

(No. 126.)



1869.

T A S M A N I A.

WASTE LANDS.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Brought up by Mr. Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed,
October 19, 1869.

SELECT COMMITTEE appointed on the 25th August to enquire into the working of the existing Laws and Regulations for the Disposal and Rental of the Waste Lands of the Crown, and to consider and report whether it is expedient to amend the same.

MEMBERS.

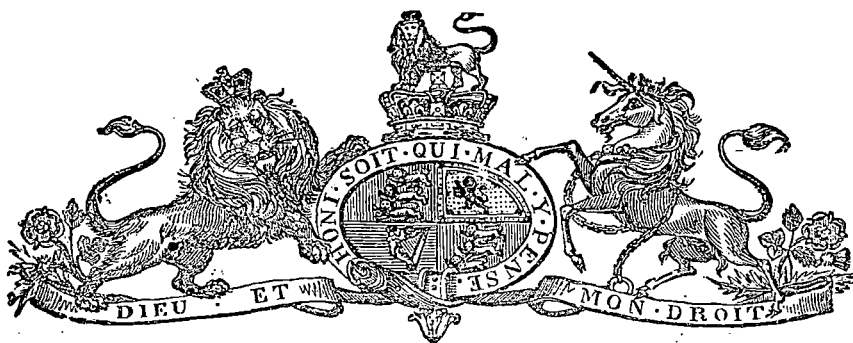
MR. CHAPMAN.	MR. SWAN.
MR. JAMES SCOTT.	MR. BUTLER.
MR. BALFE.	MR. DODERY.
MR. JOHN MEREDITH.	MR. HENRY DOUGLAS.
MR. JAMES REID SCOTT.	

DAYS OF MEETING.

1st, 7th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 28th, 29th September; and 12th, 14th, 15th, and 19th October, 1869.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

Mr. Robert Crawford.
Mr. Alexander Mackenzie.
Mr. Morrison.
Mr. John Meredith, M.H.A.
Mr. Bernard Shaw.



R E P O R T.

Your Committee have pursued the enquiry remitted to them, but have been unable to complete it at an earlier period of the Session.

The Report of Mr. Crawford on Six of the Survey Districts has been under consideration; and your Committee recommend that he should complete the inspection of the remaining Districts during the present summer.

The following Resolutions were adopted by your Committee:—

That power be given to the Governor in Council to exchange reserved Roads which are of no use for other Land.

That Roads through Pastoral Land in the Lake District and New Country be reserved three chains wide, and Bye Roads in the same Districts one chain wide. That Roads be reserved one chain in width in all other parts of the Colony.

That the purchase of Pastoral Lands by selection should cease.

That Pastoral Lands be leased where practicable in lots to carry not less than 1000 sheep or 100 head of cattle.

All Rents for Crown Lands to be made payable in advance on 1st February; and if not paid by 28th February, to be declared vacant, when the Executive shall gazette the names of the former Lessees, and a description of the Land for Lease.

That the upset price at which Pastoral Lands shall henceforth be submitted for Sale shall be regulated by the annual rental of such Lands at twelve years' purchase.

That the several Acts now in force relating to Waste Lands should be consolidated.

That One-fourth of the net proceeds, as provided in Section 19, 31 Vict. No. 25, derived from the Sale of Crown Lands be appropriated by the Executive Government in the construction of Roads, Bridges, Tramways, Jetties, and Wharves with a view to the benefit of the purchasers.

That One-fourth of the net proceeds, as provided in Section 19, 31 Vict. No. 25, of the Fund derived from the leasing of Crown Lands and the issue of Licences shall be appropriated by the Executive Government to the construction of Roads, Bridges, Tramways, Jetties, and Wharves throughout the Colony generally.

That the said funds, in the ratio of their amount, shall be applied to assisting the several Road Trusts in the Colony in the following proportions:—Districts in which the Road Rate is 6*d.* in the £ and under, one-third of the assessment; above 6*d.* in the £ to 9*d.* in the £, one-half of the assessment; above 9*d.* in the £ to 1*s.* in the £, an amount equal to the assessment.

That the approval of the Governor in Council be necessary before an application for the selection of Pastoral Land under the 19th Section, 27 Vict. No. 22, is granted.

That all purchasers under the Agricultural Area Clauses of 31st Vict. No. 25, be permitted to take advantage of the terms in the Schedule of the Waste Lands Act, No. 5, 32nd Vict. No. 18.

THOS. D. CHAPMAN, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 19th October, 1869.

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS.

WEDNESDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 12 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Swan, Mr. James Scott, Mr. J. Reid Scott, Mr. Davies, Mr. Dodery. Mr. Chapman was elected Chairman, and took the Chair.

The Chairman brought under the notice of the Committee the Reports of the Select Committees on Waste Lands of 1867-8, and read those portions referring to Pastoral Lands; informing the Committee that Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner appointed to inspect the lands, had completed the examination of six Districts, and placed his report on the table.

The Clerk was instructed to summon Mr. Crawford as a Witness for Tuesday, the 14th instant.

The Chairman informed the Committee that a large portion of the land held under the Quiet Enjoyment Regulations of 1851 will fall in in the years 1872-3-4; namely,—

In 1872	57,705 acres.
1873	82,901 acres.
1874	29,980 acres.

Total 170,586 acres, which will then be available for sale.

The Clerk was instructed to apply to the Surveyor-General for a return of all applications to purchase waste lands under lease, requiring the approval of the Governor in Council, since the passing of the Waste Lands Act, 1863, distinguishing those which were granted from those which were refused, to be accompanied by the original applications and by tracings showing the unoccupied lands adjoining: also, a return of land held under the Quiet Enjoyment Clause of the Pre-emptive Right Regulations, giving names, areas, localities, and date when falling in: also, all District Surveyors' Reports and other information as may be in his possession relating to the ten first lots named in each plan of Mr. Crawford's Report, with the name of the Surveyor making reports.

The Committee adjourned at 1:22 to Tuesday next, 7th instant.

TUESDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Chapman (Chairman), Mr. James Scott, Mr. James Reid Scott, Mr. Dodery.

Letter from the Surveyor-General, that the returns would not be ready before to-morrow.

The Committee adjourned at 12:28 to Friday next at 11.

FRIDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Chapman (Chairman), Mr. Henry Douglas, Mr. James Scott, Mr. J. Reid Scott, Mr. Butler.

The Clerk laid on the table copies of Correspondence between Mr. Commissioner Crawford and the Surveyor-General, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The several returns and documents from the Survey Office were laid on the table.

Ordered that returns (1) Lands held under the Quiet Enjoyment Clauses of the Pre-emptive Right Regulations; (2) Applications to purchase leased lands, &c. be printed.

The Committee proceeded to compare Mr. Crawford's Report on the first ten blocks in each District with the Surveyors' Reports furnished by the Surveyor-General.

The Committee adjourned at 12:30 to 11 o'clock on Tuesday next, 14th instant.

TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Chapman (Chairman), Mr. H. Douglas, Mr. J. Reid Scott, Mr. James Scott, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Butler, Mr. Swan, Mr. Dodery.

The Chairman laid on the table returns which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Robert Crawford, the Commissioner appointed to inspect and classify the waste lands, was called in and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 1:10 to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Chapman (in the Chair), Mr. Balfe, Mr. James Scott, Mr. James Reid Scott, Mr. Swan, Mr. Butler.

The Clerk laid on the table drafts of Bills from South Australia.

Mr. Robert Crawford was again called in and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 1.12 to Friday, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11.30.

Present—Mr. Chapman (in the Chair), Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. H. Douglas, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Swan, Mr. James Scott.

1. Mr. Crawford was in attendance, and was examined.

2. The Committee propose to discuss at a future Meeting—

The width of reserved roads.

One chain through Pastoral Lands.

Fifty feet through Agricultural Lands.

Also the power to be given to the Governor in Council to exchange reserved Roads which are of no use and to give in return other Lands of equal importance.

See Sect. 3, 27 V. No. 22.

3. *Ordered*, That Mr. Crawford be summoned for next Meeting.

4. *Ordered*, That the Surveyor-General be requested to state who was or is the Lessee of Lot 193, 1000 acres near Lake Elizabeth.

The Committee adjourned at 12.40 to Wednesday at Eleven.

WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11.15.

Present—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Swan, Mr. Henry Douglas, Mr. James Scott, Mr. James Reid Scott, Mr. Dodery, Mr. John Meredith, Mr. Butler, Mr. Balfe.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Robert Crawford were called in and examined.

The Committee adjourned at 1.15 to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Butler, Mr. John Meredith, Mr. J. D. Balfe, Mr. James Reid Scott, Mr. James Scott, Mr. Swan.

Mr. Robert Crawford was called in and examined.

Ordered, That the evidence taken up to the present time be printed.

Resolved, That in the Lake District and New Country Roads be reserved three chains in width in Pastoral Lands, and Bye Roads one chain. In all other parts of the Colony road reserves to be one chain.

The Committee adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11.25.

Present—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Henry Douglas, Mr. Balfe, Mr. James Scott, Mr. J. Reid Scott, Mr. Dodery, Mr. John Meredith, Mr. Butler.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Scott's Questions be submitted to Mr. Calder.

Evidence taken to-day to be printed.

Mr. John Meredith, M.H.A., was examined as a witness.

Mr. Bernard Shaw was examined as a witness.

The Committee adjourned at 12.22 to Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

No quorum.

WEDNESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Present—Mr. Chapman, Mr. J. R. Scott.

No quorum.

To be summoned for to-morrow at 11.

TUESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11:30 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Butler, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Dodery, Mr. James Scott, Mr. James Reid Scott.

Mr. Butler, in the absence of the Chairman, was voted to the Chair.

The following Resolutions were proposed for consideration :—

1. That it be a recommendation of this Committee that the several Acts now in force relating to Waste Lands should be consolidated, and a Bill for that purpose brought into the House at the next Session.
2. That it be a recommendation of this Committee that One-fourth of the net proceeds, as provided in Section 19, 31 Vict. No. 25, derived from the sale of Crown Lands be appropriated by the Executive Government in the construction of Roads, Bridges, Tramways, Jetties, and Wharves with a view to the benefit of the purchasers.
3. That it be a recommendation of this Committee that One-fourth of the net proceeds, as provided in Section 19, 31 Vict. No. 25, of the fund derived from the Leasing of Crown Lands and the issue of Licences shall be appropriated by the Executive Government to the construction of Roads, Bridges, Tramways, Jetties, and Wharves throughout the Colony generally.
4. That it be a recommendation of the Committee that the said funds, in the ratio of their amount, shall be applied to assisting the several Road Districts in the Colony in the following proportions :—Districts in which the Road Rate is 6*d.* in the £ and under, one-third of the assessment; above 6*d.* in the £ to 9*d.* in the £, one-half of the assessment; above 9*d.* in the £ to 1*s.* in the £, an amount equal to the assessment.
5. That it be a recommendation of the Committee that the approval of the Governor in Council be necessary before an application for the selection of land under the 19th Section, 27 Vict. No. 22, is granted.
6. That it be a recommendation of the Committee that all purchasers under the Agricultural Area Clauses of 31st Vict. No. 25, be permitted to take advantage of the terms in the Schedule of the Waste Lands Act, No. 5, 32nd Vict. No. 18.
7. That it be a recommendation of the Committee that all persons who are purchasers under the Waste Lands Acts of 1858 and 1863, having taken advantage of the Credit Clauses, and having paid or paying one-half of the instalments due on such Lands, may continue in occupation of such Land under the authority of the Governor in Council, provided they pay interest in advance upon the amount due at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the period of five years.

Resolved, That to-morrow the Committee will consider Mr. Crawford's Report and Synnot's Petition.

THURSDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11:30 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dodery, Mr. J. Reid Scott, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Butler, Mr. James Scott, Mr. H. Douglas.

The Chairman laid on the Table letters from Mr. Crawford, dated 26th September, and from Mr. Hogg, dated 28th September.

Ordered, That they be printed with the Evidence.

Resolved, That the selection for purchase by private sale of Pastoral Lands shall cease.

Resolved, That where practicable Pastoral Land should be put up for lease or sale in such areas as would carry not less than 1000 sheep or 100 head of cattle.

Resolved, That all Rents for Crown Lands should be payable in advance on 1st February; or, if not paid by 28th February, shall be declared vacant, when the Executive shall gazette the names of the former Lessees and the description of the Land for Lease.

The upset price at which Pastoral Lands shall henceforth be submitted for sale shall be regulated by the annual rental of such Lands at twelve years' purchase.

The Committee adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 12:40 o'clock.

Present—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Butler, Mr. Dodery, Mr. James Scott.

The following Resolutions were reconsidered and agreed to :—

1. That it be a recommendation of this Committee that the several Acts now in force relating to Waste Lands should be consolidated.
2. That it be a recommendation of this Committee that One-fourth of the net proceeds, as provided in Section 19, 31 Vict. No. 25, derived from the Sale of Crown Lands be appropriated by the Executive Government in the construction of Roads, Bridges, Tramways, Jetties, and Wharves with a view to the benefit of the purchasers.
3. That it be a recommendation of this Committee that One-fourth of the net proceeds, as provided in Section 19, 31 Vict. No. 25, of the fund derived from the Leasing of Crown Lands and the issue of Licences, shall be appropriated by the Executive Government to the construction of Roads, Bridges, Tramways, Jetties, and Wharves throughout the Colony generally.
4. That it be a recommendation of the Committee that the said funds, in the ratio of their amount, shall be applied to assisting the several Road Districts in the Colony in the following proportions :—Districts in which the Road Rate is 6*d.* in the £ and under, one-third of the assessment; above 6*d.* in the £ to 9*d.* in the £, one-half of the assessment; above 9*d.* in the £ to 1*s.* in the £, an amount equal to the assessment.

5. That it be a recommendation of the Committee that the approval of the Governor in Council be necessary before an application for the selection of Pastoral Land under the 19th Section, 27 Vict. No. 22, is granted.
6. That it be a recommendation of the Committee that all purchasers under the Agricultural Area Clauses of 31st Vict. No. 25, be permitted to take advantage of the terms in the Schedule of the Waste Lands Act, No. 5, 32nd Vict. No. 18.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday at 11 o'clock, to consider the Report.

TUESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1869.

The Committee met at 11.45.

Present—Mr. Chapman, Mr. Swan, Mr. Balfe, Mr. James Reid Scott, Mr. Butler.

Mr. Swan submitted certain Answers received from Mr. Clerk, of Malahide, in reference to certain Land reported upon by Mr. Crawford, which was ordered to be printed with the Evidence.

Mr. Balfe intimated that he would not press upon the Committee the consideration of the 7th Resolution, proposed on the 12th instant.

The Committee, having had under consideration the Report of Mr. Crawford, are of opinion that the inspection of the remaining Districts should be proceeded with by him.

The Committee decided upon the Report, which the Chairman was authorised to bring up this evening.

The Committee adjourned at 12.45.

EVIDENCE taken before the WASTE LANDS COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD *called in and examined.*

I was appointed by the Government to examine the Waste Lands of the Crown of the Colony, and I have sent in my Report: this is it.

To Mr. Butler.—I based my calculations of the annual rent value of each lot of land I examined on my estimate of its capacity to carry stock, sheep, and cattle. I classed land which would carry one sheep on from two to four acres as first class, one sheep on six acres as second class, and one sheep on eight acres as third class. In estimating the sale value of blocks of land I took into consideration the position of the land with regard to roads, settled districts, &c. I also took into consideration, in fixing the value, the carrying capacity of the land, its quality and position with respect to roads. I also took into consideration the value of fences on the land, and its capability of improvement. Some of the land I inspected is capable of much more extensive improvement than others, and consequently I attached a higher sale value to such blocks. I believe the sale price named in my Report to the Lots 126, J. Pillinger; 62 and 64, I. Allison; and 117, 171, 89, Bassett Dickson, would be realised.

To Mr. Dodery.—The block, Lots 87, 89 and 90, I consider in its present condition would carry 700 sheep, and is therefore of the annual value of £35; but as it is a block capable of much improvement I fix the sale value at 10s. an acre. Another block of land, Lot 70 leased to Tabart, will carry 400 sheep, and I fix the rental at £20 a year, and the sale value at 20s. an acre, as it is good land capable of much improvement, and in parts fit for agricultural purposes. I consider land is worth a rental of £5 for every one hundred sheep it will graze.

To Mr. Swan.—I think a man who has had experience of stock on bush runs and sheep farms can form an opinion of the carrying capacity of land by going over it and looking at it; taking into consideration the season of the year, and the condition of the stock found upon it. I obtained as much information as I could from shepherds, owners, and others. Lots 350, 320, and 335, 2800 acres (page 48), I value at 20s. an acre. The omission of the sale value is a clerical error.

To Mr. James Scott.—The Lots 190 and 148 should be bracketed together. The land will carry cattle, and is capable of improvement.

To Mr. Balfe.—The third class land, carrying one sheep to eight acres, I value at 2s. 6d. an acre, sale price. I found the greatest readiness amongst proprietors and others to afford me information when sought.

To Mr. Butler.—I think the unoccupied lands if put into large blocks and offered for a definite period, with a fixity of tenure, would let readily. I recommend that it should be leased as follows:—

1st Class	7 years.
2nd Class	14 years.
3rd Class	21 years.

My estimate of the cost, &c. of draining is formed from actual experience and ascertained facts. Mr. Maclanachan gave me much information. He has drained marsh land extensively, with drains 3 feet at top, 2 feet deep, 1 foot at the bottom. I consider his system very complete. It cost about 1s. 6d. an acre. Mr. Wm. Sharland's system at the London Marshes is also complete. Mr. Maclanachan commenced drainage about eighteen months since. I think a fixity of tenure for the periods I have recommended would induce lessees to undertake improvements of this nature. I think the improvement of land—of the 1st Class land—should be insisted upon. It would be a further inducement to effect improvements if the lessees had a right to purchase, as I suggest in my Report at page 69. The ringing of trees and burning off is another improvement which ought to be made. I recommend the tender system in leasing land in preference to the auction, because there is more probability of collusion in the auction-room than elsewhere. This opinion is entertained by the Colonists generally. In leasing lands by auction there should be an upset price.

To Mr. Balfe.—There are spots in the pastoral districts available for agriculture. I have heard or seen nothing since sending in my Report to induce me to alter my opinion. Settlers located in these places would have access to markets. There are fair bush roads.

To Mr. James Scott.—In leased lots, I would not allow the lessee to ring such parts as he pleased. The parts should be defined. I would apply the same principle to drainage. The lessee should propose a scheme for the approval of the Government. The lessee should not be permitted to sell timber; in many places the timber should be husbanded. I would not allow brush fencing as an improvement, only chock-and-log and heavy timber fences, and stone walls.

To Mr. Butler.—The extension of lease, as recommended in page 69, would have the effect of deferring the sale of the land for that period.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD *called in and examined.*

To Mr. Balfe.—The nature of the country in Gould's New Country is varied, some very good land and some very indifferent. It cannot be better described than in the Report of the Commission composed of Messrs. Swan, Gibson, and Laffer. I went through Mr. Surveyor Thomas's tracks. I have read Mr. Fred. F. Groom's letter in page 195 of the Paper No. 1, Statistics. Mr. Groom could not, I imagine, have gone over the land. The land in Gould's New Country is heavily timbered, but not so much so as I understand the Devon and Huon Districts to be.

To the Chairman.—Referring to the chart of Gould's New Country, I am of opinion roads can never be made where they have been surveyed and marked off in the vicinity of the Ransom River, the higher part of the Groom River, and the Swan River, through Lots 23, 24, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 52, except at a very great outlay. The country varies considerably. After leaving Johnson's Lot the country becomes worse. Lot 23 is a fair good soil, but very steep, and in places rocky. I estimate there are an average of twenty acres of good land in each eighty acre block I inspected. Lots 19, 20, 21, and 22, taken up by Coffee and Johnson, are good, about three-fourths of each lot being superior land. There is little splitting timber on Lots 21 and 22. Lot 5 is an indifferent one; Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9 are good. In Lots 7, 8, and 9 about one-half of the land is good, the remainder second class. I did not go further than Lot 11. I am unable to give any information of lots on both sides of the River Groom, running north west. The land in the vicinity of the Sisters, to the south and south east, is very superior; and I am of opinion the country should be tapped by opening a road to that part. The land is very similar to the land on top of Rose's Tier. It is not of such an altitude as Rose's Tier. It is about 700 feet in height. The surveyed lots to the south and east of the Sisters are good; those to the west are not so good. I went over only one lot to the west,—Lot 71. I am of opinion a bridge is not at present required at Rosier's Lot 450, at George's River, on the route to the Northern Sisters. The ford is sufficient for present purposes. It was dry weather when I was there. The persons residing in that neighbourhood are of opinion the ford is sufficient for the present.

To Mr. Balfe.—The method of cultivation adapted to Gould's New Country is with the hoe. It costs about £3 an acre to scrub the land, that is to cut down all timber to within eighteen inches in diameter. To prepare it for the hoe, by burning off, &c., costs about £3 an acre more. The good land to which I have referred is not stony. The soil amongst the stones in the stony parts to which I have referred is good. I never lived in a heavily timbered district, but I have expended some money in clearing land on the North-west Coast. The country about Table Cape bears a closer resemblance to Gould's New Country than any other place with which I am acquainted. Mr. Wardlaw, residing on the East Coast, showed me accounts of his expenditure in clearing his land. It cost him £35 an acre to clear off everything. In Gould's New Country there are about twelve large trees to the acre.

To Mr. Swan.—It would not be necessary for settlers in Gould's New Country to adopt Mr. Wardlaw's system of clearing the land or to expend such a large sum of money. He clears off everything, including the large trees, which are all grubbed up. In fact his farm is a perfect model one. The potato crop was being got up when I was there. Mr. Wardlaw estimated the crop at twenty tons an acre.

To Mr. Balfe.—At Evercreech, in the Fingal District, I met instances of persons who had purchased lots of land, and could not gain access to them for want of roads. There were four persons in that position,

Messrs. Cowle, Clayton, Mackenzie, and another. I did not find many cases where there was more than one person so situated, but many in which one person was so placed. In Cowle's case there is no right of road; the street of the township is inaccessible: but the proprietor of the land adjoining offers to give a road in exchange for a part of the street. I suggest a clause be introduced into "The Cross and Bye Roads Act," authorising the Trustees or Boards of Works to negotiate such exchanges. I met a similar case on the Nile at Evandale, where some purchasers were shut in for want of roads.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD *called in and examined.*

By the Chairman.—Does anything occur to you in reference to making roads accessible to the public through the crown lands? No: I have suggested in my Report the propriety of reserving roads in the Grant Deeds. I have nothing more to suggest on this point.

By Mr. James Scott.—In making roads through lands would not a larger area be marked off than would be required? No. In pastoral lands the roads are simply marked along shepherds' tracks which have long been used. In many lots no roads are surveyed; and by this means claims for compensation by arbitration are opened up.—See page 66 of my Report.

By Chairman.—In reference to your Report generally, are there any special suggestions which you may wish to make? I will prepare and hand in for next meeting a few further remarks. I have had many letters since my Report was published as to the advantages of my suggestions if carried out, especially as to drainage and ringing trees. I may instance one property, which it was said would carry 1460 sheep, and which now carries 4000 sheep and 100 horses and cattle. In my Report I have valued one lot of 5000 acres at £170 a year, and this has since been sub-let for a term at £250.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE *called in and examined.*

I reside at Melrose in the District of Fingal. I am acquainted with Lots 350, 320, and 335, known as Hospital Gully. I know the land; it is a good spot. It will carry 1000 sheep. There is a scarcity of water in summer. It is an excellent winter run. It would carry 1500 sheep, except for the want of water. I have gone through in the summer. I did not notice if there was water or not. I think the land is of such a nature that a water supply could be secured. I believe there is water in a gully about a quarter of a mile back all the year round: I have been told so, but have only been there in the winter. The land is about three to five miles from Fingal. I have no doubt the land would sell if cut up into small farms of from 2 to 300 acres. The Hospital Gully would sell at £1 an acre if so cut up. If cut up into two or three blocks, good homesteads could be formed there.

To Mr. James Scott.—In Hospital Gully there are 500 acres worth £1 an acre. The remaining 2300 acres are not so good. If there was a road to it, it would be worth 5s. an acre.

To Chairman.—I consider the whole block of 2800 acres is worth 10s. an acre. It might carry, in addition to the sheep I have named, 40 or 50 head of cattle, except in the dry season when it would not do for cattle at all. The land would not carry 40 or 50 head of cattle all the year round with 1000 sheep. The Hospital Gully would carry cattle all the year round if you could get water on it. Supposing the whole block was let to me on a lease for 14 years, I would give £50 a year for it. I consider it would be worth more to the Malahide Estate. I think any stranger would give £50 a year for it, with a lease for 14 years. I don't know if sheep are run there. I don't know what stock is grazed there. The correct line of the Malahide Estate was never pointed out to me. During the last 8 years I have purchased from the Crown about 4000 acres of land, at an average of 25s. an acre. One year during that period the Board of Works laid out about £120 on a road leading to the land. No other money has been laid out on such roads. It would be of great public advantage to erect a bridge over the South Esk, opposite Lots 700 and 102. It would cost about £100 or less to erect a good bridge,—a rough log bridge. If a bridge was put up there, I think the Government would sell a quantity of land,—more than 1000 acres. There is land called the She-oak Hills, good for agricultural purposes. If measured in 500 acre blocks it would sell at 10s. an acre.

Mr. Mackenzie withdrew.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD *called in and examined.*

To Mr. James Reid Scott.—With reference to the misapplication of funds by the Boards of Works, do you believe that justice would be attained by the publication of the recommendations of the Boards, say for a month before receiving the Governor's approval, in order that contributors to the Land Fund might petition against any misapplication? Yes; it would be a step in the right direction.

Can you recommend any means for ascertaining that the works recommended are actually and properly carried out? An Officer of the Public Works Department should inspect them.

To Mr. John Meredith.—Are you of opinion that in the event of a proper person being appointed by the Executive to inspect and report upon contemplated works, and inspect the same prior to sanction of construction, also to inspect the same after construction prior to final payment, and that if the salary of such Officer should be paid by a per-centage out of the whole amount set apart for expenditure by the various Boards of Works, the result would be attended with a saving to the Colony, and secure more perfect and lasting work? Most unquestionably it would be more economical, and the several Districts would benefit.

To Mr. Swan.—Do you know where the Campbell Town Board of Works have been expending money on the road from Ross to the Windfalls? Yes.

Do you consider that a legitimate expenditure? Perfectly, as leading to crown lands recently purchased.

Do you consider it a proper expenditure of Board of Works funds to repair such a road as that from Campbell Town to the Bogs? Certainly; or from the Bogs to Swansea.

Mr. Crawford withdrew.

MR. MORRISON, *Chief Draftsman of the Survey Department, called in.*

The Survey Department is not in possession of any information as to any reserved right of road through the Malahide Estate from Fingal to Lots 330, 335, and 350, Parish of Evercreech, County of Cornwall, except such as is given in the original grant deeds, and such as may be obtained under the Cross and Bye Roads Acts.

Mr. Morrison withdrew.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD *called in and examined.*

To Mr. John Meredith.—Have you distinguished in the classification of crown lands flukey lands from land not known to be flukey, and will you please point out the lots stated to be flukey? Yes, in my Report, page 24, one block of 3489 acres, one of 2840 acres, and another of 1663. In page 22, blocks of 4436 and 6325. In my Report all lands I designate as requiring drainage are flukey, except when otherwise expressed.

Have you classed as First or Second Class any crown land known to be flukey? Yes, a considerable quantity of First Class, especially in the New Country.

Have you, in calculating the annual rental or purchasing value of 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Class crown lands, made any allowance for such lots as are known to cause fluke in sheep or cattle? Yes, all throughout the New Country I made a distinction. I put a lower value upon them.

Will you refer to page 61, blocks of 3600 and 3040 acres, what difference have you allowed in those lots and others on same page, not known to be flukey? I have made an allowance: instead of being valued at £6 per 100 sheep it is valued at £5. The basis of my calculation was £7 per 100 sheep for first-class land in the low country, £6 generally, and £5 where it required an allowance to be made, and in some cases as low as £3 per 100 sheep for third-class and badly-situated blocks. This equally applies to 270 acres, page 60, carrying 100 cattle and 100 sheep. I estimate the cattle at 5s. per head, and the sheep at £5 per 100.

Are you of opinion that lands that have been abandoned in consequence of losses sustained by Fluke would be rented for grazing purposes at the prices fixed against each by you? Yes, under certain conditions of leases.—See my Report, page 69, paragraph 3. Page 67, paragraph 2.

Are you aware of the number of sheep that have died from Fluke on the lots abandoned, *vide* pages 60 and 61? No. I have heard Mr. Lord speak of the number he lost. I may state that it is principally on purchased lands the Fluke is most prevalent. It is not so much so on crown lands. *Vide* page 66, lower paragraph of my Report.

To Mr. Balfe.—During your investigations did you meet with any or many instances of land sold under "The Waste Lands Act of 1863" for five shillings per acre, and which might be considered worth ten or twenty shillings per acre? I came across many thousands of acres of land sold at five shillings an acre under "The Waste Lands Act" which were worth £1 an acre.

To Mr. Swan.—Was not some of the land sold at five shillings an acre and intrinsically worth £1 only worth the greater amount to the person who purchased it, and not more than five shillings to a stranger? Just so. For instance, in some cases a previous purchaser of (say) 500 acres so commanded the position of the land adjoining it as to render it comparatively valueless to others.

Mr. Crawford withdrew.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

MR. JOHN MEREDITH *examined.*

I am well acquainted with Lots 234, 275, 266, 264, 3040 acres, page 61 Mr. Crawford's Report. Its carrying capacity at present is about 50 head of cattle all the year round, and no sheep. Sheep won't exist there, they die of fluke within one year. The road is a fair bush one to Swansea. The land is capable of improvement, and might be made to carry three times the number of cattle, but would involve considerable outlay in fencing and draining. I do not consider it is worth more than £20 a year, on a 15 years lease, with undisturbed possession. Five shillings an acre is as much as this land would bring at fifteen years credit, payable by annual instalments, if it were put up for sale in one block. I consider one-third of the land worth as much as the whole block. One thousand acres could be selected much better than the rest, which is useless rock and stone. The thousand acres are very much disconnected, in narrow strips round the valleys and hills. It is impossible to ride a horse over a large portion of this land. My only object in offering this information to the Committee is to place them in possession of information relative to a block of land with which I am well acquainted and have been for many years. By withholding that information I feel I would not be discharging my duty as a Member of this Committee and of the House. The best portions of this land have been open for selection at 5s. an acre under "The Waste Lands Act, 1863," and have not been taken up.

To Mr. Balfe.—The 1000 acres are vacant now: abandoned through the Fluke. I disagree with Mr. Crawford in the estimated value of the land, and the rent value. He has over-estimated it. I do not think any person would buy the 3040 acres, or rent it. Only about a third of it could be occupied profitably.

To Mr. Douglas.—It is worth more to me than to any other person, and I would not have it.

MR. BERNARD SHAW *examined.*

I am well acquainted with the land, 3040 acres, referred to by Mr. John Meredith. I quite agree with Mr. Meredith in what he has stated; but consider, if anything, he has over-estimated the value of it.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS BY MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD.

Question 1. *Mr. Swan.*—With reference to a correct judgment being arrived at for valuation of crown land from an examination by one inspection, and at any one particular season of the year, &c.—The valuation of private property for the purpose of loan, &c. is carried out in the same manner. The private lands of the South Longford District,—Lake Country, which comprises a considerable area of crown land equal in value to the private,—and having no resident proprietors, was carried out by Messrs. Harrison, Leake, and Mr. Surveyor Jackson, for the purposes of assessment, in precisely the same way so far as inspection. One of these gentlemen has forwarded to me the Valuation Roll, and it shows that the valuation of the crown lands now made is not excessive after making due allowance for declension of the Pastoral interests. The Surveyor of each District was associated with me during the inspection, and, a few days excepted, throughout the six Districts reported upon. We had competent persons as guides whose practical and local knowledge was of great value. In many cases the parties occupying the land accompanied us. The valuation is based upon the carrying capacity of the land; and the annual rent varies according to the class of land, locality—as new country, lake district or lowland—position, and time during the year which the stock can remain profitably on the land. Where the sale value is given higher than others of the same class and present carrying capacity, it is so because the block of land has some extra advantage over the adjoining ones—as position with reference to roads or other properties, being fenced in, and with portions capable of cultivation, or having a larger area capable of improvement, and thus intrinsically worth more, although it could not be rated higher on carrying capacity in its present state.

2. *Mr. Swan.*—Do you consider that using Board of Works money to supplement the Funds of a Road Trust, as in the repair of the Northern Macquarie Road, is a legitimate expenditure?—Certainly not: the case named is a strong example. Nearly the whole amount awarded to the Board of Works for that District was derived from land sold on the eastern side of the Main Line of Road, and the fund has been principally expended upon the existing cross roads west of the Main Line. During the past two years a portion has been expended upon the Eastern Tier Road, leading from Campbell Town to Swansea; and this I consider a legitimate expenditure of a portion of the fund,—although on a Cross Road under the control of Road Trustees,—inasmuch as the said road runs through Crown land; and from which Bye Roads must be taken to the land purchased,—the whole giving increased facilities for the transport of goods and stock to the country taken up. I construe the 86th and 87th Sections of "The Waste Lands Act, No. 2, 1863," (which sets aside as a "Road Fund" one-fourth of the amount derived from the sales of crown land in the several districts,) thus,—After payment of the cost of the Survey Department, one portion—sixpence to each shilling raised by rate—as grant in aid to the several Road Trusts, the balance of such fund being divided in accordance with amount derived from sale of crown land in each district, and entrusted to a "Board

of Works" for the purpose of opening up *bye* roads, and constructing such other works as will give access to the land purchased from existing cross roads under the Road Trusts. I am of opinion that the purchasers of the crown land from which this fund is derived have a prior claim upon the portion awarded to the "Board of Works," and that it should not be expended unless an application has been made by the said purchasers for a bye road, or other work being carried out. That, when an application is lodged, a competent Officer should be directed to inspect the proposed road or work, and report thereon. I believe by this a large sum would be saved to the Land Revenue, which is now expended in localities not requiring special aid. (See my Report, page 66.)

3. *Mr. J. Meredith.*—Are you able to point out to the Committee any crown land abandoned in consequence of losses sustained through Fluke?—I have reported (pages 15 and 65) that crown land in the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln have been thrown up to a large extent. In the Lake District no considerable area actually abandoned; lots, within my knowledge, partially so at the Shannon River, Lake Crescent, Woods' Lake, and Arthur's Lakes, are being drained in some cases, and in others filled up with cattle, and I believe all will be again occupied. In the other Districts the lots thrown up from this cause are principally of the Third Class and of inferior value, in the neighbourhood of Tooms' Lake, Windfalls, Bogs, and East Coast Line—Vicinity of the Moulting Lagoon. The purchased lands in these localities have been as generally abandoned from the inability of the proprietors to drain their land, and consequently the crown lands adjoining have been given up, as at Arthur's Lakes, where the drainage required is beyond the means of the landholder. I suggest (Report, page 67) that aid should be given to carry out heavy works of drainage through purchased lands, which would not only advantage them but also the crown land adjoining; and that such blocks of crown land as required extra outlay for drainage might be specially dealt with, by granting a long lease or otherwise. Crown land abandoned from losses through Fluke, or from contiguity to Fluky land:—

Page 59, Lot 181, &c., 2000 acres.....	3rd Class.
Ditto, Lot 54, &c., 1500 acres	3rd Class.
Page 60, Lot 319, &c., 8270 acres.....	3rd Class.
Ditto, Lot 211, &c., 3000 acres.....	3rd Class.
Ditto, Lot 342, &c., 2654 acres.....	3rd Class.
Page 61, Lot 268, &c., 3600 acres.....	3rd Class.
Ditto, Lot 288, &c., 3290 acres.....	3rd Class.
Ditto, Lot 361, &c., 1500 acres.....	3rd Class.
Ditto, Lot 234, &c., 3040 acres.....	2nd Class.

District of Glamorgan.

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

Malahide, 4th October, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HEREWITH send you replies to your several queries concerning crown lands held by Malahide, Lots 320, 335, and 350 (this latter I have as 346). I have given you my answers honestly as far as my judgment will allow.

1. What water there is in summer on Lots 320, 335, 350? The only permanent water for stock during the late dry summers consists of a spring in the creek or water-course far back in Lot 335.

2. How much land suitable for agriculture? On Lot 320, 1000 acres; there is a small flat known as Hospital Gully. Possibly fifty or sixty acres might be called tolerable agricultural land. The soil generally on this flat is no depth; the sub-soil being a heavy gravel drift, in which gold has been found. The remaining portion of the 1000 acres consists almost entirely of rocky ranges, quartz gravel, and pasture, native hop. Lot 335, 1300 acres: on this lot, and immediately adjoining Lot 26, Mr. Talbot purchaser, there may be some 300 acres, more or less (I think less), of good pasture land; and from this quantity, say, 150 acres might be good agricultural land if cleared of heavy scrub and timber covering a portion of it. The remainder of 1300 similar to that of former lot, 320. Lot 350, 500 acres: a *very small* portion of good land; a few acres—10 or 20 acres perhaps—on the creek or water-course. The rest as former lots.

3. How much would sell if cut up into blocks of 200 or 300 acres, and at what price? Some few years back these lands were surveyed and cut up into blocks by Mr. Thomas, but were not offered for sale, the Government having withdrawn them as "auriferous lands." But had they been offered, I doubt if any one lot would have sold at upset price, such extent of utterly worthless land having been surveyed in the lots with very very small portion of good. I can answer for myself. Though wanting the portion of Lot 335 lying between Lots 187, 26, 188, Wm. Talbot purchaser, to square that block and save fencing, I would not have purchased unless at a *very* reduced price.

4. How many acres of Lots 320, 335, and 350 would sell at £1 per acre? That portion of Lot 335 lying between Malahide—lots named above—I would give £1 an acre, for the reasons aforesaid, but I doubt any one else doing so. No other acres worth £1.

5. What present market value of 2800 acres? If offered in one block I would give £700 for sake of securing the small portion of Lot 335. I feel satisfied no one else would, for grazing or agriculture.

6. What fair rental for 14 years to stranger or Malahide? For a stranger having no other lands in the immediate neighbourhood, of *honest purpose* the present Government rent too high; in fact I do not see how any one could live honestly, and invest money on the ground. I do not hesitate to say that without Malahide, as a stranger, I would not accept the land as a gift to be bound to stock and fence it; neither would I any or all the crown lands in this District. To Malahide, especially for securing portion of Lot 335 and prevent the consequences for 14 years, worth £50, rather than let another in, or if even charged more, I should simply relinquish some of the other worthless crown lands now held by Malahide to make up the increased rental. Of these three lots I may mention that the original occupier or leaseholder of Lots 335 and 350 was Mr. Thomas Ford (now in H.M. Gaol). He, after leaving my service some years ago, took up these lands for the purpose of annoying me, without having stock. I purchased him out.

7. How many sheep will the 2800 carry all the year round? I cannot directly answer this query, as I have never as yet been rash enough to try the experiment of depasturing sheep or cattle for one year on the ground.

8. Have you run sheep over the land 2800 acres since you have managed Malahide? Soon after coming to Malahide I had the back line of the private property surveyed and fenced off or out all these crown lands with exception of portion of 335 lying between Lots 187, 188, Wm. Talbot, where I run the fence almost a straight line from tip on back corner of the one lot to the other. I considered the other portions of these so bad that the sheep suffered from rambling over the barren hills looking for a blade of grass,—which they rarely found. It is now some years since I have had sheep on those lands other than occasional stray ones having wandered through openings in fences caused by falling timber. Four years ago I put 450 ewes on the ground, no stock having been there for 9 months previous. One-third of these from starvation and fluke died within two months. I had to remove the remainder to save them. The regular purpose for which I use these lands is to wean my calves. The fencing of private property being secure I put them out for two or three months or so on the crown lands, and usually take them off starved to death and always with losses. I run no cattle permanently on these runs, nothing more than any odd stray ones, and the calves two months.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT CLERK.

JOHN SWAN, *Esq., M.H.A.*

Hobart Town, 27th September, 1869.

SIR,

You have been pleased to direct my attention to the evidence given by Messrs. Meredith and Shaw before the "Waste Lands Committee" with reference to my valuation of certain lots of crown land in the vicinity of Kearney's Bogs.

I have the honor to request that the following observations may be placed before the Committee in reply.

Reference to the plan and my remarks on each lot of land will show that I have given an exceptional value to the block in question over all others in the same locality,—others as low as 2s. 6d. per acre. I take the 3040 acres as carrying stock during the summer months only; and adhere to the numbers I give as those it will depasture during 6 or 7 months of the year.

The *sale* value is given higher because it has a larger area of land capable of improvement than is generally the case. One-third, even as Mr. Meredith assumes, of fair marsh land is a good proportion in any block of land, and there are few pastoral properties in Tasmania having a higher ratio of good to bad.

The marshes are interspersed throughout, and can be readily drained; and it is well understood by practical sheep farmers that upland, although stony and in some places very rocky, is of considerable consequence for shelter to the stock in such a country, and that marsh land without such is not so valuable.

The main line of road from Campbell Town to Swansea passes through the land. This is the best block of crown land throughout the line, and its position to Swansea on this road gives it an additional value.

Reference to the plan will show that Mr. B. Shaw selected 100 acres in the centre of this block, and I may presume that that gentleman's practical knowledge would not lead him to purchase for occupation such an area surrounded by 3040 acres that would only depasture 50 cattle during the year.

I respectfully submit that it is my duty to take into consideration, in valuing the crown lands, the position of the lots with reference to roads, purchased land adjoining, and capability of improvement. The block alluded to has these advantages more than any other in that District, and thus I have given

it a higher sale value than it might sell for in the present condition of the Colony, and unimproved state. If I am debarred from placing a fair value upon the land because in its *present* state, and from exceptional causes, it would not carry sheep, then several thousands of acres of purchased land adjoining are of less value than the crown land from the same cause, and yet the proprietors value such at from £2 to £10 per acre.

In my report (page 67) I note this locality as requiring special aid to enable the private lands to be utilised by draining; and if they were thus rendered sound, the lot of crown land now under notice would be worth more than the sale price I have put upon it.

A gentleman of large practical experience and knowledge of such country accompanied me throughout the inspection of this land. I have written to him for an expression of his opinion, and should he favour me with a reply I will lay it, with your permission, before the Committee.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

*The Hon. T. D. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
Chairman Waste Lands Committee, Hobart Town.*

Campbell Town, 27th September, 1869.

DEAR SIR,

THE block of land taken exception to by Mr. Meredith, adjoining his purchased land at the Bogs, I well remember; and my opinion as to its capabilities and quality quite accord with your own remarks in the Report. If you remember in passing through it I made the remark that it would make a good little run if drained and improved. The Marsh would take grasses and clover well, being rich soil; and it could be easily drained, and the trees that are upon it rung. For my own use, as a small summer's run, I should prefer it to Mr. Meredith's, as there is more shelter for sheep; and I consider the marsh land of better quality than what he offered to the Municipality of Campbell Town for £10,000.

Some years ago Mr. Meredith usually summoned from four to five thousand sheep and three to four hundred head of cattle at the Bogs; but whether he sends stock there now or not I cannot say. Richardson has, I believe, at present five to six hundred head of cattle running over Government land.

I think I have given you all the information in my power.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

ALEXANDER HOGG.

R. CRAWFORD, *Esq.*

MEMORANDUM.

I HAVE the honor of submitting the following remarks on the two Questions put to me through the Chairman of the Waste Lands Committee by the Honorable Member for George Town on the 24th instant.

J. E. CALDER.

27th September, 1869.

1. *Under what Instructions were the Lands of the Colony marked off and sold, and the Dates of the Instructions, from 1851 inclusive?*

Under the Regulations of 1st November, 1851, every Crown Lessee was enabled to select for purchase one block of Land of not less than 100 acres nor more than 640 acres out of his leased Lands. Selectors were not confined to any particular part of their leased Lands; and, consequently, it was not in the power of this Department to reject an application on the ground of its position being objectionable; and whatever exception may now be taken to what was then done, in conformity with what was the Law of the land of the time, the Survey Department was not accountable for it,—especially the Department of the present day, which has had nothing whatever to do with these selections.

The Regulations that I am now writing about were suggested by the late Mr. W. R. Allison, I believe, and enforced by Sir Wm. Denison,—the duties of the Surveyor-General of the time being confined to carrying out the Governor's orders.

The Regulations of 1851 remained in force nearly three years, or up to 19th June, 1854, (see *Gazette* of that year, page 592), when the Imperial Act called "The Australian Waste Lands Sales Act" (5 & 6 Vict., cap. 36), was revived, and Lands continued to be disposed of under that Act until the passing of the first Waste Lands Act, which came into force in February, 1858.

I presume I need not give the dates of the various amendments that have been made to the last-named Act, with their accompanying Regulations, as they are so numerous that they would tend rather to confuse than enlighten, but will do so in the margin if required.

Referring to the large areas that have been cut up for sale speculatively by this Department during the last twelve years or so, I beg to say that it has only been concerned in it subordinatedly, that is, in carrying out the orders of the Executive.

The system of cutting up Lands for sale speculatively on an extensive scale commenced with the Executive Order that was issued to one of my predecessors, the late Mr. Power, under date 26th March, 1857, or sixteen months before I took charge of the Department, which fact, I respectfully submit, should, in justice to me, be borne in mind, as the onus of the practice, with the origination of which I had nothing whatever to do, is almost invariably fixed upon me.

The Executive Order above referred to proceeded from the Premier of the day, namely, the Honorable Mr. Gregson (see copy marked A.), and directed Mr. Power; who was then Surveyor-General, "to put up as large an amount of Crown Lands as possible for sale," and to "cause such instructions to be issued as shall secure the Survey in advance of Lands in various localities with the least possible delay." It concludes by directing the Surveyor-General to engage "any number of Contract Surveyors in whom you can place confidence for this purpose."

It will be seen that this Order was of so decisive and mandatory a nature that there was no possibility of evading an exact compliance with it.

I would here wish to say that, if the ideas of the Ministry of Mr. Gregson on the subject of selling the Lands of the Colony were large, they were contracted in comparison with those of the gentlemen who succeeded him and his colleagues, who went so far as to draft and introduce into Parliament a Bill to enable them to sell vast areas of Lands, without any previous survey of them being made.

I take leave to submit a copy of this remarkable Draft, along with the Correspondence that took place with Mr. Power on the subject of thus selling the Waste Lands, who strangely enough advised the sale of 160,000 acres in this extraordinary fashion,—the same being the first instalment, so to speak, of 1,275,479 acres that the Ministry wanted to put into the market. (See Mr. Henty's letter, 9th June, 1857.)

It is pretty evident, however, that Mr. Power did not approve of the advice he gave, which it would almost seem was extracted from him under some overpowering necessity of the times: for he tells the Premier "that, as a general principle, all Lands should be surveyed previous to sale," and that he only gives this advice to meet "a case of emergency." (See letter 29th May, 1857.)

It will be seen from the above that an irresistible pressure was laid on the Survey Department to force it to put the Lands of the Colony into the market *en masse*, which was not relaxed for several years (though selling them without Survey was eventually not allowed); and, therefore, that it is as unjust as ungenerous to assail it, as it is too often assailed, for the acts of others, which it was powerless to resist.

The Government continued to profit by the system of speculative Surveys and Sales that the Gregson Ministry introduced up to the 14th October, 1862, when they were summarily stopped (see letter of that date), until the accession of Mr. Whyte's Ministry, about three months afterwards, (20th January, 1863), when speculative Surveying recommenced, and was prosecuted as actively as ever during all their term of office, and was put down again when that ceased.

In concluding this part of the task that I am desired to perform, I will respectfully ask the gentlemen of the Waste Lands Committee to consider whether, with the orders and well-known wishes of the Governments of past times to carry out,—namely, to cut up every acre of the Pastoral Lands of the Crown for sale as fast as the leases fell in, taken conjointly with the legislation of 1858 and subsequent years, which forbade us to mark them off into larger parcels than 1280 acres,—it was possible to prevent some picking and culling them? And I confidently appeal to their judgment to determine whether the disastrous effects that are said to have resulted from the above causes are not chargeable against former Governments in a thousandfold greater degree than against the Survey Department? And I will further take leave to say that, as the system of "forcing the Crown Lands into the market," by which it is said they have been most improvidently disposed of, was the act of Ministries which forced the Survey Department into compliance with their inexorable will,—so the statement now so often used that "thousands on thousands of pounds would have been saved had it been under a Minister of Lands" has no sufficient foundation.

2. *Have you any remarks to make, or information to give to the Committee, on the Report of Mr. Crawford on the Waste Lands of the Colony?*

In this Report there is nothing that imputes error to the Survey Department. Indeed, in a letter presently in the hands of the Committee, Mr. Crawford has assured me that not a line, not an expression in the document referred to, was meant to cast blame on its management, in any way whatever; and he

goes on to say, in effect, that, after his late extensive inspection of our operations, he was well satisfied with the part that we did. I can, therefore, have nothing to say in respect of his Report unless I were to engage in the not over-nice task of criticising his conscientious opinions about land affairs wherever they chance to differ from my own.

Passing from Mr. Crawford's Report to his Evidence, of which the Committee has kindly furnished me with a copy, there is a passage in it on which I desire to offer a remark, as the passage in question may seem to cursory observation to impute negligence to the Government, even though I believe this is not the witness's meaning.

About half-way down the 4th page of the Evidence he is reported to say that he came across many thousands of acres of Land sold at Five Shillings an acre that were worth a Pound; but he qualifies the expression directly afterwards by saying it was not worth thus much to the public generally, but only to some particular individual, and to all others worth no more than it was sold for, which, I submit, was quite as much as—under circumstances—we could expect to get, as in all such cases there could be no chance of competition. And, as we have succeeded in selling these Lands for quite as much as it is admitted they are worth to the public generally, all cause for complaint vanishes.

J. E. CALDER.

27th September, 1869.

A.

(Copy.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, 26th March, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you that it has been deemed to be desirable to put up as large an amount of Crown Lands as possible for sale; and I have, therefore, by direction of the Governor, to request that you will cause such Instructions to be issued as shall secure the Survey in advance of Lands in various localities with the least possible delay.

Of course, any number of Contract Surveyors in whom you can place confidence you will be at liberty to engage for this purpose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. G. GREGSON.

The Surveyor-General.

Colonial Treasury, 14th October, 1862.

THE Surveyor-General is requested to issue Instructions to the several Contract Surveyors not to proceed with any speculative Surveys, but to restrict themselves to those for which they have definite instructions from you, these being confined to Surveys for which Fees have been paid.

(Signed) FREDK. M. INNES.

The Surveyor-General.

Survey Office, 6th September, 1869.

SIR,

By the kind permission of Mr. Robert Crawford, Inspecting Commissioner of Crown Lands, I take leave to hand you copies of some letters that have passed between us on the subject of his Report on the Pastoral Districts lately examined by him, which it seems to me I ought to lay before you; more especially after the appearance of an inflammatory article in the *Mercury* newspaper of the 30th ultimo—copy attached—purporting to be a review of the Report in question, and reflecting in a most unjust spirit on the Survey Department all through the second paragraph,—not by name, indeed, but by unmistakeable implication,—as no other department but it has anything to do with preparing the Crown Lands for sale, which is so strongly and unfavourably animadverted on by the writer.

As the Waste Lands Committee will, I presume, take cognizance of Mr. Crawford's Report, I hope to be pardoned asking that this gentleman's letters—copies of which are now most respectfully tendered—may be considered along with it.

You will observe that throughout his letters Mr. Crawford emphatically denies any intention of attributing blame either to myself or to those associated with me, on account of the way in which the lands of the Colony have been disposed of, which the Editor of the *Mercury* ascribes to "departmental incapacity, or worse:" and I venture to say that they will be regarded by all right-minded persons as a most complete vindication of the Survey Department from all such pitiful and unfounded accusations as the one put forth by this newspaper to damage it in public estimation.

Mr. Crawford says distinctly, that not a line, not an expression used in his Report was meant to reflect upon the Survey Department in any manner whatever; and more than this, he states that he has

had every reason to be satisfied with it; and that any evil effects that may have accrued to the Colony by the system in vogue of disposing of the Crown lands has been the fault of the legislation of the times, and is not in the least ascribable to our operations, which it is quite obvious have his general approval,—quite as much, indeed, as the assiduity of every gentleman of this department has with whom he has been associated, who, he candidly assures me, have done all they could to enable him to get smoothly through his difficult labours of examining all the pastoral Crown lands of the Colony presently or recently occupied by flockmasters.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

J. E. CALDER.

The Hon. Chairman of the Waste Lands Committee.

THE Report on the Waste Lands of the Colony by Mr. Robert Crawford, submitted to both Houses of Parliament on the first day of the Session, is a document that deserves more attention than we fear it will receive. Much of it is, no doubt, principally valuable as a work of reference for the Crown Lands Department, the officials in which can at a moment's notice make themselves masters of the nature of the soil, carrying capacities, capabilities of improvement, worth, and general character of every lot of unalienated land in the Districts surveyed. To the general public this minuteness of detail is, perhaps, its greatest fault. In this respect it partakes of the characteristics of nearly all Parliamentary Reports. The number of tables, abstracts, detailed reports, returns, and other particulars perplex rather than instruct; or, if they are intelligible to the persevering inquirer, such arrays of figures are sufficient to deter other men. Even legislators shun them; and thus the subject reported on is often disposed of by the few who take the trouble to master the details. This general objection is aggravated in the present instance, but by no fault, we imagine, of Mr. Crawford's. At any rate, he had given Progress Reports, summaries of large and numerous tables—one of which Progress Reports is, for some reason, printed *in extenso* in its proper place—while extracts only are given from the others, and these are strung together in an Appendix. Why the District of one out of six Surveyors should be treated differently from the others we are at a loss to imagine, especially as if we may judge from the one given in full—these Progress Reports on each District contained just the information the general public required. The country surveyed is divided into three Districts:—the New Country, the Lake Districts, and the Low Lands,—comprising the Counties of Monmouth, Cumberland, and Somerset, part of Lincoln, and the chief parts of Cornwall, Westmorland, Glamorgan, and Pembroke. Mr. Crawford illustrates his reports by coloured plans for reference. These are not published with the Report, or if they are we have not had the good fortune to procure copies: and in this absence of all means of reference another objection is raised to the Report submitted to Parliament, which very much detracts from its value.

Apart from these drawbacks, the Report is a valuable one. It bears out all we have said of the past and present mismanagement of the Crown lands of the Colony, and affords the basis of a much-needed reform. It is scarcely too much to say that the tendency of past legislation, and the manner in which the administration of the law has been carried out, have been not only to give away the best of the lands of the Colony far below their value, but so to dispose of what is alienated, as to render much of what remains Crown property unavailable to others, the purchasers having in many cases been allowed to make their selections so as to cut off extents of country from others; and of which, it is hardly necessary to say, they avail themselves. "By a judicious selection of two or three lots," says Mr. Crawford, "other lots are so surrounded as to render them secure from being taken up by any one else, and the whole block is fenced in." This mismanagement has so forced itself on his notice that his Report says, also:—"From the sale of these lands, having for the past ten years been pressed beyond the legitimate purchasing powers of the Colonists,—forced in some measure to secure the lands depastured on, and taking advantage as to area of the manner in which they were offered for sale,—only such blocks were purchased as would prevent any outsider from gaining an entrance into the larger area, the balance being still occupied, but no rent accruing to the Crown." There is no mincing matters here. We admire Mr. Crawford's outspokenness and total disregard as to whether he pleases or displeases the powers that be. This cutting-up of the Crown property, and putting the keys of possession into the hands of a few, has been, according to his observation, the result of departmental incapacity, or worse: the result, in a word, of the manner in which the lands were offered for sale. The effect of this mismanagement Mr. Crawford sums up thus:—"From 1858 to 1868 inclusive, the Crown has sold of what is termed agricultural land 259,693 acres; of pastoral, 432,169 acres; value (in round numbers) £600,000." "The transfer in such a manner of this land into private hands has not added one head (physical productive power) to the population of the Colony,—increased or added one cent. in value to the products raised from the soil. On the contrary, a declension in all is given by the Statistical Returns." In 1867 there were 6000 acres less in tillage than in 1865, though during the intervening period the Crown had sold upwards of 50,000 acres agricultural lands. This is a lamentable state of matters; but it is only one of several,—all pointing to the necessity of a radical change. A large extent of Crown lands are depastured on, though marked vacant, and the grazing annual value of lands inspected is £13,368 10s. against £4593 paid to the Crown per returns to June, 1868.

The Report gives many valuable suggestions as to turning the Crown lands to better account, and even increasing production from purchased lands. Of course there must be much diversity of opinion on these points. We can at present only simply enumerate a surer tenure for tenants and compensation for improvements;—better roads, to which is indispensable taking the management from the local Boards of Works;—drainage, which in the New Country can be effected at from 8s. to 5s. per acre, and in the Lake Districts and Low Lands from 2s. to 3s.; the combined and simultaneous action of all flockowners in stamping out scab and fluke, to secure which Mr. Crawford recognises the necessity of a compulsory Dipping and stringent Scab Act, for which his opportunities of conversation enable him to say there is a general desire;—ringing of trees and burning off;—careful selection of lands for sale;—the offering certain lands in small blocks for settlement by immigrants simply on occupation and cultivation during a term of years, thereby securing revenue, procuring people, and supplying, when their own allotments do not require special attention, labour in districts now in want of such;—occupation of lands, with power to purchase, and several other modes of inducing a legitimate occupation of the Crown lands, and checking selection with no other object than to lock up adjoining areas from fair value being obtained for them by rent or otherwise. It is impossible to peruse Mr. Crawford's Report without being impressed with the necessity of the Crown lands being at once placed under the care of a responsible Minister of the Crown. For many years the proper discharge of his duties would affect the prosperity of the Colony,—more, perhaps, than is possible in the case of any other Minister. Such a person must, therefore, have higher qualifications than political influence. He must be one of practical experience, and possessing a personal knowledge of the several districts of the Colony;—a man not afraid of work, and who will bring to the discharge of his duty thorough independence and great discrimination;—no political partizan, but a man of business,—of liberal ideas, and guided by a regard alike for the Colony and the Settlers. On the action of the present Administration much, then, depends.—*Mercury*, August 30, 1869.

20 Wilmot Terrace, Harrington-street,
Hobart Town, 31st August, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,

YESTERDAY afternoon I was led to revert to the remarks you made when I called at your office on Friday last, on that paragraph in my Report upon the Crown Lands relative to Roads, in which I say "Surveyed lines of road are numerous throughout the crown lands, but for all practical purposes, in most cases worthless, &c."

This statement so put gave, you seem to think, a peg upon which superficial politicians might hang a charge of impropriety on the part of the Department over which you preside. I should very much regret that a line of my Report was so construed. I must emphatically disclaim having a single thought prejudicial to the working of the Survey Department.

I have seen nothing in the course of my duties which would warrant me in making animadversions (*in any case* it would be improper and presumptuous), on the contrary the several gentlemen who accompanied me efficiently and courteously aided the carrying out of my duties satisfactorily; and, so far as I could judge, their *duties* in the several districts had been conscientiously carried out.

The matters I have animadverted upon are patent errors to all reflecting colonists, and quite apart from official routine. I have the true welfare of the Colony at heart. The whole may be put in your own words to the Select Committee of last session. "To bad legislation some of this decline may be fairly imputed, though to what extent can never be known." Extend this sentiment further than the mere decline of crown rents, and you have the correct answer to all shortcomings.

It is mean and contemptible to denounce a well-ordered department for carrying out laws and regulations defined by legislation.

If the system has been found to fail in the essential of the *bonâ fide* settlement and improvement of the country together with progress and material wealth by the crown and people, surely it is the duty of all good colonists (official or otherwise) to suggest a remedy, without importing private or party spleen into so grave a discussion.

I feel it the more incumbent on me to give you the explanation from reading a paragraph in yesterday's *Mercury*, which in a manner seems to reflect upon your Department; and I tender you my assurance that such animadversions have no sympathy from me, and are opposed to fair and honest discussion of any public question.

Believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBERT CRAWFORD.

JAMES E. CALDER, *Esq., Surveyor-General,*
Hobart Town.

Survey Office, 31st August, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE just received your very kind letter of this day's date, wherein you vindicate this Department from the blame imputed to it by the *Mercury* newspaper of yesterday, which in it comments on your Report of the Pastoral Crown Lands that you have lately inspected, has quite misconceived its true meaning, which does not reflect on the style in which the labours of this Department have been performed, but only the defective legislation of the Colony with reference to the subdivision of the Crown Lands for which we of this office are in no way answerable.

The receipt of the letter to which I am now replying is the more gratifying, as it has been quite spontaneously written, and I trust you will kindly permit me to refer to it either now or at any future time if I find it expedient to do so.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you very heartily for the letter in question, and also for your kindly expressed opinions of the gentlemen of this Department generally, which I shall take care to have communicated to them, as I cannot doubt that this course will have your approval.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) J. E. CALDER.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, *Esquire, Inspecting*
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hobart Town, 1st September, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,

I REGRET my absence when your favour of yesterday's date came to my lodgings.

I am gratified to find that my letter of the 31st ultimo has met with your approval, and in reply to your query beg to say that my remarks are placed unreservedly at your disposal, to be made use of whenever and wherever you may judge it expedient in your own interests or those of the gentlemen of your Department. And I can have no objection that you should officially convey to those gentlemen immediately associated with me in the classification of the Crown Lands my thanks, and appreciation of their services in enabling me to carry out my duties efficiently.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBERT CRAWFORD.

J. E. CALDER, *Esq., Surveyor-General.*

RETURN showing the Reports, &c. of the District Surveyors on such Lands as they have marked off for Sale out of the first Ten Lots in their respective Districts referred to in MR. CRAWFORD'S Report.

<i>District Surveyor.</i>	<i>Number of leased Lot.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Quantity marked off for Sale.</i>	<i>When surveyed.</i>	<i>To whom sold.</i>	<i>Surveyor's Report.</i>	<i>Surveyor-General's Remarks.</i>
G. C. Smith	855, should be 868	Acres. 121	121	June, 1841	Unsold	No report.	This lot formed part of a Glebe, and was marked off by Mr. Woodward in 1841, when it was not usual to furnish reports.
Ditto	12	1130	835	November, 1865	Ditto	This lot consists for the most part of poor sandy soil with little grass, and is not worth more than 10s. per acre.	This land was leased to Mr. Sibley from the 1st August, 1846, to the 1st August, 1864, at £1 per 100 acres for the first five years, and £1 2s. per 100 acres for the remainder of the term.
	13	790, not 850	160	April, 1855	Joseph Clarke	No report.	Lot 13 originally contained 950 acres, and was let to Mr. Clarke at a rental of £12 15s. a year from the 1st August, 1846, to the 1st August, 1851. From the last-named year to 1864 he paid £14 0s. 6d. per annum. In 1864 he purchased 160 acres under the Pre-emptive Right Regulations of November, 1851, at £1 per acre, and continued to rent the residue of the lot at £11 3s. 3d. a year. He was in arrear with the rent when the return was prepared for Mr. Crawford, and consequently it appears there as vacant, but he has since paid up the arrears.
H. P. Sorell (Page 20)	1635, should be 196	500	517½	November, 1860	Not sold	Mostly marsh land, good pasturage; well worth 10s. per acre.	This lot was leased to W. S. Sharland from 1st December, 1847, to 1st December, 1852, at £5 per annum, and from 1852 to 1864 at £5 10s. a year.
John Thomas (Page 47)	365	640	316½ (By Mr. Tully)	October, 1858	Not sold	The frontage of this lot is passable land, but the proportion is small; at the back there is some pasture,—the greater part, however, is rocky and poor.	Daniel Webb applied to purchase this lot under the 19th Section of the Waste Lands Act, and paid the survey fee, but he failed to complete the purchase. The 640 acres were let to S. Lord from the 1st June, 1861, at £3 4s. per annum, and he still holds them at the same rate.
Ditto (47)	41	500	100 (By A. Thompson)	September, 1856	John Story	No report.	This lot leased to Mr. Story at £6 per annum from the 1st August, 1846, to 1st August, 1851, and £6 12s. from the last named date to 1st August, 1861.
Ditto	25, and 25A	1000	52a. 1r. 14p.	August, 1861 (By A. Thompson)	John Meredith	This lot worth 20s. per acre.	The 1000 acres were let to Mr. Grant for £10 a year from 1st December, 1847, to 1st December, 1852, and at £11 from the last-named year to the 1st December, 1864.
Ditto	—	—	48a. 0r. 0p.	—	Not sold	This lot is only worth 10s. per acre.	The small lots were surveyed under the application of Wm. Burn who was desirous of purchasing them, but they were withheld from sale, on the representation of Mr. Grant that the applicant was a man of bad character, &c., by order of the Government.
Ditto	—	—	45a. 3r. 0p.	—	—	Ditto	
Ditto	—	—	49a. 0r. 0p.	—	—	Ditto	
						The residue is not saleable at the present upset price.	

<i>District Surveyor.</i>	<i>Number of leased Lot.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Quantity marked off for Sale.</i>	<i>When surveyed.</i>	<i>To whom sold.</i>	<i>Surveyor's Report.</i>	<i>Surveyor-General's Remarks.</i>
A. Thompson (Page 56)	101 (2133)	Acres. 1400	545	September, 1861	Not sold	This is fair pastoral land, and worth 10s. per acre.	Leased to James Grant, at £14 per annum, from 1st January, 1848, to 1st January, 1853, and from the last-named date to 1st January, 1862, at £15 8s. a year.
Ditto (56)	237 (3228)	1130	1204	December, 1863	Ditto	This lot consists of fair pastoral land; 7s. 6d. would be a fair upset price.	Leased to James Grant, at £11 6s. per annum, from 1st August, 1851, to 1st August, 1856, and from last date to 1st August, 1864, at £12 8s. 8d. a year.
Ditto (56)	175 (2222)	500	496	October, 1861	Ditto	This is fair pastoral land, worth 10s. per acre.	Leased to James Grant, from 1st August, 1849, to 1st August, 1854, at £5; and from last date to 1 August, 1866, at £5 10s. per annum.
Ditto (56)	225 (3230)	2000	768	November, 1864	Ditto	This lot is of inferior quality. 5s. would be a fair upset price.	Let to W. Gibson, from 1st July, 1851, to 1st July, 1856, at £20; and from the last date to 1st July, 1868, at £22 a year.
	(2671)	—	363	August, 1862	Ditto	This lot is of fair quality, well worth 10s. per acre.	
	(2672)	—	747	Ditto	Ditto	This lot is of fair average quality, and worth 10s. per acre.	
A. Thompson (56)	176 (2783)	500	547	October, 1862	Ditto	This is a fair lot, worth 10s. per acre.	
Ditto (56)	224 (2784)	1000	1037	Ditto	Ditto	This is a fair pastoral lot, worth 10s. per acre.	Let to W. Gibson from 1st July, 1851, to 1st July, 1856, at £10 a year; and from last date to 1st July, 1868, at £11 a year.
Ditto (56)	227 (2786)	2000	947	Ditto	Ditto	This is a superior lot of pastoral land, well worth 15s. per acre.	Let to W. Gibson from 1st July, 1851, to 1st July, 1856, at £20; and from last date to 1st July, 1862, at £22 a year.
William Hogan (Page 41)	175	640	52½	August, 1863	Ditto	This is a rough lot; would be only valuable for the timber to the adjoining proprietor or the purchaser of Lot 3077. Value, 10s. per acre.	Let to W. Richardson, at £6 8s. a year, from the 1st December, 1852, to 1st December, 1857, and from last date to 1st December, 1863, at £7 0s. 9d.
Ditto (41)	175	—	231	—	—	This is a rough lot. I can place no value on it as a pastoral lot. There is plenty of timber on it, and for which only would it be valuable. From its position I don't think it would realise more than the lowest upset price. The fencing is old and not worth a valuation.	
William Hogan	165 (3083)	300	154	June, 1863	Ditto	About half of this lot consists of a poor sandy soil with heath, but has a fair share of timber; the remaining portion is middling pasture land with a tolerable share of timber. There is very little of this lot available for cultivation.	
	(3084)	—	—	Ditto	Ditto	The same remarks as above apply to this lot, with the exception that there is a larger proportion of fair grazing land, and the timber is thicker and of a better	

(Page 41)	29 (4167)	500 —	165	October, 1865	Ditto	<p>quality. These lots would be difficult of sale at £1 per acre, but no doubt will sell readily at the reduced price. The quantity of land in them available for cultivation is so small that it would not induce a purchaser for that purpose. But the timber in this locality is a great object, being convenient to water carriage to Hobart Town, and a very large quantity of which is weekly conveyed from here; the timber therefore will be the chief recommendation to the lots: there has been a good deal taken off the land, and I have cautioned parties to desist doing so without authority. I have thrown it into two lots, to be more within the reach of the parties in the locality who are traders.</p> <p>About one-fifth of this lot is fair land for cultivation, though steep: will sell at the reduced price.</p> <p>About two-thirds of this lot is good feeding land, a fair proportion of which may be cultivated, though somewhat difficult of access: will sell at the reduced upset.</p>	<p>Let to Thos. Watson at £3 a year from 1st December, 1856, to 1st December, 1861, and from last-named date to 1st December, 1864, at £3 6s.</p>
	(4168)	—	232	Ditto	Ditto		
(41)	239 (4170)	500 —	219	Ditto	Ditto	<p>About one-fifth may be cultivated: will sell at the reduced price.</p> <p>A small proportion may be cultivated: will sell at 10s. per acre.</p> <p>About one-third of this lot might be cultivated, though soil of a light nature: will sell at the reduced upset.</p>	<p>Let to Geo. Stokell, from 1st June, 1860, to 1st June, 1864, at £5 a year.</p>
	(4172)	—	53a. 3r. 20p.	Ditto	(Hannon applicant)		
	(4173)	—	86	Ditto	Not sold		
William Hogan (41)	268 (4174)	1650 —	989a. 1r. 31p.	Ditto	Ditto	<p>About one-third of this lot may be put down as fair feeding land, and which prevails on the elevated flats: will sell at the reduced price.</p>	<p>Let to Wm. M'Kay, from 1st June, 1860, to 1st June, 1867, at £5 per annum.</p> <p>Let to T. J. Johnson, at £16 10s. a year, from 1st November, 1856, to 1st November, 1861; and from last date to 1st November, 1865, at £18 3s. per annum.</p>

9 September, 1869.

J. E. CALDER.

RETURN of all Applications to purchase Crown Land under Lease requiring the Approval of the Governor in Council since the passing of "The Waste Lands Act, 1863," distinguishing those which were granted from those which were refused, and accompanied by the original Application.

<i>Name of Applicant.</i>	<i>Area selected.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>No. of Application.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	ACRES.			
Field, William	320	Whitefoord Hills.....	2646	Approved.
Leper, William	60	White Kangaroo Rivulet	2668	Ditto.
Leper, William	50	Ditto	3356	Ditto.
Henry, Samuel	320	Whitefoord Hills	2723	Ditto.
Rodman, Jun., Jonah	40	Parish of Leithbridge	2730	Ditto.
Kingston, William	40	Vicinity of Bream Creek	2731	Ditto.
Gatehouse, John	320	Vicinity of Prosser's River ..	2753	Ditto.
Skinner, John	100	Parish of Leithbridge.....	2751	Ditto.
Wilson, George	220	Parish of Newick	2660	Ditto.
Bond, William	50	Parish of St. Michael's	2798	Ditto.
Reid, Alexander	120	Parish of Amherst	2862	Ditto.
Miller, Henry	50	Parish of St. Michael's ..	2889	Ditto.
M'Dowall, Jun., A.	320	Parish of Grantham	2934	Ditto.
Baker, John	200	Ditto	3104	Ditto.
Douglas, Adye	200	Waterhouse Island	3160	Ditto.
Ditto	118	Ditto	3481	Ditto.
Medlin, Nicholas	40	Vicinity of Llandaff	3093	Ditto.
Dewhurst, Charles	50	Parish of Harford	3253	Ditto.
Bartram, Lewis	50	Parish of St. Michael's	3302	Ditto.
Worker, James	20	County of Cornwall	3307	Ditto.
Nicholas, E.	50	Parish of Amherst	3336	Ditto.
Grieve, John	50	Parish of Ormaig	3375	Ditto.
Hutton, Thomas	20	Parish of Egremont	3590	Ditto.
Triffitt, William	40	Parish of Lansdowne	3661	Ditto.
Harper, David	50	Parish of Fraser	3452	Ditto.
Clayton, Jun., Joseph	20	Parish of Bridgenorth	3724	Ditto.
Burbury, William	320	Parish of Newick	3819	Ditto.
Black, Joseph Y.	77	Parish of Forcett	3629	Ditto.
Peck, Joshua J.	20	Patersonia	3736	Ditto.
Ditto	15	Ditto	3739	Ditto.
Gunn, Ronald C.	62	Parish of Northallerton	4187	Ditto.
Page, Charles	50	Parish of Marland	4152	Ditto.
Gibson, Sen., John	100	County of Wellington	4222	Ditto.
O'Connor, Arthur	320	Parish of Tierney	4306	Ditto.
Brock, James	60	Eastern Marshes	4413	Ditto.
Blythe, John R.	50	Parish of Uxbridge	7	Ditto.
Harley, Charles	50	Cape Barren Island	3672	Ditto.
Kingston, Charles	50	Parish of Mogeely	4379	Ditto.
Priestley, Alfred	10	Parish of Wellington	4437	Ditto.
Ritchie, D	150	Piper's River	4324	Ditto.
Field, Thomas W.	100	Parish of Doland	60	Not yet approved.
Clark, John	96	Foresters' Peninsula	4438	Ditto.
Oates, Charles	115	North West Bay	4480	Approved.
Fisher, E. M.	100	Little Taylor's Bay	4486	Ditto.
Morgan, Frederick	50	Parish of New Norfolk	219	Ditto.
Lade, William	50	County of Dorset	4520	Not yet approved.
Smith, John	100	Parish of Ranelagh	323	Approved.
Johnston, James	100	Parish of Whitefoord	283	Not approved.
Gibson, Sen., John	50	County of Wellington	4547	Approved.
Ditto	60	Ditto	4550	Ditto.
Squires, Thomas	50	Parish of Selbourne	304	Ditto.
Field, John	320	Coiler's Rivulet	2645	Ditto.
Dean, George	100	Parish of Calstock	2720	Ditto.
Wright, J.	40	Parish of Douglas	2806	Ditto.
Simpson, Daniel	100	Back River	3609	Ditto.
Clark, John	100	Foresters' Peninsula	3126	Ditto.
Yeates, William	30	Parish of Marland	3176	Ditto.
Moore, George	30	Parish of Wells	3169	Ditto.
Boothman, J. B.	65	Hope Island	3242	Not approved.
Kelly, Henry	40	Parish of Ormaig	3312	Approved.
M'Laine, H. D.	320	Clarke's Island	3755	Ditto.

EDW. BOOTHMAN, for Surveyor-General.

9th September, 1869.

RETURN of all Lands held under the Quiet Enjoyment Clauses of the PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT REGULATIONS, giving the Names of Holders, Areas, Localities, and Dates when falling in.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Date when falling in.</i>
Nicholas, Jun., Henric	400	Parish of Amherst	1873
Nicholas, Jun., Edward	1000	Ditto	1873
Lord, John	2400	Durham and E. Grinstead	1872
Clark, John	350	Huon River	1873
Legge, R. V.	200	Parish of Egremont	1874
Hall, John	370	Meander River	1872
Youl, J. A.	4140	Parish Mountjoy	1872
Green, James	400	River Liffey	1873
Bayles, Robert	2860	Arthur's Lake	1874
Bonnily, William	100	Parish of Malling	1872
Gray, William	400	North West-Bay River	1872
Cowie, Robert	1150	St. Paul's River	1872
Mace, G. A.	890	Spring Bay	1873
Cruttenden, Thomas	1200	Prosser's Plains	1872
Brock, James	2102	Eastern Marshes	1874
Archer, William & Edward	2000	Deep Creek	1872
Kellaway, John	1300	Huon River	1873
Parsons, Silas	316	Mountain River	1872
Brown, Thomas	900	Exe Rivulet	1873
Wilson, jun., George	370	Eastern Marshes	1874
Bayles, Joseph	2500	River Isis	1874
Leatham, John	1417	Victoria Valley	1873
Noyes, William T.	1742	Vicinity of Spring Bay	1873
Hutton, Thomas	400	Parish of Egmont	1874
Jones, Robert	2250	River Clyde	1873
Ritchie, Thomas	360	Dale Brook	1873
Austin, S. & J.	3550	Lake Echo	1873
Chivers, George	429	Parish of Abergavenney	1873
Hardiman, Robert	400	Carlton	1874
Horton, Samuel	2200	Windfall Marshes	1873
Gibson, senior, John	200	Woody Hill	1873
Kingston, Charles	399	Bream Creek	1873
Scott, G. T.	4600	Wood's Lake	1873
Sutherland, D.	400	River Tyne	1873
Bryant, James	100	Parish of Argyle	1873
O'Connor, Roderick	390	Ben Lomond Rivulet	1872
Maclanachan, J.	4000	River Shannon	1873
Lord, Simeon	6400	Parish of Malvern	1873
Whittle, Jun., William	500	North Esk River	1873
Henry, Samuel	40	Whitefoord Hills	1873
Synnot, F. & W.	4106	River Shannon	1873
Page, Samuel	930	Parish of Durham	1873
Reid, Alexander	4030	Parish of Rutland	1873
Downie, William	2500	Great Lake	1872
Fenton, Michael	5450	Parish of Argyle	1873
Dickson, Bassett	4000	Ditto	1872
Archer, William	860	Meander River	1872
Brock, Henry	1300	Parish of Wallace	1872
Nicholas, George	900	Parish Amherst	1873
Nicholas, William	900	St. Patrick's Plains	1873
Nicholas, G. R.	1800	Ditto	1873
Nicholas, John E.	4000	Parish of St. Alban's	1873
Howells, H. M.	1000	River Shannon	1873
Howells, John	900	River Ouse	1873
Evans, Thomas	400	Parish of Yarlington	1873
Slade, Henry	400	Ditto	1874
Keach, George	3600	Lagoons of Islands	1873
M'Dowall, Jun., A.	80	Parish of Grantham	1873

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Date when falling in.</i>
M'Dowall, A.....	883	Parishes of Vincent and Beaufort.....	1872
Ditto.....	1300	Vincent.....	1874
Pillenger, James.....	4000	Exe Rivulet.....	1872
Ditto.....	5000	Great Lake.....	1872
Page, John.....	1000	Eastern Marshes.....	1873
Burbury, T. & Palmer, J.....	940	Parish of Newick.....	1873
Lord, Thomas, D.....	1000	Vicinity of Triabunna.....	1873
Headlam, Charles.....	6400	Great Lake.....	1873
Baker, John.....	880	Parish of Grantham.....	1873
Nicholas, E.....	1349	Parish Amherst.....	1873
Ralston, John.....	1000	Parish Lymington.....	1873
Radford, John.....	400	Parish Sorell.....	1873
Wilson, George.....	374	Eastern Marshes.....	1873
Wilson, John.....	400	Parish of Newick.....	1873
Dickson, Bassett.....	6400	Parish East Grinstead.....	1872
Harrison, M. W.....	775	Parish Maxwell.....	1873
Harrison, W. H.....	1000	Ditto.....	1873
Allwright, R. T.....	650	Parish Pelham.....	1873
Field, William.....	180	Whitefoord Hills.....	1873
Pillenger, James.....	5260	Race Course Marsh.....	1872
Ditto.....	2380	Exe Rivulet.....	1872
Keach, George.....	3580	Lagoon of Islands.....	1874
Burbury, Thomas.....	900	Eastern Marshes.....	1874
Tabart, F. C.....	1013	Ditto.....	1874
Synnot, F. & W.....	1000	River Shannon.....	1874
Harrison, T. J.....	6110	Lake Sorell.....	1874
Clark, Joseph.....	790	Parish of Grafton.....	1874
Harrison, William.....	3850	Lake Crescent.....	1872
Bayles, Joseph.....	960	River Isis.....	1874
Allison, J. A.....	6370	Parish of Peel.....	1872

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Year when falling in.</i>
55,269.....	1872
74,551.....	1873
28,885.....	1874
<i>Total Area.....</i>	<i>158,705</i>

EDW. BOOTHMAN, for Surveyor-General.

9th September, 1869.

RETURN of LANDS selected under the Act 32 VICT. No. 18, with the Names of Applicants and the Site of the Selections.

NAME.	AREA.	SITUATION.	NAME.	AREA.	SITUATION.
	A. R. P.			A. R. P.	
Crosswell, W. J.	50 0 0	The Den.	Lee, Jonathan	50 0 0	Parish of Marland.
French, James	100 0 0	St. George's Plains.	Smallcomb, M.	60 0 0	Parish Barrington.
French, George James	100 0 0	Ditto.	Stone, Thomas	50 0 0	Parish Ashwater.
Reeve, George	99 3 0	Port Esperance.	Hosking, Josh.	50 0 0	Kermadec River.
Blyth, John Robert	50 0 0	Parish of Uxbridge.	Crane, John	50 0 0	Parish of Longley.
Fazeckerley, Thos.	50 3 0	Forestier's Peninsular.	Wall, Thomas	20 0 0	Parish Leithbridge.
Williams, R., Jun.	50 0 0	Port Cygnet.	McNamara, M.	49 3 0	Parish of Malling.
Smith, H. E.	50 0 0	Parish of Pedder.	Burge, Nathaniel	100 0 0	Parish Coningham.
Moran, John	15 0 0	Franklin.	Miller, A. F.	100 0 0	Parish Dulverton.
Burke, Thomas	100 0 0	Vicinity of Piper's River.	Jordan, John William	50 0 0	County of Westmorland.
Walters, John	50 0 0	Circular Pond Marsh.	Cameron, A., Sen.	100 0 0	Mole Creek.
Buckley, Chas.	100 0 0	Parish Hartington.	Hyland, J. & W.	100 0 0	County of Wellington.
Connor, John	40 0 0	River Inglis.	Bromhall, James	30 0 0	Parish of Malling.
Henn, Louis	78 1 0	Parish of Longley.	McKibbin, Joseph	50 0 0	Parish of Honeywood.
Harpe, Patrick	50 0 0	Ditto.	Donnelly, C.	83 3 0	Castle Forbes Bay.
McFarlane, Robert	47 0 0	Parish Barrington.	Plumley, Charles	50 0 0	Parish of Malling.
Degan, John	50 0 0	Parish of Longley.	Murfit, Richard	100 0 0	Parish of Stowport.
Stephenson, E. A.	100 0 0	Vicinity of Scottsdale.	Neal, Wm.	50 0 0	St. Mary's.
Carroll, Wm.	50 0 0	Parish of Bridgenorth.	Berwick, Charles	15 0 0	Scamander River.
Gates, John	48 0 0	County Wellington.	Jarman, G. J.	100 0 0	Parish of Stowport.
Reed, G. B.	51 0 0	Ditto.	Devereux, P.	100 0 0	Parish of Pedder.
Morgan, Frederick	100 0 0	Parish New Norfolk.	Rimon, Joseph	100 0 0	Parish of Ranelagh.
Cartledge, John, Jun.	50 0 0	Piper's River.	Ryan, John	40 3 0	Parish of Glenorchy.
Cross, Wm.	50 0 0	Vicinity Stinking Creek.	Smith, S. and D.	50 0 0	Parish Kentisbury.
Lee, George	80 0 0	Parish Barrington.	Innes, Geo.	100 0 0	Parish Leithbridge.
Mackerell, Wm.	50 0 0	Parish of Malling.	Briers, Lydia	49 2 0	Parish Molesworth.
Marston, Edward	50 0 0	Parish Sherborne.	Coventry, Wm., Sen.	100 0 0	Duck River.
Deverell, James	20 0 0	Parish of Malling.	Sullivan, John	30 0 0	Vicinity of Piper's River.
McPherson, George	50 1 0	Piper's River.	Carr, John	50 0 0	Parish Calstock.
Batchelor, G. & J.	20 1 0	Parish Pedder.	Rimon, Frederick	100 0 0	Parish Ranelagh.
Field, Thomas Wm.	100 0 0	Parish Doland.	Sullivan, J.	50 0 0	Parish Stowport.
Claydon, Thos.	20 0 0	Parish Glenorchy.	Roberts, George	50 0 0	Parish Longley.
Pratt, John	15 0 0	Parish Sherborne.	Hainsworth, T.	65 3 0	Flowerdale River.
McLeod, Murdo	50 0 0	Parish Marland.	Gordon, Samuel	50 0 0	Parish Glenorchy.
Brown, James	50 0 0	Parish Cranbourne.	Pickett, James	48 0 0	Mole Creek.
O'Keefe, Daniel	50 0 0	Parish Stowport.	Smith, Samuel	100 0 0	Upper Huon.
Hutton, John	50 0 0	Parish Barrington.	Brown, John	56 0 0	Parish Barrington.
Woodroffe, Arthur	20 0 0	Vicinity Piper's River.	Hope, David	66 0 0	River Don.
Griffiths, D.	49 2 0	Parish Marland.	Smith, Wm.	50 0 0	Parish Bedford.
Boland, M.	30 0 0	Vicinity Piper's River.	Diprose, Thos.	50 0 0	Parish Kentisbury.
Owen, John	50 0 0	Port Esperance.	Gregory, D. F.	50 0 0	River Mersey.
Nugent, John	70 0 0	Parish Malling.	White, Thomas	25 0 0	Glenorchy.
Wood, George	20 0 0	Parish Kelleve.	Reed, John	25 0 0	Parish Glenorchy.
White, William	65 0 0	Parish Kentisbury.	Purse, John	30 0 0	Patersonia.
Woolcott, Wm.	50 0 0	County of Wellington.	Neil, Mary	50 0 0	St. Mary's.
Quaile, Robert	50 0 0	Mole Creek.	Smith, Daniel	50 0 0	Parish Kentisbury.
Mawdsley, John	30 0 0	Parish Kingborough.	Worsley, Wm., Jun.	50 0 0	Parish Kingborough.
Cullen, M. and L.	100 0 0	Parish Dulverton.	Tankard, M.	100 0 0	Vicinity Patersonia.
Lucas, R. J.	50 0 0	Parish Pelham.	Harman, William	63 0 0	Rocky Cape.
Smith, Edward	50 0 0	County Westmorland.	Cresswell, F. J.	100 0 0	Dry Creek.
Cheek, Thomas	19 3 0	Parish Marland.	Haverley, Michael	50 2 0	County of Westmorland.
Upchurch, James	100 0 0	Parish Ranelagh.	Hayes, John	50 0 0	Marlborough.
Ellis, Charles Frederick	50 0 0	Parish Stowport.	Heaney, John	50 0 0	Gardener's Bay.
Sharp, John	30 0 0	Parish Longley.	Brigg, Jonathan	51 2 0	River Inglis.
James, Alexander	80 0 0	Scottsdale.	Pike, W. F.	99 0 0	Vicinity St. Patrick's Rr.
Hart, Henry	99 0 0	Eastern Marshes.	Leonard, James	50 2 0	County of Wellington.
Girdlestone, John	50 0 0	Parish Barrington.	Hogarth, T., Jun.	100 0 0	Patersonia.
Lynch, Thomas	50 0 0	Castle Forbes Bay.	Hurst, J. R.	80 0 0	St. George's Plain.
Farrell, Patrick	20 0 0	Crudoc Road.	Maguire, Geo.	50 0 0	Parish Longley.
Horton, Eliza	50 0 0	Near Wesley Dale.	Davis, Wm.	97 2 0	Parish Thanet.
Batt, H. C.	100 0 0	Parish of Stowport.	Daly, Michael	50 0 0	Parish Longley.

NAME.	AREA.	SITUATION.	NAME.	AREA.	SITUATION.
A. R. P.			A. R. P.		
Johnson, Benjamin	46 2 0	Parish Molesworth.	Sykes, B.	100 0 0	Parish Ashwater.
Connor, James	64 0 0	Parish Malling.	Connell, Barney	50 0 0	Parish of Stoodley.
Watson, J. W.	100 0 0	Parish Seabrook.	Rivett, John	40 0 0	Vicinity of Piper's River
Kelcey, S. C.	50 0 0	Parish Barrington.	Guy, William	30 0 0	Parish of Pedder.
Stubbings, Wm.	50 0 0	Parish Longley.	Smith, William	100 0 0	Parish of Coningham.
Griffiths, James	30 0 0	Parish Marland.	Ackroyd, Valentine	50 0 0	Parish of Glenorchy.
Neal, James	50 0 0	Parish Kentisbury.	O'Neil, Alexander	25 0 0	Parish Wellington.
Smith, Stephen	50 0 0	Ditto.	Rich, William	50 0 0	County of Dorset.
Goodall, J., junior	50 0 0	County Wellington.	Squire, Thomas	50 0 0	Parish of Selbourne.
Nicholson James	50 0 0	River Liffey.	M'Namara, D.	50 0 0	Parish of Camden.
Daley, William	40 0 0	Parish of Malling.	Price, John	100 0 0	Parish of Northallerton.
Humphreys, H.	50 0 0	Green's Creek.	Walker, George	50 0 0	Mole Creek.
Roberts, Maria	60 0 0	Parish of Stowport.	Brien, John	50 0 0	Parish of Malling.
Watson, John	50 0 0	Swamp Gum Hill.	Clark, Thomas	50 0 0	Parish of Northam.
Richards, George	50 0 0	George's River.	Howard, J. E.	100 0 0	Parish of Pelham.
Morgan, Frederick	50 0 0	Dry Creek.	Sulzberger, G.	50 0 0	Vicinity of Piper's River.
Muldron, William	50 0 0	Parish of Honeywood.	Malone, Matthew	15 0 0	Piper's River.
Walker, William	50 0 0	Emu Bay.	Forley, Patrick	100 0 0	County Westmorland.
M'Millan, John	50 0 0	St. George's Plains.	Whelan, James	50 0 0	County Devon.
M'Millan, Alexander	50 0 0	Ditto.	Wagner, William	25 0 0	Parish of Kendall.
Dennis, Thomas	50 0 0	Parish Haslemere.	Hanson, A. E.	30 0 0	Duck River.
Hetchells, John	100 0 0	County Wellington.	Jones, W. J.	50 0 0	River Liffey.
Goldsmith, H.	50 0 0	Parish of Camden.	Bott, Henry	100 0 0	Parish of Dulverton.
Denholm, Jonathan	50 0 0	Ditto.	Hamilton, A.	100 0 0	Ditto.
Goldsmith, Richard	50 0 0	Ditto.	Smith, John	100 0 0	Parish of Ranelagh.
Clayton, Thomas	50 0 0	Brown Mountain.	Wilson, D. L.	50 0 0	Lobster Rivulet.
Riley, John	30 0 0	Oyster Cove.	Milton, Thomas	15 0 0	Garden Island Creek.
Brooks, B.	50 0 0	Patersonia.	M'Dowall, A.	40 0 0	Parish of Beaufort.
Guy, William	20 0 0	Parish Pedder.	Cormick, D.	50 0 0	Parish of Kentisbury.
Elliott, James	25 0 0	Parish Bedford.	Mercer, Wm.	100 0 0	Parish of Dulverton.
Park, Jas. & Davis, T.	50 0 0	Port Esperance.	Melsom, George	50 0 0	River Cam.
Oates, Charles	25 0 0	Parish of Champ.	Tierney, Michael	50 0 0	Parish of Malling.
Turner, John	57 0 0	County Wellington.	Sheehan, J.	50 0 0	Ditto.
Horton, Joseph	50 0 0	River Mersey.	Timbs, R. E.	100 0 0	Swamp Gum Hill.
Morey, George	100 0 0	Stinking Creek.	Brice, Wm.	50 0 0	Port Cygnet.
Boatwright, W., junior	100 0 0	Parish Stowport.	Edwards, Robert	100 0 0	Scottsdale.
Wells, John	50 0 0	County Wellington.	Elkin, John	39 0 0	Parish Bedford.
Thomson, Geo., junior	50 0 0	Parish of Melville.	Wilson, A., junior.	50 0 0	Mole Creek.
Strong, Thomas, junior	61 0 0	Parish of Bedford.	Innes, Richard	50 0 0	River Inglis.
Johnson, Jabez	100 0 0	Chasm Creek.	Doran, A. P.	50 0 0	Mole Creek.
Thomson, William	40 0 0	Parish Kingborough.	Walters, C., Sen.	40 2 0	Parish Alphonington.
Ford, Patrick	50 0 0	Stinking Creek.	Lee, Joseph	50 0 0	Lobster Rivulet.
Tankard, M.	50 0 0	Patersonia.	Madden, Patrick	50 0 0	Cape Lodi.
Harrison, C.	50 0 0	River Mersey.	Decker, Robert	50 0 0	Parish Stowport.
Page, Joseph	50 0 0	Parish Honeywood.	M'Manus, Edward	15 0 0	Spring Hill Bottom.
M'Carthy, J.	48 2 0	Ditto.	Fitzgerald, Simon	50 0 0	Parish Bridgenorth.
Wiseman, James	50 0 0	Parish Goodleigh.	Smith, Daniel	50 0 0	Parish Kentisbury.
Morrison, J. A.	100 0 0	Parish Kingborough.	Ling, Joseph	50 0 0	Parish Ashwater.
Drysdale, Walter	98 2 0	Parish Thanaet.	Palmer, Thomas	100 0 0	River Blyth.
Williams, Robert	45 0 0	Parish Redford.	Simmonds, William	46 2 0	Deep Bay.
Riley, W. R.	50 2 0	Parish Mogeeley.	Williams, T. W. and	100 0 0	Parish Harford.
Walker, Andrew, jun.	50 0 0	Parish of Longley.	O'Hara, G.		
M'Pherson, John	100 0 0	Parish of Marland.	M'Manus, Edward	15 0 0	Parish Yarlington.
Munday, Samuel	50 0 0	Parish Mogeeley.	Philips, Robert	50 0 0	Four Mile Creek.
Cogan, D.	30 0 0	Flowerdale River.	Anderson, J. H.	50 0 0	Ditto.
Flowers, William	50 0 0	County Westmorland.	Dear, Arthur	40 0 0	Parish Killingford.
M'Carthy, Jeremiah	50 0 0	Parish of Honeywood.	Atkinson, Geo., Jun.	50 0 0	Latrobe.
Bullock, John	50 0 0	Parish of Selbourne.	Dobson, Geo., Jun.	50 0 0	River Mersey.
Bett, H. & Hamilton, A.	100 0 0	Parish of Dulverton.	Lane, Edw.	50 0 0	Parish Bridgenorth.
Benefield, John	50 0 0	Patersonia.	Eastman, Geo.	50 0 0	Black River.
Langley, William	50 0 0	Patersonia.	M'Kenzie, Murdo	99 1 0	Parish Winkleigh.
Thorpe, Charles	30 0 0	Parish of Longley.	Leanoach, Anthony	50 0 0	Parish Ashgrove.
Iles, Thomas	20 0 0	Parish of Ormaigh.	Hay, John	100 0 0	Southport.
Brough, William	50 0 0	Parish Bisdee.	Chesterman, H.	100 0 0	Ditto.
Gillard, Stephen	100 0 0	Parish Stowport.	Currey, Joseph	100 0 0	County of Devon.
Robertson, James	100 0 0	Parish Marland.	Keep, Henry	100 0 0	Ditto.
Fisher, William	100 0 0	Parish Parkham.	Dodd, Samuel	50 0 0	River Emu.
Plapp, Frederika	100 0 0	Parish Ashwater.	Goodwin, M. L.	25 0 0	Patersonia.
Plapp, C. F.	100 0 0	Ditto.	Snooks, R. J.	50 0 0	Lobster Rivulet.
Plapp, Louisa	100 0 0	Ditto.	Henshaw, William	50 0 0	Nicholl's Rivulet.
Smith, Stephen	79 3 0	Parish Barrington.	Bleathman, Wm.	50 0 0	Parish of Pelham.
Johnston, James	100 0 0	Parish Whiteford.	Woolley, John	30 0 0	Parish Kellevie.
Hope, David	50 0 0	Parish Kentisbury.	Cresswell, H.	25 0 0	Dry Creek.
Miller, W. & Lapham, J.	100 0 0	Parish Stowport.	Hinds, Wm.	50 0 0	Green's Creek.
East Robert	50 0 0	Mole Creek.	Denney, John	100 0 0	River Don.
Murtagh, James	50 0 0	Parish of Longley.			
Williams, Geo.	50 0 0	Parish Woodbridge.			
M'Loughlin, James	50 0 0	Parish Malling.			
			Total Area....	16,151 0 0	

13th September, 1869.

E. W. BOOTHMAN, for the Surveyor-General.