—continued.					
36	F 1537	Fleece of stud ewe; station bred; unhouseed, and fed on natural grasses; Wanganella breed; cut 14 lb. of wool.	About 13 months' growth.	Gingie, near Walgett, 450 miles N.N.W. of Sydney.	Messrs. Richmond & Scott, Gingie, near Walgett, N.S.W.
37	F 803	Fleece of ewe; station bred; (2-tooth); same breed for which 15½d. per lb. was given in Australia for many years.	About 365 days' growth.	Kybybolite, via Narracoorte.	Mr. R. Kiddie, Kybybolite, via Narracoorte, South Australia.
38	F 1456	Fleece of lamb; station bred; 9 months old; unhouseed, and fed on natural grasses.	.....	Belltrees, near Scone, 167 miles N. of Sydney; 680 feet above sea-level.	Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, near Scone, N.S.W.
39	F 1493	Fleece of black merino wool; station bred; unhouseed, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Belltrees, near Scone, 167 miles N. of Sydney; 680 feet above sea-level.	Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, near Scone, N.S.W.
40	F 1495	Fleece of steel-gray merino wool; station bred; unhouseed, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Belltrees, near Scone, 167 miles N. of Sydney; 680 feet above sea-level.	Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, near Scone, N.S.W.
SAMPLES OF FINE MERINO WOOLS FROM STUD SHEEP.					
41	F 2042	Wool of special stud ram, No. "7-52"; station bred, unhouseed, and fed on natural grasses; the wool from the Mudgee district has long had both a London and colonial reputation.	About 12 months' growth.	Biraganbil, Mudgee; 190 miles by rail N.W. of Sydney; 1,635 feet above sea-level.	Mr. R. Rouse, Biraganbil, Mudgee, N.S.W.
42	F 2044	Wool of special stud ram, No. "9-76"; station-bred, unhouseed, and fed on natural grasses; the wool from the Mudgee district has long had both a London and colonial reputation; weight of fleece, 17 lb. of wool.	About 12 months' growth.	Biraganbil, Mudgee; 190 miles by rail N.W. of Sydney; 1,635 feet above sea-level.	Mr. R. Rouse, Biraganbil, Mudgee, N.S.W.
43	F 2047	Wool of special stud ram, No. "7-2"; station-bred, unhouseed, and fed on natural grasses; the wool from the Mudgee district has long had both a London and colonial reputation; weight of fleece, 15 lb. of wool.	About 12 months' growth.	Biraganbil, Mudgee; 190 miles by rail N.W. of Sydney; 1,635 feet above sea-level.	Mr. R. Rouse, Biraganbil, Mudgee, N.S.W.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
SAMPLES OF FINE MERINO WOOLS FROM STUD SHEEP—continued.					
44	F 2051	Wool of special stud ewe, No. "9-200"; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; the wool from the Mudgee district has long had both a London and colonial reputation; weight of fleece, 12 lb. 6 oz. of wool.	About 12 months' growth.	About 12 months' Biraganbil, Mudgee; 190 miles by rail N.W. of Sydney; 1,635 feet above sea-level.	Mr. R. Rouse, Biraganbil, Mudgee, N.S.W.
45	F 2052	Wool of special stud ewe, No. "9-200"; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; the wool from the Mudgee district has long had both a London and colonial reputation; weight of fleece, 13 lb. of wool.	About 12 months' growth.	Biraganbil, Mudgee; 190 miles by rail N.W. of Sydney; 1,635 feet above sea-level.	Mr. R. Rouse, Biraganbil, Mudgee, N.S.W.
46	F 2053				
47	F 2099	Wool of flock ram; "Lue breed"; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Lue, Mudgee; 190 miles by rail N.W. of Sydney; 1,635 feet above sea-level.	Mr. V. J. Dowling, Lue, Mudgee, N.S.W.
48	F 2101				
49	F 2103				
50	F 2104	Wool of flock ewe; "Lue breed"; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Lue, Mudgee; 190 miles by rail N.W. of Sydney; 1,635 feet above sea-level.	Mr. V. J. Dowling, Lue, Mudgee, N.S.W.
51	F 2105				
52	F 2107				
53	F 2109	Wool of ram; ordinary flock; 1st prize for fine combing lambs' wool at Royal Agricultural Society Show, Sydney, 13th to 19th April, 1892; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 390 days' growth.	Lue, Mudgee; 158 miles W. of Sydney; 1,093 feet above sea-level.	Mr. V. J. Dowling, Lue, Mudgee, N.S.W.
54	F 2127				
55	F 2128				
56	F 2129				
57	F 2130	Wool of stud ram; "agcd"; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; the foundation of the "Loombah" flock; ars progeny of pure merino stock of Mr. N. P. Bayly, Havilah; some of the highest class of fine-wooled rams were introduced afterwards.	About 12 months' growth.	Loombah, Molong; 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. George Bruce, Loombah, Molong, N.S.W.
58	F 2131				
59	F 2132				
60	F 1999				

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
SAMPLES OF PINE MERINO WOOLS FROM STUD SHEEP—continued.					
61	F 2002	} Wool of stud ram; "two-tooth"; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of pure merino stock of Mr. N. P. Bayly, Havilah.	About 12 months' growth.	Loombah, Molong 1, 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. George Bruce, Loombah, Molong, N.S.W.
62	F 2003				
63	F 2004	} Wool of stud ewe (full mouthed); station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of pure merino stock of Mr. N. P. Bayly, Havilah.	About 12 months' growth.	Loombah, Molong 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. George Bruce, Loombah, Molong, N.S.W.
64	F 2005				
65	F 2006	} Wool of stud ewe (six-tooth); station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of pure merino stock of Mr. N. P. Bayly, Havilah.	About 12 months' growth.	Loombah, Molong 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. George Bruce, Loombah, Molong, N.S.W.
66	F 2008				
67	F 1443	} Wool of stud ewe (4-tooth); station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; the progeny of pure merino stock of Mr. N. P. Bayly, Havilah.	About 365 days' growth.	Loombah, Molong 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. George Bruce, Loombah, Molong, N.S.W.
68	F 2008				
69	F 1442	} Wool of stud ewe (hogget); by stud ram "Bismarck"; station bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 365 days' growth.	Loombah, Molong 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. George Bruce, Loombah, Molong, N.S.W.
70	F 2457				
67	F 1443	} Wool of stud hogget ram; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; first prize at Gunnedah show in May, 1891, where £250 was refused for him; cut 14 lb of wool for 360 days' growth; descended from pure Havilah stock.	.....	Belltrees, near Scone; 167 miles N. of Sydney; 630 feet above sea-level.	Messrs. H. E. A. and V. White, Belltrees, near Scone, N.S.W.
68	F 1444				
69	F 1442	} Wool of stud hogget ram (belly pieces); by stud hogget ram; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; descended from pure Havilah stock.	About 360 days' growth.	Belltrees, near Scone; 167 miles N. of Sydney; 630 feet above sea level.	Messrs. H. E. A. and V. White, Belltrees, near Scone, N.S.W.
70	F 2457				
69	F 1442	} Wool of sale, hogget ram; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; this sheep was shorn as a lamb; descended from pure Havilah stock.	About 360 days' growth.	Belltrees, near Scone; 167 miles N. of Sydney; 630 feet above sea-level.	Messrs. H. E. A. and V. White, Belltrees, near Scone, N.S.W.
70	F 2457				
70	F 2457	} Wool of stud ewe; "rising 4-tooth"; cut 11 lb. of wool for 365 days' growth; housed and fed; bred by Mr. Arthur Gatenby, Lemon Springs, Tasmania.	.....	630 feet above sea-level.	Mr. W. Harkness, Linc-luden, Coor a, N.S.W.
70	F 2457				
70	F 2457	} Wool of stud ewe; "rising 4-tooth"; cut 11 lb. of wool for 365 days' growth; housed and fed; bred by Mr. Arthur Gatenby, Lemon Springs, Tasmania.	257 miles S.S.W. of Sydney; 2,657 feet above sea level.	Mr. W. Harkness, Linc-luden, Coor a, N.S.W.
70	F 2457				

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Car. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
71	F 2458	Wool of ewe; shown as a lamb, 1st September, 1891; 11 months' growth; cut 10 lb. of wool; housed and fed; bred by Mr. R. Taylor, Valleyfield, Tasmania.	.....	Lincluden, near Cooma; 257 miles S.S.W. of Sydney; 2,637 feet above sea-level.	Mr. W. Harkness, Lincluden, Cooma, N.S.W.
72	F 1580	Wool of ewe; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; very superior combing; formation—basalt, sand, and limestone, partly auriferous.	About 12 months' growth.	Collaroy, near Merriwa; 198 miles N. of Sydney.	Mr. J. E. Maher, of Collaroy Coy., Limited, Merriwa, N.S.W.
73	F 1581	Wool of ewe; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; very superior combing; formation—basalt, sand, and limestone, partly auriferous.	About 12 months' growth.	Collaroy, near Merriwa; 198 miles N. of Sydney.	Mr. J. E. Maher, of Collaroy Coy., Limited, Merriwa, N.S.W.
74	F 1746	Fine combing wool (merino); unhoused and unskirted, and fed on natural grasses; brand, NUBBA; sold at 8½d. per lb., December 17th, 1891.	.....	Nubba	Nubba Station, Cootamundra, N.S.W.
75	F 699	Wool of stud ram "Tasmanian Tom"; weight of fleece, 21 lbs. 2 oz.; 380 days' growth; bred by Mr. James Gibson, Bellevue, Tasmania; sold for 800 guineas, 1890; the owner was offered 700 guineas two days after purchase.	.....	Goolhi, near Gunnedah, 265 miles N.W. of Sydney; 874 feet above sea-level.	Mr. L. F. Iredale, Goolhi, near Gunnedah, N.S.W.
76	F 2187	Wool of stud ram "Flat Top" (6-tooth), by "Golden Horn 3rd"; bred by Mr. James Gibson, Bellevue, Tasmania; housed and fed.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. James Gibson, Bellevue, Tasmania.
77	F 2646	Wool of flock ram, station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; running in large paddocks.	About 12 months' growth.	Eggleston, Macquarie River.	Mr. Charles Headlam, Eggleston, Macquarie River, Tasmania.
78	F 2088	Wool of stud ram "No. 1" (6-tooth); station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; had 7 inches of rain on him six weeks before shearing; cut 23½ lbs. of wool, 1891.	About 14 months' growth.	Ormley, Tasmania	Mr. S. H. Grueber, Ormley, Tasmania.

SAMPLES OF FINE MERINO WOOLS FROM STUD SHEEP—*continued.*

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Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
79	F 2461	Wool of special stud ram, "Stockings II," 4 years old; Sir, "Stockings I," by "Ringwood," by son of "Golden Tom," by "Sir Thomas II," by "Old Sir Thomas"; champion prize winner, Northern Agricultural Society, Tasmania; station-bred; housed and fed.	About 14 months' growth.	Woodbourn	Mr. W. Gatenby, Woodburn, Crescy, Tasmania.
80	F 261a	Wool of stud ewe (2-tooth); station-bred; partly housed and fed; from pure St. Johnstone stock.	About 12 months' growth.	Chiswick	Mr. G. W. Keach, Chiswick, Tasmania.
81	F 622a	Wool of stud ram, (4-tooth); 1st prize at Sydney Royal Sheep Show, 1892; from Tasmanian stock; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Tasmania, 481 miles S.W. of Sydney.	Mr. M. D. Synnot, Tasmania, Deniliquin, N.S.W.
82	F 2633	Wool of stud ewe; very superior combing wool; station-bred.	.....	Oakfield, near Mudgee, 199 miles, by rail, N.W. of Sydney; 1,635 feet above sea level.	Mr. Alexander A. Cox, Oakfield, Mudgee, N.S.W.
83	F 2485	Wool of stud ewe "No. 282"; sire, "Wonder II"; dam, ewe of "Tom Bob II"; dam, station-bred; unhoused and fed on natural grasses; cut 11 lbs. of wool.	About 360 days' growth.	Glenmoan	Mr. J. C. Manchee, Glenmoan, Willow Tree, N.S.W.
84	F 2600	Wool of stud ewe, 1 year and 4 months old; sire, "No. 8 Royal Duke"; bred by Messrs. W. Gibson and Son. Scone, Tasmania; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; station-bred.	.....	Mulwalla, 427 miles S. of Sydney.	Mr. Alex. Sloane, Mulwalla, N.S.W.
85	F 2370	Wool of stud ram	About 12 months' growth.	Hazeldean, 257 miles S.W. of Sydney; 2,657 feet above sea-level.	Mr. Jas. Litchfield, Hazeldean, Cooma, N.S.W.
86	F 2715	Wool of ram, from service rams; station bred, pure Warrah blood, descended from Mudgee, Collaroy Currie (Victoria), and St. Johnstone (D. Taylor, Tasmania) rams; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; country formation—Upper Devonian or lower carboniferous granite, basalt, &c.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah, Tamworth, 251 miles N. of Sydney.	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager, A.A. Co., Warrah, Tamworth, N.S.W.
87	F 2716				
88	F 1582				
89	F 1588				
90	F 1589				
91	F 1590				

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
SAMPLES OF FINE MERINO WOOLS FROM STUD SHEEP—continued.					
92	F 1695	} Wool of stud ewe (S.S. stud); station-bred, pure Warrah blood, descended from Mudgee, Collaroy Currie (Victoria), and St. Johnstone (D. Taylor, Tasmania) rams; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; country formation—Upper Devonian or lower carboniferous granite, basalt, &c.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah, Tamworth, 251 miles N. of Sydney.	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager A.A. Co, Warrah, Tamworth, N.S.W.
93	F 1699				
94	F 1607	} Wool of stud ewe (2nd stud); station-bred, pure Warrah blood, descended from Mudgee, Collaroy Currie (Victoria), and St. Johnstone (D. Taylor, Tasmania) rams; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; country formation—Upper Devonian or lower carboniferous granite, basalt, &c.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah, Tamworth, 251 miles N. of Sydney.	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager A.A. Co, Warrah, Tamworth, N.S.W.
95	F 1610				
96	F 1612				
97	F 1617				
98	F 1620	} Wool of stud ewe (3rd stud); station-bred, pure Warrah blood, descended from Mudgee, Collaroy Currie (Victoria), and St. Johnstone (D. Taylor, Tasmania) rams; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; country formation—Upper Devonian or lower carboniferous granite, basalt, &c.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah, Tamworth, 251 miles N. of Sydney.	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager A.A. Co, Warrah, Tamworth, N.S.W.
99	F 1621				
100	F 1622				
101	F 1687	} Wool of stud ewe hogget (2nd stud); station-bred; pure Warrah blood, descended from Mudgee, Collaroy Currie (Victoria), and St. Johnstone (D. Taylor, Tasmania) rams; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; country formation—Upper Devonian or lower carboniferous granite, basalt, &c.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah, Tamworth, 251 miles N. of Sydney.	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager A.A. Co, Warrah, Tamworth, N.S.W.
102	F 1688				
103	F 1689				
104	F 1479	} Wool of aged ram; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of pure Silesian stock.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawdon, Rylstone; 158 miles W. of Sydney, 1,993 feet above sea-level.	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Bros, Rawdon, Rylstone, N.S.W.
105	F 1479				
106	F 1479				

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
SAMPLES OF FINE MERINO WOOLS FROM STUD SHEEP—<i>continued.</i>					
107	F 1480	Wool of young ram; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock; progeny of pure Silesian stock.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, Rylstone; 158 miles W. of Sydney, 1,993 feet above sea-level.	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Bros., Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
108	F 1482	Wool of ram (2-tooth); station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock; progeny of pure Silesian stock.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, Rylstone; 158 miles W. of Sydney, 1,993 feet above sea-level.	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Bros., Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
109	F 1484	Wool of stud ewe; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of Silesian stock; weight of fleece, 1½ lb. of wool.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, Rylstone; 158 miles W. of Sydney, 1,993 ft. above sea-level.	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Bros., Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
110	F 1486	Wool of young ewes; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; progeny of pure Silesian stock.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, Rylstone; 158 miles W. of Sydney, 1,993 ft. above sea-level.	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Bros., Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
111	F 1486		.....	Mulwala; 427 miles S. of Sydney.	
112	F 975...	Wool of stud ram, "No. 9" (3-tooth); unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; clip of 1891.	.....	Mulwala, 427 miles S. of Sydney.	Mr. Alex. Sloane, Mulwala, N.S.W.
113	F 625...	Wool of ewe (4-tooth); fine combing wool; clip, 1989; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Mulwala, 427 miles S. of Sydney.	Mr. Alex. Sloane, Mulwala, N.S.W.
114	F 631...	Wool of ewe (2-tooth); fine combing wool; clip, 1889; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Boorooma, near Brewarrina, 527 miles N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. J. Simpson, of Messrs. Mein Bros., Boorooma, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
115	F 1426	Wool of aged stud ram, "Old John Hay"; very aged; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; clip, 1891.	About 12 months' growth.	Boorooma, near Brewarrina, 527 miles N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. J. Simpson, of Messrs. Mein Bros., Boorooma, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
116	F 2397	Wool of breeding ewe; station-bred; unhoused and fed on natural grasses; clip, 1892.	About 12 months' growth.	Boorooma, near Brewarrina, 527 miles N.W. of Sydney.	Mr. J. Simpson, of Messrs. Mein Bros., Boorooma, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
117	F 2398				
118	F 2399				
119	F 2404				
120	F 2405				
121	F 2406				
122	F 2407				

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
SAMPLES OF FINE MERINO WOOLS FROM STUD SHEEP—continued.					
123	F 663...	Wool of young ram; 1st grade; station-bred, from Australian sire and dams; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	West Berthong, 253 miles S. of Sydney; 1,079ft. above sea-level.	Messrs. J. Gibb & Son, West Berthong, Wallendbeen, Cootamundra, N.S.W.
124	F 667...	Wool of young ram; 1st grade; station-bred, from Australian sire and dams; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	West Berthong, 253 miles S. of Sydney; 1,079 feet above sea level.	Messrs. J. Gibb & Son, West Berthong, Wallendbeen, Cootamundra, N.S.W.
125	F 2326	Wool of ewe (7 years old) station-bred, unhoused, fed on natural grasses; Wanganella blood; rearing lamb.	About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, Brewarrina, 527 miles N. of Sydney.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
126	F 2327	} Wool of ewe (6 years old) station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; Wanganella blood; rearing lamb.	About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, Brewarrina, 527 miles N. of Sydney.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
127	F 2328		About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, Brewarrina, 527 miles N. of Sydney.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
128	F 2332	} Wool of ewe (4 years old) station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; Wanganella blood; rearing lamb.	About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, Brewarrina, 527 miles N. of Sydney.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
129	F 2333		About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, Brewarrina, 527 miles N. of Sydney.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
130	F 2334	} Wool of ewe (2 years old) station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; Wanganella blood; rearing lamb.	About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, Brewarrina, 527 miles N. of Sydney.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
131	F 2336		About 11 months' growth.	Yarrawin, Brewarrina, 527 miles N. of Sydney.	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
132	F 2026	Wool of stud ram (8 tooth); by Tasmanian ram, out of station-bred ewe; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; 1st and Champion prizes, Wentworth Show, 1891; weight of fleece, 15 lb. 2oz.	About 12 months' growth.	Arcoa, Wentworth, 500 miles W. of Sydney.	Messrs. Cudmore, Bros., Arcoa, Wentworth, N.S.W.
133	F 2129	Wool of stud ewe (8 tooth); by Tasmanian ram, out of station-bred ewe; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; 2nd prize, Wentworth Show, 1891; weight of fleece 14 lb. 1½oz.	About 12 months' growth.	Arcoa, Wentworth, 500 miles W. of Sydney.	Messrs. Cudmore, Bros., Arcoa, Wentworth, N.S.W.
134	F 1784	Wool of ram (6 tooth); Boonook bred; ordinary flock, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 10 months' growth.	Boonook	Messrs. Vickery & Son, Mungyer, via Narrabri, N.S.W.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued*.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
135	F 1536	Wool of special stud ram; Wagonella blood, extensively used at stud; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Gingie	Messrs Richmond & Scott, Gingie, Walgett, N.S.W.
136	F 2439	Wool of stud ram, "13 J," sire, imported Silesian ram "Bismarek, No. 203," bred, by Otto Stergher; dam, a Broombie ewe, "No. 3 J," bred by executors of late J. G. Webb; cut 14 lb. 8 oz at 2 years old.	About 12 months' growth.		Executors J. G. Webb, Springfield, Byng, near Orange, N.S.W.
137	F 2344	Wool of stud ewe (7 years old); station-bred; from pure Wagonella stock; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Haddon Rigg	Bred and presented by Mr. Jas. Richmond, Haddon Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.
138	F 2349	Wool of stud ewe (4 years old); station-bred; from pure Wagonella stock; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Haddon Rigg	Bred and presented by Mr. Jas. Richmond, Haddon Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.
139	F 2354	Wool of stud ewe (2 years old); station-bred; from pure Wagonella stock; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Haddon Rigg	Bred and presented by Mr. Jas. Richmond, Haddon Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.
140	F 2456	Wool of stud ram (2 years old); grass-fed; cut 20 lb. of wool; 365 days' growth; purchased for 70 guineas at Sydney sales, 1892; strong combing.	.....	Bred by Collaroy Coy., Ltd., Merriwa.	Presented by Mr. W. Harkness, Lineluden, Cooma, N.S.W.
141	F 2358	Wool of stud ram (2 years old); station-bred; housed at nights in winter only; weight of fleece, 15 lb. of wool; brand, "Fisher over Ellangowan over Darling Downs."	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Bred and presented by Mr. Briggs, manager for Mr. C. B. Fisher, Ellangowan, Cambooya, Queensland.
142	F 2414	Wool of stud ram "Triumph," Australian and American; 2 years and 1 month old; from Barooga stud flock (Australian Vermont Crosses); champion prize ram in his class at both Sydney and Melbourne; also grand champion at Melbourne, 1892; fed on oats and chaff; cut 25 lb. of wool; 382 days' growth.	Bred at Barooga <i>viz</i> Jerilderie; 412 miles S.W. of Sydney.	Mr. R. Rouse, junr., Biraganbil, Mudgee, N.S.W.

SAMPLES OF FINE MERINO WOOLS FROM STUD SHEEP—*continued*.

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhib. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by.
VICTORIAN WOOLS.					
143	F 2312	Wool of stud ram, No. 1 (Australian Vermont breed); 1st prize combing, Wagga Wagga, 1892; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Coonong	Mr. Jos. Mack, Berry Bank, Victoria.
144	F 2313	Wool of stud ram, No. 2 (Australian Vermont breed); 1st prize combing, Wagga Wagga, 1892; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Coonong	Mr. Jos. Mack, Berry Bank, Victoria.
145	F 2314	Wool of stud ram, No. 3 (Australian Vermont breed); 1st prize combing, Wagga Wagga, 1892; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Coonong	Mr. Jos. Mack, Berry Bank, Victoria.
146	F 733	Wool of stud ram (4-tooth) No. 638; bred from Stoneleigh sheep; 2nd prize at Ballarat Show, 1890; unhoused and fed on natural grasses; cut 12 lb. of wool.	About 12 months' growth.	Beaufort	Messrs. Beggs Bros., Eurambeen, Victoria.
147	F 734	Wool of stud ram (4-tooth) No. 639; bred from Stoneleigh sheep; 3rd prize at Sheepbreeder's Association Show, Melbourne, 1890; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; cut 15 lb. of wool.	About 12 months' growth.	Beaufort	Messrs. Beggs Bros., Eurambeen, Victoria.
148	F 734A	Wool of aged ram (6-tooth) bred from Stoneleigh sheep; 5th prize at Sheepbreeder's Association Show, Melbourne, 1890; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; cut 13 lb. of wool.	About 12 months' growth.	Beaufort	Messrs. Beggs Bros., Eurambeen, Victoria.
149	F 88	Wool of stud ram (four samples); winner of grand champion prize, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888, for fine combing merino.	About 12 months' growth.	Jellalabad, W. Victoria	Bred and presented by Messrs. T. Dowling & Son, Jellalabad, Victoria.
150	F 90				
151	F 91				
152	F 92				
153	F 111	Wool of stud ram; competed at Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.	Bred at Carrnham	Bred and presented by the late Hon. P. Russell, Carrnham, Victoria.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
154	F 112	Wool of stud ram; competed at Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.	.....	Bred at Carngham	Bred and presented by the late Hon. P. Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
155	F 115	Wool of stud ram; competed at Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.	.....	Bred at Carngham	Bred and presented by the late Hon. P. Russell, Carngham, Victoria.
156	F 2032	Wool of flock ram; station-bred; unhused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Trawalla	Capt. W. R. Bridges, R.N., Trawalla, Victoria.
157	F 2033	Wool of aged ewe; station-bred; unhused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Trawalla	Capt. W. R. Bridges, R.N., Trawalla, Victoria.
158	F 2034	Wool of stud ewe (2-tooth); station-bred; unhused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Trawalla	Capt. W. R. Bridges, R.N., Trawalla, Victoria.
159	F 2035	Wool of flock ewe; station-bred; unhused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Trawalla	Capt. W. R. Bridges, R.N., Trawalla, Victoria.
160	F 2036	Wool of flock ewe (2-tooth); station-bred; unhused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Trawalla	Capt. W. R. Bridges, R.N., Trawalla, Victoria.
161	F 2038	Wool of wether (2-tooth); station-bred; unhused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Trawalla	Capt. W. R. Bridges, R.N., Trawalla, Victoria.
162	F 2039	Lamb's wool (flock); station-bred; unhused, and fed on natural grasses; ordinary flock.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Trawalla	Capt. W. R. Bridges, R.N., Trawalla, Victoria.
163	F 2446	Wool of ewe (6-tooth); the stud sires, in which there is a large infusion of Tasmanian blood, were bred by Messrs. W. Gibson & Son, Scone, and Mr. George Parramore, of Wetmore; dams, descended from Ericldoune 1st stud ewes; unhused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Woodhouse.....	Executors of late Mr. S. Richie, Woodhouse, Penshurst, Victoria.
164	F 2447	Wool of ewe (6-tooth); the stud sires, in which there is a large infusion of Tasmanian blood, were bred by Messrs. W. Gibson & Son, Scone, and Mr. George Parramore, of Wetmore; dams, descended from Ericldoune 1st stud ewes; unhused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Woodhouse.....	Executors of late Mr. S. Richie, Woodhouse, Penshurst, Victoria.

VICTORIAN WOOLS—*continued.*

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Description.	Where Grown.	Presented by
165	F 2448	Wool of ewe (4-tooth); the stud sires, in which there is a large infusion of Tasmanian blood, were bred by Messrs. W. Gibson & Son, Scone, and Mr. George Parramore, of Wetmore; dams, descended from Ereidounne 1st stud ewes; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Woodhouse.....	Executors of late Mr. S. Richie, Woodhouse, Penhurst, Victoria.
166	F 2449	Wool of ewe (4-tooth); the stud sires, in which there is a large infusion of Tasmanian blood, were bred by Messrs. W. Gibson & Son, Scone, and Mr. George Parramore, of Wetmore; dams, descended from Ereidounne 1st stud ewes; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Woodhouse.....	Executors of late Mr. S. Richie, Woodhouse, Penhurst, Victoria.
167	F 2450	Wool of ewe (2-tooth); the stud sires, in which there is a large infusion of Tasmanian blood, were bred by Messrs. W. Gibson & Son, Scone, and Mr. George Parramore, of Wetmore; dams, descended from Ereidounne 1st stud ewes; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Woodhouse.....	Executors of late Mr. S. Richie, Woodhouse, Penhurst, Victoria.
168	F 2451	Wool of ewe (2-tooth); the stud sires, in which there is a large infusion of Tasmanian blood, were bred by Messrs. W. Gibson & Son, Scone, and Mr. George Parramore, of Wetmore; dams, descended from Ereidounne 1st stud ewes; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Bred at Woodhouse.....	Executors of late Mr. S. Richie, Woodhouse, Penhurst, Victoria.
VICTORIAN WOOLS—continued.					
Classification of Wools as prepared on most Sheep-stations in the Australian Colonies.					
169	F 2122	Wool of ewe; fine combing; 1st prize Royal Agricultural Society, Sydney, 13th April, 1892; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Frankfield	Bred and presented by Mr. E. B. Hume, Frankfield, Gunning, N.S.W.
170	F 2123	Wool of ewe; fine combing; 1st prize Royal Agricultural Society, Sydney, 13th April, 1892; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Frankfield	Bred and presented by Mr. E. B. Hume, Frankfield, Gunning, N.S.W.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
171	F 2124	} Wool of ewe; superior combing; 1st prize Royal Agricultural Society Show, Sydney, 13th April, 1892; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 372 days' growth.	Frankfield	Bred and presented by Mr. E. B. Hume, Frankfield, Gunning, N.S.W.
172	F 2125				
173	F 2137	Wool of ewe; superior combing; non-competitive; Royal Agricultural Society Show, Sydney, 13th April, 1892; from Mudgee flock; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 370 days' growth.	Wooloorworre, near Gunning, 165 miles S.W. of Sydney, 1,893 feet above sea-level.	Bred and presented by Mr. E. H. Turner, Wooloorworre, Gunning, N.S.W.
174	F 2138	Wool of ewe; superior combing; non-competitive; Royal Agricultural Society Show, Sydney, 13th April, 1892; from Mudgee flock; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 370 days' growth.	Wooloorworre, near Gunning, 165 miles S.W. of Sydney, 1,893 feet above sea-level.	Bred and presented by Mr. E. H. Turner, Wooloorworre, Gunning, N.S.W.
175	F 2104	Wool of ewe; fine combing; station-bred; Lue breed; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Lue	Bred and presented by Mr. V. J. Dowling, Lue, Mudgee, N.S.W.
176	F 2105	Wool of ewe; fine combing; station-bred; Lue breed; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Lue	Bred and presented by Mr. V. J. Dowling, Lue, Mudgee, N.S.W.
177	F 2109	Wool of ewe; fine combing; station-bred; Lue breed; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Lue	Bred and presented by Mr. V. J. Dowling, Lue, Mudgee, N.S.W.
178	F 1485	Wool of ewe; station-bred; fine combing; progeny of Silesian stock; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, near Rylstone..	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Brothers, Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
179	F 1485	Wool of ewe; station-bred; fine combing; progeny of Silesian stock; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, near Rylstone..	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Brothers, Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
180	F 1486	Wool of young ewe; station-bred; fine combing; progeny of Silesian stock; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, near Rylstone..	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Brothers, Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.

Classification of Wools as prepared on most Sheep-stations in the Australian Colonies—*continued.*

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by	
181	F 1491	Classification of Wools as prepared on most Sheep-stations in the Australian Colonies— <i>continued.</i>				
		Wool of wether; station-bred; fine combing; progeny of Silesian stock; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, near Rylstone.	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Brothers, Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.	
182	F 1491	Wool of wether; station-bred; fine combing; progeny of Ffilesian stock; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, near Rylstone.	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Brothers, Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.	
183	F 1491	Wool of ewe hogget; station-bred; fine combing; progeny of Silesian stock; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Rawden, near Rylstone.	Bred and presented by Messrs. Cox Brothers, Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.	
184	F 1736	Wool of hoggets; fine combing brand, Tarengo over II. Sold, 10½d. per lb., December 10th, 1891.	About 12 months' growth.	Burrowa	Bred and presented by Mr. F. W. Hume, Tarengo, Burrowa, N.S.W.	
185	F 1772	Wool of ewe hogget; fine combing; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, Tarengo over II.	About 11 months' growth.	Burrowa	Bred and presented by Mr. F. W. Hume, Tarengo, Burrowa, N.S.W.	
186	F 1773	Wool of ewe hogget; fine combing; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, Tarengo over II.	About 11 months' growth.	Burrowa	Bred and presented by Mr. F. W. Hume, Tarengo, Burrowa, N.S.W.	
187	F 1776	Wool of ewe hogget; fine combing; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, Tarengo over II.	About 11 months' growth.	Burrowa	Bred and presented by Mr. F. W. Hume, Tarengo, Burrowa, N.S.W.	
188	F 1778	Wool of ewe hogget; fine combing; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, Tarengo over II.	About 11 months' growth.	Burrowa	Bred and presented by Mr. F. W. Hume, Tarengo, Burrowa, N.S.W.	
189	F 1742	Wool of hogget; superior combing; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses. Sold, 11½d. per lb., December 17th, 1891.	About 12 months' growth.	New England district N.S.W., N.E. part of the Colony, 3,000 feet above sea-level.	Bred and presented by Mr. F. W. Hume, Tarengo, Burrowa, N.S.W.	

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
190	F 1473	Wool of wether hogget; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Llanillo.....	Mr. R. W. Chase, Llanillo, Walgett.
191	F 1741	Wool of hogget; fine combing; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, Frankfield over F. D. Sold at 11½d. per lb., November 26th, 1891.	About 12 months' growth.	Young district, 249 miles S.W. of Sydney, 1,416 feet above sea-level.	Mr. Hame, Frankfield, Burrowa.
192	F 1889	Wool of ewe; fine combing; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, W.P.F.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	.....
193	F 1891	Wool of ewe; fine combing; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, W.P.F.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	.....
194	F 1750	Wool of ewe; fine combing; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, AGK over Meadows. Sold, 9d. per lb., December 10th, 1891.	.....	Meadows, Cootamundra	Mr. A. G. Keith, Meadows, Cootamundra, N.S.W.
195	F 1664	Wool of wether; fine combing; station-bred; ordinary flock; pure Warrah blood; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah.....	Bred and presented by Mr. J. Gregson, Manager, A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrundi, N.S.W.
196	F 1667	Wool of wether; fine combing; station-bred; ordinary flock; pure Warrah blood; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah.....	Bred and presented by Mr. J. Gregson, Manager, A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrundi, N.S.W.
197	F 1678	Wool of wether; fine combing; station-bred; ordinary flock; pure Warrah blood; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah.....	Bred and presented by Mr. J. Gregson, Manager, A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrundi, N.S.W.
198	F 1705	Wool of wether hogget; fine combing; station-bred; ordinary flock; pure Warrah stock; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; shorn as lamb's.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah.....	Bred and presented by Mr. J. Gregson, Manager, A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrundi, N.S.W.

Classification of Wools as prepared on most Sheep-stations in the Australian Colonies—continued.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
199	F 1706	Wool of wether hogget; fine combing; station-bred; ordinary flock; pure Warrrah stock; unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses; shorn as lamb's.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrrah	Bred and presented by Mr. J. Gregson, Manager, A. A. Co. Warrrah, Murrurundi, N.S.W.
200	F 1893	Wool of ewe; fine combing; station-bred; unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	New England District.	
201	F 730	Wool of ewe (2-tooth); medium combing; station-bred; unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Erambie, 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Bred and presented by Mr. G. H. Hebben, Erambie, Molong, N.S.W.
202	F 730	Wool of ewe (2-tooth); medium combing; station-bred; unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Erambie, 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Bred and presented by Mr. G. H. Hebben, Erambie, Molong, N.S.W.
203	F 730	Wool of ewe (2-tooth); medium combing; station-bred; unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Erambie, 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Bred and presented by Mr. G. H. Hebben, Erambie, Molong, N.S.W.
204	F 730	Wool of ewe (2-tooth); medium combing; station-bred; unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Erambie, 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Bred and presented by Mr. G. H. Hebben, Erambie, Molong, N.S.W.
205	F 730	Wool of ewe (2-tooth); medium combing; station-bred; unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	Erambie, 172 miles W.N.W. of Sydney.	Bred and presented by Mr. G. H. Hebben, Erambie, Molong, N.S.W.
206	F 1843	Wool of ewe; medium combing; unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses. Brand, Willeroo. Sold, 8½d. per lb., Jan., 7, 1892.	About 12 months' growth.	.....
207	F 1543	Wool of ewe; (2-tooth); station-bred, unhushe'd, and fed on natural grasses. Weight of fleece, 15 lb. 8 oz; medium combing.	15 months' growth	.....
208	F 805	} Ewe's wool; sheep bred originally from Brombee ewes and Tasmanian rams. Brand, M in diamond, Wallabadah; medium combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Wallabadah	Mr. J. W. L. Macdonald, Wallabadah, Quirindi, N.S.W.
209	F 805				

Classification of Wools as prepared on most Sheep-stations in the Australian Colonies—continued.

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Group CXLIX—Class 47: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
Classification of Wools as prepared on most Sheep-stations in the Australian Colonies—<i>continued.</i>					
210	F 1657	Wool of ewe; (2 years old); pure Warrah blood; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; medium combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager for A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrurundi, N.S.W.
211	F 1658				
212	F 1701	Wool of flock-ewe hogget; pure Warrah blood; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Shorn as lamb; medium combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager for A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrurundi, N.S.W.
213	F 1700	Wool of flock-ewe hogget; pure Warrah blood; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Shorn as lamb; medium combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager for A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrurundi, N.S.W.
214	F 1712	Wool of wether hogget, flock; pure Warrah blood; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Shorn as lamb; medium combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager for A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrurundi, N.S.W.
215	F 1699	Wool of flock-ewe hogget; pure Warrah blood; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Shorn as lamb; medium combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Warrah	Mr. J. Gregson, Manager for A. A. Co., Warrah, Murrurundi, N.S.W.
216	F 1750	Superior combing wool; unclassified and unskirted. Brand, A G with a cross over Meadows.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	.....
218	F 1442	Hogget's wool; combing; cut 14lb; medium combing.	360 days' growth	.....	.....
219	F 1454	Hogget's wool; combing; cut 14lb; medium combing.	340 days' growth	.....	.....
220	F 1522	Wool of ewe; (2 years old); from pure Wanganella blood; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Haddon Rigg	Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, Scone, N.S.W. Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, Scone, N.S.W. Mr. James Richmond, Haddon Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.
221	F 1573	Wool of ewe hogget; from pure Wanganella blood; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses. Not shorn as lamb's; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Haddon Rigg	Mr. James Richmond, Haddon Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.
222	F 1524	Wool of ewe hogget; from pure Wanganella blood; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses; not shorn as lamb's; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Haddon Rigg	Mr. James Richmond, Haddon Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition	Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
223	F 1526		Classification of Wools as prepared on most Sheep-stations in the Australian Colonies—continued.			
			Wool of ewe hogget; from pure Wanganella blood; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses. Shorn as lamb's; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Haddon Rigg	Mr. James Richmond, Haddon Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.
224	F 1960		Ewe's wool; combing; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Euroka	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
225	F 1963		Ewe's wool; combing; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Euroka	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
226	F 2329		Ewe's wool; (5 years old); from Wanganella blood; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
227	F 2329		Ewe's wool; (2 years old); from Wanganella blood; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; rearing lamb; strong combing.	About 11 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
228	F 2340		Ewe's wool; (2 years old); from Wanganella blood; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; rearing lamb; strong combing.	About 11 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. W. & T. C. Dickson, Yarrawin, Brewarrina, N.S.W.
230	F 1970		Hogget's wool; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
231	F 1971		Hogget's wool; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
232	F 1972		Hogget's wool; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
232A	F 1973		Hogget's wool; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
233	F 1974		Hogget's wool; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
234	F 1975		Hogget's wool; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
235	F 1961	Ewe's wool; station-bred, unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Leeke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
236	F 1521	Ewe's wool; (2 years old); combing; Wanganella blood; station-bred; unhouse and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. Jas. Richmond, Had- don Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.
237	F 1524	Ewe's wool; (2 years old); combing; Wanganella blood; station-bred; unhouse and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. Jas. Richmond, Had- don Rigg, Warren, N.S.W.
238	F 1538	Ewe's wool; combing; Wanganella blood; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. Richmond & Scott, Gingie, Warren, N.S.W.
239	F 1539	Hogget's wool; combing; Wanganella blood; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. Richmond & Scott, Gingie, Warren, N.S.W.
240	F 1541	Hogget's wool; combing; Wanganella blood; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. Richmond & Scott, Gingie, Warren, N.S.W.
241	F 1542	Hogget's wool; combing; Wanganella blood; station-bred; unhouse, and fed on natural grasses; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. Richmond & Scott, Gingie, Warren, N.S.W.
242	F 657	Australian, American, Merino Cross. Ewe's wool; combing; (two tooth); quarter-bred; Vermont and Australian breed.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. T. Brown & Co., Tuppall, Deniliquin, N.S.W.
243	F 656A	Ewe's wool; (two tooth); britch; quarter-bred; Vermont and Australian breed; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. T. Brown & Co., Tuppall, Deniliquin, N.S.W.
244	F 660	Ewe's wool; (full mouthed); half-bred; Vermont and Australian breed; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. T. Brown & Co., Tuppall, Deniliquin, N.S.W.
245	F 658	Ewe's wool; (four-tooth); half-bred; Vermont and Australian breed; strong combing.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. T. Brown & Co., Tuppall, Deniliquin, N.S.W.

Classification of Wools as prepared on most Sheep-stations in the Australian Colonies—continued.

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Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—continued.

Exhibition Cat. Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.	Growth.	Where Grown.	Presented by
SUPERIOR CLOTHING WOOLS.					
<i>Sheep and Wool Department, Technological Museum.</i>					
246	F 2719	Superior clothing wool	About 12 months' growth.	.....
247	F 2720	Superior clothing wool	About 12 months' growth.	.....
248	F 2721	Fine clothing wool.....	About 12 months' growth.	.....
249	F 2722	Fine clothing wool.....	About 12 months' growth.	.....
250	F 2723	Second clothing wool.....	About 12 months' growth.	.....
251	F 1485	Ewe's wool! ordinary flock; pure Silesian stock; superior clothing; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. Cox Bros., Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
252	F 1488	Ewe's wool; ordinary flock; pure Silesian stock; superior clothing; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. Cox Bros., Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
253	F 1488	Ewe's wool; ordinary flock; pure Silesian stock; superior clothing; station-bred; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Messrs. Cox Bros., Rawden, Rylstone, N.S.W.
254	F 1967	Ewe's wool; fine clothing; station-bred; grown on open and exposed country; western district of N.S.W.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
255	F 1968	Ewe's wool; fine clothing; station-bred; grown on open and exposed country; western district of N.S.W.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
256	F 1964	Ewe's wool; fine clothing; station-bred; grown on open and exposed country; western district of N.S.W.	About 12 months' growth.	.....	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.
257	F 1969	Ewe's wool; fine clothing; station-bred; grown on open and exposed country; western district of N.S.W.	About 12 months' growth.	Mr. L. Lecke, Euroka, Walgett, N.S.W.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892.		
<i>Wool sold by Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited, Wool Brokers, &c., Sydney.</i>		
258	F 2553	Fine combing hoggets' wool; lightly skirted. Brand, RMcI over LIGHTHOUSE. Sold, 8d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
259	F 2554	Fine combing hoggets' wool; lightly skirted. Brand, BMcI over LIGHTHOUSE. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
	F 2555	Fine combing hoggets' wool; combing. Brand, JS. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
260	F 2556	Fine combing hoggets' wool; first combing. Brand, H over ROSEVALE. Sold, 8d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
261	F 2557	Combing fleeces; skirted and unclassified. Brand, DMcG; 12½ bales. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
261A	F 2558	Combing fleeces; unclassified; not skirted. Brand, WC over B. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
262	F 2559	Fine ewes' fleeces, combing; lightly skirted. Brand, S and C over NYANGAN. Sold, 7d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
263	F 2560	Hoggets and ewes' wool; unclassified; not skirted. Brand, MG. Sold, 6½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
264	F 2561	Lambs' wool; superior. Brand, JR over, KIMO. Sold, 9½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
265	F 2562	First lambs' wool. Brand, BMO. Sold, 8d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
266	F 2647	Hoggets and ewes' wool; superior combing; classed and skirted. Brand, R over half-circle over BIRAGANBIL. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
267	F 2648	Hoggets and ewes' wool; 1st combing; classed and skirted. Brand, R over half-circle over BIRAGANBIL. Sold, 8d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
268	F 2549	Hoggets and ewes' wool; 2nd combing; classed and skirted. Brand, R over half-circle over BIRAGANBIL. Passed in, 14 November, 1892.
269	F 2650	Hoggets, ewes, and wethers' wool; carding; skirted. Brand, STV over BURROWA. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
270	F 2651	Wethers and ewes' wool; 1st combing; classed and skirted. Brand, JR over KIMO. Passed in, 14 November, 1892.
271	F 2652	Wethers and ewes' wool; 2nd combing; classed and skirted. Brand, JR over KIMO. Sold, 8d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
272	F 2653	Wethers and ewes' wool; 1st clothing; classed and skirted. Brand, JR over KIMO. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
273	F 2654	Pieces. Brand, JR over, KIMO. Not sold, 14 November, 1892.
274	F 2655	1st and 2nd combing fleeces; skirty. Brand, JRN over KIMO. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
275	F 2656	Carding fleeces; unclassified. Brand, HAMPSTEAD over half-circle over EW. Not sold, 14 November, 1892.
276	F 2657	Combing fleeces; ewes'; slightly (burry). Brand, BMO. Sold, 8d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
277	F 2658	1st combing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; classed. Brand, KINGSTONE over PARK. Sold, 6½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
278	F 2659	Clothing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; classed. Brand, KINGSTONE over PARK. Sold, 6½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
279	F 2660	1st combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, GARANGOLA. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
280	F 2661	Combing fleeces; mixed; unclassified; lightly skirted. Brand, TT over D over CORROWA. Sold, 7d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892.		
<i>Wool Sold by Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Limited—continued.</i>		
281	F 2662	1st combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, BELALEY. Sold, 7d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
282	F 2734	Fine combing (hoggets, ewes, and wethers') wool; classed and lightly skirted. Brand, triangle over L over REDBANK. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
283	F 2735	Mixed combing (hoggets, ewes, and wethers') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, triangle over L over REDBANK. Sold, 8d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
284	F 2736	Fine combing (hoggets, ewes, and wethers') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, MLY. Sold, 8¼d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.
285	F 2737	1st combing (ewes') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, MLY. Sold, 8d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
286	F 2738	1st clothing (ewes, hoggets') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, MLY. Sold, 8¼d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
287	F 2739	Combing and clothing (hoggets, ewes, and wethers') wool; skirted. Brand, McInness Bros. over Clunes. Sold, 8d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
288	F 2740	Fine combing (mixed) wool; lightly skirted. Brand, CX over Bullio. Sold, 8d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
289	F 2741	Combing and clothing (mixed) wool; lightly skirted. Brand, P. Cass over Springview. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
290	F 2742	Combing (wethers and ewes') wool; lightly skirted. Brand, RL. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
291	F 2743	Combing (hoggets and ewes') wool; lightly skirted (burry). Brand, R over D over BUNGAN. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
292	F 2744	1st combing (hoggets and ewes') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, R over Trungley. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
293	F 2745	Combing and clothing (mixed) wool; lightly skirted. Brand, G sideways over P over Cheewong. Sold, 7¼d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
294	F 2746	Combing wool; lightly skirted. Brand, JR over H sideways. Sold, 7¼d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
295	F 2747	Combing (hoggets, ewes, and wethers') wool; lightly skirted. Brand, CN over Oakburn. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
296	F 2748	Combing wool; lightly skirted. Brand, CN over Oakburn. Sold, 6½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
297	F 2749	Combing and clothing (hogget, ewes, and wethers') wool; unclassified. Brand, PS over OB.
298	F 2750	Combing (hoggets and ewes') wool; a little seedy. Brand, U Brown over Canowindra. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
299	F 2751	Combing (hoggets and ewes') wool; lightly skirted. Brand, GB over Belle Vue. Sold, 7¼d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.

Wool sold by the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, Wool Brokers, &c., Sydney.

300	F 2563	Hoggets, ewes, and wethers' wool; unclassified. Brand, H and AB over GORADGORY. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
301	F 2564	Ewes' wool; combing (burry). Brand, CALGA. Sold, 7¼d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
302	F 2565	Wethers and hoggets' wool; lightly skirted. Brand, DM. Sold, 7¼d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892.		
<i>Wool sold by the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited—continued.</i>		
303	F 2566	Ewes' wool; combing (burry). Brand, WKYLE. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
304	F 2567	Ewes and wethers' wool; combing (burry). Brand, EAW over FAIRVIEW. Sold, 7d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
305	F 2637	Hoggets, ewes, and wethers' wool; superior combing; unclassified, and lightly skirted. Brand, PH. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
306	F 2638	Hoggets, ewes, and wethers' wool; first combing; classed and lightly skirted. Brand, AIAB over DOLLARVALE. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
307	F 2639	Hoggets, ewes, and wethers' wool; second combing; classed and lightly skirted. Brand, AIAB over DOLLARVALE. Sold, 8d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
308	F 2640	Hoggets, ewes, and wethers' wool; first combing; classed and skirted. Brand, H over Bloomfield. Sold, 8d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
309	F 2641	Hoggets, ewes, and wethers' wool; 1st combing; lightly skirted. Brand, S & ES. Sold, 8d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
310	F 2642	Hoggets, ewes, and wethers' wool; skirted. Brand, S & ES. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
311	F 2643	Ewes' wool; 1st combing; lightly skirted. Brand, KIBAH. Sold, 8d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
312	F 2644	Hoggets and ewes' wool; 1st combing; lightly skirted. Brand GH over K. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
312D	F 2645	Ewes' wool; clothing: unclassified; lightly skirted. Brand, IBBOTT over PIER. Sold, 6½d. per lb., 14 November, 1892.
313	F 2753	Fine clothing wool. Brand, D & M over BULGANDRAMINE. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
314	F 2754	First combing wethers' wool; good. Brand, ALSN. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
315	F 2755	1st combing ewes' wool. Brand, ALSN.
316	F 2756	Combing ewes' wool; seedy. Brand, LOW. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
317	F 2757	Clothing ewes' wool: slightly seedy. Brand, LOW. Sold, 8d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
318	F 2758	Mixed combing ewes' wool; slightly seedy. Brand, Low. Sold, 8d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
319	F 2759	First combing ewes' wool, burry. Brand, PMA. Sold, 8d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
320	F 2760	Fine combing wool; lightly skirted; not classed. Brand, JML conjoined. Sold, 8d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
321	F 2761	Combing wool, burry; indifferently skirted. Brand, GROGAN.
322	F 2762	Combing ewes' wool; indifferently skirted. Brand, GROGAN.
323	F 2763	Combing hoggets and ewes' wool; slightly skirted. Brand, J.B. over BLOWCLEAR. Sold 7½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
324	F 2764	Combing wool; skirted. Brand, J.M.G. over ROSEWOOD. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
325	F 2765	Combing wool; skirted and burry. Brand, T.L. over Lyndhurst. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.
326	F 2766	Combing lambs' wool. Brand, D & M over BULGANDRAMINE. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 21 November, 1892.

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847 : Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892.		
<i>Wool sold by Dalge'y & Co., Limited, Wool Brokers, &c., Sydney.</i>		
327	F 2665	Superior combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; classed and skirted. Brand, XE in diamond. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
328	F 2666	First and second combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; classed and skirted. Brand, XE in diamond. Sold, 8d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
329	F 2667	Superior clothing fleeces; classed and skirted. Brand, XE in diamond. Sold, 8d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
330	F 2668	Superior combing fleeces; hoggets'; classed and skirted. Brand, XE in diamond. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
331	F 2669	First clothing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; classed and skirted. Brand, XE in diamond over NINGFAR. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
332	F 2670	Second clothing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; classed and skirted. Brand, XE in diamond over NINGFAR. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
333	F 2671	First combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; classed and skirted. Brand, JHS over YY. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
334	F 2672	First coming fleeces; hoggets and wethers'; classed and skirted. Brand, Gummin Gummin. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
335	F 2673	First combing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; classed and skirted. Brand, Gummin Gummin. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
336	F 2674	Second combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; classed and skirted. Brand, Gummin Gummin. Sold, at 7¾d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
337	F 2675	Combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, U over bar over CORUMBI. Not sold, 13 November, 1892.
338	F 2676	Fine carding fleeces; ewes'; slightly burry. Brand, CORRABURRAMA over WB. Not sold, 16 November, 1892.
339	F 2677	Fine carding fleeces; wethers'; slightly burry. Brand, CORRABURRAMA. Not sold, 16 November, 1892.
340	F 2678	First combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes'; slightly burry. Brand, RSYL. Sold, 8d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
341	F 2679	Carding fleeces; unclassified and skirty. Brand, B.L. over K. Not sold, 16 November, 1892.
342	F 2770	Combing wool; burry. Brand, H.O. over Bangaroo. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
343	F 2771	Combing wool; burry. Brand, H.O. over Bangaroo. Sold, 8d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
344	F 2772	Combing wool; burry. Brand, H.O. over Bangaroo. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
345	F 2773	Fine combing wool; classed and skirted. Brand, Croppa. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
346	F 2774	Fine combing wool; classed and skirted. Brand, Croppa. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
347	F 2775	Fine clothing wool; classed and skirted. Brand, Croppa. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
348	F 2776	Clothing wool; classed and skirted. Brand, Croppa.
349	F 2777	Fine combing wool; classed and skirted. Brand, Callubri. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
350	F 2778	Combing wool; skirted. Brand, R. over R.N. Sold, 7¾d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892.		
<i>Wool sold by Dalgety & Co., Limited—continued.</i>		
351	F 2779	Clothing and combing wool; seely, skirted. Brand, T.M. over E over Brawlin. Sold, d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
352	F 2780	Combing wool; skirted. Brand, F.A. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
353	F 2781	Combing wool; classed. Brand, Gumble. Sold, 8d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
354	F 2782	Combing wool. Brand, Clark over Woodlawn. Sold, 8d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
355	F 2783	Fine combing wool; skirted. Brand, CY over Weddin view. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 23 November, 1892.
356	F 2784	Combing and clothing wool. Brand, TM over E over Brawlin.
<i>Wool sold by Messrs. John Bridge & Co., Wool Brokers, &c., Sydney.</i>		
357	F 2785	Combing wool; unskirted. Brand, JE conjoined in circle over Bethrunga. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
358	F 2786	Combing wool; skirted. Brand, T in circle over Frampton. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
359	F 2787	Combing wool; slightly skirted. Brand, JR over Arthursleigh over Coolomon. Sold, 8d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
360	F 2788	Combing wool; skirted. Brand, RL over New England. Sold, 8d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
361	F 2789	Combing wool; skirted. Brand, EW over Prairie Park. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
362	F 2790	First combing and clothing wool; not classed. Brand, SB in half diamond over MULLAH. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
363	F 2791	Superior combing wool; skirted. Brand, J. J. Rudd over Wagingobembie. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
364	F 2792	Combing wool; slightly skirted. Brand, SK over Parkes. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
365	F 2793	Combing wool. Brand, Barwon Vale. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
366	F 2794	Combing wool. Brand, MF over V. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
367	F 2795	Combing wool. Brand, DD over Manilla. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
368	F 2796	Combing wool. Brand, Quandary North over NDY. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
369	F 2797	Combing wool; slightly skirted. Brand, JOS. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
370	F 2798	Superior combing wool; classed. Brand, J. J. Rudd over Wagingoberembie. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
371	F 2799	Clothing ewes' wool. Brand, JW over T. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
372	F 2800	Clothing ewes' wool. Brand, W.R.R. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 Nov., 1892.
373	2 801	1st combing wool; slightly skirted. Brand, R.D. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
374	F 2802	1st combing wool. Brand, S.B. in half diamond over Mullab. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892.		
<i>Wool sold by Messrs. John Bridge & Co.—continued.</i>		
375	F 2803	1st combing wool. Brand, DM over Waterford. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
376	F 2804	Combing wool; unskirted. Brand, U.S. over Jones Creek. Sold, 7d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
377	F 2805	Combing wool; unclassified; unskirted; burry. Brand, P.B. over Muttama. Sold, 7d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
378	F 2806	Combing wool. Brand, C.D.
379	F 2680	Superior combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'. Brand, triangle over | over S. Edwards. Sold, 9½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
380	F 2681	First combing, fleeces. Brand, J.2 over BP. Sold, 8d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
381	F 2682	Combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, TH over X over ROSEGREEN. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
382	F 2683	Carding fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, 3A&B. Sold, 8½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
383	F 2684	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, M/S. Sold, 8d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
384	F 2685	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, ON. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
385	F 2686	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, JC over FAIRVIEW. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
386	F 2687	Combing fleeces. Brand, GUY over B. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
387	F 2688	Clothing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; unskirted. Brand, MD over D. Not sold, 16 November, 1892.
388	F 2689	Carding fleeces; hoggets'; skirty. Brand, IXL. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
389	F 2690	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; lightly skirted. Brand, W in half diamond over FAIRFIELD over TRANGIE. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
390	F 2691	Fine combing fleeces; lightly skirted. Brand, JB over Y. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 16 November, 1892.
391	F 2692	Combing and clothing fleeces; unclassified and unskirted. Brand, H in circle over H H in circles. Not sold, 16 November, 1892.

Wool sold by Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson, & Co., Wool Brokers, &c., Sydney.

392	F 2529	Fine combing wool; classed and skirted. Brand, FAX over MUDGEE. Sold at 8½d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.
393	F 2530	Fine combing wethers' wool; skirted. Brand, W/JS over Wandong. Sold at 8½d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.
394	F 2531	Fine combing wethers' wool; skirted. Brand, AM over GOODHOPE. Sold, 8d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.
395	F 2532	Ewes' wool; skirted. Brand, JWS over Wandong. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.
396	F 2533	Ewes' wool; unskirted. Brand, SE over Timor. Sold at 7½d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.
397	F 2534	Ewes' wool; lightly skirted. Brand, BINNIA. Sold, 7d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.
398	F 2535	Hoggets' wool; slightly skirted. Brand, AW over 59. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892.		
<i>Wool sold by Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson, & Co.—continued.</i>		
399	F 2536	Ewes' wool; slightly skirted. Brand, C/ MERRENDE over E/ MUDGEE. Sold, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., 2 November, 1892.
400	F 2699	First combing fleeces; wethers'; classed and lightly skirted. Brand, W over JS over Wandong. Sold at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
401	F 2700	First combing fleeces; ewes'; classed and lightly skirted. Brand, W over JS over Wandong. Sold at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
402	F 2701	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; lightly skirted and burry. Brand, GB over Pine Lodge. Sold at 8d per lb., 17 November, 1892.
403	F 2702	First combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; classed, lightly skirted, and burry. Brand, flourish over AC over ARGYLE.
404	F 2703	Combing and clothing fleeces; hoggets'; unclassified and lightly skirted. Brand, O.K. Sold at 8d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
405	F 2704	Combing and clothing fleeces; ewes'; unclassified and lightly skirted. Brand, O.K. Sold at 8d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
406	F 2705	Combing and clothing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; unclassified and burry. Brand, ZY over Bullagreen. Sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
407	F 2706	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; unclassified and skirted. Brand, PORTER. Sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb., 17 November, 1892.
408	F 2707	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; unclassified and lightly skirted. Brand, N.G over WOODFORD. Sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
409	F 2708	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; unclassified and lightly skirted. Brand, BC.
410	F 2709	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; unclassified and lightly skirted. Brand, GUNYAH GREEN. Sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
411	F 2710	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; unclassified and lightly skirted. Brand, JOM over Halfway Valley in circle. Sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
412	F 2808	Combing (hoggets') wool. Brand, JCW over Greenbank. Sold, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
413	F 2809	Combing (wethers') wool. Brand, JCW over Greenbank. Sold, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
414	F 2810	Combing (ewes') wool. Brand, JCW over Greenbank. Sold, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
415	F 2811	Fine combing wool. Brand, War over Aingdon. Sold, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
416	F 2812	Combing wool. Brand, Da BB. Sold, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
417	F 2813	Combing wool. Brand, CO over Myiong. Sold, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
418	F 2814	Combing wool. Brand, M over B. Sold, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
419	F 2815	Combing wool. Brand, Hulbron. Sold, 8d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
420	F 2816	Combing wool. Brand, WAROO over PB. Sold, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November 1892.
421	F 2817	Combing wool. Brand, Wra over Noyean. Sold, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November 1892.
422	F 2818	Combing wool. Brand, CWP. Sold, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
423	F 2819	Combing wool. Brand, TW. Sold, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
424	F 2820	Combing wool. Brand, JC. Sold, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
425	F 2821	Combing wool. Brand, AY. Sold, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
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WOOL CLIP, 1892.

Wool sold by Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson, & Co.—continued.

426	F 2822	Clothing wool (burry). Brand, A over Dantree. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
427	F 2823	Combing to clothing wool. Brand, T over Don. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
428	F 2824	Combing wool. Brand, EW. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.
429	F 2825	Combing wool. Brand, TT. Sold, 8d. per lb., 22 November, 1892.

WOOL CLIP, 1892—No. 1.

Wool sold by the Australasian Mortgage & Agency Co., Limited, Wool Brokers, &c., Sydney.

430	F 2693	Fine combing fleeces; hoggets and ewes'; classed and skirted. Brand, NX over HAZELWOOD. Sold, 8d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
431	F 2594	Fine combing fleeces; ewes'; classed and skirted. Brand, NX over HAZELWOOD. Sold, 8d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
432	F 2695	First combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; classed and skirted. Brand, B. Park over DR over ILLABO. Not sold. 17 November, 1892.
433	F 2696	Second combing fleeces; hoggets, ewes, and wethers'; classed and skirted. Brand, DVS over PUEN BUEN over N.S.W. S.l.d, 7½d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
434	F 2697	First combing fleeces; classed and skirted. Brand, LL over NAMOI. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
435	F 2698	Second combing fleeces; classed and skirted. Brand, LL over NAMOI. Sold, 6½d. per lb., 17 November, 1892.
436	F 2825A	Superior carding (ewes') wool. Brand, FBS.
437	F 2826A	First combing (ewes') wool. Brand, FBS.
438	F 2827	Fine combing (wethers') wool. Brand, FBS.
439	F 2828	Superior (hoggets') wool. Brand, FBS.
440	F 2829	First combing (hoggets') wool. Brand, F.B.S.
441	F 2830	First combing (hoggets') wool. Brand, Yarralamla.
442	F 2831	Second combing (hoggets') wool. Brand, Yarralamla.

Wool sold by Messrs. J. H. Geddes and Co. (The Pastoral Finance Association, Limited) Wool Brokers, &c., Sydney.

443	F 2832	Combing wool. Brand, RR conjoined over Tiverton over AA.
444	F 2833	Combing wool. Brand, RR conjoined over Tiverton over AA.
445	F 2834	Fine carding wool. Brand, RR conjoined over Tiverton over AA.
446	F 2836	Fine clothing wool, classed and skirted. Brand, RR conjoined over Clifton over E.
447	F 2837	Fine combing wool, classed and skirted. Brand, RR conjoined over Clifton over WH.
448	F 2838	Fine combing wool. Brand, W.W.W.
449	F 2839	Fine combing wool. Brand, W.W.W.
450	F 2841	Superior combing wool. Brand, W.G. & Co. over Tareclari over AA.
451	F 2841A	Clothing wool. Brand, W.G. & Co. over Tareclari.
452	F 2842	Superior combing wool. Brand, J.X. over Therribi.
453	F 2843	Combing wool. Brand, J.X. over Therribi over W.A.
454	F 2844	Combing wool, slightly skirted (burry). Brand, J.X. over Therribi over F.B.
455	F 2845	First combing wool. Brand, L.D.N. over E.H.
456	F 2846	Superior combing wool. Brand, L.D.N. over W.H.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
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WOOL CLIP, 1892—No. 1.

Wool sold by Messrs. Hill, Clark, and Co., Wool Brokers, Sydney.

457	F 2348	Combing wool; skirted. Brand, H over \curvearrowright over Yammatree.
458	F 2349	Combing wool. Brand, JH conjoined over \curvearrowright over Yammatree.
459	F 2350	Combing wool. Brand, P.N. Sold 8½d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
460	F 2351	Combing wool; shanky. Brand, P.R. over Jones' Creek. Sold 8½d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
461	F 2352	First combing (wethers') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, T over diamond. Sold 1 8½d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
462	F 2353	Second combing (wethers') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, T over diamond. Sold 8d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
463	F 2354	First clothing (wethers') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, T over diamond. Sold 8d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
464	F 2355	2nd clothing (wethers') wool; classed and skirted. Brand, T over diamond. Sold 7¾d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
465	F 2356	First combing wool. Brand, Morbella. Sold 8d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
466	F 2357	Combing wool. Brand, JC in diamond over M over Bland. Sold 8d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
467	F 2358	Combing wool. Brand, W. G. B. over Albion. Sold 8d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
468	F 2359	First combing; classed and skirted. Brand, I.P. Sold 7¾d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
469	F 2360	Combing and clothing wool. Brand, M.B.S. Sold 7½d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.
470	F 2371	Carding wool. Brand, Morbella. Sold 7½d. per lb., 30 November, 1892.

Greasy Lambs' Wool.

471	F 2562	First lambs' wool. Brand, BMO. Sold 8d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
472	F 2561	Superior lambs' wool. Brand, JR over KINO. Sold 9½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
473	F 2569A	First lambs' wool. Brand, AH over Moleen.
474	F 2566	First lambs' wool. Brand, D & M over BULGANDRAMINE. Sold 8½d. per lb., 7 November, 1892.
475	F 1836	Lambs' wool. Brand, E j over Cadow.
476	F 1532	Lambs' wool; station-bred.
477	F 2335	First lambs' wool. Brand, Tiverton.
478	F 1749	Lamb's greasy wool. Brand, F. Bros. over BENDMINE.
479	F 1535	Lamb's wool; pure Wanganella blood; station-bred; unhoused; never fed. Presented by Mr. Jas. Richmond, Haddon Rigg, Warren, New South Wales.
480	F 1977	Lamb's wool; station-bred; unhoused; never fed. Presented by Mr. L. Leekes, Euroka, Walgett, New South Wales.
481	F 1979	Lamb's wool; station-bred; unhoused; never fed. Presented by Mr. L. Leekes, Euroka, Walgett, New South Wales.
482	F 1953	Lamb's wool; station-bred; unhoused; never fed. Presented by Mr. L. Leekes, Euroka, Walgett, New South Wales.
483	F 1957	Lamb's wool; station-bred; unhoused; never fed. Presented by Mr. L. Leekes, Euroka, Walgett, New South Wales.
484	F 1835	Lamb's wool. Brand, LOW. Sold, 6¾d. per lb., 4 January, 1892.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892—No. 1.		
Greasy Lambs' Wool—<i>continued.</i>		
485	F 1852	Lamb's wool. Brand, RR conjoined over Clifton. Sold, 7½d. per lb., 4 January, 1892.
486	F 2139	Lamb's wool; station-bred; ordinary flock; unhoused; never fed. Presented by Capt. W. R. Bridge, R.N., Trawalla, Victoria.
487	F 1828	Pure Lincoln stud ram's wool. About 12 months. Mr. J. Mitchell, Table Top, Yambala, Albury, New South Wales.
488	F 1829	Pure Lincoln stud ram's wool. About 12 months. Mr. J. Mitchell, Table Top, Yambala, Albury, New South Wales.
489	F 1830	Pure Leicester ewe's wool. About 12 months.
490	F 1831	Pure Leicester ewe's wool. About 12 months.
491	F 1832	Pure Leicester ewe's wool. About 12 months.
492	F 724	Lincoln stud ram's wool. 1st prize Liverpool Plains Pastoral and Agricultural Show, 1890. About 12 months' growth. Presented by Mr. W. H. Chaffey, Moonbi, Tamworth, New South Wales.
493	F 725	Lincoln stud ewe's wool. Prize-taker at Liverpool Plains Show, 1890. About 12 months' growth. Presented by Mr. W. H. Chaffey, Moonbi, Tamworth, New South Wales.
494	F 726	Lincoln hogget ram's wool; 12 months old. Presented by Mr. W. H. Chaffey, Moonbi, Tamworth, New South Wales.
495	F 729	Leicester stud hogget ram; 12 months old; station-bred. Presented by Mr. W. H. Chaffey, Moonbi Tamworth, New South Wales.
496	F 727	Leicester stud ewe's wool. Prize-taker at Liverpool Plains Pastoral and Agricultural Show, 1890. About 12 months' growth. Presented by Mr. W. H. Chaffey, Moonbi, Tamworth, New South Wales.
497	F 728	Wool of Leicester 2-tooth ewe. Prize-taker at Liverpool Plains Pastoral and Agricultural Show, 1890. About 12 months' growth. Presented by Mr. W. A. Chaffey, Moonbi, Tamworth, New South Wales.
498	F 872	Wool of pure Southdown stud ewe; 2 years old; 9 months and 2 days' growth. Progeny—ewe of stock imported by Mr. Woodhouse, Campbelltown, New South Wales; sire, imported ram to Victoria from New Zealand, and bred by Mr. John Dean, Christchurch, New Zealand, from stock imported to Victoria by Mr. F. Peppin from Mr. H. Webb, England, and Colonel Kingscote, of Kingscote, Gloucestershire, England. Cut 7 lb. 2 oz. Sold, Melbourne, 1890, 11d. per lb. unskirted; this year, 9½d. per lb. Bred and presented by Mr. F. Peppin, Keroongoola, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.
499	F 873	Wool of pure Southdown stud ewe; 2 years old; 9 months and 2 days' growth. Progeny—ewe of stock imported by Mr. Woodhouse, Campbelltown, New South Wales; sire, imported ram to Victoria, from New Zealand, and bred by Mr. John Dean, Christchurch, New Zealand, from stock imported to Victoria by Mr. F. Peppin from Mr. H. Webb, England, and Colonel Kingscote, of Kingscote, Gloucestershire, England. Cut, 7 lb. 2 oz. Sold, Melbourne, 1890, 11d. per lb., unskirted; this year, 9½d. per lb. Bred and presented by Mr. F. Peppin, Keroongoola, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.
500	F 2567	Wool of fine crossbred. Brand, McW. Sold at 7d. per lb., Nov. 7, 1892.
501	F 1847	Wool of merino Southdown; comeback.
502	F 1847A	Wool of merino Southdown; comeback.
503	F 1747	Wool of comeback; combing. (Merino and Leicester.) Brand, JMcC over Glenwood. Sold at 9½d. per lb., Nov. 26, 1892.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.]	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
WOOL CLIP, 1892—No. 1.		
Greasy Lambs' Wool—<i>continued.</i>		
504	F 1745	Wool of fine crossbred; combing; unclassified and unskirted; brand, T in heart; sold at 8½d. per lb., December 17, 1892.
505	F 2840	Wool of crossbred; combing; brand, WWW.
506	F 2847	Wool of crossbred; brand, SW over Cliffdale.
507	F 2518	Wool of hogget, crossbred; brand, BLLR.
508	F 1748	Wool of crossbred (Merino and Leicester); brand, Morris over Marulan; sold at 9½d. per lb., December 17, 1892.
509	F 1854	Wool of half-bred Merino, Romney Marsh; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses, on low, marshy, and fleecy country; presented by Messrs. Peterson and Sargood, Ellerslie, Jerilderie, N.S.W.
510	F 1853	Wool of half-bred Merino, Romney Marsh; unhoused, and fed on natural grasses, on low, marshy, and fleecy country; presented by Messrs. Peterson and Sargood, Ellerslie, Jerilderie, N.S.W.

Collection of Wools, sorted into different grades, in greasy and scoured state, from the Sheep and Wool Training Department, Technical College, Sydney.

511	F 2870	Superior merino combing (hogget's) wool; greasy.
512	F 2871	Superior merino combing (hogget's) wool; scoured.
513	F 2872	Superior merino (ewe's) wool; greasy.
514	F 2873	Superior merino (ewe's) wool; scoured.
515	F 2874	First combing (hogget's) wool; greasy.
516	F 2875	First combing (hogget's) wool; scoured.
517	F 2876	First combing (ewe's) wool; greasy.
518	F 2877	First combing (ewe's) wool; scoured.
519	F 2878	First combing (wether's) wool; greasy.
520	F 2879	First combing (wether's) wool; scoured.
521	F 2880	Second combing (hogget's) wool; greasy.
522	F 2881	Second combing (hogget's) wool; scoured.
523	F 2882	Superior clothing (hogget's) wool; greasy.
524	F 2883	Superior clothing (hogget's) wool; scoured.
525	F 2884	Superior clothing (ewe's) wool; greasy.
526	F 2885	Superior clothing (ewe's) wool; scoured.
527	F 2886	First clothing (hogget's) wool; greasy.
528	F 2887	First clothing (hogget's) wool; scoured.
529	F 2888	First clothing (ewe's) wool; greasy.
530	F 2889	First clothing (ewe's) wool; scoured.
531	F 2890	Second clothing wool; greasy.
532	F 2891	Second clothing wool; scoured.
533	F 2892	First pieces of wool; greasy.
534	F 2893	First pieces of wool; scoured.
535	F 2894	Second pieces of wool; greasy.
536	F 2895	Second pieces of wool; scoured.
537	F 2896	Belly piece of wool; greasy.
538	F 2897	Belly piece of wool; scoured.
539	F 2898	Locks wool; greasy.
540	F 2899	Locks wool; scoured.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued.*

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
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WOOL CLIP, 1892—No. 1.

Collection of Wools, in greasy and scoured state—continued.

541	F 2900	Fine combing cross-bred wool ; greasy.
542	F 2901	Fine cross-bred wool ; scoured.
542A	F 2902	Second combing cross-bred wool ; greasy.
543	F 2903	Second combing cross-bred wool ; scoured.
544	F 2904	Leicester wool ; greasy.
545	F 2905	Leicester wool ; scoured.
546	F 2906	Lincoln wool ; greasy.
547	F 2907	Lincoln wool ; scoured.
548	F 2908	Skin wool ; combing, greasy.
549	F 2909	Skin wool ; combing, scoured.
550	F 2910	Skin wool ; clothing, greasy.
551	F 2911	Skin wool ; clothing, scoured.
552	F 2912	Lamb's wool ; greasy.
553	F 2913	Lamb's wool ; scoured.
554	F 2913A	Cross-bred lamb's wool ; greasy.
555	F-2914	Cross-bred lamb's wool ; scoured.

WOOL CURIOSITIES.

556	F 1493	Black wool ; merino ; 2 years' growth. Presented by Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, Scone, New South Wales.
557	F 1492A	Black wool ; merino ; belly piece ; 2 years' growth. Presented by Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, Scone, New South Wales.
558	F 530	Merino wool ; from a sheep which had strayed from the flock, and had not been shorn for a number of years (3 years). Shoulder wool, 19 inches long ; back, 21 inches long ; and britch, 19 inches long. Bred and presented by Messrs. A. & W. Watson, Gerogery, New South Wales.
559	F 2453	Wool of ewe, 4 years old, from shoulder ; shorn only as a lamb ; length of wool, 15 inches. Bred and presented by Mr. A. Booth, Goobagombalin, Wagga, New South Wales.
560	F 1449	Sample of wool from a sheep which had been running wild for about six years. Bred and presented by Mr. H. L. White, Belltrees, Scone, New South Wales.
560	F 1451	Sample of variegated wool. Bred and presented by Mr. J. T. W. Scott, Newinga, Goondiwindi, Queensland.
561	F 2915	Skin wool ; greasy, combing. Presented by Messrs. Johnson & Vicars, Sydney, New South Wales.
562	F 2916	Skin wool ; greasy, clothing. Presented by Messrs. Johnston & Vicars, Sydney, New South Wales.

SAMPLES OF WOOL TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

563	F 2917	Ewe's wool ; greasy ; 2-tooth ; station-bred, grass fed, and never housed. Presented by Messrs. G. Russell & Sons, Burmah Plains, Victoria.
564	F 2918	Ewe's wool ; greasy ; 2-tooth ; station-bred, grass fed, and never housed. Presented by Messrs. G. Russell & Sons, Burmah Plains, Victoria.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 847: Technical and Apprenticeship Schools, Technological Museum.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.—Type Educational Collections of Australasian Wools—*continued*.

Exhibition Catalogue Nos.	Museum Catalogue Nos.	Description.
SAMPLES TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION—<i>continued</i>		
565	F 2919	Wool of Ram; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses only; 4-tooth. These sheep passed through the driest seasons yet known. The staple is strong and fairly well grown. Hon. J. H. Angus, Hill River, South Australia.
566	F 2920	Wool of Ram; station-bred, unhoused, and fed on natural grasses only; 4-tooth. These sheep passed through the driest seasons yet known. The staple is strong and fairly well grown. Hon. J. H. Angus, Hill River, South Australia.
567	F 2921	Suckling ewe's wool.
568	F 2922	Suckling ewe's wool.
569	F 2923	Suckling ewe's wool.
570	F 2924	Suckling ewe's wool.
571	F 2925	Suckling ewe's wool.
572	F 2926	Suckling ewe's wool.
573	F 2927	Suckling ewe's wool.
574	F 2928	Suckling ewe's wool.
575	F 2929	Suckling ewe's wool.
576	F 2930	Suckling ewe's wool.
577	F 2931	Suckling ewe's wool.
578	F 2932	4-tooth ewe's wool.
579	F 2933	4-tooth ewe's wool.
580	F 2934	2-tooth ewe's wool. Fleece from 5 year old Ram, bred in Marlborough, New Zealand, by Charles Goulter, Esq.

1214. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Sydney (Technical Education Branch, Technological Museum: Curator, J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., &c.)

Some Museum Publications:—

1. Wattles and Wattle-barks: Being Hints on the Conservation and Cultivation of Wattles. By J. H. Maiden. Royal 8vo. 1st Edition, pp. 41; seven plates; 1890. 2nd Edition, pp. 79; ten plates; 1891.
2. Raw Wools, and Specimens to Illustrate the uses of Wool. Descriptive Catalogues, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. By Alfred Hawkesworth. Royal 8vo. No. 1, pp. 160; 1890. No. 2, pp. 67; 1891. No. 3, pp. 67.
3. Wool Sorting, Wool Classing, Packing Wool, Wool Productions, and its prospects. By Alfred Hawkesworth. Royal 8vo., pp. 23; 1891. An abridgment of Descriptive Catalogue, No. 2.
4. Illustrations of Types of Wool; with Notes on their Formation, Qualities, etc. With eleven colored plates depicting ninety-two different wools. By Alfred Hawkesworth.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 849: Education of Defective Classes. Class 851: Higher Education.

CLASS 849.—Education of Defective Classes.—Schools for the Deaf, Dumb, Blind, and Feeble-minded; Adult Schools for the Illiterate.

1215. NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND, Sydney.

Specimens of Industries and other work done by the pupils and inmates of the Institution.

1. Six specimens of carpentry work done by the deaf and dumb boys.
2. Four chalk drawings by the deaf and dumb pupils.
3. Seven plaster casts modelled by the deaf and dumb pupils.
4. Four specimens of basket-ware made by the blind boys.
5. Thirty-one specimens of plain and fancy needlework by the deaf and dumb and the blind girls.
6. Seven specimens of maps by the deaf and dumb pupils.

1216. NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND, Sydney.

1. Three Photographs of the Institution; showing inmates at work.
2. Card giving statistical information regarding the Institution.
3. Copies of the 30th and 31st Annual Reports of the Institution.

1217. WRENCH, J. T., Wallaby Rocks, near Sofala.

Oil Painting. "Rose in Bloom."

This picture is exhibited as a specimen of the work which may be accomplished by the trained use of the toes. The exhibitor having been born without arms, has acquired a considerable degree of facility in wielding the brush and the pen with his toes, and earns his livelihood by executing such floral paintings as the one exhibited.

CLASS 851.—Higher Education: Academies and High Schools, Description and Statistics.

Colleges and Universities: Descriptions, Illustrations of the Buildings, Libraries, Museums, Collections, Courses of Study, Catalogues, Statistics, &c.

1218. UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, (The Senate of the).

Series of Photographs Illustrating the University.

1. University of Sydney, New South Wales.
2. Do do Main Building.
3. Do do Great Hall.
4. Do do Library.
5. Do do Anatomy Room, Medical School.
6. Do do Macleay Museum of Natural History.
7. Do do do

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 851: Higher Education.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, which received the Royal Assent on the 1st of October, 1850. The objects set forth in the preamble are the "Advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge."

By that and subsequent Acts, it is empowered to give instruction and to grant such degrees and certificates as it shall think fit in all branches of knowledge except theology and divinity. Women are admitted to all University privileges equally with men. A Royal Charter issued in 1858 gives the same rank, style, and precedence to graduates of the University of Sydney as are enjoyed by graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom.

The government of the University is vested in a Senate consisting of sixteen elective Fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six "ex officio" members, being Professors of the University. The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor are elected by the Senate from their own body.

The University receives annual endowments for general purposes from the Government of the Colony, amounting to about £15,000 per annum. It also possesses funds amounting to over £300,000, consisting of gifts and bequests, which it holds in trust partly for special objects such as Scholarships and Professorships, and partly for general purposes.

The above-mentioned sum includes a portion of a bequest to the University from the late Mr. John Henry Challis, which will ultimately amount to about £250,000 sterling.

The Degrees granted by the University are :—In the Faculty of Arts, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts; in the Faculty of Law, Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.); in the Faculty of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master of Surgery (M.Ch.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.); in the Faculty of Science, Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), and Master of Engineering (M.E.).

The University Buildings have been erected on a site allotted by the Government for the purpose, at a cost of some £200,000, and include scientific laboratories and museums equipped with all modern appliances.

The Teaching Staff of the University consists of 14 Professors and about 40 Lecturers and Demonstrators. The number of students attending the University Lectures in 1892 was 598, including 99 women.

There are four Affiliated Colleges, viz., St. Paul's College, in connection with the Church of England, founded in 1854; St. John's College, in connection with the Church of Rome, founded in 1857; St. Andrew's College, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, founded in 1867; and a non-sectarian College for Women, founded in 1889. The object of the colleges is to provide systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with sufficient assistance in preparing for the University Lectures and Examinations, all students being required to attend the lectures of the University before proceeding to degrees.

1219. UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY (The Trustees of the Macleay Museum of Natural History).

Collection of the Insects of New South Wales.

CASE 1.

DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA.

3	Ornithoptera	Pronomus, Gray.	Cape York.
3	"	Cassandra, Scott.	North Queensland.
3	"	Richmondia, Gray.	New South Wales.
2	Papilio	Polydorus, Linn.	North Queensland.
2	"	Egipius, Miskin.	North Queensland.
2	"	Sthenelus, Macleay.	New South Wales.
2	"	Sarpedon, Linn.	New South Wales.
2	"	Agamemnon, Linn.	North Queensland.
2	"	Anactus, Macleay.	New South Wales.
2	"	Lycaon, Westw.	New South Wales.
3	"	Erectheus, Don.	New South Wales.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 851: Higher Education.

CASE I.—DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA—*continued.*

- 2 Eurycus Cressida, Fab. New South Wales.
- 2 Elodina Egnatia, Godt. North Queensland.
- 3 Pieris Teutonia, Fab. New South Wales.
- 2 Pieris Scyllara, Macleay. New South Wales.
- 2 Tachyris Ega, Boisd. New South Wales.
- 1 Delias Aganippe, Don. New South Wales.
- 2 " Harpalyce, Don. New South Wales.
- 3 " Nigrina, Fab. New South Wales.
- 2 " Argentona, Fab. North Queensland.
- 3 " Mysis, Fab. North Queensland.

CASE 2.

DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA.

- 2 Terias Hecabe, Linn. New South Wales.
- 2 " Smilax, Don. New South Wales.
- 2 " Herla? Macleay. New South Wales.
- 2 Danais Hamata, Macleay. North Queensland.
- 2 " Affinis, Fab. North Queensland.
- 2 " Petilia, Stoll. New South Wales.
- 2 " Eriippus, Cram. New South Wales.
- 2 " Genutia, Cram. North-west Australia.
- 2 Euplea Corinna, Macleay. New South Wales.
- 2 " Sp? North Queensland.
- 2 " " North Queensland.
- 2 Hamadryas Zoilus, Fab. North Australia.
- 2 Acraea Andromacha, Fab. New South Wales.
- 2 Melanites Leda, Linn. North Queensland.
- 2 Xenica Achanta, Don. New South Wales.
- 1 " Kershawi, Miskin. Victoria.
- 1 " Hobartia, Westw. Victoria.
- 2 " Lathoniella, Westw. Victoria.
- 2 Epinephile Abeona, Don. New South Wales.
- 2 Heteronympha, Merope, Fab. New South Wales.
- 1 " Philerope, Boisd. Tasmania.
- 2 " Banksi, Leach. Victoria.
- 2 Mycalesis Terminus, Fab. North Queensland.
- 2 Hypocysta Euphemia, Doubl. New South Wales.
- 2 Ypthima Aretous, Fab. New South Wales.
- 2 Cethosia Chrysippe, Fab. North Queensland.
- 2 Cynthia Ada, Butler. North Queensland.
- 2 Messaras Prosope, Fab. North Queensland.
- 2 Pyrameis Itea, Fab. New South Wales.
- 2 " Kershawi, M'Coy. New South Wales.
- 2 Junonia Vellida, Fab. New South Wales.
- 2 " Albicincta, Butler. North Queensland.
- 2 Doleschallia Australis, Felder. North Queensland.
- 2 Diadema Bolina, Linn. North Queensland.
- 2 " Alimena, Linn. North Queensland.
- 2 Neptis Praslini, Boisd. North Queensland.
- 2 " Consimilis, Boisd. North Queensland.
- 2 Mynes Geoffroyi, Guér. North Queensland.
- 3 Chrysophanus, Aurifer, Blanch. New South Wales.
- 2 Lampides Boeticus, Linn. New South Wales.
- 2 Holochila Absimilis, Felder. New South Wales.
- 2 Ogyris Oroetes, Hew. Victoria.
- 2 Ialmenus Evagoras, Don. New South Wales.

CASE 3.

NOCTURNAL LEPIDOPTERA.

64 species and 122 specimens (unnamed).

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 851 : Higher Education.

CASE 4.

COLEOPTERA.

Family Cicindelidæ.

- Tetracha Australis, Chaud. South Australia.
 ,, crucigera, Macleay. Queensland.
 ,, Hopei, Casteln. North-west Australia.
 Cicindela circumcincta, Casteln. New South Wales.
 ,, Rafflesia, Chaud. Queensland.
 ,, Upsilon, Dej. New South Wales.
 ,, Froggatti, Macleay. Queensland.
 ,, Tenuicollis, Macleay. North-west Australia.
 Distypsidera flavipes, Macleay. North Queensland.
 ,, parva, Macleay. North Queensland.

Family Carabidæ.

- Calosoma Schayeri, Erich. New South Wales.
 Pamborus alternans, Latr. New South Wales.
 ,, viridis, Gory. New South Wales.
 ,, Guérinii, Gory. New South Wales.
 Eudalia Waterhousei, Casteln. North-west Australia.
 Ænigma Parvulum, Macleay. North Queensland.
 Helluo costatus, Bon. New South Wales.
 Pheropsophus verticalis, Dej. New South Wales.
 Trigonothops fasciata, Macleay. North West Australia.
 ,, nigricollis, Macleay. Queensland.
 ,, pacifica, Erich. Tasmania.
 Xanthophœa grandis, Chaud. New South Wales.
 ,, variabilis, Macleay. North West Australia.
 Philophœus distinguendus, Chaud. New South Wales.
 Catascopus Australasiæ, Hope. North Queensland.
 ,, Chaudoiri, Casteln. Queensland.
 Silphomorpha striatipennis, Macleay. North West Australia.
 ,, maculata, Newm. New South Wales.
 ,, nitiduloides, Guér. New South Wales.
 ,, vicina, Casteln. Queensland.
 ,, gyrimoides, Hope. New South Wales.
 Acrogenys hirsuta, Macleay. Queensland.
 Mystropomus Chaudoiri, Casteln. New South Wales.
 Hyperion Schretteri, Schreib. New South Wales.
 Laccopterum Spencei, Westw. New South Wales.
 Carenum anthracinum, Macleay. South Australia.
 ,, Bonelli, Brulle. New South Wales.
 ,, Odewahnii, Casteln. South Australia.
 Scaraphites Macleayi, Westw. Lord Howe Island.
 Coronocanthus sulcatus, Macleay. North Australia.
 Cratogaster sulcata, Blanch. North Australia.
 Gnathaphanus pulcher, Dej. North Australia.
 Amblytelus curtus, Fab. New South Wales.
 Diaphoromerus inæqualipennis, Casteln. West Australia.
 Chlænus peregrinus, Laferte. New South Wales.
 ,, maculiger, Casteln. New South Wales.
 ,, Greyanus, White. West Australia.
 Epicosmus insignis, Schaum. North Queensland.
 Secatophus Australis, Hope. South Australia.
 Catadromus Lacordairei, Boisd. New South Wales.
 Homalosoma viridescens, Casteln. New South Wales.
 Phorticosomus Sp. ? South Australia.
 Propogmus Wilcoxi, Casteln. New South Wales.
 Sarticus saphyromarginatus, Casteln. New South Wales.
 Chlænoidius prolixa, Erichs. New South Wales.
 Epicosmus Australis, Dej. New South Wales.
 Chlænus Australis, Dej. New South Wales.
 ,, marginatus, Dej. New South Wales.
 Dicrochile Goryi, Boisd. New South Wales.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 851: Higher Education.

CASE 4.—COLEOPTERA—continued.

Family Lucanidæ.

- Rhyssonotus nebulosus, Kirby. New South Wales.
 Lamprima aurata, Latr. New South Wales.
 „ insularis, Macleay. Lord Howe Island.
 „ micardi, Reiche. West Australia.
 Cladognathus torresensis, Deyr. North Australia.
 Figulus liliputanus, Westw. New South Wales.
 „ regularis, Westw. New South Wales.
 Aulacocyclus edentulus, W. S. Macleay. New South Wales.
 Mastochilus Australasicus, Perch. New South Wales.
 „ polyphyllus, W. S. Macleay. New South Wales.

Family Scarabæidæ.

- Cepalodesmus Castelnau, Harold. Queensland.
 „ Macleayi, Harold. Queensland.
 Temnoplectron rotundum, Westw. North Queensland.
 „ politulum, Macleay. North Queensland.
 Coptodactyla glabricollis, Hope. North Queensland.
 Onthophagus auritus, Erichs. New South Wales.
 „ Australis, Guér. New South Wales.
 „ capella, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ cuniculus, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ declivis, Harold. New South Wales.
 „ ferox, Harold. West Australia.
 „ laminatus, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ pentacanthus, Harold. South Australia.
 „ granulatus, Bohem. New South Wales.
 „ Haagi, Harold. West Australia.
 „ muticus, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ nodulifer, Harold. Queensland.
 „ rufosignatus, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ rugosus, Kirby. South Australia.
 „ Walteri, Macleay. North Queensland.
 „ emarginatus, Macleay. Queensland.
 Phæochrous hirtipes, Macleay. Queensland.
 Cælodes bimaculatus, Macleay. Queensland.
 Bolboceras laticorne, Macleay. South Australia.
 „ proboscidium, Schreib. New South Wales.
 „ rhinoceros, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ globuliforme, Macleay. Queensland.
 Trox alternans, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ squamosus, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ subcarinatus, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ asperimus, Macleay. North West Australia.
 „ asperatus, Macleay. North West Australia.
 Liparochrus sculptilis, Westw. Queensland.
 Phyllostocus assimilis, Macleay. South Australia.
 „ iridescens, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ Macleayi, Fischer. New South Wales.
 „ marginipennis, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ marginatus, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ mœstus, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ rufipennis, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ scutellaris, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ ustulatus, Blanch. West Australia.
 Macrothops rostrata, Macleay. West Australia.
 Diphucephala aurolimbata, Blanch. Queensland.
 „ aurulenta, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ Childreni, Waterh. West Australia.
 „ colaspidioides, Gyllenh. New South Wales.
 „ [parvula, Waterh. New South Wales.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CXLIX—Class 851: Higher Education.

CASE 4.—COLEOPTERA—continued.

Family Scarabæidæ—continued.

- Diphucephala rufipes*, Waterh. New South Wales.
 „ *Barnardi*, Macleay. Queensland.
Mæchidius, Spurius, Kirby. New South Wales.
Epholcis divergens, Waterh. Queensland.
Calonota lineata, Blanch. West Australia.
Xylonychus Eucalypti, Boisd. New South Wales.
Liparetrus atriceps, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ *ferrugineus*, Blanch. New South Wales.
 „ *marginipennis*, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ *xanthotrichus*, Blanch. New South Wales.
 „ *badius*, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ *Mastersi*, Macleay. West Australia.
 „ *luridipennis*, Macleay. West Australia.
 „ *asper*, Macleay. New South Wales.
Scitala pruinosa, Dalm. New South Wales.
 „ *flavipennis*, Macleay. North Queensland.
Haplonycha obesa, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *crinita*, Burm. West Australia.
Rhœpea Verreauxi, Blanch. New South Wales.
Lepidiota squamulata, Waterh. North Queensland.
Lepidoderma albo-hirtum, Waterh. North Queensland.
Heteronychus sp. ? New South Wales.
 „ *vulgaris*, Olliff. Lord Howe Island.
Chiroplatys juvenicus, Burm. New South Wales.
Corynophyllus Fortnumi, Hope. South Australia.
Dasygnathus Dejeanii, W. S. Macleay. New South Wales.
Xylotrupes Australicus, Thoms. Queensland.
Semanopteris Adelaideæ, Hope. South Australia.
Cryptodus paradoxus, W. S. Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ *piceus*, Germ. South Australia.
Anoplognathus analis, Dalm. New South Wales.
 „ *viridæneus*, Donov. New South Wales.
 „ *abnormis*, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ *rugosus*, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ *flavipennis*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *Olivieri*, Dalm. New South Wales.
 „ *velutinus*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *porosus*, Dalm. New South Wales.
 „ *punctulatus*, Olliff, North Queensland.
 „ *Boisduvali*, Boisd. Queensland.
Popilia flavomaculata, Macleay. North Queensland.
Calloodes Mastersi, Macleay. North Queensland.
 „ *Rayneri*, Macleay. North Queensland.
Epichrysus lamprimoides, White. North Queensland.
Amblyterus cicatricosus, Gyllenb. New South Wales.
Schizognathus prasinus, Boisd. New South Wales.
Repsimus manicatus, Swartz. New South Wales.
 „ *æneus*, Fab. Queensland.
Cacochroa gymnopleura, Fischer. New South Wales
 „ „ var. *concolor*. New South Wales
Eupœcila Australasiæ, Don. New South Wales.
Chlorobapta frontalis, Don. New South Wales.
Polystigma punctata, Don. New South Wales.
Metallesthes metallescens, White. South Australia.
Micropœcila cincta, Don. New South Wales.
Platedelosis Bassii, White. New South Wales.
Schizorrhina pulchra, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ *atropunctata*, Kirby. New South Wales.
Dilochrosis torridus, Janson. North-west Australia.
Diaphonia dorsalis, Don. New South Wales.
Melobastes xanthopyga, Germ. New South Wales.

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Group CXLIX—Class 851: Higher Education.

CASE 4.—COLEOPTERA—continued.

Family Scarabæidæ—continued.

- Trichaulax Philipsii, Shreib. New South Wales.
 Hemipharis insularis, Gory and Perch. North Queensland.
 Lomaptera Yorkiana, Janson. North Queensland.
 „ cinnamonea, Raffr. North Queensland.
 Glycyphana brunnipes, Kirby. New South Wales.
 Pericoptus sp. ? West Australia.
 Chiroplates sp. ? New South Wales.
 Xylotrupes sp. ? Queensland.
 Cavonus armatus, Sharp. South Australia.

CASE 5.

COLEOPTERA.

Family Buprestidæ.

- Cyria imperialis, Dcnov. New South Wales.
 Diadoxus scalaris, Lap, and Gory. South Australia.
 „ erythrus, White. South Australia.
 Chalcophora pistor, Lap and Gory. North Queensland.
 „ venerea, Thoms. North Queensland.
 Nascio vetustus, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ simillima, v.d. Poll. Queensland.
 Astræus crassus, v.d. Poll. New South Wales.
 „ Samoulli, Saund. New South Wales.
 Torresita Chrysochloris, Lap and Gory. New South Wales.
 Melobasis cupriceps, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ nervosa, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ simplex, Germ. South Australia.
 „ splendida, Donovan. New South Wales.
 Curis aurifera, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ caloptera, Boisd. New South Wales.
 Julodimorpha Bakewelli, White. South Australia.
 Stigmodera variabilis, Donovan. New South Wales.
 „ „ var. New South Wales.
 „ „ var. New South Wales.
 „ tibialis, Waterh. South Australia.
 „ Yarrelli, Lap, and Gory. South Australia.
 „ semicincta, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ undulata, Donovan. New South Wales.
 „ Pertyi, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ Klugi, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ nasuta, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ sp? South Australia.
 „ abdominalis, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ amplipennis, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ Andersoni, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ luteipennis, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ Kirby, Guér. New South Wales.
 „ mustelamajor, Thoms. Queensland.
 „ producta, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ rufipennis, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ costata, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ vittata, Saund. South Australia.
 „ heros, Gehin. South Australia.
 „ grandis, Donovan. New South Wales.
 „ Sanguinosa, Hope. South Australia.
 „ macularia, Donovan. New South Wales.
 „ flavocincta, Lap, and Gory. South Australia.
 „ grata, Saund. South Australia.
 „ erythroptera, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ Castelnaudi, Saund. South Australia.
 „ Jekeli, Saund. South Australia.

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Group CXLIX—Class 851 : Higher Education.

CASE 5.—COLEOPTERA—continued.

Family Buprestidæ—continued.

- Stigmodera* *balteata*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *Burchelli*, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ *jospilola*, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ *elongatula*, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ *Sieboldi*, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ *rectifasciata*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *pallidiventris*, Lap, and Gory. South Australia.
 „ *australasiæ*, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ *gibbicollis*, Saund. South Australia.
 „ *inconspicua*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *amphichora*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *spilota*, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ *octomaculata*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *bicincta*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *vertebralis*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *affinis*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *Mitchelli*, Hope. South Australia.
 „ *octospilota*, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
 „ *cyanicollis*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *xanthopilosa*, Hope. South Australia.
 „ *decemmaculata*, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ *vicina*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *punctiventris*, Saund. South Australia.
 „ *flavovaria*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *apicalis*, White. New South Wales.
 „ *assimilis*, Hope. New South Wales.
 „ *bella*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *cœruleiventris*, Saund. New South Wales.
 „ *crenata*, Donovan. New South Wales.
 „ *spinola*, Lap, and Gory.
 „ sp? South Australia.
Chrysobothris *atrata*, Lap, and Gory. South Australia.
Cisseis *nigripennis*, Macleay. North West Australia.
 „ *apicalis*, Macleay. North West Australia.
 „ *fulgidicollis*, Macleay. North West Australia.
 „ *albo-sparsa*, Lap, and Gory. Queensland.
 „ *cruciata*, Fab. Queensland.
 „ *duodecemmaulata*, Fab. New South Wales.
 „ *leucosticta*, Kirby, New South Wales.
 „ *nubeculosa*, Germ. New South Wales.
 „ *stigmata*, Lap, and Gory. West Australia.
 „ *suturalis*, Saund. Queensland.
Ethon *corpulentus*, Bohem. New South Wales.
 „ *affinis*, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
Agrilus *australasiæ*, Lap, and Gory. New South Wales.
Cisseis *acducta*, Kirby. New South Wales.
Bubastes *inconsistans*, Thoms. South Australia.
Melobasis *vittigera*, Thoms. South Australia.
 „ sp. ? South Australia.

Family Cerambycidæ.

- Cnemoplites* sp. ? South Australia.
Agriionome *gemella*, Pascoe. Queensland.
Eurynassa *Odewahni*, Pascoe. South Australia.
Xixuthrus *nycticorax*, Thoms. North Queensland.
Scœleocantha *glabricollis*, Newm. New South Wales.
Pachydissus *sericus*, Newm. New South Wales.
Phacodes *obscurus*, Fab. Tasmania.
Phoracantha *fallax*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *punctata*, Don. New South Wales.
 „ *recurva*, Newm. New South Wales.
 „ *semipunctata*, Fab. New South Wales.

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CASE 5.—COLEOPTERA—continued.

Family *Cerambycidae*—continued.

- Epithora dorsalis*, W. S. Macleay. New South Wales.
Allotisis unifasciata, Hope. New South Wales.
Coptocercus aberrans, Newm. New South Wales.
 „ *biguttatus*, Donov. New South Wales.
 „ *rubripes*, Boisd. New South Wales.
Thoris eburifera, Pascoe. Queensland.
Skeletodes tetrops, Newm. New South Wales.
Adrium artifex, Newm. New South Wales.
Tessaromma undatum, Newm. New South Wales.
Strongylurus thoracicus, Pascoe. New South Wales.
Uracanthus bivittata, Newm. New South Wales.
 „ *triangularis*, Hope. New South Wales.
Rhagiomorpha concolor, W. S. Macleay. New South Wales.
Stenoderus suturalis, Oliv. New South Wales.
Syllitus grammicus, Newm. New South Wales.
Trichomesia, Newmani. Pascoe. New South Wales.
Hesthesis acutipennis, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *cingulata*, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ *variegata*, Fabr. New South Wales.
Distichocera maculicollis, Kirby. New South Wales.
Eroschema Poweri, Pascoe. New South Wales.
Pytheus pulcherrimus, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *latebrosus*, Newm. Tasmania.
Tragocerus bidentatus, Donov. New South Wales.
Aphanasium australe, Boisd. New South Wales.
Pempsamacra dispersa, Newm. New South Wales.
 „ *subaurea*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
Obrida fascialis, White. New South Wales.
Hemisthocera flavilinea, Newm. Lord Howe Island.
Clytus australis, Lap, and Gory. Queensland.
 „ *Curtisi*, Lap, and Gory. Queensland.
Acrocyrta chrysoderes, White. Queensland.
Aridæus thoracicus, Don. New South Wales.
Ectosticta cleroides, White. New South Wales.
Purpuricenus Angasi, White. North Queensland.
 „ *quadrinotatus*, White. North Queensland.
Temnosternus planiusculus, White. New South Wales.
Athemistus rugosulus, Guér. New South Wales.
Blax Wollastoni, White. Lord Howe Island.
Monohammus fistulator, Germ. New South Wales.
 „ *mixtus*, Hope. North Queensland.
Callipyrga turrita, Newm. Queensland.
Velora sordida, Pascoe. Queensland.
Hebecerus anisocera, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *australis*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *marginicollis*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *croogaster*, Boisd. New South Wales.
Monohammus sp. ? North Queensland.
Zygocera luctuosa, Pascoe. North Queensland.
 „ *lugubris*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *plumifera*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *pruinosa*, Boisd. New South Wales.
Cyocyphax praonetoides, Thoms. North Queensland.
Praonetha pleuricausta. North Queensland.
Lychrosia luctuosus, Pascoe. North Queensland.
Hathliodes quadrilineatus, Hope. North Queensland.
Micracantha misella, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *oblita*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *Woodlarkiana*, Montrouz. Queensland.
Atyporus intercalaris, Pascoe. North Queensland.
Menyllus maculicornis, Pascoe. North Queensland.
Zygrita diva, Thoms. North Queensland.

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CASE 5.—COLEOPTERA—*continued.**Family Cerambycidae—continued.*

- Corrhenes cruciata*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *paulla*, germ. South Australia.
Apomecyna histrio, Fab. North Australia.
Pentacosmia sp. ? Tasmania.
Symphyletes abbocincta, Guér. New South Wales.
 „ *cinnamonea*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *farinosus*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *munitus*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *neglectus*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *pulverulens*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *vicarius*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *Solandri*, Fabr. New South Wales.
 „ *nigrovirens*, Don. New South Wales.
 „ sp. ? North Queensland.
Platyomopsis obliqua, Don. New South Wales.
Penthea picta, Pascoe. South Australia.
 „ *vermicularia*, Don. New South Wales.
Rhytiphora argus, Pascoe. Queensland.
Monohammus sp. ? North Queensland.
Batocera læna, Thoms. North Queensland.

CASE 6.

COLEOPTERA.

Family Curculionidae.

- Prypnus quinquenodosus*, Gyll. New South Wales.
 „ *squalidus*, Gyll. New South Wales.
Catasarcus Hopei, Fahrs. West Australia.
 „ *impressipennis*, Boisd. West Australia.
 „ *transversalis*, Germ. South Australia.
Pachyrrhynchus australasiae, Bohem. North Queensland.
Polyphrades paganus, Bohem. New South Wales.
Cherrus ebeninus, Fahrs. New South Wales.
Leptops fera, Pascoe. North Queensland.
 „ *Hopei*, Fahrs. New South Wales.
 „ *quadrituberculatus*, Bohem. New South Wales.
 „ *spinosa*, Fahrs. West Australia.
 „ *superciliaris*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *tribulus*, Fab. New South Wales.
 „ sp. ? North Australia.
Zymaus binodosus, Pascoe. Queensland.
Amisallus Whitei, Waterh. Queensland.
Psalidura forficulata, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ *Howitti*, Macleay. Victoria.
 „ *impressa*, Boisd. Tasmania.
 „ *Mastersi*, Macleay. Queensland.
Talaurinus caviceps, Macleay. South Australia.
 „ *exasperatus*, Erich. Victoria.
 „ *morbillosus*, Boisd. Victoria.
 „ *Riverinae*, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ *rudis*, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ *semispinosus*, Bohem. West Australia.
 „ *spinosus*, Macleay. West Australia.
 „ *Victoriae*, Macleay. Queensland.
Sclerorrhinus Adelaideae, Macleay. South Australia.
 „ *Germari*, Macleay. South Australia.
 „ *horridus*, Macleay. South Australia.
 „ *longus*, Macleay. South Australia.
 „ *pilularius*, Macleay. South Australia.
 „ *subcostatus*, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ *sublineatus*, Germ. South Australia.
Amycterus, Boisduvali, Dup. West Australia.
Acantholophus amycteroides, Macleay. West Australia.

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Group CXLIX—Class 851 : Higher Education.

CASE 6.—COLEOPTERA—*continued.*

Family Curculionide—continued.

- Acantholophus aureolus*, Bohem. West Australia.
 „ *crassidens*, Macleay. West Australia.
 „ *Marshami*, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ *hypoleucus*, Bohem. West Australia.
 „ *hystrix*, Bohem. West Australia.
Cubicorhynchus calcaratus, Macleay. South Australia.
Hyborrhynchus canosus, Bohem. West Australia.
 „ *maculatus*, Macleay. West Australia.
Euomus Stephensi, Gyll. West Australia.
Dialeptopus monachus, Pascoe. South Australia.
Mythites pithecius, Pascoe. New South Wales.
Dysostines valgus, Pascoe. New South Wales.
Oxyops fasciatus, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *fasciculata*, Redtenb. New South Wales.
 „ *squamulosa*, Bohem. New South Wales.
Bryachus squamicollis, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *subfasciatus*, Jekel. South Australia.
Gonipterus balteatus, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *suturalis*, Gyll. New South Wales.
Rhinoplethes foveatus, Pascoe. West Australia.
Aterpus cultratus, Fabr. New South Wales.
 „ *griseatus*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *tuberculatus*, Gyll. New South Wales.
Pelororhynchus angustatus, Fahrs. New South Wales.
Rhinaria diversa, Pascoe. West Australia.
 „ *granulosa*, Fahrs. Tasmania.
 „ *rugosa*, Boisd. New South Wales.
Lixus Mastersi, Pascoe. New South Wales.
Chrysolophus spectabilis, Fabr. New South Wales.
Orthorhynchus Klugi, Bohem. New South Wales.
 „ *cylindrirostris*, Fabr. New South Wales.
Tranes internatus, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *sparsus*, Bohem. New South Wales.
Belus bidentatus, Donov. New South Wales.
 „ *brunneus*, Guér. South Australia.
 „ *semipunctatus*, Fabr. New South Wales.
 „ *plagiatus*, Pascoe. Queensland.
Belus scalaris, Germ. South Australia.
 „ *suturalis*, Boisd. South Australia.
Rhinotia hæmoptera, Kirby. New South Wales.
Eurhynchus acanthopterus, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *lævior*, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ *muricatus*, Kirby. New South Wales.
Melanterius semiporcatus, Erichs. New South Wales.
Mecistocerus Mastersi, Pascoe. Queensland.
Poropterus Chevrolati, Waterh. Queensland.
 „ *ellipticus*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
Tragopus plagiatus, Pascoe. Queensland.
Petosiris subereus, Pascoe. Queensland.
Axoniscus insignis, Pascoe. Queensland.
Euthyrhynchus meditabundus, Fabr. New South Wales.
Perissops ocellatus, Redt. Queensland.
Aonychus Hopei, Bohem. South Australia.
Enteles Vigorsi, Gyll. Queensland.
 „ sp.? North Queensland.
Blepiarda undulata, Pascoe. Queensland.
Mecopus sp.? North Queensland.
Sipalus sp.? North Queensland.
Trigonotarsus rugosus, Boisd. New South Wales.
Sphenophorus sp.? New South Wales.
 „ sp.? Queensland.
Diathetes morio, Pascoe. North Queensland.

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CASE 6.—COLEOPTERA—continued.

Family *Brenthidae*.

- Brenthus* sp.? North Queensland.
Ectocemus pterygorrhinus, Gestro. North Queensland.

Family *Anthribidae*.

- Ozotomerus Waterhousei*, Pascoe. Queensland.

Family *Tenebrionidae*.

- Ceropria peregrina*, Pascoe. North Queensland.
Aethosus Westwoodi, Pascoe. North Queensland.
Toxicum punctipenne, Pascoe. Queensland.
Encara floccosus, Pascoe. Queensland.
Pterohelæus bullatus, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *nitidissimus*, Pascoe. South Australia.
 „ *peltatus*, Breme. New South Wales.
 „ *piceus*, Kirby. New South Wales.
 „ *vicarius*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *cornutus*, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ *costatus*, Macleay. North-west Australia.
 „ *dispersus*, Macleay. New South Wales.
 „ *pusillus*, Macleay. North Queensland.
Helæus moniliferus, Pascoe. South Australia.
 „ sp.? South Australia.
 „ *echinatus*, Hope. New South Wales.
Saragus exulans, Pascoe. Lord Howe Island.
Saragus Gulielmi, Olliff. Lord Howe Island.
 „ *lavicollis*, Oliv. Tasmania.
 „ *brunnipennis*, Macleay. West Australia.
 „ *reticulatus*, Haag-Rutenb. North Queensland.
Nyctozoilus reticulatus, Bates. New South Wales.
Asphalus ebeninus, Pascoe. New South Wales.
Hypaulax acutangulus, Bates. South Australia.
 „ *oblonga*, Bates. New South Wales.
Nyctobates vulgaris, Olliff. Lord Howe Island.
 „ *sterrha*, Olliff. Lord Howe Island.
 „ *crenata*, Boisd. New South Wales.
Ephidonium acuticornis, Pascoe. South Australia.
Tenebrio australis, Boisd. New South Wales.
Cholipus atroviidis, Macleay. North Queensland.
Mærodes Westwoodi, Macleay. New South Wales.
Paraphanes nitidus, Macleay. North Queensland.
Lepispilus sulcicollis, Boisd. Tasmania.
Cardiothorax caperatus, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *encephalus*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *egerius*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *Howitti*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *Macleayi*, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 „ *Walcknæri*, Hope. New South Wales.
Otrintus Behrii, Germ. New South Wales.
Adelium striatum, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ sp.? Queensland.
 „ *augurale*, Pascoe. Queensland.
 „ *abbreviatum*, Boisd. Tasmania.
 „ *commodum*, Pascoe. Tasmania.
 „ *convexiusculum*, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ *neophyta*, Pascoe. Victoria.
 „ *parallelum*, Germ. South Australia.
 „ *porcatum*, Fabr. New South Wales.
 „ *viridipenne*, Macleay. Queensland.
 „ *rugosicolle*, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ *vicarium*, Pascoe. West Australia.

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CASE 6.—COLEOPTERA—continued.

Family Tenebrionidae—continued.

- Sierotrana catenulata, Boisd. New South Wales.
 Pseudhelops deplanatus, Boisd. Tasmania.
 Omolipus corvus, Pascoe. Queensland.
 Amarygmus sp. ? North Queensland.
 „ sp. ? North Queensland.
 Cardiothorax crenulicollis, Bates. North Queensland.
 Homotrysis tristis, Germ. New South Wales.
 Tanychilus striatus, Newm. New South Wales.
 Lagria grandis, Gyll. New South Wales.
 „ sp. ? New South Wales.
 „ albovillosa, Macleay. North Queensland.
 Mordella leucosticta, Germ. New South Wales.
 „ elongatula, Macleay. North Queensland.
 Pelecotomoides conicollis, Casteln. New South Wales.
 „ marmorata, Macleay. North Queensland.
 Atractus columbinus, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ viridis, Boisd. New South Wales.
 „ vittipennis, Macleay. New South Wales.
 Homotrysis microderes, Pascoe. New South Wales.
 Emanadia cucullata, Macleay. North Queensland.

Family Chrysomelidae.

- Aspidomorpha deusta, Fabr. North Queensland.
 „ sp. ? North Queensland.
 Carpophagus Banksia, W. S. Macleay. New South Wales.
 Mecynodera coxalgica, Boisd. New South Wales.
 Lamprolina æneipennis, Boisd. New South Wales.
 Æsernia australica, Jacoby. North Queensland.
 Phyllocharis flexuosa, Baly. New South Wales.
 „ cyanicornis, Fabr. New South Wales.
 „ cyanipes, Fabr. North Australia.
 Cyclomela nitida, Baly. New South Wales.
 Cadmus gigas, Oliv. New South Wales.
 Marseus vittatus, Blanch. North Queensland.
 Calomela ruficeps, Boisd. New South Wales.
 Paropsis sp. ? North Queensland.
 „ liturata, Marsh. New South Wales.
 „ octomaculata, Marsh. New South Wales.
 „ sexpustulata, Marsh. New South Wales.
 „ variolosa, Marsh. New South Wales.
 „ picea, Oliv. New South Wales.
 „ polyglypta, Germ. New South Wales.
 „ marmorea, Oliv. New South Wales.
 „ pictipennis, Bohem. New South Wales.
 Galerucella australis, Bohem. New South Wales.
 Candezea sculpta, Blackb. North Queensland.
 Oides dorsosignata, Clark. North Queensland.
 Podontia nigrovaria, W. S. Macleay. North Queensland.
 Mycella sp. ? North Queensland.

Family Coccinellidae.

- Epilachna, 26 punctata, Dej. North Queensland.
 „ guttato-pustulata, Fabr. North Queensland.
 Coccinella arcuata, Fabr. North Queensland.
 Neda testudinaria, Muls. New South Wales.

1220. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

“University Life in Australia,” a pamphlet, by Professor Anderson Stuart, University of Sydney.

 Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

 Group CL—Class 854: Books and Literature, &c.

GROUP CL.—Literature, Books, Libraries, Journalism.

CLASS 854.—Books and Literature, with special examples of Typography, Paper, and Binding. General Works—Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural Sciences, Useful Arts, Fine Arts, Literature, History, and Geography; Cyclopædias, Magazines, and Newspapers; Bindings, Specimens of Typography.

1221. **ANGUS & ROBERTSON**, 89, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.
 Photograph showing interior of the premises occupied by Exhibitors as Booksellers' shop.
1222. **AUSTRALIAN BREWERS' JOURNAL**, 74, Pitt-street, Sydney.
 • Volume of the *Australian Brewers' Journal*.
1223. **CHIEF SECRETARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES** (The Honourable Sir George Dibbs, K.C.M.G., M.P., &c.), Sydney.
 "A Geographical Encyclopædia of New South Wales," by William Hanson, A.L.S., Lond. (formerly Government Printer of New South Wales).
1224. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES**, Sydney.
 "The Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales," a pamphlet, by Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer of New South Wales.
1225. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES**, Sydney.
 "Comments on Captain Cook's Log," by Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.
1226. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES**, Sydney.
 "Handbook of New South Wales Flora," by Charles Moore, F.L.S., &c. Director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
1227. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES**, Sydney.
 Specimen of Typewriting.
1228. **DYMOCK**, William, 428, George-street, Sydney.
 Photographic view of Exhibitor's Book Arcade.

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Group CL—Class 854: Books and Literature, &c.

1229. MYERS, Mark, Clifton Lodge, Paddington-street, Sydney.

Copy of "Rienzi" written in Phonography.

1230. PALMER, Harry, "Chard," 29, Arthur-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

Nine original unpublished "Sketches" from the comedies of Shakespeare, typewritten from the manuscripts of the author (who is exhibitor), and bound to form a single volume. The "Sketches" have been specially composed for the World's Columbian Exposition.

1231. PICTURESQUE ATLAS PUBLISHING CO. (Limited), 14, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

1. "The Picturesque Atlas of Australasia." Edited by Andrew Garran, M.A., LL.D.:—

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1 do light maroon morocco extra. Published price, £18.

1 do purple morocco. Published price, £17 5s.

2. Eighty selected specimen proof Engravings, from the "Picturesque Atlas of Australasia":—

1. Hay Stacks, near Gawler, South Australia.
2. Anthony Van Diemen.
3. Hargraves, the Discoverer of Gold in Australia.
4. Carved Gateway of an old Pah, New Zealand.
5. Lake Pukaki, New Zealand.
6. Church of Nukualofa, Tonga.
7. Methodist Ladies' College, Hawthorn, Victoria.
8. Charles Todd, South Australia.
9. Hargraves Discovering Gold in New South Wales.
10. Adelaide in 1836.
11. Knox's Presbyterian Church, Dunedin, New Zealand.
12. Putapa Cutting, Flinders' Range, South Australia.
13. The Herbert River, Queensland.
14. General Cameron.
15. Sir Thomas Brisbane, New South Wales.
16. Rabbit Coursing, Victoria.
17. Bales Hut, South Australia.
18. Anglican Church, Armidale, New South Wales.
19. Museum and High School, Dunedin, New Zealand.
20. Rev. Samuel Marsden Landing at the Bay of Islands.
21. Mount Cook, New Zealand.
22. Timaru, New Zealand.
23. Interior of the Princess Theatre, Melbourne.
24. Nôtre Dame Rocks, New Caledonia.
25. Sir George Grey.
26. Transshipping Cargo, Keppel Bay, Queensland.
27. Rounding-up a Straggler.
28. Otira Gorge, New Zealand.
29. Launceston, Tasmania.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CL—Class 854 : Books and Literature, &c.

30. School Children Travelling on the Railway.
31. Terrace of the Bealey, New Zealand.
32. Post Office Colonnade, Sydney.
33. In the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.
34. Ascent of Hochstetter Dome, New Zealand.
35. An Avalanche in the Southern Alps, New Zealand.
36. Scenes on the Buller Road, New Zealand.
37. The Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand.
38. The Ranger, Mount Cook, New Zealand.
39. Stage for a Maori Festival, New Zealand.
40. Milford Sound, New Zealand.
41. Kanaka Weapons, New Caledonia.
42. The Bluff.
43. Telescope, Sydney Observatory, New South Wales.
44. Wine Cellar, South Australia.
45. The Barron River, near Cairns, Queensland.
46. Nelson, New Zealand.
47. Government Buildings and Parliament House, Wellington, New Zealand.
48. The French Pass, New Zealand.
49. Captain Cook's Landing Place, Botany Bay, New South Wales.
50. Sir W. Jervois, ex-Governor of New Zealand.
51. Hoisting the British Flag at Akaroa, New Zealand.
52. Winner of the Melbourne Cup.
53. Skeletons of Moa and Maori, New Zealand.
54. A Prison Interior, New Caledonia.
55. Granite Rocks, Bett's Camp, Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales.
56. Bottle-tree, Queensland.
57. In the Gardens, Oamaru, New Zealand.
58. Thames-street, Oamaru, New Zealand.
59. Pulpit of English Cathedral, Christchurch, New Zealand.
60. The Queen's Statue, Brisbane, Queensland.
61. High-street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
62. Returning from the Hunt.
63. 70-mile Bush, near Wellington, New Zealand.
64. Redfern Railway-station, Sydney, New South Wales.
65. Eldon Bluff, Tasmania.
66. The Gardens of Acclimatization, Brisbane, Queensland.
67. The Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.
68. The Burnett River, Bundaberg, Queensland.
69. Noumea, New Caledonia.
70. Humpy Bong, Queensland.
71. Townsville, Queensland.
72. Gathering Grapes, near Singleton, New South Wales.
73. Government House, Melbourne.
74. Cunningham's Gap, Queensland.
75. Mauku Battle-field, New Zealand.
76. Queenstown, New Zealand.
77. Moorhouse Statue, Christchurch, New Zealand.
78. The Australian Tramp.
79. Banana-tree, Queensland.
80. Tawhiao, the Maori King.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CL—Class 858 : Newspapers, &c.

3. Twenty-five Maps from the "Picturesque Atlas of Australasia":—

1. Australia, General Map of.
2. Do Geological Map of.
3. New South Wales, General Map of.
4. Do Postal Map of.
5. Do Rainfall Map of.
6. Do Stock Route Map of.
7. Do Land Board Districts Map of.
8. Victoria, General Map of.
9. Do Postal Map of.
10. Do Rainfall Map.
11. South Australia, General Map of.
12. Do Postal and Rainfall Map of.
13. Queensland, General Map of.
14. Do Postal and Rainfall Map of.
15. Western Australia, General Map of.
16. Tasmania, General Map of.
17. Do Postal Map of.
18. New Zealand—The North Island, General Map of.
19. Do Do Postal Map of.
20. Do The Middle Island, General Map of.
21. Do Do Postal Map of.
22. Fiji Islands, General Map of.
23. New Guinea, General Map of.
24. Oceania, General Map of.
25. Do Outline Map of.



1232. **TURNER & HENDERSON, Publishers, Sydney.**

"The Federal Geography of British Australasia," by George Ranken.
(See Reference Library, New South Wales Court.)

CLASS 858.—Newspapers and Statistics of their Multiplication, Growth, and Circulation.

1233. **DAILY TELEGRAPH NEWSPAPER COMPANY, King-street, Sydney.**

1. Pen and Ink Sketch of the Arrival of the First Fleet in Port Jackson on the 26th January, 1788.
2. "The Press of Sydney, Past and Present," being two large pen and ink sketches, one giving fac-simile of the headings of all newspapers ever published in Sydney from 1803 to 1888, and the second giving similar representations of the existing Press of Sydney.
3. Files of *Daily Telegraph* from January 1st, 1892, for public reference.
4. Large Pen and Ink Sketch of the *Daily Telegraph* Office, King-street, Sydney, showing interior views of different departments.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CL—Class 858 : Newspapers, &c.

1234. FAIRFAX & SONS, John, Proprietors of the "Sydney Morning Herald," "The Sydney Mail," and "The Echo"; Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

The usual Saturday's issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, containing 16 pages. Its composition consists of 31,635 ens long primer, 158,670 brevier, 274,547 minion, and 1,374,658 nonpareil, or a total of 1,839,510 ens. It is printed on reeled paper 87 in. wide; each reel weighs about $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of paper, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

Portrait of the late Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., founder of the firm of John Fairfax and Sons.

Photograph of the offices of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Sydney Mail*, and the *Echo*, showing the original building and added premises, containing nearly an acre of floor space.

Section of the *Sydney Morning Herald* machine department, showing the first introduced Hoe and Co.'s double-supplement perfecting machine, which prints and folds complete copies of the *Herald*, ready for distribution, at a speed of 24,000 per hour.

Section of machine-room, showing No. 2 double-supplement machine at work.

STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT.

Matrix (or papier-maché mould) used in stereotyping the *Sydney Morning Herald*—page 1, November 3, 1892.

Matrix of page 8, *Sydney Morning Herald*, November 3, 1892.

Matrix of the cover pages of the *Sydney Mail*, November 12, 1892.

Matrix of pp. 1070 and 1173 of the *Sydney Mail*, November 3, 1892.

Matrix of first page of the *Echo*, November 7, 1892.

Curved stereotype plate (from papier-maché matrix), first page *Sydney Morning Herald*, November 8, 1892—ready to be placed on cylinder of double web machine.

Curved plate of page 8, *Sydney Morning Herald*, November 8, 1892—ready for use.

Stereo. plate of two outside cover pages of the *Sydney Mail*, November 12, 1832, containing "displayed" and "pictorial" advertisements—ready for placement on the "Victory" machine.

Stereo. plate of two inside cover pages, *Sydney Mail*—ready for printing.

Stereo. plate of the first page of the *Echo*, November 7—ready for the Hoe single web machine.

Stereo. plate of last page of *Echo*, November 7, with electro plates and open matter—ready for machine.

COLOURED SUPPLEMENTS TO THE "SYDNEY MAIL."

"Summer Flowers"—Supplement to the *Sydney Mail*, Christmas, 1882.

"The Old, Old Story"—Supplement to the *Sydney Mail*, Christmas, 1884.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CL—Class 858 : Newspapers, &c.

- “Home Again”—“There’s no place like Home”—Supplement to the *Sydney Mail*, Christmas, 1885.
- “Christmas Bells,” after a painting by Madam Roth—published in the *Sydney Mail*, Christmas, 1886.
- “The Fisherman’s Daughter”—Special Supplement to the *Sydney Mail*, July 5, 1890.
- “The Dandelion Clock”—Supplement to the *Sydney Mail*, Christmas, 1890.
- Supplement to the *Sydney Mail*, Christmas, 1891—
“Pour forth thy notes, sweet singer,
Wooing the stillness of the autumn day.”
- “The Stockrider’s Return”—Supplement to the *Sydney Mail*, Christmas, 1892. Drawn by Percy Spence, Sydney, and printed by Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Sydney.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS—(for the *Sydney Mail*, by Norman Hardy).

- “Sketches at the recent Exhibition of the N.S.W. Poultry, Pigeon, Canary, and Dog Society”—*Sydney Mail*, August 6, 1892.
- “Sketches at the Medical Congress”—*Sydney Mail*, October 8, 1892.
- “Meeting of the Unemployed at the Queen’s Statue, King-street, Sydney”—*Sydney Mail*, April 9, 1892.
- “Christmas Party in the Country.” For Christmas Number, 1892.
- “Christmas in Australia”—Christmas, 1892.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

(Prepared from Sketches by *Sydney Mail* Artists, and engraved in the office.)

- “Sydney Eight-Hours Demonstration” (October 15, 1892.)
- “Mr. Hordern’s New Yacht, Bronzewing” (March 19, 1892.)
- “Peaches Bay, Huon River, Tasmania” (April 16, 1892.)
- “Intercolonial Eight-oar Race on Parramatta River” (April 11, 1892.)
- “Sketches in New Caledonia” (September 10, 1892.)
- “Railway Accident near Tarana” (March 7, 1892.)
- “The Racehorse Marvel” (April 30, 1892.)
- “The Stockman’s Christmas Yarn” (December 27, 1892.)
- “View of Auckland Harbour, N.Z.” (April 30, 1892.)
- “Football—N.S.W. v. Queensland” (August 29, 1892.)
- “Suspension Bridge, Nowra” (October 8, 1892.)
- “Modes of Transit—A Bullock Team” (July 30, 1892.)
- “Sketches at the Fisheries Fair, Manly” (November 19, 1892.)
- “On the Tweed River” (February 27, 1892.)
- “Portrait of Major-General A. B. Tulloch, C.B. (July 2, 1892.)
- “Kivi Birds, N.Z.” (July 9, 1892.)
- “Snowstorm, Inverell” (October 27, 1892.)
- “A Waterfall in Samoa” (November 5, 1892.)
- “Modes of Transit—A Camel Team” (July 30, 1892.)
- “The Bathurst Park” (August 29, 1892.)
- “Wentworth Waterfall and Coalecliff” (December 27, 1892.)
- “Botanic Gardens, from the Australian Club” (December 17, 1892.)

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CL—Class 353 : Newspapers, &c.

BOUND VOLUMES.—In ordinary binding for office use.

- Vol. I.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* (8 to 16 pages), from January 1 to March 31, 1892.
- Vol. II.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* (8 to 16 pages), from April 1 to June 30, 1892.
- Vol. III.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* (8 to 16 pages), from July 1 to September 30, 1892.
- Vol. IV.—The *Sydney Mail* (56 pages), from January 2 to March 26, 1892.
- Vol. V.—The *Sydney Mail* (56 pages), from April 2 to June 25, 1892.
- Vol. VI.—The *Sydney Mail* (56 pages), from July 2 to September 24, 1892.
- Vol. VII.—The *Echo* (8 to 12 pages), from January 1 to March 31, 1892.
- Vol. VIII.—The *Echo* (8 to 12 pages), from April 1 to June 30, 1892.
- Vol. IX.—The *Echo* (8 to 12 pages), from July 1 to September 30, 1892.

FRAMED VIEWS.—Taken from the *Sydney Mail*.

- “Retrospection.”—On the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the publication of the *Sydney Mail*, a special number of this journal was published. The engraving on view formed the frontispiece of the number.
- “Sydney Town Hall and Organ.”—This Town Hall is one of the largest municipal halls in the world, and probably one of the most beautiful. The organ is the largest in the world, containing six keyboards and 126 stops. The hall was crowded on the occasion of the opening of the organ. Mr. T. W. Best, organist, Liverpool, England, was specially engaged to come to Sydney to open the organ.
- “In the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.”—The artist in this picture has sketched one of the shadiest and prettiest of the many beautiful spots in the Sydney Botanical Gardens. The gardens lie at the head of Farm Cove, one of the charming indents of Sydney’s harbour ; but the spot chosen for the subject of illustration is in the midst of palm trees and other tropical vegetation.
- “New Hebrideans.”—These ethnological studies are interesting as illustrating the effect of Christian teaching in islands that were formerly dominated by the savage. The photos. from which the engravings were made were taken by the Rev. J. H. Laurie, a missionary belonging to the Presbyterian Church.
- “Sketches on the Clarence.”—These are interesting as being connected with the great sugar-producing industry of the colony. One of the colonial sugar refining mills is established at Harwood Island, on the Clarence, and here great quantities of cane grown in the district are crushed, and the juices turned into sugar of various grades. The Ramornie meat works also do a very large business in the way of meat-preserving.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CL—Class 853 : Newspapers, &c.

- “The Strand Arcade” is one of the most recent additions to the street architecture of Sydney. It extends from Pitt-street to George-street, the two leading thoroughfares of Sydney.
- “Sculling Championship.”—This engraving represents a part of the championship course, on the Parramatta River, near Sydney. On this course many memorable aquatic contests have taken place, representatives of both Great Britain and America having competed for the Sculling Championship of the World. For many years that championship has been, and is still, held by a native of New South Wales.
- “Views of New Caledonia.”—These engravings were published in connection with the recent visit of Lady Jersey to the French penal settlement of New Caledonia, about 700 miles from Australia. Lady Jersey described her trip in the *Fortnightly Review* for October.
- “The Unemployed.”—In this engraving is depicted a scene that was common enough during the early part of the year when labour was scarce and numbers of unemployed were walking the streets of the city. The Queen’s Statue at the top of King-street was a favourite rendezvous, and here speakers held forth by the hour.
- “Sketch at the Annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales.”—The Society’s Exhibitions are held annually, and bring together collections of some of the finest stock the colony can produce.
- “By the Lake.”—This is an electrotype from an engraving from the picture by F. B. Koch.
- “Polo Match at Rosehill.”—The dashing and spirited game of polo is taking a high place in the world of sport in New South Wales, and there are several clubs formed to promote the sport. The illustration depicts one of the scenes in a match between two of the leading clubs—Sydney and Muswellbrook—a player leading at a hearty pace, while the opposing team is racing after him to spoil his attack and send the ball down the field again. The match was played on the Rosehill Racecourse, about 13 miles from Sydney.
- “An Execution in China, and the Prefect’s Court, Canton.”—These engravings are from photographs collected by the Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C. in the course of his trip to China and Japan. An interesting series of sketches of his trip were published in the *Sydney Mail*, and were accompanied by numerous illustrations, the two now on view being selected as typical of them all.
- “Lyttelton, New Zealand.”—The colony of New Zealand abounds with picturesque scenery. There is scarcely a township that is not charmingly situated, either as to hills or water. Lyttelton seems to have been specially favoured by nature. The town lies in nearly the coast centre of Middle Island, and is the port for Christchurch, about eight miles inland.
- “Artists’ Sketch.”—This represents one of Sydney’s favourite seaside resorts, Bondi. The tower in the top sketch is a ventilating shaft of the main sewer, through which the drainage of Sydney passes into the ocean a distance of about three miles.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CL—Class 862 : Directories. Class 864 : Topographical Maps.

“Portraits of Members of the Australasian Federation Convention.”—
On March and April of 1891, a Convention of delegates from each colony of Australia and New Zealand assembled in Sydney, under the title of “The National Australasian Convention,” to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for the union of the colonies under one legislative and executive government. The result was the adoption of a bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. But this measure has not yet been adopted by the colonies. There were 46 delegates, whose portraits are shown in the engraving.

“Mossman’s Bay.”—This is one of the very many pretty indents of Sydney Harbour. It lies opposite the city, and is a favourite picnic resort.

“Proposed Free Library.”—It was under contemplation by the Government some years ago to erect a building for the purposes of a free library and art gallery. The design presented in the lithograph is the one which found most favour with the Government and the public.

1235. “TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL,” Market-street, Sydney.

Picture illustrating the *Town and Country Journal* and *Evening News* Offices, and portraying the exterior and interior of the various Offices and Departments.

CLASS 862.—Directories of Cities and Towns.

1236. TURNER & HENDERSON, Publishers, Sydney.

The New South Wales Municipal Directory and Local Government Blue Book for 1892–3, compiled from Official and Authoritative Sources. (See Reference Library in New South Wales Court.)

CLASS 864.—Topographical Maps. Marine and Coast Charts; Geological Maps and Sections; Botanical, Agromical, and other Maps, showing the extent and distribution of men, animals, and terrestrial products; Physical Maps; Meteorological Maps and Bulletins; Telegraphic Routes and Stations; Railway and Route Maps; Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Relief Maps and Models of portions of the Earth’s Surface, Profiles of Ocean Beds and Routes of Submarine Cables.

1237. CADELL, Frederick A., Hamilton Road, Hamilton.

Map of the County of Northumberland, New South Wales.

1238. FROST, Douglas James, District Survey Office, Grafton.

Map of the Clarence River, New South Wales.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CL—Class 864 : Topographical Maps.

1239. HIGINBOTHAM & ROBINSON, 62, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Series of Maps, with Statistical Diagrams—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Ashfield, Real Estate Map | <i>a</i> |
| 2. Balmain do | <i>b</i> |
| 3. Burwood do | <i>c</i> |
| 4. Concord do | <i>d</i> |
| 5. North Sydney do | <i>e</i> |
| 6. Hunter's Hill do | <i>f</i> |
| 7. Katoomba do | <i>g</i> |
| 8. Petersham do | <i>h</i> |
| 9. West Maitland do | <i>i</i> |
| 10. Woollahra do | <i>j</i> |
| 11. Willoughby do | <i>k</i> |
| 12. Randwick do | <i>l</i> |
| 13. Botany do | <i>m</i> |
| 14. The Glebe, &c. do | <i>n</i> |
| 15. Bourke Pastoral Holdings Map | <i>o</i> |
| 16. Port Phillip, &c., General Map | <i>p</i> |
| 17. Electoral, N.S.W., Political Map | <i>q</i> |
| 18. Gordon Real Estate Map | <i>r</i> |
| 19. Thirty-six Directory Maps. | |

1240. SECRETARY FOR LANDS (Hon. Henry Copeland, M.P.)
Sydney.

Series of Maps prepared in the Survey Branch of the Department of
Lands.

1. Map of the Parish of Uringalla, County of Argyle, showing alienation in the Eastern Division. (Photo-lithograph.)
2. Map of the Parish of Umangala, County of Ewenmar, showing alienation in the Central Division. (Photo-lithograph.)
3. Map of the County of Murray, in the Eastern Division. (Photo-lithograph.)
4. Railway Map of New South Wales. (Lithograph.)
5. Map of Australia, showing relative position of New South Wales with the other Colonies. (Hand drawn.)
6. Map of the City of Sydney. (Lithograph.)
7. Map of New South Wales, showing Territorial Divisions, Land Board, and Land Districts. (Lithograph.)
8. Map of the City of Sydney and Environs. (Specimen of Lithography and Colour Printing.)
9. Map of the County of Cairn, Western and Central Divisions. (Photo-lithograph.)
10. Postal Map of New South Wales. (Lithograph.)
11. Map of the Town of Kiama. (Photo-lithograph.)
12. Map of the Town of Young. Do.

 Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

 Group CLI—Class 871 : Photographs.

GROUP CLI.—Instruments of Precision, Experiment, Research, and Photo- graphy. Photographs.

CLASS 871.—Photographic Apparatus and Accessories. Photographs.

1241. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of Photographs, illustrating the City of Sydney and neighbourhood. Prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

1. Panorama of City and Harbour of Sydney, from North Sydney. 21 feet 6 inches x 30 inches.
2. Panorama of Sydney, looking East from Tower of General Post Office. 15 feet x 30 inches.
3. Panorama of Sydney, looking West from Tower of General Post Office. 15 feet x 30 inches.
4. Panorama of Sydney, looking East, in 1885. 11 feet 6 inches x 21 inches.
5. Panorama of Sydney, looking West, in 1885. 11 feet 6 inches x 21 inches.
6. Panorama of Sydney, looking West, in 1892. 11 feet 6 inches x 21 inches.
7. Panorama of Sydney, looking East, in 1892. 11 feet 6 inches x 21 inches.
8. Government House, from Inner Domain.
9. Do. from Mrs. Macquarie's Chair.
10. Do. Interior View.
11. Do. do.
12. Do. do.
13. Do. do.
14. Do. do.
15. Government Offices, from Inner Domain.
16. Do. from Phillip-street.
17. Do. Colonial Secretary's Room.
18. Do. Minister for Works' Room.
19. Do. Public Board Room.
20. Do. Executive Council Chamber.
21. Do. do. do.
22. The Lands Office.
23. The Treasury.
24. The Custom House.
25. Parliament Houses.
26. The Mint.
27. Free Public Library.
28. Do. do. Interior View.
29. Do. do. do.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871 : Photographs.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 30. | General Post Office. | 60 x 40 inches. | |
| 31. | Do. | | |
| 32. | Statuary over Main Entrance, General Post Office. | | |
| 33. | Principal Staircase, | | do. |
| 34. | Do. | | do. |
| 35. | Arch, | | do. |
| 36. | Do. | | do. |
| 37. | Grey Granite Column, | | do. |
| 38. | Polishing Granite Columns for | | do. |
| 39. | The Supreme Court. | | |
| 40. | The Registrar-General's Office. | | |
| 41. | The Australian Museum. | | |
| 42. | Entrance Gates, University Grounds. | | |
| 43. | The Sydney University. | | |
| 44. | Do. | | |
| 45. | Do. | | |
| 46. | The Medical School, | | |
| 47. | Do. | Private Laboratory, | } Affiliated
to the
University. |
| 48. | Do. | Junior do. | |
| 49. | Do. | Senior do. | |
| 50. | Do. | Lecture Room, | |
| 51. | Do. | Preparation Room, | |
| 52. | St. Paul's College, Church of England, | | |
| 53. | Do. do. | do. | |
| 54. | St. John's do. | Roman Catholic, | |
| 55. | St. Andrew's do. | Presbyterian, | |
| 56. | Government Printing Office. | | |
| 57. | Metropolitan Fire Station. | | |
| 58. | The Benevolent Asylum. | | |
| 59. | Asylum for the Insane, Callen Park. | | |
| 60. | Do. do. | Gladesville. | |
| 61. | Asylum for the Aged and Infirm, Newington. | | |
| 62. | Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, Newtown. | | |
| 63. | Industrial Blind Institution, Sydney (interior view). | | |
| 64. | Do. do. do. | do. do. | |
| 65. | The Crown-street Public School. | | |
| 66. | The Garden Palace. (Exhibition Building, 1879-80.) | | |
| 67. | Do. | | |
| 68. | Do. | | |
| 69. | Do. | | |
| 70. | Do. | from Fort Denison. | |
| 71. | Do. | Interior View, the Dome. | |
| 72. | Do. | do. | the Nave, looking north. |
| 73. | Do. | do. | the European Court. |
| 74. | Do. | do. | the American Court. |
| 75. | Do. | do. | United States Court. |
| 76. | Do. | do. | Asia and Europe. |
| 77. | Do. | do. | African Court. |
| 78. | Do. | do. | New Zealand Court. |
| 79. | Do. | from Macquarie-street. | |
| 80. | View from Darlinghurst, showing the Garden Palace and Grounds. | | |

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

81. Entrance Gates to the Garden Palace Grounds.
82. Do. do. do.
83. Garden Palace Grounds.
84. Do. do. showing the Harbour.
85. Do. do. do.
86. Prince Alfred Hospital.
87. Do.
88. Do. Back View.
89. Do. do.
90. Do. Interior View.
91. Do. do.
92. Do. do.
93. Do. do.
94. George-street, looking South, from Paling's Warehouse.
95. Do. do. from Bathurst-street.
96. Do. do. North, from Christ Church.
97. Pitt-street, looking South, from the Exchange.
98. Do. do. from Hunter-street.
99. Bridge-street, looking East, from George-street.
100. Gresham-street, looking East, from Pitt-street.
101. Loftus-street, looking South, from the Circular Quay.
102. O'Connell-street, looking South, from Bent-street.
103. Bligh-street, looking north, from Hunter-street.
104. Elizabeth-street, looking south, from Hunter-street.
105. Phillip-street, looking north, from Bridge-street.
106. Do. do. south, from Hunter-street.
107. Castlereagh-street, looking north, from Moore-street.
108. King-street, looking west, from Castlereagh-street.
109. Do. do. east, from York-street.
110. Chancery Square.
111. York-street, looking south, from Barrack-street.
112. Do. do. do. Wynyard-square.
113. Do. showing M'Arthur & Co.'s Warehouse.
114. Clarence-street, showing the Grand Central Coffee Palace.
115. Do. looking north, from Erskine-street.
116. Barrack-street, looking east, from York-street.
117. Martin-place, showing the system of wood blocking for streets.
118. Do. do. do.
119. Do. do. do.
120. Oxford-street, looking east, from Hyde Park.
121. The Town Hall.
122. Do. showing the Centennial Hall.
123. Interior view of the Centennial Hall.
124. Sydney Exchange and Chamber of Commerce.
125. Australian Joint Stock Bank.
126. Bank of New South Wales.
127. Commercial Bank.
128. Savings Bank.
129. National Bank of Australasia.
130. Bank of Australasia.
131. Bank of New Zealand.
132. E. S. and A. C. Bank.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

133. London Chartered Bank.
134. Union Bank.
135. Austral Bank and Land Proprietary.
136. St. Andrew's Cathedral.
137. St. Mary's Cathedral.
138. St. Phillip's Church.
139. St. James' Church.
140. Unitarian Church.
141. View on the route of the Sydney Water Supply.
142. Do. do.
143. Do. do.
144. Do. do.
145. Do. do.
146. Do. do.
147. Do. do.
148. Do. do.
149. The Macquarie Lighthouse (the old and new one).
150. Sydney from Hôtel Métropole.
151. View from top of the General Post Office, looking towards the Heads.
152. Manly Beach.
153. Do.
154. Double Bay.
155. Potts' Point, from the Domain.
156. Middle Harbour.
157. Do.
158. Do. The Spit.
159. Sydney Harbour, from Macquarie-street.
160. Do. from Garden Palace Grounds.
161. Do. do.
162. Circular Quay—Departure of one of the Orient Mail Steamers.
163. Do. do. New South Wales Contingent for the Sudan.
164. Do. from Dawes' Point.
165. Do. from Custom House.
166. Do. from Hill, Clarke, & Co.'s Wool Stores.
167. Woolloomooloo Bay, from Mrs. Macquarie's Chair.
168. Wharves at Darling Harbour.
169. Champion Rowing Course, from the "Brothers," Parramatta River.
170. Searle's Monument, Parramatta River.
171. Sutherland Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island.
172. Do. do.
173. Town Hall, Balmain.
174. Statue of Queen Victoria.
175. Do. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.
176. Do. Prince Albert.
177. Do. William Charles Wentworth.
178. Do. Captain Cook.
179. Do. Governor Bourke.
180. Do. Dr. Lang.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

181. Statue of T. S. Mort.
182. Unveiling of Dr. Lang's Statue.
183. Captain James Cook.
184. Captain Cook proclaiming New South Wales a British possession.
185. Birthplace of Captain Cook.
186. Death of Captain Cook.
187. Sydney Cove in 1788.
188. Do.
189. Town of Sydney in 1810, East View.
190. Do. West View.
191. Do. 1803, do.
192. Sydney Cove in 1804.
193. Fort Macquarie, Sydney Harbour, in 1837.
194. Macquarie Lighthouse in 1837.
195. Sydney Cove in 1842.
196. Do.
197. The First Government House in Sydney.
198. Government House in 1833.
199. Part of Sydney Harbour in 1823.
200. Governor's House, Rose Hill, 1790.
201. The Town of Sydney, 1823.
202. Entrance to Port Jackson and part of Sydney in 1823.
203. Brickfield Hill, 1796.
204. The Old Tank Stream.
205. Sydney from North Shore, 1820.
206. North View of Sydney, 1825.
207. Sydney Cove, from Dawes Battery, 1820.
208. North View of Sydney, 1794.
209. Sydney in 1803.
210. The Sydney Post Office in 1848.
211. Sutherland Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island.
212. Hyde Park, Sydney.
213. Sydney Observatory.
214. North Sydney Suspension Bridge.
215. St. Patrick's College, Manly Beach.
216. Hudson Brothers' Workshops, Granville.
217. Do. do. do.
218. Do. do. do.
219. Newington College, Stanmore.
220. Wesleyan Church, at Redfern.
221. Prospect Dam, Sydney Water Supply.
222. Goodlet and Smith's Timber Mills, Pyrmont.
223. Colonial Sugar Refining Works, do.
224. Interior View, Victoria Arcade.
225. Do. Imperial do.
226. Do. Royal do.
227. Do. do. do.
228. Do. "The Strand."
- 229 to 255. Views of Sydney in 1842, from drawings by John Rae.
256. The town of Newcastle in 1820.
257. The Town of Newcastle in 1824.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

1242. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of Photographs, illustrating the Country Towns and the Typical Scenery of the Colony. Prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

1. Newcastle, from the Custom-house.
2. Do. from Obelisk Hill.
3. Steam Cranes at Newcastle.
4. Hydraulic Cranes at Newcastle.
5. Do. do.
6. City Markets, Newcastle.
7. Custom-house, do.
8. Hospital, do.
9. Police Court, do.
10. Bank of Australasia, Newcastle.
11. London Chartered Bank, Newcastle.
12. Earp, Gillam, & Co.'s Warehouse, Newcastle.
13. A Merchant's Residence, Newcastle.
14. Lake Macquarie from Toronto.
15. View at East Gosford.
16. A Wayside Inn at Ourimbah.
17. Alsophilia Dell, do.
18. "Brooklyn," Hawkesbury River.
19. View on the do.
20. Do. do.
21. Do. do.
22. Bridge over Nepean River, at Menangle.
23. Nepean River.
24. Do.
25. Do.
26. Do.
27. Do.
28. Do.
29. Do.
30. Do.
31. Do.
32. National Park.
33. Do.
34. Do.
35. Do.
36. Do.
37. Do.
38. Do.
39. Do.
40. View on George's River.
41. Explorers' Marked Tree, near Katoomba.
42. Katoomba Waterfalls.
43. Meeting of the Waters, Katoomba.
44. Wentworth Waterfalls.
45. Weeping Rock at Wentworth.
46. Govett's Leap Waterfalls.
47. Fitzroy Waterfalls.
48. Valley of the Grose.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

49. Valley of the Grose.
50. Do.
51. Do.
52. Do.
53. Do.
54. Do.
55. Do.
56. Do.
57. Mr. Du Faur's Cottage, Mount Wilson.
58. Fern Trees, Mount Wilson.
59. Do. do.
60. Bush Scene, do.
61. Do. do.
62. Post and Telegraph Office, Goulburn.
63. Do. Wagga Wagga.
64. Do. Leichhardt.
65. "Southwood," Mittagong.
66. Church of England Parsonage, Berrima.
67. Public Buildings, Bathurst.
68. Do. do.
69. Hospital, Bathurst.
70. View of, do.
71. Lennox Bridge, Great Western Road.
72. Court-house, Orange.
73. Public Buildings, Orange.
74. Summer-street, do.
75. Mr. Dalton's Residence, Orange.
76. Mr. M'Laughlan's Residence, Orange.
77. Court-house, Wollongong.
78. Road Scene, Trial Bay.
79. Bingera Bridge.
80. Gunnedah Bridge.
81. Tamworth do.
82. Boggabri do.
83. Wollongong Lighthouse.
84. Court-house and Post Office, Grafton.
85. Prince-street, Grafton.
86. Do. do.
87. Grafton, from Wilson's Hill.

1243. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of Enlarged Photographs, illustrating the Defence Forces of the Colony. Prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

1. The Training Ship "Wolverine."
2. Cutlass Exercise on board the "Wolverine."
3. Drill do. do.
4. Main Deck do. do.
5. View of Military Sham Fight at Windsor.
6. Victoria Barracks.
7. Do.
8. Parade, Victoria Barracks.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

9. Permanent Artillery.
10. Do. Band.
11. Do. Field Battery.
12. Do. do.
13. Transport and Commissariat Corps.
14. 1st Regiment, Infantry.
15. Do. do. Officers.
16. Scottish Rifles.
17. Submarine Miners.
18. Do.
19. Do.
20. Do. Partially-paid.
21. Do. do.
22. Do. do.
23. Do. do.
24. Group of Officers, New South Wales Militia.
25. North Sydney Rifle Reserves.
26. Do. do.
27. Do. do.

1244. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of large Photographs, illustrating the country and mountain scenery of New South Wales. Prepared by C. Kerry, photographer, Sydney.

14. The Cascades, Katoomba Falls.
15. A Fern Gully, Wentworth, Blue Mountains.
16. Wentworth Falls, Blue Mountains.
17. The Weeping Rock, Blue Mountains.
18. Grose River and Valley.
19. Govett's Leap, Blue Mountains.
20. Bullock Teams, Adaminaby Plains, Monaro, on the road to Kiandra and the Snowy Mountains.
21. Road to the Mermaid's Cave, Blue Mountains.
22. The Head Waters of the Snowy River, rising in the Snowy Mountains, N.S.W.
23. The Upper Snowy River. near Mount Kosciusko.
24. Hauling Cedar on the Richmond River, on the route from Mount Lindsay to the coast at Grafton.
25. The Balance Rock, near Bathurst, on Mount Rutter, granite formation, estimated to weigh 3,000 tons.
26. Cliff Road, Clifton, Illawarra, the main south coast road.
27. Stanwell Park, Illawarra, showing cabbage palms and brush-wood foliage.
28. A Ford on the Cordeaux River, Illawarra.
29. South Coast View, near Bulli.
30. The Fishing Rock, Clifton.

1245. GRAFTON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Photographic View of Grafton.

1246. HOFFNUNG & CO., S., 165 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Photograph of Warehouses.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

1247. HOLDEN, R. Henry, Kiama.

Specimens of Competitive Photography.

1. Coast near Kiama.
2. S.S. leaving Kiama.
3. Cathedral Rocks.
4. Bombo Quarry, Basaltic.
5. The Gap.
6. Cathedral Rock.
7. Cathedral Rock.
8. Mouth of the Blow Hole.
9. The Blow Hole Spouting.
10. The Blow Hole Spouting.
11. Blow Hole after Spouting.
12. Bonara Vale
13. Broughton Creek.
14. The Old Figtree.
15. Moreton Bay Fig.
16. Australian Aborigine.
17. Farm Yard.
18. Dairy Bull, bred by Hugh Dudgeon.
19. Dairy Bull, bred by R. Jones.
20. Dairy Bull, bred by John Dudgeon.
21. Dairy Bull, bred by J. W. Cole.
22. Dairy Bull, bred by J. W. Cole.
23. Dairy Cow, bred by James Bros.
24. Dairy Cow, bred by J. W. Cole.
25. Dairy Cow, bred by J. W. Cole.
26. Dairy Cow, bred by J. W. Cole.
27. Dairy Cow, bred by J. W. Cole.

1248. KITCH & CO., G. (Eclipse Photograph Company), Main-street, Katoomba.

Series of Photographic Views of the Scenery of the Blue Mountains, New South Wales (competitive).

1. Meeting of the Waters, Leura.
2. The Three Sisters—a peculiar formation of rock in the Jamieson Valley.
3. Weeping Rock, Wentworth Falls.
4. The Fernery—a beautiful spot leading to the Orphan Rock, and down into the Jamieson Valley.
5. Leura Falls.
6. The Jamieson Valley—seen from Leura. The hills are forty-five miles distant.
7. Leura Gap.
8. Jamieson Valley—taken from Katoomba Falls, showing the Orphan Rock and the formation of the walls.
9. Katoomba Gap—over the top of Katoomba Falls, showing the Ruined Castle.
10. Weeping Rock—a favourite resort for picnic parties.
11. Govett's Leap, Blackheath, a clear fall of 900 feet.

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Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

12. Bride's Veil, Nellie's Glen, so called from the appearance of the water falling on a rock.
13. Bonnie Doon, leading down to Nellie's Glen.
14. Jersey Gap—forming part of Leura Stream, close to the Meeting of the Waters.
15. Katoomba Falls
16. Nellie's Glen Falls—a stream of water gushing out of the rocks into the Glen.
17. Leura Gap.
18. Sunny Corner—the place where silver was first smelted in the Colony.
19. Silver Lake—2 miles north of Katoomba.
20. Cliff View, Katoomba Falls.
21. In the Fernery, by the Witch's Leap.
22. Sphinx Rock—rocks resembling rolls of parchment.
23. Rustic Bridge, at the Upper Cascade.
24. Weeping Rock, Wentworth Falls.
25. Leura Stream—continuation of water from the Meeting of the Waters.
26. Track to Katoomba Falls.

1249. KATOOMBA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Blue Mountains, N.S.W.

Series of Photographic Views of Blue Mountain Scenery:—

1. "Minnehaha Falls," situate about 3 miles north from the Katoomba Railway Station, are of recent discovery, and though not largely visited up to the present time, contain some of the most charming fern gullies, cascades, &c., on the Mountains. The falls themselves are exceptionally fine.
2. "Katoomba Falls" situate $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the Katoomba Railway Station, vie with the Wentworth Falls for the premier show-place of the Mountains. The falls, especially after heavy rain, are superbly grand, the water falling in two falls about 900 feet. The surroundings have been opened up, and it is now possible to reach the foot of the first fall. It is the favourite resort of holiday makers.
3. "Govett's Leap," situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Blackheath, is the best known of any of the mountain views, and is mostly frequented by tourists. The water falls in a direct line some 600 feet before losing itself in the beds of ferns that lie at this depth. The valley, some 2,000 feet deep, and stretching some miles in extent, completes a lovely and wonderful picture.
4. "Nellie's Glen," situate about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Katoomba, opens to the visitor another feature of the mountain scenery. It lies between high cliffs, and as the wanderer descends, the cliffs rise overhead in an appalling manner. On either side beds of lovely ferns lie in corners and crevices of the cliff sides, while here and there a huge tree, apparently clinging to the rocks, hangs threateningly overhead hundreds of feet high. The sun hardly ever pierces the glen, and the cool shady spots are accordingly eagerly sought after during the summer months.

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Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

5. "Leura Glade" is a charming spot, situate below the Leura Falls, and is a favourite spot for picnickers. The track leading down to this lovely resort comprises most varied and beautiful scenery.
6. "Echo Tree Glen" is another of the choice views that abound in our midst. It is situate at the head of the Leura Falls Glen, and is distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Katoomba Railway Station.
7. "Katoomba Township." A view of the town of Katoomba, showing the leading hotels, stores, and other business premises.
8. "Rustic Bridge" shows a naturally formed bridge across the stream at the head of the Katoomba Falls cascades. A charming view is obtained from this vantage ground.
9. "Weeping Rock," Leura, is situate in the valley at the foot of the Leura Falls, at a depth of 900 feet from the tablelands above. Paths have been formed to this resort, which is much frequented.
10. "Queen's Cascade" shows the Wentworth Falls immediately before the waters discharge themselves into the abyssmal depths below. The place commands lovely and extensive views.
11. "Wentworth Falls" is one of the most beautiful sights on the Mountains, and is situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Wentworth Falls Railway Station. The valley below is some 1,500 feet deep, and lovely views of it are obtainable from "look-out" points on the high land.
12. "Weeping Rock," Wentworth Falls, is a favourite pleasure resort. The water (as shown on the picture) falls gracefully over a huge rock lying in its path, and almost hides a bed of ferns growing in the cool shades.
13. "The Valley," taken from the Katoomba Falls, shows a distant view of the mountain scenery, and lies some 1,500 feet below the point the photo. is taken from.
14. "Leura Gap" is a pretty piece of Nature's handiwork. The water at this place rushes between the cliffs, and eventually loses itself amongst the beds of ferns below.
15. "The Three Sisters" show a peculiar formation. The three points shown in the picture rise in solemn grandeur out of the valley. Though adjoining the main tableland they are not connected with it, deep chasms laying between each of them. They are situate $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Katoomba township.
16. "Wentworth Falls." Previously described.
17. "Jamieson Valley," taken from the Leura Falls, is one of the many views obtainable along the cliff line. The Valley is some 1,500 feet deep, and an uninterrupted view for some 20 miles is shown in the picture.
18. "The Fernery" is a piece of the scenery along the path leading under the Katoomba Falls, and shows the wonderful growth of ferns, &c.

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19. "Jamieson Walls" shows the face of the cliffs that for miles descend perpendicularly some hundreds of feet deep. Distinct bands of minerals are visible on the cliff face, which forms an interesting and attractive picture.
20. "Katoomba Gap" depicts the point at which the water of the Katoomba Falls discharges itself over the cliffs into the valley below.
21. "Centre of Katoomba Falls" is the point where the waters, having fallen from a great height above, regain fresh life on a jutting ledge of rock, and again pursue their wild career into the valley.
22. "Wentworth Falls." Previously described.
23. "Nelly's Glen." Do
24. "Silver Lake," situate 2 miles north of Katoomba, is a charming place for a day's excursion. The scenery around is wonderful, and full of interest.
25. "Leura Falls," showing the waterfall at this lovely resort. It is situate $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Katoomba, and is the most frequented of any of the mountain views.
26. "Orphan Rock" is a marvellous piece of Nature's work. Adjoining, and yet detached from the cliff line, it rises in solitary grandeur some hundreds of feet high. It is situate close to, and is viewed from, the Katoomba Falls look-out point.

1250. LITTLE, John, Young.

Photograph of Young, enlarged by the Bromide process.

1251. McARTHUR & CO., A., Importers, 79, York-street, Sydney.

Bromide Photographic Views of Business Premises.

1. View of Warehouses—York-street, Sydney.
2. View of Warehouses—King and Clarence Streets, Sydney.

1252. M'FADYEN, John, Haydonton, Murrurundi.

Competitive collection of Photographs, illustrating the Town of Murrurundi and neighbourhood—

1. View of Harben Vale, Murrurundi.
2. Tulcumbah Station, Namoi River.
3. View of Tulcumbah Station, Namoi River.
4. View of Swamp Oak Station, Moonbi.
5. View of Aberbaldie Station, Macdonald River, Walcha.
6. Wool Teams *en route* to Railway from Warrah.
7. After a Cricket Match, "Eather's Hotel," Boggabri.
8. Bush Hotel—Sunday afternoon.
9. Piallaway Woolshed, Liverpool Plains.
10. View of Europambula Station.
11. Group of Shearers at Barsham Woolshed.
12. Homestead, Murrurundi.
13. "Mingoola," champion high jumper.
14. King Billy (Aborigine), with Spears and Nullah Nullahs.
15. Wire Suspension Bridge near Walcha.

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16. Happy Moments—"Nundle Lassies."
17. "Old Charlie," the Sheep-penner, Goonoo Goonoo Station.
18. Native Bear on Tree.
19. Waterloo Falls, Apsley River.
20. English Church, Murrurundi.
21. Mob of Cattle, Europambula, Walcha.
22. Mustering Cattle, Moonbi Ranges.
23. View of Murrurundi.
24. A Lincoln Lamb, 6 months old.
25. Selector's Residence, New South Wales.
26. School Children, Boggabri.
27. Group of Shearers, Goonoo Goonoo Station.
28. Queensland Cattle Drover and Dogs.
29. Stud Rams, Colley Creek.
30. Shearers Fishing in Namoi River.
31. Droving Cattle near Scone.
32. Wool *en route* to Railway from Europambula.
33. Flock of Sheep, Breeza.
34. Picnic at Macdonald River, New South Wales.
34. "Peep Bo."
36. Four Generations of Boggabri.
37. Racehorse, "Navette."
38. "Stockwell," Ram.
39. Champion Durham Bull, "Egmont."
40. Champion Durham Heifer, "Lady Lee."

1253. MARION & CO., Photographers, 425, George-street, Sydney.

Two Albums of Photographic Views of the Homes, Industries, and Scenery of New South Wales, finished by the Bromide process.

ALBUM No. 1.

1. Frank Bennett, "Fernleigh," Rose Bay—Interior.
2. Frank Bennett, "Fernleigh," Rose Bay—Exterior.
3. Frank Bennett, "Fernleigh," Rose Bay—Interior.
4. Australian Mutual Provident Society—Head Office, Sydney.
5. The Hon. E. Vickery, M.L.C.—"Edina," Waverley.
6. Weeping Rock, Wentworth Falls, Blue Mountains.
7. The Gap, South Head, Sydney.
8. A. Amos, "Kinnail," Elizabeth Bay.
9. M. C. Cowlshaw, "Mervonnah," Elizabeth Bay.
10. Robert Prendergast, "Merioola," Edgecliff Road.
11. Henry Little, "Avoca," Glebe Point.
12. F. J. Gibbins, "Dappeto," Arncliffe.
13. Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, "Trahlee," Belle Vue Hill.
14. A. M. Allen, "Summerhill," Sydney.
15. F. B. Freehill, "Carmona," Burwood.
16. Convent of the Sacred Heart, Rose Bay.
17. J. Geddes, "Rose Bank," Glebe Point.
18. The Lyceum Theatre, Pitt-street, Sydney.
19. A. M. Smidmore, Frankfort House Park, Marrickville.
20. Farmer & Co., Pitt-street, Sydney.
21. View of King Street, Sydney, from corner of George-street.

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Group CLI—Class 871 : Photographs.

22. The Hon Wm. Laidley, M.L.C., "Hillside," Edgecliffe Road.
23. The Hon. R. H. D. White's yacht, "White Star."
24. The Railway Bridge, Hawkesbury River.

ALBUM NO. 2.

1. Mrs. James White, "Kirkham," Narellan, New South Wales.
2. Mrs. James White, "Kirkham," Narellan, N.S.W.
3. General Post Office, George-street, Sydney.
4. Town Hall, George-street, Sydney.
5. Mrs. James White, "Kirkham," Narellan, N.S.W.
6. Mrs. James White, "Kirkham," Narellan, N.S.W.
7. Frank Bennett, "Fernleigh," Rose Bay, Sydney.
8. James Burns, "Gowan Brae," Parramatta, N.S.W.
9. Fairy Falls, National Park, N.S.W.
10. Mrs. James White, "Cranbrook," Rose Bay, Sydney.
11. James Burns, "Gowan Brae," Parramatta, N.S.W.
12. Botanical Gardens—showing Government House, Sydney.
13. James Burns, "Gowan Brae," Parramatta, N.S.W.
14. Coogee Bay and Aquarium, Sydney.
15. St. Ignatius College, Riverview, Parramatta River, N.S.W.
16. Mrs. James White, "Cranbrook," Rose Bay, Sydney.
17. Mrs. James White, "Cranbrook," Rose Bay, Sydney.
18. Potts Point—Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.
19. Hon. J. S. Mitchell, "Edina," Darling Point, Sydney.
20. Mossman's Bay, Sydney Harbour.
21. Mutual Life Association of Australia, George-street, Sydney.
22. The Zigzag, Blue Mountains, N.S.W.
23. W. M. Faithful, "St. Anne's," Elizabeth Bay, Sydney.
24. Arrival of the Australian Squadron in Sydney Harbour.

1254. MASONIC HALL CO. (Limited), 283, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Photograph of the Masonic Hall.

1255. NEWCASTLE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Collection of Photographs, illustrating the Town of Newcastle and Neighbourhood.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. View of port and river. | 16. Court House. |
| 2. Entrance to port. | 17. Post and Telegraph Offices. |
| 3. View of the port. | 18. Railway Station. |
| 4. Do | 19. Do |
| 6. Do | 20. Hospital. |
| 7. Do | 21. Great Northern Hotel. |
| 8. Do | 22. Castlemaine Brewery. |
| 9. Do | 23. Ireland's Bond. |
| 10. Do | 24. D. Cohen & Co.'s Stores. |
| 11. View of the city. | 25. Earp, Gillam, & Co.'s Stores. |
| 12. Do and port. | 26. Hydraulic Works. |
| 13. Do | 27. Baptist Tabernacle. |
| 14. Council Chambers. | 28. Swimming Baths. |
| 15. Custom House. | |

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLI—Class 871 : Photographs.

1256. **NEWMAN J. Hubert, Photographer, 12, Oxford-street, Sydney.**
 Series of Photographic Portraits of Public Men of the Colony, prepared by the "Autotype" or "Carbon" process (competitive).
1. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony.
 2. The Hon. Sir George Dibbs, K.C.M.G., M.P., &c., Chief Secretary and Premier of the Colony.
 3. The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., M.P., former Colonial Secretary and Premier of the Colony.
 4. Sir Joseph Abbott, Knight, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
 5. William McMillan, Esq., M.P., President of the New South Wales Commission for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.
 6. The Hon. Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., M.L.C., Executive Commissioner of New South Wales to the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.
 7. The Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., M.P., formerly Governor and, more recently, Premier of New Zealand.
 8. Photographs of the Delegates to the National Federal Convention, 1891.

1257. **ORANGE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**

Collection of Photographs, illustrating the Town of Orange and Neighbourhood.

Cook Park.	Court-house.
Commercial Bank.	Wolaroi Mansion—Orange in the distance.
Orange Hospital.	Wesleyan Church.
Post and Telegraph Office.	Dalton Bros. Flour Mill.
Dalton Bros. Stores.	Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Roman Catholic Church.	The celebrated Lucknow Gold Mines, near Orange.
Superior Public School.	Church of England.
Railway Station.	Summer-street, looking west.
Town Hall.	The Standard Brewery.
Duntryleague, near Orange.	Summer-street, looking east.
Union Bank.	View of Orange.
Ophir Bluff, site of first gold discovery in Australia, near Orange.	

1258. **SMITH, William Easdown, Printer and Stationer, &c., Bridge-street, Sydney.**

Photographs of building and interior of Factory.

1259. **SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**

Series of Photographs of Municipal Buildings, &c.

1. Panoramic View of Sydney, from North Sydney.
2. Exterior of Town Hall, north side.
3. Do do south side.
4. Town Hall, front elevation to George-street.
5. Interior of Centennial Hall, looking east.
6. Do do do west.
7. Grand Organ.
8. Metropolitan Cattle Sale-yards, Homebush.
9. New Fruit and Vegetable Market, Belmore.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLII—Class 830: Civil Engineering, Architecture, &c.

GROUP CLII.—Civil Engineering, Public Works, Constructive Architecture.

CLASS 830.—Bridge Engineering—Illustrated by Drawings and Models.

Bridge Designing—Drawings and Charts, Showing Methods of Calculating Stresses.

Foundations, Piers, Abutments, and Approaches of Stone, Wood, &c.

Arch Bridges of Stone, Wood, or Iron.

Suspension Bridges of Fibre, Iron Chain, and Cable.

Truss Bridges of Wood, Iron, and Steel—Pony Bow String and Plate Girders, Lattice Girders, Fink, Bollman, Howe, Pratt, Warren, Post, Long, Whipple, and other Trusses of Special Design.

Cantilever Bridges, Draw Bridges, Rolling and Swinging Machinery.

Tubular Bridges.

Railway Aqueduct and other Bridges of Special Design, not elsewhere classed.

[A Chart showing date of Completion, Span, Rise, Weight, and Cost of the Great Bridges of the World would be of interest.]

1260. M'DONALD, J. A., Public Works Department, Sydney.

Improved Expansion Rollers for large Bridges.

These rollers are fixed under the main girders in the usual manner. The large diameter is necessary to prevent the rollers wearing a bed for themselves on the saddle or bed-plate. One roller of the group is geared to both saddle and bed-plate to prevent creep, the tooth on the bed-plate being adjustable. The exhibit is one-fourth full-size.

1261. SLATYER, C. H., 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Architectural Drawings, comprising—

1. City Avenue Arcade, Sydney. Three sheets.
2. Presbyterian Church, Neutral Bay, Sydney.
3. Country Hotel, Meadow, Blue Mountains.
4. Country Residence, Carlinford, N.S.W.
5. Suburban Residence, Sydney.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLII—Class 889: Constructive Architecture.

1262. TAPPIN, DENNEHY, & SMART, 118, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Architectural Drawings, being designs for proposed State House for New South Wales,—

1. Front Elevation.
2. Side do
3. Perspective view.

CLASS 889.—Constructive Architecture—Plans of Public Buildings for Special Purposes, Large and Small Dwelling-houses.

Drawings and Specifications for Foundations, Walls, Partitions, Floors, Roofs, and Stairways.

Estimates of Amount and Cost of Material.

Designs and Models of Special Contrivances for Safety, Comfort, and Convenience in the Manipulation of Elevators, Doors, Windows, &c.

Working Plans for the Mason, Carpenter, and Painter; Designs and Models of Bonds, Arches, Coping, Vaulting, &c.; Plastering and Construction of Partitions; Painting and Glazing.

Plans of Appliances for Hoisting, Handling, and Delivering Building Material to Artisan—Scaffolding and Ladders; Special Scaffolding for Handling Great Weights; Portable Cranes and Power Elevators.

Illustrations of the Strength of Materials.

Plans and Sections of Special Architectural Forms—Metallic Floor-beams and Girders; Hollow Bricks and other Architectural Pottery for Heating and Ventilation; Metallic Cornice and Conduits; Shingles and Sheathing; Glass Roofs; Floors and Accessories; Architectural Hardware.

Methods of Combining Materials.

Protection of Foundations, Areas, and Walls against Water.

Working Plans for Paving and Draining.

1263. HUNT, J. Horbury, F.R.I.B.A., President, Institute of Architects of New South Wales, 85, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Architectural Designs,—

1. Newcastle Cathedral.
2. Residence of Mr. F. R. White, Armidale.
3. National Art Gallery of New South Wales.

1264. ROSS, David, Victoria Chambers, Sydney.

“Healthy Burial Reform,”—A new scheme for healthy burial, described, and illustrated by three drawings.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLIII—Classes 890, 892, and 893: Government Departments, Patents, Postal Systems.

GROUP CLIII.—Government and Law.

CLASS 890.—Various Systems of Government Illustrated. Government Departments—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

1265. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**
“The Public Statutes of New South Wales, 1879–85 and 1889–90.”
With Indices.

CLASS 892.—Protection of Property in Inventions. Patent Offices and their Functions, Statistics of Inventions and Patents.

1266. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**
“The Law and Practice of New South Wales Letters Patent,” by
A. G. Taylor.

CLASS 893.—Postal Systems and the Appliances of the Postal Service. Letter-boxes, Pouches, Mail-bags, Postage Stamps, &c.

1267. **LAMBTON, S. H., Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney.**
1. Revolving stand containing pictures of His Excellency The Right Honorable The Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales, The Honorable Sir George Dibbs, K.C.M.G., M.P., Premier of New South Wales, and The Honorable John Kidd, Esq., M.P., Postmaster-General of New South Wales; also, pictures of the buildings used as a General Post Office, Sydney, in the years 1838, 1848, and 1892, with interiors of some of the Departments of existing building, street iron letter and newspaper boxes, of Sydney Letter-carriers, and Postal Mail Cart. Specimens of New South Wales Postage Stamps.
 2. Map showing the Postal Stations, Mail Roads, and Telegraph Lines in New South Wales in 1892.
 3. Volume entitled “History of the Post Office and of the issue of Postage Stamps in New South Wales,” 1890.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLIII—Class 894: Prison Management. Group CLIV—Class 895: Commerce, &c.

CLASS 894.—Punishment of Crime—Prisons and Reformatories, Prison Management and Discipline, Transportation of Criminals, Penal Colonies, Houses of Correction, Reform Schools, Naval or Marine Discipline, Punishment at Sea, Police Stations, Night Lock-ups, &c.; Dress and Equipment of Prisoners, Examples of Convict Workmanship.**1268. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**

“The Prison System of New South Wales”; a pamphlet by George Miller, Comptroller-General of Prisons, Sydney.

1269. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of Enlarged Photographs, illustrating the Prisons and Police Force of the Colony. Prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

1. Darlinghurst Court-house.
2. Entrance Gates to Darlinghurst Gaol.
3. Do. do.
4. Police Station, Woolloomooloo.
5. Do. George-street, North.
6. The Mounted Police.
7. Do.
8. Do.
9. Do.
10. Group Gaol Officials, Darlinghurst.
11. Do. Prison Dress, do.
12. Goulburn Gaol—Entrance.
13. Do. Interior.
14. Do. Stone Yard.

GROUP CLIV.—Commerce, Trade, and Banking.**CLASS 895.—History and Statistics of Trade and Commerce.****1270. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**

“The History and Progress of New South Wales,” being a special edition of the “Year Book of New South Wales,” edited and compiled in the offices of the Year Book.

“The Rise, Progress, and Present Position of Trade and Commerce in New South Wales”; a pamphlet by Edward Pulsford.

“Australia and America in 1892—a Contrast”; a pamphlet by Edward Dowling.

“The Progress and Resources of New South Wales”; a pamphlet by Greville P. Tregarthen, Chief Clerk, Government Statistician’s Department, Sydney. Illustrated by diagrams specially prepared.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLIV—Classes 897, 901, and 902: Coins, Exchanges, Insurance.

CLASS 897.—Methods and Media of Exchange—Money, Coins, Paper-money, &c.

1271. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

“The Coins, Coinages, and Currency of Australasia”; a pamphlet by Coleman P. Hyman.

1272. HYMAN, Coleman P., Mercantile Chambers, 187, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Loan collection of the Tokens and Early Currency of Australia.

CLASS 901.—Exchanges for Produce, Metals, Stocks, &c.

1273. SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Two Photographs, showing the Exterior and Interior of the Sydney Exchange.

CLASS 902.—Insurance Companies.

1274. AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 87, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Photographs of Head Office, &c.

These photographs represent interior and exterior views of the Head Office of this Society. The building is situated at 87, Pitt-street, Sydney, New South Wales, and was erected in 1881 at a cost of about £75,000. The interior view represents the public office on the ground-floor, which accommodates portion of an official staff, which now numbers about 100. Rooms are provided on either side for the General Manager and Actuary, Richard Teece, Esq., F.I.A., and Secretary, Robert B. Cameron, Esq. The Acturial and Medical Departments occupy the first and second floors, access to which is gained by a fast-running elevator. This Society is the oldest and wealthiest life insurance institute in Australia, and the largest in the British Dominions. It has about 115,000 policies in force, assuring, with bonus additions, about £45,000,000. Its accumulated funds amount to over £11,000,000, and its annual income to £2,000,000. Its profits are divided annually, a sum of about £500,000 being divided among its members every year.

1275. AUSTRALIAN WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited), 263, George-street, Sydney.

Photograph of the Society's Building in George-street, Sydney.

1276. COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited) 105, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Coloured Sketch of the New South Wales Branch of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited).

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLIV—Class 902: Insurance Companies. Class 903: Banks and Banking.

1277. EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, 40, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Perspective View of New Offices.

The building represented by the design is in course of erection at the corner of George-street and Chisholm-lane, in the City of Sydney, New South Wales. It is being erected by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for the purpose of containing the offices and business premises required for the branch of their business in New South Wales. The exterior of the building is carefully designed for the purpose it is to serve, with due regard to the surroundings, as well as to the climatic conditions of Sydney. The style of architecture is the early Romanesque, and the character of the whole constructions throughout is of the most approved and thorough kind. The building is to be fire-proof throughout. The material of its exterior is trachyte obtained from the quarries at Bowral, New South Wales. The treatment of the stonework is chosen according to the peculiarities of this hard and durable material, with a view also of verifying the colour of the different parts; thus quarry-faced, fine-axed, and polished surfaces of the stones are used to produce the desired effect. The cost of the building will be more than £100,000.

1278. MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, George and Wynyard Streets, Sydney.

Two Photographic Views—

1. Interior of Public Room in the Principal Office of the Association.
2. Exterior of Principal Office, Sydney,

1279. NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., 81, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Photographs of Principal Office, Sydney.

CLASS 903.—Banks and Banking.—Illustrations of Buildings, Interiors, Methods, and Statistical Information, Clearing-houses, &c., Savings and Trust Institutions.

1280. AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, Sydney.

Photographic View of the Head Office, George and King Streets, Sydney.

1281. COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of Sydney, George-street, Sydney.

Photograph of the Principal Office.

1282. SAVINGS BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Barrack-street, Sydney.

1. Photograph of exterior of Bank Premises.
2. Photograph of Interior of Bank Premises.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLV—Class 908: Academies of Science, &c.

GROUP CLV.—Institutions and Organisations for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge.

CLASS 908.—Academies of Science and Letters.—Learned and Scientific Associations, Geological and Mineralogical Societies, &c.; Engineering, Technical, and Professional Associations; Artistic, Biological, Zoological, Medical, Astronomical Societies and Organizations.

1283. GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER OF NEW SOUTH WALES (Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., C.M.G.), Sydney.

Through the influence of Sir William Denison, then Governor of New South Wales, it was in 1856 decided to establish in Sydney an observatory combining the astronomical and meteorological work, and by May, 1858, the buildings and instruments were so far advanced that the Astronomer, the Rev. W. Scott, went into residence, and began to take observations. In January, 1859, the present Astronomer was appointed solitary assistant. During his term of office Mr. Scott carried on vigorously the astronomical and meteorological duties. In June, 1862, he resigned, and it was not until January, 1864 that Mr. G. Roberts Smalley, B.A. arrived from England to take his place. In the interval the work was carried on vigorously by Mr. Russell. Mr. Smalley's health was bad all through, and the result was a general curtailment of work; the meteorological stations were reduced from twelve to five, and astronomical work also suffered. What energy he had the Astronomer devoted to initiating the trigonometrical survey of the Colony. He died in July, 1870, and Mr. Russell was appointed Director of the Observatory. At this time all the instruments in the Astronomical Observatory were relics of Parramatta Observatory, date 1822, and wholly unfit to meet the requirements of astronomy in 1870. The buildings were inconvenient, only two small rooms being available as offices. It was therefore necessary to add to the buildings seven additional office rooms and a second dome. A new meridian circle, 6½ inches objective, by Simms, with all the best appliances was obtained, and a fine equatorial 11½ inches aperture; a large spectroscope, and complete astronomical outfit. At the same time the meteorological service was expanded, and the five stations of 1870 have multiplied to 1300 in 1892. Of these eighty send in once and some twice daily weather telegrams, which, with exchanges from all Australasia, are made up into weather charts and published twice daily, giving a forecast and a synoptic view of the weather all over Australasia, with isobars area and extent of rainfall temperature, &c. In 1889 a very perfect star camera of the size used in photographing the Heavens on the plan arranged at the Paris Conference was added to the astronomical instruments, and the observatory accepted a share in the work, being the portions 52° to 64° south inclusive. The publications, astronomical and meteorological, in the Exhibition, will best express what has been done since 1870. The staff consists of the Director, two astronomical assistants, six meteorological assistants, one computer, one photographer, one instrument maker, and one attendant.

Series of Photographs illustrating the Moon, Stars, Nebulae, &c. :—

THE MOON.

1. October 12. Scale, 28 inches.
2. 7½ inch. Scale, 36 inches.
3. Appenines.
4. Ptolemæus.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLV—Classes 908 and 909: Academies of Science, Museums.

THE STARS, NEBULÆ. &c.

1. Milky Way.
2. Eta Argus, positive.
3. Eta Argus, negative.
4. Magellan Cloud.
5. Herschell's Map.
6. Comet.

Series of Publications issued in connection with the Sydney Observatory:—

ASTRONOMICAL.

1. Transit of Venus, 1874. 1 vol.
2. Astronomical Results, 1877–1881. 2 vols.
3. Double Star Measures, 1871–1891. 2 vols.
4. Photos of Milky Way, 1891. 1 vol.
5. Star Camera (Description), 1892. 1 vol.

METEOROLOGICAL.

1. Abstracts of Sydney Meteorological Observations, 1865–1877. 3 vols.
2. Meteorological Observations in N. S. Wales, 1870–1890. 9 vols.
3. Rain Evaporation and River Results, 1878–1891. 3 vols.
4. Daily Weather Charts of Sydney Observatory, Nov., 1891–Nov., 1892. 25 vols.
5. Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales. 1st and 2nd edition. 2 vols.
6. Climate of New South Wales: Historical, &c. 1 vol.
7. Scientific Papers by H. C. Russell. 3 vols.
8. Rainfall Average Map. 1 map.

1284. ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA
(New South Wales Branch), 18, Bridge-street, Sydney.

Transactions of the Society. Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

CLASS 909.—Museums, Collections, Art Galleries, Exhibitions of Works of Art and Industry, Agricultural Fairs, State and County Exhibitions, National Exhibitions, International Exhibitions, International Congresses.

1285. AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, The Trustees of the, Sydney.

The Australian Museum was founded in the year 1836, and in the next ensuing year there were 804 specimens in all—43 of mammals, 348 of birds, wild reptiles, insects, shells, fossils, and minerals, native implements, &c., were represented. After being temporarily located in various parts of the city, in quarters quite unsuited for the purpose, the collection was in 1849 removed to a building which now forms the old wing of the present museum, which is, however, a comparatively small portion of the present structure. The collection now reaches hundreds of thousands of specimens, including, as is naturally to be expected, a very full and valuable series of illustrations of marsupialia, together with fossil remains of extinct Australian animals, among which are specially to be noticed the skull and bones of the *nototherium* and *diprotodon*, extinct gigantic marsupials allied to the wombat and native bear, and teeth of the curious *sceparnodon* (Ramsay). These fossils prove that there existed in olden times very large kangaroos and other marsupials,

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLV—Class 908 : Academies of Science, &c.

Astronomical Photographs exhibited by Sydney Observatory, New South Wales.

THE MOON.

- No. 1.—A Photograph of the Moon taken with the Sydney Star-camera with an enlarging lens, which made the diameter of the Moon $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; this was again enlarged to 28 inches. The conspicuous crater on the edge is Copernicus; it is 56 miles in diameter and 11,400 feet deep.
- No. 2.—A Photograph of the Moon taken with the Sydney Star-camera with an enlarging lens, which made the diameter of the Moon $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; this was again enlarged to 36 inches. The so-called lunar seas, or dark patches, are shown conspicuously.
- No. 3.—Photograph of a portion of the Moon, taken with the Sydney Star-camera and enlarging lens, and then again enlarged to the size here shown.

This picture of the Lunar Apennine Mountains brings out, in a remarkable way, the details of the surface on this small part of the Moon. It was photographed at a time when the shadows bring into most prominent relief this great mountain range, whose highest peaks run from 1,300 to 21,000 feet above the plain. One long shadow has almost a straight side, and must, therefore, be cast by a precipitous wall of rock 15,000 feet high, standing like a grand sentinel over the plain. The shadow enables us to tell how high it is, and also indicates that it is quite perpendicular. A little above this, on the photograph, are to be seen three great rounded masses near the foot of the hills; and looking more closely at them it becomes obvious that these rocky masses, great mountains in themselves, are landslips from the precipitous Apennines; it looks as if they would still fit into their places if put back, and above them there are a line of smaller pieces which have evidently fallen from the mountains—smaller landslips but of the same kind as the larger ones.

The large crater to the left of the centre is called "Archimedes," and is exactly 50 miles in diameter; it serves as a convenient scale to estimate the surrounding parts, where the little conical hills and ridges which diversify the surface can be distinctly seen.

The mountain ring of Archimedes averages 4,200 feet high, with one or two peaks rising to 7,400 feet. The serrated edge of the shadow shows some of the higher peaks of this mountain ring.

- No. 4.—Portion of the Moon, in which Ptolemæus is the most conspicuous object; it was taken with the Star-camera and enlarging lens on the scale of 18 inches to the Moon's diameter, and this again enlarged on to bromide paper.

THE STARS, NEBULÆ, &c.

- No. 1.—Photograph of the Milky Way about Eta Argus, taken with a 6-inch Dallmeyer portrait lens of 32 inches focus, and then enlarged on to bromide paper. The exposure was 8 hours, and the branches of the nebula extend much farther than they do in any previous photograph taken here.

The central portion of this is shown in Nos. 2 and 3. The dark rifts in the Milky Way are in this photograph very remarkable, as are also the condensation of stars at various points. It will be seen that this photograph takes in the whole width of the Milky Way at this point, which is shown by the sudden decrease in the number of stars at the upper and lower margins.

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Nos. 2 and 3.—Eta Argus Nebulæ.

This photograph, a positive of the nebulae about Eta Argus, shows the central nebulous part of the adjoining photograph of the "Milky Way," as it is revealed to us by the great Star-camera. One has only to compare this picture with the central part, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in the photograph of the "Milky Way," to see how much more detail it shows in the nebulae, and how many more stars there are; and, on the other hand, if we compare it with the drawing of the same object by Sir John Herschel, with his great telescope (a photographic reproduction of which will be found near this), we see at once how much more detail there is in the nebulae as photographed, and what a vast number of stars the camera reveals that the eye did not see. It is no exaggeration to say that there are ten times as many as we find in the drawing.

The photographic negative of this object, which will be found near the positive, is perhaps more easily compared with the drawing.

About 15,000 photographs of this size and scale would be required to include the whole heavens.

No. 4.—The Greater Magellan Cloud.

This was taken with a Dallmeyer Portrait 6-inch Lens, 32 inches focus. The exposure was 7 hours 3 minutes, and then enlarged on to bromide paper.

From Herschel's and other drawings, as well as from its appearance to the eye, this has heretofore been thought to be an oval-shaped mass of stars, star-cluster and nebulae, but a careful inspection of this photograph of the Great Magellan Cloud reveals the fact that in the great mass of stars there is a spiral arrangement such as would result from their all moving around a centre of gravity, and at a little distance are other clustering masses of stars in which a similar arrangement is visible, but it will be seen that there is not in any one of these clusters a great central sun-star about which all are revolving, and amongst all the star-clusters which have been brought to view by the camera and the telescope there is no instance of a cluster with a great central sun. They are all evidently moving round a point in space which is the centre of gravity common to the whole mass of stars; each star then contributes its share to the great controlling power, "the gravitation of the whole mass," and in its turn is controlled by the power it helps to make.

No. 5.—Herschel's Map.**No. 6.—Swift's Comet,**

In the original photograph, taken with the Sydney Star-camera, the rays were clearly visible, but too faint to reproduce photographically, and they were therefore drawn by hand from the original, to exact scale, and photographed as shown here.

This was a conspicuous object in the morning sky at Sydney in March, 1892. The photograph from which this was taken was made between 2 and 4 a.m., March 22nd, 1892. The ribbon-like rays which form the tail were quite invisible through the large telescope.

This is the first instance in which a comet has been proved to have a number of remarkable rays, which, while invisible to the eye, were yet capable of being photographed. They were probably blue or violet rays.

The photograph was taken with the Star-camera, of which the object glass is $13\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter.

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Group CLV—Class 909 : Museums, &c.

compared with which the largest of the modern kangaroos would be small, and there have also been apparently large carnivorous or flesh-eating marsupials which have been called *thylacoleo* of marsupial lions. No less than 700 species of Australian birds are represented. It is not to be concluded, however, that the general natural history of other parts of the world has been neglected, for there are numerous specimens, well displayed, which serve as illustrations of other than Australian species in the various classes.

Series of Publications issued in connection with the Australian Museum:—

Catalogues.

- Catalogue of Australian Birds in Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part 1, Accipitres, 1876.
- Catalogue of Australian Birds in Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part 2, Striges, 1890.
- Catalogue of Australian Birds in Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part 3, Psittaci, 1891.
- Catalogue of Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, by W. Haswell, 1882.
- Catalogue of Library of Australian Museum, 1883.
- Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with introductory notes, by F. Ratté, 1883.
- Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale, 1884.
- Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. Ratté, 1885.
- Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part 1, Echini. 2nd edition, 1890.
- Descriptive Catalogue of Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds, by A. J. North, 1889.
- Descriptive Catalogue of Sponges in Australian Museum, by R. von Lendenfeld, 1888.
- Catalogue of Fishes in Australian Museum, by J. D. Ogilby. Part 1, Palæichthyan Fishes, 1888.
- Catalogue of Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part 1, Cephalopoda, 1892.
- Catalogue of Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part 2, Pteropoda, 1892.

II. *Monographs.*

- Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, with illustrations by his daughters, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde. Edited and revised by A. S. Oliff and Mrs. Forde. Vol. II. Parts 1, 2, and 3.

III. *Memoirs.*

- History and Description of a new Sperm Whale in Australian Museum, by W. Wall, 1887.
- Lord Howe Island, its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters, 1889.

IV. *Guide.*

- Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum, 1890.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLV—Class 909: Museums, &c.

V. *Miscellaneous Publications.*

Hints for Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratté.

Hints for Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay, 1891.

VI. *Records.*

Vol. I. March 1890 to December, 1891.

Vol. II. No. 1, April, 1892.

Vol. II. No. 2, August, 1892.

Vol. II. No. 3, August, 1892.

Reports.

Report, 1890.

Report, 1891.

1286. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Catalogue of Australian Mammals, by J. D. Ogilby.

1287. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of New South Wales Birds, prepared by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Dr. E. P. Ramsay, Curator.

Register Number.	Name of Specimen.
O. 792-3	2 <i>Astur novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
O. 5049-50	2 <i>Astur approximans.</i>
O. 4586, 5416	2 <i>Aquila audax.</i>
O. 5047-8	2 <i>Haliastur sphenurus.</i>
O. 5052	1 <i>Elanus scriptus.</i>
O. 2940, 3090	2 <i>Hieracidea orientalis.</i>
O. 3304-5	2 <i>Tinnunculus cenchroides.</i>
O. 3855, 5053-4	3 <i>Strix delicatula.</i>
O. 5417-8	2 <i>Ninox boobcock.</i>
O. 3806	1 <i>Aegotheles novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
B. 6635; O. 798, 5419-20	4 <i>Podargus strigoides.</i>
O. 5059-60	2 <i>Hirundo neoxena.</i>
O. 2790, 2826; B. 9641, 9647	4 <i>Merops ornatus.</i>
O. 1688, 2002, 5046	3 <i>Eurystomus pacificus.</i>
O. 5062-3-4	3 <i>Dacelo gigas.</i>
O. 5065, 2776	2 <i>Halcyon sanctus.</i>
O. 2257, 2263	2 <i>Halcyon macleayi.</i>
O. 5066-7-8-9	4 <i>Alcyone azurea.</i>
O. 4598-9, 4171, 5070	4 <i>Artamus sordidus.</i>
B. 8627, 8629	2 <i>Artamus leucogaster.</i>
B. 862; O. 3107	2 <i>Artamus superciliosus.</i>
A. 7645	1 <i>Artamus personatus.</i>
O. 4373, 4774	2 <i>Pardalotus punctatus.</i>
O. 1225, 3276	2 <i>Pardalotus ornatus.</i>
O. 5076-7-8, 5071	4 <i>Strepera graculina.</i>
O. 5421, 2635, 3278	3 <i>Gynnorhina tibicen.</i>
O. 5080, 2482	2 <i>Cracticus torquatus.</i>
A. 4723	1 <i>Cracticus robustus.</i>
O. 5081-2-3, 5085	4 <i>Grallina picata.</i>
O. 5422-3, 5086-7	4 <i>Graucalus melanops.</i>
O. 5090-1, 5093-4	4 <i>Pachycephala gutturalis.</i>
O. 4757-8, 5095	3 <i>Collyriocincla harmonica.</i>

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Group CLV—Class 909: Museums, &c.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Birds—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Specimen.
O. 5100, 5103-4, 5097.....	4 <i>Falcunculus frontatus.</i>
O. 5110	1 <i>Bhipidura albiscapa.</i>
Q. 4361, 5109, 4273.....	3 <i>Sauloprocta motacilloides.</i>
O. 5106-7	2 <i>Seisura inquieta.</i>
O. 822; B. 10249, 10035, 10038	4 <i>Monarcha melanopsis.</i>
O. 5111-2-3	3 <i>Erythrodryas rosea.</i>
O. 5428, 2460, 4705, 4611 ..	4 <i>Petroica leggi.</i>
O. 161, 163, 2473, 2475	4 <i>Petroica phoenicea.</i>
O. 5114-5-6	3 <i>Eopsaltria australis.</i>
O. 1426, 5434	2 <i>Menura superba.</i>
O. 5166, 5168-9-70	4 <i>Psophodes crepitans.</i>
O. 5122, 5413-4-5	4 <i>Malurus cyaneus.</i>
O. 5123-4	2 <i>Malurus lamberti.</i>
O. 5126-7-8	3 <i>Malurus melanocephalus.</i>
O. 5129-30, 5132	3 <i>Sericornis citreogularis.</i>
O. 810-1	2 <i>Stipiturus malachurus.</i>
O. 2665, 3786	2 <i>Ephthianura albifrons.</i>
O. 5143, 5145-6-7	4 <i>Estrela temporalis.</i>
O. 5152, 5154-5	3 <i>Donacicola castaneothorax.</i>
O. 5424-5	2 <i>Amadina lathamii.</i>
O. 5163-4-5	2 <i>Pitta strepitans.</i>
O. 3095	1 <i>Cinclosoma punctatum.</i>
O. 5158-9, 5161-2	4 <i>Geocichla lunulata.</i>
O. 5179, 5181, 5200, 5203	4 <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus (males).</i>
O. 5213-4-5, 5209	4 <i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus (females).</i>
O. 5222-3, 5227-8	4 <i>Ailuroedus viridis.</i>
O. 5240, 5245, 5242, 5249	4 <i>Sericulus melinus (males).</i>
O. 5252, 5254-5, 5257.....	4 <i>Sericulus melinus (females).</i>
O. 5429-30-1-2	2 <i>Mimeta virides.</i>
1557	1 <i>Corcorax melanorhamphus.</i>
O. 1165, 2881, ; A. 137	3 <i>Struthidea cinerea.</i>
A. 721	1 <i>Corone australis.</i>
O. 2266	1 <i>Corvus coronoides.</i>
O. 283, 2341, 4174	3 <i>Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
O. 5027; B. 9628	2 <i>Meliornis sericea.</i>
O. 5235-6	2 <i>Ptilotis lewinii.</i>
O. 5036, 2481	2 <i>Ptilotis leucotis.</i>
O. 3112, 637, 4152	3 <i>Ptilotis auricornis.</i>
O. 1243, 1250, 140	3 <i>Meliphaga phrygia.</i>
O. 1462	1 <i>Anellobia mellivora.</i>
O. 5435	1 <i>Anthochaera arunculata.</i>
O. 5436-7	2 <i>Philemon corniculatus.</i>
O. 291, 1410, 2448, 4166	4 <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.</i>
B. 9449, 9542, 9600, 9613	4 <i>Myzomela sanguineolenta.</i>
O. 754, 757	2 <i>Entomyza cyanotis.</i>
O. 285, 290, 862, 2649.....	4 <i>Melithreptus lunulatus.</i>
O. 2902	1 <i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata.</i>
O. 4661, 4667	2 <i>Zosterops westernensis.</i>
O. 134, 1239	2 <i>Myzantha garrula.</i>
O. 5237-8	2 <i>Ptilorhis paradisea (males).</i>
O. 2249, 5151	2 <i>Ptilorhis paradisea (females).</i>
O. 5438-9	2 <i>Climacteris scandens.</i>
O. 5261-2, 5272-3	4 <i>Orthomyx spinicaudis.</i>
O. 5278, 5283	2 <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis.</i>
O. 5440, 5442	2 <i>Cacomantis pallida.</i>
B. 9398	1 <i>Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
B. 9403; O. 5276	2 <i>Centropus phasianes.</i>

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Group CLV—Class 909: Museums, &c.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Birds—*continued*.

Register Number.	Name of Specimen.
O. 4799, 4878, 5299, 5300	4 <i>Cacatua galerita</i> .
O. 4727, 4811-2, 4446	4 <i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i> .
O. 4683	1 <i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i> .
O. 3093-4	2 <i>Callocephalon galeatum</i> .
O. 5296-7	2 <i>Calyptorhynchus solandri</i> .
O. 5288-9, 5291	3 <i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> .
O. 3842, 3844	2 <i>Calopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ</i> .
O. 3820; A. 18492	2 <i>Platycercus barnardi</i> .
O. 5302, 5307, 5311, 9330	4 <i>Aprosmictus scapulatus</i> .
O. 5449, 5453, 5455, 2218	4 <i>Platycercus pennantii</i> .
O. 5459, 5461-2-3	4 <i>Platycercus eximius</i> .
O. 3792-3, 4579	3 <i>Psephotus multicolor</i> .
B. 7359, 7364, 7370	3 <i>Pezoporus formosus</i> .
O. 2227, 4805, 4807-8	4 <i>Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ</i> .
O. 2234, 2236; B. 8618, 8625	4 <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i> .
O. 4465, 4595-6, 5448	4 <i>Trichoglossus concinnus</i> .
O. 879, 882; B. 253, 3694	4 <i>Trichoglossus pusillus</i> .
O. 5334-5, 5338-9	4 <i>Megaloprepia magnifica</i> .
O. 5341, 5344, 5348, 5351	4 <i>Lopholaimus antarticus</i> .
O. 5340, 1283	2 <i>Leucosarcia picata</i> .
O. 3774-5; A. 9602, 9606	4 <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> .
O. 5366, 5368-9	3 <i>Geopelia tranquila</i> .
O. 5370-1, 5374, 5377	4 <i>Macropygia phasianella</i> .
O. 5381-2	2 <i>Talegallus lathamii</i> .
1811	1 <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> .
284-5; O. 2302	4 <i>Turdix varius</i> .
O. 2221	1 <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> .
O. 1878-9, 5383-4	4 <i>Synoicus australis</i> .
O. 1582, 5385; B. 7397	3 <i>Excalforia australis</i> .
O. 1831, 2609	2 <i>Turnix melanotus</i> .
B. 8448	1 <i>Dromarurus novæ-hollandiæ</i> .
O. 141	1 <i>Dromarurus novæ-hollandiæ</i> (young).
2010	1 <i>Eupodotis australis</i> .
O. 5464-5	2 <i>Oedienemus grallarius</i> .
O. 5466, 5468	2 <i>Lobivanellus lobatus</i> .
B. 10285, 10288	2 <i>Becurvirostris rubricollis</i> .
O. 4984	1 <i>Grus australasianus</i> .
O. 5391	1 <i>Ardea pacifica</i> .
O. 5387, 5390	2 <i>Ardea novæ-hollandiæ</i> .
O. 2763-4	2 <i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i> .
O. 5393-4-5	3 <i>Butoroides macrorhyncha</i> .
O. 5392	1 <i>Butoroides flavicollis</i> .
O. 2375-6	2 <i>Porphyris melanotus</i> .
O. 5410-1	2 <i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i> .
O. 2223, 2678	2 <i>Fulica australis</i> .
O. 3220, 3223	2 <i>Parra gallinacea</i> .
B. 8439, 9391	2 <i>Hypotaenidea phillipensis</i> .
O. 4924	1 <i>Cygnus atratus</i> .
O. 4847	1 <i>Chlamydochen jubata</i> .
O. 4991, 4993-4	3 <i>Casarca tadornoides</i> .
O. 4989-90	2 <i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i> .
O. 4848, 4850	2 <i>Dendrocygna vagans</i> .
O. 4844-5, 5397, 5469	4 <i>Anas superciliosa</i> .
O. 4840-1-2	3 <i>Nyroca australis</i> .
O. 1627-8	2 <i>Biziura lobata</i> .
A. 17695-6	2 <i>Stictonetta nævosa</i> .
O. 5401, 1629	2 <i>Anas castanea</i> (juv.).

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Group CLV—Class 909: Museums, &c.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Collection of New South Wales Birds—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Specimen.
O. 5403, 3159	2 <i>Plotus novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
O. 5029	1 <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus.</i>
O. 4969, 4974, 4977	3 <i>Graculus sulcirostris</i>
O. 5406-7-8, 4915	4 <i>Graculus melanolenus.</i>
O. 4940, 4942, 4948	3 <i>Graculus varius.</i>
O. 4863	1 <i>Xema novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
O. 5402	1 <i>Podiceps novæ-hollandiæ.</i>
O. 2143-4	2 <i>Puffinus sphenurus.</i>
O. 711, 717	2 <i>Puffinus brevicandatus.</i>
O. 2173-4	2 <i>Sterna fuliginosa.</i>
O. 2165, 2169	2 <i>Anous stolidus.</i>
O. 4212	1 <i>Sterna bergi.</i>
A. 3381	1 <i>Ossifraga gigantea.</i>
O. 5493	1 <i>Casuarius australis.</i>

1288. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection of New South Wales Mammals, prepared by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, Dr. E. P. Ramsay, Curator.

Register Number.	Name of Specimen.
M. 643	1 <i>Macropus giganteus</i> , Zimm.
M. 662, 750, 751	3 <i>Macropus robustus</i> , Gld.
M. 629, 636, 752-3	4 <i>Macropus rufus</i> , Desm.
M. 754-5	2 <i>Macropus ualabatus</i> , Less & Garn.
M. 756-7-8	3 <i>Macropus ruficollis</i> , Desm.
M. 759	1 <i>Macropus dorsalis</i> , Gray.
M. 760-1-2-3	4 <i>Macropus wilcoxi</i> , M'Coy.
M. 401	1 <i>Macropus thetidis</i> , Less.
M. 715, 90	2 <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> , Gray.
M. 567	1 <i>Lagorchestes leporoides</i> , Gld.
M. 764, 697	2 <i>Betongia Gaimardi</i> , Desm.
M. 742	1 <i>Petaurus australis</i> , Shaw.
M. 200, 325	2 <i>Petaurus breviceps</i> , Waterh.
M. 765-6	2 <i>Petauroides volans</i> , Kerr.
M. 767-8-9	3 <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> , Kerr.
B. 8400	1 " " " " white variety.
M. 770-1-2	3 <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , Goldf.
M. 773-4	2 <i>Phascolomys mitchelli</i> , Owen.
M. 775-6	2 <i>Perameles nasuta</i> , Geoffr.
M. 585, 777	2 <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> , Kerr.
M. 640, 725, 778	3 <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> , Geoffr.
M. 685	1 <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> , Temm.
M. 702, 586	2 <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> , Geoffr.
B. 2293, M. 312	2 <i>Canis dingo</i> , Blumenb.
S. 357-8	2 <i>Phascolomys mitchelli</i> , Owen. (Skeletons from the skins, M. 774, 773.)
M. 779	1 <i>Peragale lagotis</i> , Reid. (Mounted.)
M. 780	1 <i>Echidna aculeata</i> , Shaw. (Mounted.)
M. 781-2-3-4	4 <i>Ornithorynchus anatinus</i> , Shaw. (Mounted.)
B. 8446, M. 785	2 <i>Acrobates pygonaeus</i> , Shaw. (In alcohol.)

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1289. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of Photographs, illustrating New South Wales Animals and Birds, prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

- 417. An Emu.
- 418. Male Kangaroo.
- 419. Female Kangaroo and young.
- 420. The Lyre-bird.
- 421. Do.
- 422. Kingfisher or Laughing Jackass.
- 423. Duck-billed Platypus.
- 424. The Native Cat.
- 425. The Native Bear.
- 426. An Opossum.

1290. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Birds of Australia (mounted and framed), by J. Gould, F.L.S., &c.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Neomorpha gouldii. | 27. Nestor productus. |
| 2. Psophodes crepitans. | 28. Platycercus palliceps. |
| 3. Sphenostoma cristatum. | 29. Euphema bourkii. |
| 4. Menura superba. | 30. Dasyornis australia. |
| 5. Malurus cyaneus. | 31. Dasyornis longirostris. |
| 6. Malurus longicaudus. | 32. Porphyrio bellus. |
| 7. Malurus melanotus. | 33. Anas nævosa. |
| 8. Malurus splendens. | 34. Falacrocorax punctatus. |
| 9. Malurus leucopterus. | 35. Aquila fucosa. |
| 10. Malurus lamberti. | 36. Aquila morphnoides. |
| 11. Malurus elegans. | 37. Merops ornatus. |
| 12. Malurus melanocephalus. | 38. Geophaps scripta. |
| 13. Malurus brownii. | 39. Geophaps smithii. |
| 14. Stipiturus malachurus. | 40. Geophaps plumifera. |
| 15. Amytis textilis. | 41. Ptilinopus swainsonii. |
| 16. Amytis striatus. | 42. Ptilinopus ewingii. |
| 17. Erythronyx cinctus. | 43. Epthianura aurifrons. |
| 18. Falco hypoteucus. | 44. Epthianura tricolor. |
| 19. Falco melanogenys. | 45. Estrela ruficauda. |
| 20. Falco frontatus. | 46. Donacola castaneothorax. |
| 21. Dicaeum hirundinaceum. | 47. Donacola pectoralis. |
| 22. Falcunculus frontatus. | 48. Emblema picta. |
| 23. Falcunculus leucogaster. | 49. Platalea regia. |
| 24. Lopholaimus antarcticus. | 50. Platalea flavipes. |
| 25. Estrela bichenovii. | 51. Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ. |
| 26. Estrela annulosa. | |

1291. DURHAM, J. B., Sydney.

- 1. Letter from H.R.H. the Prince Consort, appointing Mr. Durham a Juror for the First Great International Exhibition of 1851.
- 2. Letter from H.R.H. the Prince Consort, remitting Commemoration Medal, and thanking Mr. Durham for his services as Juror.
- 3. Letter from Mr. N. S. Dodge, Acting Commissioner for the United States, requesting an interview for the purpose of ascertaining whether all United States exhibits have been examined.

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1292. **KEMP, Arthur Percy, Tozer-street, West Kempsey.**
Collection of Australian Birds' Eggs, with Nests, &c.
1293. **KEMP, Arthur Percy, Tozer-street, West Kempsey.** †
Collection of Preserved Snakes in bottles, comprising—Deaf Adders, Whip, Black, Banda Banda, and Carpet Snakes, &c.
1294. **MAIDEN, J. H., F.L.S., &c., Technological Museum, Sydney.**
Herbarium of New South Wales Plants, mounted on cardboard, in 12 large vols.

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| 1. | <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> , Vent. | 5. | <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> , Cav. |
| 2. | Do <i>revolutum</i> , Ait. | 6. | <i>Marianthus procumbens</i> , Benth. |
| 3. | Do <i>phillyræoides</i> , DC. | 7. | <i>Citriobatus multiflora</i> , A. Cunn. |
| 4. | <i>Hymenosporum flavum</i> , F. v. M. | 8. | <i>Billardiera scandens</i> , Sm. |

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| 9. | <i>Sterculia quadrifida</i> , R. Br. | 13. | <i>Rulingia pannosa</i> , R. Br. |
| 10. | Do <i>diversifolia</i> , G. Don. | 14. | <i>Commerçonia Fraseri</i> , J. Gay. |
| 11. | <i>Lasiopetalum parviflorum</i> , Rudge. | 15. | Do <i>echinata</i> , Forst. |
| 12. | <i>Tarrietia argyrodendron</i> , Benth. | 16. | <i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i> , Sm. |

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| 17. | <i>Corchorus Cunninghamii</i> , F. v. M. | 20. | <i>Elæocarpus obovatus</i> , G. Don. |
| 18. | <i>Echinocarpus (Sloanea) Woollsii</i> ,
F. v. M. | 21. | Do <i>cyaneus</i> , Ait. |
| 19. | <i>Echinocarpus australis</i> , F. v. M. | 22. | Do <i>grandis</i> , F. v. M. |

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| 23. | <i>Zieria lævigata</i> , Sm. | 33. | Do <i>serrulata</i> , Sm. |
| 24. | Do <i>pilosa</i> , Rudge. | 34. | Do <i>Barkeriana</i> , F. v. M. |
| 25. | Do <i>obcordata</i> , A. Cunn. | 35. | <i>Crowea (Eriostemon) saligna</i> , Andr. |
| 26. | Do <i>Smithii</i> , Andr. | 36. | <i>Eriostemon salicifolius</i> , Sm. |
| 27. | Do do | 37. | Do <i>trachyphyllus</i> , F. v. M. |
| 28. | <i>Boronia ledifolia</i> , J. Gay. | 38. | Do <i>myoporoides</i> , DC. |
| 29. | Do <i>mollis</i> , A. Cunn. | 39. | Do <i>hispidulus</i> , Sieb. |
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| 42. | <i>Eriostemon difformis</i> , A. Cunn. | 57. | <i>Melicope (Bouchardatia) neuro-</i>
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| 44. | Do <i>diosmeum</i> , A. Juss. | 59. | Do <i>accedens</i> , Blume. |
| 45. | Do <i>glandulosum</i> , Hook. | 60. | <i>Medicosma (Evodia) Cunninghamii</i>
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| 46. | Do <i>squamulosum</i> , Hook. | 61. | <i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i>
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| 49. | Do <i>Carruthersi</i> , F. v. M. | 64. | <i>Acronychia Baueri</i> , Schott. |
| 50. | <i>Philotheca Reichenbachiana</i> , Sieb. | 65. | Do <i>lævis</i> , R. & C. Forst. |
| 51. | Do <i>australis</i> , Rudge. | 66. | Do do do |
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| 54. | Do <i>speciosa</i> , Andr. | 69. | <i>Citrus australasica</i> , F. v. M. |
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| 84. | Do <i>pseudorhus</i> , A. Rich. | 90. | <i>Dodonæa triquetra</i> , Wendl. |
| 85. | Do <i>xylocarpa</i> , A. Cunn. | 91. | Do <i>viscosa</i> , var. <i>angustifolia</i> . |
| 86. | <i>Ratonia (Cupania) pyriformis</i> , Benth. | 92. | Do <i>cuneata</i> , Rudg. |
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| 97. | Do <i>scandens</i> , Benth. | 112. | Do <i>genistifolia</i> , A. Cunn. |
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| 125. | <i>Dillwynia ericifolia</i> , Sm. | 144. | <i>Desmodium acanthocladium</i> , F. v. M. |
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| 129. | <i>Bossiaea Kiamensis</i> , Benth. | 148. | <i>Canavalia obtusifolia</i> , DC. |
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| 137. | <i>Hovea longifolia</i> , R. Br. (var. <i>lanceolata</i>). | 156. | <i>Pithecolobium pruinosum</i> , Benth. |
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| 467. | <i>Agrostis Solandri</i> , F. v. M. | 479. <i>Bromus arenarius</i> , Labill. |
| 468. | <i>Amphipogon strictus</i> , R. Br. | 480. <i>Agropyron velutinum</i> , Nees. |

1295. MAIDEN, J. H., F.L.S., &c., Technological Museum, Sydney.

A Century of Fruits and Seeds of New South Wales Plants.

1. *Acacia decurrens*, Willd. Leguminosæ.
2. Do *glaucescens*, Willd. Leguminosæ.
3. Do *longifolia*, Willd. Leguminosæ.
4. Do *melanoxydon*, R. Br. Leguminosæ.
5. Do *penninervis*, Sieb. Leguminosæ.
6. *Achras australis*, R. Br. Sapotaceæ.
7. *Actephila grandifolia*, Baill. Euphorbiaceæ.
8. *Actinotus Helianthi*, Labill. Umbelliferae.
9. *Banksia marginata*, Cav. Proteaceæ.
10. *Cadellia monostylis*, Benth. Simarubææ.
11. *Canavalia obtusifolia*, DC. Leguminosæ.
12. *Canthium coprosmoides*, F. v. M. Rubiaceæ.
13. *Cargillea pentamera*, F. v. M. Ebenaceæ.
14. *Cassia australis*, Sims. Leguminosæ.
15. *Casuarina Cunninghamii*, Mig. Casuarinææ.
16. Do *glauca*, Sieb. Casuarinææ.
17. Do *stricta*, Ait. Casuarinææ.
18. Do *suberosa*, Ott. and Dietr. Casuarinææ.
19. *Cedrela australis*, F. v. M. Meliaceæ.
20. *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, Don Saxifrageæ.
21. *Citrus australasica*, F. v. M. Rubaceæ.
22. *Clerodendron tomentosum*, R. Br. Verbenaceæ.
23. *Codonocarpus australis*, A. Cunn. Phytolaccaceæ.
24. *Cryptocarya glaucescens*, R. Br. Laurinææ.
25. *Daphnandra micrantha*, Benth. Monimiaceæ.
26. *Daviesia corymbosa*, Sm. Leguminosæ.
27. *Derris scandens*, Benth. Leguminosæ.
28. *Dillwynia ericifolia*, Sm. Leguminosæ.
29. *Dodonæa attenuata*, A. Cunn. Sapindaceæ.
30. *Doryanthes excelsa*, Correa, Amaryllideæ.
31. *Dysoxylon rufum*, Benth. Meliaceæ.
32. *Echinocarpus australis*, Benth. Tiliaceæ.
33. *Elæocarpus cyaneus*, Ait. Tiliaceæ.
34. Do *grandis*, G. Don, Tiliaceæ.
35. Do *obovatus*, G. Don, Tiliaceæ.
36. *Enzandra Sieberi*, Nees, Laurinææ.

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37. *Eremophila longifolia*, F. v. M. Myoporineæ.
38. *Eucalyptus corymbosa*, Sm. Myrtaceæ.
39. Do *longifolia*, Link and Otto, Myrtaceæ.
40. Do *macrorrhyncha*, F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.
41. Do *pilularis*, Sm. Myrtaceæ.
42. Do *rostrata*, Schl. Myrtaceæ.
43. Do *siderophloia*, Benth. Myrtaceæ.
44. Do *viminalis*, Labill. Myrtaceæ.
45. *Eupomatia laurina*, R. Br. Laurineæ.
46. *Evodia acedens*, Blume, Rutaceæ.
47. *Flindersia Bennettiana*, F. v. M. Meliaceæ.
48. Do *Oxleyana*, F. v. M. Meliaceæ.
49. *Fusanus acuminatus*, DC. Santalaceæ.
50. *Gmelina Leichhardti*, F. v. M. Verbenaceæ.
51. *Guilandina Bonducella*, Linn. Leguminosæ.
52. *Hakea Macraeana*, F. v. M. Proteaceæ.
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56. *Helicia præalta*, F. v. M. Protaceæ.
57. *Hibbertia volubilis*, Andr. Dilleniaceæ.
58. *Hibiscus heterophyllus*, Jacq. Malvaceæ.
59. *Hovea longifolia*, R. Br. Leguminosæ.
60. *Indigofera hirsuta*, Linn. Leguminosæ.
61. *Jasminum simplicifolium*, Forst. Jasmineæ.
62. *Kennedyia rubicunda*, Vent. Leguminosæ.
63. *Kochia villosa*, Lindl. Chenopodiaceæ.
64. *Litsea dealbata*, Rees, Laurineæ.
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67. *Lomatia ilicifolia*, R. Br. Proteaceæ.
68. *Macadamia ternifolia*, F. v. M. Proteaceæ.
69. *Macrozamia Perowskiana*, Mig. Cycadææ.
70. *Marsilea quadrifolia*, Linn. Marsiliaceæ.
71. *Melodorum Leichhardti*, Benth. Anonaceæ.
72. *Mezoneurum brachycarpum*, Benth. Leguminosæ.
73. *Millettia megasperma*, F. v. M. Leguminosæ.
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79. Do *trilobatum*, F. v. M. Leguminosæ.
80. *Panax elegans*, C. M. and F. v. M. Araliaceæ.
81. *Pentaceras australis*, Hk. Rutaceæ.
82. *Pisonia inermis*, G. Forst. Nyctagineæ.
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90. *Pultenæa villosa*, Willd. Leguminosæ.
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95. *Trochocarpus laurina*, R. Br. Epacridææ.
96. *Weinmannia Benthami*, F. v. M. Saxifrageæ.
97. *Xerotes longifolia*, R. Br. Liliaceæ.
98. *Xanthorrhæa hastilis*, R. Br. Liliaceæ.
99. *Xylomelum pyriforme*, Sm. Proteaceæ.
100. *Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*, F. v. M. Rutaceæ.

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Group CLVI—Social Organisations, &c. Group CLVII—Religious Organisations.

1296. **WATSON, A. E., Circular Quay, Sydney.**

Water-colour Drawings of Australian Birds, by Neville Cayley.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Wood Duck | 10. Herons fighting. |
| 2. Black Duck. | 11. Parrots. |
| 3. Avocats. | 12. Two Jacks. |
| 4. Pigeons. | 13. Black Duck. |
| 5. Curlew. | 14. King Parrot. |
| 6. Wrens. | 15. Robin and nest. |
| 7. Jack and young. | 16. Mays and young. |
| 8. Oyster Catchers. | 17. Mays fighting. |
| 9. Rosella Parrot. | 18. Rosella Parrot. |

GROUP CLVI.—Social, Industrial, and
Co-operative Associations.

CLASS 912.—Social Organisations: Clubs—Political, Military, University, Travellers'; Press Clubs, Science Clubs, and others.

1297. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney,**

The Social, Industrial, and Co-operative Associations in New South Wales,—a pamphlet, edited by E. W. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

GROUP CLVII.—Religious Organisations
and Systems. Statistics and Publica-
tions.

CLASS 921.—Missionary Societies, Missions and Missionary Work; Maps, Reports, Statistics.

1298. **AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Sydney.**

Reports, &c.

Department L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, &c.

Group CLVIII—Classes 926 and 938: Music, the Theatre, and the Drama.

GROUP CLVIII.—Music and Musical
Instruments. The Theatre.

CLASS 926.—History and Theory of Music.—Music of Primitive People; Crude and Curious Instruments; Combinations of Instruments, Bands, and Orchestras; Music Books and Scores; Musical Notation.

History and Literature of Music; Portraits of great Musicians.

1299. DREWE, Amelia, "Bonaira," 103, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Sydney.

Album containing Musical Compositions—Waltz and Schottische.

1300. DREWE, Arthur J., "Bonaira," 103, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Sydney.

"Masonic Musical Ritual," by A. J. Drewe, Grand Director of Music.

CLASS 938.—The Theatre and the Drama; the Stage—Plans and Models of Stages and Theatres.

History of the Drama, as far as can be shown by literary record; Portraits of Actors; Relics of Actors.

Playbills, &c.; Costumes, Masks, Armour; Scenery; Appliances of Illusion, &c.; Plays of all Ages and Peoples.

1301. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

"Music and the Drama in New South Wales,"—a pamphlet, by F. C. Brewer.

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the Chase.

GROUP CLXII.—Tools and Implements of
Industrial Operations.

GROUP CLXIV.—Objects of Spiritual
Significance and Veneration—Repre-
sentations of Deities—Appliances of
Worship.

1302. BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES
114, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Loan Collection of the Weapons of the Aborigines of New South
Wales :—

Articles used by the Murrumbidgee Tribe—

1 and 2. Stone Tomahawks.

Articles used by the Castlereagh Tribe—

3 to 7. Boomerang, used for hunting purposes.

8. Nulla Nulla, used as a weapon of war.

9. Do do

10. Heilaman (Shield), used to guard off the blow of the nulla nulla.

11 and 12. Spears, used as weapons of war and for hunting
purposes.

Articles used by the Turlingah Tribe—

13. Heilaman (Shield), used for defensive purposes.

14 to 17. Boomerangs, used for hunting purposes.

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Groups CLX, CLXI, CLXII, and CLXIV—Aboriginal Clothing, Weapons, Implements, &c.

Articles used by the Nulla Nulla Tribe, Upper Macleay—

- 18 and 19. Boomerangs, used as weapons of war, also in hunting for food.
- 20 and 21. Spears, used as weapons of war, also when engaged in the chase.
22. Womerah, an auxiliary to the spear; the barb of it is placed in the end of the spear, from which the latter is propelled.
23. Heilaman (Shield), used as a weapon of defence.
24. Nulla Nulla (Club), used in close quarters in battle.

Articles used by the Lower Macleay Tribe—

25. "Maragan," or Boomerang, used as a weapon of war, also for killing game.
- 26 and 27. Do do do
28. "Moori," or Nulla Nulla, used in close quarters in battle.
- 29 to 31. Do do do
32. "Coopin," a war implement, used for fighting at close quarters.
33. Do do do
34. "Coomi" (Spear), used in war and for hunting purposes.
35. Do do do
36. "Daragua," a war spear, thrown by the aid of the womerah.
37. Do do do
38. "Womerah," used for throwing spears.

The beak end of the womerah is fixed to the blunt end of the spear. The latter is then thrown with great force and precision, the thrower holding the thick end of the womerah parallel with it.

39. "Womerah," used for throwing spears.
40. "Heilaman," or "Coonmahl," shield for warding off spears.
41. "Coomi" (Spear), used by women in hand to hand fighting.
42. Do do do
43. "Cuni," war implement for throwing, or fighting hand to hand.
44. Do do do
45. "Moori," used for hunting paddy-melons (wallabies).
46. Do do do
47. "Calqu," used for spearing fish.
48. "Towick," used for digging wild yams.
49. "Coolamin," used for carrying water.

Drawings by an Aboriginal of the Ulladulla Tribe—

- 50 and 51. Drawings by "Mickey," a full-blooded Aboriginal, aged 80 years.

No. 50 is supposed to represent Ulladulla Harbour, showing the steamer "Peterborough," the two boats provided the Aborigines by the Government, and a large fishing smack, with Mickey's usual collection of fish, which are drawn, on the whole, true to nature. No. 51 is supposed to represent a corroboree, with the gins sitting in front; and other fanciful sketches are depicted as well, according as Mickey's fancy suggested.

Articles used by the Clarence River Tribe—

52. Dilly-bag, used for carrying food, &c.
53. Water vessel.
54. Stone tomahawk.

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Articles used by the South Coast Tribe (Wallaga Lake)—

55. "Worrangine," or "Boomerang," used in fighting and for killing game.

56 to 60. Do do do

61. "Judgerma," or "Boomerang," used in fighting and for killing game.

62. "Numell," (Shield.)

Used in fighting, chiefly hand to hand, to ward off blows. The slot is for a hand-hole, the straight edge is next the palm, and the convex or outer edge receives the blow. The slot appears small, but the Aboriginal hand is small and long, frequently beautifully shaped.

63. "Murriwon."

This is held horizontally by the handle end, and pointed in the direction where the creature is, or supposed to be. The result is (so believed by all Aborigines) the victim to be, at once comes straight in the direction for the Murriwon, be he ever so far away it matters not. The charm, or invocation, so acts that he or she is impelled on until the Murriwon is reached, and then the victim is despatched by waddy or otherwise. But if the name of the intended victim be called out by a merciful friend or pitying enemy as soon as the victim approaches in sight then the charm is broken. The victim that was to be turns about and returns whence he came, and so finds sanctuary at home. The barbed end is said to be charged with poison, so that if the intended victim fails to "feel the call," or does not experience the irresistible force, then he dies in virtue of the poison on the barb, though he comes not.

64. "Wammer," used for throwing spears.

The spoon end is held in the hand, the arm (of the body) elevated above the shoulder, the barbed end of the Wammer pointed backward from the body, and the hook or barb uppermost. Then the end of the spear rests against the barb, and the spear rests parallel to and along the Wammer, and held in position by the fingers of the hand that holds the other end of the Wammer. It is then together poised for aim and darted off, the fingers releasing the spear at the proper instant, but retaining the Wammer. The arm, together with the Wammer, will thus give a directing force, extending over about 6 feet. Used chiefly for spearing fish and game. The spoon end of the Wammer is sometimes used to paddle after the fish when struck; a strip of bark in the other hand serves for the other paddle.

65. "Murriwon." (Same as No. 63.)

66. "Goodjuro," used in hand to hand fighting, and in sly attack; also for killing game, bears, &c.

67. "Boondee." (Same use as No. 66.)

68. "Goodjuro." do do

69. "Budawell." do do

70. Do do do

71. "Nuragoon." Used in fighting.

Thrown so as to rotate rapidly in transit, with a view to enter the body by one of the sharp ends, and to tear by rotary leverage after entering.

72. Jurrumbardie (Man Spear).

This is poised in the elevated hand, grasped in the shaft about the centre of gravity, and aimed at the enemy. The serrated head is charged at times with poison (not certain whether snake poison, putrid flesh or fish, or a vegetable juice).

73. Nine specimens of handwriting and nine of needlework, by Aboriginal children attending the School for Aborigines, at Warrangesda, on the Murrumbidgee River.

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Groups CLX, CLXI, CLXII, and CLXIV—Aboriginal Clothing, Weapons, Implements, &c.

1303. **BUNDOCK, Mary E., Wyangarie, Casino.**

Loan Collection of Aboriginal Weapons, &c. :—

1. Stone Axe.
2. Stone Tomahawk.
3. Stone Tomahawk, fastened to handle.
4. Grass-tree Gum for securing tomahawk heads.
5. Piece of Cornelian used by the Curadgis, or charm doctors, to assist in cures.
6. Piece of Smoky Topaz, used as a charm.
7. Water Bucket, cut from the wood of the coral-tree (*Erythrina*).
8. Water-vessel made from a part of the leaf of the Bangalow Palm.
9. Shield made from the wood of the Nettle-tree (*Urtica Var*).
10. Carved Boomerang from the Cape River, North Queensland.
11. Bag made of rushes.
12. Bag made of grass.
13. Bag made of string from the bark of native Hibiscus.

1304. **CAMERON, E., Ulmarra, Clarence River.**

Loan Collection of New South Wales Aboriginal Weapons—

1. Wooden Sword.
- 2 to 5. Boomerangs.
6. Nulla Nulla.

1305. **COLEMAN, E., Lismore.**

Loan Collection of Aboriginal Weapons, &c.—

- 1 and 2. Boomerangs.
3. Heileman (Shield).
4. Fish-hook, made in Northern Queensland, found in possession of natives on the Richmond River, New South Wales.
5. Bunga Stone, used for pounding roots and sharpening stone implements.
- 6, 7, and 8. Stone Axe Heads.
- 9, 10, and 11. Stone Tomahawk Heads.
12. Stone Pick Head, used for mining.
13. Wooden Sword.
14. Stone Tomahawk.
15. Aboriginal Drawing by a Richmond River Aboriginal.

1306. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**

1. Wooden Idol (Male), New Britain.
2. Do (Female), do

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1307. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Collection illustrating the Aborigines of Australia; collected by H. Stockdale, Sydney,

1 to 10. Specimens of the Stone-headed Spear, or "Alleitch."

Fighting spears, thrown with the Orrokrok, or flexible sword-like womerah. These spears average 8 feet long, and consist of a head of flesh-coloured quartzite, mounted on sapling or reed handles, usually stained with red pigment, and variously ornamented with bands of pipeclay.

11. Spear, "Malagemmah-ojalie."

Made of a sapling with large, very sharp, hardwood head, 9½ feet long; colored red, and picked out with pipeclay.

12. Spear, "Malagemmah."

Consists of a reed shaft, coloured red, and a hardwood head, the entire weapon being 9 feet long.

13 to 15. Specimens of Spear, "Malagemmah."

Light, with very sharp points, two of them coloured red, the other plain, but ornamented with pipeclay. Average length, 6 feet.

16 to 23. Specimens of the Goose Spear, thrown with the *Billetta* womerah.

Reed spears differing amongst themselves only in length, the longest being 5 ft. 6 in., and the relative proportion of shaft and head; ornamented with pipeclay. Can be thrown an immense distance with the *Billetta* womerah.

24 to 26. Lace Spear, "Yoko-ojalie," barbed on one side.

Very deadly fighting spears, averaging about 8 feet long, consisting of a sapling shaft and hardwood head. The former is coloured red, the head being rounded on the back and sloping off on each side to a moderately sharp edge, and variously picked out with red, white, and yellow. It is carved into a series of obliquely oval holes—a few near the junction of the head with the shaft upwardly directed, the remainder from the sharp point of the spear downwardly directed.

27. Lace Spear, "Yoko-ojalie," barbed on both sides.

Bilaterally symmetrical, having the oblique holes on each side of the angular central line of the head. The five basal openings on each side are upwardly directed, the remaining eighteen in a contrary direction.

28. Double-barbed Spear, "Yoko-ojalie."

Consists of a sapling shaft and a head of hardwood, in all 10 feet long. The head is serrated on each side with semi-blunt, slightly recurved barbs, graduating upwards.

29. Two-pronged Fishing Spear.

Over 9 feet long, consisting of a reed handle and a hardwood head of two prongs, which are uni-serrate, the serrations short and blunt, and those of each prong looking in opposite directions. The shaft is coloured red.

30 to 33. Three-pronged Fishing Spear, "Yoko."

Each of the three prongs of this spear carries large and rather separated recurved barbs, decreasing in size upwards, the prongs following one another so that the barbs of one face look on the rounded back of that preceding it.

34 to 57. Spears, "Yoko," barbed on one side only.

Have shafts of reed and heads of hardwood. The latter are cut out into a series of recurved barbs on one side of the head only, varying from 2½ inches to 4 inches apart, and as much as 3 inches in length, with the points sharp. The shafts are coloured red, and in some the nodes are picked out with white pipeclay.

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58 to 71. Spears, "Yoko."

Barbs stronger, shorter, and much closer together, generally about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and 1 inch long.

72 and 73. Spears, "Yoko."

Barbs wide apart, and back of the hardwood head flat, with the sides notched; the former is coloured white with pipeclay. This spear and the preceding one differ slightly in detail. Many of this description of spear reach as much as 12 feet in length.

74 to 77. Corroboroe Spears.

About 9 feet long, consisting of a reed shaft, coloured red, and a short, hardwood head, barbed on each side with stout barbs.

Barbs more in the nature of serrations. The five central barbs are far apart, but proximal and distal barbs are close together.

78 to 82. Spears, "Yoko."

Large spears, about 10 feet long, composed of a reed shaft and a long, hardwood head, bearing barbs on both sides similar to those on Nos. 34–57, and which are much recurved and a variable distance apart. The shafts are coloured red and pricked out with white.

83 and 84. Spears, "Yoko."

The apical three inches of the head, with serrations on each side.

85 to 87. Sabre Womerahs, "Orrokorrok."

Sabre or lath-like, flat, and slightly-curved flexible throwing-sticks, often highly ornamented with pipeclay and incised lines; used for propelling the stone-headed spear—*Alleitch*. At the proximal end the blade has been cut out to form a handle, and is terminated by a shortly pyriform knob-like mass of black gum-cement, over which string has been spirally wound and interlaced in a highly-finished manner. The amount of curvature varies, two being nearly straight and one much more curved. The average length is 3 ft. 8 in. The attenuated distal end of the blade is mounted with a reat hardwood peg rather bottle-stopper shaped.

88 to 92. Spatula Womerahs, "Billetta."

Narrow, rigid, spatula-like throwing sticks, 3 feet 6 inches in length, and distinguished by having the proximal end always cut out for the hand of the thrower to obtain hold. The peg for holding the spear is large and rather conical, and made of a light colored hardwood, and lashed on with string or sinew. The light goose spears are thrown with this womerah.

93 and 94. Rod Womerahs.

Very simple and rough throwing sticks made of a small tough sapling, and colored red or left in the natural state. The proximal end is wound round with string or gum, or both, to give the thrower's hand a firm grip.

95 to 98. War Boomerangs, "Barn-geet."

Plain unornamented weapons, with very little curvature, and made from a light colored wood. These specimens appear to be in the course of preparation, and are 2 feet 8 inches long and weigh 12 ounces.

99. War Boomerang, "Barn-geet."

Colored with ruddle, cross-hatched at one end, probably to give a hold to the thrower.

100 to 104. War Boomerangs, "Barn-geet."

Ends bi-sigmoidally curved and possessing a central mucro. The flat side shows incised sculpture consisting of a central line of elongately lozenge-shaped scars, the convex, and concave edges bearing a running festoon ornament, and the concavities between the festoons show two transverse and parallel incisions. Transverse bands are incised at each end, and there is also a central one. Two feet long; weighs 10 ounces.

Reverse side incised-striate. On the obverse a double incised line down the centre, dividing the surface into three parts. The lateral portions exhibit alternate V-shaped and rough circles on one side, and semicircular spaces on the other, all cross-hatched. The special transverse bands are present, but not one in the centre. Length, 2 ft. 1 in.; weight, 10 ounces.

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105. War Boomerang, "Barn-geet."

With incised festoons similar on both sides, and two transverse bands in the centre.

106. War Boomerang, "Barn-geet."

Ornament consisting of a four-line band along the centre, returned again and again upon itself, forming a series of loops. The sides bear alternate large and small cross-hatched squares. Weight, 11 ounces.

N.B.—The group of weapons Nos. 95–106, inclusive, appears to represent the forms of the boomerang known to the aborigines of Victoria as the Barn-geet, and for want of a better name may be known by that.

107 and 108. Hunting or Pastime Boomerangs, "Wonguin."

Plain, unstained and unornamented, plano-convex. Length, 2 ft. 5 in., and weight, 6 ounces. This corresponds to the Victorian boomerang called the *Wonguin*, and is not used in battle, but in sporting, or as a plaything.

109. Boomerang, "Kylie."

A rough, unsculptured, plain boomerang, possessing a peculiar curvature, answering to the West Australian form called the *Kylie*. Weight, 6 ounces.

110. Boomerang, "Kylie."

Sculptured on the flat side with the representation of a snake. On the convex side one half is occupied by bi-undulating lines. Length, 2 feet; weight, 6 ounces.

111 to 117. Fighting or Missile Sticks, "Konnung."

Missiles made of dark heavy wood, pointed at both ends, but larger at one end than the other, and incised with longitudinal grooves. The longest is 2 ft. 5½ in.; weight, 14 ounces.

118. Fighting or Missile Sticks, "Nulla-Nulla."

Smooth and polished, and somewhat pyriform at the distal end. One foot 9 inches in length.

119. Waddy or Club.

A heavy weapon, stained black, pointed at both ends, and at the upper a coronet of twelve lines of detached knobs, eight in a row. It is longitudinally incised. Two feet 3 inches long, and weighs 1 lb. 5 oz. Very formidable.

120. Waddy or Club.

Unstained, with a coronet of sixteen rows, five knobs in a row. The handle has been covered with ruddle.

121. Double-handed Swords, "Meyarrol."

Very heavy, highly ornate, paddle-shaped, made of a kind of "ironbark" called *Wallaru*, and used at close quarters grasped with both hands. The shaft is decorated with black oblong patches, arranged in pairs; the blade is cut off with alternate red and white transverse bands, repeated at the middle of the blade, and again at the apex. Each of the intermediate spaces bear a rhomb in red with a central line, and all other parts of the blade are white checkered. The handle is a little swollen and emarginate at the end. Five feet 4 inches in length; 3 lb. 4 oz. in weight.

122. Double-handed Swords, "Meyarrol."

The shaft is simply stained red; the handle with a white cross and the blade with transverse red and yellow cross-bars. The centre bears a series of imperfect rhombs, divided by a thick red line, all the intermediate parts being covered with white pipeclay checker work.

123. Shield.

On both faces the apices of the elliptical shield are stripped of the outer woody layer exposing the grain. On the convex face a red longitudinal incised line runs down the centre, and along each side are five semi-circular incised spaces. On the flat face other incised spaces are visible of a more pyramidal outline. The length is 2 feet 1 inch, the breadth 7 inches, and weight 2 lb. 4 oz.

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124. Lubra Fighting Stick, "Kau-nan."

Short and heavy, made of a tough hardwood, used by the women for fighting. It is not pointed like a "Yam Stick." Four feet 6 inches long and weighs 2 lb. 1½ oz.

125. Corroboree Trumpet, "Num-lemá."

A slightly curved piece of a bamboo, with the diaphragms removed, and used as a trumpet during the corroboree. The basal twelve inches has been covered with white lead paint; thence upwards some of the internodes are elaborately carved, chiefly with checker-work, arranged in rings, squares, or oblong spaces. Near the distal end one internode is partially occupied with vertical zig-zag lines. Length, 3 feet.

126. Corroboree Trumpet, "Num-lemá."

Highly carved. There is an internode of zig-zag lines near the centre, and other designs of a peculiar and indefinite character.

127. Corroboree Trumpet, "Num-lemá."

A straight tube, the nodes picked out in red, the proximal end coloured red, white, and blue in a more or less diagonal pattern. The other internodes are carved with incised checker-work. Three feet 3 inches long.

128. Man's Waist-belt.

Seven feet 9 inches long and 4 inches broad, quite rigid and stiff, apparently made of the inner bark of some tree. Only one end, presumably the outside, is ornamented, and that for the space of 2 feet 7 inches. The design is elaborate, consisting of red and white lines in various curves, and white checker-work. This belt weighs 1 lb. 4 oz.

129. Man's Waist-belt.

Five feet 6 inches long and 3 inches wide. It is ornamented in a similar way, with more or less triangular spaces, transverse bands in colours, and white checker-work. Weight, 8 oz.

130. Man's Waist-belt.

Seven feet long, and tapering. The pattern is in red, yellow, white, and ochre. The weight of this belt is 10 oz.

131. Fillet.

Woven native string worn round the forehead, some of the threads being left free at the ends and gathered together in knots for tying. It is stained red, and the front portion coated with white, leaving two red transverse bars in the centre, and one at each end. The length is 1 foot 5 inches, width 3½ inches, and the weight 3 oz.

132 to 137. Straw and String Armlets.

Armlets of various sizes and breadth, the straw spirally coiled, and the string transversely interwoven. They are stained red, and one or two whitened with pipeclay. The largest is 3½ inches diameter, and 2 inches in breadth.

138 and 139. Straw Armlets.

Plaited; narrow. Diameter of largest, 3 inches.

140. Plaited Straw Bangles.

Probably the spiral rings of the larger armlets.

141 and 142. Fillets or Armlets.

Opossum hair twisted into soft twine, and loosely coiled together. It is worn either as a head fillet or as an armlet. Stained red.

143 and 144. Fillets.

Small ornaments used to decorate either the head or neck, made of White Cockatoo feathers mounted as a tuft at the end of a number of parallel strings made of twisted opossum hair.

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145 and 146. Hanks of Human Hair String.

Hanks of string made of human hair, worn either as a belt, or wound round the wooden belts, Nos. 128–130; or even at times as a fillet.

147 to 153. Necklets.

Segments of straw (grass stalks) of different lengths and sizes strung on native string and worn as necklaces.

154. Fillet or Necklet.

Twenty-two incisor teeth of a Kangaroo mounted as a fillet or necklet. The bases of the teeth are encased in gum cement, coloured red, and held together by the string being passed through the gum mounting and round each tooth.

155. Fillet or Necklet.

Portion of a fillet of small teeth held together by simply passing the string through the holes in the gum mountings.

156 and 157. Plumes, "Baermai."

Feathers of the "Maggie Goose" bound together by the shafts into plumes, by whipping the shafts with string, and covering with gum-cement. These are used in the corroboree and placed on the head or held in the hand.

158. Plume, "Baermai."

Feathers of the "Native Companion."

159. Fan.

Feathers of the "Emu" mounted at the end of a piece of bamboo with gum cement. Used as a fan, and for dispersing flies.

160 to 164. String Circlets, "Dunnera."

Each article consists of two loops of parallel concentric strings, those portions common to the two being whipped with its own material, the whole stained dark red. These double loops are worn under and over the arm-pits and shoulders in various ways so as to bring out in relief the muscles of the chest, &c.

165 to 174. String Circlets, "Dunnera."

Coils of native string of different degrees of coarseness, whipped at opposite points to keep them together. The colour is either Indian red or a deep ochre, the whipping white or green, but more commonly the former. These are probably personal ornaments, necklaces, fillets, or used as an anterior covering suspended from the belt.

175. String Ornament.

Coils of string whipped at opposite ends and at the centre. The latter and one of the ends are small and coloured white, the other terminal whipping is large, beautifully regular, and formed with an eye for attachment to some other body. This has been picked out with white bands.

176. Basket.

This basket is beautifully made of close rush work, with a string handle, and is relieved by four horizontal outstanding bands. The entire bag has been stained with the usual Indian red, but the bottom, portions of the edge, and the horizontal bands are coloured orange yellow. The basket is divided into four zones by the bands, and the front is ornamented by rectangular or hour-glass-shaped figures in each zone. The top row of figures are all rectangular and white; in the second row the two left and extreme right are hour-glass shaped and white, the two others are rectangular and black; the third tier are all hour-glass shaped and white, and the bottom row are wholly rectangular and coloured like the second. The length of the basket is 2 ft. 10 in.

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177. Basket.

Small, but uncoloured, except the three lower horizontal bands, which are stained Indian red and picked out with white dots.

178. Basket.

Small, without transverse bands; stained Indian red.

179. Basket.

Small, of open rushwork, with string handles. The uprights consist of five strands simply laid together, not twisted. The cross-bars are bi- or tri-twist, leaving a mesh of rectangular openings. Blotches of Indian red are scattered over. About 9 in. long.

180 and 181. Baskets.

Two small baskets 7 in. long, one uncoloured, the other with blotches of paint. The cross-bars are of two or three strands, but untwisted. The mesh is also close.

182. String Bag.

A long bag expanding at the bottom, of a large, open rhomboid mesh, made of a bi-strand string, twice knotted. The twine is strong, hard, and coarse. The mesh is about 1½ in. in its longest diameter.

183. String Bag.

Triangular bag, 1 ft. long, stained Indian red, and similar to the last in structure.

184. String Bag.

Long, somewhat pyramidal in shape, of a very close mesh. It is made of coarse string knitted in diagonal lines by a simple twist, and without knotting. The mouth is semi-lunate and beautifully finished off. The handle arises from opposite sides.

185. String Bag.

Small oblong bag, 6 in., stained dark amber, made of a bi-twisted coarse strong string, forming a rhomboid mesh, knotted at the angles.

186. String Bag.

Small triangular bag, stained Indian red, made of a soft twine bi-twisted, with a small rhomboid mesh, knotted at the angles. 6½ in. long.

187 and 188. String Bags.

Two small square bags, stained Indian red, 5 inches long, and with semi-lunate mouths. The string is knitted in diagonal lines with a close mesh.

The rush baskets have circular mouths, and both ends of the string handles attached to the same side of the mouth. The string bags, on the other hand, invariably have semi-lunate mouths, and the string handle always arises from opposite sides.

189 and 190. Baskets, "Mar-ro-ing."

Two baskets made from the spathe of a palm, perhaps *Livistonia Leichhardtii*, F.V.M., sewn with split bamboo, and handles made of the same.

191 to 194. Gourds.

Four water-gourds. The plants from which these are obtained are probably not indigenous, but are believed to have been introduced by the Chinese or Malays.

195. Hat.

Made from a rush or grass. The method of plaiting is similar to that of the baskets, Nos. 176, 177.

196. Basket, "Pool-la-da-noo-ko."

Made from a rush or grass by the Aborigines of a part of South Australia. Very strong, uncovered, and well-woven. It is used for carrying anything, and from its flat make fits well against the back.

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197. Tomahawk, "Valeman."

Of the ovate type, adapted from a drift pebble, by grinding a blunt cutting edge.

198. Tomahawk, "Valeman."

A very rude type, after the deltoid type, with a very blunt cutting edge.

199. Tomahawk, "Valeman."

Small implement, with very little distinction between the butt and the cutting edge.

200 to 207. Hand-stones, "Wallong."

Used as pestles for grinding nardoo, or other seeds, on large, flat, sandstone slabs, acting as the mortars. The "Wallong" is usually round or oval, of variable size, but sometimes it is flat. The oval form is usually flat more or less on one side, the grinding face, and hollowed on the other to afford a grip for the hand. The slabs vary between 2 feet and 3 feet in length. This process of grinding seeds, called Bowar-dakoneh, is almost universally distributed throughout that portion of Central Australia yielding the nardoo plant. Nos. 200-207 were obtained at Lake Speculation, Western New South Wales.

208. Canoe (model), "Walloro-karballah."

Model of the canoe in common use at Port Essington. The general departure from the true Australian type, and an approach to that of the Malay proa will be noted.

1308. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Collection of Articles of Clothing, Implements of War and the Chase, and Tools of Industrial Operations, of the Natives of the South Sea Island Groups; collected by the Rev. R. H. Rickard, Sydney.

1. Chief's Mat, Samoa.
2. Satchel, New Guinea.
3. Breast-plate, New Ireland.
4. Fruit Bowl, Admiralty Islands.
5. Food Basket, New Ireland.
6. Do do
7. Mat, Fiji.
8. Wig made from Human hair, New Britain.

Worn by many of the natives who are bald, and by others who have had their heads shaven. The natives wear their hair in long but small curls, and they dress it with lime, which gives it its peculiar colour, and makes it feel rough.

9. Foot Plate, New Guinea.
10. Woman's Apron, Admiralty Islands.
11. Native Tobacco, New Ireland.

In New Ireland the natives claim that this is indigenous. Before the introduction of pipes it was smoked in a leaf rolled up in the form of a cigar.

12. Human Hair Girdle, New Guinea.
13. Plaited Vine Girdle, do.
14. Cus Cus Collar, New Britain.

These are worn in New Britain, and are highly valued on both islands, 100 of these teeth being equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of the New Britain shell-money. The cus-cus is almost extinct in New Britain now, and there are not many in New Ireland. They are drilled like the New Ireland shell-money (*q.v.*), but, as the teeth are too small to hold while being drilled, they are stuck into the husk of a cocoa-nut and drilled while there. A woman drills about 100 per day.

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15. Ornamental Collar, New Britain.

16. Roll of Native Shell Money, New Britain.

This money is made from the *massa immersa* which are collected among the mangrove roots on a distant part of the coast (their scarcity constituting their value); the backs are chipped off the shells, thus making a hole through them. They are then strung on pieces of cane pared down to the proper size. When it is desired to join these short lengths or other lengths broken according to the current lengths or prices of things in the market, the end of one piece is split, the end of the other is pointed; the point of the one is inserted into the split of the other, and the shells drawn firmly over the joint. The possession of 1,000 fathoms, measured from hand to hand across the chest, constitutes a man a millionaire. The following current prices indicate its value:—

A woman (for all wives are bought with it) or a fine pig, from 20 to 30 fathoms.

Fish } According to size, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fathom.
Fowls }

Yams or Taro:—Average for the year, 10 for 6 inches.

One Cooked Taro:—Six shells, $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch. (European traders allow 2s. 6d. per fathom for it.)

(a) It is all-powerful in settling quarrels, making atonement.

(b) It makes the people industrious; they live to obtain it.

(c) It makes them a commercial people; the only instance of commercial savagery.

(d) It establishes personal right.

(e) It modifies all their customs.

17. Boar Tusk Breast Ornament, New Ireland.

Worn on the breast, suspended from the neck.

18. Native Twine, New Britain.

19. Dog's Teeth Collar, New Ireland.

20. Do do

The teeth in these are drilled in the same way as the New Ireland shell-money (see above). These ornaments are much valued by the natives.

21. Fish Bone Neck Ornament, New Ireland.

By some this is worn fastened to the hair; by others on the breast, suspended from the neck.

22. Samples of Native Shell Money, New Ireland.

To make this, certain sea-shells are broken into half pieces, which are drilled with shark's teeth, fastened on a reed and worked between the hands. These pieces are then strung and ground round between two flat stones. It varies in value, but averages the same as the New Britain.

23. Basket, Tonga.

24. Two Nose Ornaments, New Ireland.

These are made of opossum teeth, and are worn on either side of the nose, which is pierced for the purpose. A stick, about 6 inches long, is also worn through the septum of the nose.

25. Woman's Dress, New Ireland.

26. Plaited Armlet, New Britain.

27. Pandean Pipes do

28. Do do

29. Shell Girdle, New Ireland.

30. Plaited Girdle do

31. Female's Girdle do

The flat plaited ones are worn by men. The ones containing many plaited strands are worn by women, being their only dress.

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32. Clam Armet, New Britain.

Made out of the clam shell, and requires great labour. A hole is made through a piece of the shell by making it hot and dropping water upon it, and thus causing chips to fly out; it is then ground smooth with pieces of stone or coral. The outside is chipped and then ground to shape, and the corrugations filed into it with bits of round coral.

33 to 35. Comus Armlets, New Britain.

36. Shell Money Girdle, New Ireland.

37. Basket, New Britain.

Made of cane, and are used for allotting food, and for carrying and storing fruits.

38. Native Cloth, Samoa.

39. Do Fiji.

40. Do do

41. Do Lord Howe Island.

The Fijian and Samoan specimens are made of the bark of a kind of paper mulberry beaten out thin by the women, and the various strips beaten together and thus joined. In New Britain and New Ireland a similar kind is made. The specimen from Lord Howe Island is bark woven in an ingeniously made loom.

42 to 44. Women's Petticoats, New Guinea.

45 and 46. Bows and Arrows, Solomon Island.

47 to 51. Clubs, New Guinea.

52. Stone Club, New Britain.

The hole is made through these large stones by tapping with another stone, and thus pounding away the former till a hole is worn through, which is ground round with pieces of stone.

53. Club, New Britain.

54 and 55. Water-bottles, New Guinea.

These are simply the shell of the cocoonut, the fruit having been extracted with a small spear. Every evening the native women may be seen gathering at the village spring or water-hole each with a basket full of these water-bottles on her head.

56 and 57. Cocoonut Scrapers, New Ireland.

As will be seen, this is only a shell fastened to a piece of wood. It is used in the following manner:—The person sits across it with one leg on either side; he takes a half of a cocoonut and scrapes the fruit out of the shell, the former falling on to a leaf beneath which has been placed to receive it. This grated cocoonut is used in puddings made of yams, taro, &c., &c. Hoop-iron, with saw-like teeth filed into it, is now used instead of the shell on this instrument.

58. Stone Axe, New Guinea.

59. Canoe Head do

Carved with stone tools and sea-shells only, but with remarkable regularity.

60. Food Tray, New Guinea.

61. Do Plate, do

62. Comb, New Guinea.

63. Lime-stone Image, New Ireland.

Cut out with knives (originally with sea-shells), and are intended for exhibition at festal gatherings, generally in memory of the dead, and as a source of wealth in the contributions of the visitors.

64. Clam Adze, New Ireland.

Made out of a clam shell, and is used for cutting or digging out canoes, the timber being green and very soft.

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65 and 66. Fish Nets, New Ireland.

These are creditably made, the mesh being quite regular. The twine of which they are made (see specimen) is made from the bark of a vine, which the women procure, scrape, split, and dry; they then make it into twine by rolling it with the hand down the thigh; the tapering ends are placed together, rolled together in the same way, thus uniting them,

67. Pig Purchaser, New Ireland.

This is a form of currency which is used only for purchasing pigs. It is called a kirok. When a pig has been killed, or died, its tail is returned to the owner of the kirok to be attached thereto. In this way the tails on this specimen were obtained, and they register the number of pigs it has purchased.

68. Clam Adze, New Ireland.

69. Lime Gourd, New Guinea.

In these the natives carry their mineral lime which they eat with the betel-nut, &c. They get the lime out with long carved sticks. See specimens.

70. Carved Lime Stick, New Guinea.

71. Do do

72. Fish Net, New Guinea.

73. Cava Bowl, Samoa.

74. Umbrella, New Ireland.

These are also used on New Britain, but these specimens are from New Ireland. They are an admirable protection for adults from the rain and sun.

75. Satchel, New Guinea.

76. Hat, Duke of York Island.

77. Tobacco Pipe, New Guinea.

78. Do do

The tobacco is rolled in a leaf in the shape of a cigar, and is stuck in the hole in the side of the bamboo. When lighted, a native draws through the hole in the end and fills the bamboo with smoke. It is then passed around, and each native takes a mouthful of the smoke.

79. Warrior's Moustache, New Ireland.

80. Do do

These are made of bark, curled up. The centre part is held in the mouth, and the bunches of bark hang on either side. They are used only in battle and war dances.

81. Flute, New Britain.

82. Do do

83. Do do

84. Cocoanut Knife, New Guinea.

Made of the shin-bones of pigs, and used to cut the fruit out of the cocoanut.

85. Shuttle, New Guinea.

Used in making fish-nets. In New Britain and New Ireland no shuttle is used.

86. Fish Bag, New Ireland.

A stone is placed in the bottom of these; they are then baited and lowered with a line to the bottom of the sea, where they are watched from above and hauled up when a fish has entered. It will be noticed that the string in them is a draw string, so that the bag closes around the fish when it is being drawn up.

88. Sling, New Britain.

89. Wig made from human hair, New Britain.

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- 90. Breast-plate, New Ireland.
- 91. Do New Ireland.
- 92. Do New Britain.

These are pieces of clam shell ground flat and circular which require great labour.

- 93. Plated Armlet, New Britain.
- 94. Do New Britain.
- 95. Do New Britain.
- 96. Vessel formed from gourd.

1309. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A collection of articles of clothing and tools and implements of industrial operations of the natives of the South Sea Island Groups; collected by Dr. P. Wolfe, Sydney.

- 1 to 4. Paddles, circular blade.
- 5 and 6. Long-bladed Paddles, Maria Island.
- 7 to 10. Do from Guadalcanar Island.
- 11. Paddle, Florida Island.
- 12 and 13. Wooden Shield.
- 14 to 21. Long Spears.
- 22 to 25. Spears.
- 26 to 31. Food Bowls.
- 32 and 33. Fan-shaped Fish Catchers.
- 34 to 43. Baskets.
- 44 to 49. Bracelets.
- 50 to 53. Chest Pendent Shell Ornaments.
- 54. Large Shell Armlet.
- 55 and 56. Shell Bracelets.
- 57 and 58. Combs.
- 59 to 61. Canoo Gods.
- 62 and 63. Pieces T. Bandago.
- 64 to 67. Trinkets.
- 68 and 69. Tongs.
- 70 to 72. Bamboo Ear Sticks.
- 73. Waist-band.
- 74. Head Rest Basket Support.
- 75. Dilly-bag.
- 76 to 79. Coils of Rope.
- 80. Ring Neck Pendent.
- 81. Hat, Ontong, Java, Lord Howe's Group.
- 82. Lime Gourd.
- 83 and 84. Basket Fasteners.
- 85 and 86. Sun Shades.
- 87. Humming Top.
- 88. Pipe for Smoking (Shell).
- 89 to 97. Plaited Armlets.
- 98. Hand Rattle.
- 99. Twine Dress.
- 100 to 105. Small Stone Hatchets, without Handle.
- 106 and 107. Bamboo Lime-boxes.
- 108 and 109. Dilly-bags.

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- 110. Pans Pipe.
- 111. Comb.
- 112. Mat Umbrella.
- 113. Waist Ribbon Band.
- 114 to 119. Fish-hooks.
- 120 and 121. Forehead Ornaments.
- 122. Grass Dress.
- 123. Net Dilly-bag.
- 124 and 125. Hand Clubs.
- 126. Jew's Harp.
- 127. Handle of Stone Hatchet.
- 128. Shell Couch Horn.
- 129 and 130. Two Sets Pans Pipes.
- 131 and 132. Pairs Tongs.
- 133 to 136. Fish-hooks.
- 137. Gourd Lime-box.
- 138 and 139. Ear Ornaments, round wood inlaid.
- 140. Shell Pendent.
- 141 and 142. Stone Adzes, without Handle.
- 143. Tridacna Forehead Ornament, with Tortoiseshell.
- 144 and 145. Wigs of Fibre.
- 146 to 151. Plaited Fans.
- 152 and 153. Fishing Nets.
- 154. Cane Fishing Trap.
- 155 to 157. Arrows, from Malayta Islands.
- 158 and 159. Large Fishing Spears.
- 160. Head Net.
- 161 to 163. Human Crania.

1310. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney,
Sixty Spears, "Obsidian."

1311. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of enlarged Photographs of Aborigines of New South Wales.
Prepared by H. King, George-street, Sydney, from the original
negatives taken by himself and J. W. Lindt, of Melbourne.

- 1. Aboriginal Woman, aged 18 years, Shoalhaven District.
- 2. Do with spear wounds on chest, aged 40,
Shoalhaven District.
- 3. Aboriginal King, "Murray Jack," Moruya District.
- 4. Tribal Chief, Shoalhaven District.
- 5. Male Aboriginal, tattooed chest, Shoalhaven District.
- 6. Aboriginal Boy, aged 8, Port Stephens District.
- 7. Do 18 years, Moruya District.
- 8. Aboriginal Woman, Shoalhaven District.
- 9. Do do
- 10. Do 20 years, Port Stephens District.
- 11. Male Aboriginal, with weapons, Shoalhaven District.
- 12. Do with fishing net, Clarence River.
- 13. Aborigines, with native weapons, Port Stephens District.

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14. Aborigines, Shoalhaven District.
15. Aboriginal Tree-carving, Burial Memorial, Dubbo District.
16. Male Aboriginal, Richmond River District.
17. Male Aboriginal, with native weapons, Richmond River District.
18. Aborigines, with native weapons, Clarence River District.
19. Aboriginal Woman, tattooed on arms, with Dingo's tail head-dress, Richmond River District.
20. Male Aboriginal, with weapons, Clarence River District.
21. Male Aboriginal, Richmond River District.
22. Chief and two Gins and Gunyah, Richmond River District.
23. Aboriginal Women, with Picanninny, Clarence River District.
24. Male Aboriginal, with fishing net and native weapons, Richmond River District.
25. Male Aboriginal, with native weapons, Clarence River District.
26. Aborigines, with fishing net and weapons, Richmond River District.
27. Male Aboriginal, with native weapons, and carpet snake, 7 feet long, Clarence River District.
28. Aboriginal Woman, with Dingo's tail head-dress and shell necklace, Clarence River District.
29. Australian Aborigines, with native weapons, Clarence and Richmond Districts.
30. Aboriginal and Gin, Kangaroo, native weapons, and Gunyah, Clarence River District.

1312. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Two Photographs, enlarged from negatives supplied by the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines.

1. Group of Aborigines, Christmas Day, 1892—Home for the Aborigines, Grafton).
2. Aboriginal Fight (sham)—Home for Aborigines, Grafton.

1313. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of enlarged Photographs, illustrating the Aborigines of New South Wales, the South Sea Islands, &c., prepared by the Government Printer (Charles Potter).

1. "Mickey." An Australian Aborigine (photographed from life).
2. An Australian Aborigine's Camp.
- 3 to 8. Carvings by Aborigines of New South Wales.
9. "Old Margaret," last of the Lake Macquarie tribe of Aborigines.
10. A Male Aborigine of New South Wales.
11. A Female do do
12. Native Navigation.
- 13 and 14. Native Implements.
- 15 to 22. Aboriginal Ceremonies.
23. Aboriginal Ceremony. Burning a Corpse.

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24. A Night Scene near Sydney in 1801.
 25. Norfolk Island—"Long Ridge."
 26. Do The Mission Station.
 27. Do Departure of Lord Loftus.
 28. Do View, Sydney Bay, in 1796.
 29. Lord Howe Island—Thompson's Farm.
 30. Do Mount Gower.
 31. Do Group of Commissioners.
 32. Do Commissioners' Camp.
 33. Do Thompson's Residence.
 34. Do Point Look-out.
 35. Do Banyan-tree.
 36. Do Thompson's Farm.
 37. Masks made from Human Skulls—South Sea Islands.
 38. Shields, do
 39. Wooden Carvings and Masks, do
 40. Wooden Carvings, do
 41. Wooden Idols and Masks, do
 42. Do South Sea Islands.
 43. Wooden Idol, Masks, and Carving, South Sea Islands.
 44. Canoes and Carving, do
 45. New Guinea—"Kaloka," a New Guinea Queen.
 46. Do Natives on board H.M.S. "Nelson."
 47 to 51. Village Scenes at Port Moresby.
 52. New Guinea—Hoisting the British Flag, do
 53 to 55. New Guinea—Village Scene at Stacey Island.

The following were enlarged from negatives taken by the Rev. Dr. Brown, General Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Sydney:—

56. New Guinea—Village Scene and Pottery-making, Port Moresby.

In the Port Moresby district food is often very scarce. The women employ most of their time in making large quantities of pottery, consisting of cooking pots and water jars. Towards the latter part of the south-eastern monsoon the natives prepare large vessels called Lakatoi, which are made by lashing several canoes together, and building a platform or deck-house on them. In these they sail for many miles to the westward, and barter the pottery for sago and other articles of food or barter, returning to Port Moresby during the north-western monsoon. From the village of Hanuabada (Port Moresby) about 30,000 articles of pottery are thus exported every year.

57. New Guinea—Girls Carrying Water, Port Moresby.
 58. Do Natives of do
 59. Do Two Girls of do
 60. Do Two Warriors of do
 61. Do Natives of Milne Bay.
 62. Do House and Natives, Milne Bay.
 63. Do Village Scene at Fergusson Island.
 64. Do Group of Natives, do
 65 and 66. New Guinea—Women of do
 67. New Guinea—Village Scene do

Fergusson Island is the middle island of the D'Entrecasteaux Group. It is very fertile and densely populated. Very little was known of this group prior to the establishment of the Wesleyan Mission there in 1891. Many of the villages are of circular form.

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- 68. New Guinea—Village Street—Toulon Island.
- 69. Do “Koapena.” Chief of Aroma.
- 70. Do Group of Natives, do
- 71. Do Village Scene, do
- 72. Do Houses at Kerepunu.
- 73. Do Sailing Canoe—De Boyne Group.
- 74. Do Natives of do

The natives of De Boyne Group are the great canoe-builders of the east end of New Guinea. The native name of the principal island is Panaeti. A Wesleyan Missionary is now stationed on this island.

- 75 and 76. New Guinea—Village Scene—Trobriand's Group.
- 77. New Guinea—Women of Basilaka Island.
- 78. Do Houses with Skulls, Dobu, Goulvain Island.

Dobu (Goulvain Island) is situate in Dawson Straits between the two large Islands of Fergusson and Normanby. The formation is pumice, with some scoria. There are several boiling springs on the shore. It is the head-quarters of the Wesleyan Mission in New Guinea.

- 79. New Guinea—Women of China Straits.
- 80. Do View on Goodenough Island.
- 81. Do Three Woodlark Islanders.
- 82. Samoa—Houses.
- 83. Do Group of Samoan Girls.
- 84. Do Beile of a Samoan Village.
- 85. Do Group of Samoans.
- 86. Do A Chief and two Samoans
- 87. Do A Samoan Woman.

Samoa (Navigators' Islands) is a fine group of islands situate between 13° 30' and 14° 30' south latitude and 169° 30' and 172° 50' west longitude. It contains a population of about 30,000. The natives are of the light coffee coloured Eastern Polynesian race.

88. Tonga—A Tongan Village (Navutoka).

Tonga (Friendly Islands) consists of the Tongatabu, Haabai, Vavau, and Niua Groups, together with several other outlying islands. The natives, who number about 20,000, resemble the Samoans and other kindred Eastern Polynesian races. The illustration is of a part of the village of Navutoka, with Mission Church in course of repair, and houses of natives.

- 89. Tonga—Two Tongan Girls.
- 90. Do Tongan Girl and Child.
- 91. Do Two Tongan Belles (twins).
- 92. Do Tongan Woman and Child.
- 93. Do Natives bringing a Present of Food.
- 94. Do Women Painting Native-made Cloth.

The native cloth is made from the bark of a species of mulberry, which is stripped, scraped in water, then beaten out with a wooden mallet, and afterwards pasted with arrowroot and painted.

95 and 96. Tonga—Remarkable Stones (Mua).

This remarkable trilithon is situate in the bush, about a mile from the beach, at Mua, in the east end of Tongatabu. The two side stones are 14 feet in height above the ground, 12 feet wide, and about 5 feet thick. The top stone is 16 feet in length, 4 feet 8 inches wide, and 2 feet in thickness. Unlike the Druidical remains in England the top stone (as will be seen from the side view) is morticed into the two upright ones. The natives call them “Koe Haamoga a Maui”—the burden of Maui, the Tongan Hercules. They can give no explanation of the means by which they were conveyed to their present situation, how they were raised from the ground, or for what purpose they were intended or used. No appliances are known to the present race by which these immense blocks could have been conveyed to their present position and erected there.

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 Groups CLX, CLXI, CLXII, and CLXIV—Aboriginal Clothing, Weapons, Implements, &c.

97. Tonga—Vavau Harbour.
 98. Do A Tongan Village Scene.
 99. Fiji—Two Fijian Girls and Child.
 100. Do Three Fijian Women, clothed with native-made cloth.

These may be taken as types of Fijian women from the Lower Rewa district.

101. Fiji—Fijian Chief and Group, Rewa.

A family group from the principal town in the important district of Rewa.

102. Fiji—A Fijian Chief, Rewa.

A Fijian chief; son of the celebrated Rewa chief, the late Tui Dreketi.

103. Fiji—Village Scene at Bau.

Bau (Fiji) was the residence of the late King Thakombau, and was one of the most bloodstained islands in the Pacific. The view was taken from the hill on which the Mission House is built, and near the grave of Thakombau.

104. New Britain—Two Natives.

105. Do A Native Boat-canoe, Mon, Duke of York Island.

These boat-canoes are very light, and also very "crank." The seams are covered with native pitch. The natives make long voyages in them, and they are fairly seaworthy.

- 106 and 107. New Britain—Members of Duk Duk, a Secret Society, Duke of York Island.

The Duk Duk is one of the principal secret societies of the New Britain Group. The land on which the lodge house is built is called the Tareyu, and is strictly tabu. Any female or uninitiated boy or man going near the Tareyu would be killed or very severely beaten and heavily fined. The women and all young men are supposed to believe that Duk Duk is a spirit or devil from the bush, and they pretend so to believe, though they must know that the masked figure is a man. The girdle is formed of leaf rings, which rattle when the Duk Duk dances or leaps about. The mask which quite covers the head and shoulders is always gaudily painted and ornamented with feathers.

108. New Britain—Head of Sacred Canoe, Duke of York Island

A specimen of very fine carving. The sacred canoes are peculiar to one of their secret societies.

109. New Britain—A Figure in Native Dance, Duke of York Island.

110. Do Natives of Duke of York Island.

111. Do Liblib, Chief of Duke of York Island.

112. Do "Topulu" and his Wives, Duke of York Island.

113. A Chief of New Britain, and a Native of Port Moresby.

114. New Ireland—A Village Scene.

115. Do Houses and Natives.

1314. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Series of Pamphlets on the Aborigines of Australasia, &c. :—

1. "The Aborigines of New South Wales." By John Fraser, B.A., LL.D.
2. "Notes on the Aborigines of New South Wales." By the Hon. Richard Hill, M.L.C., and the Hon. George Thornton, M.L.C.
3. "The South Pacific and New Guinea, Past and Present." By the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, B.A.

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Groups CLX, CLXI, CLXII, and CLXIV—Aboriginal Clothing, Weapons, Implements, &c.

1315. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**
“An Australian Language.” By L. E. Threlkeld. Edited by John Fraser, B.A., LL.D.
1316. **ELTON, James Charles, Kempsey, Macleay River.**
Loan Collection of Aboriginal Weapons:—
1 and 2. Specimens of the Heiliman.
3 to 8. Boomerangs.
9. Womerah.
10 to 14. Nulla Nullas.
15. Boomerang.
16. Battle Axe.
17 to 20. Boomerangs.
21. Heiliman.
22. Water Vessel.
23. Boomerang.
24 to 33. Spears.
1317. **EVERILL, Captain Henry Charles, Sydney.**
Loan Collection of Aboriginal Weapons:—
1 to 5. Specimens of the Heileman or Native Shield.
6. Boomerang.
7 to 9. Dilly-bags.
10. Stone Axe Head.
11. Fishing Net.
12. Dilly-bag, 50 years old.
13. Wooden Sword.
14. Fishing Net.
1318. **FOLBIGG, James, Chatsworth Island, Clarence River.**
Two Specimens of the Heileman.
Six Stone Tomahawks.
1319. **FOSBERY, E., Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.**
Stone Axe Head dug out of the ground 100 feet below the surface.
1320. **HANNAY, James Blair, Sydney.**
Loan Collection of Weapons from the Clarence and Richmond River Districts:—
1. 4 Boomerangs.
2. Nulla Nulla.
3. Heileman.

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1321. HILL, Frank, 102, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Three Nardoo Stones.

These stones are used by the Aborigines for pounding or powdering Nardoo (the seeds of a plant found in the interior of Australia). The Nardoo is rubbed on the stone so as to reduce it to a fine powder.

1322. ILETT, George, Milton.

Two Drawings by "Mickey," an Aboriginal of the Ulladulla Tribe, N.S.W.

1323. IRVING, J. C., Grafton, Clarence River.

1. Stone Axe Head.
2. Stone Tomahawk Head.

1324. JENKINS, Lieut., R. L. H. B., Woollahra, Sydney.

Loan Collection of the Weapons and Implements of the Natives of the South Sea Islands, New Guinea, &c. :—

1. Shield, Samoa.
2. Chief's Armour, Solomon Islands.
3. Axe, New Guinea.
4. Do
5. Axe, Solomon Islands.
6. Do
7. Satchel, New Guinea.
8. Woman's Dress, New Guinea.
9. Do do
10. Do do
11. Man Catcher do
12. Do do
13. Three Paddles do
14. Two Paddles, New Hebrides.
15. Necklace, New Guinea.
16. Armlet, New Guinea.
17. Armlet, New Hebrides.
18. Comb, New Guinea.
19. Native Money, New Guinea.
20. Spoon and Fish Hook, New Guinea.
21. Two Gourds, New Guinea.
22. 3 Clubs, New Guinea.
23. 3 Clubs, Solomon Islands.
24. Tom Tom, New Guinea.
25. 2 Battle Axes, New Ireland.
26. 1 Battle Axe, New Guinea.
27. Club, New Guinea.
28. Tobacco Pipe, New Guinea.
29. 3 Bows, New Guinea.
30. 16 Spears from Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Ireland, New Britain, and New Guinea.
31. Pillow, New Guinea.

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32. Devil, New Guinea.
33. Human Bone Spiker, New Guinea.
34. Armlet, New Guinea.
35. 2 Images, New Guinea.
36. Chief's Helmet, New Guinea.
37. 3 Clubs, New Guinea.
38. Paddle, New Guinea.
39. Do do
40. 109 Arrows, New Guinea.

1325. LARDNER, Mrs. A., Grafton, Clarence River.

Dilly-bag, 25 years old.

1326. LICHTNER & SOLOMON, 39, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A Collection of the Idols, Implements, and Utensils of the Natives of the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands:—

- 1 to 8. Idols, inlaid with pearl-shell.
9. Idol, Shark, inlaid with pearl-shell.
- 10 and 11. Idols, Fishes, inlaid with pearl-shell.
12. Idol, inlaid with pearl-shell.
- 13 and 14. Idols, Fishes, inlaid with pearl-shell.
15. Idol, inlaid with pearl-shell.
16. Do Shark, on pedestal, inlaid with pearl-shell
17. Jar do
- 18 and 19. Jars on pedestals do
20. Bowl, Bird and Fish do
21. Do Double do
22. Do do do
23. Do Double Head do
- 24 to 32. Bowls do
33. Bowl, small do
- 34 to 42. Bowls do
44. Large Bowl, with figure do
46. Long Canoe, do do
47. Ladle, with arm, very rare do
48. Box, with cover do
49. Float, with figure do
50. Do do do
51. Kaikai Bowl, very large do
- 52 and 53. Weapons do do
56. Do plain, do do
57. Do do do
59. Paddle do do
60. Weapon, plain do
62. Spear do
- 65 to 73. Spears do
- 75 and 77. Spears do
78. Float do
- 79 to 87. Combs do
88. 4 Limesticks.
89. 13 Do

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1327. LIVERSIDGE, Archibald, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry
in the University of Sydney.

Loan Collection of Aboriginal Weapons.

New South Wales.

1. Adze or tomahawk (dolerite), Blacks' Camp, Sans-Souci, Botany	1 lb. 12½ oz.
2. " " (diorite)	1 " 1¼ "
3. " " Blacks' Camp, Sans-Souci, Botany	12¼ "
4. " " much worn, Blacks' Camp, Sans-Souci, Botany ...	13½ "
5. " " Blacks' Camp, Sans-Souci, Botany	13½ "
6. " " "	12 "
7. " " edge worn, Blacks' Camp, Sans-Souci, Botany	13 "
8. " " much weathered and pitted, Blacks' Camp, Sans-Souci, Botany	4¾ "
9. " " (basalt), from the sand hills, Bondi, near Sydney...	10½ "
10. " " "	1 " 5½ "
11. " " old and weathered, with "pits for thumb" and finger, from the sand hills, Bondi, near Sydney.....	7½ "
12. " " from the sand hills, Bondi, near Sydney	7½ "
Nos. 3 to 12 are composed of a spotted altered clay-stone.	
13. Circular implement of quartzite, with finger and thumb pits; was probably worn down to circular form by long use.....	7¾ "
14. Adze or tomahawk (black clay-stone), Uralla, New England District...	12 "
15. " " (basalt) " "	8¼ "
16. " " Victoria Park, University, Sydney	4 " 7 "
17. " " Fairfield, Southern Railway Line	4 " 9 "
18. " " pebble, ground down at one end, Fairfield, Southern Railway Line	1 " 7 "
19. " " flat pebble, ground to one edge, Fairfield, Southern Railway Line	1 " 4½ "
20. " " split in half, Fairfield, Southern Railway Line.....	11 "
21. " " with finger and thumb pits, Long Bay, near Sydney	14¾ "
Nos. 16 to 21 are composed of a spotted altered clay-stone.	
22. " " unusual form, Uralla, of black indurated clay-stone	1 " 8¾ "

The following are to compare with New South Wales specimens:—

Victoria.

23. Tomahawk, of mica schist, much weathered, Metung, Gippsland Lakes, Victoria.....	1 lb. 1½ oz.
--	--------------

Queensland.

24. Mounted tomahawk, diorite, with groove round head, an unusual form of mounting. In vine handle, fastened with bark string.....	1 " 4¼ "
25. Mounted tomahawk, basalt, to show method of mounting with vine and wax, &c., Tarampa	15 "
26. Mounted flint chisel, Mount Bulla	11 "
27. Green jasper tomahawk, polished, well formed, Mount Bulla	6¾ "
28. Diorite tomahawk, small but well formed, Mount Bulla	3¾ "
29. Bora stone, quartzite, Cape River Diggings, Oxley Creek, used for knocking out the front teeth.....	4½ "

New Zealand.

30. Diorite adze	2 lb. 13½ "
31. Stone tomahawk, polished, Otepepo	2 " 5 "
32. Patu, mica schist, Moriori war implement	1 " 11½ "
33. Adze or tomahawk, trachyte, Hokianga River.....	1 " 6¾ "
34. " " diorite, old and much weathered, Hokianga River	1 " 2½ "
35. " " basalt, Hokianga River.....	1 " 2½ "
36. " " made of greenstone or jade	13 "
37. Jade or nephrite adze, Gnahati Pah, Kaiapoi	8¾ "

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38. Adze or tomahawk, hornblende granite	11½ oz.
39. Tomahawk, andesite, ploughed up at Tammatawiwi, Hokianga	10 "
40. Adze or tomahawk, of gritty argillyte. Shows the characteristic Maori method of sharpening by rubbing down one side only, Waiora	5½ "
41. Maori adze or tomahawk, of andesite, sharpened after the Maori plan, Chatham Island, New Zealand	4 "
42. Adze or tomahawk, of gritty argillyte, Tammatawiwi, Hokianga	2½ "
43. Fragment of an adze or tomahawk, Moa Hunter's Camp	13 "
44. Jade or greenstone carving chisel.	
44A. Flake from pebble, Moa Hunter's Camp, South Rakaia, New Zealand.	
44B. Obsidian core, Hokianga River, New Zealand.	
44C. Chippings (six), Moa Hunter's Camp, South Rakaia, New Zealand.	

New Guinea.

45. Adze or tomahawk, diorite, old and weathered, Louisade Islands.....	1 lb. 13½ "
46. " " Louisade Islands.....	1 " 4¾ "
47. " " "	1 " 0¾ "
48. " " "	1 " 12 "
49. " " "	1 " 6 "
50. " " "	1 " 0¾ "
51. " " " of trachyte tuff	15½ "
52. " " " of diorite.....	3¾ "
53. " " " of diabase tuff.....	1½ "

Nos. 46 to 50 are apparently composed of an indurated diabase tuff.

New Britain.

55. Tomahawk, of indurated volcanic ash	10 "
56. " of lava	5 "
57. " of indurated ash	5½ "
58. " "	4¾ "
59. " "	3 "
60. " of lava	1½ "

Fiji Islands.

61. Stone war implement (unmounted), of andesite.....	1 lb. 4¼ "
62. " (mounted) "	1 " 14½ "
63. Stone adze (mounted), Fiji Islands	1 " 14¾ "
64. " " "	1 " 7½ "

Various Localities.

65. Adze, made from shell, Duke of York Island	12¾ "
66. Stone chisel, Guadalcanar Island, Eastern Solomons, of lava	10¾ "
67. Adze or tomahawk, made from jade (triangular outline), South Seas...	6¾ "
68. " " of garnet schist, Niagara Falls, U.S. America	7½ "
69. " " of jasper, Java.	
70. Chipped flint or chert, Tasmania.	
71. " " implement, Tasmania.	
72. Chipped implement, Tasmania.	
73. Chipped stone, Tasmania.	
74. " " "	
75. Flint implement, Ugi, Solomon Islands.	
76. " " "	
77. Dilly-bag, made from twine, Queensland.	
78. " made by the last woman of the Tarampa tribe, Queensland, January, 1873.	

1328. LUMSDAINE, Herbert S., Manager, Bank of New South Wales, Casino.

Drawing by Aboriginal.
Pearl Fish Hook.

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1329. MORRISON, A., John-street, Singleton.

Collection of Aboriginal Weapons, comprising:—

- Boomerangs,
- Spears,
- Nulla Nullas,
- Clubs, &c.

1330. MULLEN, W. H., J.P., West Maitland.

Loan collection of Ethnological specimens, chiefly from the South Sea Islands.

1. Pair Paddles, New Guinea.
2. Eight Clubs, New Guinea.
3. Seventeen Arrows, Marquesas Islands.
4. Two Boomerangs (Australian).
5. Shield, New Guinea.
6. War Axe, Solomon Islands.*

* The "God of War." The handle is made from a solid piece of sandal-wood, and it is estimated that it would take an expert two years, working seven or eight hours a day, to execute the carving. The blade is composed of green-stone.

7. Club, New Guinea.
8. Four Spears, New Guinea.
9. Four Bows and one Arrow (very old).
10. Shark's Teeth—War Implement.
11. Club, New Guinea.
12. Idol, Marquesas Islands.
13. Two Coiled Snake-skins, 70 years old.
14. Coiled Snake-skins, 20 years old.
15. Iguana, Stuffed.
16. Petrified Wood.
17. Water Chatty, New Guinea (very old).
18. Native Dress, New Guinea.
19. Bowie Knife (50 years old), with which a Native killed three Priests in New Guinea.
20. Flying or Frill Lizard.

1331. RAINSFORD, John, Milton.

Drawing by "Mickey," an Aboriginal of the Ulladulla tribe.

Depicting a Corroboree of natives who are shown armed with the boomerang and spear. Seated around as spectators are the women and children, and in the distance the dwellings of the tribe are to be seen. Fishing at Ulladulla is illustrated, and if particular attention be paid to the picture it will be observed that the natural movement of each kind of fish is most accurately depicted.

1332. RETALLICK, J., Ulmarra, Clarence River.

1. Paddle.
- 2 and 3. Clubs.
4. Six Arrows.
- 5 and 6. Bows.
7. Adze (Stone Blade).

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Group CLXXI—Class 954: The Evolution of the Dwelling, &c.

1333. WOLFE, James E., J.P., West Maitland.

Loan collection of Weapons of Aborigines of New South Wales, &c. :—

- 1 to 18. Boomerangs.
19. Shield, "Wangarra."
- 20 to 27. Nulla Nullas.
- 28 to 30. Canoe Paddles, "Comawoo."
31. "Coppawaddy."
32. Spear, "Cogamor," and "Womerah" (for throwing).
- 33 to 55. Spears, "Cogamor."
- 56 to 58. "Wanda Wandas."
- 59 to 63. Plain Bows.
- 64 to 65. Fancy Bows.
- 66 to 68. "Tallywingers."
- 69 to 71. Plain Boomerangs.
- 72 to 77. "Kulkadoons."
- 78 to 80. "Giagerborers."
81. "Yamoul."
82. Article of Beef-wood, used at Corroboree.
83. Article, used at Corroboree.
- 84 to 85. "Nindoos."
- 86 to 87. Swords, from Sword-fish.
88. Stuffed Crocodile.
- 89 to 91. Spears, used in war and hunting.
92. Image, carried by King of Tribe.
93. Double-handed Nulla Nulla, or "Thialgi Waddy."
94. Water-bottle.

GROUP CLXXI. — Objects Illustrating generally the Progress of the Amelioration of the Conditions of Life and Labor.

CLASS 954.—The Evolution of the Dwelling and its Furniture.

1334. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney (per Department of Forests).

Bark Hut, as used by the early settlers in the Australian bush, made from the bark of the "Stringy-bark" tree (*Eucalyptus obliqua*—Order, Myrtaceæ.)

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DEPARTMENT N.

FORESTRY.

Department N.—Forestry.

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Department N.—Forestry.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 19.—Forestry, Forest Products.

- Class 99.—Logs and sections of trees; samples of wood and timber of all kinds generally used in construction or manufactures, either in the rough or hewed, sawed or split, including square timber, joists, scantling, plank and boards of all sizes and kinds commonly sold for building purposes. Also ship timber, as used in ship-building, or for masts and spars; piles, timber for fencing, for posts, for paving or for timbering mines. Miscellaneous collections of wood.
- Class 100.—Worked timber or lumber, in form of clapboards, shingles, sheathing or flooring, casings, mouldings, stair rails or parts of furniture.
- Class 101.—Ornamental wood used in decorating and for furniture; veneers of hard and fancy woods; mahogany logs, crotches and veneers; rose-wood; satin-wood, ebony, birdseye maple, madrona, black walnut veneers and other fancy woods suitable for, and used for ornamental purposes.
- Class 102.—Timber prepared in various ways to resist decay.
- Class 103.—Dyeing, tanning and colouring—dye-woods, barks, and various vegetable substances in their raw state, used for dyeing and colouring, such as logwood, Brazil wood, peach wood, fustic, sumac.
Barks of various kinds, Brazilian, acacias, oak, hemlock, murici, bicida, gordonia. Galls, excrescences and abnormal woody products. Mosses used for dyeing and colouring.
- Class 104.—Cellular substances—corks, and substitutes for cork of vegetable growth; porous woods for special uses, pith, rice-paper, etc.
- Class 105.—Lichens, mosses, pulu, ferns, and vegetable substances used for bedding, for upholstering, or for mechanical purposes, as teazles, Dutch rushes, scouring grass, etc., "Excelsior."
- Class 106.—Gums, resins, vegetable wax or tallow wax, including caoutchouc, gum senegal, tragacanth, Arabic, mesquite gum, myrrh, copal, &c.
- Class 107.—Seeds and fruits, for ornamental purposes; vegetable ivory, coquilla nuts, cocoa-nut shells, ganitrus beads, bottle gourds, etc.
- Class 108.—Medicinal: roots, herbs, barks, mosses, berries, etc.
Miscellaneous products.
- Class 109.—Wood pulp, for making paper and other objects.
- Class 110.—Paper and wooden ware generally, as pails, tubs, platters, brooms, coopers' stock.
- Class 111.—Basket industry—willow-ware, etc.
- Class 112.—Rattan, bamboo and cane-work in part. (For rattan furniture, see also Group 90.)

Department N.—Forestry.

CLASSIFICATION.

- Class 113.—Forest Botany—distribution of forests, of genera, of species (maps).
 Wood sections and herbarium specimens of the economically important timber trees.
 Seed collections, not herbarium, etc.
 Illustrations of forest growth, typical trees, botanical features.
 Anatomy and structure of woods. (Veneer sections and photomicrographs.)
 Peculiarities of forest growth—Cypress-knees, burls.
 Diseases of forest trees and timber. Injurious insects.
- Class 114.—Timber culture—Plant material—Conifers, seedlings, and transplants.
 Broad-leaved trees, Seedlings, transplants of various sizes, cuttings.
 Seed collections and means for storing seed.
 Means employed in gathering and preparing seed and other plant material for the market, and seed testing.
- Class 115.—Timber culture and cultivation—Implements for the cultivation of the soil. Special adaptations.
 Sowing machines and tools.
 Implements and machines used for planting.
 Implements used in after-culture. Means of protection against insects, animals, climate.
 Seed-beds and other graphic illustrations of nursery practice.
- Class 116.—Forest management—Maps, plans, illustrations, calculations illustrating forest management.
 Instruments for measuring standing timber.
 Growth of different ages and soils. Graphic or other illustrations showing rate of growth. Graphic or other illustrations showing influence of various managements on tree-growth.
 Statistics of lumber trade and of forestry.
 Exhibits showing relation of forests to climate.
 Literature and educational means.
- Class 117.—Lumbering and harvesting of forest products. The lumbering industry. Logging and transportation. Implements, machines, plans, drawings, and statistical material. Loggers' tools, stump-pulling devices, marking devices, measuring tools. Loading devices, sleds, flumes, slides, rope tram-ways, railroads, methods of water transportation, rafts, booms, &c.
 The tan-bark industry. Other barks.
 The turpentine industry.
 The charcoal industry.
- Class 118.—Preparation and manipulation of lumber. Dressing, shaping and preparation of wood. Hewing of logs, spars, &c. Shaping of knees. Sawing and milling.
 Drying and seasoning of wood, kiln-drying, steam-bending, &c.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

GROUP. XIX.—Forestry, Forest Products.

CLASS 99.—Logs and Sections of Trees; Samples of Wood and Timber of all kinds generally used in construction or manufactures, either in the rough or hewed, sawed or split, including Square Timber, Joists, Scantling, Planks and Boards of all sizes and kinds commonly sold for Building Purposes; also Ship Timber, as used in Ship-building, or for Masts and Spars; Piles, Timber for Fencing, for Posts, for Paving, or for Timbering Mines. Miscellaneous collection of wood.

CLASS 100.—Worked Timber or Lumber, in form of Clapboards, Shingles, Sheathing or Flooring, Casings, Mouldings, Stair Rails, or parts of Furniture.

CLASS 101.—Ornamental Wood used in Decorating and for Furniture; Veneers of Hard and Fancy Woods; Mahogany Logs, Crotches, and Veneers; Rosewood, Satinwood, Ebony, Birdseye Maple, Madrona, Black Walnut Veneers, and other Fancy Woods suitable for and used for Ornamental Purposes.

1335. BRECKENRIDGE, J., Failford.

Dressed and Undressed Hardwood Timber from the Cape Hawke District.

1336. BAKER, Frederick Robert Hall, Fernmount.

1. Log of Red Bean, (*Dysoxylon Muelleri*). This timber is highly recommended for any internal work; it is easily worked, and of great durability.
2. Log of Rosewood (*Dysoxylon Fraserianum*). Timber of a deep red colour, rose scented, very valuable for cabinet work, wood engraving, turning and carving, also for all kinds of building purposes, internally or externally; it is proof against the attacks of vermin, and always holds its strong scent.
3. Log of Blue Berry Ash (*Elæocarpus grandis*). A close-grained timber, easily worked, and suitable for any internal and joiners' work; it takes a good polish, and is very durable; it is also proof against the attacks of white ants.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1897. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales, prepared under the direction of J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of New South Wales Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Commercial Timbers of New South Wales.				
1	185	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> (Linn.) Verbenaceæ.	Mangrove.....	An erect, low branching tree; timber is valuable on account of its inlocked fibre; used for knees of boats, stonemasons' mallets, and bullock yokes. Hab., tidal estuaries, New South Wales. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 20 inches.
2	186	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> (Linn.) Proteaceæ.	Honeysuckle	Timber coarse grained and tough; used for knees and ribs of boats, bullock yokes, &c.; takes a good polish. Hab., open and scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts, New England, &c.; plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 2 feet.
3	187	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Sieb.)	Swamp Oak.....	Timber tough and strong; used for shingles, staves, and fence posts. Hab., interior and coast districts; usually in damp situations; plentiful. Height, 60 to 80 feet; diameter, 1½ to 2 feet.
4	188	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> (Ait.) Casuarinæ.	Forest Oak	Timber handsome, sometimes remarkably heavy; valuable for cabinet work, shingles, &c.; excellent fuel. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Richmond River, westwards to New England and Bathurst. Height, 80 feet; diameter, 2 feet.
5	189	<i>Cedrela australis</i> (F. v. M.) Meliaceæ.	Red Cedar	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light, easily wrought, and durable; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding. Hab., brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).
6	190	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, ship-building, turnery, and indoor work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber-trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
7	191	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Bastard Mahogany	Timber strong and durable, used for felloes of wheels and boat knees. Hab., coast districts. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 24 inches.
8	192	<i>Eucalyptus creba</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Grey Ironbark ...	Timber hard, heavy tough, strong, inlocked, and durable; used for poles and shafts of carriages, spokes of wheels, railway sleepers, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 5 feet.
9	193	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> (Link) Myrtaceæ.	Woolly-butt	Timber strong and durable; used for wheelwrights' work, fencing, felloes, spokes, shafts, house building. Hab., open forests on rich alluvial flats, coastal districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
10	194	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Stringybark.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, flooring-boards, fencing, &c. Hab., open forests, chiefly west of the Dividing Range.
11	195	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Tallow-wood	Timber strong, handsome, and durable; very useful for building purposes, and especially for flooring-boards; used also for palings, &c. Hab., coast districts. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 6 to 8 feet.
12	196	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Smith) Myrtaceæ.	Black-butt	Timber excellent for house carpentry, ship-building, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 8 feet.
13	197	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Smith) Myrtaceæ.	She or Pale Iron-bark.	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes of wheels, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
14	198	<i>Eucalyptus populifolia</i>	Red box	Timber hard, close-grained, and durable; used for posts and building purposes, mauls, railway sleepers, &c.; handsome wood when polished. Hab., on dry stony ridges, southern and western interior districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 24 inches.

Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—continued.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
15	199	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceae.	Forest Mahogany..	Commercial Timbers of New South Wales— <i>continued.</i> Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
16	200	<i>Flindersia australis</i> (R. Br.) Meliaceae.	Flindosa	Timber strong and durable, used in house-building, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab., brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.
17	201	<i>Flindersia Bennettiana</i> (F. v. M.) Meliaceae.	Teak	Timber close-grained; dresses well, has been found a useful timber for saddle making and cogs. Hab., brush forests Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Height, 130 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
18	202	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F. v. M.) Verbenaceae.	Beech	Timber white, strong, close-grained, and durable; not liable to shrink or warp where seasoned; much used and highly valued for decks of vessels, flooring, carving, &c., one of the most useful and best indigenous timbers. Hab.—Brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
19	203	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> (Ten.) Myrtaceae.	Turpentine	Timber strong, hard, heavy, and durable; largely used and highly prized for piles, posts, ship-building, girders, and general constructive purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and proof against the attacks of the cobra, or teredo navalis, and very durable underground. Hab.—Brush and open forests, northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
20	204	<i>Xanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i> . (F. v. M.) Rutaceae.	A yellow wood, or thorny yellow wood.	Close-grained, easily wrought; used for cabinet work. Hab., brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 15 inches.
21	206	<i>Acacia Cunninghamii</i> (Hook.) Leguminosae.	Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales. Bastard Myall.....	Wood close-grained; useful for cabinet purposes. Very homogeneous. Analysis of bark—tannin 9.13 per cent.; extract 13.15 per cent. Hab., northern scrub forests, and New England; moderately plentiful. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 9 to 12 inches.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
22	207	Acacia decurrens (Willd.) Leguminosæ.	Green Wattle	Timber light, tough, and strong; excellent fuel. Bark rich in tannin; varying from 25 to 35 per cent. Hab., northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 20 to 50 feet; diameter, 6 to 9 inches.
23	208	Acacia doratoxylon (A. Cunn.) Leguminosæ.	Currawang	Timber dark-colored, hard, heavy, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for gates, buggy poles, furniture, &c., and formerly used by the Aborigines for spears and boomerangs; leaves eaten by stock. Hab., dry, stony ridges, southern, south-western, and western interior districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 6 to 12 inches.
24	209	Acacia homolophylla..... (A. Cunn.) Leguminosæ.	Curly Yarran	Timber much sought after for turnery work. Wood hard and fragrant; very durable. Hab., central and western New South Wales. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter 6 to 12 inches.
25	210	Acacia melanoxylon. (R. Br.) Leguminosæ.	Blackwood	Timber hard and close-grained; considered one of the most valuable woods; much prized for furniture, general cabinet work, carriage-building, billiard tables, &c. The figured wood is cut into veneers; when polished it closely resembles walnut wood. Hab., the extreme south only of New South Wales; it is abundant in Tasmania and Victoria. Height (in N.S.W.), 50 to 80 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
26	211	Acacia Oswaldi. (F. v. M.) Leguminosæ.	Umbrella bush.....	Timber faintly scented, dark-colored, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable; useful for turnery and cabinet work; a dense shade tree; leaves eaten by stock. Hab., open plains, Lachlan, and other interior districts; not plentiful. Height, 15 to 20 feet; diameter, 6 to 9 inches.
27	212	Acacia pendula. (A. Cunn.) Leguminosæ.	Myall	Timber hard, close-grained; in an unpolished state it preserves a peculiar fragrance of violets, and is in consequence in much request for making glove, handkerchief, and other fancy boxes, and tobacco pipes. Hab., central and western New South Wales. Height, 30 to 40 feet; diameter, 18 to 20 inches.
28	213	Acacia penninervis. (Seib.) Leguminosæ.	Hickory or Mountain Hickory.	Timber hard, moderately heavy, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet purposes, and the bark for tanning. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 30 to 40 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.

Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—continued.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—<i>continued.</i>				
29	214	<i>Acacia salicina.</i> (Lindl.)... Leguminosae.	Koobah, or Native Willow.	Timber close-grained, tough, heavy, dark-brown, and nicely marked; takes a high polish; used in furniture and cabinet-making. Hab., portions of central, and in western New South Wales. Height, 30 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
30	215	<i>Angophora subvelutina.</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceae.	Broad-leaved Apple Tree.	Timber moderately heavy, tough, and very hard when dry; used for wheel-naves, bullock yokes, posts and rails; dresses and polishes well. Hab., northern rivers and southern coast districts. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
31	216	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis.</i> (Planch.) Urticaceae.	Elm	Timber light in color, close-grained; used for ceilings, linings, &c. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 80 to 90 feet; diameter, 15 to 18 inches; not plentiful.
32	217	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamhamii</i> ... (Ait.) Coniferae.	Hoop, or Colonial Pine.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood yields spars 80 ft. to 100 ft. long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.
33	218	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> (Reisseck.) Rhamneae.	Red Ash	Timber hard, firm, and close-grained. Hab., brush forests of coast districts of New South Wales. Attains a height of 100 feet.
34	219	<i>Banksia integrifolia.</i> (Linn.) Proteaceae.	White Honey-suckle.	Timber tough and strong; used for boat knees and ribs, bullock yokes, &c. Hab., open and scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 2 feet.
35	220	<i>Banksia myrtifolia</i> ... (Hk. & Harv.) Myrtaceae.	Grey Myrtle, or Lavewood.	Timber close-grained, hard, and durable; used for tool handles, mallets, and is suitable for turnery. Hab., banks of creeks and damp situations; northern and southern districts moderately plentiful. Height, 30 to 40 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
36	221	<i>Banksia sciadophora</i> ... F. v. M. Myrtaceae.	Myrtle	Timber hard, close-grained; not generally used or known, but considered likely to be suitable for wood engraving, turnery, &c. Hab., mountain scrub forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. Height, 80 to 90 feet; diameter, 2 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—continued.				
37	222	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> ... (D. Don.)	Coachwood	Timber fragrant, light, soft, tough, and close-grained; used for cabinet work, boat, and coach-building. Hab., in gullies northern and southern coast districts. Height, 50 to 70 feet; diameter, 12 to 24 inches.
38	223	<i>Saxifragæe.</i> <i>Casuarina suberosa</i> (Otto & Dietr.) Casuarinæ.)	Black Oak	Timber useful for cabinet work; used for bullock yokes, mauls, tool handles, shingles. Hab., coastal and inland. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
39	224	<i>Cupania semiglauca</i> (F. v. M.) Sapindaceæ.	Black Ash	Timber hard, tough, close-grained, elastic; not much used. Hab., brush forests northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 1½ feet.
40	225	<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i> (R. Br.) Laurinæe.	Sycamore, or She Beech.	Timber light, soft, and durable; used for flooring boards, staves, and inside house carpentry. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
41	226	<i>Dysoxylon Muelleri</i> , (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Turnip-wood	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet work, cigar-boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet, diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
42	227	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> ... (Benth.) Meliaceæ.	Rosewood	Timber resembles "Red Cedar." It is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinet-work, &c. Fragrant. Hab., northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
43	228	<i>Daphnandra micrantha</i> (Benth.) Monimiaceæ.	A Yellow wood	Timber, fragrant; yellow, when fresh, close-grained, easily wrought, and takes a good polish; used for cabinet-work, &c.; bark intensely bitter. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 feet.
44	229	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> (Endl.) Monimiaceæ.	Sassafras	Timber is somewhat soft, but suitable for the inside lining of houses and some kinds of furniture, also for packing-cases; the wood is fragrant, and disagreeable to all kinds of vermin. Light in weight when seasoned, and light coloured. Hab., coastal districts. Height, over 50 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
45	230	<i>Eucalyptus Baileyana</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	A Stringybark	Timber very tough, suitable for tool handles, &c.; not much used. Hab., open 4 forests, on ridges, north coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.

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Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
46	231	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i> (Smith.)	Stringybark	Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales— <i>continued.</i> Timber strong, tough, and durable; used for buildings, fencing, fuel, &c.; bark used for roofing sheds and rural dwellings. Hab., open forests, southern districts; plentiful. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
47	232	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> (F. v. M.)	Narrow-leaved Ironbark.	Timber hard, heavy, strong, inoaked, and durable; used for railway sleepers, girders, and spokes of wheels, poles and shafts of carriages, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending a considerable distance inland; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
48	233	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> (F. v. M.)	White Box	Timber hard, tough, and durable, of great lateral strength; excellent fuel; used for naves, felloes, scantlings, jetty and bridge piles, plankings, fencing, &c. Hab., open forests.
49	234	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> (F. v. M.)	Box	Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 20 to 40 inches.
50	235	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> (Link & Otto).	Woollybutt	Timber hard, tough, and durable, lasting underground; used for fencing, rough buildings, &c. Hab., open forests south coast and western interior districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
51	236	<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> ... (F. v. M.)	Silver-leaved iron bark.	When used for fuel; not much valued as a timber because of its gum veins, Timber sound, is sought after for wheelwrights' work. Used for posts and rails and buildings. Hab., coast districts. Height, 100 to 130 feet; diameter, 36 to 48 inches.
52	237	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Hooker.)	Spotted Gum	Timber usually small and stunted; used for rough fencing, slabs, and fuel. Hab., open forests, north-western interior districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
53	238	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> (F. v. M.)	Stringybark.....	Timber strong, close-grained, elastic, and durable; used for shipbuilding, staves of casks, cubes for street paving, girders, naves of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, shingles, buildings; the timber splits well; the bark is spotted, hence the name. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 4 feet.
				Timber hard, light, strong, and close grained, capable of a good polish; splits well for fencing posts and rails, shingles, &c.; furnishes fair fuel. Hab., open forests New England, central New South Wales. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 54 inches.

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Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—continued.				
54	239	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtacee.	Tallow-wood	Timber of a greasy nature, strong and durable; used for flooring and general purposes, boatbuilding, &c. Hab., northern open forests, coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 72 inches.
55	240	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtacee.	Coolibah	Timber hard, heavy, and close grained; useful in building, but not much used. Hab., plains, subject to variation, seldom on the banks of running streams; Lachlan and Darling River districts, extending to the Barrier Ranges. Height varies greatly, sometimes little better than a shrub to 50 feet.
56	241	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Smith.) Myrtacee.	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-planking, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> , straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally.)
57	24	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthema</i> ... (Schauc.) Myrtacee.	Bastard Box	Timber remarkably tough, hard, and elastic; used for masts, felloes, and spokes of wheels, agricultural implements, bridge work, &c. Hab., open forests, usually on banks of creeks and damp situations in the southern coast and interior districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
58	243	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Smith.) Myrtacee.	Flooded Gum, Blue Gum.	Timber strong and durable, splendid wood, in good repute for building purposes as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the <i>Eucalyptus</i> timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel masts, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation and soil where growing. Hab., open forests on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
59	244	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (A. Cunn.) Myrtacee.	Red Ironbark	Timber highly esteemed for strength and durability, and much used for large beams, girders, sleepers, draw-poles, fuel, and other purposes, in which strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests northern and southern coast districts, and central districts, New South Wales; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.

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Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—<i>continued.</i>				
60	245	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (A. Gunn.)	Mugga ..	Timber soft in character when compared with other Ironbarks; is not plentiful, being found in small belts or patches; chiefly in central New South Wales, Macquarie and Bogan River districts; does not grow to any great size.
61	246	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Smith.)	Red Gum	Timber hard, heavy, close grained and durable; used for posts and rails of fences; bridge, house, and shipbuilding, wheelwrights' work, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 36 to 48 inches.
62	247	<i>Eucalyptus virgata</i> (Sieb.)	Mountain Ash.....	Timber tough, durable, and elastic, splits freely; used for staves of casks, shingles, poles, shafts of drays, palings, rails, and rough buildings. Hab., open forests, southern coasts districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
63	248	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	Blue Fig	Timber soft, easily worked, not much used. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. Height, 90 to 100 feet; diameter, 20 to 36 inches.
64	249	Tiliaceae. <i>Eugenia Ventenatii</i>	Myrtle	Timber close grained and tough; used for tool handles, ribs of boats, and the flooring boards of verandahs. Hab., brush forests, Hastings, Macleay, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. Height, 40 to 60 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
65	250	Myrtaceae. <i>Flindersia Oxleyana</i>	Light Yellow wood	Timber strong, durable, fine grained, and of good colour; used in boat-building, cabinet-work, and for many purposes to which cedar is applied; useful wood for fancy work, owing to pale yellow colour; resembles beech; suitable for hand-screen making, buggy shafts, &c.; not plentiful. Hab., northern brush forests, New South Wales. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 42 inches.
66	251	Meliaceae. <i>Flindersia Bennettiana</i>	Bogum-Bogum	Timber close grained, useful for saddle-making, staves, &c.; not much used. Hab., northern districts, New South Wales. Height, 70 to 90 feet; diameter, 18 to 26 inches.
67	252	Meliaceae. <i>Flindersia Schottiana</i>	Ash	Timber hard, close grained, prettily marked, and of a pale yellow colour; used for shingles and staves and for cabinet-work. Hab., Hastings River, New South Wales. Height, 30 to 60 feet; diameter, 18 to 30 inches.

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Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
68	253	<i>Frenela robusta</i> (A. Cunn.) Conifere.	White or Common Pine.	Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—continued. Timber is very full of knots, polishes well, and shows to advantage; has a camphoraceous odour; varies in colour from light to dark brown; is very durable, and resists white ants to a great extent; of a brittle nature; used for building in central districts, lining-boards, and ceilings. Hab., central and western, New South Wales. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches. Timber light and useful; used for indoor purposes, weatherboards, deals, battens, &c. Hab., northern, New South Wales. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 6 to 12 inches.
69	254	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> (F. v. M.) Conifere.	Port Macquarie Pine.	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandas, &c.; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture-making; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
70	255	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F. v. M.) Verbenaceæ.	White Beech	Qualities of timber unknown; moderate sized tree, but sometimes approaches 100 feet in height. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
71	256	<i>Helicia prœalta</i> (F. v. M.) Proteaceæ.	Long-leaved Nut tree.	Timber hard, heavy, and close grained; said to be imperishable underground. Hab., northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height 50 to 60 ft., diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
72	257	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> ... (Linn.) Myrtaceæ.	White Tea-tree	Timber soft, easily worked; wood from matured trees is found to be fairly durable and the finer kinds of coopers' work; a beautiful flowering and foliaged shade-tree; suitable for planting in public parks in warm situations. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
73	258	<i>Melia composita</i> (Willd.) Meliaceæ.	White Cedar	Timber hard and close grained; not used; leaves eaten by stock; exudes manna. Hab., Lachlan and other interior districts; plentiful. Height, 15 to 20 feet; diameter, 9 to 12 inches.
74	259	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ... Myoporineæ.	Dogwood, Sugar-tree.	

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Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
75	260	<i>Olea paniculata</i> (R. Br.)	Marble wood	Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales— <i>continued.</i> Timber hard, close grained, and durable; heartwood nicely mottled; used for staves, and suitable for cabinet-work and turnery. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 ft.; diameter, 2 to 2½ ft. Timber hard, close grained, and durable; prettily marked, but not used. Hab., open forests on margins of brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 10 to 12 feet; diameter, 6 inches. Timber hard, fine grained, and durable; suitable for carving, turning, fancy, and cabinet work, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet. Timber hard, heavy, and durable; used for turnery, &c. Hab., gullies, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 24 inches. Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles; used also for posts, ship-building, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches. Timber highly appreciated and now scarce; used for making furniture, picture-frames, walking-sticks, veneers, and the finer kinds of coopers' work. Colour, red-brown, and somewhat mottled; somewhat hard in texture, but easily worked. Hab., northern coast districts and Illawarra, New South Wales. Height, 30 to 50 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches. Timber hard and durable, heavy, and close grained; used for bridge and house-building, ship-building, plough beams, wheelwrights' work, &c., and largely planted for shade purposes in towns. Hab., open forest ridges, northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 120 feet; diameter 36 to 60 inches. Plentiful. Timber remarkably strong, elastic, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for mallets, tool handles, cogs for wheels, posts, &c. Hab., open and brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 60 to 80 feet; diameter 1½ to 2 feet.
76	261	<i>Petalostigma quadriloculare</i> (F. v. M.) Euphorbiaceae.	Native Quince.....	
77	262	<i>Rhodammia argentea</i> (Benth.) Myrtaceae.	White Myrtle.....	
78	263	<i>Syncarpia leptopetala</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceae.	Turpentine Myrtle	
79	264	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> (Myrtaceae.)	Turpentine	
80	265	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> (F. v. M.) Proteaceae.	Red Silky Oak, Beefwood.	
81	266	<i>Tristania conferta</i> (R. Br.) Myrtaceae.	Brush Box	
82	267	<i>Tristania suaveolens</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceae.	Broad-leaved Water Gum.	

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Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales.—continued.				
83	268	<i>Tarrictia argyrodendron</i> (Benth.) Sterculiacee.	Ironwood	Timber white, close-grained, hard and durable; used for building purposes and to 100 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
84	269	<i>Vitex lignum-vitae</i> (A. Cunn.) Verbenacee.	Lignum-vitae, or White-beech.	Timber valuable and useful, durable, close-grained, and does not shrink in drying, much used for decks of vessels and verandah floors; suitable for turnery and cabinet work. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 24 inches.
85	270	<i>Weinmannia Benthamii</i> (F. v. M.) Saxifragacee.	Marara, Cork-wood	Timber close-grained and tough. Hab., brush forests, northern rivers. Height, to 100 feet; diameter to 3 feet.
86	271	<i>Zanthoxylum brachyacthym.</i> (F. v. M.) Rutacee.	Satin-wood (A yellow wood).	Timber bright, soft, silky, close-grained, easily wrought; used for cabinet-work, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts, New South Wales; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 10 to 15 inches.
Commercial Timbers of New South Wales in Merchantable Lengths.				
87	98	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> (A. Cunn.) Leguminosae.	Black bean or Moreton Bay chestnut.	Timber resembles walnut wood; is dark coloured, handsome, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet work; is coming into more general use than formerly, as its qualities are better known; a valuable timber and shade tree, and very ornamental; stock-owners destroy this tree owing to their cattle being poisoned by eating its seeds; the seeds are soaked in water, roasted, and eaten by the aborigines. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful; height, 120 to 130 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
88	97	<i>Dysoxylon Frasierarum</i> (Benth.) Meliacee.	Rosewood	Timber resembles Red Cedar. It is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinet work, &c. Fragrant. Hab., northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
89	99	<i>Dysoxylon Muelleri</i> (Benth.) Meliacee.	Red Bean	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet work, cigar boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.

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Catalogue Number	Stock Book Number	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Commercial Timbers of New South Wales in Merchantable Lengths—continued.				
90	272	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> Myrtaceae.	Red Gum	Timber strong, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable, almost impervious to white ants and teredo ; used for ship and boat building, piles, flooring-boards, weather-boards, planking, railway sleepers, bridges, wharves, and building purposes generally ; one of the best and most valuable hardwoods. Hab., open forests, chiefly on river banks, and rich alluvial flats, subject to inundation, Murray and Edwards rivers, and most of the rivers of the interior ; plentiful ; height, 100 to 200 feet ; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
91	100	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> (F. v. M.) Tiliaceae.	Mountain ash	Timber, white, tough, soft, close-grained, and easily wrought ; used for building purposes, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts ; moderately plentiful ; height, 100 to 150 feet ; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
92	103	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F. v. M.) Verbenaceae.	Beech	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked ; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, &c. ; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture making ; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests northern and southern coast districts ; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet ; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
93	104	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F. v. M.) Verbenaceae.	Beech	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked ; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, &c. ; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture making ; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts ; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet ; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
94	101	<i>Owenia cepiodora</i> (F. v. M.)	Onion wood	Timber valuable for cabinet-work ; of a red colour, and prettily marked, sometimes very handsome ; is durable ; when freshly cut it emits a peculiar odour. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts ; not plentiful ; height, 100 to 124 feet ; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
95	105	<i>Rhus rhodanthema</i> (F. v. M.) Anacardiaceae.	Yellow Cedar	Timber close-grained and durable ; takes a good polish ; suitable for carving, turning, cabinet, and fancy work. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts ; not plentiful ; height, 50 to 60 feet ; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.

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Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
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Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products.

96	106	Black bean	Timber resembles walnut wood; is dark-coloured, handsome, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet work; is coming into more general use than formerly, as its qualities are better known; a valuable timber and shade tree, and very ornamental; stock-owners destroy this tree, owing to their cattle being poisoned by eating its seeds; the seeds are soaked in water, roasted, and eaten by the aborigines. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful; height, 120 to 130 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
97	107	Rosewood.....	Timber resembles red cedar; it is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinet-work, &c.; fragrant. Hab., northern coast districts; height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter 2 to 3 feet.
98	102	Red Bean	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet-work, cigar-boxes, and interior fittings, &c.; when fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful; height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
99	160	Red Gum	5 Sawn railway sleepers, from Murray River Forest Reserve, New South Wales.
100	161	Red Gum.....	5 Hewn railway sleepers, from Murray River Forest Reserve, New South Wales.
101	162	Red Gum	1 Railway sleeper, for 17 years in use; obtained from the Deniliquin Moama Railway, New South Wales.
102	163	Ironbark	10 Hewn railway sleepers, from Cooranbong, New South Wales.
103	159	Ironbark	1 Railway sleeper; originally obtained from Bargo Brush, about 50 miles south of Sydney; the sleeper was laid on the railway line at Moss Vale, 1866 and taken up finally December, 1891, thus having been in use 25 years.
104	111	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
105	112	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
106	113	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
107	114	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
108	115	Ironbark	1 Pair spring cart naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.

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Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c
<i>Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products—continued.</i>			
109	116	Spotted Gum	1 Pair naves, from Brownlow Hill, New South Wales.
110	117	Spotted Gum	1 Pair dray naves, from Brownlow Hill, New South Wales.
111	151	Ironbark	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Port Macquarie, New South Wales.
112	152	Ironbark	1 Pair tip dray shafts; timber from Port Macquarie, New South Wales.
113	153	Spotted Gum	1 Pair van shafts; timber from Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.
114	154	Spotted Gum	1 Pair spring cart shafts; timber from Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.
115	164	Lancewood or Myrtle	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Gosford, New South Wales.
116	165	Yellow Box	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Bodalla, south coast, New South Wales.
117	165	Yellow Box	1 Pair light cart shafts; timber from Bodalla, south coast, New South Wales.
118		Blue Gum or Flooded Gum.	36 Felloes of assorted sizes; timber from Wyong, New South Wales.
119		Ironbark	30 Dressed spokes, assorted sizes; timber from the Clarence River district, New South Wales.
120	}	... Murrumbidgee Oak	{ Two bullock yokes, timber from the Murrumbidgee River district, New South Wales.
121			
122	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
123	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
124	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
125	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
126	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
127	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from District of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
128	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
129	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
130	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
131	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
132	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
133	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.

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Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
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Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products—*continued*.

134	166	Black Oak	Three small pieces of timber to each specimen, one being polished in the form of a walking stick, as a convenient mode of showing the grain, polish, and weight of the wood.
135	167	Forest Oak	
136	168	Swamp Oak	
137	169	White Silky Oak ...	
138	170	Beefwood,	
		Silky Oak	
139	171	Black Bean	
140	172	Honeysuckle	
141	173	Cabbage-tree	
142	175	Pear-tree	
143	176	Red Cedar	
144	177	Black Wattle	
145	178	Swamp Mahogany ..	
146	179	Brush Cherry	
147	180	Myrtle	
148	...	Yellow Grass-tree Gum.	Sample of resin of the "Grass-tree" (<i>Xanthorrhœa hastilis</i>); it breaks readily with a shining fracture and is easily reduced to powder; it is used to make an inferior varnish, &c.; somewhat resembles powdered gamboge, though possibly a little darker.
149	...	Red Grass-tree Gum	Sample of resin of the grass-tree (<i>Xanthorrhœa arborea</i> .) It readily fractures, showing a bright surface. The colour is a purplish-brown, inclining to crimson. Is easily reduced to a powder, which is of a dull burnt sienna-brown, admixed with a few dark particles. It is used as a wood stain, chiefly by Chinese carpenters, &c.
150	...	Black Wattle	Sample from <i>Acacia decurrens</i> , from Tomago State Forest Wattle plantation, New South Wales. Analysis: tannic acid, 26·75 per cent.
151	...	Wattle	Sample of ground Wattle bark, obtained in the neighbourhood of Cobargo, New South Wales. Analysis: 27·25 per cent. of tannic acid, 45·8 per cent. extract.
152	...	Wattle	Sample of chopped Wattle bark, obtained in the neighbourhood of Cobargo, New South Wales. Analysis: 27·25 per cent. tannic acid, 45·8 per cent. extract.
153	...	Forest Oak	Five bundles of shingles of Forest Oak from Cooranbong, New South Wales.
154	...	Sycamore	Gun stock manufactured] from New South Wales timbers.
155	...	Sycamore	
156	...	Black Bean	
157	...	Black Bean	
158	...	Forest Oak	
159	...	Red Bean	
160	...	Myall	
161	...	Blackwood or Hickory	
162	...	Blackwood or Hickory	
163	...	Honeysuckle	
164	...	Lightwood	
165	...	Lightwood	
166	...	Bark Hut	

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1338. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Herbarium Specimens of Timber Trees and Shrubs of New South Wales, by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	405	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Currawang.
2	537	<i>Acacia elongata</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
3	357	<i>Acacia leprosa</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
4	44	<i>Acacia binervata</i> , DC. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
5	...	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> , (var.) Willd. Leguminosæ	Sally.
6	513	<i>Acacia glaucescens</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Myall or Boree.
7	937	<i>Acacia Baileyana</i> , F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Cootamundra Wattle.
8	...	<i>Acacia meriifolia</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
9	545	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Golden Wattle.
10	...	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Mountain Hickory.
11	910	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> , R. Br. Leguminosæ	Bastard Myall.
12	...	<i>Acacia juniperina</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Prickly Wattle.
13	538	<i>Acacia prominens</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
14	800	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> , Benth. Leguminosæ	Golden or Broad-leaf Wattle.
15	583	<i>Acacia discolor</i> , Wendl. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
16	799	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> , Link. Leguminosæ	Silver Wattle.
17	691	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>normalis</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
18	696	<i>Ackama Muelleri</i> , Benth. Saxifragæ	Cork-wood.
19	8	<i>Acronychia laevis</i> , Forst. Rutacæ	Yellow-wood.
20	905	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> , DC. Myrtacæ	Apple-tree.
21	614	<i>Anopterus Macleanianus</i> , F. v. M. Saxifragæ	Tulip Tree.
22	126	<i>Banksia marginata</i> , Cav. Proteacæ	Honeysuckle.
23	...	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , L. Proteacæ	White Honeysuckle.
24	692	<i>Bachkousia myrtifolia</i> , Hk. and Harv. Myrtacæ ..	Grey Myrtle.
25	517	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> , Andr. Saxifragæ	Black Wattle.
26	711	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> , R. Br. Myrtacæ	Red Bottle Brush.
27	828	<i>Calythrix tetragona</i> , Labill. Myrtacæ	Fringed Myrtle.
28	784	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> , Ait. Casuarinæ	Forest Oak.
29	908	<i>Casuarina suberosa</i> , Ott and Dietr. Casuarinæ	She Oak.
30	...	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , Forst. Casuarinæ	Bull Oak.
31	943	<i>Casuarina stricta</i> , Ait. Casuarinæ	She Oak.
32	835	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> , Sieb. Casuarinæ	River or Swamp Oak.
33	820	<i>Cassia eremophila</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	
34	30	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> , D. Don. Saxifragæ	Coachwood.
35	505	<i>Commersonia Fraseri</i> , J. Gay. Sterculiacæ	A Kurrajong.
36	382	<i>Commersonia dasphylla</i> , Andr. Sterculiacæ	A Kurrajong.
37	230	<i>Cupania pseudorrhus</i> , A. Rich. Sapindacæ	Bastard Pencil Cedar.
38	322	<i>Daviesia ulicina</i> , Sm. Leguminosæ	
39	327	<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i> , Sm. Leguminosæ	Hop Bush.
40	...	<i>Diploglottis Cunninghamii</i> , Hk. Sapindacæ	Tamarind.
41	27	<i>Dodonæa triquetra</i> , Wendl. Sapindacæ	Hop Bush.
42	332	<i>Dodonæa viscosa</i> , L. Sapindacæ	Hop Bush.
43	547	<i>Elæocarpus obovatus</i> , G. Don. Tiliacæ	Ash.
44	380	<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus</i> , Ait. Tiliacæ	Blue Berry Ash.
45	...	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , F. v. M. Myrtacæ	Tallow-wood.
46	91	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , Miq. Myrtacæ	Blue Box.
47	355	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> var. <i>radiata</i> , Labill. Myrtacæ ..	White Gum.
48	869	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , Sm. Myrtacæ	Peppermint.
49	35	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Sm. Myrtacæ	Swamp Mahogany.
50	331	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , Sieb. Myrtacæ	Stringybark.
51	390	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtacæ	Yellow Box.
52	...	<i>Eucalyptus hæmastoma</i> , Sm. Myrtacæ	White Gum.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Herbarium Specimens
of Timber Trees and Shrubs of New South Wales—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
53	93	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> , Schl. Myrtaceæ.....	Red Gum.
54	43	<i>Eucalyptus planchoniana</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	
55	901	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Blood-wood.
56	700	<i>Eucalyptus acenioides</i> , Schau. Myrtaceæ	White Mahogany.
57	497	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
58	607	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> , Link and Otto. Myrtaceæ ...	Woolly-butt.
59	28	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
60	135	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , Hk. Myrtaceæ	Spotted Gum.
61	378	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Grey Ironbark.
62	...	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Mugga.
63	855	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	White Box.
64	694	<i>Eugenia Ventenatii</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Ironwood.
65	215	<i>Evoidia micrococca</i> , F. v. M. Rutaceæ	
66	...	<i>Flindersia australis</i> , R. Br. Meliaceæ	Stavewood.
67	10	<i>Flindersia Schottiana</i> , F. v. M. Meliaceæ	Mountain Ash.
68	321	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Coniferæ	White or Common Pine.
69	...	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Proteaceæ	Silky Oak.
70	542	<i>Hakea saligna</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ	Turmeric.
71	612	<i>Hymenoporum flavum</i> , F. v. M. Pittosporæ	Yellow Pittosporum.
72	665	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> , R. Br. Leguminosæ	Dogwood.
73	569	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> , R. Br. Epacridæ	
74	9	<i>Litsæa dealbata</i> , Nees. Laurineæ	Pigeonberry-tree.
75	19	<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ	
76	503	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
77	703	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
78	701	<i>Melaleuca stypheliodes</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
79	556	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> , Sieb. Myrtaceæ.....	Tea-tree.
80	521	<i>Melaleuca genistifolia</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
81	717	<i>Melaleuca erubescens</i> , Otto. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
82	771	<i>Melia azedarach</i> , L. Meliaceæ.....	White Cedar.
83	839	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> , R. Br. Myoporineæ	Dog Bush.
84	...	<i>Olearia argophylla</i> , Labill. Composite	Musk-tree.
85	572	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i> , R. Br. Leguminosæ	
86	218	<i>Panax elegans</i> , Ch. Moore and F. v. M. Araliaceæ...	Pencil Cedar.
87	...	<i>Phebalium Billardieri</i> , A. Juss. Rutaceæ	
88	...	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> , Sm. Thymelææ	
89	539	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> , Ait. Pittosporæ.....	
90	550	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> , Vent. Pittosporæ.....	Cheesewood.
91	819	<i>Pittosporum phylliræoides</i> , D. C. Pittosporæ.....	Wild Daphne.
92	...	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> , R. Br. Coniferæ	Colonial Deal.
93	549	<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> , Sims. Rhamneæ	Hazel.
94	...	<i>Pultenæa flexilis</i> , Sm. Leguminosæ	
95	...	<i>Rhodamnia trinervis</i> , Bl. Myrtaceæ	Brush Turpentine.
96	5	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> , D. D. n. Saxifragæ	White Cherry.
97	570	<i>Seringia platyphylla</i> , J. Gay. Sterculiaceæ	
98	14	<i>Stylidium leitiense</i> , F. v. M. Cornaceæ	
99	...	<i>Syncarpia leptopetala</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Ironwood.
100	29	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> , Ten. Myrtaceæ	Turpentine.
101	...	<i>Trema aspera</i> , Bl. Urticæ	Elm.
102	32	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush Box.
103	...	<i>Tristania neriifolia</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Water Gum.
104	24	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i> , R. Br. Epacridæ	Brush Cherry.
105	580	<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i> , Sm. Proteaceæ	Native Pear.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1339. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Seeds and Seed Vessels of New South Wales Timber Trees and Shrubs,
by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	582	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> , Benth. Leguminosæ	Golden Wattle.
2	589	<i>Acacia triptera</i> , Benth. Leguminosæ. Benth	Wattle.
3	392	<i>Acacia Oswaldi</i> , F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Umbrella Bush.
4	...	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> , R. Br. Leguminosæ.....	Lightwood.
5	...	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
6	...	<i>Acacia salicina</i> , Lindl. Leguminosæ	Native Willow.
7	...	<i>Acacia Maideni</i> , F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Bastard Myall.
8	604	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ.....	Currawang.
9	538	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Hickory.
10	591	<i>Acacia ornithophora</i> , Sweet. Leguminosæ	Kangaroo Wattle.
11	64	<i>Albizia pruinosa</i> , F. v. M. Leguminosæ.	
12	70	<i>Baloghia lucida</i> , Endl. Euphorbiaceæ	Brush Bloodwood.
13	640	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i> . Leguminosæ.	
14	552	<i>Cassia eremophila</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ.	
15	...	<i>Ca-tanospermum australe</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ ...	Bean tree.
16	581	<i>Casuarina stricta</i> , Miq. Casuarinææ	She Oak.
17	544	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , Forst. Casuarinææ	Bull Oak.
18	599	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> , Sieb. Casuarinææ	Swamp Oak.
19	536	<i>Casuarina suberosa</i> , Otto et Dietr. Casuarinææ	She Oak.
20	...	<i>Casuarina distyla</i> , Vent. Casuarinææ	She Oak.
21	512	<i>Daphandra micrantha</i> , Benth. Monimaceæ	Satinwood.
22	...	<i>Dodonæa viscosa</i> , Linn. Sapindaceæ	Hop bush.
23	...	<i>Elæodendron australe</i> , Vent. Celastrinææ.....	Blue ash.
24	576	<i>Endiandra Sieberi</i> , Nees. Laurinææ	Cork wood.
25	605	<i>Eremophila maculata</i> , F. v. M. Myoporinææ	Emu bush.
26	537	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> , F. v. M. Myoporinææ	Emu bush.
27	...	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Yellow box.
28	...	<i>Eucalyptus populifolia</i> , var., Hk. Myrtaceæ.....	Red box.
29	561	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , Hook. Myrtaceæ.....	Spotted gum.
30	551	<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Mallee.
31	656	<i>Eucalyptus hæmastoma</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	White gum.
32	568	<i>Eucalyptus eugenoides</i> , Sieb. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
33	590	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , Labill. Myrtaceæ.....	Blue gum.
34	...	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i> , Schau. Myrtaceæ	Bastard box.
35	566	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red ironbark.
36	...	<i>Eucalyptus bicolor</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Slaty gum.
37	646	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Flooded gum.
38	555	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Red ironbark.
39	648	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
40	660	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red mahogany.
41	553	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
42	...	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Grey ironbark.
43	...	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> , Sehl. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
44	...	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> var. <i>albena</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	White Box.
45	...	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Swamp Mahogany.
46	...	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Bloodwood.
47	...	<i>Eucalyptus virgata</i> , Sieb. E. <i>Sieberiana</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.	Mountain Ash.
48	563	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i> , Schauer. Myrtaceæ	White Mahogany.
49	...	<i>Eucalyptus Maideni</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Blue Gum.
50	...	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Blackbutt.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Seeds and Seed Vessels of New South Wales Timber Trees and Shrubs—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
51	...	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Grey Gum.
52	...	<i>Eugenia Ventenatii</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Ironwood.
53	540	<i>Frenela Endlicherii</i> , Parlat. Coniferæ	Red Pine.
54	...	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Coniferæ	White Pine.
55	659	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> , Parlat. Coniferæ	Port Macquarie Pine.
56	593	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> , R. Br. Santalaceæ	Quandong.
57	583	<i>Grevillea floribunda</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ.	
58	650	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> , F. v. M. Verbenaceæ.....	White Beech.
59	536	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ	Needle Bush.
60	...	<i>Hakea saligna</i> , Knight. Proteaceæ	Turmeric.
61	...	<i>Indigofera australis</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Native Indigo.
62	...	<i>Livistonia australis</i> , Mart. Palmæ	Cabbage-tree Palm.
63	658	<i>Litsea dealbata</i> , Nees. Laurinæ	Spotted wood.
64	...	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> , L. Myrtaceæ	White Tea-tree.
65	596	<i>Melia composita</i> , Willd. Meliaceæ.....	White Cedar.
66	493	<i>Mucuna gigantea</i> , DC. Leguminosæ	
67	663	<i>Nesodaphne obtusifolia</i> , Benth. Laurinæ	Sassafras.
68	571	<i>Olea paniculata</i> , R. Br. Jasinæ	Marblewood.
69	661	<i>Panax elegans</i> , F. v. M. Araliaceæ	Sycamore.
70	585	<i>Pittosporum phillyræoides</i> , DC. Pittosporæ	Native Daphne.
71	664	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> , R. Br. Coniferæ.....	Colonial deal.
72	638	<i>Rhus rhodanthema</i> , F. v. M. Anacardiaceæ	Yellow cedar.
73	575	<i>Seaforthia elegans</i> , R. Br. Palmæ	Bungalow palm.
74	654	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ.....	Beefwood or red silky oak.
75	504	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> , G. Don. Sterculiaciæ	Kurrajong.
76	655	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> , Ten. Myrtaceæ	Turpentine.
77	189	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ	Waratah.
78	...	<i>Tristania neriifolia</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Water gum.
79	649	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush box.

1340. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees, by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	268	<i>Acacia pendula</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ.....	Myall.
2	230	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Mountain hickory.
3	275	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Currawang.
4	213	<i>Acacia Cunninghamii</i> , Hook. Leguminosæ	Bastard myall.
5	270	<i>Acacia salicina</i> , Lindl. Leguminosæ	Native willow.
6	187	<i>Akania Hillii</i> . Sapindaceæ	Horse-radish tree.
7	207	<i>Albizzia prininosa</i> . Leguminosæ.	
8	...	<i>Acronychia Baueri</i> . Rutaceæ	Yellow-wood.

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Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
9	186	<i>Achras australis</i> , R. Br. Sapotaceæ	Black apple.
10	152	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , R. Br. Rhamnæ	Red ash.
11	202	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , R. Br. Rhamnæ	Red ash.
12	...	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , R. Br. Rhamnæ	Red ash.
13	199	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> , Planch. Urtiaceæ	Elm.
14	142	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> , Ait. Coniferæ	Hoop pine.
15	155	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> , Cav. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
16	245	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> , Cav. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
17	242	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Apple tree.
18	220	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> , DC. Myrtaceæ	Apple tree.
19	177	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> , Hook et Harv. Myrtaceæ ..	Grey myrtle.
20	171	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> , Ait. Casuarinæ	Forest oak.
21	221	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , Forst. Casuarinæ	Bull Oak.
22	...	<i>Cedrela australis</i> , F. v. M. Meliaceæ	Red Cedar.
23	...	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> , D. Don. Saxifragæ	Coachwood.
24	214	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> , R. Br. Laurinæ	Native Laurel.
25	189	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> , Benth. Meliaceæ	Rosewood.
26	151	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> , Benth. Meliaceæ	Rosewood.
27	153	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> , R. Br. Solanaceæ	Corkwood.
28	178	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> , Endl. Monimiaceæ	Sassafras.
29	188	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> , Endl. Monimiaceæ	Sassafras.
30	259	<i>Echinocarpus australis</i> , Benth. Tiliaceæ	Maiden's Blush.
31	190	<i>Echinocarpus australis</i> , Benth. Tiliaceæ	Maiden's Blush.
32	216	<i>Elæocarpus holopetalus</i> , F. v. M. Tiliaceæ	Blueberry Ash.
33	183	<i>Elæocarpus obovatus</i> , G. Don. Tiliaceæ	Pigeonberry-tree.
34	203	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> , R. Br. Boraginæ	Brown Cedar.
35	241	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red or Grey Gum.
36	210	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
37	156	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
38	145	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
39	235	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Red Ironbark.
40	226	<i>Eucalyptus Sieberiana</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Mountain Ash.
41	197	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
42	262	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
43	164	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Swamp mahogany.
44	209	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red mahogany.
45	...	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red mahogany.
46	272	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> , Schlect. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
47	194	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.
48	222	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.
49	166	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.
50	174	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , Reichb. Myrtaceæ	Peppermint.
51	160	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Grey ironbark.
52	225	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , L'Her. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
53	161	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
54	211	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
55	237	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Red stringybark.
56	...	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Red stringybark.
57	279	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	Yellow box.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
58	238	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ.....	Yellow box.
59	173	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , Hook. Myrtaceæ.....	Spotted gum.
60	157	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , Hook. Myrtaceæ.....	Spotted gum.
61	143	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> , Link. Myrtaceæ.....	Woollybutt.
62	...	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> , Link. Myrtaceæ.....	Woollybutt.
63	159	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Red ironbark.
64	146	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Red ironbark.
65	240	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> , var. <i>albens</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	White Box.
66	167	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Box or Grey Box.
67	230	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , Sieb. Myrtaceæ.....	White Stringybark.
68	218	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , Sieb. Myrtaceæ.....	Stringybark.
69	228	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Grey Ironbark.
70	227	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Bloodwood.
71	168	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Bloodwood.
72	165	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i> , Smith, Myrtaceæ.....	Stringybark.
73	234	<i>Eucalyptus bicolor</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ.....	Slaty Gum.
74	144	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Bastard Mahogany.
75	221	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , Labill., var. <i>radiata</i> . Myrtaceæ.....	Ribbon Gum.
76	196	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> , Schau. Myrtaceæ.....	White Mahogany.
77	162	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> , Schau. Myrtaceæ.....	White Mahogany.
78	...	<i>Eucalyptus hemastoma</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	White Gum.
79	215	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> , Poir. Myrtaceæ.....	Lilly Pilly.
80	...	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> , Sims. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Cherry.
81	206	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> , Sims. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Cherry.
82	172	<i>Frenela Endlicheri</i> Parlat. Coniferæ.....	Red Pine.
83	274	<i>Frenela Endlicheri</i> Parlat. Coniferæ.....	Red Pine.
84	243	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Coniferæ.....	White or Common Pine.
85	269	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Coniferæ.....	White or Common Pine.
86	231	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> , Parlat. Coniferæ.....	Port Macquarie Pine.
87	251	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> , Parlat. Coniferæ.....	Port Macquarie Pine.
88	180	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> , Desf. Urticæ.....	Small-leaved Fig.
89	140	<i>Grevillea Hilliana</i> , F. v. M. Proteaceæ.....	Silky Oak.
90	141	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Proteaceæ.....	Silky Oak.
91	263	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> , F. v. M. Verbenacæ.....	White Beech.
92	204	<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> , Muell. Euphorbiacæ.....	Kamala tree.
93	212	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Prickly-leaved Tea-tree.
94	170	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Prickly-leaved Tea-tree.
95	217	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> , R. Br. Myoporinæ.....	Dogwood.
96	184	<i>Myrtus acmenioides</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Myrtle.
97	247	<i>Panax elegans</i> , F. v. M. Araliacæ.....	Sycamore.
98	249	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> . Pittosporæ.....	Cheesewood.
99	...	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> , R. Br. Coniferæ.....	She or Brown Pine.
100	248	<i>Stenocarpus saligna</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ.....	Red Silky Oak.
101	246	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> , Endl. Proteaceæ.....	White Silky Oak.
102	169	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> , Ten. Myrtaceæ.....	Turpentine.
103	200	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> , D. Don. Saxifragæ.....	White Cherry.
104	208	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Box.
105	273	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Box.
106	255	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Box.
107	205	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i> , R. Br. Epacridæ.....	Regent Tree.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1341. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales, in merchantable lengths, obtained with the assistance of Alexander Kethel, J.P., and J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests, Sydney, members of the Commission.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
167 to 189	1800 to 1822	<i>Dysoxylon fraserianum</i> (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, shipbuilding, turnery, and indoor work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
190 to 193	1823 to 1826	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> .. Saxifrageae.	Coachwood or Leather-jacket.	A beautiful tree with long cylindrical stem, wood soft, light, tough, and close grained, of agreeable fragrance. Good for joiners and cabinet-work, and in much request for coach-building. Grows in the middle and southern coast districts.
194 to 210	1827 to 1843	<i>Dysoxylon Muelleri</i> .. (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Red bean	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet-work, cigar boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
211 to 220	1844 to 1853	<i>Flindersia Australis</i> .. (R. Br.) Meliaceae.	Flindosa	Timber strong and durable, used in house-building, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab. brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.
221 to 225	1854 to 1858	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> .. (F. v. M.) Tiliaceae.	Blueberry ash.....	Wood soft, easily worked. Likely to be useful for brakes for railway carriages. Diameter 24 in. to 36 in.; height 90 ft. to 100 ft. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
226 to 248	1859 to 1881	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> .. (F. v. M.) Verbenaceae.	White Beech	Timber white, strong, close-grained, and durable; not liable to shrink or warp where seasoned; much used and highly valued for decks of vessels, flooring, carving, &c.; one of the most useful and best indigenous timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
249	1882	<i>Cedrela Australis</i> (F. v. m.) Meliacee.	Red cedar.....	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light easily wrought, and durable; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding; brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).
250 to 254	1883 to 1887	<i>Fagus Moorei</i> Cupulifere.	Negro head beech	Timber close-grained and firm; pinkish colour when fresh. Height, 150; diameter, 4 feet. Hab., mountain slopes and brushes of the north coast district, New South Wales.
255 & 256	1888 & 1889	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtacee.	Tallow-wood	Timber strong, handsome, and durable; very useful for building purposes, and especially for flooring-boards; used also for palings, &c. Hab., coastal districts. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 6 to 8 feet.
257	1890	<i>Eucalyptus pitularis</i> (Sin.) Myrtacee.	Black-butt	Timber excellent for house carpentry, shipbuilding, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet.
258	1891	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> Myrtacee.	Turpentine	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles; used also for posts, shipbuilding, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
259	1892	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.....	A Strinybark	
260	1893	<i>Flindersia Australis</i> (R. Br.) Meliacee.	Flindosa	Timber strong and durable, used in housebuilding, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab., brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name	Economic Uses, &c.
261 & 262	1894 & 1895	<i>Eucalyptus salignia</i> (Smith.) Myrtacee.	Flooded Gum	Timber strong and durable; splendid wood; in good repute for building purposes, as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the eucalyptus timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel naves, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation and soil where growing. Hab., open forests on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
263 & 264	1896 & 1897	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Sm.) Myrtacee.	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, shipbuilding, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet.
265	1898	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> (Myrtacee.)	Turpentine	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles; used also for posts, shipbuilding, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
266	1899	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Smith.) Myrtacee.	Grey Ironbark	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes of wheels, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
267	1900	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Smith.) Myrtacee.	Forest Mahogany..	Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
268	1901	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Smith.) Myrtacee.	Grey Ironbark	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes, of wheels, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
269	1902	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Smith.) Myrtacee.	Flooded Gum	Timber strong and durable, splendid wood, in good repute for building purposes, as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the Eucalyptus timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel naves, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation and soil where growing. Hab., open forests on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter 36 to 60 inches.
270	1903	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Smith.) Myrtacee.	Forest Mahogany..	Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
271	1904	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-planking, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of Eucalyptus, straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally).
272 to 309	1905 to 1942	<i>Cedrela Australis</i>	Red Cedar	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light, easily wrought, and durable; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding. Hab., brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).
310 to 313	1943 to 1946	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	Timber moderately hard and prettily marked. Used for cabinet-work and lining of houses. Hab., Richmond and Clarence River district. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 20 to 36 inches.
313	1946	<i>Arucaria Cunninghamii</i> ... (Ait.) Conifere.	Colonial Pine Shelving.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood yields spars 80 ft. to 100 feet long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 ft.; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.
314	1947	Do	Colonial Pine Flooring.	Do

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
315 to 320	1948 to 1953	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> ... (Ait.) Conifere.	Colonial Pine Board.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood yields spars 80 ft. to 100 feet long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 ft.; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.
321 to 323	1954 to 1956	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> ... (Penth.) Meliaceæ.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, shipbuilding, turnery, and in-door work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
324 to 328	1957 to 1961	<i>Cryptocorya obovata</i> (R. Br.) Laurinææ.	Sycamore	Timber light, soft, and durable; used for flooring boards, staves, and inside house carpentry. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
329 to 331	1962 to 1964	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Hooker.) Myrtaceæ.	Spotted Gum	Timber strong, close-grained, elastic, and durable; used for shipbuilding, staves of casks, cubes for street paving, girders, naves of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, shingles, buildings; the timber splits well; the bark is spotted, hence the name. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 4 feet.
332 to 334	1965 to 1967	<i>Cryptocorya</i> species	Pencil Cedar	Timber soft, close, and easily worked; often beautifully marked; silky and fine in the grain. Hab., northern districts of New South Wales. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
335 & 336	1968 & 1969	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-planking, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> , straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally).

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101 : Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1342. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Trophy of Wooden Blocks of Colonial Hardwood Timbers, suitable and used for paving purposes.

The Blocks include the following Timbers :—Blue Gum, Black Butt, Tallowwood, Forest Mahogany, Boxwood, and Ironbark.

1343. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Section of roadway in New South Wales Court laid with Wooden Blocks of Colonial Hardwood Timbers, on cement foundation, with Trachyte Kerbing.

1344. DEVERELL, Edmund Joshua, "Sunlight," Glen Innes.

Specimens of New South Wales Timbers.

1345. FREW, & CO., W., Albury.

Samples of Murray Pine, Skirting, Flooring, Ceiling, and Weatherboards.

1346. GRAY, J., Peter-street, Wagga Wagga.

Specimens of New South Wales Woods and Timbers.

1. Murrumbidgee Gum. Proof against white ants.
2. Murrumbidgee Pine. Proof against white ants.
3. Iron Bark. Proof against white ants.
4. Mountain Ash.

1347. GUY, Francis, Pyrmont, Sydney.

Wood paving blocks of New South Wales "Spotted Gum" (*Eucalyptus maculata*). Specimens in the rough, polished, oiled, and plain.

1348. HENDERSON, G., Grafton.

Two polished specimens of Tulip Wood, grown in the Grafton district, showing peculiar markings.

1349. HICKSON, J. C., Burwood.

Specimen log of Tallow Wood.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100 and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1350. LEWIS, Mortimer William, East Maitland.

Collection of specimens of New South Wales Timbers.

No. of Specimens	Name of Specimen.	District whence obtained.
1	Mountain Pine (polished)	Hunter River.
2	Beech do	do
3	Maple do	do
4	Mahogany, red do	do
5	Mahogany, white do	do
6	Ironbark, red do	do
7	Ironbark, gray do	do
8	Black butt do	do
9	Tallow Wood do	do
10	Do (plain)	do
11	Blue Gum (polished)	do
12	Do (plain)	do
13	Spotted Gum (polished)	do
14	Forest Oak do	do
15	Forest Oak shingles (plain)	do
16	Red Gum (polished)	Denman.
17	Cedar do	Paterson River.
18	Light Pine do	Williams River.
19	Dark Pine do	do
20	Cypress Pine do	Gunnedah.
21	Common Pine do	do
22	Cypress Pine do	Baan Baa.
23	Myall do	Liverpool Plains.
24	Stringy-bark do	Nundle.
25	Box do	do
26	Stringy-bark do	Hanging Rock, near Nundle.
27	Water Gum do	Wollombi.
28	Do (plain)	do
29	Lignum Vitæ (polished)	New South Wales.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1351. MAZOUДИER, & CO., A., Clarinda-street, Parkes.

Specimens of worked Timbers grown in the Parkes District.

1. Cornice mould, Lachlan Pine.
2. Do do do.
3. Double faced skirting, Lachlan Pine.
4. Single faced do do.
5. Double face architrave do.
6. Single face do do.
7. Do do do.
8. Transom mould, Lachlan Pine.
9. Do do do.
10. Balcony rail, Lachlan Pine.
11. Scotia, do.
12. Stop Bead, do.
13. Lining Board, do.
14. Ironbark.
15. Box.

1352. SUMMERS, T., Nevertire.

Specimens of Timbers.

CLASS 103.—Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring—Dye Woods, Barks, and Various Vegetable Substances in their Raw State, used for Dyeing and Colouring, such as Logwood, Brazil Wood, Peach Wood, Fustic, Sumac.

1353. HALLIDAY, F., Railway Tannery, Bathurst.

Wattle-bark for Tanning purposes.

1354. MILLARD, W., J. P., Boat Harbour, Ulladulla.

Hickory-bark.

1355. RAYMOND & Co., H., 77, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Wattle-bark, ground.
Do chopped.
Do dust.

This bark was grown at Berenageil (Cobargo District, New South Wales), and is taken from a variety of the *Acacia decurrens*. On being analysed the bark was found to contain 35·75 per cent. tannic acid and 59·5 per cent. extract.

CLASS 105.—Lichens, Mosses, Pulu, Ferns, and Vegetable Substances used for Bedding, for Upholstering, or for Mechanical Purposes, as Teazles, Dutch Rushes, Scouring Grass, &c. “Excelsior.”

1356. BERRIMAN, Albert, Arthur-street, Marrickville, Sydney.

Grass Rope used in the manufacture of Hollow Castings.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Class 113: Forest Botany—Illustrations of Forest Growth.

CLASS 113.—Forest Botany: Distribution of Forests; of Genera; of Species (Maps). Wood Sections and Herbarium Specimens of the economically important Timber Trees. Seed Collections (not Herbarium), &c. Illustrations of Forest Growth, Typical Trees, Botanical Features. Anatomy and Structure of Woods (Veneer Sections and Photo-Micrographs). Peculiarities of Forest Growth: Cypress-knees; Burls. Diseases of Forest Trees and Timber; Injurious Insects.

1357. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Photographs of New South Wales Forest Trees, prepared by Charles Kerry, Photographer, Sydney, and selected by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

- No. 1. Woolly Butt (*Eucalyptus longifolia*), Bulli Mountain; height, 230 feet; circumference 3 feet above ground, 33 feet.
- No. 2. Black Butt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), Bulli Valley; height, 280 feet; circumference 3 feet above ground, 59 feet.
- No. 3. Broad-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), Newton Boyd Mountain.
- No. 4. Native Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Upper Richmond River; height, 250 feet; circumference 4 feet above ground, 136 feet.
- No. 5. Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*), Nymboida River, Upper Clarence; height, 300 feet; circumference, 18 feet.
- No. 6. River Oak (*Casuarina glauca*), Manning River, Upper Clarence; height, 120 feet; circumference, 16 feet.
- No. 7. Turpentine (*Syncarpia laurifolia*), Illawarra; height, 200 feet; circumference, 30 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

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Committee on Woman's Work
1917

Committee XII on Woman's Work

DEPARTMENT

OF

WOMAN'S WORK.

Department of Woman's Work.
COMMITTEE XII.

Committee XII on Woman's Work.

(Appointed by N.S.W. Commission on 4th December, 1891.)

LADY WINDEYER (*President*).

MRS. HENRY AUSTIN.

MRS. ALEX. CAMERON.

MISS M. CLARKE.

MRS. H. E. COHEN.

MRS. DADLEY.

MISS EDWARDS.

MRS. CARL FISCHER.

MRS. MATTHEW HARRIS.

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MRS. JOHN SEE.

MRS. T. M. SLATTERY.

MRS. W. H. SUTOR.

MISS E. M. WOOLLEY.

MRS. CARL FISCHER,

Secretary.

Department of Woman's Work.

Groups XIX, XXI, and XXII—Forestry, Pomology, Floriculture.

GROUP XIX.—Forestry, Forest Products.

Class 101.—Ornamental wood used in decorating and for furniture; veneers of hard and fancy woods; mahogany logs, crotches and veneers; rosewood; satin-wood, ebony, birdseye maple, madrona, black walnut veneers and other fancy woods suitable for, and used for ornamental purposes.

1358. **ABBOTT, Lady,** "Tarella," North Sydney.

50 Specimens of New South Wales Timbers, mounted on ebonised panel; polished by Mrs. Olivia Whitehead.

1359. **KELLY, Mrs. T. H.,** "Glenyarrah," Sydney.

21 Specimens of New South Wales Timbers, mounted on ebonised panel; polished by Mrs. Olivia Whitehead.

GROUP XXI.—Pomology, Manufactured Products. Methods and Appliances.

CLASS 140.—Fruits in glass or cans, preserved in syrup or alcohol.

FISCHER, Miss G. F. C., Woollahra, Sydney.

1360. 1 dozen bottles Fruit, preserved in syrup.

1361. 3 dozen bottles Jams, &c., chiefly Native Currant, Passion Fruit, Loquat, and other Australian Fruits.

GROUP XXII.—Floriculture.

CLASS 167.—Cut flowers. Floral designs, pressed flowers, leaves, sea-weeds and bouquets.

MULLINS, Mrs., Macleay-street, Sydney.

1362. Album of New South Wales Ferns, from Mount Dromedary, collected and dried by Mrs. Elizabeth Bate, Bermagui, and named by Mr. J. H. Maiden, Sydney.

1363. Album of New South Wales Seaweeds, collected and dried by Mrs. Elizabeth Bate, Bermagui.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group XXII—Floriculture. Groups XXIII to XXXIV—Vegetables, Live Stock, and Birds.

CLASS 169.—Receptacles for plants, flower-pots, plant-boxes, fern cases, tubs, jardinières, plant and flower-stands, ornate designs in flower-stands.

1364. **FISCHER, Mrs. Carl, Woollahra, Sydney.**

Jardinière, in New South Wales Pine ebonised, the front panel in imitation old Roman Mosaic; made by members of the Working and Factory Girls' Club, Sydney.

GROUP XXIII.—Culinary Vegetables.

CLASS 177.—Pickles, champignons, truffles, chutney, mustard, &c.

1365. **WILLIAMS, Mrs. T. R., Brown's Creek.**

1 dozen assorted Sauces.

GROUPS XXVII to XXXIII.—Domestic Animals (Live Stock.)

1366. **COHEN, Mrs. Victor, Billyard Avenue, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney.**

Cow, Kangaroo, Native Bear, Horse, and Calf, modelled in wax and coated with hair or fur; made by Mesdames Penrose and Drabsch, Armidale.

(These modellers are members of the same family, who have passed their lives chiefly in the bush, and are self-taught as regards the making, and material used in the models.)

1367. **HARRIS, Mrs. Matthew, "Warrane," Ultimo, Sydney.**

Five Cows and one Calf, modelled in wax, and coated with hair; made by Mrs. Jurd, Armidale (self-taught).

Department of Woman's Work.

Groups XXXIV and XXXVI—Stuffed Birds and Animals.

GROUP XXXIV.—Poultry and Birds.

CLASS 230.—Birds of all countries, alive and as stuffed specimens. Taxidermy. Methods and appliances.

1368. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

Collection of New South Wales Birds, prepared, stuffed, and mounted by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu, of Tost and Rohu, 60, William-street, Sydney:—

1. *Menura Superba* (Lyre Bird).
2. *Audea Novæ-Hollandiæ* (Blue Crane).
3. *Dacelo Gigas* (Laughing Jackass).
4. *Ptilorhis Paradisea* (Rifle Bird).
5. *Sericulus Melinus* (Regent Bird).
6. *Meliphaga Phrygia* (Mock Regent).
7. *Polytelis Barrabandi* (Green-leek Parrot).
8. *Trichoglossus Novæ-Hollandiæ* (Blue Mountain Parrot).
9. *Platycercus Eximius* (Rose-bill Parrakeet).
10. *Trichoglossus Chlorolipidotus* (Scaly-breasted Lorikeet).
11. *Glossopsitta Australis* (Musk Lorikeet).
12. *Myzantha Garrula* (Soldier Bird).
13. *Aleyone Azurea* (Azure Kingfisher).
14. *Ptilonorhynchus Violaceus* (Satin Bower Bird).
15. *Pitta Strepitans* (Dragoon Bird).
16. *Aleyone Macleayi* (Macleay's Kingfisher).
17. *Ninox Boolook* (Boolook Owl).

1369. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

Australian Black Swan, stuffed and mounted by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu, of Tost and Rohu, 60, William-street.

1370. ROHU, Mrs. Ada Jane, 60, William-street, Sydney.

Two specimens of *Apteryx*, prepared, stuffed, and mounted by exhibitor.

GROUP XXXVI.—Wild Animals.

CLASS 236.—Animals of all Countries, Alive and as Stuffed Specimens.

1371. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

A collection of Indigenous Animals of New South Wales, comprising—

1. *Pteiropus Poliocephalus* (Flying Fox).
2. *Phascogaleos Cinereus* (Native Bear).
3. *Trichosurus Vulpecula* (Brush-tailed Opossum).
4. *Dasyurus Viverrinus* (Grey and white Native Cat).
5. Do (Black and white Native Cat).
6. *Petauroides Volans* (Flying Squirrel).

Department of Woman's Work.

Group XXXV—Insects. Groups LV to LVII—Extraction of Gold, &c. Group XCI—Mosaics.

7. *Petaurus Sciureus* (Sugar Squirrel).
8. *Æcyprymnus Rufescens* (Kangaroo Rat).
9. *Hydromys Leucogaster* (White-breasted Beaver Rat).
10. *Ornithorhynchus Anatinus* (Duck-billed Platypus).
11. *Perameles Nasuta* (Long-nosed Bandicoot).
12. *Phascolarctos Cinerus* (Native Bear).
13. *Pseudochirus Peregrinus* (Ring-tailed Opossum).

These animals were prepared, mounted, and stuffed by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu, of Tost and Rohu, 60, William-street, Sydney.

1372. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

Gannett, Native Bear, Platypus, two Native Cats, Flying Fox, Young Rock Wallaby, Ring-tail Opossum; all prepared, stuffed, and mounted by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu, of Tost and Rohu, 60, William-street, Sydney.

GROUP XXXV.—Insects and Insect Products.

1373. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

A Case of New South Wales Butterflies, collected by Mrs. Ritchie.

GROUPS LV, LVI, and LVII.—Extraction of Gold and Silver.

1374. PARNELL, Mrs. E., Sydney.

Diagrams of a process for the freeing of Gold from the baser metals, invented by exhibitor.

GROUP XCI.—Ceramics and Mosaics.
(For Clays and other Materials, see Group XLVI.)

CLASS 580.—Designs for and examples of Pavements in Tiles and Mosaics.

1375. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

Three Specimen Tiles, made in imitation old Roman Mosaic, by the Members of the Working and Factory Girls' Club, Sydney, and mounted for Stands in Australian Woods.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group C—Silk, &c. Group CIV—Clothing and Costumes.

GROUP C.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.

CLASS 630.—Crapes, Velvets, Gauzes, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Laces, Scarfs, Ties, Veils ; all descriptions of cut and made-up Silks.

1376. **ALDCORN**, Miss Jane, Marrickville, Sydney.

Pair Gentlemen's Silk Socks, hand-knitted (plain knitting) by Exhibitor.

1377. **COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK**, Sydney.

White Silk Lace Shawl, hand-knitted by Mrs. Simpson, Guildford, who was chosen to knit a silk burnous, presented to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales on the occasion of her marriage.

1378. **GARRETT**, Mrs. Elizabeth, Carrington.

Six pairs Silk Socks and Stockings, hand-knitted (open work) by Exhibitor.

1379. **HARRIS**, Mrs. Matthew, "Warrane," Ultimo, Sydney.

Black Silk Lace Shawl, hand-knitted by Mrs. Simpson, Guildford.

GROUP CIV.—Clothing and Costumes.

CLASS 653.—Dresses, Gowns, Habits, Costumes.

1380. **ALDERTON**, Miss Alatheia Lucy, Regent-street, Paddington.

One Garment, ladies' underwear, with knitted lace ; Exhibitor's work.

1381. **CLARK**, Mabel, School of Industry, Sydney.

One Garment, ladies' underwear, fine sewing ; Exhibitor's work.

COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

1382. Costume in New South Wales tweed, trimmed with platypus fur, dressed and prepared by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu ; the gown made by Madame Beattie, George-street, Sydney.

1383. Costume in New South Wales tweed, with pique vest, designed and cut by Miss Greig, William-street, Sydney ; the sewing by girls born in Sydney.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CIV—Clothing and Costumes. Class 653: Dresses, Gowns, &c.

COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

1384. Three Infants' Hoods, two silk and one cashmere; embroidered and made by Miss Sarah Terry, Sydney.
1385. Baby's Robe, made by child in the "Good Samaritan" School.
1386. **DADLEY, Mrs., Balmain, Sydney.**
Three Infants' Robes, elaborately trimmed; the work of Exhibitor's pupils.
1387. **DAVENPORT, Miss Julia, Richmond.**
Four Garments, ladies' underwear; made by Exhibitor.
1388. **ELLIS, Mrs. E. J., Darlinghurst, Sydney.**
Child's Frock, in cream cashmere, smocked in old gold silk; made by Miss Baly, Marrickville.
1389. **HEAD, Georgina, School of Industry, Sydney.**
One Garment, ladies' underwear, fine sewing; Exhibitor's work.
1390. **MAHER, Mrs., Collaroy.**
Child's Frock, in cream cashmere, smocked in old gold silk; the work of Exhibitor.
1391. **MAUND, Miss Lucy, Clergy Daughters' School, Waverley, Sydney.**
Two Pinafores, embroidered in fancy drawn linen work and Swiss darning; work of Exhibitor.
1392. **ORR, Mrs. F. M., Edgecliffe Road, Woollahra, Sydney.**
Tea Gown, in crevette cashmere, elaborately smocked, and trimmed with lace and ribbon; the work of the Exhibitor.
1393. **SCOTT, Miss Jeannie, Marrickville, Sydney.**
Three Garments, ladies' underwear; made by Exhibitor.
1394. **SCOTT, Miss Pannie, Marrickville, Sydney.**
Three Garments, ladies' underwear; made by Exhibitor.
1395. **TERRY, Miss Sarah, Paddington-street, Sydney.**
Child's Cashmere Blouse; smocked and embroidered by Exhibitor.
1396. **WHYTE, Miss Marion, Clergy Daughters' School, Waverley, Sydney.**
Ladies' underwear, Camisole.
1397. **WINDEYER, Lady, "Lulworth," Roslyn Gardens, Sydney.**
Six Garments, Ladies' underwear, specially made by Mrs. Hogan, Wentworth-street, Sydney.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CIV—Clothing and Costumes—Classes 654 to 658. Group CV—Furs, &c.

Class 654.—Hats and caps.

COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

1398. Cabbage-tree Hat, with piece of plait and leaf, made by Miss Ellen MacDermott, Hunter River.

1399. Cabbage-tree Hat, made by Mrs. Kiver, Shoalhaven.

These hats are an Australian specialty. They are made from the leaf of the Cabbage-tree Palm, and are very durable.

Class 657.—Knit goods and hosiery, woven gloves, gloves of leather and skins.

M-INNES, Mrs., Ivy Lodge, Middle Arm, near Sydney.

1400. Gloves, from yarn of opossum fur, spun and knitted by Exhibitor.

1401. Socks, from yarn of opossum fur and wool mixed, spun and knitted by Exhibitor.

1402. SHELDON, Mrs., Petersham, near Sydney.

Child's Petticoat in wool, fine crochet work.

1403. WINDEYER, Lady, "Lulworth," Roslyn Gardens, Sydney.

Shetland Wool Shawl, hand-knitted by Mrs. Simpson, Guildford.

Class 658.—Shirts, collars, cuffs, cravats, suspenders, braces, and appliances.

1404. DAVENPORT, Miss Julia, Richmond.

Shirt, hand-made by Exhibitor.

GROUP CV.—Furs and Fur Clothing.

Class 661.—Fur mats and carriage or sleigh robes.

COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

1405. Rug of Platypus Fur, made and lined by Miss E. Lockhardt, Sydney.

1406. Rug of Dingo Skins, prepared by Mrs. A. J. Rohu, lined by Mrs. E. C. Wintle, Sydney.

1407. Rug of Native Bear, made by Mrs. E. C. Wintle, Sydney.

1408. Rug of Kangaroo Skins, made by Mrs. A. J. Rohu, 60, William-street, Sydney.

1409. Rug of Native Cat, with Rabbit Border, made by Mrs. A. J. Rohu, 60, William-street, Sydney.

1410. Mat of Opossum Tails, radiating from centre, made by Mrs. E. C. Wintle, Sydney.

1411. Three Emu Skin Mats, lined by Mrs. E. C. Wintle, Sydney.

1412. Footwarmer, made by Miss E. Lockhardt, Sydney.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CV—Furs and Fur Clothing. Class 662: Fur Clothing.

1413. **McARTHUR, Miss, Leinster Hall, near Sydney.**

Mat of Dingo Skin, with head complete, mounted and lined by Mrs. E. C. Wintle, Sydney.

1414. **SEE, Mrs. John, "Urara," Randwick, Sydney.**

Rug of 456 Opossum Tails, prepared and made by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu (Tost & Rohu), 60, William-street, Sydney.

WINDEYER, Lady, "Lulworth," Roslyn Gardens, Sydney.

1415. Rug of Grey Opossum, special design, made by Mrs. E. C. Wintle, Sydney.

1416. Fire Screen, from a "Native Companion," prepared and mounted by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu (Tost & Rohu), 60, William-street, Sydney.

Class 662.—Fur clothing.**COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.**

1417. Boa, Cuffs, and Muff—Red Opossum.

1418. Collarette—Grey Mountain Opossum.

1419. Collarette and Muff—Swansdown, Australian Black Swan.

1420. Collarette and Muff—Pelican.

1421. Collarette and Cuffs—Rock Wallaby.

1422. Collar and Cuffs—Australian Wild (or Native) Cat.

1423. Muff of plucked Platypus fur—closely resembling Otter.

The above specimens of Australian fur were prepared, sewn, and lined by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu (Tost & Rohu), 60, William-street, Sydney.

1424. Collarette and Muff—Swansdown—Australian Black Swan.

1425. Collarette or Tippet—Mountain Wallaby.

1426. Toque—Platypus Fur.

1427. Muff—Emu Skins.

The above four specimens of Australian furs were made Mrs. Emily C. Wintle, Sydney.

1428. Muff—Australian Swanskin, unplucked.

1429. Muff—Australian Swanskin, plucked.

1430. Muff—Platypus Fur.

1431. Muff and Reticule combined—Platypus Fur.

The above four specimens of Australian furs were made by Miss Emma Lockhardt.

1432. **FISCHER, Mrs. Carl, Woollahra, Sydney.**

Collar and Cuffs, of Australian Grebe, prepared and made by Mrs. Ada Jane Rohu (Tost and Tohu), 60, William-street, Sydney.

1433. **WINDEYER, Lady, "Lulworth," Roslyn Gardens, Sydney.**

Toque, of golden-breasted water-rat, made by Mrs. E. C. Wintle, Sydney.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CVI—Class 664: Laces of Linen, Cotton, Silk, &c.

GROUP CVI.—Laces, Embroideries, Trim-
mings, Artificial Flowers, Fans, &c.

CLASS 664.—Laces of linen and cotton, of silk, wool, or mohair, made with the needle or the loom; silver and gold lace.

FISCHER, Mrs. Carl, Woollahra, Sydney.

1434. Honiton Lace Handkerchief, made by Mrs. Harriet Wisby.

1435. Handkerchief in Modern Lace, made by Mrs. Middleton.

1436. Handkerchief, with elaborate border in Guipure embroidery; the work originally part of a pair of sleeves, exhibited at the Great Exhibition in London, 1851; the transferring done by Mrs. Harriet Wisby, Petersham, Sydney.

1437. **FREEMAN, Miss Annie, "Montpellier," Randwick, Sydney.**

Collection of Modern Point Lace, twelve distinct articles, the work of Exhibitor.

1438. **GUILLE, Mrs. Harriett E., Goulburn.**

Old Honiton Point Bib, cravat ends in Old Point, and cravat ends in Honiton Point.

1439. **KENDALL, Mrs. T. Mailler, 28, College-street, Sydney.**

Honiton Lace Handkerchief, lion in one corner, made by Mrs. Harriett Wisby, Petersham.

1440. **M·CARTHY, Miss, Leinster Hall, near Sydney.**

Scarf in Limerick Lace, worked in Australia by Miss Kate Cummins, cousin of the Exhibitor.

1441. **PUNCH, Mrs. Mary, Forbes-street, Sydney.**

Handkerchief of Modern Point Lace, made by Exhibitor.

1442. **SCOTT, Mrs. Annie, Mandurama.**

Point Lace Collarette, worked by Exhibitor.

1443. **VINCENT, Miss Eleanor Blanche, Sandhill, Neutral Bay, Sydney.**

Three yards of Modern Point Lace, the work of Exhibitor.

1444. **WEEKS, Mrs., Bathurst.**

Handkerchief Border in Point Lace, the work of Exhibitor.

1445. **WISBY, Mrs. Harriett, Union-street, Petersham, Sydney.**

Handkerchief in Brussels Lace Appliqué, worked by Exhibitor.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CVI—Class 665: Embroideries, Crochet-work, &c.

CLASS 665.—Embroideries, crochet-work, &c.; needle-work.

1446. **BURNS, Mrs. J. F.**, Regent-street, Paddington, Sydney.
Two Handkerchiefs, drawn linen borders, and edged with knitted lace, hand-made by Exhibitor.
1447. **COLLINS, Mrs. Jane**, Milson's Point, Sydney.
Crochet and Hair-pin Hand-made Lace, the work of Exhibitor.
1448. **COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK**, Sydney.
Afternoon Tea Cloth, with drawn linen border, the work of Mrs. M. Jensen, Clyde-street, Woollahra.
1449. **COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK**, Sydney.
Fire-screen, embroidered in design of native flowers, and mounted on Australian woods.
1450. **DADLEY, Mrs.**, Balmain, near Sydney.
Two glazed cases or frames, with specimens of her pupils' work.
1451. **DAUNT, Mrs. Margaret**, Mount Vincent.
Specimens of Knitting by old lady of 80 years and girls taught by her.
1452. **DAVENPORT, Miss Julia**, Richmond.
Specimen of Darning, by Exhibitor.
1453. **DONNELLY, Mrs.**, Darlinghurst, Sydney.
Fine Crochet Lace, work of Exhibitor.
1454. **GILMOUR, Miss Ruby**, Stanmore Road, Stanmore, Sydney.
Doll's Outfit, six articles, made by Exhibitor, 12 years old.
1455. **HALL, Mrs. John**, Balmain, Sydney.
Specimen of Darning, by Exhibitor.
1456. **HARRIS, Mrs. Matthew**, "Warrane," Ultimo, Sydney.
Fancy Square Netting, in blue silk, the work of Exhibitor.
1457. **HAYLEY, Mrs. A. W.**, Lithgow.
Specimen of Darning, by Exhibitor.
1458. **MOORHOUSE, Mrs.**, Darlinghurst, Sydney.
Collar in Fine Tatting, the work of Exhibitor.
1459. **NESBITT, Miss**, Mount Broughton, Bowral.
Specimen of Darning, by Exhibitor.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CVI—Classes 666, 667, and 669 : Artificial Flowers, Fans, and Embroidery.

1460. **SCOTT**, Miss Pannie, Livingstone-street, Marrickville, Sydney.
Handkerchief, drawn linen border, worked by Exhibitor.
1461. **TWYNAM**, Mrs., Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney.
Hand-knitted Counterpane, work of Exhibitor.
1462. **WATKINS**, Mrs. John, Llanthony, Gladesville.
Three specimens of Fine Netting, mounted on satin.
- WINDEYER**, Lady, "Lulworth," Roslyn Gardens, Sydney.
1463. Appliqué Collar and Cuffs, worked in New South Wales, by Exhibitor's mother, when 60 years of age.
1464. Embroidery worked in New South Wales, by Sir William Windeyer's mother, when 75 years of age.

CLASS 666.—Artificial Flowers for Trimming and for Decoration of Apartments.

1465. **COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK**, Sydney.
Flowers made of Australian Fish Scales, by Miss Emmeline Shaw.
1466. **McMYLES**, Mrs. W. C., Bathurst.
Flowers made from Feathers of Birds on the Lachlan (New South Wales), gathered and arranged by the Exhibitor; no dye or colour used; every feather in its natural tint.
1467. **PALMER & GREEN**, Mesdames, Kenney-street, Paddington, Sydney.
Australian Native Flowers—Passion Flower, Rock Lily, Flannel Flower, Gigantic Lily, Christmas Bells, and Maidenhair Fern; made in gold and silver bullion, mounted on green plush anchor; the flowers made by Exhibitors.

CLASS 667.—Fans.

1468. **BELISARIO**, Miss Julia, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park, Sydney.
Fan painted on white satin, the work of Exhibitor.

Class 669.—Art Embroidery and Needle-work.

1469. **ALLWOOD**, Miss Fanny, Guildford, Sydney.
Mantel border in gold bullion and silk embroidery on maroon cloth, worked by Exhibitor.
1470. **BRUTON**, Miss Mary Ann, Wentworth Court, Sydney.
Stole, embroidered on white silk, the work of Exhibitor, aged 13.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CVI—Class 669 : Art Embroidery, &c. Group CVIII—Leather Work, &c.

1471. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

Book cover, embroidered in gold bullion and silk, the work of Miss M. M. Dobbin, Goulburn.

1472. LEE, Miss Maud, Balmain, Sydney.

Embroidery on velvet, in Mrs. Dadley's frames of needlework specimens.

1473. OVERMAN, Miss Fanny, Willoughby, North Sydney.

Roumanian embroidery for chair back; also square copied from design in the Royal School, Bucharest, founded by the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva"); both pieces worked by Exhibitor.

1474. REV. MOTHER RECTRESS, St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney.

Pair of curtains, in white satin, bordered with green plush, and trimmed with guipure lace, the floral embroidery designed and worked by Mrs. Hawke, Sydney. Australian flowers only chosen.

1475. STACK, Miss Mary M., Grassneath, Croydon, Sydney.

Silk "drawn" embroidery for chair back, the work of Exhibitor.

1476. STEFFANONI, Miss Sophie, Clarence-street, Sydney.

Australian Arms, embroidered in gold bullion.

1477. STEPHEN, Miss F. Ethel C., Macleay-street, Sydney.

Work-bag, in Oriental embroidery; needlework, original design and monogram, the work of Exhibitor.

1478. WADDY, Mrs. E. A., Morpeth.

Pillow shams in Mount Mellick embroidery; the work of Exhibitor.

1479. WINDEYER, Lady, "Lulworth," Roslyn Gardens, Sydney.

Drape for photo shelf; embroidered by Exhibitor.

Group CVIII.—Travelling Equipments—
Valises, Trunks, Toilet Cases, Fancy
Leather-work, Canes, Umbrellas, Para-
sols, &c.

Class 680.—Fancy bags, pouches, purses, card cases, port-
folios, pocket-books, cigar cases, smoking pipes, cigar
holders, &c.

1480. MCCARTHY, Miss, Leinster Hall, near Sydney.

Fancy bracket in leather-work, Australian flowers made from Australian sheepskin; the fancy leather-work by the Exhibitor.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CIX—Class 692: Gutta Percha Fabrics. Group CX—Class 695: Fancy Articles.

Group CIX.—Rubber Goods---Caoutchouc,
Gutta Percha, Celluloid, and Zylonite.

CLASS 692.—Gutta Percha Fabrics.

1481. BUTLER, Louisa C. V., 673, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.
Plush Panel of Australian Wild Flowers, made of gutta percha,
comprising—
1. Waratah—*Telopea speciosissima*.
 2. Flannel Flower—*Actinotus helianthus*.
 3. Christmas Bells—*Blandfordia flammea*.
 4. Bachelor's Buttons.
- 1481a. TANNER, Mrs., Sussex-street, Sydney.
Set of oilskin clothing, cut, sewn, and prepared by Exhibitor.

Group CX.—Toys and Fancy Articles.

Class 695.—Miscellaneous fancy articles not especially
classed.

1482. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.
Doll, dressed in knitted clothing.
1483. FRASER, Mrs. J. G., "Garnock," Glebe Point, Sydney.
Three Dolls, dressed in the uniform of the nurses of the Hospital for
Sick Children, Glebe Point, near Sydney.
1484. M'KEOWN, Miss Rosie, Milburn Creek, via Woodstock.
Seed cushion.
1485. MARSH, Miss Sybil, care of Mrs. Belisario, Lyons-terrace,
Hyde Park, Sydney.
Doll dressed by Exhibitor, 8 years old.
1486. REV. MOTHER RECTRESS, St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney.
Two Dolls, dressed in the Uniform of Nurses of St. Vincent's Hospital.

Department of Woman's Work.

Groups CXXI, CXXXV, and CXXXIX—Miscellaneous Manufactures, Electricity, and Sculpture.

Group CXXI.—Miscellaneous Articles of
Manufacture not heretofore classed.1487. **MABEE, Mrs., E. L.,** 16 Wise-street, Balmain.

Mabee's Patent Direct Washer.

It is claimed for this invention that while being wonderfully effective in the cleansing of clothes it is also of such simple construction that a child can use it.

Group CXXXV.—Electricity in Surgery,
Dentistry, and Therapeutics.**CLASS 809.**—Apparatus for the application of the Electrical Current as a Remedial Agent—Surgical and Dental.1488. **HETHERINGTON-CARRUTHERS, Mrs.,** Darlinghurst, Sydney.

Electric Belts, Corsets and Towels, for the Cure of Nerve Affections.
Invented and personally explained by the Inventor.

Group CXXXIX.—Sculpture.

CLASS 820.—Figures and Groups in Marble; Casts from original Works by Modern Artists; Models and Monumental Decorations.1489. **COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK,** Sydney.

Bust modelled from life by Miss Annie Dobson, Sydney; cast by Miss Annie Dobson.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CXL—Paintings in Oil. Group CXLI—Paintings in Water Colours.

Group CXL.—Paintings in Oil.

1490. **M'ILWAINE Mrs. L.,** Paddington, Sydney.
Landscape. Painted by Exhibitor. (Original.)
1491. **MARR, Miss Florence,** Boulevard, Lewisham, Sydney.
"Magnolias" (Painting in Oils on Glass).
1492. **MOSLEY, Mrs. E.,** Macquarie-street, Sydney.
"He who runs may read." Painted by Exhibitor. (Copy.)
1493. **OVERMAN, Miss Fanny,** Willoughby, North Sydney.
"A Quiet Nook" (near Brisbane). Painted by Exhibitor. (Original.)
1494. **SAXBY Miss L. A.,** Norton-street, Leichhardt, Sydney.
Original Painting "Govett's Leap." Painted by Exhibitor.
1495. **WILLIAMSON, Mrs. Weldon,** Summer Hill, near Sydney.
Group of Australian Flowers for Panel. Work of Exhibitor.
(Original.)
- WRIGHT, Mrs.,** "Toile," Bourke-street, Glen Innes.
Six paintings of the Flora of New South Wales.
1496. "Wattle" (Acacia Sp.)
1497. "Waratah" (Telopea Sp.)
1498. "Native Rose" (Boronia Serrulata.)
1499. "Christmas Bells" (Blandfordia nobilis.)
1500. "Flannel Flower" (Actinotus helianthus.)
1501. "Bottle Brush" (Calistemon lanceolatum.)

GROUP CXLI.—Paintings in Water Colors.

1502. **ALFORD, Mrs. Alice Baily,** 91, Lower Fort-street, Sydney.
Two pictures, Flowers (Iris, &c., and Brambles), painted by Exhibitor.
(Original.)

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CXLI—Paintings in Water Colours.

1503. **CLARKE, Miss Marion, Abbotsleigh, Parramatta, Sydney.**
 "Hobart from Kangaroo Point." Original painting by Exhibitor.
1504. **COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.**
 Collection of Water-colour Drawings of New South Wales Flora, by
 Mrs. G. B. Hetley, Sydney.
1. *Blandfordia flammea nobilis*, "Christmas Bells."
 2. *Epacris microphylla*.
 „ *obtusifolia*.
 „ *longiflora*.
 „ *pulchella*.
Springelia incarnata.
 3. *Actinotus helianthi*, "Flannel Flower."
 4. *Doryanthus excelsa*, "Gigantic Lily of Illawarra."
 5. *Eucalyptus*, sp.
 6. *Leptospermum flavescens*, "Ti-tree."
 7. *Dendrobium speciosum*, "Rock Lily—Orchid."
 8. *Sterculea acrifolia*, "Flame-tree."
 9. *Banksia ericifolia*, "Bottle Brush."
 10. *Crimum flaccidum*, "Lilly Pilly."
 11. *Boronia serrulata*, "Native Rose."
 12. *Acacia*, var.
 13. *Stenocarpus sinuatus*.
 14. *Telopea speciosissima*, "Waratah," or "Australian Tulip."
 15. *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*, "Christmas Bush."
1505. **COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.**
 Portrait of Miss Nellie Stewart, a Sydney-born actress, as "Dorothy,"
 painted by Mrs. Thérèse Seton (amateur).
1506. **COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.**
 Branch of *Plumbago*, painted by Mrs. Weiss, Sydney.
1507. **HALLIGAN, Mrs. Gerald H., Hunter's Hill, Sydney.**
 Original design for wall-papers in Australian flowers. Painted by
 Exhibitor.
1508. **PATERSON, Mrs. John, Rockend, Gladesville.**
 Four pictures of Australian Flowers. Painted from Nature by
 Exhibitor, a self-taught amateur.
1509. **SETON, Mrs. Therese, Victoria-street, Sydney.**
 Miniature portraits of the Honorable Marjorie, Alexandra, and
 Ruperta, daughters of Lord Carrington. Painted by Exhibitor
 (amateur).
1510. **STONIER, Miss Frances E., Wellesley College, Newtown,
 Sydney.**
 Cluster of *Cosmea*. Painted by Exhibitor (scholar.)
1511. **WILLIS, Miss Helen, Manly, near Sydney.**
 Original picture, Grapes and Flowers. Painted by Exhibitor.

Department of Woman's Work.

Groups CXLII, CXLIII, CXLIV—Paintings on Porcelain, &c., Engravings, &c.

GROUP CXLII.—Painting on Ivory, on Enamel, on Metal, on Porcelain, or other wares; Fresco Painting on Walls.

COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

1512. Pointsettia, painting on opal from Nature, by Mrs. Weiss.

1513. Four Paintings on glass—Photo. Frames with Portraits of Lord and Lady Jersey, and Lord and Lady Carrington—work done by Mrs. Weiss.

1514. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

Screen, hand-painted on glass, and mounted on Australian woods, by Mrs. Barbara Brooks.

1514a. DEANE, Miss M. E., Greenwich.

Two Plaques—Australian Flowers, painted on tin.

1515. HAYES, Miss Kate, Glenelg, Goulburn.

Tea Set, hand-painted by Exhibitor, Australian Floral Designs.

STEPHEN, Miss L. F., Enmore, Sydney.

1516. Terra cotta plaque, Orchids and Butterfly. Original painting by Exhibitor.

1517. Painting on opal, Zebra Parroquets. Original painting by Exhibitor.

1518. WINDEYER, Lady, "Lulworth," Roslyn Gardens, Sydney.

Miniature portraits on ivory—Mr. Justice (Sir William) and Lady Windeyer. Painted by Mrs. Thérèse Seton (amateur).

GROUP CXLIII.—Engravings and Etchings, Prints.

1519. WILSON, Miss F. A., Dubbo.

Ode by Archdeacon Wilson, written and illuminated by his daughter, the Exhibitor.

GROUP CXLIV.—Chalk, Charcoal, Pastel, and other Drawings.

1520. ON LEE, Miss Olive, Clergy Daughters' School, Waverley, Sydney.

Drawing from "The Round," by Exhibitor, 12 years old.

1521. WARNER, Miss Nellie, Clergy Daughters' School, Waverley, Sydney.

Drawing from "The Round," by Exhibitor.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CXLVII—Class 829: Filters, &c. Class 832: Hospitals.

GROUP CXLVII.—Physical Development,
Training and Condition—Hygiene.

CLASS 829.—Public baths, lavatories; public and domestic hygiene. Sanitation.—Sanitary appliances and methods for dwelling-houses, buildings, and cities. Direct renewal of air. Heating, ventilating, lighting, in their relation to health. Conduits of water and sewage. Drains and sewers. Sinks, night-soil apparatus, sanitary plumbing, walls, bricks, roofs, flooring, &c. Sanitary house decoration.—Non-poisonous paints and wall-papers, floor coverings, washables, decorations, &c.

Apparatus for carrying off, receiving, and treating sewage.
Slaughter-house refuge, city garbage.

Apparatus and methods for filtering water and cleansing water-courses.

Apparatus intended for the prevention of infectious diseases. Methods, materials, and instruments for purifying and destroying germs; disinfectors.

Apparatus and fittings for warming, ventilating, and lighting schools; school latrines, closets, &c.

Special school fittings for storing and drying clothing.

Precaution in schools for preventing the spread of infectious diseases; school sanitarium, infirmaries, &c.

1522. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMAN'S WORK, Sydney.

Cabinet Filter, designed, the stone cut, and the case carved and made by Miss Sophia Kennedy, Stanmore.

CLASS 832.—Hospitals, dispensaries, &c.; plans, models, statistics. Shed hospitals for infectious fevers and epidemic diseases; tent hospitals; hospital ships; furniture and fittings for sick rooms.

1523. GUILLE, Mrs. H. A. E., Goulburn.

Improved "Bamber" Bed, designed and patented by Exhibitor.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CXLVII—Class 832: Hospitals. Group CL—Classes 854 and 859: Literature, &c.

1524. **HARDING, Miss Fox, Sydney.**

Improved Invalid Mattress, designed and patented by the inventor. This mattress has been tested and warmly approved by doctors and nurses in the hospitals and for private nursing. Whilst specially adapted for invalids, it is also equally serviceable as an ordinary mattress.

1525. **NURSING STAFF OF HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Glebe Point, Sydney.**

Model Cot and appliance for treating hip disease. Doll patient, bandaged, &c., by nurses.

GROUP CL.—Literature, Books, Libraries,
Journalism.

CLASS 854.—Books and Literature, with special examples of Typography, Paper, and Binding. General Works—Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural Sciences, Useful Arts, Fine Arts, Literature, History, and Geography; Cyclopedias, Magazines, and Newspapers; Bindings, Specimens of Typography.

1526. **FELTON, Miss Myra, Sydney.**

Twenty copies "Edna Romney." Australian story by the Exhibitor.

KEARNEY, Mrs., Sampson-street, Orange.

1526A. One copy of Australian Story, "Daddy's Girl."

1526B. Poem, "Ode on Death of Tennyson."

FITZGERALD, Miss M. A., 364, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

1527. Ten copies, illustrated, "Australian Furs and Feathers."

1528. Ten copies "King Bungaree's Pyalla." Australian Aboriginal legends, with glossary of Aboriginal words. Both works written by the Exhibitor.

CLASS 859.—Journalism, Statistics of, with Illustrations of methods, organisation, and results.

LAWSON, Mrs. Louisa, 402, George-street, Sydney.

1529. Specimens of Journal printed and published by Women.

1530. Specimens of Printing, various kinds, the type set up by Girls.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

GROUP CLI.—Instruments of Precision,
Experiment, Research, and Photography.
Photographs.

CLASS 871.—Photographic Apparatus and accessories. Pho-
tographs.

1531. COMMITTEE OF INFANTS' HOME, Ashfield, Sydney.
Photographs of wards and buildings of the Infants' Home, Ashfield.
1532. COMMITTEE XII, ON WOMEN'S WORK, Sydney.
Photograph of Members of the Federal Convention of Australasia, held in Sydney, 1891. Taken from life and enlarged by Mme. Laura Praeger, George-street, Sydney.
1533. PEDLEY, Miss Ethel C., Darlinghurst, Sydney.
Photographs of portions of the National Park, near Sydney, and of the Camden Park Estate, the home of Mrs. Onslow (*née* Macarthur). Mr. Macarthur and Mr. Onslow were pioneers of the wool industry of New South Wales. Each stage in the photograph the work of the Exhibitor (amateur).
1534. POTTER, Charles., J.P., Government Printing Office, Sydney.
Photograph showing Women engaged in the Bookbinding department, Government Printing Office.
1535. PRAEGER, Mme. Laura, George-st., Sydney.
Group of Women Workers in Sydney. (Committee XII are not responsible for the selection. The photographer communicated by letter with a number of ladies, and from those whom she happened to be able from her own knowledge to classify, she selected the group so named, a group which omits a large number of thorough workers in many departments.)
1. The Right Honourable the Countess of Jersey, Patron of the Woman's Work Exhibition, Sydney, October, 1892, and wife of the then Governor of New South Wales.
 2. Lady Windeyer, President of Committee XII, Woman's Work Department, N.S.W. Commission, Chicago Exposition; President of the Womanhood Suffrage League, and one of the original committee who inaugurated the boarding-out of children at the cost of the State.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CLI—Class 871: Photographs.

3. Mrs. W. H. Suttor, Treasurer of Committee XII, wife of the Hon. W. H. Suttor, Bathurst, where for many years Mrs. Suttor was an active promoter of women's industries, and identified with works of philanthropy and progress in the district.
4. Mrs. J. H. Goodlet, joint donor with her husband of the Convalescent Hospital; a member of the Council of the Queen's Fund; President of Y.W.C.U.; and for many years conspicuous for her active co-operation in works of benevolence.
5. Mrs. Pottie, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of N.S.W.; one of the Council of the Queen's Fund, and for many years an active worker on committees of various charities.
6. Miss Louisa Macdonald, M.A., Principal of the Women's College in the University of Sydney; a distinguished scholar of London University.
7. Miss Jane Foss Russell, M.A., the first lady who gained the degree of Master of Arts in the Sydney University, and now Tutor in the Women's College.
8. Miss Woolley, daughter of the first Professor of Classics in the Sydney University; a prominent member of the Council of the Women's College; Professor of Music; and who, in the last fifteen years has, by her own disinterested enterprise, raised over £2,000 for charities in Sydney.
9. Miss Ethel C. Pedley, Professor of Singing and the Violin; niece and pupil of Mme. Sainton Dolby and M. Sainton; Founder and Conductor of the St. Cecilia Choir, the only musical society exclusively for women's voices in Sydney.
10. Miss Gould, Principal Sister in the Sydney Hospital, the oldest institution of the kind in New South Wales. Founded as the General Hospital, Macquarie-street, Sydney, in 1811, afterwards known as the Sydney Infirmary.
11. Mrs. Carl Fischer was Hon. Sec. of the first exhibition of women's industries held in Sydney, 1888, and of that in October, 1892; and Secretary to Committee XII of the N.S.W. Commission.

1536. PRAEGER, Mme. Laura, George-st., Sydney.

Portraits of Sydney residents, &c. :—

1. Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., M.L.C., C.B.; W. McMillan, Esq., M.P., President of N.S.W. Commission; Lady Darley, wife of the Chief Justice of N.S.W.; Lady Abbott, wife of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, &c.
2. The St. Cecilia Choir.
3. The Hon. Stafford Bird, Tasmania (life size).
4. Mrs. W. P. Manning, Mayoress of Sydney.
5. Group of members of Committee XII:—Lady Windeyer, President; Mrs. Pottie, Mrs. M. Harris, Mrs. Alex. Cameron, Mrs. A. W. Meeks, Mrs. John Sec, Miss M'Carthy, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Carl Fischer.

Department of Woman's Work.

Group CLVIII—Class 926: Music, &c. Group CLXXII—Woman's Work.

GROUP CLVIII.—Music and Musical Instruments—the Theatre.

CLASS 926.—History and theory of music; music of primitive people; crude and curious instruments; combinations of instruments, bands and orchestras; music books and scores; musical notation.

History and literature of music; portraits of great musicians.

1537. **CHARBONNET-KELLERMANN, Mme.**, Conservatoire de Musique, 38, Macleay-street, Sydney.

Three sets Études; two Transcriptions for Pianoforte; Romance Poétique; Saltarella (A Minor), dedicated to Lady Margaret Villiers; Myosotis; Brise de Mer; Tarantelle (F Minor), "Murmure d'Amour"; Galop, "Hop Hop" Remembrance; dedicated to the Countess of Jersey. All composed by the Exhibitor.

1538. **PAIGE, Miss Meinna**, Glenmore Road, Paddington, Sydney.
"L'Innominato"—Pianoforte composition by Exhibitor.

1539. **SUMMERBELLE, Miss A. M.**, Double Bay, Sydney.
"Myee Waltz," dedicated to Hon. Myee Carrington; Gavotte in D; Rondo in G; dedicated to Maurice Kellermann. All composed by Exhibitor.

GROUP CLXXII.—Woman's Work.

1540. **FISCHER, Mrs. Carl**, Woollahra, Sydney.

Frame of Australian Pine, enclosing Portrait of the Right Honorable the Lady Carrington, President of the first Exhibition of Women's Industries held in 1888, the Centenary of New South Wales; Schedules of the seven Departments into which the Exhibits were divided; Model of Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, awarded as Special, First, and Second Prizes; Copy of Certificate awarded as Third Prize, designed by Mrs. Mary Stoddard. The Exhibition and Centenary Fair held in connection with it, were for the benefit of the Queen's Fund for the Relief of Distressed Women in New South Wales, and realized the sum of £5,000. The statistics collected and arranged by the Exhibitor, who was one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Exhibition.

1541. **REESE, Miss Ada M.**, 395, Darling-street, Balmain, Sydney.

One pair of curtains, with cornice and valance, hand-painted on satin, and bordered with velvet.

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Groups **XXI**, **LXVII**, **CL**.—Classes 133 to 136; 411; and 854.

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1542. **EYLES**, William, Anson-street, Orange.

Apples, grown at Orange, New South Wales.

1543. **LUCAS** William, Emu Plains.

Oranges and Lemons, grown at Emu Plains, New South Wales.

Department of Mines, &c.

GROUP LXVII.—Class 411.

1544. **MINISTER FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE** (Hon. T. M. Slattery, M.P.), Sydney.

“The Mineral Resources of New South Wales,” a Pamphlet.

Department of Liberal Arts.

GROUP CL.—Class 854.

1545. **SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS**, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Catalogues of the School of Arts Library.

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Group CLV : Class 909.

GROUP CLV.—Class 909.

1546. BROWN, T. H., corner of York and Market Streets, Sydney.
Painting of Australian Birds, by Neville Cayley. "Flock of Wild Ducks."
1547. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.
Casts of the Bones of the enormous Herbivorous Marsupial, known as *Diprotodon Australis*, and the skull of the long extinct Australian Lion (*Thylacoleo*). Prepared with the assistance of the Trustees of the Australian Museum (Dr. E. P. Ramsay, Curator).

Of the *Thylacoleo* very little is known, except that it differed very widely from any existing form; but the late Sir Richard Owen gave the world a fair idea of what the *Diprotodon* looked like. It appears to have been a beast almost 7 feet in height, and over 9 feet long. It was a massive, slow-moving, rhinoceros-like monster, with powerful incisors, and small brain space. The kangaroos and wombats, which were contemporaneous with the *Diprotodon*, still survive. The first fossil bones were found by Sir Thomas Mitchell in the Wellington Caves, New South Wales; but many others have been found since in different parts of Australia, showing the wide range of the animal. To give some idea of the bones exhibited, it will be interesting to add a few of the measurements. The lower jawbone measures a little over 2 feet in length; the scapula, 2 ft. 6 in.; the femur, 2 ft. 5 in.; and the pelvic bones measure 3 ft. 2 in. across the ilium.

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