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Harris does not say so in his report. He says I found it impossible to keep it open. I do not doubt that it is what I should expect. It is a mere theory that the rock has tapered out, nobody has been up there to see. It indicates to me that he had a change in the character of the rock. The unequal rock indicated that there was rotten rock about. If it had been hard blue stone he would never get any samples of rotten rock.

Report March 7th.

On March IOth. the total number of fathoms taken out, for that party he was reporting on, was 82 fathoms for 57 ounces 6 dwts: of gold and from that date it ceased for some reason. We measure 6 X 6 - 36 feet, if it is 6 feet uncovered. 6 feet long or 6 feet forward. It is a system adopted per fathom in the Maryborough District and other places where they are panelling. They let it by the fathom. On the IOth. March I do not think it was paying expenses. I do not think it was possible to pay under the conditions. The men were half the time getting into the strips after the IOth. March. In fact after that time there are no fathoms given for any amount of gold.

Report I4th. March "Water still troublesome" That shows to me an increase of pressure, notwithstanding the horsing up and the silting up by the natural law of gravitation there was suffic-

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ient pressure to put through the ground and the weakest point was the back of the drive. Efforts were made to stop it if The object was to prevent the drives possible to dam it back. from silting up.

March 17th. Report. "Should be in wash latter end of week".

- Do you think there was any justification for keeping men wolocking there in the conditions that existed according to these reports ?
- I am not going to answer it to say that no man would.
- Do you think there was any justification for a prudent Manager to keep the men there blocking under the conditions set out ?
- I say that with the experience I have had, I would not.
- Why?
- It beither reflected credit on the Manager, did justice to the man, or any benefit to the Company. There was nothing in it and to prevent anything occurriing I think it was wise to keep that jump-up open. He was taking out the blocks around and it was not paying. The trouble was great and they all know and they result proves it more potently than I could say. I would not have done it. In the course of my experience I have never known ground blocked out by anybody under such conditions and as a Manager I always took up the position that

when anybody else wanted to manage the Mine they did not want Taken and Sworn before me the day

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my services. No Directors could influence me to do or to continue work until I had complied with the conditions that ought to be complied with in taking out large areas of ground. In 3 different Mines there was no power to keep me until I had got water under subjection. In poor class ground we have got to do it.

Q. Was there any immense danger?

A. I think the question answered itself by the result, as it turned out it was dangerous. The result was disasterous. Providing the water had been judiciously taken out and no water allowed to accumulateI say that the fall would never kill the men there would be simply a displacement of air. It was a displacement of that water by the fall that carried these unfortunate men away, there is no doubt about it. As to the w white boulders their appearance would not have the slightest effect on the question we are considering now. You may perhaps in blockiing get 2 or 3 different characters of wash. It undulates and you get crab-holes and sometimes you get big boulders the same as you get in any other creek. The same features present themselves in the subterranean river-beds as you see on the surface. A person looking at what was overhead cannot tell for certain whether it is rock or not. the bottom of the rock some of it locked like basaltic clay and some of the basaltic clay looked liked rock.

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no difficulty in testing it. By simply holding a candle overhead no man could tell for certain. A few weeks ago one of our Directors Mr James thought he saw the rock in the Glenfine Consols. The Manager told us afterwards that it was basaltic clay and not mock at all. Without testing it you cannot tell. I have sunk from I2 to I4 feet of rotten rock and basaltic clay before I could say I was through the rock. I think there was warning before the disaster. There was the warning speaking as loud as "Big Ben" in London. From the time of the first break up to the present moment. It was a menace frok the very time he had the first fall and had the first burst of water. Where water has accumulated the trouble is worse, it is going to break away. We are never frightenedt to go to a place where the water is running. As soon as it is stopped you do not know hwere it is going to usurp itself. It is your duty to ta tkae it away. So far as holding water it was making its own embankment. If you could keep open these cracks and fissures in the broken ground, no doubt it would come away, they are siltime up all the time and making their own embankment, in fact it is going closer together. The water is grouting it. He would know it was rock if he saw it. I do not think any one could say for certain it was a rock unless he tested it. I give credit to Mr Harris as a common-sense man. I think if he

had to go through it again he would take more precautions, we Taken and Sworn before me the day Coroner.

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learn by experience. A man might as well say that a burst from a pipe from the Gong Gong is nothing, let it come. If you are going to let it out we would not put a drive underneath, we would let it out from the top. He started to get his wash on the 21st, November, that is where he presumed it was let He opened out the jump-up and struck the wash and it was on that date that he reported having struck the wash and having got a payable prospect of gold. When he got away he thought proper to run away a main drive and enter one back towards the old workings of No: I. Then commenced to open from No: 2 and run across drive and connect with other cross a drive and he has blocke of 20 or 30 feet surrounded. finds the Leade has widened out and it does not pay and Mr Harris says it is on a change. The change is that the Lead has widened out. He then recommends that blocking back of the ground take place and about IO days or so after he recommends he takes out so many fathoms and drives so many fathoms and on the 28th. February the ground subsides weakened by all the drives and he gets the burst of water and it is the first indication he gets of any tromble. He writes to his Board and tells them that what he considers is the cause of the trouble when the ground subsided leaving a vacancy in the rock pooling the water and that it broke away. That is what

would occur if there is any water. If there is any imprison-Taken and Sworn before me the day Coroner.

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ed water in the rock the blocking of a small area of ground will release it. It is only a wheal track compared with the gutters on the Kingston and Ballarat West Plateau where they are working IOO feet wide.

- Q. Mr Barrett quoted from Mr Harris's evidence "If the men would not work in it we would have to shut the mine down"
- A. It is a matter of the Mine dying a natural death personally

 I say it ought to have died.
- Q. Mr Wright says that the question as to whether you kill men underground is a question of luck.?
- A. Comparisons are odious. I have been lucky. George
 Simpson was an unlucky man. There generally was a man killed
 there once in 3 months. Life was not valued any more than
 a bull dog. Careful men do not lose any men. Anybody is
 liable to an accident. The Manager is under the British Law
 that it is prima facie evidence that a man has committed through
 carelessness an accident, that it should make a man doubly
 careful. It is most un-British to me.

Mr Clarke objected to this evidence.

Q. Mr Fisher who was called says "My theory is based on the run of pug or play. I think it is an intrusion of 2 Leads?

A. I say Mr Fisher can form what theory he kikes. If there had been no gutter there it ought to have been disclosed in the blocking out. Had it been a new gutter you would not have had

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a burst of water. You would have an increase but it was not going to cause any disaster. The ground is solid about it if it was a new gutter.

Mr Barrett read from Mr Fisher's evidence "It would not suggest to me to look out for squalls if I thought there was a pool accumulated overhead. I should make everything secure against accidents right away" ?

A. I agree with that.

Mr Barrett read " If I had water coming with occasional bursts etc" ?

A. I agree with that. The first thing a man does upon the Mine is to say what is up there? Until you have tested it, it is an unknown quantity and it can only be guessed at and you have have no right to guess it. If there was a pool overhead and he did not know the quantity no man has a right to risk men's lives there.

Cross-examined.

I am here as an expert on behalf of the Crown.

Q. Have you any authority from the Crown?
Mr Barrett objects.

Mr Barrett - I have already explained that Mr Bryant at my request examined this ground as an expert for the Crown. I have got the conduct of this case. The Government of this Colony entrusted this matter to me.

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MrmClarke -

You have no power to represent the Crown.

Witness - I was spoken to by Mr Barrett. I have no specific instructions from the Crown except from Mr Barrett.

Mr Barrett objected. I am going to repeat what I said before to this Jury. I have been instrusted by the Crown with the management of this inquiry and I take the responsibility of everything that has been done. Nothing has been done except through me. To have it now suggested that he ought to have some authority iin writing can only be done for the purpose of insult.

- Q. Are you here in any other capacity than that of an expert on any other fee?
- A. I have been never questioned as to my fee.

Mr Barrett - What has that to do with the cross-examination?

Coroner - I do not think you should ask any questions like this

Q. You say it was absolutely ridiculous for any man to get

into the box and state that in his opinion that they might have

possibly struck a new gutter?

- A. I still adhere to that. That is to cause in connection with the in-burst. If they had struck a new gutter it would be ridiculous if they got the burst.
- Q. Would you be astoniished to hear that within the last few months Mr Fisher has struck a new gutter and had 2 million

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A. I call it an increase of water not a burst. It brought no ground and there was no subsidence that came only from the water. I do not call an increase of 2 million gallons a day a burst in that sense. I call a burst of water an accumulation of water when it increases the speed of pumps by 2 strokes, it While I was managing Director of the Cardigan Mine is a burst. we did not have an increase of the pumps of 2 strokes a minute. We had a slight increase of water when we got up into the wash. I think it came about I or 2 strokes a minute it was not 3. I was visiting the Mine and attending the meetings in Melbourne and never usurped the powers of the Manager. The other Directors used to visit. I was the visiting Director like the other Directors. I was the Director who went to Melbourne to attend the Board meetings. While I was visiting Director I frequently visited the Mine. I know the nature of the work that was done there from time to time, thoroughly in touch with if. I had no difficulties only the natural difficulties. It was pretty heavy ground. The ground would come down down it it was blocked out. I did not have to abandon any drives. It is all blocked out. We put off two parties of men on account of the condition of the No 2 drive. Mr Clarke read letter from J. Skewes to W. Ryall May 1899. We withdrew the men then. That place is going back where the ground is 30 feet deeper. The report of May 19th. 1899 "Very

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port of May I9th. I899 "Very

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heavy and difficult to keep in repair" is correct. As to letter 26th May 1899 I do not know what that report is. It is not my report. It refers to drive from the main shaft that is part of the Western workings. The report May 30th. 1899 is That is the Western workings from the main drive. correct. Mr Clarke read lettere June Ist and 5th. 1899. All this time in these workings we hade no water in it because you are talking about one place and he is talking about another. In the Western workings we had no difficulty however only the nature soft end of the ground. We had trouble with the soft end of the reef, there was a little water in it. It is usually drainage that you get in the wash which made the reef softer. It used to subside very quickly and the sets were driven down causing a displacement sof the dirt underneath which at the least point of resistance came to the bottom. The West of the jump-up is North and the jump-up was put up and we found difficulty with the water. It is not West of the main shaft. I call it the western workings from the Jump-up. These workings are 25 feet deeper than the other workings. I do not remember the report of November IOth. I899. I was off the Board for a while and I went on again in Mr Noble's time. I went to Western Australia about that time I think. I do not know whether "In the West and North drives it was breaking wood and like matchwood". I was there when the balance shaft was constructed. It

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was put up under my directions. I thought it was a wise course to take to construct the balance shaft. At the time the Company thought they were in a position to work the both places. that is the deeper channel of ground that was coming down North from the Easters the shaft, the drive that was from the No: I jump-up was in a very bad state and it was thought to bring the dirt on the 200 feet from the shaft was bad mining, and we opened but and brought the dirt at the same level that we brought the other. I recommended that from the balance shaft the character of the wash and its value should be proved by a drive put back to the main shaft, because there were 200 feet of ground that had not been proved. It never occurred to me that it was a dangerous thing to construct the balance shaft. I would be surprised if any one says so. It is the cheapest mode of working the mine and the safest way because the men had an escape independent of the balance shaft. I think I had 300 shares then. I did not think it was a dangerous piece of work I constructed a ladder-way and water rise independent of the balance shaft. I have not recognized since how Simpson and King would have lost their lives if they had not gone there. when a man was down singing out to them. It is proved that they could have got to the shaft. It was not the reason why they could not get to the shaft because a man was calling them to come on. I had no control over the press reports, they were

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never discussed by my Directors. I saw the fortnightly reports the weekly reports are not taken from the fortnightly ohes. The press reports were never put before the Directors. I never saw a press report submitted to me, it was purely for the manage er to send the reports. When I was visiting Director I knew of a considerable draining of that ground that had taken place before. I knew that pumping had gone on, that would lead me to conclude that it would drain the higher portions of the gutter. As I go up the Lead there was less danger from a burst of water, when I did get the burst it would alter my opinion the whole thing is a matter of cause and effect. earthquake is not a matter of cause and effect, but it does not act in this case. It is the law of gravitation exerting itself, if you take the foundation out the building will come I base my whole practice on it I do not base my theory on it. From my opinuon based on experience there had been a certain accumulation of water there from the subsidence. It was imprisoned water set free. From the old ground working further back, I have not considered that there was a peculiar quality of sand, if there was any red sand it was because it was not on the bed wash. The red sand is on the bed reef which took the place of the wash, there is nothing extraordinary about that. The Manager tells us in his report that the red

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That is on the bed rock. Rhe sand is overhead in lines and the silt is washed away in slum. If the red sand had been there I do not day it would bring the sand and water with it. I say the water came from the mack of the drive - from above. same as Mr Harris says. I do not know whether I have heard O'Gorman's and O'Brien's evidence. There was no water coming when they were retreating all the time. If the Manager was driving, out his mine from the 2 blocks he would come back and sub-divide the other block and it would retain its solid nature until it commenced to subside. Since it commenced subsiding again it would come down again, the water came through the weakest point of the old blocking. I say that it is from the broken ground of the blocking and it is subsiding. If it comes from the ground and it is solid it depends on the pressure you can get a 600 lbs. pressure which would put it through brick th re is nothing remarkable about that. If O'Brien and O'Gorman say that, I would not like to express my opinion about it. If they tell us that there was a distinct change in the character of the wash that does not influence my opinion in the slightest. It might have been a pot-hole and then we get a change and sometimes fill up with sand and sometimes with boulders. Mr Hart's opinion does not tend to influence my opinion. If Previousely to this in-burst there was no infusorial earth and there was some afterwards, that would not influence my opinion at all, because

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of finding such peculiar things would not surprise me at all. If Mr Hart says" Deposits that are formed on beds, lakes etc: etc: it would lead me to conclude that the rush of water had disturbed some lacustrine deposit" He says infusorial earth indicative of water. I understand the infusorial earth to be microscopical shells of plants. If it is the latter we get interesting letters from Mr Sergeant that gold exists without quartz reefs and he states that this was once under water. They are not kakes holding water but they are filled up. It does not influence me at all. It comes from the microscopical shells of plants. I do not know whether Mr Hart's opinion is correct or nor. I am not surprised to find anything because I fibd native copper and petrified wood. I say that it us because of the ground subsiding and the pooling of the water abd the bursting of ut away. I say that from my opinion based on practice. It is not my theory it is the cause and effect. They were working the ground. I quite agree with the Manager, I won't say whether Mr Hart is right or wrong. Infusorial earth and debris in my opinion do not come from the old workings. I think they were formed ther at the time the alluvial was formed in the rock. We get layers of drift and layers of caly. It is a stratified formation, the same as you see in Queenscliffe. They found a piece of infusorial earth

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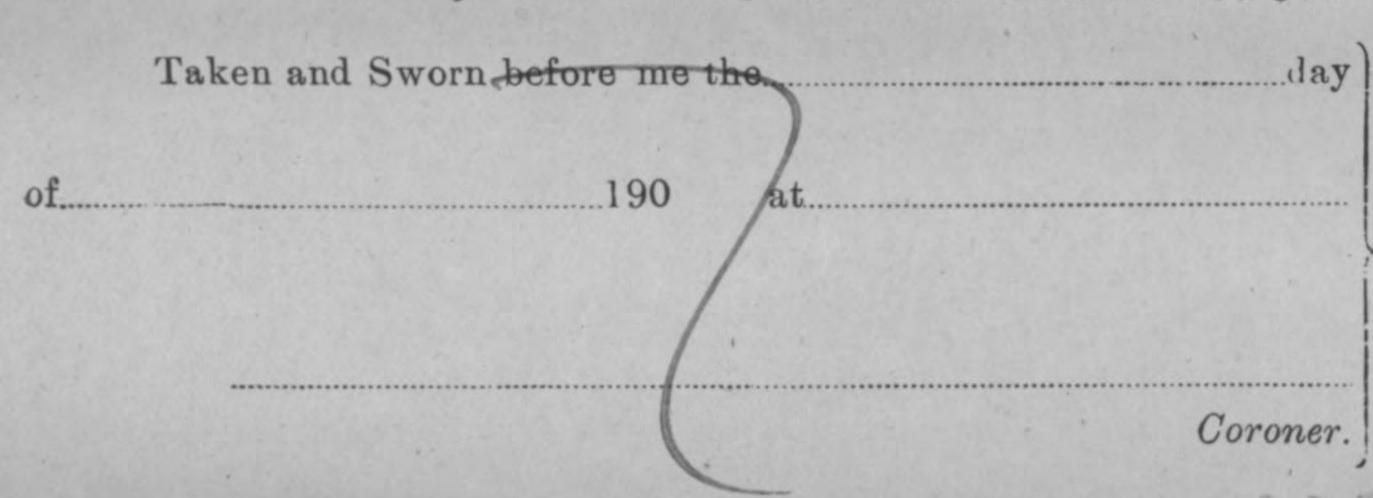
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out as a sample. This infusorial earth and debris had come in the rock at this particular part of the mine under the rock. I do not think it came from a lake bed with water on it. It is almost impossible to drain this ground with horses. It cannot drain because it silts up - you cannot give it its free course. It silts up with its own material. The place is caulked and filled in trying to keep back. I have not heard evidence given that the men crawled over the ground. It would surprise me to hear that. I have put it up and had it dry and 20 feet away I have had 4 strokes of a 10 inch lift. It is nothing whatever from my experience. I have worked in several mines where I got a considerable increase of water. I always put up rises where ground was being blocked. I saw the rock De Murska plainly overhead in the Damasca and we put up a water rise. I agree with Mr. Fitches when he said if he had known what was going on he would have put up a water rise. I have not takked over this with Mr. Fitches and I am only giving my opinion now that I had at the time of the disaster. I have not theorised at all as to the tapering out of the rock. I do not agree now that the rock tapered out somewhere where the inburst occurred. I agree with the report that "the first 24 hours would have pumped it all out. I have maintained that it was an unknown quantity if it came from the old ground.

Q. - Mr. Fitches has sworn that the whole of the workings in



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that mine were filled with water and it would have been pumped out in 24 hours. ?

A. - Provided no more was coming.

Q. - "Imm my opinion this water could not have come from the old workings. When the gutter is somewhat narrow and the rock can be seen overhead I would not think of boring".

A. - I think I would have done the same. I do not think I would have taken any steps until I got the burst. I differ with Mr. Fitches, I should put a little water rise up, I should not put a bore up. I do not know Mansfield, I might have known him by sight. I have given the information to Mr. Barrett what I wrote before I visited the mine. There were seven or 8 names submitted and I was selected out of 7 or 8 and was asked whether I would act to assist the Mining Department in this case. I agreed. Before I consented in the way of acting I gave Mr. Barrett my views of it before the case commenced. I never gave him report before I visited the mine. The report was based on what I told him then. I cannot say when I first gave him report. On that report I am not determined to stand or fall. I have heard the evidence of the experienced miners. They have not influenced my opinion in the slightest. I think that I agree in every particular with the Mining Manager. I agree with what he says but would have done differently. I agree with what he says was the cause of it. It has not

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influenced me one iota. I stick by the common sense I have formed, and the only opinion I can gather. My opinion is based on my long and practical experience for the last 37 years. I suppose I respect Mr. Fisher's opinion I do not put considerable weight on it.

Mr. Barrett objects.

I do not know anything about Mr. Fisher. I think his opinion differed from mine as to the cause of the disaster. I am not the only infallible man off the lot. I disagree with him that he would put up a water rise. After we got the water he would have attempted to do so. He refers to a time previous to the burst when he says he would not put up a water rise if he saw the rock. If I saw the rock on either side of me and the rock overhead and the water increased I would have put up a water rise if I had a burst of water. The increase of water is not a burst so long as it is gradually increasing. I told the Jury that if I was blocking that ground and had a burst of water before I would put another pick in the ground I would have constructed a water rise. The quantity of water is nothing. It is the accumulation of water that you get that is the danger. You get 800 tons of water coming away and you might not get a drop for a week.

Q. - Fisher says "If Mr. Harris took any steps to control it it would drain itself away. " Do you agree with that ?

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A. - It would, if he took the proper steps to do it. He

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took steps not to control the water but to keep the drive up. He would put a water rise up to bring it away without any sediment. I do not agree with Mr. Fisher that he would not put up a water rise. As to the report "I considered there was an intrusion of the pug between the two leads &c". I know nothing about that and do not agree with it.

Q. - He also says " that I do not consider that the burst recorded by Mr. Harris of any consequence at all because we know that the water increased 2 or 3 strokes in a minute".

A - I disagree, that ground should be blocked out dry and not wet. I disagree if he says that is the usual thing in blocking out ground. If he says that is a characteristic, it is an insult to Mining Managers.

Q. - Mr. Fitches says " 9000 tons of water in 24 hours. I would not think of boring when the gutter is narrow".

A. - I disagree with Mr. Fitches in this respect. I deny that it is new ground that the ground that was blocked out there had been cut up and explored from side to side more so than it ought to be and there is 900 feet that have been worked back. The water was overhead that is where the menace was. They could have coped with it when it was coming out of the lead. In my experience I occasionally got water troublesome. If it

was damp in opening up the ground, I would call water troublesome.

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The Manager must locate it. Mr. Harris has no greater sympathy in this Court than I have for him and all the Mining Managers. I have heard Mr. Noble's evidence. I do not know that there is anything important in it. I disagree with him when he says " I would not consider it of any danger unless it stopped the men going below". I have heard Mr. Skewe's evidence "If Mr. Harris put horses in I consider he did all that was necessary". If the ground was coming down Mr. Harris would naturally build stacks to protect the junction of the two drives. That is not for draining purposes it is simply for keeping up the drives. (Mr. Clarke read " If I saw water coming in bursts I would have considered everything safe"). A. - That is a difference of opinion. I think there is no stronger evidence required that shows what ought to have been done in order to have worked it out with safety. The basaltic rock was subject to changes. The ground swells up rapidly. I have taken that into consideration when forming my opinion as to the quantity of water that had accumulated. The weight overhead put the drive down. The ground did not swell so much or they would have to raise their jump-up. Sometimes it swells up 2 feet and 2 ft. 6" and you are constantly cutting down the leading drives. I have made the calculation that you should have a subsidence or a lake or a small dam of three feet deep and 55 feet x 170 feet. That is not allowing it to be connected with the workings back and you have to consider the

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coming water and it is an unknown quantity. I have taken the evidence given by two men that the water was coming through the solid pug, into consideration when forming my opinion. When I went to the Cardigan first day I could not get below. They had a small burst of water from the Eastern side from the main drive. Sometimes the ground does not fill completely with dirt - it fills with something and the chances are that the water they got there came from unfilled ground. Notwithstanding the fact that there was a change of the appearance of the wash it did not influence me. One person gave evidence that it was packing up at the back of the strip. When you are blocking and you get into coarse wash and get boulders from the size of your hat to a candle box, they are clean and they are thrown into the adjoining strip. They do not send them to the surface. Some Managers insist upon them being broken up. Some one said that these were stones that were put in notwithstanding their evidence I still adhere to my opinion I think there is no other gutter there. At one time it was possible that the West ern high ground was reef washes and would turn out more gold than the deeper gutter. They were worth being prospected. They are only reef washes. It is impossible to have had a new gutter in my opinion. Notwithstanding Mr. Harris' evidence as to the lake I still say It must have come from water accumulated over the old workings.

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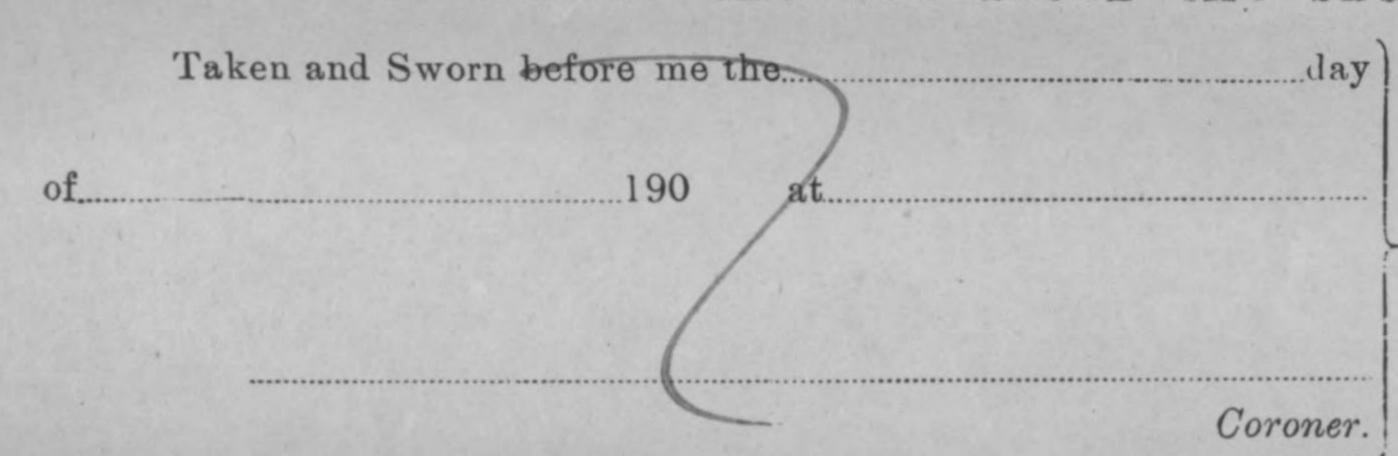
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To the Coroner - That is a theory as to the currents.

To the Jury - I do not believe a heavy ruah of water from the gutter to do any damage. I do not remember December 1853 at Dalton's Flat.

- Q. There was a shaft called Italian Flat 4 x 2'10" and the water came so quick that it rose up and overwhelmed them.
- A. I can give you worse than that. It was within three minutes of my brother and myself being left in the old Duke No.

 1 shaft today. We ought to have struck the water in the shaft at about 40 feet. We did not do it. We went 120 feet and we went down just the same as if it was a big pudding in a crack of water and when we got through we got a perpendicular pressure of water. It rose instantly to its level and we were very near entrapped through it. When they went through the shaft they struck water that was higher than this level.
- Q. In putting the balance shaft, did not you think it would have been a wise thing to put a drive from the main shaft?
- A. I recommended that for three reasons for ventilation, for testing the ground from the shaft to the balance shaft, and as an escape drive. It would never have saved much labour while we were working on the Eastern dide because we would have to change the ropes so often.
- Q. Would you not think it advisable if in Mansfield's place to remove the men until the blocked ground came down?



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on h oath saith, I am a

*Christian and Surname in residing at

A. - I think it would have been advisable. I do not think the men were working there. They were getting the timber for putting up a horse. They were taking up the rails and the tools.

Q. - They were warned of the danger. Do you not think it would have been an advisable thing when warned of the danger that Mansfield should have removed the men for a little while until the strip had come down?

A. - I cannot answer that it depends on what power the Boss had. (Mr. Barrett here pointed out that there was no warning of the danger of the collapse that killed the men).

We do not all get the same experience. One Manager's experience is different from another.

Q. - If any man went in that strip and saw the back leaking like that would not they have gone?

A. - Yes, they did go. In my experience I have seen larger bursts of water. I think that the sudden subsidence of the ground acted on that water the same as a sponge and it sent the water out of it with a terrific force and killed these three m-en. If they had been down in the intermediate drive they would have been as safe as the two truckers. They said there is no displacement of either water or air but when you get a burst or the water displaced the water suddehly displaces the air. I have seen an increase that would cause the men to run. We had two in the Lord Harry when I could have drowned out the men on

of 190 at Coroner.

VICTORIA, TO WIT.

This Deponent*

on h oath saith, I am a

residing at

residing at

each occasion. The bursts are the more dangerous. You can always combat an increase.

of July 1902 at Ballarat

Coroner.

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VICTORIA, TO WIT.

This Deponent* Stephen Hall
on his oath saith, I am a

* Christian and Surname in full.

residing at______

recalled - To the Jury -

Q. Have you heard anything of the warning

that one witness said was made ?

A. I heard nothing said at the time the shift relieved me I told Mansgield the best thing was to take the timber up for another stack

of July 190 2 at Ballarat

Of Coroner.

Signed S. Hall

VICTORIA, TO WIT.

* Christian and Surname in

This Deponent*	William Simpson		
on his oath saith, I am	a		
residing at		***************************************	

To the Jury recalled saith -

Q. Did you hear anything about the warning giv about going up there?

As Only what Hunter told me after he had been up heard

To the Coroner - I never had conversations between Hall and

Mansfield I was on the top of the balance shaft then I never saw them talking together

of July 190² at Ballarat

Coroner.

signed W Simpson