

Towns in the South of the Island.

UNDER the headings which follow is given a sketch of the principal towns in the southern half of the island, with illustrations. No attempt is made to give a description of every small township, information in regard to which is easily available elsewhere; but that supplied should prove useful, as well as interesting, while the illustrations can scarcely fail to be appreciated, as they convey, far better than words could do, an accurate idea of the beauty of this part of the island.

HUONVILLE.

THIS is a very pretty township, situated on the right bank of the Huon, about twenty-three miles from the capital. Formerly known as "Victoria," the name was changed to its present designation, owing to the confusion that arose with correspondence intended for the district, which not unfrequently found its way to the neighbouring colony. "Here at last we are fairly in apple land. Apples, apples everywhere (says an English writer), but not a drop of cider to drink. Down to the very margin of the river spread the orchards, planted with wonderful accuracy, and bearing manifest signs of careful culture at all times of the year, and especially when in the autumn they are laden with fruit. On either side of the river rise lofty hills and mountains, partly cleared and covered with luxuriant orchards, above which tower the lofty giants of the Tasmanian forest. The river here is wonderfully beautiful, bearing, if any comparison can be made between things so distinct as English and Tasmanian scenery, some resemblance to the Thames between Bray and Surley Hall. The trees and foliage are, of course, utterly different, but there is a sense of glorious and yet peaceful repose which does, I think, naturally suggest the comparison to one who has seen both. From this spot to where it enters the sea, a distance of some thirty miles, orchards line the river on either side—though far more thickly on the right banks than on the left, as it is on this side that settlement has been chiefly made hitherto. It must not, however, be thought that there are orchards all the way. Much of the land is still in its primitive condition, and most of the orchards are to be found in the neighbourhood of Huonville, Franklin, Geeveston, Port Esperance, and Port Cygnet (on the left bank of the river in a bay near its mouth). But here and there, all along the road to the sea, wherever a settler has placed his homestead, there, too, will you find an orchard, cultivated with the same attention and care as in the larger centres of 'Apple Land.'" The Huon Bridge, which spans the river at Huonville, is a fine structure, and has proved an immense boon to the residents of the district, as well as to all visitors, and it adds much to the picturesqueness of the spot. The Picnic Hotel affords excellent accommodation for visitors, and there are also stores, a church, etc., in the township.

Mr. WILLIAM PAGE, J.P., Orchardist, "Ferndale," Huonville, was born at Huonville in 1850, and is a son of the late Mr. Samuel Page, who was a well-known public identity, and the



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

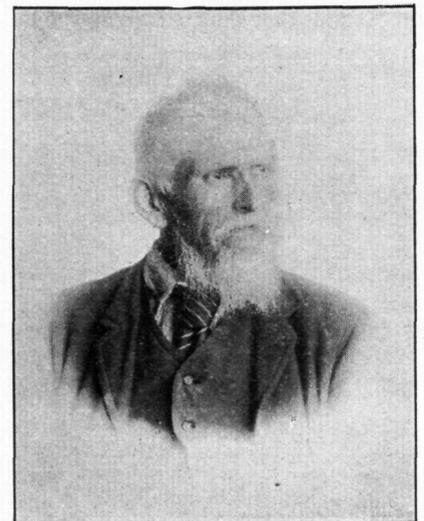
MR. W. PAGE.

HOBART

owner of the largest orchard in the Huon district. He was trained under his father, and in 1887 he laid down his present property, which consists of 36 acres of land, 11 of which are laid down in apples and pears, but mostly the former. He also has 100 acres of grass lands, for fattening purposes. Mr. Page has found the Sturmer variety the best to grow, both for quality and quantity. Mr. Page takes a great interest in local politics. He has been chairman and treasurer of the Victoria Main Road Board and Road Trust for fifteen years. He has also held the position of chairman and treasurer of the North Huon Fruit Board for fifteen years. He is chairman of the Huonville Hall Company, and has been a justice of the peace for twelve years. He was married in 1872 to Miss Annie Donegher, daughter of Mr. John Donegher, of Hobart and Launceston, and has a family of five boys living.

Mr. SILAS GEORGE PARSONS, Orchardist, "The Grove" farm, Huonville, was born at Huonville in 1843, and is a son of the late Mr. Silas Parsons, at one

time a large orchardist in the district. He gained his knowledge of fruit growing under his late father, who bequeathed the present property to him. The estate then comprised 216 acres, but Mr. Par-



R. BARNES.

MR. S. G. PARSONS.

sons has made additions by purchase to it since then, which give it an area of 800 acres, 20 of which are laid out as an orchard in full bearing, the remainder being devoted to sheep and cattle breeding and cultivation. Mr. Parsons is a member of the Victoria Road Trust and Main Road Board, and has been so for a number of years. He is also on the Codlin Moth Board. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ellen Bell, daughter of the late David Bell, schoolmaster, Victoria State School, and has a family of three sons and two daughters.

Mr. HENRY OATES, Orchardist, Huonville, is a son of Mr. Charles Oates, one of the pioneer fruitgrowers of the Huon district, and was born in 1869. He was brought up on his father's farm, but between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged on several Government contracts. In 1894 he leased the property on which he now resides, and which contains 112 acres, and a large nine-roomed stone house and buildings. Of the land ninety-two acres are devoted to grazing purposes, and twenty acres to an upper orchard. When Mr. Oates first took possession, the yield of the orchard was 775 bushels, whilst in 1899 he picked between 5000 and 6000 bushels. He is a member of the Protestant



THE POPULAR STUDIO.

SYDNEY.

MR. H. OATES.

Alliance Lodge. He was married in 1890 to Miss Ada T. Grimsey, daughter of the late Mr. Elias Grimsey, of Sandy Bay, Tasmania, and has a family of three girls.

Mr. JOHN SKINNER, J.P., Orchardist, "Clifton Grove," Huonville,

was born in Lincolnshire, 1833, and arrived in Hobart in 1842, with his father, the late Mr. Joseph Skinner, who settled in the Huon district the following year, and engaged in farming pursuits. On the death of his father, Mr. John Skinner came into possession of the "Clifton Grove" property, and, besides farming, worked a quarry for a number of years, and was also part owner of a sawmill, which he carried on for twelve years. The "Clifton Grove" property consists of 96 acres, 10 acres of which are laid down in orchard. Mr. Skinner was chairman of the Road Trust for a number of years, and at one time on the committee of management of the Congregational Church. He was married in 1868 to Miss Rosetta Lomas, a daughter of Mr. John Lomas, of Port Esperance, and has a family of nine.

The late Mr. LUCAS, of "Ranelagh Farm," who died in 1892, was born in London on 24th May, 1807, and was the second son of Mr. James Lucas, of London. He came to Tasmania in 1828, and was engaged at Mr. Degraives' sawmill for a number of years, and then followed farming pursuits at "Summerleas" until 1851, when he settled on a farm 800 acres in the Tinon district, on which he built a residence of ten rooms. In 1864 he built a sawmill on the estate, which he worked in conjunction with the farm until 1885, when he sold the machinery and retired from the business, at the same time letting his farm for a period of nine years to his eldest son, the lease expiring in 1894, two years after his death. The late Mr. Lucas was married to Miss Naomi Walton, sister of the late Mr. Thomas Walton, of Huonville. His family originally consisted of four sons and seven daughters. Three sons and six daughters still survive. His four unmarried daughters reside in the original home, on 400 acres of land, 13 acres of which are utilised as orchard, and the remainder for dairying purposes.

Mr. CHAS. SAMUEL MARSH, General Storekeeper, Huonville, was born in Hobart in 1862, and is a son of the late Henry Marsh. He was educated at Trinity School, Hobart, and in 1876 became connected with the firm of Osborne Geeves, Storekeeper, Geeveston. There he learnt the business, and remained with him upwards of nineteen years. He afterwards joined the firm of Joseph White, Family Draper, Hobart, where he proved himself a thorough salesman. His good pushing business talent caused other business

men to seek him, and he had several good offers, one of which he accepted, from Hopkins and Overall, of Launceston, family drapers. In this business Mr. Marsh was placed as



A. S. BRANSGRÖVE.

HOBART.

C. S. MARSH'S STORE.

manager, and built up a good connection for the firm. He remained with them about four years, when he became connected with Osborne Geeves again, the store and sawmill business having revived, and remained with him until 1895, when Mr. Marsh started store-keeping at Huonville on his own account. In addition to this establishment he has a general store at Franklin. Mr. Marsh has met with general success. He has also an orchard of about eight acres adjoining his Huonville establishment. Mr. Marsh is a large shareholder in the Weld Prospecting Association, the mine owned by which is situated near the Weld River. He is also a director of same. He is likewise one of the largest shareholders in the Huonville Hall Company, and a director of same. He is vice-president of the Huonville Football Club. Mr. Marsh was married in 1884 to Miss Phyllis Geeves, daughter of Mr. Osborne Geeves, J.P., of Geeveston, and has a family of seven daughters and one son.

Mr. JAMES SHORT, Orchardist, "Springvale," Huonville, was born on 20th January, 1826, at Bristol, England, and at the early age of fifteen years he went to sea. After two years' trading in the English Channel he joined his father, Mr. William Short, in the engineering business, to which he served a five years' apprenticeship. Fifteen months afterwards he came to Tasmania, and again adopted a seafaring life, trading between Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart. Four years later he was appointed master of the sailing ship "Rebecca," a command he occupied for no less a period than thirty years. He then took charge of the sailing boat "Katherine," and after fifteen years'

service in her retired from the sea, and purchased his present property, which comprises about 16 acres. He is a large exporter of apples, having during the last season sent no less than 2700 cases to London. Mr. Short has been a member of the Spring Vale Road Trust for about two years, and is also connected with the Church of England. He was married in 1854 to a daughter of the late Mr. Cummings, of England, by whom he had issue seven daughters and three sons, most of whom are married and highly respected throughout the colony.

Mr. CHARLES OATES, J.P., Farmer, Sawmiller, and Orchardist, "Olive Cottage," Huonville, is a native of England, and was born on 2nd March, 1823. At the age of fifteen he left school at Bentley, near Doncaster, and followed farming pursuits with his father for a short period. In 1842 Mr. Oates came to Tasmania and started as a sawyer, an occupation he carried on for ten years. He then combined sawmilling, farming and horticulture, and at the present time has 2000 acres of freehold, part of it in cultivation. His sons are very large exporters of fruit, both to continental and English markets. Mr. Oates has been a member of the Huonville and Victoria Road Trust for over thirty-six years, and he has always been a supporter of the Church of England. He was married in 1849 to a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Brown's River, and has a family of seven sons and five daughters, and of this family only one remains single. Mr. Oates has in all about ninety grandchildren.

Mr. CHAS. JAMES PARSONS, J.P., Orchardist and Farmer, "Crab-tree," near Huonville, was born in Hobart in 1839, and educated at private and State schools. At the age of sixteen years he started farming pursuits with his late father, Mr. Silas Parsons, but only remained with him for five years, when he purchased his present estate of 1000 acres, 17 acres of which comprise an excellent orchard, whilst the remainder is utilised for grazing purposes. Mr. Parsons is the eldest son of the late Mr. Silas Parsons, who was born in England in 1807, and died in 1894, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. Mr. S. Parsons was the first to plant out an orchard in the Huon district. Mr. C. J. Parsons takes an active interest in all local matters, being a member of the local Board of Health, the Codlin Moth Board, and the Board of Advice. He is also a member of the Church of England. He

was married in 1878 to a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Harris, farmer, of Mountain River, and has a family of seven children, three girls and four boys.

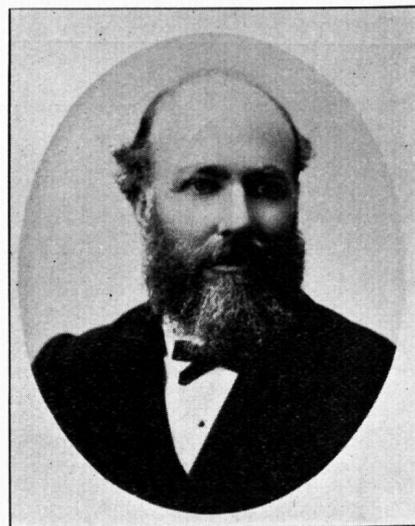


MR. C. J. PARSONS.

Mr. THOMAS AMSBY FRANCOMB, Orchardist, "Clifton," Huonville, is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Amsby Francomb, and was born in July, 1864. He completed his education at the City School, Hobart, under the mastership of the late Mr. H. M. Pike, in 1879, and then studied mechanical engineering for five years in Hobart. Mr. Francomb went to Melbourne to gain further experience, and was there connected with the Austral Otis Coy. for two years. In 1886 he returned to his father's orchard at Huonville, and learnt everything connected with fruit growing. In 1893, on the family estate being sold, Mr. T. A. Francomb and Mr. Courtney, of Franklin, bought it between them. At the present time the first-named holds 290 acres, 52 of which are in orchard, the remainder being used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Mr. T. A. Francomb's orchard is unquestionably one of the "show" fruit estates of the district, and is worked on most thoroughly scientific principles. He believes in getting the most satisfactory results with the minimum of expense, and with this object in view purchased a couple of staunch fast horses, which do the whole work of the estate, a fact well worthy of mention. Mr. Francomb has recently gone in for breeding Shropshire sheep, and by starting a few ewes and a pure-bred ram, hopes to achieve success in this direction.

Mr. DAVID BALLANTYNE, Orchardist, "Rose Mount," Upper

Huon Road, Huonville, was born at the Franklin in 1840, and educated there. At an early age he left school and followed farming pursuits with the late Mr. P. Ballantyne for many years. When the gold rush took place in Victoria in the sixties, he was attracted thither, and after a couple of years' sojourn he returned to Tasmania and started farming on his own account. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Ballantyne became master and part owner of one of the river craft. He returned to farming after two years of seafaring life, and has remained at Huonville for the past twenty-four years. Mr. Ballantyne has a beautifully appointed estate, "Rose Mount," comprising 40 acres, 18 of which are under orchard and 22 under grass, whilst he is also the owner of "Glenbrook," another property of 56 acres, 18 of which are under orchard and the rest under grass. As an exporter of fruit, he is, perhaps, one of the most successful in the Huon district, having obtained the highest prices ever reached on the English market for Tasmanian apples, one consignment having fetched 32s. a case. Mr. Ballantyne was married in 1873 to a daughter of the late Mr. John Clark, an orchardist and miller of the Franklin district.



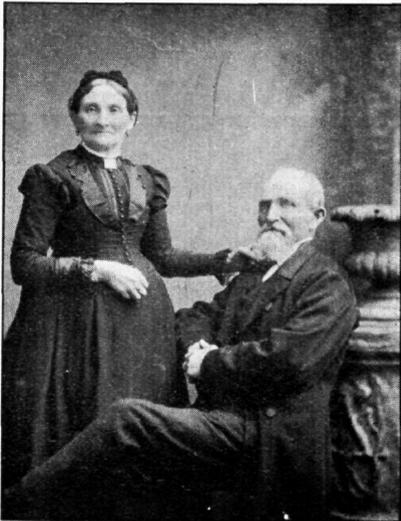
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. D. BALLANTYNE.

Mr. JOHN LARSEN, Orchardist, "River View," Ranelagh Junction, Huon, was born in Roskilde, Denmark, in 1835, and at twenty-four years of age went into the sugar factory owned by Mr. Tuteng, in Copenhagen, where he remained for twelve years. He then decided to emigrate to Tasmania, and arrived in the Huon district in 1871,

and started farming and fruit-growing. Mr. Larsen eventually purchased his present property, which comprises 36 acres, 7 of which are laid down in fruit, his last year's return giving 1300 bushels of apples, nearly all of which were shipped to London and intercolonial markets. Mr. Larsen is a member of the Church of England, and was married in 1860 to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Peter Neilson, blacksmith, of Copenhagen, and has a family of five daughters and one son. The son and three daughters are married, and the whole family are residents of Tasmania.



EDWARD VERRELL, HOBART.
MR. AND MRS. J. LARSEN.

Mr. ARTHUR JAMES FRANCOMB, Barrister and Solicitor, Huon Road, Huonville, was born on the 31st October, 1857, and educated at the City School, Hobart. At fifteen years of age he was articled to Messrs. Roberts and Allport, lawyers, of Stone Buildings, Macquarie Street, and remained with them nearly nine years. In July, 1884, he was admitted as a solicitor and barrister of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, and, after practising in Hobart for twelve months on his own account, decided to return to his birthplace, and has been a resident of the Huon for four years. He is the only legal gentleman in the Huon district, and attends no less than five courts monthly, journeying as far as South Esperance. Mr. Francomb is the third son of the late Mr. Thomas Francomb, of the Huon, and has been a member of the Church of England choir for the past four years. As a sportsman he is an enthusiast, and at present occupies the position of secretary to the Huonville Cricket Club, and captain of

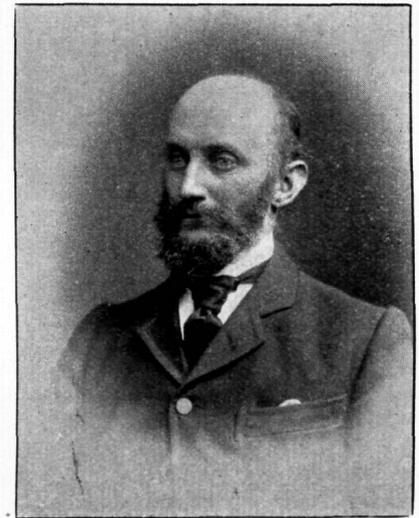
the local bicycling club of twenty-five members. He was also an active member of the Derwent Rowing Club, secretary for twelve months of the Southern Tasmanian Cricket Association, and the Base Ball Club.



TALMA, MELBOURNE.
MR. A. J. FRANCOMB.

Mr. SAMUEL ASTLEY PAGE, J.P., Dairyman, "Glover Side," Ranelagh Junction, Huonville, was born on 13th November, 1852, at "Glen Farm," Huonville, and was educated at the local school, which he left at the age of fifteen years, and pursued orcharding operations with his father for seven years. During the following three years he was engaged in stock-riding and dealing, and then went into the apple box-cutting business. After a few years at this occupation Mr. Page adopted the more congenial one of dairying, and is now one of the largest dairymen in the southern portion of the island. He has 400 acres of land under grass, and is a breeder and importer of pure Jersey cattle—a breed well-known for its milking propensities—and his boast is that he has cattle of his breeding all over the island, from the south to the extreme north. Mr. Page possesses a complete steam cream-separator plant, whilst machinery is also used in the manufacture of "Clover Side" butter, a ready market being always found for the output of over 10,000 pounds per year. Notwithstanding the demands made upon his time in managing his estate, Mr. Page takes a lively interest in local affairs. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and a well-known gun shot. He is treasurer of the Grove Club, a body formed for the purpose of promoting chopping, racing, and general athletic

sports. He has also been a member of the Victorian Road Trust Board, and was created a justice of the peace in 1895. As a visiting inspector under the Board of Education Mr. Page did good service, whilst in Church matters he has always held a prominent part. He was married in 1881 to a daughter of the late Mr. John Tabor, of Longley, and niece of the late Mr. Edwin Osmond, organist of St. John's Church, Tisbury, Wiltshire, England, and has a family of six children, two daughters and four sons, all of whom are residents of the district.



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. S. A. PAGE.

The RANELAGH STATE SCHOOL, Ranelagh, Huonville, was built about 1854, on an area of one acre, and is a large, well-appointed school-room. The number of scholars on the roll is sixty, with the creditable average of forty-five. The headmaster, Mr. Walter Wright, is assisted by his wife. He was born in Birmingham in 1871, and came to Tasmania with his parents when thirteen years of age. Three years later he joined the Education Department as pupil teacher, and after occupying positions at Conara, Mount Nicholas, and Whiteford, he was appointed to his present position in 1896. Mr. Wright was married in 1896 to a granddaughter of the late Mr. John Smith, of Fingal.

Mr. JAMES SHEPPARD, Orchardist and Fruit Buyer, Ranelagh Junction, is a native of the Huon district, and was born on 19th May, 1859. He may be said to have been practically reared to the fruit industry; at all events, he is certainly wedded to

it now. He has an area of 10 acres under cultivation in various kinds of fruits, and another small orchard of apples. As an exhibitor at different horticultural shows Mr. Sheppard has been very successful. In addition to owning his own land, and cultivating for export, he is a buyer for Messrs. W. D. Peacock and Co. Mr. Sheppard has a large drying shed at Ranelagh, and is interested in a small steamer which plies on the river for the convenience of tourists and residents of the locality and surrounding districts. He is also local postmaster. Mr. Sheppard married a daughter of Mr. John Dean, of the Upper Huon, and has a family of four.

Mr. JOHN McMULLEN, Orchardist, "Riverslea," North Franklin, has a fine holding of 12 acres, 9 acres of which are under fruit cultivation, the principal varieties grown being Sturmers, crabs, stone pippins, scarlet pearmains, Adams' pearmains, New York pippins, and several varieties of pears. He exports most of his fruit to the Sydney market, but also finds an outlet to London. There are about 1500 bearing trees in the orchard, and the average yield is uncommonly large. Mr. McMullen was born in Franklin in 1866, and has been connected with fruit-growing all his life. He started in business for himself in 1889, and in 1893 took over the present orchard.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
HOBART.
MR. W. FLETCHER.

Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, Orchardist, "The Oaks," Upper Huon, was born at the Huon in 1852, and is a son of the late Mr. William Fletcher, an

old and respected farmer of the Upper Huon, who lived to the ripe old age of ninety-one years. The subject of this notice was brought up to farming on his father's estate, and started for himself as a fruit-grower at "The Oaks" in 1881. He has made visits to the other colonies from time to time, in order to become conversant with the business, and make himself personally acquainted with the markets, the mode of buying and selling, etc. "The Oaks" is a splendidly situated property two and a half miles from the Huon Bridge, and barely one and three-quarter miles from the shipping jetty. The orchard consists of seven acres, all planted with such admirable varieties of apples as scarlet pearmains, Adams' pearmains, Sturmers, crabs, lady's snow, ribstones, New Yorks, etc., there being in all about 1400 trees. Mr. Fletcher takes a great interest in the welfare of the district, and is a member of the Upper Huon Road Trust. He was married in 1878 to Miss Rodman, a daughter of the late Mr. Jonah Rodman, a very old resident of the district, and has a family of one son and one daughter.



J. BISHOP OSBORNE,
HOBART.
MR. R. ROBERTS.

Mr. RICHARD ROBERTS, Orchardist, "Hollywood," Upper Huon, is an old resident of the Upper Huon district, having arrived there from Portugal in 1866. He immediately went in for farming, dairying and fruit-growing, but of late years has devoted his sole attention to the last-named pursuit, having handed over the dairying business to his son. He has 9 acres under fruit cultivation, and about 1500 trees of all varieties, principally apples

and pears. Mr. Roberts finds a ready market in New South Wales for most of his apples, whilst those not exported are without difficulty disposed of to local buyers. He takes an interest in matters affecting the welfare of the district, and was for some time a member of the Upper Huon Road Trust. Mr. Roberts was married at Franklin to Miss Emma Selina Arthur, daughter of the late Thomas Arthur, a very old resident of Port Cygnet, and his family consists of five daughters and two sons. All the daughters have married local residents, and the sons are in business for themselves.

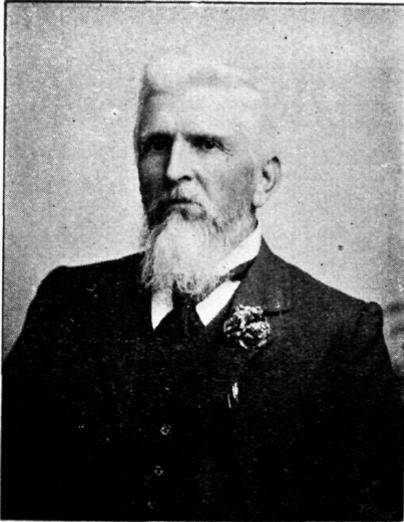
Mr. WILLIAM J. BAILY, General Storekeeper and Orchardist, Main Huon Road, Huonville, was born at Windsor,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
HOBART.
MR. W. J. BAILY.

England, and is a son of the late Mr. J. R. Baily, cabinetmaker at Windsor Castle, and had the proud distinction of fitting up Her Majesty the Queen's Library, and several rooms in the Imperial Palace. Mr. W. J. Baily's father received a valuable token of the Queen's appreciation in the shape of a Bible sent to him by her librarian. The subject of this notice arrived in Tasmania in 1841, with his father, who had come out to manage Bishop Nixon's affairs. He learnt the storekeeping business, and arrived in the Huon district in 1860, when he opened his present business, and has been a well-known identity in that connection ever since. In 1876 he became postmaster at Huonville, and carried on the duties of that office until 1896, when his daughter, Miss L. C. Baily, was appointed to the position. Mr. Baily is largely in-

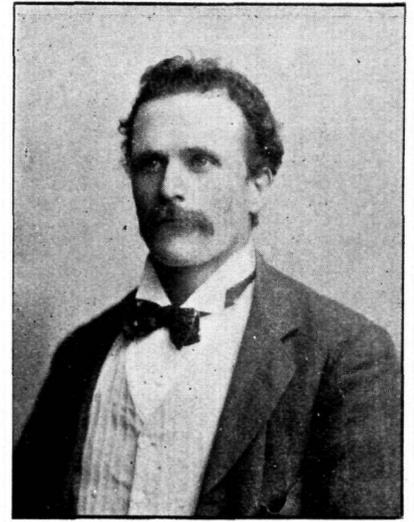
THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



ALBA STUDIO,

HOBART.

MR. S. G. PARSONS,
Orchardist, "The Grove," Huonville.
(See p. 394.)



WHERRETT & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. E. A. WRIGHT,
Orchardist, "Valleyfield," Huon.
(See p. 399.)



WHERRETT & CO.,

HOBART.

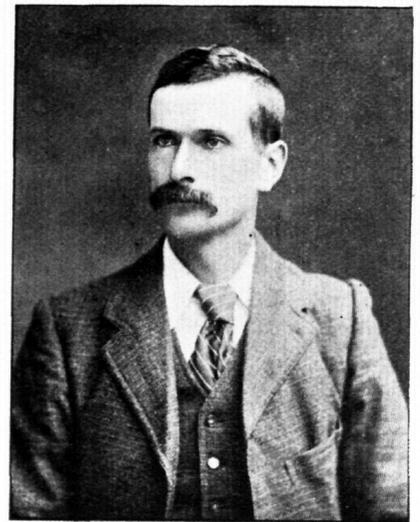
MR. C. S. MARSH
General Storekeeper, Huonville.
(See p. 395.)



ALBA STUDIO,

HOBART.

MR. W. WRIGHT,
Headmaster Ranelagh State School.
(See p. 397.)



ALBA STUDIO,

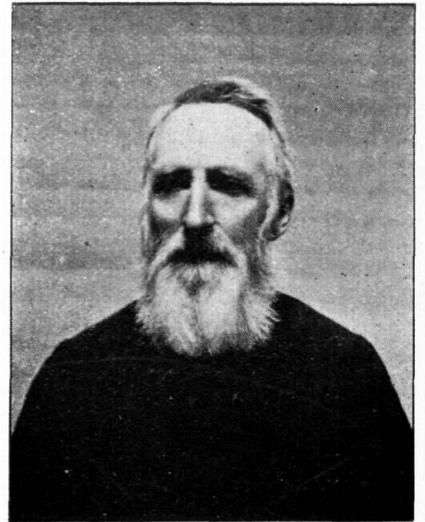
HOBART.

MR. J. McMULLEN,
Orchardist, "Riverslea," Franklin.
(See p. 398.)

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



MR. J. SHORT,
Orchardist, "Springvale," Huonville.
(See p. 395.)



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
MR. H. JUDD,
Orchardist, Franklin.
(See p. 402.)



MRS. J. SHORT,
"Springvale," Huonville.
(See p. 395.)

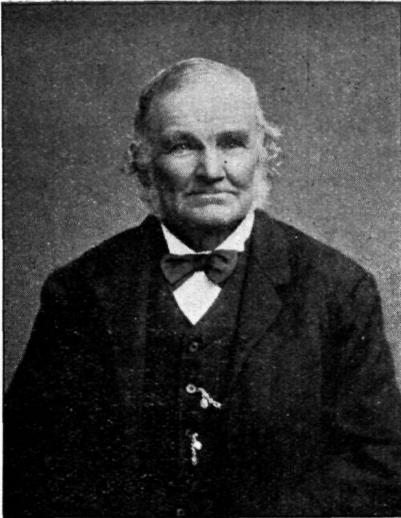


J. W. BEATTIE HOBART.
MR. J. ROWE,
Orchardist, Franklin.
(See p. 403.)

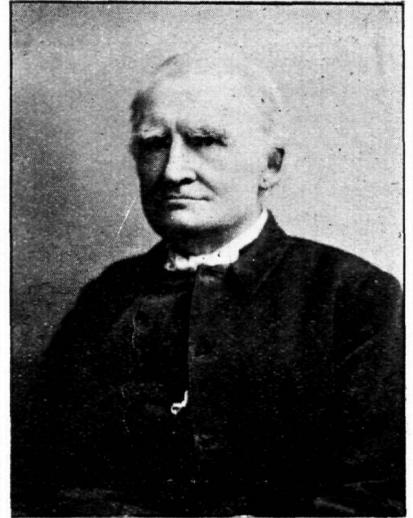


ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
MR. W. H. KENNEDY,
General Storekeeper, Franklin.
(See p. 402.)

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



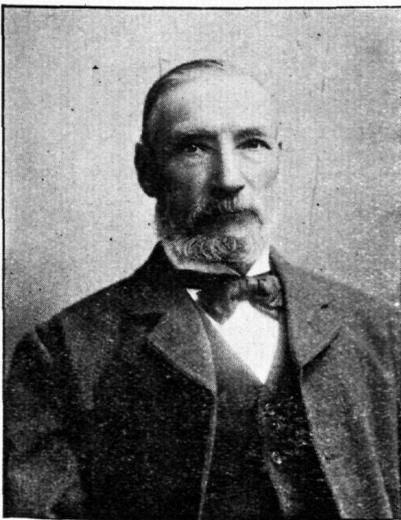
MR. C. OATES,
Farmer, "Olive Cottage," Huonville.
(See p. 396.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
REV. U. COOMBS,
Belmont, North Franklin.
(See p. 403.)



MR. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
MRS. C. OATES,
"Olive Cottage," Huonville.
(See p. 396.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. H. THIESSEN,
Orchardist, Geeveston.
(See p. 408.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. J. J. O'HALLORAN,
Orchardist, Geeveston.
(See p. 409.)



T. CRAWFORD, HOBART.

LATE MR. S. VOSS.

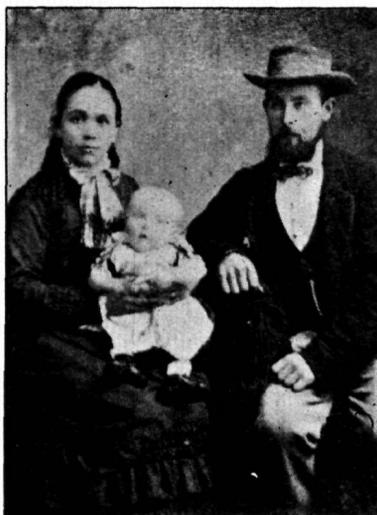
(See biography Mrs. S. A. Satchell, p. 399.)



T. CRAWFORD, HOBART.

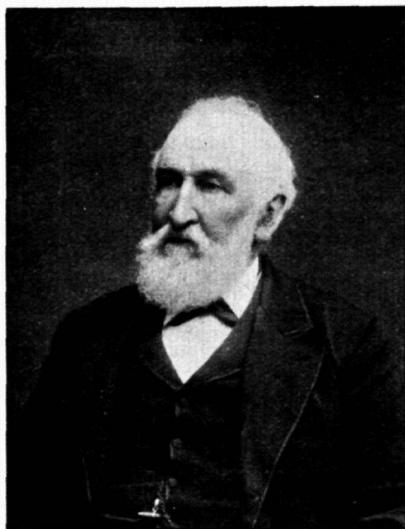
MRS. S. A. SACHELL.

(See p. 399.)



MR. J. SHEPPARD AND FAMILY,
Ranelagh Junction.

(See p. 397.)

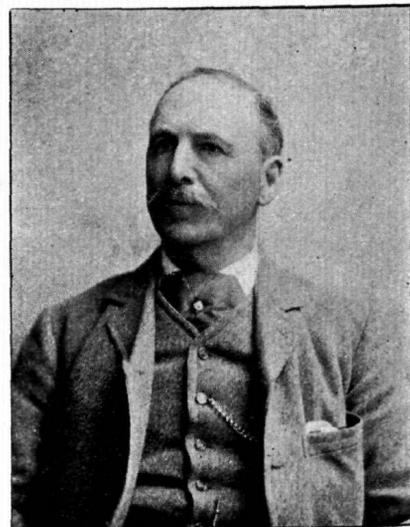


ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. R. HILL,
Orchardist, Honeywood.

(See p. 411.)



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. J. H. DEAN,
Orchardist, Cairns' Bay.

(See p. 411.)

terested in mining pursuits, and has formed several prospecting parties. He has been rewarded by the finding of a splendid copper and silver lode in the Tyenna district, which is to be known as the Mount Mueller Mine. Mr. Baily was the first to ship apples from the Huon to the English market. He realised good prices, and his action was quickly followed by that of others. He was married in 1874 to Miss L. C. White, a daughter of Captain B. White, and has a family of eight children.

Mrs. SARAH ANN SATCHELL, "Pleasant Banks," Upper Huon, has a beautifully situated property of 80 acres, 11 acres of which are devoted to fruit culture, and contain some 1800 scarlet pearmains, golden russett, crab, and other apple and pear trees. The proprietress was born in Huntingdonshire in 1833, and was married when seventeen to the late Mr. Samuel Voss, her maiden name being Miss Sarah Ann Wright. At the age of twenty, with her husband and two children she came to the antipodes, and landed in Hobart in the early fifties. After a short rest in the city, Mr. Voss took his wife and family to the Huon, where he took up leasehold land and cleared it. After a time he purchased the land, and named it "Pleasant Banks." The property was worked with great success, every year seeing important alterations, additions, and improvements. In 1883 Mr. Voss died, having had a family of thirteen children, six only of whom are now living. They are all married, and Mrs. Satchell is a grandmother to thirty-five and a great grandmother of four. She has had the misfortune to be burnt out of house and home no less than three times, the last occasion being in February, 1898, when the fine homestead was destroyed. The house where she now resides was built in 1898, and is a very nice building adjoining the main road.

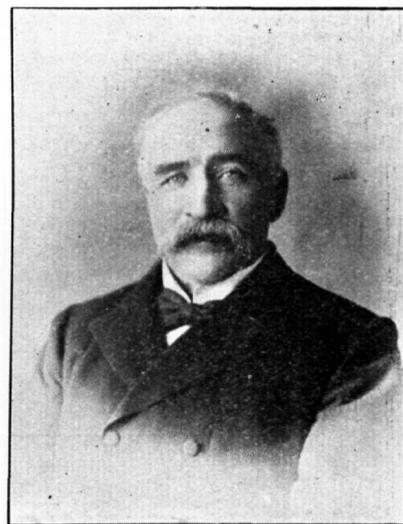
Mr. ERNEST ALBERT WRIGHT, Orchardist, Sheepbreeder, Dairyman, "Valleyfield," Huon, was born on the estate in 1866, and is the eldest son of Mr. William James Wright, a very old and respected resident of the district. He was brought up to farming and orchard pursuits on his father's property, and in 1891 he launched out on his own account, and leased "Valleyfield" from his father. He has 20 acres under cultivation for fruit, and grows some twenty different varieties of apples and about a dozen kinds of pears. Though devoting most of his attention to fruit culture, Mr. Wright breeds a good class of sheep, and has a well-appointed dairy.

He is chairman of the Upper Huon Road Trust, and has been actively identified with the Trust since 1894, when his father retired, and he was elected to the position of chairman, an honour he has held since. He was married in 1895 to Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of Mr. William Young, of Claremont, Clarence Plains, who is now warden of the Clarence municipality. Mr. Wright has a family of one son and one daughter.

Mr. HENRY EDWARD CLARK, Orchardist, "Feronia," Cradoc, Huon River, was born at Woodside, Franklin, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Clark, the first settler to take up land in the Franklin district. Mr. H. E. Clark was educated at the Franklin, and served a couple of years in a local flour mill. He then joined the building trade, and was for some years engaged in shipbuilding, after which he started general contracting in the Huon district. Mr. Clark eventually settled down on "Feronia," a nice property of 200 acres, 8 of which are laid out as an orchard. He grows all varieties of apples and pears, besides wheat for his own use. Mr. Clark also runs a few sheep and cattle for home consumption and market purposes. He is chairman and treasurer of the Woodstock Road Trust, a position he has occupied for the past four years, whilst he has been a member of that body for eighteen years. He takes a great interest in the welfare of the district. Mr. Clark was married in 1877, and has a family of one son and one daughter.

Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Orchardist, "Waterloo," Flight's Bay, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1848, and partly educated there, completing his studies in Ireland. He took to a seafaring life in 1862, and remained at it for twenty years, working himself up through the different grades, until he eventually became a master mariner. Mr. Williams then joined the firm of Scott, Henderson and Company, of Sydney, in partnership in the pearl-shelling industry of Northern Queensland. He remained with them for eight years, during which time he amassed a competency, and then sold out his interest and settled down in Sydney. He subsequently went into the ship-broking business, and carried it on successfully for five years. Mr. Williams was one of the fortunate ticket-holders in the Bank of Van Diemen's Land lottery, by which he secured his present estate. Three years ago he relinquished business in Sydney, and went to "Waterloo" to

settle down. The property is one of the finest in the Huon district. It was formerly owned by the Hon. B. S. Bird, and comprises 1121 acres of excellent agricultural and pastoral land, being undulating and well watered. It has about three miles of frontage to the main road, running from Franklin to Esperance, and also about one and a half miles of frontage to the Huon River. The "Waterloo" Wharf, at which the river steamers call four times a week, is situated within 200 yards of the homestead, so that the means for getting produce to market are exceptional. The land at present under cultivation consists of forty acres of orchard, two-thirds of which are in full bearing. All the most marketable apples and pears are grown. The former comprise such well-known sorts as New York pippins, Sturmers, French crabs, crows' eggs,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. R. WILLIAMS.

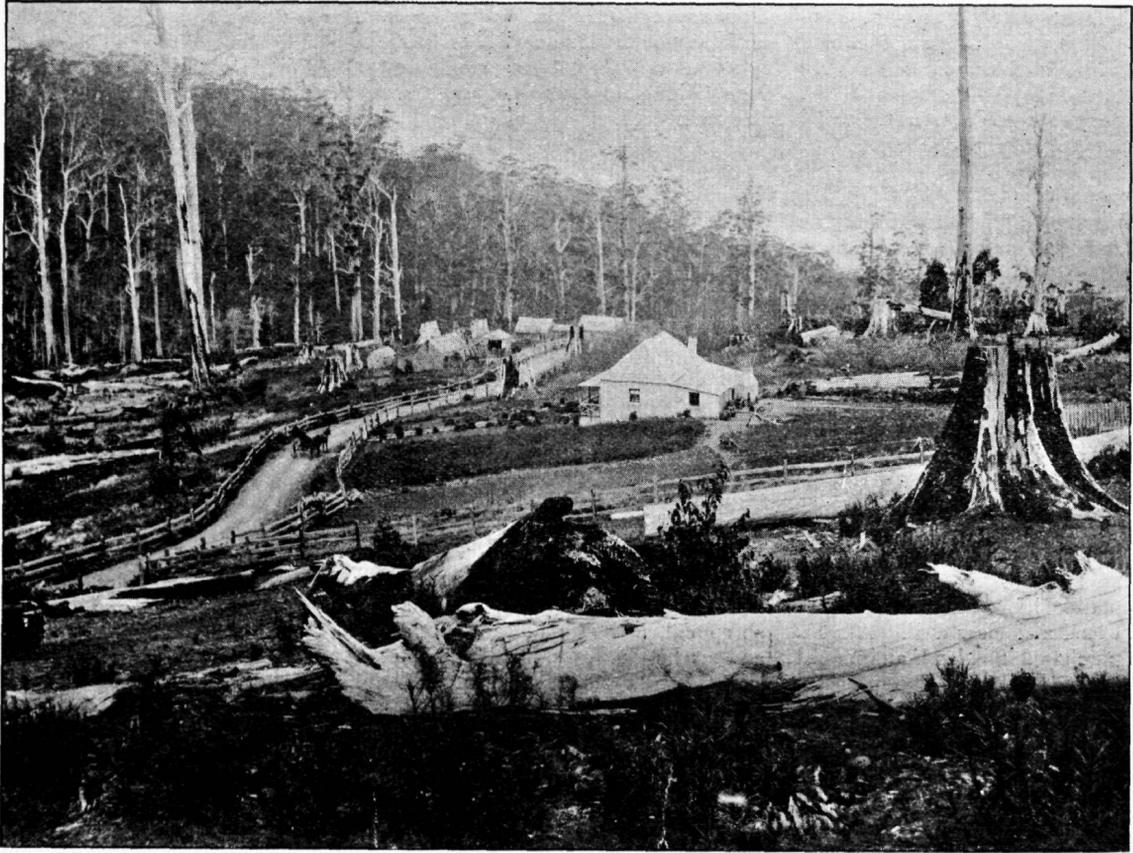
ribstones, and scarlet and Adams' pearmains, etc. During Mr. Williams' occupation he has materially improved the property, and when his ideas are consummated he hopes to have numberless cattle and horses grazing, whilst portions of the land will be let to suitable tenants. In the meantime should a reasonable offer be made for the purchase of the estate, Mr. Williams would be disposed to sell, as he also possesses landed property in New South Wales which requires his personal attention. Mr. Williams was married in 1875 to Miss Foot, daughter of the late Mr. John Foot, master mariner, of Sydney, and has two daughters.

Mr. VICTOR SKINNER, Proprietor Fruit Evaporating Works, Upper

Huon Road, is a son of Mr. John Skinner, J.P., and was born in 1871. His manufacturing plant comprises everything necessary for fruit evaporation and drying, two parers, two slicers, and two evaporators being used, capable

of putting through 100 bushels in twelve hours. No less than fifteen hands are employed in the works, and last season they put through 7000 cases of fruit. Owing to increasing business Mr. Skinner is contemplating extensive

additions, in the way of evaporators, etc., which, when erected, will enable him to turn out double the present quantity. He is a buyer of fruit for Messrs. F. W. Moore and Co., of Hobart.



HUON ROAD, SHOWING SETTLER'S HOUSE.

FRANKLIN.

THE township of Franklin was laid out by the wife of the then Governor of the colony, Sir John Franklin, after whom it was named. The first settler in the district was Mr. Thomas Walton, who took up land, afterwards named the "Inlet Farm," in 1839; and among early residents were Messrs. H. Judd, Parsons, Kellaway, Clark, Hay, Thorp, Lloyd, Ballantyne, and Geeves. The township is the largest in the Huon district, and one of the centres of the fruit industry; apples, pears, and small fruits growing in profusion. It is twenty-eight miles from Hobart, and situated on the left bank of the Huon River, the scenery of which, and of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, is diversified and beautiful beyond that of most places, and has been the theme of boundless praise from everyone who has seen it. Franklin is the centre of the electoral districts of Huon and Franklin for the Legislative Council and House of Assembly respectively, returning one member for each. The Hon. John Watchorn is the representative in the Council, and the Hon. B. S. Bird, Treasurer, is the Assembly member. There are two churches, a State school, post and telegraph office, stores, and other adjuncts of civilisation. Communication with the capital is maintained daily by coach, and by steamer every second day, and the journey both ways is delightful, and tourists to the colony seldom fail to include it in their programme. Fishing, shooting, driving, etc., can be had at will, the attractions of the district in this respect being very great. "Franklin is a land of small fruit and orchards, and the summer visitor can revel in whatever is in season, from raspberries and currants to apples and pears, to say nothing of new milk, eggs, and poultry. In the upper reaches of the Huon English brown trout have been caught up to 28 lbs. in weight. In this river, and in its principal tributaries—the Mountain, Arve, and Picton rivers—native herring (grayling) and lobsters are found. Huonville is five miles above Franklin, and the Huon is navigable for boats for some ten miles further, when rapids are reached that impede navigation.

Mr. JOHN H. JACKLYN, Orchardist and Exporter, Franklin Road, Franklin, was born in 1854 at Gains-

borough, Lincoln, and was educated at Ross, Tasmania, having arrived in the colony with his parents at a very early

age. Farming pursuits attracted his attention at the age of fourteen years, when he joined his father and worked

with him for some years. The Pieman River gold rush then set in, and Mr. Jacklyn was one of the first on the field. He only remained there, however, for twelve months, when he removed to Mount Bischoff, and was engaged by Messrs. Studder Bros. for four years, a considerable period of which time he acted as manager for the firm. In 1885 he decided to open business in the Huon district, where he has 34 acres of land, 10 of which are devoted to fruit cultivation, and the remainder under grass. The total yield is about 1500 bushels. Mr. Jacklyn was one of the first fruit growers to start exporting to the English market, and as the Huon trade has increased, so has his buying and packing business advanced. He is manager for Messrs. W. D. Peacock and Co.'s Franklin Packing Depot, and during the 1899 season supervised the packing and shipment of 13,000 cases of fruit for the London market. Mr. Jacklyn likewise supervises the buying department for the same firm, an average of about forty tons of small fruit being purchased and forwarded to Hobart per year. He was married to a daughter of the late Mr. George Mainwaring, of the North-West Coast, in 1884, and has a family of three girls and three boys, all residents of the district.



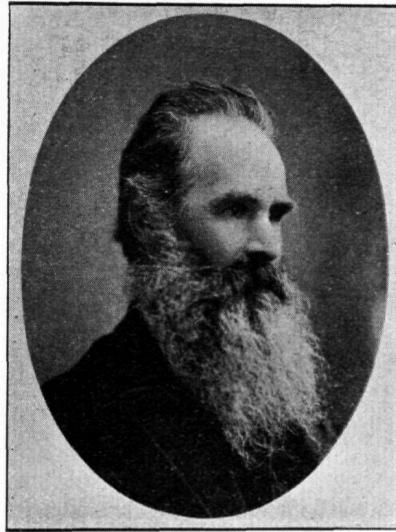
ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. J. H. JACKLYN.

Mr. THOMAS BARNETT, J.P., Orchardist, "Fernleigh," Franklin, was born in Hobart in 1834, and educated locally. At an early age he entered upon farming and orcharding with his late father, Mr. William Barnett, of Franklyn, and remained with him till he was eighteen years of age. He then

spent six months on the Bendigo and Fryer's Creek gold diggings, eventually returning to Tasmania, and settling down on a portion of his father's property (25 acres of ground), which



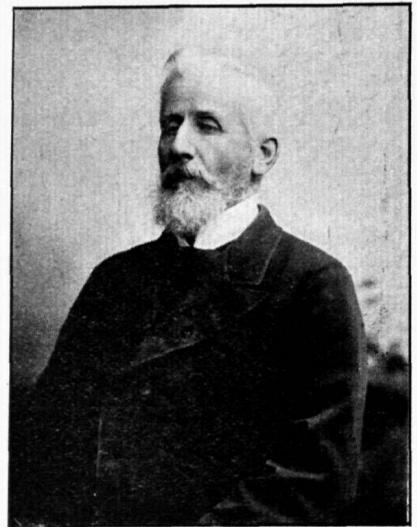
J. W. BEATTIE.

HOBART.

MR. T. BARNETT.

he has since added to, being now the possessor of 35 acres under fruit cultivation and 120 acres under grass. From the former he gets an average yield of from 6000 to 8000 bushels of apples and pears per year. Nothing but the very best sorts are grown, including scarlet pearmains, Sturmer pippins, York pippins, French crabs, and the best kinds of pears, etc., the majority of which command high prices in the English market. To show the productiveness of Mr. Barnett's orchard it might be mentioned that one tree yielded no less than forty bushels of St. Germain pears. He also keeps a number of pure Alderney stock and Shropshire sheep, confining himself to pure-bred animals. He takes a lively interest in local affairs, being a member of the Board of Advice and Fruit Board, also chairman of the Health Board, and a vice-president of the local Cricket Club. In his earlier days sporting matters engaged his active attention, and he has the proud distinction of having belonged to the original Franklin four-oared boating crew which won the open-to-all championship for twelve or thirteen years. Mr. Barnett is a deacon of the Congregational Church, a religious body in which he takes a very active interest. He was married in 1858 to a daughter of the late Mr. H. Cane, of Huonville, and has a family of three sons and five daughters.

Mr. GEORGE INNES, Orchardist, "Narracoopa," Franklin, was born in 1832 at Islington, London, and educated at the High School, Barnsbury, and at the Rev. Pain's scholastic establishment, Bedford. In 1848 he came to Tasmania and joined his elder brother, and in 1850 started on his own account gold-digging in California. Mr. Innes then returned to London, and the year 1854 saw him back in Tasmania, where he accepted the position of contracting surveyor to the Tasmanian Government. After several years' faithful service in this respect he was compelled to retire in 1887 owing to ill-health, and has since then been engaged in fruit growing. Mr. Innes has about 10 acres under crop, from which he picks 2000 to 3000 bushels per season, and exports to London and intercolonial markets. He has been a valued member of the local Fruit Board, and was one of the eleven original Government nominees to the Tasmanian Council of Agriculture, on which body he did excellent service. He is also a member of the Church of England, and an enthusiastic Freemason. Mr. Innes was married in the year 1862 to a daughter of the late Mr. George Peacock, of Sorell, and has a family of three daughters and two sons. His eldest son was married in



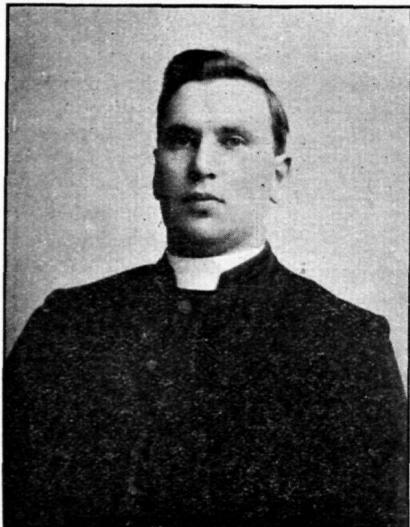
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. G. INNES.

1893 to Miss Mills, daughter of Mr. Robert Mills, of St. Kilda, Victoria, a councillor of South Melbourne. The youngest daughter is a resident of the Huon, whilst the two eldest reside at Hobart. One of Mr. Innes' daughters is a vegetarian, and the representative here of *The Herald of the Golden Age*, published in London.

Father **PATRICK D. HENNESSY**, St. Mary's Church, Franklin, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in March, 1874. He received a classical education at St. Andrew's Seminary, Kilfinane, and read philosophy and theology at All Hallows' College, Dublin. At the age of twenty-four he was ordained priest for the Archdiocese of Hobart. Soon after his arrival he ministered for some months at St. Joseph's Church, Hobart, and was appointed to the Franklin district on the death of the late Father Murphy some ten months ago. Father Hennessy has a large circuit under his charge, having to make periodic visits to St. Joseph's, at Honeywood; St. Mary of Hope, Port Esperance; Star of the Sea, Southport; and stations at Huonville and Lady's Bay. There is attached to the Franklin Church a convent and school which has been



FATHER P. D. HENNESSY.

erected since Father Hennessy's arrival, and which is presided over by the Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph.

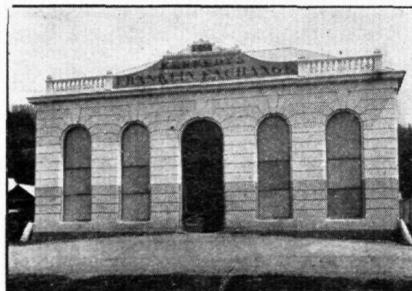
Mr. **WILLIAM HENRY KENNEDY**, General Storekeeper, the Franklin Exchange, Franklin, Huon, is a son of Mr. A. H. Kennedy, who established the present business in 1861, and who from that date until the end of 1896, when he retired, carried it on in a most competent manner. His business principles were of the highest character, and being a thorough master of the trade, and exceptional in directing every detail, it was not surprising that success attended his efforts. The present occupier took over the business in January, 1897, and became sole proprietor. The premises are very extensive, the

buildings being substantially constructed of stone. A large and varied stock is kept, in fact almost anything from a needle to anchor can be procured. Besides the usual merchandise, there is a well



MR. W. H. KENNEDY.

appointed assortment of furniture, earthenware, saddlery, etc. A portion of the premises is devoted to a hay and corn store, timber and brick yard, whilst Mr. Kennedy supplies bone dust and other farmers' requisites in large quantities. He also does an extensive trade in bacon curing, having a large modern smoke house, replete with all the essentials for this important industry, on the premises. The purchase of colonial produce of all descriptions is made a speciality. The timber sheds are situated near the jetty, and exactly opposite the main business establishment. Among the causes which have led to this warehouse always appearing in the front rank are the excellence of the goods kept in



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
KENNEDY'S FRANKLIN EXCHANGE.

stock, the promptitude with which orders are attended to, and the unremitting care bestowed upon customers. Many of the settlers received their start in life

from this establishment, and it has been the backbone to not a few when assistance was the essential to their success. Mr. Kennedy was married in 1897 to Miss E. Inches, daughter of Mr. T. Inches, at one time a well-known shipbuilder, of Shipwrights' Point, but who has since retired.

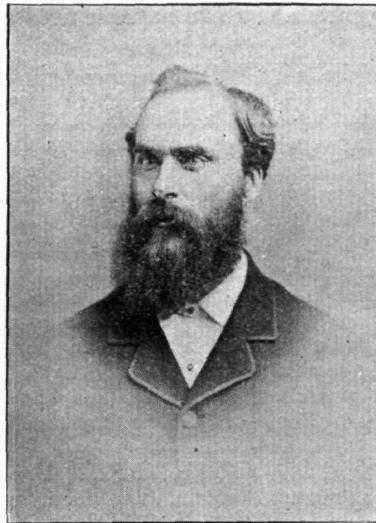
Mr. **GEORGE A. GRIGGS**, Orchardist, "Rosseau," North Franklin, was born in the Huon district in 1857, and is a son of the late Mr. James Gilham Griggs, one of the first orchardists and storekeepers in the Huon district. Mr. Griggs, senior, arrived in Tasmania in the early days, and amongst his shipmates were such well-known identities as the Messrs. O. and J. Geeves and the late Mr. John Freeman. Mr. George A. Griggs started his career in the butchering line at Franklin, and remained at this occupation for sixteen years. In 1890 he removed to his "Rosseau" property and devoted his sole attention to horticultural pursuits. The estate is one of the best-appointed in the Huon district, comprising as it does 210 acres of land, with a substantial and commodious homestead. He has 22 acres planted out in fruit trees, 5 acres having been added this year, the whole returning an average yield of 3000 bushels per season. This return, however, will increase rapidly as the younger trees come to maturity. The rest of the property is utilised for grazing purposes, and a fair quantity of stock is run. Mr. Griggs has been a member of the Fruit Board, and devoted a large amount of attention to mining pursuits. He with Messrs. Baily and Parsons (2) own the Mount Humbols copper mines, situated eight miles from Mount Weld, and thirty-five miles north-west from Huonville. He was one of the original prospectors in the Mount Weld Silver and Copper Company, and is still a large shareholder. This company has been floated into 30,000 shares, and some of the assay returns show 4 dwts. 21 grains, 15 dwts., and 3 dwts. of gold to the ton. The Government have recognised the importance of the Mount Weld mineral test, and have recently constructed a track thither, branching off from the Huon Road, at a cost of £300. Mr. Griggs was married in 1881 to Miss Julia Pitt, a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pitt, of London, who arrived in the colony in 1879. He has a family of five daughters and four sons, all residents of the district.

Mr. **HENRY JUDD**, Orchardist, "Mount Pleasant," Franklin, is a son

of the late Mr. Thomas Judd, and was born at Barkway, Essex, in 1835. He accompanied his father to Tasmania in 1842, and settled at "Mount Pleasant" in the following year. Mr. Judd was one of the first to plant out an orchard in the Huon Valley, and also to start the jam making industry in the district. In the early days, however, he devoted more of his attention to farming pursuits, his father having bought 50 acres of rich agricultural land. On his father's death he inherited part of the property, and accumulated various allotments which he sold, retaining for himself sufficient to comfortably work. Mr. Judd now possesses 5 acres of orchard, from which he secures excellent returns. He was the first to discover minerals on the South-West Coast, and has a reward claim at the Arthur Ranges, and another at Mount Weld in 1890. He was a member of the Road Trust for twelve years, and one of the founders of the Mechanics' Hall and Library. He was also treasurer of the Independent Church, Franklin, for many years; and hon. secretary to The Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement in 1859. As a sportsman he was also successful, having been one of the Huon Champion Four-Oared Teetotal Crew at the time Messrs. Hay, Barnett, Skinner, and himself formed that invincible quartette of rowers, which gave a challenge to the colony "Sobriety v. Drink," always victorious. The flag of sobriety still waves. Mr. Judd was married in 1861 to Miss Isabella Murdoch, a daughter of Mr. John Murdoch, of New Norfolk, and has a family of four sons and four daughters. The late Mr. Thomas Judd was one of the first founders of the Congregational Church at Franklin, and the first who opened a day school at Huon.

Mr. JAMES ROWE, Master Mariner, Orchardist, Franklin, is a son of Mr. James Rowe, of Penzance, Cornwall, and was born on 7th August, 1844. At an early age he took to a sea-faring life, and eventually became the proprietor of the well-known steam ketches, "Skipjack" and "Victoria," the former of which is engaged in the fruit-carrying trade, and the latter in sanitary work. Mr. Rowe has always sailed his own boats, and has been singularly successful with them; in fact, during the forty-one years he has been sailing on the Huon River, he has not met with any serious mishap. In 1874 he bought a property on the Craddock Road, and commenced to plant it out as an orchard. At the present time he has about 20 acres so planted, and is

increasing the area year by year. He has always been connected with aquatic matters, and twenty years ago was one of the champion scullers in the island. His sons are following in their father's footsteps in this direction, and make one of the strongest four-oared crews the colony can boast of. Under the cognomen of the "United Huon Crew," they toured the colony in 1899, and contested the champion four-oared races at the following places:—Hobart, Launceston, Beaconsfield, New Norfolk, and the Huon. They were successful in each event, and retired at the end of the season as champions of Tasmania. The sons are in partnership with their father, and have charge of the Huon Steam Ketch Company's Office on the Dunn Street Pier, Hobart. Mr. Rowe was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah Graham, a daughter of Captain Graham, of Hobart, and has three sons and one daughter.



A. & C. TAYLOR. LONDON.
MR. J. E. BLACKMAN.

Mr. JAMES EDWARD BLACKMAN, J.P., Orchardist, "Sheppey Farm" Castle, Forbes Bay, is a son of Mr. Isaac Blackman, a schoolmaster of fifty years' standing in his native town. After studying under his father, he entered the College of Preceptions in 1873, and received his diploma. Mr. Blackman then opened a private school, and coached for twenty-five years for the Army and Navy, and Civil Service. In 1893 he severed his connection with school life and came to the antipodes. After travelling round the different colonies he settled down in his present home, where he has 65 acres of land, 32 acres of which are equally divided in pears and apples.

Mr. Blackman is a fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and an associate of the College of Preceptions. He occupies the position of Chairman of the local Board of Advice, and is a member of the Board of Health.

The Rev. URIAH COOMBS, J.P., of Belmont, North Franklin, was born in Milborne Port, Somerset, England, in 1832, arrived in Victoria in 1853, and studied theology at the Victoria College in Melbourne. He was ordained shortly after, and accepted an invitation to the Independent Church, Warrnambool, where he remained for fifteen years, and was regarded as an able preacher and conscientious worker in the Christian cause. Failing health compelled Mr. Coombs to relinquish his ministerial position in Victoria, and in 1881 he came to Tasmania and engaged in missionary work for six years, taking up the stations from Bellerive to Bream Creek. After that he took charge of the Congregational Church at Franklin for four years, and then went to the Richmond Church for two years. Ill-health again compelled him to retire. He then settled on his property at North Franklin, where he engages in fruit-growing and cattle-breeding. When occasion arises, he preaches locally, and is always ready to assist philanthropic objects. The reverend gentleman has an extensive and valuable library, containing over 3000 volumes. He has been a justice of the peace for some time past. He was married in Bendigo in 1856 to Miss Ann Elizabeth Harbour, a native of Chard, Somerset, England, and their family consisted of eight, two only of whom are now living.

Mr. GEORGE McMULLEN, Orchardist, "Cairnbrook," North Franklin, is the youngest son of the late Mr. James McMullen, an old and respected farmer of Franklin, and was born at Franklin in 1870. He was brought up on his father's farm, and started business for himself in 1894 on the present property, which contains an area of 186 acres, 14 of which are under all kinds of fruit. Mr. McMullen has commenced to open up the remaining acres, which he intends to cultivate and plant with trees. He takes a great interest in cricket, and is a playing member of the Franklin Cricket Club.

Mr. JAMES JOSEPH JULIAN McMULLEN, Orchardist, "Cliffside," Franklin, is the fifth son of the late Mr. James McMullen, and was born at the Franklin in 1869, and educated at the public school. He was brought up to

farming on his father's property, and was associated with him up to the time of his death in 1897, when he took over the management of the estate, which has an area of of 25 acres, 15 of which are



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. J. J. J. McMULLEN.

orchard, and 10 laid down in grass. Mr. McMullen grows a great variety of fruit, the principal classes being Sturmers, scarlets, French crabs, non-pareils, russetts, Adams' pears, crows' eggs, etc. He also grows a few pears. The property is situated 300 feet



EDWARD VERRELL,

HOBART.

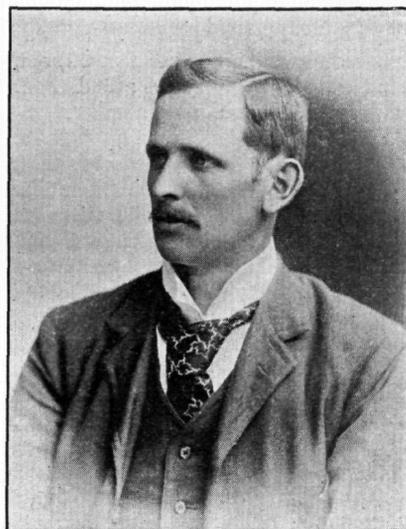
LATE MR. J. McMULLEN.

above sea-level, and commands an excellent view. Mr. McMullen has been connected with rowing and other sports in the district, and is a playing member of the Franklin Cricket Club, of which he has been captain for the last five years. This club were premiers of the Huon district for the season 1897-8.

Mr. HAROLD HOWARD, Draper, Ironmonger, General Storekeeper, "The Emporium," Franklin, is a native of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and was brought up to a seafaring life. After serving seven years trading to different ports, he settled in the Huon district in 1883 in the employ of Mr. W. J. Bayley, the well-known storekeeper, of Huonville. He remained there for seven years, and then opened on his own account at North Franklin. In 1896 he had "The Emporium" built on the Franklin township, and now ranks as the principal dealer there. The shop has a frontage of 50 feet by 40 feet, and the goods stocked are of the most modern class. The establishment is right opposite the main jetty, and commands a large trade. Mr. Howard has always taken a great interest in cricket and aquatic matters, having been a member of the Huon Regatta Committee for a number of years, acting as starter since 1891. He is a member of the local Board of Health and Mechanics' Institute and Library Committees, and, whilst evincing an interest in all matters of public concern, refrains from taking an active part. He was married in 1887 to Miss Florence Page, daughter of the late Samuel Page, of Huonville, and has a family of one son and one daughter.

Mr. EDWARD LINNELL, Fruit Evaporator, Franklin, was born at Huonville in 1866, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Isaac Linnell, a very old resident of the district, who was drowned in the River Huon in 1871, through the capsizing of a sailing boat. He was educated at Huonville, and was brought up to the fruit-growing industry at Riversdale under the tuition of his grandfather, the late Mr. Silas Parsons. When the black spot attacked the fruit, Mr. Linnell studied fruit-drying and evaporation, and, after some two years, he started in business at Franklin with most successful results. He erected works at the main jetty, and put up the most complete evaporating and fruit-drying plant in the colony. A visit to the establishment will repay the visitor, the different modes of peeling, slicing, evaporating, etc., before the prepared article is fit for the market being most interesting. After going through the

evaporator the fruits are put into heaps, and, after sweating, are packed in boxes for local consumption and export. An immense business is done by Mr. Linnell; in fact, to prove this it need only be mentioned that in the season 1898-9 some 10,000 bushels of apples were treated. The plant, however, is capable of treating 300 bushels per day. Though most of this useful plant was imported from America, the proprietor's own ingenuity has been brought to bear; the drying furnaces and heat generators being his own idea, and, perhaps, the most complete in the world. Mr. Linnell is agent for Messrs. F. W. J. Moore and Company, of Hobart, and purchases small fruit in large quantities for that firm. In the busy season he employs some thirty hands. He was married to Miss Isabel Skinner, of Huonville, and has a family of four.



ALDA STUDIO,

HOBART.

MR. E. LINNELL.

Messrs. A. MATHER AND CO. (proprietor, Mr. Robert Mather). General Emporium, Main Road, Franklin. Established November, 1898. Mr. O. L. Mather, who has charge of this establishment, is the eldest son of Mr. Robert Mather, the well-known merchant of Hobart, and was born in that city in 1874. On completing his education at the Friends' High School, he went to Melbourne, where he served an apprenticeship with Messrs. Paterson, Laing, and Bruce for two years. He then joined his father in Hobart till 1898, when he went to Franklin and started the present business. The establishment is thoroughly well stocked throughout, a varied assortment of household drapery, mercery, iron-

mongery, etc., being kept, whilst in addition, Mr. Mather has a cycle agency. He was married in Melbourne to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Gledhill, of Yorkshire, England, and has a family of one son.



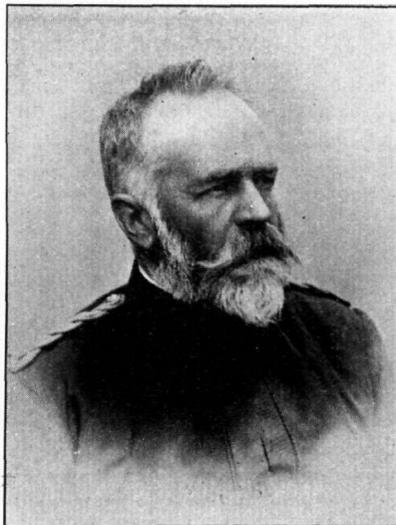
ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. O. L. MATHER.

The FRANKLIN STATE SCHOOL, New Road, Franklin, is another of those neat and suitable buildings for educational purposes, which the Tasmanian Government have provided for country townships. It is a brick building, consisting of one main room 45 by 25, and a class-room 20 by 20, erected in 1860. The building stands on an area of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, thus allowing ample playgrounds for the scholars, who number 125, with a daily average of ninety-five. The headmaster is assisted by one fully qualified teacher and one paid monitor. Mr. Robert Henry Crawford has had charge of the school since August, 1896. He is a native of Hagley, near Deloraine, and was educated at Hagley, completing his scholastic studies at the Launceston Church Grammar School. As a lad he took a State School exhibition, and holds the record for the highest number of marks ever obtained in the colony by a boy under twelve years of age, having got 1105 out of a maximum of 1200, a performance to be proud of. At the Church Grammar School Mr. Crawford was under the late Rev. W. H. Savigny and Mr. E. A. Nathan. On leaving school in 1885, he took up teaching, and went through his preliminaries with the late W. H. Kidd, of the Charles Street State School, Launceston. Mr. Crawford was next engaged at the Central State School, in Hobart,

where he remained for a year, during which time he studied at the Model School, Battery Point, under the late Mr. E. McPhee. From Hobart he took charge of the Woodsdale School, in the Oatlands district, for a year, and then, after serving three years at White Hills and four at Mangana, he was appointed to his present position in 1896. He married Miss Irvine, a daughter of Mr. Peter Irvine, a well-known mining identity of the East and West Coasts. He takes a great interest in all social functions. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is associated with the M.U.I.O.O.F. Mr. Crawford is choirmaster of the Church of England, and his annual cantata, in which his school children perform, is a social event always happily looked forward to. He resides in a neat cottage adjoining the schoolhouse, and goes in for orcharding on a small scale.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

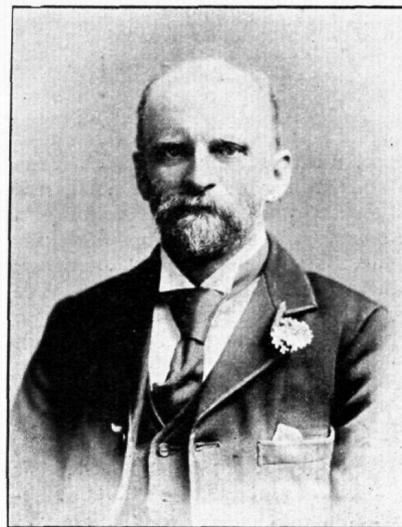
HOBART.

MR. R. W. STUART.

Mr. ROBERT WALKER STUART, Superintendent of Police for the District of Franklin and Kingborough, resides at Franklin, and was born on Tasman's Peninsula in 1847. He is the third son of the late Mr. Andrew Thomas Stuart, who was born in 1814, and came to Tasmania in the service of the Imperial Government as one of the commandants of the penal settlements of the colony, being at different times stationed at Port Arthur, the Cascades, and Saltwater River. He lived till 1894, and for some years enjoyed a well-earned Imperial pension. Mr. Robert Walker Stuart's grandfather was the Hon. Andrew Godfrey Stuart, and the family lineage can be traced

back to the Earl of Castle-Stuart. The subject of this notice was educated at Tasman's Peninsula under private tuition, and joined the Government service in 1869, when he was given a position in the Territorial police. His first station was at the Mersey, and from there he was removed to Circular Head and Table Cape, and from there he was promoted to the rank of superintendent of police in charge of the Kingborough district, and afterwards to the charge of the Portland, George Town, and Emu Bay and Russell districts, until 1897, when he assumed charge of the Franklin district. Superintendent Stuart rose from the ranks, and after going through the different stages has now reached a foremost post. He was married in 1871 to Miss Annie Nicholls, a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Nicholls, of Table Cape, and has a family of three sons and one daughter. Wife since died at Franklin on the 20th November, 1899, deeply lamented by all that knew her.

Mr. CHARLES RICHARD HEFFERNAN, Baker, Confectioner, etc., Franklin, is a native of Hobart, and was brought up to the bakery trade, serving two years with the late Mr. Stevens, of Macquarie Street, Hobart. After that he went to New Town, and engaged in the trade for sixteen years. In 1880 he went to the Huon, and entered the service of Mr. O. G. Geeves, at Geevestown, where he remained till



MR. C. R. HEFFERNAN.

1896. Mr. Heffernan opened his business at Franklin in that year, purchasing his present establishment, which is the oldest in the district, having been first

opened in the early fifties. He was married in 1876 to Miss Jones, a daughter of the late Captain John Jones, of Hobart, and has a family of four. He had only been at Franklin two years, when he lost his wife after a long and painful illness.

Mr. HERBERT HY. GRIGGS, Orchardist, "Riverslea," Franklin, was born at the Franklin in 1873, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Griggs, a well-known orchardist of that district, who died in 1894. He was educated locally, and was brought up to the fruit growing in his father's orchard. After his father's demise, Mr. Griggs, in conjunction with his brother, George William, carried on the estate till 1898, when the partnership was dissolved and each started on his own account. Mr. Griggs has an area of 16 acres, 6 acres of which are laid out as an orchard. He grows Sturmer pippins, scarlet pearmain, French crabs, russets, New Yorks, Napoleons, Gibbins seedlings, and other varieties, besides a few pears. Mr. Griggs was married in 1898 to Miss Kate Emmeline Geeves, a daughter of Mr. Stephen Geeves, of Geevestown, and has a family of one son. He is closely associated with the Wesleyan Church, and takes an interest in the welfare of the district generally.

Mr. FREDERICK THOMAS GRIGGS, Orchardist, Franklin, was born at Franklin in 1858, and the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Griggs, who died in 1893. He was educated locally and brought up to fruit growing with his father. Mr. Griggs purchased his present property in 1880, and since that time has shown both knowledge and perseverance in his calling. His residence, "Boronia House," is one of the most charming in the Huon district. Situated as it is 120 feet above sea level it commands an uninterrupted view of the Huon. The house is a weatherboard structure and contains ten rooms. The orchard itself comprises 20 acres, 5 acres of which are down in fruit, and shows what patience and enterprise will do. It is perhaps the most varied in the district, there being about twenty-one kinds of pears, seven of apricots, twelve of plums, eight of peaches, four of nectarines, besides currants, raspberries, etc. The proprietor has spared no pains or expense in perfecting his orchard, many of the different kinds of fruit grown having been specially imported, at great cost in many instances. Mr. Griggs takes an active interest in the welfare of the Wesleyan Church, and is associated with the Congregational

as well as the Wesleyan Church. He has been a member of the Franklin Road Trust since 1895. He was married in 1883 to Miss Ellen McIntosh, daughter of the late Mr. John McIntosh, a well-known resident of Geeveston, and has a family of six.

Mr. SAMUEL WATSON, Coach-builder and General Smith, Main Street, Franklin, established forty years, was born at Franklin, and served his apprenticeship there to the late Mr. R. Mitson, who had carried on business at the Franklin for many years. Mr. Watson started business on his own account nearly opposite the premises of his then employer, and on his death he bought out the estate. He builds all descriptions of carts, pagnels, spring-drays, and, in fact, everything in connection with the trade, whilst he commands a large business in repairs and renewals. He also does a lot of mill work for the sawmills in the vicinity of Franklin. Two men besides himself are constantly employed all the year round. Mr. Watson has a small orchard at the rear of his business premises, which he lets to a tenant. He is a prominent member of the local lodge of Oddfellows, and has been on the committee of the Federal Football Club for some time past.

Mr. CHARLES VICTOR GRIGGS, Orchardist, "Fair View," Franklin, is the third son of Mr. Enoch Griggs, a very old and respected resident of Franklin, and was born at that place in 1870, and educated there. He was brought up to the fruit-growing industry on his father's estate, and in 1893 he started on his own account. In 1898 he erected a splendid residence on his property at "Fair View," which comprises 21 acres, 5 of which are laid out as an orchard. Mr. Griggs has eight varieties of apples and ten of peaches, besides a considerable area of currants, raspberries, and cherries. He joined the Oddfellows' Lodge in 1895, and has always taken a great interest in its working. He was elected secretary for two terms, and then appointed Vice-Grand. In June, 1899, he rose to the honourable position of Noble-Grand, and was placed in the chair of the Lord Franklin Lodge. Mr. Griggs was married in 1899 to Miss Margaret Hague, a daughter of the late Mr. Martin Hague, of Huonville.

The FRANKLIN COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS, QUARTER SESSIONS, AND COURT OF REQUESTS. Mr. Henry Lucas

Crowther, Stipendiary Magistrate; Mr. Arthur Johnston, Clerk of Courts, etc. Extends from Garden Island to Mount Field, and in an imaginary line to Port Davey; the estimated population over which jurisdiction is held being, in 1891, 3704.

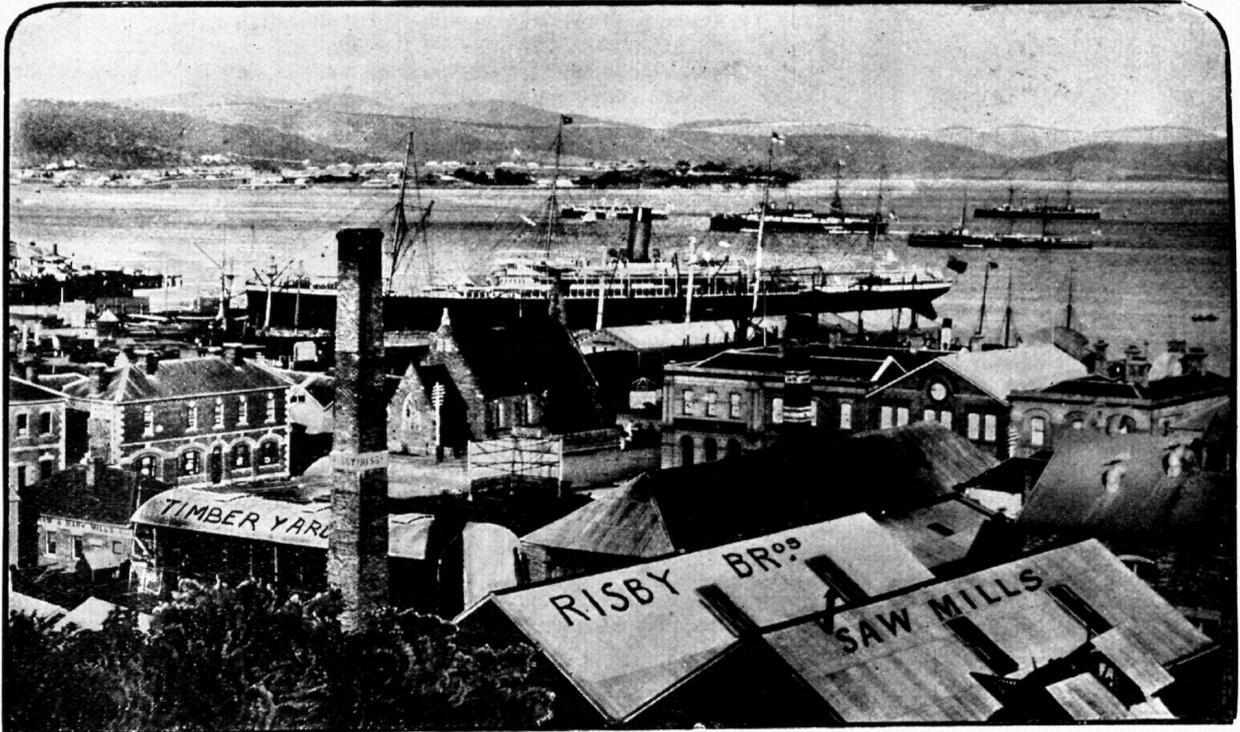
Mr. HY. LUCAS CROWTHER, S.M., Franklin, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and Visiting Magistrate for the District of Kingborough, is the second son of the late Hon. W. L. Crowther, and was born at Hobart on 3rd July 1847, and educated at the Hutchins School, Horton College, and Mr. T. P. Cowle's Academy. He was engaged in pastoral pursuits for a time, and then managed his father's sawmill at Little Oyster Cove for some years. On his father's death, Mr. Crowther joined the Civil Service, and on 21st January, 1886, he was appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions and Registrar of the Franklin district, a position he held until he was promoted to the position of Stipendiary Magistrate and Commissioner for Mines at Mount Bischoff. This involved work of an onerous and responsible nature, embracing, as it did, the whole of the Western Mining Division. Mr. Crowther was compelled to travel at all times overland through the Pieman and Heemskirk, on to Mount Lyell, which, though in its infancy, produced a considerable amount of litigation. Disputes over mining properties were of frequent occurrence, and (together with the late Secretary of Mines, Mr. Francis Belstead) Mr. Crowther settled such important cases as those of *Jones v. Crotty*, *Jones v. Dixon*, *Carlson v. Dixon*, *Pearce v. Carlson*, *Pearce v. Jones*, *Ritchie v. Pearce*, and others. The next appointment Mr. Crowther held was at West Devon, where he occupied the position of stipendiary magistrate, and commissioner of the Court of Bequests, being located at Ulverstone. He remained there about five years, when, owing to the retrenchment policy of the Government, he was transferred to Franklin to take the place of Mr. E. L. Hall, who had been given charge of the West Coast. Mr. Crowther was appointed a territorial magistrate on 18th July, 1870, and still holds that position. He was married to Miss Emily Bennett, the youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Bennett, J.P., of Launceston.

Mr. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, the Clerk of the Courts, was born in Hobart in 1857, and is the sixth son of the late Mr. Archibald Johnston, a very old resident, who arrived in Tasmania with

his wife as far back as 1833. He then settled in Hobart, and started a coo-
perage on the New Wharf. In a few years
Mr. Johnston's father saw the advantage
of making oil casks out of Tasmanian
blackwood, and being the first to intro-
duce the new timber, he was very
successful with his wares made of it.
He was also a ship's surveyor and
gauger. After several years' successful
business he retired, and purchased
"Rosebanks," at Bruni Island, where
he died in October, 1889, leaving his
wife and son, Mr. A. Johnston, and a
daughter. His widow still resides at
"Rosebanks," and though in her eighty-
third year, she enjoys the best of health.

Mr. A. Johnston was educated at
Norman's Commercial School, and on
completing his education followed pas-
toral pursuits with his father. After a
sojourn of six months in Victoria, he
returned to Tasmania, and was appointed
Inspector of Crown Lands in 1884, a
position which necessitated travelling
about the country. Mr. Johnston was
thus enabled to study the different
aspects of the colony. He occupied the
position for three years, and was then
appointed Registrar of Mines, Clerk of
Petty Sessions, and Registrar of the
Court of Requests at St. Helen's. He
left there in 1889 to fill a similar
position at Franklin. He was married

in 1892 to Miss Barnett, daughter of
Mr. Thomas Barnett, an influential
resident of the district, and grand-
daughter of the first Congregational
minister at Franklin, the late Rev.
William Barnett, who is referred to
elsewhere. He is an ardent lover of
sports (yachting having his preference),
and has for several years occupied the
position of judge to the annual Huon
regatta. He is also vice-president of
the Franklin Cricket Club. He is a
member of the Operative Lodge of
Freemasons, Hobart, and a member of
the Oddfellows' Lodge, at Franklin, at
the present time filling the position of
vice-grand of the last-named lodge.



RISBY BROS., TIMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.

(See p. 317.)

GEEVESTON.

THE steamers running to Geeveston and South Franklin do not call at Port Cygnet, but proceed up the estuary of the Huon to Hospital Bay on the southern shore. The Kermadie River, in which there is good trout fishing, falls into the head of this bay; and a mile and a half from its entrance are the tramway and jetty, with fifteen feet at low water, where the produce of the Messrs. Geeves' sawmills at Geeveston is shipped. The western headland of the bay is Shipwrights' Point, and here a conveyance meets the tourist three miles over a good road to Geeveston, the centre of an important timber and fruit-growing district. The township owes its name and origin to Mr. Wm. Geeves, a native of Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire, who, with his three sons, started in January, 1850, to carve a home out of the primeval forest, and six months later had established a little colony of thirty-seven souls. Mr. Wm. Geeves died in 1863, but the three sons, Messrs. John, Stephen, and Osborne Geeves are still living, and their descendants run into a second century. There is no hotel in Geeveston, by desire of a majority of the residents; but the extensive accommodation and well-kept table of "Hillcrest" leave nothing to be desired by those in search of a rest and health resort; and Geeveston is coming into prominence as a popular resort, not only for visitors, but for denizens of the capital. An excellent specimen of the timber that led the Messrs. Geeves to select this spot is preserved in a giant gum-tree, some 250 feet in height and 38 feet in circumference, which bears a tablet of the date of the visit to Geeveston of Sir John and Lady Lefroy, at whose request it was spared from the ordinary fate of all "big timber."

From Geeveston there are many excursions that will give pleasure. The tramways into the timber forests, rich in ferns and undergrowth, run back for over three miles. The falls on the Kermandie River are only six miles distant, and can be made the occasion of a charming bush picnic. Excursions may be made from Geeveston to Flight's Bay, backed by the forest-clothed foothills, terraces, and gorges of the table-topped Mount Tongataboo, rising to 1000 feet above sea-level; to Port Esperance, thirteen miles distant by land, and other points of interest. Geeveston is the terminus of the daily Huon coach to Hobart, which leaves at 8.30 a.m., and arrives at Hobart at 3.45 p.m. The coach halts for lunch at Longley, eleven miles from Hobart. The clean and cosy wayside inn is situated in a valley close to the North-West Bay River, which is stocked with brown trout. Fruit is plentiful, and to Longley is a popular driving excursion from Hobart.

Mr. JAMES EVANS, Orchardist, "The Fernery," Geeveston, has a splendid estate of 247 acres, of which 18 acres are laid down in orchard. The



ALBA STUDIO.

MR. J. EVANS.

HOBART.

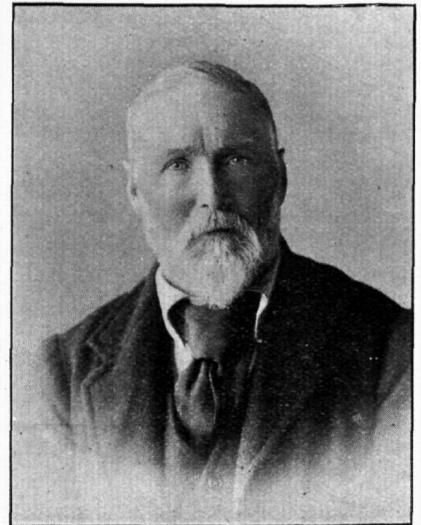
homestead occupies a commanding position fronting the Scott's Rivulet Road. Nine acres of this block are under cultivation as an orchard, the principal fruit grown being Sturmers, French crabs, scarlet pearmain, nonpareils, Adams' pearmain, ribstones, and New York pippins. In a fair season the crop here averages about 400 bushels to the acre. Pears are also cultivated, but in much smaller quantities. The balance of the orchard of 9 acres is situated on a different block, and being younger, is not in full bearing. Mr. Evans exports largely to the English and colonial markets, his brand being as well known as that of any shipper out of Hobart. Mr. Evans is the only surviving son of the late Captain Evans, and was born at Norfolk Island in 1845, and educated privately and at Trinity Hill School, Hobart. Captain J. Evans, the father of the subject of this notice, together with Captain Gourlay, were the pioneers of the Huon River, having navigated it and taken soundings in the paddle steamer "Colloden," of which boat Captain Gourlay was part owner. It was owing to this circumstance that Mr.

Evans made his first acquaintance with the Huon district, he accepting the position of manager of a timber business for Captain Gourlay. Eventually he acquired the business for himself, but the demand for timber temporarily slackening, he turned his attention to other pursuits, namely, orcharding and grazing, and during his thirty-eight years' residence in the district he has been singularly successful. He is a past master Mason and a member of the Codlin Moth and Agricultural Boards. He is also a churchwarden and a founder of the local English Church.

Mr. HENRY THIESSEN, Orchardist, Geeveston, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1833, and at the early age of fifteen years took to a seafaring life, his first voyage being to the East Indies. He came to Tasmania in 1856, and for some years traded on the coast, but eventually he made his home at Geeveston, where his estate consists of about 200 acres of freehold, of which 13 acres are laid out as an orchard. When Mr. Thiessen secured his property some forty odd years ago, the ground was in a state of nature, but by steady industry and judicious management he contrived to clear a little at a time (being also engaged on sailing craft), until now, with the assistance of his family, he has a splendidly appointed orchard. The principal sorts of fruits grown are Sturmers, French crabs, New Yorks, Adams' pearmain, etc. The balance of the estate is capital grazing land. Mr. Thiessen has also a sawmill erected on his land, and from this he turns out large quantities of sawn timber for apple boxes. He was married in 1858, and has twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

Mr. GEORGE DUNN BENNETT, Orchardist, of "Hemerton," Geeveston, was born at Franklin in 1841, and educated at the State School there. He is the only son of the late Mr. G. D. Bennett, who came to the colony from Lincolnshire in 1839, in the barque "Wave," and settled at Franklin. In 1855 the present estate was purchased by Mr. Bennett, senior, his son helping him to manage it until 1886, when, on his father's death, the

property came into the present owner's hands. His training in farm work has been thorough, and under his care the orchard has step by step been enlarged, till it now covers 15 acres. There is also a fair amount of land, which grows fruit crops and grain, while large pasture lands make up the rest of the farm. In 1865 Mr. Bennett married Miss Schultz, a daughter of Mr. Schultz, of the Huon, and has a family of seven sons and three daughters. He takes a lively interest in local matters, and was for some time a member of the Geeveston Road Trust. He is now a leading member of the Board of Agriculture and of the Codlin Moth Board. Mr. Bennett is also a director of the Geeveston Hall Company, and a warden of the Church of England.



ALBA STUDIO.

MR. G. D. BENNETT.

HOBART.

The GEEVESTON STATE SCHOOL. MR. JOSEPH AUGUSTUS MULLIGAN, Certificated Teacher of the Education Department (holding certificate class 2, division A, under new regulation), principal. This school was built about 1877, but with the progress of the district it has been found necessary to twice add to it. The main hall is 40 by 20 feet, whilst the dimensions of the two class-rooms in use are about 20 by 14 feet, and they form

part of the old schoolhouse. The number of pupils on the school is 121, and there is the highly respectable average of 101 pupils for the first nine months of this year (1899). During



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. J. A. MULLIGAN.

the past three months an average of 110 has been kept up. The principal, Mr. J. A. Mulligan, was born at Bridgewater in 1868, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. William Mulligan. He was educated at Bridgewater, Perth, and Brighton, and trained as a pupil teacher, and passed all the examinations with credit. After serving five years at the Central State School, Hobart, under Mr. W. J. J. Reynolds, Mr. Mulligan took charge of the half-time schools at the Cascades, Impression Bay, Tasman's Peninsula, and other places on the East Coast. He was then appointed student in training at the Model School, Battery Point, after which he took charge of the Woodsdale public school in the Oatlands district. Two and a half years' service there saw him removed to Cleveland for a year, and then to Ross for eighteen months. Mr. Mulligan has been in charge of the Geeveston State School for the past four years, and the average attendance speaks volumes for his ability as a teacher. He is a member of the Foresters' Friendly Society, and a lay reader for the Church of England at Franklin. Mr. Mulligan receives incalculable assistance in his school duties from his wife, who is infant and sewing mistress; also from Miss E. M. Geeves, who has recently been appointed fourth-class assistant.

Mr. WILLIAM LEWIS DAVIS,
Orchardist and Blacksmith, Geeveston,

was born in the district in 1860, and educated at the local State School. On leaving school he went to Hobart, and was apprenticed for six years to Mr. David Dingwall, blacksmith. On completing his apprenticeship he returned to Geeveston to fill the position of journeyman blacksmith to Messrs. John Geeves and Son, an establishment he has now managed for the past fifteen years. About twelve years ago Mr. Davis selected 100 acres of land, 8 of which he has laid out as an orchard. He has done all the clearing himself, and has planted no less than 1250 trees, half of which are in full bearing. Mr. Davis is a member of the Foresters' Friendly Society, and a colour-sergeant in the local Rifle Corps.

Mr. THOMAS INCHES, Junior, Collector to the Liverpool Road Trust, Carpenter and Builder, is a native of Shipwrights' Point, and a son of Mr. Thomas Inches, senior (who is mentioned elsewhere), and was born in 1851. He served his apprenticeship to the shipbuilding trade with his father, and for the past twenty-one years has been collector to the Liverpool Road Trust. Mr. Inches at present follows the trade of carpenter and builder, and has erected a large number of buildings in the district. He is also a fruitgrower on a small scale, having an orchard of 4 or 5 acres at "Laurel Banks," Shipwrights' Point. He takes a great interest in aquatics, and was on the committee of the Huon regatta for upwards of ten years. Mr. Inches was married in 1874 to a sister of Mr. Edward Mulcahy, M.H.A., of Hobart, and has a family of ten children.

Mr. JOHN JOS. O'HALLORAN, Orchardist, Geeveston, was born and educated in Hobart. On leaving school he took up horticultural pursuits on his present property, which consists of 62 acres, 5½ of which are laid out as an orchard. The homestead stands on a block of land 6½ acres in extent, adjacent to the township, and the orchard is principally laid out in apple trees, the most marketable sorts being grown. They include Sturmers, crabs, New Yorks, scarlet pear-mains, and Adams' pear-mains. Mr. O'Halloran planted the orchard himself, and has been proprietor of it since 1892. That not used for fruit culture is admirably adapted for grazing and agricultural purposes, whilst a bluestone quarry on the property provides a source of revenue, the Road Trust purchasing large quantities of it for metalling and other purposes. Mr. O'Halloran is a member of the local Rifle Corps. He was married

in 1892 to Miss Davies, of Geeveston, and has three sons.

Mr. JOSEPH GREEN was born at Geeveston on 4th December, 1872, and after receiving a public school education he was employed as a bushman, subsequently assisting in laying the Scott's Rivulet Road. He has followed this kind of work ever since, contracting, and at other times working on wages. With the outbreak of the Zeehan silverfields he sought employment there, and was engaged for some eight months trucking ore and following other occupations. He has also been at Kelly's Basin, on the West Coast, where he worked for some time. Mr. Green is the only son of the late Mr. Edward Green, who had a farm in the Geeveston district. At the age of three years he lost his mother, and when but twelve years of age his father died and left him dependent on his grandparents, who then became his guardians. About six years ago his grandfather died, since which time Mr. Green has supported his grandmother, aged about eighty years, and his aunt. His father was a well-known identity in the Huon district, and for years held the proud distinction of being a champion rower. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Green joined the Liverpool Brass Band at Geeveston, being the third cornet soloist, and soon showing signs of musical ability, was raised to first cornetist. He also played the euphonium in the Zeehan Band for upwards of eight months.



ALBA STUDIO,

HOBART.

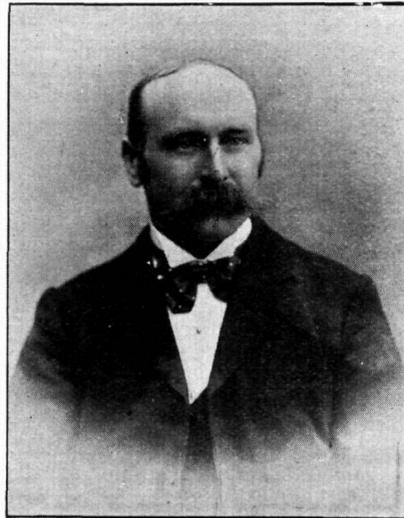
MR. J. GREEN.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH HINTON,
Orchardist, Scott's Rivulet Road, Geeves-

ton, was born in Shropshire, in 1834, and educated in England. He came to the colonies in 1854, and settled in Hospital Bay, where he cleared and planted an orchard. In 1892 he took up ground in Geeveston, and settled there. His property consists of 68 acres, 46 of which are at Geeveston, and 22 at Hospital Bay. The first-named estate is well watered by Scott's Rivulet and by springs, whilst Hospital Bay orchard is entirely dependent upon rains for its source of moisture. About 12 acres of ground are under crop, the principal apples grown being Sturmers, New Yorks, and French crabs. The whole orchard is within a year or two of full bearing. Mr. Hinton exports largely to Sydney and the London markets, and it is worthy of note that he has practically eradicated the black spot from his orchard by spraying his trees with phosphate of lime and sulphate of copper. For some time the whole of the orchard was infested with this troublesome pest, rendering the fruit practically worthless. Now there is very little of the black spot to be seen, and Mr. Hinton can well lay claim to having one of the cleanest estates in the district. A large portion of his property is used for grazing purposes, whilst a considerable area is devoted to potato growing. Mr. Hinton is a member of the local Road Trust. He is a widower and has two children, one son and one daughter, both of whom are married.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT ROBERTSON, Orchardist, "Armada," Geeveston, was born in Geeveston on 12th June, 1861, and educated at the local public school. He is the second son of the late Mr. David Robertson. On leaving school he went to work in Messrs. Geeves' sawmill, where he remained about four years. He then went carpentering with his father, and, after three years, started on his own account. In 1894 Mr. Robertson went to Zeehan, and remained about eleven months. He then returned to Geeveston, and has since been engaged working at his trade and looking after his property. He has built most of the residences in the vicinity of Geeveston. Mr. Robertson's property consists of 170 acres, 17 of which are situated at the junction of the Kermandie and Scott's Rivers. There are 3 acres on the Scott's Rivulet Road, and 150 acres in Honeywood. On the homestead block of 17 acres there are 3 acres laid out as an orchard, whilst on the 3 acre allotment 1 acre has been planted in fruit trees. New York pippins, scarlet pearmain, Sturmers, and French crabs are the principal varieties of apples

grown, and a ready market is found for them in Sydney. The Honeywood property is used mainly for grazing purposes, 20 acres being under grass. Mr. Robertson was married in August, 1898, to Miss Lily Hosking, a daughter of the late Mr. Richard Hosking, of Geeveston.



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
MR. D. S. ROBERTSON.

Mr. JOHN WM. WEAWELL, Geeveston, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1821, and came to the colonies in the early days. By trade a joiner and builder, he has carried out



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
MR. J. W. WEAWELL.

some very important works in the Huon district, where he made his home in 1851. The following year the Victorian gold-fields attracted his attention, but he did

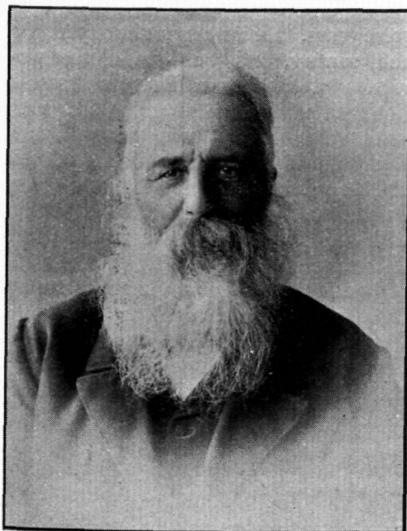
not remain there very long. Returning to Tasmania, Mr. Weawell laid out the extensive tramway for Mr. John Geeves and son, by which the mighty forest logs are conveyed to their mill. Although retired for some years, he still, when required, does the undertaking work of the immediate district. Mr. Weawell has in days past, and, in fact, at the present time, takes an interest in local matters, he having for many years occupied the position of secretary and collector of the Geeveston Road Trust. He was one of the marshals at the opening of the Victoria Bridge over the Huon River, and has a very keen knowledge of all local events from the fifties upwards. Mr. Weawell was married in 1851 to Miss Sophia Geeves, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Geeves, the issue being two sons, both of whom have passed away. Mrs. Weawell is a fitting helpmeet to her husband.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
MRS. J. W. WEAWELL.

Mr. STEPHEN GEEVES, Orchardist, Geeveston, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1826, and came to Tasmania when sixteen years of age. He first settled in the Franklin, and remained there for nine years farming and clearing his property. In 1851 he went to Geeveston with his parents and brothers, they being the first settlers in the district, and after them the township was named. The present surviving members of the original family are Mr. John Geeves, aged seventy-nine; Mr. Stephen Geeves, seventy-three; and Mr. Osborne Geeves, the youngest, sixty-seven years of age. In 1852 Mr. Stephen Geeves was attracted by the gold rush

to Victoria, but like many others he did not make a fortune. He then returned to Geeveston, where he comfortably settled down to horticultural pursuits, and has remained there ever since. His property consists of 50 acres, 28 of which are in Geeveston and 22 in the Parish of Price. There are $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres under orchard, some of the trees having been planted forty years ago, and the remainder about half that period; the balance of the land being used for grazing purposes. Mr. Geeves grows New York pippins, Sturmers, French crabs, and other varieties, the oldest of the trees still bearing most prolifically. He takes a great interest in local matters, and was for many years a member of the Road Trust, whilst more recently he accepted the position of inspector under the Codlin Moth Act. He is now a deacon of the Congregational Church, and led the singing there for about twenty-four years. Mr. Geeves married in 1851 Miss L. Hickman, a daughter of the late Mr. Richard Hickman, of Kangaroo Valley, and has now twelve children living out of fourteen. Eight are daughters and four sons.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. S. GEEVES.

The Rev. FREDERICK ALFRED WOODS, Minister of the Congregational Church, Geeveston, was born at Tunbridge, Tasmania, in 1861, and educated partly at private schools at Oatlands, and at Horton College, Ross. He then went into the Church, joining the Wesleyan denomination, with whom he remained about four years. He then took charge of the Congregational Church at Port Esperance, and ministered there six and a half years. He

was then "called" to the Geeveston parish, where his congregation is the largest of any denomination in the Huon district. The first Congregational Church was built about 1860, and is now used as a



ALBA STUDIO,

HOBART.

REV. F. A. WOODS.

schoolroom. The present church was erected in 1885, and occupies a commanding position on a half acre block of land, and is capable of seating upwards of 300 people. The first minister of the church was the Rev. R. Morley, who was succeeded by the Rev. A. A. Munns, then by the Rev. J. W. Webster, and three years ago by the Rev. Mr. Woods. The burial ground comprises about 7 acres, and is situated a little way from the township. The Rev. Mr. Woods has his time fully occupied, as in addition to conducting services at Geeveston, he visits the branch churches at Shipwrights' Point and Surges Bay, and conducts a monthly week-day afternoon service at Police Point. Mr. Woods was married in 1891 to Ella, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tapp, of Oatlands, and she is a true helpmeet in the Church work. Their family consists of two sons and a daughter.

Mr. RICHARD HILL, Orchardist, Honeywood, was born in Hobart in 1825, and educated locally. He served his apprenticeship to the engineering trade with Messrs. Easby and Robertson, and on completing the same he purchased 100 acres of ground at Honeywood, together with the present sawmill, which is the oldest in the colony, and is worked by water power. In the early fifties Mr. Hill started a pottery business, but owing to the large exodus of population

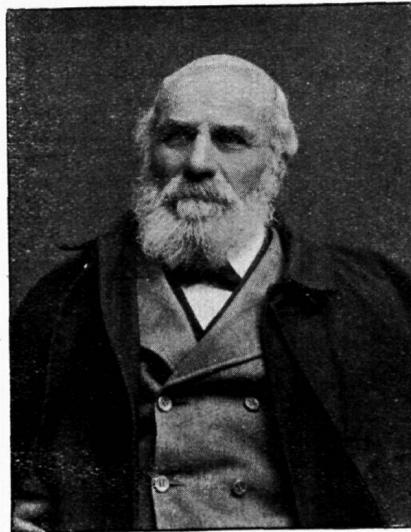
to the Victorian goldfields about this time, together with the high price of timber, he decided to devote his sole attention to the latter commodity. After a few years he added a flourmill to the property, and subsequently cultivated about 6 acres of hops. Mr. Hill was the promoter of tram lines in the Huon district, and it is needless to say what a potent factor they have been in opening up the vast resources of the locality. A company was formed for this purpose, and two miles of tram road laid down, and eventually Mr. Hill added about four miles west and three miles north, tapping some valuable timber forests. In 1877 he built the "Annie Hill" schooner and "Governor Weld" ketch for his timber trade. Mr. Hill's present property consists of 111 acres, 100 of which are at Honeywood, and the balance in Geeveston. There are about 9 acres under orchard, the average crop being about 1,200 bushels of apples and 70 bushels of pears. The principal varieties grown are New York pippins, Sturmers, scarlet pearmains, and French crabs. Mr. Hill has always taken a lively interest in local matters. He was the first returning officer for the Franklin electorate, and subsequently appointed justice of the peace, a member of the first Road Trust, and succeeded Dr. Crook, who was the first chairman. He is a retired captain of the Defence Force, and at present chairman of the Agricultural and Fruit Boards. He was also identified with the formation of a company to work the Port Cygnet Coal Mines. Mr. Hill was married in 1852 to Miss Brady, a daughter of the late Mr. Philip Brady, of Hobart, and has two daughters and two sons living.

Mr. JOHN HILTON DEAN, Orchardist, Cairns' Bay, was born in Wellington, Shropshire, and is the only son of Mr. John Dean, of that place. After completing his scholastic training he came out to the colonies when a mere boy, arriving at Moreton Bay, Queensland, in 1862. Together with some of his shipmates he went inland, and joined Government road works. Mr. Dean only remained a few months at this occupation, and then went further up country, where he was engaged at bush work and shearing. After eight years of this life he again joined the Government service as a bridge carpenter. He soon afterwards took charge of some of the most important works in the Burnett district, and was ultimately promoted to the position of chief overseer and inspector of the entire works in the district, a position he held for six years, when divisional boards were appointed

to take control. Failing health then induced Mr. Dean to take a trip to Sydney and Melbourne. Twelve months were spent in travelling in Victoria and New South Wales, and in 1880 he came to Tasmania. The mineral wealth of the West Coast attracted his attention, but after five months of hardship, and no success there, he decided to quit the colony. However, hearing there might be a vacancy in the Public Works Department of the colony, he made application to the then Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. James Fincham, and was immediately engaged. After many vicissitudes he worked his way up, and six years later was sent to the West Coast district as District Inspector of Roads. In 1888 he was removed to a similar position at the Huon, which he occupied till 1896, when he retired from the Public Works Department, and purchased his present property. Mr. Dean has a holding of 33 acres, 20 of which he has had grubbed and cleared, and half of that portion planted with fruit trees. His estate is certainly a picture of neatness, and a model to the locality. A comfortable house, with the necessary outbuildings, has already been erected on the property, and the whole surroundings indicate the industrious nature of the proprietor.

Mr. OSBORNE GEEVES, J.P., Sawmiller, "Hartzview," Shipwrights' Point, was born on 21st April, 1831, and is the youngest son of William and Mary Geeves, who settled in the Franklin district in 1842. He started store-keeping in Geeveston in 1856, and in 1881 added a sawmill to the business. Mr. Geeves retired in 1896, when he handed the business over to his sons, but he intends resuming operations at an early date. He takes a deep interest in all that appertains to the Huon dis-

trict. He has been a member of the Liverpool Road Trust for twenty-eight years, and was for a lengthy period connected with the School Boards of Advice for Geeveston and Castle Forbes Bay. He is at present a member of the Board of Advice for North Franklin, of which body he has been chairman. Mr. Geeves takes an active interest in Church matters, having held the position of lay reader in the Geeveston Church,



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HOBART.

MR. O. GEEVES.

and secretary and deacon of the Congregational Church. He has a mill at Geeveston capable of turning out 40,000 super. feet of timber per week. The plant includes a 25 h.p. tubular boiler and engine (manufactured by Allborough and Co.) and breaking down frames; a circular bench, board frame, and, in fact, all the essentials to a complete work-

ing plant. Mr. Geeves was married in 1856 to Miss Eliza Hickman, a daughter of Mr. Richard Hickman, of New Town, and has a family of three sons and three daughters, all married. He also has no less than twenty-nine grandchildren. He was the discoverer of the "Lakes" on the now famous Hartz Mountains, on 25th January, 1878.

Mr. THOMAS INCHES, "Sunny-side," Shipwrights' Point, was born in Balbeggie, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1819, and educated in his native county. He left school at the age of fourteen years, and served an apprenticeship to the shipbuilding trade in Perthshire and Aberdeen. At the age of twenty-two years he came to the antipodes, and settled down at his trade in Victoria for twelve months, subsequently visiting New South Wales. Mr. Inches then came to Tasmania, and has been a resident of the colony for fifty years. He has the proud distinction of being one of the first and most successful boat-builders in Tasmania. He takes an interest in all local matters, and is a prominent member of the Congregational Church. He was also a member of the Board of Advice and Road Board for some years. He is a supporter of yachting and rowing, and was one of the promoters of the Huon Regatta Association, and was on the committee for some years. Mr. Inches was married to a daughter of the late Mr. James Garth, of the Huon, the issue being two daughters and five sons, all of whom, with the exception of one son (Adolphus James, who is in Victoria), are residents of Tasmania. He was married a second time, in 1864, to a daughter of the late James Blofeld, of London, and has a family of one daughter, who is married to Mr. W. H. Kennedy, of Franklin.

PORT ESPERANCE.

THE steamers that call at Port Cygnet proceed down the Channel to Port Esperance (which is only forty miles from Hobart) and Southport. Port Esperance is a basin-shaped estuary on the western shore, its entrance being over a mile wide, and the basin being some three and a half miles from east to west, and two and a half miles from north to south, with from ten to thirty fathoms of water to within a short distance of the shore, there being fifteen feet at the jetty leading to the township—Dover. An island and two islets lie across the bay inside the entrance, towards the jetty. They are named Hope (its sixty-five acres of basaltic soil utilised as a neat farm), Faith, and Charity. The bay is a charming place for boating and fishing, and there is a small fleet of locally-owned yachts and pleasure boats. There is good sea-fishing and boating either in the harbour or up the Narrows. There are pleasant walks in all directions, especially to Blubber Head, Glenburvie, Strathblane, and up the different tramways belonging to the timber mills. There is a giant tree here near Mr. Clennett's mill—"Big Ben" by name—which should be visited; it is hollow inside; circumference outside, 96 feet; inside, 66 feet; height, 260 feet. Adamson's Peak rises boldly at the back of the settlement to a height of 4017 feet. The Ida Bay caves, near Southport, can be visited from here, returning same night. The whole of the Huon district can be reached by main road.

Mr. JAMES FALCONER DAVIS, General Storekeeper, Butcher, and Baker,

Port Esperance, was born at Port Esperance in 1867, and is the youngest son

of the late Mr. William Davis. On leaving the local school, he occupied the

position of acting postmaster for about fourteen years, during which period he also assisted his father in the present business. When his father died, in 1893, he took over the premises, and has carried the trade on ever since. The stock is a varied one, consisting as it does of all descriptions of hardware,

groceries, and produce, whilst the trade extends to all the sawmills, orchardists, and farmers within a radius of over eight miles. The bakery and butchering departments are important factors in the business. The former has developed by leaps and bounds during the past eighteen months, owing to personal delivery of

bread being made daily. Mr. Davis held the position of secretary and treasurer of the Port Esperance Road Trust for fourteen years, but resigned twelve months ago. He has been secretary and collector to the South Huon Fruit Board since 1888, and is also a color-sergeant in the local defence force.

PORT CYGNET.

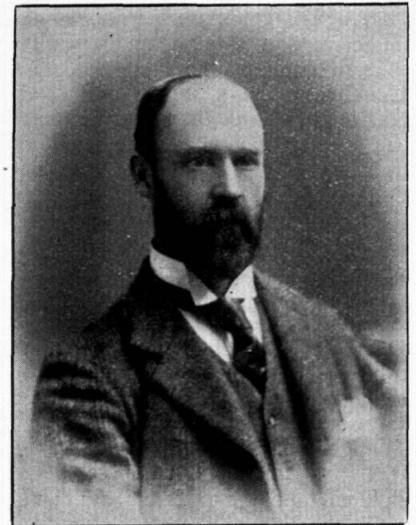
FIVE miles from Huon Island the steamer leaves the broad estuary of the Huon to turn northward up a smaller estuary, at the head of which Port Cygnet is situated, fifty-five miles by water from Hobart, though only thirty-five miles by the land route. Entering the vehicle that meets every steamer, a half-mile drive brings the tourist to Harvey's Commercial Hotel. Hot and cold water baths, a well-kept table, large fruit-garden, fruit and home-made jams *ad lib.*, well stocked fish-coifs, kept about three-quarters of a mile from the hotel, a good billiard table, vehicles for excursions through miles of orchards or to forest and fern-gully scenery, boats, nets, lines, and boatman at command, and a cheery host, who is a walking encyclopedia of information about the Huon district. Every desire is shown and facility afforded the visitor to gather information as to the scenery and resources of the district, and he will probably succumb to the temptation to prolong his stay, and will leave with the intention of returning on some future occasion. The departing guest has the choice of four steamers a week, or the daily coach overland to Hobart, met at Huonville by a conveyance from the hotel.

Mr. MATTHEW FITZPATRICK, J.P., Orchardist, "Glen Fern," Port Cygnet, is a son of the late Mr. Matthew Fitzpatrick, who emigrated from County Cork, Ireland, in 1836, to Tasmania, with his wife and two sisters. He soon settled down in the Port Cygnet district, and became one of the largest employers of sawyers and splitters, employing, when trade was brisk, no fewer than 500 or 600 hands. He was the first to export timber to the intercolonial markets, and also to lay out an orchard in the district. The last-named was on a selection at Petchy's Bay, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Lord. Mr. Matthew Fitzpatrick was born at Port Cygnet in 1849, and at the age of eleven years, he, together with his brother, was sent to England to be educated. In 1865 he returned to Tasmania, and assisted his father in farming and horticultural pursuits. A few years later he opened a general store, and combined with it the occupation of fruit-growing. Eventually he devoted all his energies to the latter pursuit, and at the present time has 20 acres of orchard attached to his well-appointed home. Mr. Fitzpatrick long entertained an idea that coal deposits existed in the district, and after prospecting for many months with Mr. Richard Hill, he was rewarded by finding the well-known Port Cygnet Coalfield, which has since been worked with unqualified success. Of course these prospecting operations were not carried out without a large amount of expenditure, and it is not too much to say that Mr. Fitzpatrick spent many hundreds of pounds before he met with his reward. He was appointed a territorial police magistrate, and occupied the posi-

tion for many years, when important demands on his time caused him to relinquish the honourable duties, and a gratifying recognition of his uprightness and integrity was accorded him on the occasion by the residents of the district, who presented him with a purse of fifty sovereigns and an illuminated address. The pressure of business cares, however, slackened, and Mr. Fitzpatrick found himself again able to be placed on the honorary list of justices of the peace of the colony. As a public man in the Huon district, his record stands out pre-eminent. He is Government inspector of roads, returning officer of the electoral district of Kingborough, chairman of the local Board of Agriculture, and member of the Board of Advice. He was formerly chairman of the Road Trust and Board of Education, assessor for the Government in the district of Kingborough, first president of the local rifle club, first captain and president of the cricket club, and first chairman of the Board of Health. He was elected chairman (in 1898) of the fire relief committee. The committee was composed of clergymen of every denomination and the leading men in the district, and several thousands of pounds were expended in relief of sufferers by the bush-fires. It will thus be seen that Mr. Fitzpatrick has occupied many honourable public positions. He was married in 1878 to Miss Annie Hill, a daughter of Mr. Richard Hill, of Honeywood, near Geeveston, and has a family of five daughters and four sons.

Mr. WM. ARTHUR WATSON-TAYLOR, Orchardist, "Seabreeze," Lymington South, is a native of Wilt-

shire, England, where he was born in 1859, and was educated at Eton. After completing his studies he went to the West Indies to gain experience in plantation life. Five years spent in those colonies and the United States of America sufficed, and Mr. Taylor returned to England with great ideas of fruit culture. After spending a short



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HOBART.

MR. W. A. WATSON-TAYLOR.

while in his native place, he settled down for a time in California, and educated himself in his favourite hobby. From there he went to British Columbia, and subsequently came to Australia, *via* Honolulu. After visiting Sydney, Melbourne, Mildura, and New Zealand, Mr. Taylor resolved upon Tasmania as his future home. On arrival here he went

through the Huon district, and after inspecting several orchards, took up the "Seabreeze" property, which, with additions, comprises 100 acres, situated about four miles from Port Cygnet and one mile from Lymington Jetty. Mr. Taylor has about 4 acres of fruit-bearing trees, principally pears of the "Duchesse d'Angouleme" variety, whilst the remainder of the orchard is being actively laid out. It is his intention to ship largely to the English market, when by the help of experience gained in packing, culture, etc., and a general knowledge of the varieties suitable to the English taste, he has no doubt but that success will attend the venture.

Mr. JOHN PATRICK LAWLER, Storekeeper and Orchardist, Port Cygnet, is a son of the late Mr. John Lawler, who came to the colony about half a century ago, and settled down at Wattle Grove, he being one of the first settlers in that place. He always took an interest in local affairs until he died in 1895. Mr. John P. Lawler was born at Wattle Grove in 1867, and, after leaving school, he assisted his father in horticultural pursuits. In 1891 he was engaged in the building trade at Zeehan, and remained there for twelve months, when he returned to farming operations and fruit-growing. In August, 1894, he purchased premises in Port Cygnet, and opened a general store and fruit agency. Mr. Lawler keeps a large and varied stock, besides which he goes in for bacon-curing and butchering. He purchases fruit largely for Messrs. H. Jones and Co., of Hobart, besides buying for himself for export. He has a well-appointed orchard of 15 acres on the township, in which he grows Sturmers, scarlet pear-mains, French crabs, ribston pippins, New Yorks, and a varied assortment of pears. Small fruits, such as currants, raspberries, etc., engage a large amount of his attention. Mr. Lawler was married on 8th February, 1893, to Mary, a daughter of the late Mr. Patrick O'Reilly, of Port Cygnet, and has three children.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Port Cygnet (Pastor, Rev. Patrick Joseph O'Flynn), was erected upwards of thirty-five years ago, from the best Tasmanian wood procurable in the Huon district, with the result that it has stood the test of time, and is still one of the prettiest churches belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion in the colony. It has seating accommodation for 250 persons, but this has been found totally inadequate. The congregation has in-

creased by leaps and bounds until now it has been decided to erect a substantial stone structure near the present site, capable of seating some 600 persons, and converting the present building into a hall and reading room for the use of members. St. Mary's Convent, near the church, was founded in 1896, and a portion of St. Mary's school building was handed over for the use of the sisters, who have made the undertaking a decided success. Four sisters are in charge of the school, and they impart primary education to about ninety scholars. Music is also taught. St. Mary's school was founded about twenty-five years ago, and under Father O'Flynn's able direction it has been brought to its present state of perfection. The area owned by the persuasion at Port Cygnet comprises a gift of about four acres, the spontaneous offer of the late Mr. Fitzpatrick, father of Mr. Matthew Fitzpatrick. There is also a well-appointed presbytery near the church. The late Father Murphy was the pioneer of the Huon district; but Father Holehan established the Port Cygnet church, and was the first priest in charge. Father McKernan then ministered for a short time, and he was succeeded by Father Kelsh, Father O'Regan (who built the presbytery), Father O'Reilly, and then Father Holehan again for about five years. Father O'Flynn was next appointed to the charge, and has remained there ever since, daily giving earnest of his desire to promote the supreme interests of his flock. Rev. PATRICK JOSEPH O'FLYNN, Port Cygnet, was born at Langheeran, County Mayo, Ireland, in 1860, and was educated at St. Jarlath's Diocesan College, Tuam, County Galway, and afterwards at the National Ecclesiastical College, St. Patrick's, Maynooth, where he completed his studies, and was ordained priest for his native diocese, Tuam, in 1890. But, owing to ill-health, he was compelled to come to Tasmania, arriving in the colony on the 3rd October, 1890. After a short time, being restored to perfect health, he ministered for short periods in the parishes of Westbury and Richmond, and at St. Mary's Cathedral, Hobart. For the last five years he has had charge of the parish of Port Cygnet, where his zealous labours have endeared him to the hearts of his people. Here he has established a convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge of the Catholic School, which has a daily attendance of seventy-five pupils. Father O'Flynn is about to establish another convent school at Lymington, and is also collecting funds for the erection of

a substantial stone church at Port Cygnet, the present church being too small. He takes a great interest in all local affairs, and at present is endeavouring to erect a hall and reading room for the benefit of the young people of the district.

Mr. JOHN KELLAWAY CLARK, J.P., Orchardist, "Glenburn," Port Cygnet, was born in 1852 at Franklin, and educated there. He is the third son of the late Mr. John Clark, of that district, and after leaving school assisted his father in conducting a flourmill at Franklin. At this time modern machinery was not in vogue, the mill being run by water power. A few years later he went to New Zealand, and engaged in mining pursuits in the Coromandel district for a couple of years. Mr. Clark then sought fresh



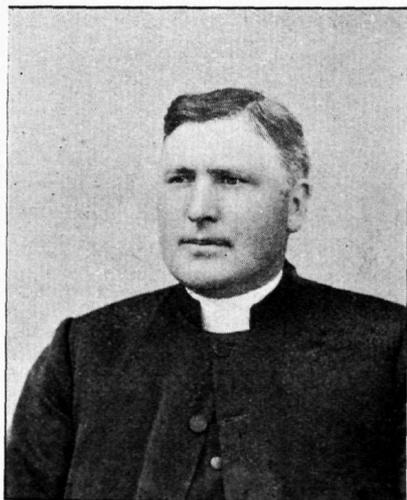
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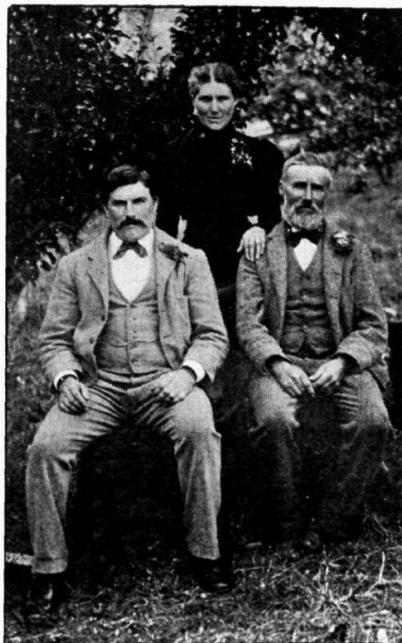
MR. J. K. CLARK.

fields in New South Wales and Charters Towers, where he engaged in mining. His birthplace, however, again attracted him, and after a two years' sojourn in Queensland, he returned to Franklin. He joined Mr. Thomas Inches at Shipwrights' Point, and remained with him for two years, after which he spent some little time in timber-getting, and then, in company with his brother, accepted large contracts from the Government for roads and bridges in the Huon district. After two years at this occupation he purchased the "Glenburn" Estate at Port Cygnet, and has by his energy and ability built up a beautiful home. In the homestead Mr. Clark has some 230 acres, of which 9 acres are laid out in scarlet pear-mains, Adams' pear-mains,

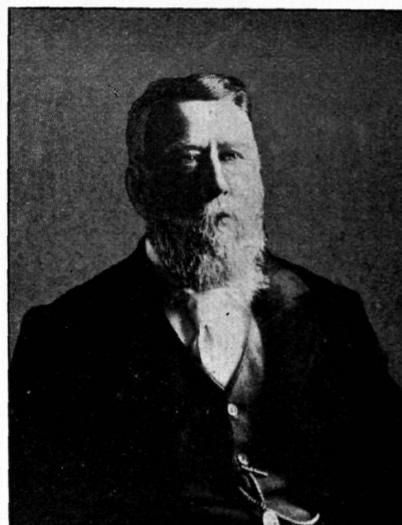
THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



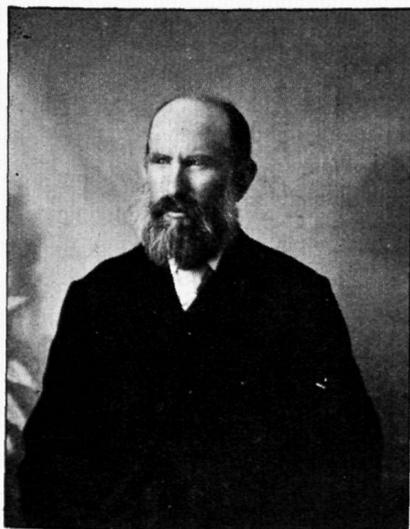
ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
FATHER P. J. O'FLYNN.
 (See p. 414.)



T. R. G. WILLIAMS. SCOTTSDALE.
MR. W. S. HINTON AND FAMILY,
 Geeveston.
 (See p. 409.)



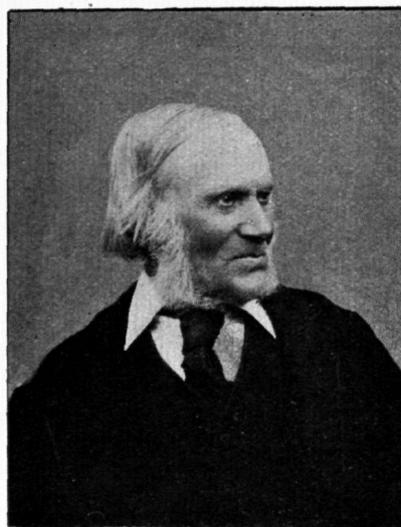
ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
MR. M. FITZPATRICK,
 Orchardist, "Glen Fern," Port Cygnet.
 (See p. 413.)



THOMAS HOBART.
MR. T. NICHOLS,
 Orchardist, Port Cygnet.
 (See p. 415.)



W. J. BAILY'S STORE, HUONVILLE.
 (See p. 398.)



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
MR. J. STANTON, SEN.,
 Orchardist, Cradoc Road, Lovett.
 (See p. 416.)

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



VALENTINE BROS. HOBART.
MR. J. CLEARY,
Orchardist, Port Cygnet.
(See p. 416.)



H. C. WEBSTER.
MR. J. WILSON,
Shipbuilder, Port Cygnet.
(See p. 417.)



R. BARNES.
MR. J. P. LAWLER,
Storekeeper, Port Cygnet.
(See p. 414.)



H. C. WEBSTER.
MR. J. R. GREEN,
Headmaster Port Cygnet State School.
(See p. 417.)



CLEMENT J. AND ERIC P. LAWLER,
Children of Mr. J. P. Lawler.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.

MR. P. HOLLOWAY,
Orchardist, Port Cygnet.
(See p. 417.)



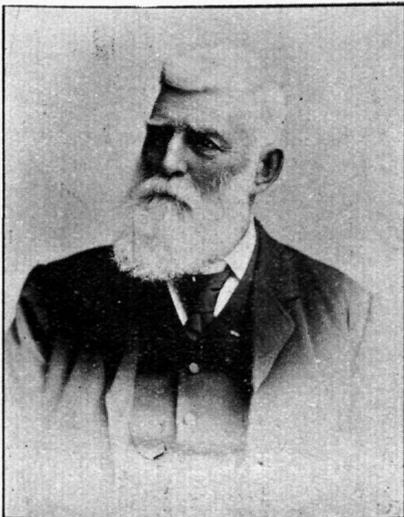
ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.

MR. H. J. WALTER,
Orchardist, Port Cygnet.
(See p. 418.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.

MISS M. OLDHAM,
Principal Wattle Grove State School.
(See p. 419.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.

MR. J. W. KELLAWAY,
Orchardist, Port Cygnet Road.
(See p. 419.)



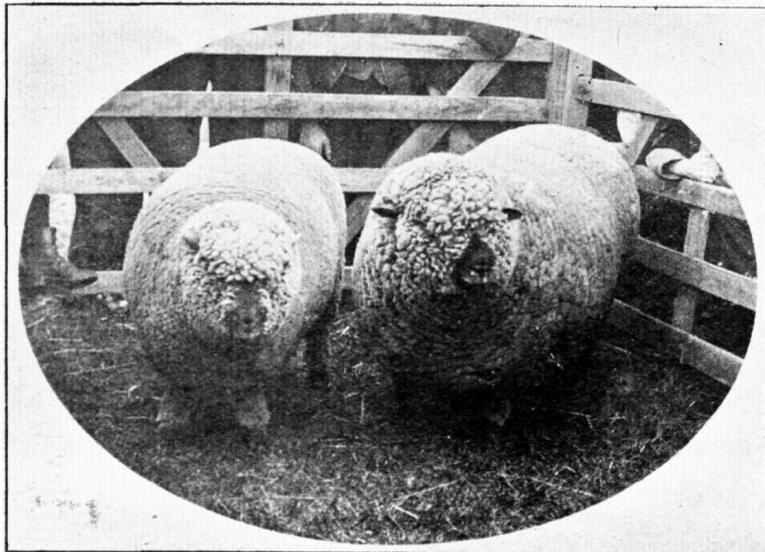
MR. R. JUDD,
Headmaster Glaziers' Bay State School.
(See p. 419.)

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

ON THE HUON ROAD.



W. WILLIAMSON, HOBART.

TRILBY AND MATE.

Bred by and the property of Mr. R. Studley Steele,
Studley Park, Sorell.

Sturmers, and other varieties of the most marketable fruits procurable. The remainder is devoted to general farming pursuits. Mr. Clark also possesses some 417 acres of land at the Sandfly. As a fruitgrower he has been singularly successful, and during the busy season exports largely to intercolonial and London markets. He has always taken an interest in matters having for their object the advancement of the district, and during the eight years he occupied the position of a representative on the Port Cygnet Road Trust he had the proud honour of filling the chair during several successive years. He was appointed a member of the Welsh Road Trust in 1895, and is now in his second term as chairman of that body. Mr. Clark has also been for some years a member of the Port Cygnet Fruit Board and of the Board of Advice. He married Miss Mary Skinner at Franklin in 1883, and has three children.

Mr. ARTHUR DAVIES, J.P., Orchardist, "Auburn," Port Cygnet, was born at Honeywood, in the Huon district. He is the youngest son of Mr. William L. Davies, of Geeveston, who emigrated to the colony at an early age, and is referred to in another part of the *Cyclopaedia*. Mr. Arthur Davies was educated by Mr. S. O. Lovell, the present inspector of schools, and occupied the position of pupil teacher under this gentleman for twelve months, but finding



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HOBART.

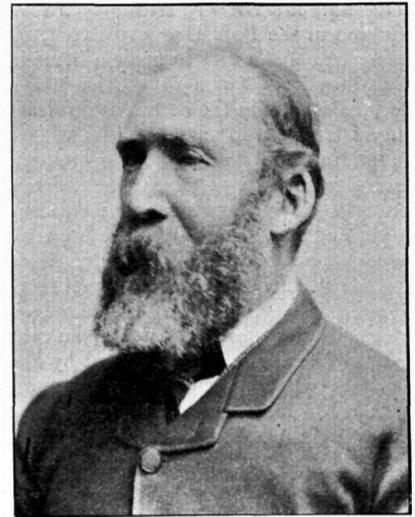
MR. A. DAVIES.

the work uncongenial, he resigned the appointment and went to Port Cygnet as assistant to Mr. Matthew Fitzpatrick, who at that time was the leading busi-

ness man in the district. Subsequently they embarked upon the orcharding business together, upon the "Glen Fern" Estate, which at that time was but a cattle run. The subject of this sketch now carries on at "Auburn" (part of the "Glen Fern" estate) horticultural pursuits. He has 12 acres under cultivation as an orchard, the principal fruits grown being Adams' pearmain, scarlet pearmain, New Yorks, and Sturmers. The "Auburn" Estate is situated about one mile from the township of Lovett, and is on the main road to Lymington. This road runs along the western side of the bay, so that Mr. Davies has an uninterrupted view of the whole port and surrounding district. He has been hon. secretary to the local Board of Agriculture since 1894, and has represented that body on several occasions at the periodical conferences of the boards. He was hon. secretary to the local Fire Relief Committee, who worked so earnestly and effectively in relieving the dire distress caused by the terrible bush fires which raged through the Huon district during the summer of 1898, carrying destruction in their train; but, thanks to the able and untiring advocacy of the local committee, they obtained for the unfortunate sufferers large sums of money for the erection of houses, etc., together with gifts of fencing wire and grass seed. The work of investigating the various cases of distress and apportioning the grants was a difficult and onerous work for the committee, and as a report of each case had to be submitted to the central committee, it involved a voluminous amount of correspondence. Mr. Davies is a member of the Board of Advice, and sat for some time as a road trustee and member of the Fruit Board. While his services have ever been willingly and cheerfully given for any public, worthy or charitable object, he finds time to indulge in his sporting proclivities. He is the hon. secretary to the Recreation Ground Trustees, held a similar position for some time to the Racing Committee, and has been secretary of the Port Cygnet Regatta Committee for the past eight years, being instrumental in tiding more than one stream of adversity. Mr. Davies is a Roman Catholic, is a church warden, and takes an active part in church matters.

Mr. THOMAS MILLS, J.P., Orchardist, Port Cygnet and Lymington, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1834, and in 1856 went to India, in the service of the East India Company. On the outbreak of the mutiny in June, 1857, Mr. Mills volunteered to the

Bombay Artillery, and was on active service with the army in different parts of India for two years, during the suppression of the mutiny. At the close of the campaign he was promoted to the



ANSON BROS.,

MR. T. MILLS.

HOBART.

rank of sergeant, was transferred to the police service in October, 1859, and in 1865 was appointed superintendent of the Bombay City Police, a position he occupied honourably for many years. During his career as a police officer he rendered valuable service in many important cases for which he received special rewards from the Government. In 1876 he obtained six months leave of absence, and came on a visit to Tasmania with his family, whom he left at Port Cygnet, and returned to India to complete his time for a pension. He retired from the Indian Service in 1881, with the pension and rank of senior superintendent of the Bombay City Police, and joined his family at Port Cygnet, where he settled down to horticultural pursuits. Mr. Mills has been successful in fruit-growing, and has two splendid orchards, one at Port Cygnet and the other at Lymington. Mr. Mills has always taken an active interest in local affairs. He has been a member of the local Road Trust off and on for the last fourteen years, and has occupied the position of chairman for some time. He at present presides over the local Fruit Board. He was married at the Cathedral, Bombay, in 1867, to Miss Hilda Ellen Shaw, of Dublin, and has a family of ten children living.

Mr. THOMAS NICHOLS, Orchardist, "Rivulet House," Port Cygnet, was born at Brown's River, near Hobart, in 1833, and is the youngest son of the

late Mr. William Nichols, who was one of the most experienced shipwrights in the colony. He was boat-building for many years at Brown's River, where he did a large trade supplying whalers with the necessaries used in securing the wily cetacean. Mr. Nichols, senior, then took up land in the Port Cygnet district, he being one of the first to make a home in that locality. Some of the land then secured is now in the occupation of leading residents, who have turned a wilderness into profitable snug little orchards and farms. Mr. Thomas Nichols was brought up to farming on his father's farm, and subsequently took to the river trade, working at first for a Mr. Gibbs on the "Lady Palmerston," trading to Recherche Bay. Mr. Gibbs left for New Zealand a few years afterwards, and the "Lady Palmerston" was rented by Mr. Nichols, who was singularly fortunate with her. He managed to save enough out of freights, etc., to build a craft of his own, and this he sold to a South Australian firm for £500. In 1877 he had the well-known ketch "Good Intent," constructed by Mr. John Wilson, and he traded in her between Hobart and Port Cygnet till 1896, when he handed the ketch over to his son, in practically the same substantial condition as the day on which she was launched. Mr. Nichols obtained his master's certificate in 1869. He was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah Cohen, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Cohen, and has a family of two sons and four daughters. Mr. Nichols has been a member of the Pride of Devonshire Lodge, I.O.O.F., for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. JOHN STANTON, Orchardist, Cradoc Road, Lovett, is a native of Ilsham, Cambridgeshire, England, but has been in the Huon district for the past forty-seven years; whilst his wife, who is a daughter of the late John Thorp, and a native of the same place, lays claim to a residence of sixty-one years. Mr. Stanton first arrived in Melbourne from the old country, whence he went to Geelong, and remained for a period of four years in the butchering business, at the close of which he came to Tasmania, and settled in the Franklin, where he engaged in wheat and potato growing, and, in fact, farming pursuits in general. In 1855 he moved to Port Cygnet, and took up property in the Diamond Valley and on the Cradoc Road—the latter being on the main road to Hobart. The block consisted of 250 acres, and he has improved it from time to time, all being splendid horticultural ground. A large portion is laid down in orchards. His

sons, Rheuben, Alfred, Joseph, and John, are all settled on this property, the latter having the old homestead, and all are looked on as leading orchardists. Mr. Stanton, senior, is living at the present time on a later-acquired property, on which are 4 acres of beautifully laid out orchard, known as "Sunny Bank," Cradoc Road. This is a well-watered property, and well situated for small fruits, of which there are several acres, besides a nice paddock. All the land has been rough cleared. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, senior, although past the allotted span of life, are as hale and hearty as many of more juvenile years; in fact, their activity is a standing testimonial to the salubrity of the Tasmanian climate. Their family consisted of four boys and seven girls, of whom nine survive; and the grandchildren number about forty, most of whom are around them—a truly satisfactory record of a useful life. It may be added that Mr. Stanton was the first to discover gold in the Port Cygnet district, for which he was granted a reward claim. Here Mr. Stanton's experience, gained while at the early gold rushes in Victoria, stood him in good stead.



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
MR. B. B. HARRISON.

Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN HARRISON, Orchardist, "Huondale," Cradoc, was born at Cradoc in June, 1857, and brought up to farming pursuits on his father's property. He started business on his own account in 1879, and a few years afterwards went into horticultural pursuits. He has two orchards, that on which the homestead stands, comprising 100 acres, 15 of which are under fruit, and the other of 50 acres, 14 of which are fruit-bearing.

Mr. Harrison grows various descriptions of fruit, but principally Sturmers, scarlet pearmains, Adams' pearmains, ribstons, and French crabs. Portions of his acreage are also under pear crop. He exports largely to the intercolonial markets, and his brands are a guarantee of quality. He has taken a great interest in public affairs, and was for a few years a member of the Port Cygnet Road Trust. He was married to Miss Honorah Marie Stack, a daughter of an old identity of the Huon district, and has a family of five children.

Mr. JOHN CLEARY, Orchardist, Cradoc Road, Port Cygnet, was born at Gordon, and in 1869 made his home at Port Cygnet, where, with the exception of an absence of a year or two, he has remained ever since. His property has an area of 90 acres, 5 of which are laid out as an orchard; the principal varieties of fruits grown being apples and pears for exportation. Mr. Cleary has a splendid assortment of Sturmers, French crabs, scarlet pearmains, Adams' pearmains, and other varieties, also a good assortment of small fruit. He was elected a member of the Port Cygnet Road Trust in 1899, and takes a great interest in matters relating to the advancement of the district. He was married in 1892 to Miss Dishington, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Dishington, late of Aberlady Mains, Scotland, and has a family of four.



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
MR. P. DEVEREUX.

Mr. PHILIP DEVEREUX, Hotelkeeper and Orchardist, Port Cygnet, was born at North Bridgewater, near Hobart, in 1820, and is a grandson of the late Mr. John McCarthy, who was a pioneer of New South Wales and

Tasmania, and died in Melbourne. Mr. Devereux's father was a farmer at North Bridgewater. In 1847 Mr. Philip Devereux settled down in business in the Huon district, and has been engaged in fruit-growing for many years. He has 23 acres under fruit adjoining the hotel at Port Cygnet, 20 acres at Irish Town, and another orchard at Lymington South. As proprietor of the Huon Hotel for the past thirteen years he has been very successful, being careful always to pay that attention to visitors which the most exacting expect. Opposite his well-known hostelry is a large entertainment hall. Mr. Devereux is identified with all local affairs, and was for many years a member of the Port Cygnet Road Trust. He married Miss Rooke, a native of the district, and has a family of sixteen children.

The PORT CYGNET (LOVETT) STATE SCHOOL is situated in the centre of the town, and stands on an area of five acres. The school house itself consists of two rooms, the large class-room being 54 feet by 20 feet, and the smaller one 20 feet by 18 feet, with accommodation for 150 pupils. The building was erected in 1886, and though the number of scholars on the roll now is only seventy-eight, with an average attendance of sixty, the rapidly growing population will, it is thought, soon tax the accommodation to its utmost limit. The staff consists of the headmaster, Mr. Joseph Richard Green, and an assistant. Mr. Green was born at Rokeby, Tasmania, in 1861, and is the only surviving son of the late Mr. Joseph Richard Green, who died at Richmond in 1898, at the ripe age of eighty years, after a life of usefulness in the district. The subject of this notice was educated at a private school belonging to the late Mr. J. O. McARDell, of Mornington, Bellerive, and on completing his education went into the Government service. He was at first employed as assistant in the Murray Street State School, at Hobart, and became a Smith Exhibitioner at the Model School, Battery Point. In 1886 Mr. Green was given charge of the Mole Creek State School, and in 1896 he received his present appointment. He was married in 1885 to Miss K. Reardon, daughter of Mr. Edward Reardon, of Sorell, and has a family of five children.

Mr. JAMES LORD, Horticulturist and Agriculturist, Petchy's Bay, Lymington South, is a grandson of the late Lieutenant Edward Lord, R.N., who was at one time Acting-Governor of Tasmania, and one of the pioneer colonial

settlers. Mr. James Lord was born near Richmond, Tasmania, in October, 1864, and educated at the Richmond and Cambridge State Schools. After completing his studies he followed farming pursuits, and then for about two years conducted the Brighton Hotel. In 1888 he sold out and moved to Petchy's Bay, where he acquired 300 acres of land, 9 of which are laid out as an orchard. Apples and pears of various standard descriptions are grown, whilst Mr. Lord also raises sheep, cattle, and horses, making a specialty of the last-named. He owns the well-known race-horse "Merry Lass," and has been identified with the turf almost from his infancy. He married Miss Mary Ann Halton, of Bridgewater, in August, 1883, and has a family of seven children.

Messrs. JOHN WILSON AND SONS, Shipbuilders and Shipwrights, Port Cygnet, established about twenty-five years by Mr. John Wilson. This firm is responsible for the construction of some of the finest trading vessels on the Derwent, including such well-known craft as the steamships "Huon," "Leilateah," "Speedwell," "Lottah," and "Good Intent," whilst they have in course of construction a very finely designed craft of 85 feet overall, to the order of Messrs. Whitehouse and Pitfield. She is intended for the Upper Huon trade. Her design was drawn by Mr. Walter Wilson, the eldest son, who, together with his four brothers, works in his father's yard. Mr. John Wilson is a native of Port Cygnet, and served his apprenticeship to the shipbuilding trade with Mr. Colin Walker, with whom he worked for many years, and then opened on his own account. When work at the yards was slack, Mr. Wilson took contracts for other works. He built the public hall at Port Cygnet for Mr. Devereux. He was married to a daughter of Mr. William Guest, of Gardner's Bay, and has a family of five sons and three daughters.

Mr. EDWARD CHARLES O'BRIEN, Horticulturist and Dairy Farmer, Port Cygnet, was born in Deptford, England, in 1850, and came to Tasmania when only two years of age. After finishing his education he followed the sea for twelve years, and then purchased his present property, which consists of 40 acres, 15 being laid out as an orchard and the remainder utilised for dairying purposes. All the principal sorts of apples and pears are grown and exported to the London and Sydney markets. Mr. O'Brien has 13 acres of apple trees, 2 acres of pears, and about

an acre of small fruits. He was married to Miss Emma Harvey, a daughter of Mr. Harvey, of Port Cygnet, twenty years ago, and has a family of ten children. Mr. O'Brien was recently elected a member of the Port Cygnet Fruit Board, and of the local Board of Health.



ALBA STUDIO,

HOBART.

MR. E. C. O'BRIEN.

Mr. PATRICK HOLLOWAY, Orchardist, Woodcock Road, Port Cygnet, was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1853, and is the son of the late Mr. Patrick Holloway, who was one of the early settlers in the Huon district. He emigrated to Tasmania in 1867 with his parents, and was brought up to fruit-growing on his father's property. Mr. Holloway, senior, was married at Ferlow, King's County, Ireland, to Miss Boland, who died at Port Cygnet in 1868. The issue of the marriage was four sons and two daughters. One son, Joseph, was accidentally killed at the erection of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hobart, in February, 1878; one daughter, Mrs. Phelan, died in May, 1878, and the other daughter, Mrs. Synott, is still living, and resides at Port Cygnet. Mr. Holloway, senior, died in 1887, and the subject of this notice then assumed the management of the estate, which comprises 32 acres, 4 acres being under such standard varieties of apples as Sturmers, scarlet pearmain, French crabs, New York pippins, rib-stons, romebrants, and Rokewoods. He also grows a few raspberries. Mr. Holloway ships both to the London and Sydney markets. He is always to the front in local politics, and has been a member of the Port Cygnet Road Trust since 1897, and treasurer to that body

since 1899. He was married at St. Francis' Church, Melbourne, in 1876, to Miss Malkin, a native of Battersea, England, and has a family of four children.

Mr. JOHN HY. CAWTHORN, Farmer and Orchardist, "High Arundel," Wattle Grove, near Port Cygnet, is a native of Tasmania, having been born at Macquarie Plains in 1840, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry David Cawthorn, and grandson of the late Mr. John Henry Cawthorn, who came to Tasmania in 1818. The subject of this sketch was educated at the late Mr. Robert Giblin's school, now Pressland House, Hobart, and on completing his studies went in for farming pursuits on his mother's property at "Arundel," Macquarie Plains. In 1879 Mr. Cawthorn took up the present property,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. J. H. CAWTHORN.

which comprises 133 acres, 14 acres of which are laid out in small fruits and general orchard. He grows an excellent class of Sturmers, pearmains, French crabs, and other kinds of apples, whilst a few varieties of pears are also produced. In small fruits, such as apricots, plums, and currants, Mr. Cawthorn has a splendid lot. He has also a small nursery, and grows both dwarf and standard trees. As a shipper of fruit to the Sydney market he has been very successful. As a public man he has done much to promote the interests of the district, being at the present time a member of the Port Cygnet Branch Board of Agriculture. Mr. Cawthorn has been a member of the Port Cygnet Road Trust and Fruit Board, but owing

to living at some distance from the place of meeting he has been compelled to relinquish these positions. He was married in 1869 to Miss Martha A. Cockerill, daughter of Mr. Henry M. Cockerill, and has a family of eight living. One of his sons, Mr. W. S. Cawthorn, is captain of the s.s. "Pilot," trading between Strahan and Kelly's Basin.

The late Mr. J. H. WALTER, of Wattle Grove, died on the 16th July, 1892. He had been suffering from defective eyesight, and consequently met with an unfortunate accident, which culminated in death at the ripe old age of seventy-three years—a colonist of fifty-four years' standing—leaving a widow and several bereaved ones to mourn their loss. The late Mr. Walter was one of those persons who, however respected and honoured in his own generation, might have been little known to posterity had not peculiar circumstances obliged him to act an important and conspicuous part at memorable periods, and thus inseparably mix his name with all the events that appertained to the welfare and prosperity of the Huon district, notably Wattle Grove and Port Cygnet. A true and devoted son of the Church, like his generation before him, his open-handed hospitality to all comers, and his modesty of deportment, caused his genial face to be much missed. His mortal remains were interred in the Church of England cemetery at Port Cygnet on the 20th. The young men of the district, as a special mark of reverence and esteem, carried the coffin to its last resting-place, from his late residence, Wattle Grove, a distance of nearly five miles; and there followed a long procession of relatives, friends, and residents. The Rev. W. M. Hurburgh officiated at church, and at the grave. Mr. Walter arrived in the colony with his father, Mr. George Walter, catechist and religious instructor, in 1838, and for a period travelled with Sir John Franklin. He afterwards settled down to orchard and pastoral pursuits. The Rev. James Walter, his grandfather, was, up to the date of his decease, Vicar of Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. He married a daughter of the Rev. R. Sharpe, Vicar of New Romney, Kent, and wrote an elaborate and comprehensive history of England. The deceased was a nephew to Rev. Henry Walter, B.D., F.R.S., Rector of Halisbury Bryan, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland. He survived his brother, the late George Walter, surgeon, M.I., only a few years. An extract from *Athenæ Oxonienses* records

the following:—"In a recess on the north side of Wolvercote Church, Oxon., is an elegant monument of ancestry of Sir John Walter. His effigy, life-size, dressed in his robes and lying between his first and second wife, his and their arms depicted on the top of the tomb, his three sons kneeling at his feet, and his three daughters at his head. In the same recess on the north wall is a bust, with this inscription: 'Here lieth the body of David Walter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Groom of the Bed Chamber to King Charles the Second, and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, which office His Majesty gave him as a reward for great valour and loyalty shown in the service of his father, of glorious memory, during the Civil Wars. Colonel David Walter distinguished himself in an attack on the Round Heads, who were located in the town of Thame, strongly barricaded at every avenue, in which they were driven from the town and several taken prisoners.' The deceased would have celebrated his golden wedding had he survived a few months. Mr. HY. JAMES WALTER, Orchardist and Farmer, Wattle Grove, Huon River, near Port Cygnet. Mr. Walter's estate has an area of 287 acres, 10 of which are down in orchard, the principal productions being apples, pears, and small fruits. He also keeps a very good strain of cattle of various breeds. Mr. Walter was born at Wattle Grove in February 1852, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Henry Walter, who came to Tasmania in 1838 from Lincolnshire, where he was born in 1819, and brought up to farming pursuits. On arriving in the colony he was for some years engaged seafaring in a vessel belonging to Lady Franklin. The subject of this notice was instructed in farming on his father's property, and on the latter's death in 1892 he took over the management of the estate. He was married to Miss Sarah Eleanor Bingham, a native of Forcett, and has a family of two sons and three daughters. Although seventy-five years of age, his mother, Mrs. J. H. Walter, *née* Miss Susan Garth, a native of Hobart, is enjoying fairly good health. The Wattle Grove Post Office is carried on at her residence by her daughter, Miss Ethel Marion Walter.

Mr. WILLIAM AUGUST SCHULTZ, Orchardist, Wattle Grove, Port Cygnet, was born in Lôngaminda, Prussia, in 1845, and came to Tasmania with his father, the late Mr. Godfred Schultz, ten years later. His parents settled at Wattle Grove, where they obtained 125 acres of horticultural land.

On the death of his father in 1894, at the age of eighty-four years, Mr. William Schultz took charge of the property. At the present time he has some 13 acres laid down with the most saleable varieties



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. W. A. SCHULTZ.

of apples, pears, and small fruits, whilst a portion of the estate is used for grazing purposes. He was for some years a member of the Port Cygnet Fruit Board, and in 1899 was elected to the Road Trust. Mr. Schultz was married in 1877 to Miss Rosetta Mazengarb, a daughter of Mr. Charles Mazengarb, of Hobart, and has a family of eight children.

The GLAZIERS' BAY STATE SCHOOL, erected June, 1898. Headmaster, Mr. Reuben Judd. The school is situated about one and a half miles from the Bay, and three and a half miles from Port Cygnet, and consists of one room 23 feet by 18 feet, the number of pupils on the roll being twenty-five. The headmaster, Mr. Reuben Judd, is the youngest son of Mr. Henry Judd, of Franklin, and was born in 1872, and educated at the Franklin State School. He passed his examinations there, and was subsequently engaged as pupil teacher for four years. After finishing his pupil-teacher's course he was appointed assistant teacher in the Goulburn Street State School, Hobart, for a year; and on leaving Wattle Hill he was again appointed an assistant teacher at the Goulburn Street State School, and also at the same time had charge of the Hobart Night School for eight months previous to his appointment to the charge of the Garden Island Creek School. When the school was opened at Glaziers'

Bay, Mr. Judd was given charge of it, and he has remained there since.

The WATTLE GROVE STATE SCHOOL (Miss Marion Oldham, principal) is one of the older educational establishments under the control of the Education Department, having been erected upwards of twenty-six years ago. The population of the district is sparse, and for some years the school was conducted as a half time one; but at the earnest request of the residents it was again classed as a full time school in September, 1898, and Miss Oldham was appointed head teacher. Since that time the average daily attendance has risen to twenty-four, with a roll record of twenty-eight. Miss Oldham is a native of Hobart, and was educated privately, taking her A.A. degree in 1883. On finishing her education she joined her sister, and assisted in carrying on a school at "Claremont," Elizabeth Street, Hobart. On the death of her sister she gave up the school, and a year ago joined the Education Department, receiving as her first appointment the Wattle Grove School. Miss Oldham has proved her efficiency as a teacher under the department, and is to be congratulated on the progress her school has made in the daily average attendance of scholars.

Mr. ISAAC BROWN, Orchardist, River View, Glaziers' Bay (postal address, Shipwrights' Point), Huon, is a



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. I. BROWN.

native of Cambridgeshire, England, and was born in 1822. He was brought up to farming pursuits in the old country, and came to Tasmania in 1854 in the ship

"Kingston." He immediately took up land in the Huon district, and at the present time has about 8 acres down in orchard. The homestead commands an uninterrupted view of the river and



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MRS. I. BROWN.

district, and is situated on one of the healthiest spots in the Huon. Mr. Brown did a large trade in the nursery business some years ago, and never failed to obtain top market prices for his seedlings. He was married in 1844, in Cambridgeshire, to Miss Sarah Cadman, and in 1894 they celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, although both seventy-seven years, enjoy almost perfect health.

Mr. J. WALLIS KELLAWAY, J.P., Orchardist and General Farmer, "Woodstock," Port Cygnet Road (postal address, "Woodstock"), is the only son of the late Mr. John Kellaway, and was born in Dorsetshire in 1829. He came to Tasmania with his parents in 1834, his father entering into business at New Norfolk, subsequently removing to the Huon and engaging in farming pursuits. On the death of his father in 1851, Mr. Kellaway took charge of the farm, which had been devised to him by his parent. "Woodstock" comprises 1600 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Kellaway grows a very large quantity of wheat and other cereals, having no less than eight different kinds of grasses set at different periods of the year. He has 14 acres under fruit, which he sends to the London and Sydney markets. He has been a J.P. for a number of years, and is the pioneer resident of the district, having made "Woodstock" his home for about

sixty-three years. He takes an interest in local affairs, and has been a member of the Woodstock Road Trust for the past thirty years. Mr. Kellaway has been married twice, first to a daughter of the late Mr. Silas Parsons, of Huonville, who died in 1871, leaving three children; and in 1879 to Mrs. Campbell, widow of Dr. Campbell, of Bothwell, by whom he has two children.

Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRISON, Farmer and Orchardist, Cradoc Hill, is the second son of Mr. Frederick Harrison, a very old resident of Cradoc, and who was for many years



ALBA STUDIO.

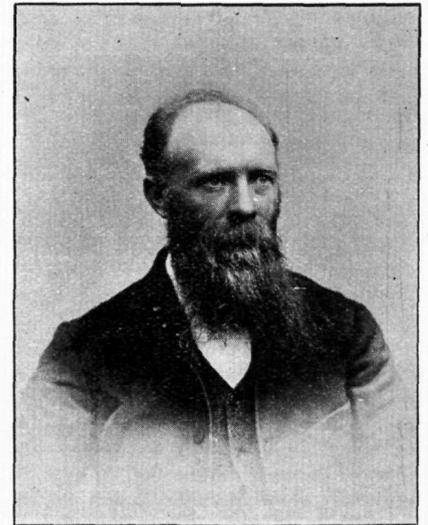
HOBART.

MR. F. W. HARRISON.

chairman of the Woodstock Road Trust, and one of the first sawyers in the district. Mr. Harrison, junior, was born at Cradoc in 1865, and after receiving his education was brought up to farming on his father's property. He has almost continuously been engaged as a farmer and orchardist on the estate, but in addition has carried out, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, some important road contracts. He was also contracting on the West Coast for a short time, but his father's indisposition caused him to return to Cradoc and purchase and manage the property, which consists of 200 acres. Mr. Harrison has about 4 acres laid out in hard fruits, whilst he also possesses some 5 or 6 acres of raspberries, and black and red currants. When full bearing the estimated output of raspberries will be fifteen tons, and of currants five tons. The greater portion of the product is shipped to Melbourne and Sydney, the remainder being converted into wines. He has upwards of 100 quarter casks maturing, and has two large stores especially for this business. He also turns out an excellent parsnip wine. Mr. Harrison takes an interest in all local affairs, and is a member of the Woodstock Road Trust, having been appointed to the vacancy caused by the retirement of his father. He has also done valuable work as a member of the local branch Board of Agriculture.

Mr. ROBERT HARVEY, Commercial Stores, Port Cygnet; Butcher, Baker, and General Storekeeper; Fruit Merchant, Orchardist, Landowner, and

Investor; Sawmill Owner, and proprietor of the Mount Cygnet Coal Mines. Mr. Harvey was born in Port Cygnet in 1855. He commenced business twenty-two years ago, and now owns the largest business in Southern Tasmania, outside Hobart. He was one of the first shippers of apples to London, and has packed large quantities of fruit for that market every year since. He also established fruit drying and preserving works, which are the largest and most complete in the colony. Here are manufactured the celebrated "R.H." brand of evaporated apples, cider, etc., which have a large and increasing sale.



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. R. HARVEY.

NEW NORFOLK.

THE town of New Norfolk is situated on the River Derwent, twenty-one miles from Hobart, and is notable alike for its beautiful scenery, its hop-grounds and orchards, and its "antiquity"—being one of the first settlements in the colony.

It is approached from Hobart by rail or river, and the journey either way is full of interest. The town is well laid out, and presents a very bright and attractive aspect, and visitors are never tired of singing its praises. Sport of almost all kinds may be had in the district, particularly salmon fishing; and those who are fond of aquatics have the noble Derwent on which to indulge their bent, boats being easily obtainable at moderate rates. The drives and walks in and around the town are charming and varied. Generally speaking, New Norfolk is well and substantially built, and among the more important business structures are the five hotels, viz., the Bush Inn, Wheatshaf, Star and Garter, Freemasons', and New Norfolk. The Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Churches are represented, and a State and private schools provide education for the youth of the district. New Norfolk returns one member to the Assembly, Mr. G. Leatham being the representative at the time of writing; and the Derwent electoral district, of which New Norfolk is the principal polling place, sends one to the Legislative Council, the Hon. W. A. B. Gillibrand being the sitting member. There is a telephone exchange, post office, police station, and numerous places of business; and various public institutions exist, having for their object the welfare of the people and district. A well looked after public library contains 2700 volumes, and is greatly appreciated. The public institutions comprise Fruit Board, Board of Agriculture, Cemetery Trusts, cricket and other sporting clubs, Horticultural Society, Fruitgrowers' Association, Horticultural and Agricultural Society, etc.; and generally speaking the community is a "live" one. Hop and fruit growing and farming are the principal industries, and they are in a very satisfactory condition. The Hospital for the Insane is situated close to the town, and is a well-managed institution, and admirable in its arrangements throughout.

The Salmon Ponds on the River Plenty, a few miles out, afford a remarkably pleasant drive, vehicles for which can be obtained at the different hotels.

THE HOP INDUSTRY.

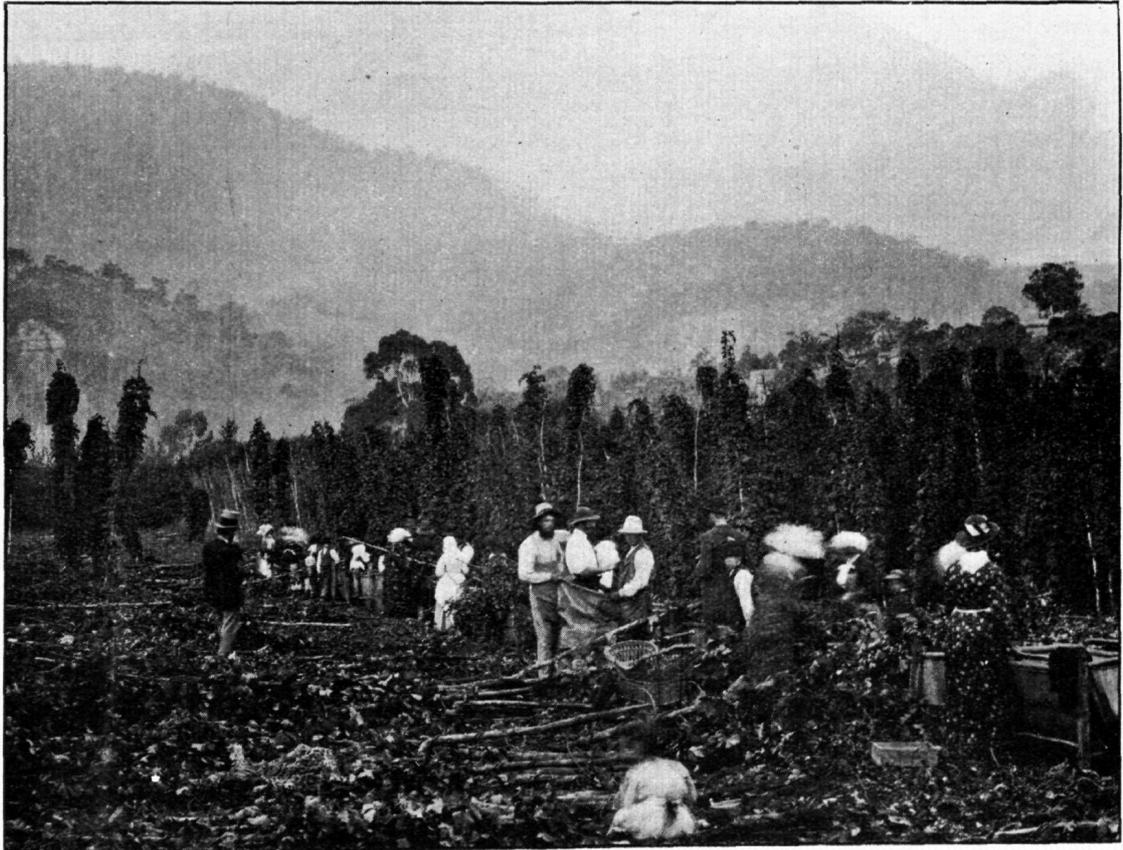
The following interesting paper on the hop industry of the colony was prepared by Mr. W. E. Shoobridge, J.P. It gives a very clear and interesting account of the industry from the inception of the plant :—

“Hops were first brought to Tasmania in 1822 by Mr. W. Shoobridge, who carefully attended to a few plants on the voyage out, and planted them at Providence Valley, near Hobart Town, choosing, according to his English experience, a warm, dry, sheltered valley ; but owing to the dryness of the climate it proved unsuitable, except in wet seasons.

“About the year 1828 a reward of 500 acres of land was offered by Governor Arthur to whomever could grow the most hops ; and it was awarded to Mr. Gunning, of Coal River, near Richmond, who planted out a larger area, though with a less crop than Mr. Shoobridge ; but this, as well as several other trials in the Richmond district, soon failed ; and after vainly trying to overcome the difficulty of want of moisture the hops at Providence Valley were given up in 1838. The plants, however, were moved to the Government Farm at Maria Island, and from thence in 1846 by Sir Eardley Wilmot to the Government Cottage Farm at New Norfolk, where he established the hop grounds now owned by A. Riddoch, Esq., M.H.A.

“Mr. Sharland, of New Norfolk, about the year 1834, was successful in introducing some new varieties from the old country, especially the Canterbury Golding ; and on the rich alluvial banks of the Derwent River and Lachlan Creek they found a congenial soil and soon became thoroughly acclimatised—subject, however, to great losses in dry seasons.

“In 1849 Mr. E. Shoobridge leased the Government farm at New Norfolk ; and at his instigation Captain Swanston had in the previous year imported the sort known as the Early White Grape. Here Mr. Shoobridge planted the grounds and built the kiln on the Millbrook estate, for many years owned by Mr. Turnbull ; and a few years later Mr. Shoobridge, having purchased the estate of Valleyfield in 1855, extended the hop plantations to that place, but the deep porous soil proved too dry to mature the hops without artificial watering, and after many difficulties he at last succeeded in establishing the present complete irrigation works there, and demonstrated the practicability of overcoming the natural dryness of the climate. But the great cost and trained skill and experience required for the cultivation and preparation for market of hops, and the many



HOP-PICKING.

failures in finding suitable localities, prevented their increase ; and the first record we find of them in the agricultural returns is in the year 1854, when they are put down at 55 acres, and the produce at 27 tons, although they had appeared as an article of export in the year 1846 to the amount of £1836.

“In 1864 Mr. Shoobridge, in connection with his sons, commenced the cultivation of hops at Bushy Park, 12 miles up the Derwent River from New Norfolk, in the fertile valley of the Styx River, and in September of that year planted 8 acres in a carefully prepared piece of rich alluvial soil, and in the following March had the satisfaction of picking no less than 72 cwt. of hops of fine quality, which realised 1s. 4d. per lb., or over £500 for the 8 acres ; and as this was the first time that any attempt had been made to pick a crop in the same season as they were planted—the usual plan being to wait till the second year to

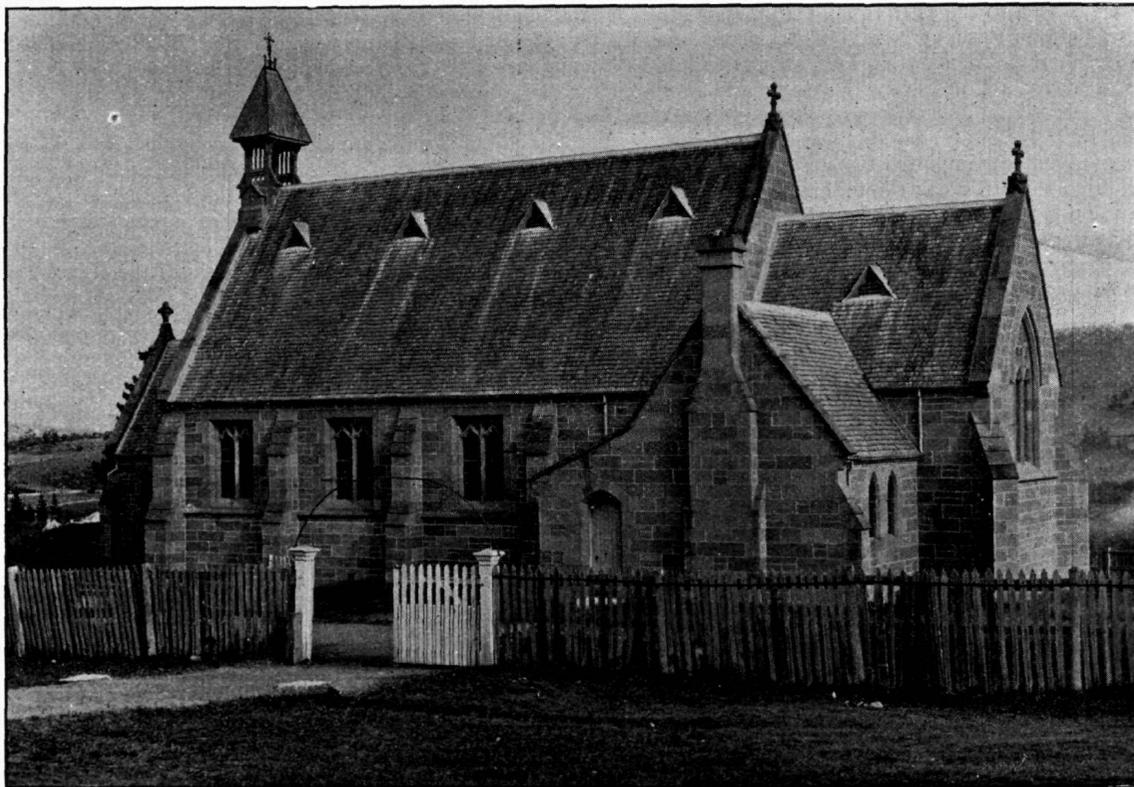
poll them and expect but small returns till the third year—it naturally created some excitement ; and as the Messrs. Shoobridge freely distributed the sets and made known the hitherto somewhat guarded methods of cultivation, numbers of people throughout the colony attempted their cultivation ; and, aided by the high prices of the next four years, hop-growing made rapid strides. The following statistics, taken from the agricultural returns, will show the result :—

Acres in Cultivation and Produce, with Value and Quantity Exported.

1866.—143 acres ; produce, 100,670 lbs.; value of hops exported, £6030 ; weight, 79,885 lbs.

1879.—587 acres ; produce, 738,616 lbs.; value of hops exported, £26,512 ; weight, 558,622 lbs.

“In the year 1867 great numbers of sets were sent, principally by Messrs. E. Shoobridge and Sons (who were by that time by far the largest growers), to Victoria and New Zealand, and among other lots they sent 12,000 sets through the



ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, NEW NORFOLK.

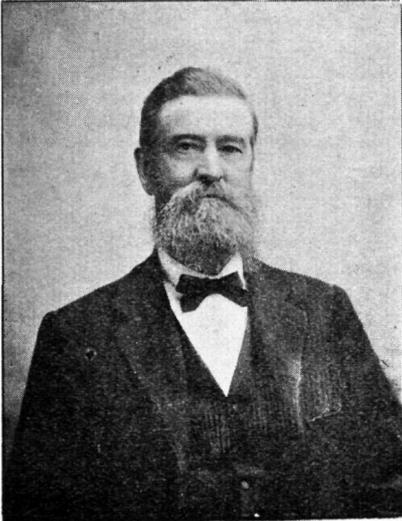
Victorian Acclimatisation Society to the Aboriginal Station at Corranderrick, where they have been very successful ; and so great was the demand that in the following year, 1868, a speculative Melbourne firm bought up every set that was to be had, and took several hundred thousands over to Victoria ; but owing to repeated failures in unsuitable places, and the difficulty of getting skilled labour, they were only tried to a very limited extent.

“In 1867 also, the Messrs. Shoobridge considerably increased their plantations ; and in the two following years, encouraged by their success, several of the new growers put up some substantial and efficient brick and stone kilns near New Norfolk, and hop-growing became fairly settled as one of the leading industries of the district. Being, however, a delicate and precarious crop, it soon became evident that it needed a rare combination of soil, situation, and skill, as well as the command of cheap labour, especially at the picking season, when is required an average of five to six persons to each acre to get them harvested quick enough, and as each acre entails an expenditure of £40 to £50 per annum, and the average yield is 1200 lbs., it follows that hops cannot be produced here with present appliances under 9d. per lb., and need to realise 1s. to be fairly remunerative, and that only after the grounds and buildings are well established ; consequently, when in 1869 and 1870 the prices fell below those figures, a great many of the smaller and inferior grounds were grubbed up, and only those growers who had favourable situations, and who had learnt the art of managing them were able to continue them, and this was still more marked in the very low prices of 1878 and 1879. The samples in the present exhibition will show how far the Tasmanian growers have succeeded in producing a marketable article ; and, as each year is adding to their experience and ability to produce good hops, there seems little doubt but that they will be able to hold their own against any part of the world.

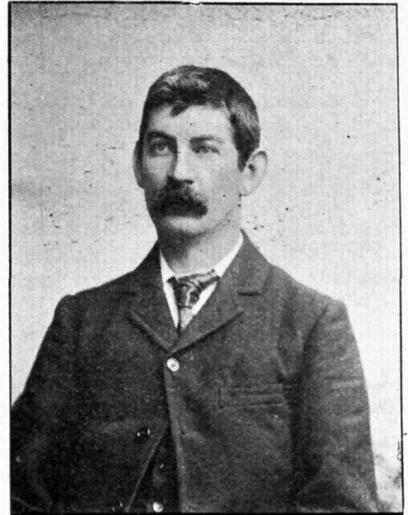
“As regards the varieties grown, many attempts have been made of late years by different growers to introduce new sorts from England and from seedlings, but hitherto very few seem to have become thoroughly acclimatised. The leading kinds at present grown are the Early White Grape, Goldings (Canterbury), and Late or Green Grape, and also a very early kind called the Red Golding.”

In 1899, 491,110 lbs. were exported of the value of £18,373, while in 1898 there was a falling off in the quantity, viz., 488,938 lbs., but the value was much greater, viz., £22,012.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



MR. J. HALLAM,
Storekeeper, Glenorchy.
(See p. 429.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. G. NICHOLSON,
Plenty.



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. J. GILLETT,
Stationmaster, New Norfolk.
(See p. 424.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. C. G. REX,
Council Clerk, New Norfolk.
(See p. 424.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. L. M. SHOBRIDGE,
Orchardist, Glenora.
(See p. 426.)

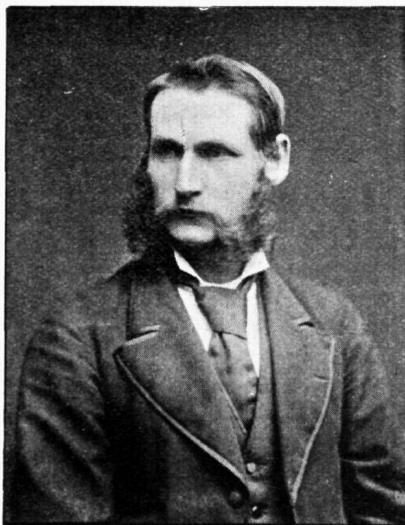
THE CYCLOPEDIA OF TASMANIA.



ALBA STUDIO,

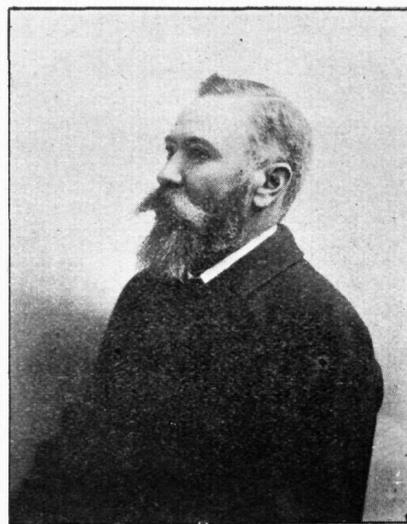
HOBART.

MR. J. E. J. FARRELL,
Superintendent of Police, New Norfolk.
(See p. 427.)



F. H. BURROWS & CO.

MR. C. J. HEADLAM,
"Charlton" Estate, Ross.
(See p. 443.)



ALBA STUDIO,

HOBART.

MR. G. C. NICHOLAS,
Pastoralist, Ouse.
(See p. 447.)



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

SMELTERS, TASMANIAN SMELTING COMPANY, ZEEHAN.

Mr. THOMAS FREDERICK BROWN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, "The Pharmacy," New Norfolk, was born in 1876, and is the eldest son of Mr. J. G. Brown, J.P., of the same town. He received his preliminary education at a private school, and later attended the Hutchins School, Hobart. After completing his term at this institution, he decided to study chemistry, and with this object proceeded to England, and then pursued his studies at the School of Pharmacy, in Bloomsbury Square, London W., under Professor Greenish, at that time dean. His rapid progress secured him his qualification at the end of the first term, viz., July, 1897. He was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1899, and is also a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, and has recently been registered in Victoria as a qualified chemist. In December, 1897, he returned to Tasmania, and purchased the above pharmacy from Messrs. A. P. Miller and Son, and has the distinction of being the youngest chemist practising the profession in the colony. His stock is very complete, and includes photographic requisites and special lines imported

direct from England and America. Mr. Brown takes a great interest in musical matters, and has been appointed leader of the New Norfolk Amateur Orchestral Society, and has composed the "Terilleo Waltz," which was very popular at the balls in Hobart last season. On 18th

May, 1899, he was married to Miss Nellie Boorer, of Horsham, Sussex, England, at St. Matthew's Church.

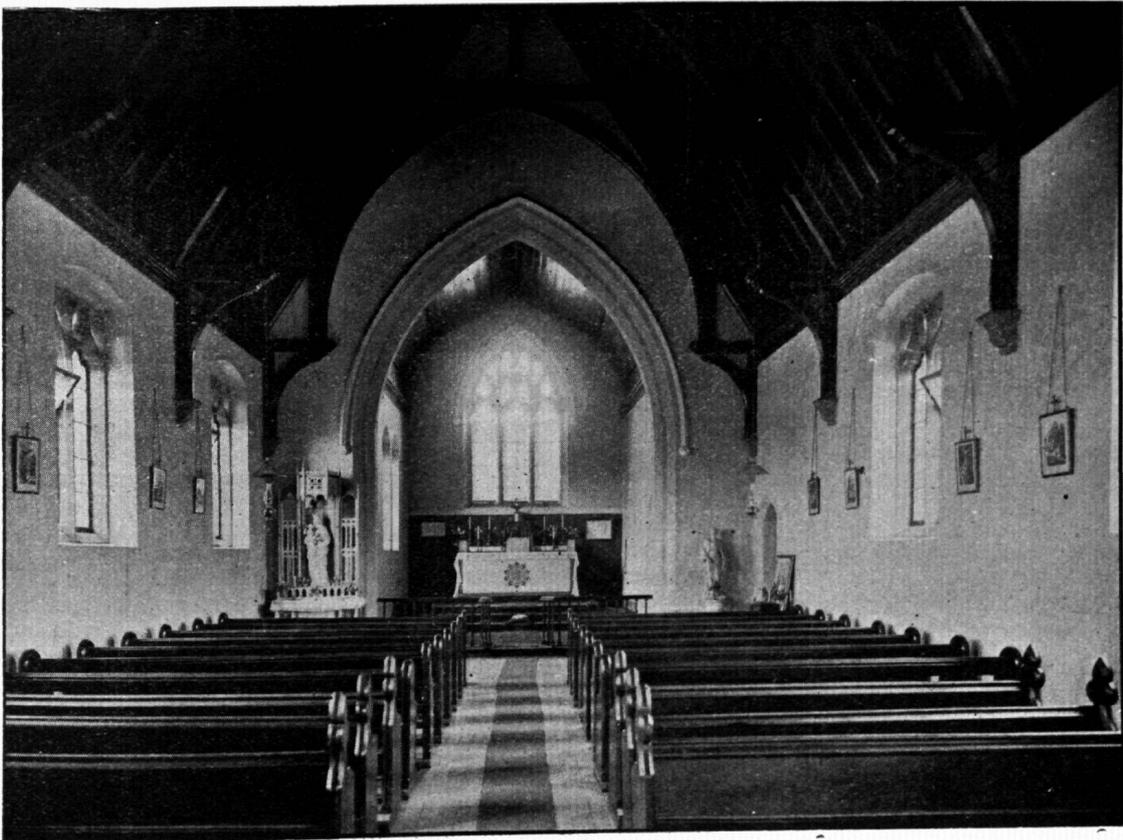


R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. T. F. BROWN.

Captain SYDNEY EDWARD UNDERWOOD, chairman of the local Board of Agriculture, of the Fruit Board, and of the Derwent Valley Fruit-growers' Association, "Atherfield," New Norfolk, is a native of London, and the eldest son of the late Captain Edward Underwood, of the Royal Navy. He was educated at Rugby, at Bruce Castle, King's College, London, and the University of London; also at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, and at St. Omer College, Normandy. On completing his education he immediately entered the army, purchasing a commission in the 16th Lancers, from which he exchanged later on to the 82nd Regiment, then stationed at Jullundhur, Punjab, India. Captain Underwood was twelve years in the army, and during that time saw active service in Abyssinia. Captain Underwood sold out from the army in 1870, and, coming to the colonies, took up his residence in Sydney, where for a time he managed the Underwood Estate, about which there was considerable litigation. He came to Tasmania in 1879



INTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, NEW NORFOLK.

and settled at New Norfolk, where he entered upon fruit-growing, and has since taken a great interest in the industry. He has an apple orchard of about 33 acres. Captain Underwood married



"ATHERFIELD."

a Welsh lady, Miss E. C. Gwynne-Hughes, of "Regit," Carwarthenshire. In the matter of sport, Captain Underwood is a racing man, and a supporter of cricket and all manly sports.

Mr. ALFRED ERNEST BRODRIBB, Orchardist, "Turrif Lodge," New Norfolk. The residence on this estate, which has an area of 100 acres, was originally the Government House, and was occupied by Sir John Franklin and other Governors. The property is almost surrounded by water, being bordered on one side by the River Derwent, and on the other by the Lachlan, and is connected with the township by a narrow strip of land. Some 18 acres is an orchard, and the remainder under cultivation for general farming and for sheep and cattle. Mr. Brodrigg is a native of Hobart, and son of the late William Brodrigg, a well-known and respected farmer of the Hunting Grounds, and later on of the Tea-Tree, who died in 1872. Young Brodrigg was educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart, and on leaving school went to Queensland, where he spent two years on a sheep



"TURRIF LODGE."

station gaining experience. He returned to Tasmania in 1892, having attained his majority, and he purchased "Turrif Lodge" from the estate of the late

Alfred Clarke, and has carried on farming pursuits there ever since. He does a large business in the exportation of apples to the London market. He takes a great interest in all kinds of sports, and was for three years master of the Hobart Hounds. He is also a great admirer and warm supporter of horse-racing, and owns some fair performers on the flat, as well as hunters; and as an amateur athlete he made a name for himself, both at school and since reaching manhood. He was married at Hobart to Miss White, and has a family of one son.

Mr. WILLIAM ROUSELL, "Carollside," New Norfolk, who was for many years chairman of the Road Trust, was born at New Norfolk in 1842, and educated in his native town. On leaving school he was apprenticed to the building trade, and after he had served his time he started business on his own account, and carried it on for twenty-five years, when he retired and entered upon fruit-growing and farming. His farm, "Montrose," has been in the family for fifty years, and consists of 100 acres of cultivated land. He continued fruit-growing till 1892, when he leased the property and went to live on the estate, "Carollside," New Norfolk, where he has a nice little orchard of 5 acres, which he cultivates more for pleasure than profit. He has always taken a great interest in public affairs, and was for many years a member of the Road Trust, in which he occupied the position of treasurer, and subsequently that of chairman, filling the latter office for many years. He had a lot to do with the laying out of the streets, and his advice and assistance as a practical man stood him, as well as the ratepayers, in good stead in this direction. Mr. Rousell is a member of the Fruit Board. He married a daughter of the late William Fisher Jackson, a very old and respected resident of the district.

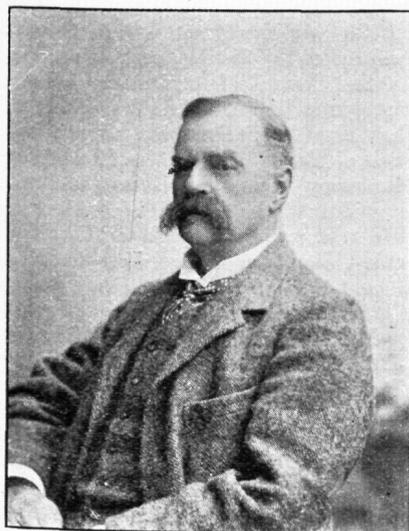
NEW NORFOLK RAILWAY STATION, Derwent Valley line. Mr. John Gillett, Stationmaster. There is perhaps no more popular place of resort for tourists and holiday-makers than New Norfolk, and it is only fitting that there should be a railway station, in proportion to the large amount of traffic done. The Derwent Valley line was constructed some thirteen years ago, and skirts the banks of the Derwent and Plenty to Glenora, which is at present its terminal point. The scenery is unsurpassed anywhere in the colony, and its attractiveness is certainly not de-

tracted from by the neatness of design and general appearance of the Railway Station buildings. The New Norfolk Railway Station is a handsome little edifice with a long raised platform and a well-constructed verandah. Two waiting rooms are provided for the general public, and commodious offices for the employees. A medium-sized goods-shed with the rails laid through it, coach and stable accommodation, stock-yards, etc., are all connected with the station, whilst a little distance off is the stationmaster's dwelling house. Mr. John Gillett is the popular stationmaster, and he has a daily service, four trains four day a week, and six on two days, whilst on Sundays special excursions are run. Mr. Gillett is a native of Devon, West of England, and was educated in Devon and Dorset. He arrived with his parents in New Zealand in 1872, and in the following year joined the railway service, where fourteen years were spent in going through the different departments. In 1888 Mr. Gillett obtained employment in the Tasmanian Government Railways. He started as porter, and was subsequently raised to the position of clerk in the permanent way, afterwards in the Audit Department, and later on in the goods offices in Launceston. From there he went as porter in charge at Exton, and after serving in that capacity for some time, he was appointed stationmaster at Avoca, afterwards at Fingal, and was subsequently transferred to his present position. Mr. Gillett takes a great interest in Masonic matters, having passed through some of the minor chairs. He is also a musician of no mean ability, and member of the New Norfolk orchestra, and he is also an enthusiastic gardener.

Mr. CYRIL GRACIE REX, Council Clerk, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Registrar of the Court of General Sessions, New Norfolk, is a son of Mr. George W. Rex, whose connection with the *Hobart Mercury* for upwards of forty years is well known. He was born on 23rd December, 1871, and educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart. After completing his scholastic studies he adopted the legal profession, and having been admitted to the Bar, he practised for a short time in Queensland, subsequently opening business in Hobart. He was appointed to his present position in October, 1897, and has availed himself of his right to practise privately, and is working up a considerable practice. He is also a commissioner of the courts of Queensland and New South Wales. Mr. Rex lends his assistance as a vocalist at local entertainments, and is to the

front in providing social enjoyment throughout the district.

Dr. ROBERT WILLMOT, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., F.R.C.S., Veterinary Surgeon, etc., New Norfolk, was born in Warwickshire in 1838, and educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, subsequently completing his studies at the General Hospital and Queen's College in that city. He took the degree of M.R.C.S., England, in 1863, L.S.A., London, in the same year, and F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, in 1883. In 1882-3 he studied as a veterinary surgeon at the New College, Edinburgh, and in the last-named year took the diploma of the Highland Agricultural Society, and became a member of the R.C. Vet. S., London. Having gained his qualification, Dr. Willmot was appointed medical officer of the Calne Union, England, and in 1867 he proceeded to India. On arriving in Bombay, he was appointed to the civil station of Goargann, in the Punjab, from which place he was transferred to Agra to organise a system of general medical attendance for the staff and employees of the Indian Government State Railways. On transfer (after the purchase of the Rajputana System of State Railways by the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company), Dr. Willmott was appointed superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpore. His health failed him there, and in 1890 he was compelled to



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

DR. R. WILLMOT.

Willmot then came to the colonies, and after spending about five years in Victoria, he settled down in Tasmania, where he now holds the position of honorary veterinary adviser to the Tasmanian Government, medical officer for the Tasmanian Government Railways, and chairman of official visitors to the New Norfolk Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Willmot resides in his own residence at New Norfolk, but owing to ill-health contracted in India, he has been more or less obliged to retire from the hardships entailed in a general medical practice.

Mr. GEORGE NICHOLSON, Orchardist and Hopgrower, "Hydehurst," New Norfolk, is one of the principal hopgrowers in the district. His estate comprises 750 acres, 10 of which are laid out as hop grounds, 10 as orchard, and the remainder used for general farming purposes. The hop-growing industry was introduced on the estate some thirty-five years ago by Mr. Thomas Nicholson, father of the present proprietor, who attributes a great deal of his success to the manner in which he manures his vines, using as much as a ton of specially prepared phosphates to the acre, and Mr. Nicholson has carried off all the prizes and medals at exhibitions since 1880, and is pardonably proud of his success. He employs regularly four families, whilst during the picking season some forty persons are engaged. He was born in 1850, and educated at New Norfolk. On completing his studies he went on to his father's property, but at the age of twenty-four years he became lessee of the Picnic Hotel, Huonville, where he remained for ten years. On his father's death, in 1894, he entered into possession of the property at "Hydehurst," and has carried it on successfully ever since. Mr. Nicholson was married in 1883 to Miss Emily Hopwood.

Mr. ROBERT CARTWRIGHT READ, J.P., Sheep Breeder, Farmer, and Orchardist, "Redlands," Plenty, is the proprietor of the well-known Redlands Estate, comprising an area of 1800 acres, of which some 230 are under cultivation, including hops and orchards. The remainder of the estate is devoted to sheep-farming and cattle-raising. Mr. Read has an excellent strain of stud merinos, comprising upwards of 150, whilst his half-breds are a fair lot. The estate is beautifully situated, and in one portion of it are the well-known Salmon Ponds, Mr. Read being the only one of the original Commissioners of Tasmanian Fisheries now

living. At the "Ponds," as they are familiarly called, rainbow trout, Loch Leven trout, brown trout, and salmon trout are hatched, and the ova distributed in the different lakes and tidal



R. M. GUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. R. C. READ.

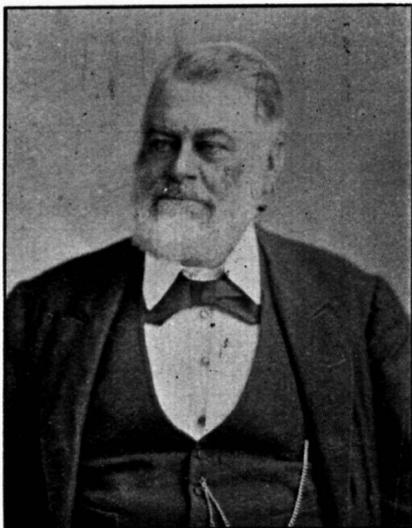
streams throughout Tasmania. Mr. Read was born in Hobart in 1829, and educated at Richmond, Campbell Town, and New Town. Owing to ill-health he went to the New Norfolk district, and when sixteen years of age managed "Ivanhoe," then the property of his father. On leaving there he took over "Redlands," and has remained there for the past forty-two years. Mr. Read is a justice of the peace, and has been on the Bench since he was twenty-six years of age. He was for some few years a member of the New Norfolk Municipal Council, and Commissioner of the Asylum. He has been a member of the local Road Trust for many years past. Mr. Read was married in 1856 to Miss Salina Fenton, a daughter of the late Captain Thomas Martin Fenton, of Allen Vale.

Mr. JOHN TERRY READ, "Kinwarra" and "Ivanhoe," New Norfolk, was born in Hobart in 1839, and educated in the colony. After leaving school he joined the Bank of Van Diemen's Land as clerk, where he remained upwards of four years. He then took to farming and pastoral pursuits, and has since worked his magnificent and valuable estates successfully. The estates comprise an area of about 3900 acres, 15 of which are laid out as an orchard. Four hundred acres are

retire on a medical certificate, but before doing so was made the recipient of special thanks for his administrative ability in the jail department. Dr.

cleared, of which 150 approximately are cultivated, the balance being mainly used for grazing. About two years ago a most important coal discovery was made on the "Ivanhoe" Estate, a seam of highly bituminous coal being found. A prospecting shaft has been sunk to a depth of 72 feet, and over 800 tons of excellent coal brought to the surface. The find naturally enhances the value of the property to a very considerable extent, and, owing to its nearness to a ready market, with railway and other facilities at hand, it should, when more thoroughly developed, prove one of the best paying coal fields in the colony. Mr. Read was married in 1862 to Miss Nicholson, of New Norfolk.

Mr. EBENEZER SHOOBRIDGE, of "Bushy Park," New Norfolk district, is one of the oldest and most widely



MR. E. SHOOBRIDGE.

respected colonists who came out from the old land to make their homes in Tasmania. Born in Maidstone, Kent, England, in 1820, he arrived in Hobart with his father and five brothers and sisters in 1822, and it is almost needless to say that his reminiscences during the seventy-seven years he has resided in the colony are varied and interesting in a high degree. A conversation with the venerable gentleman on "old times" is a treat for the visitor. Mr. Shoo-bridge states that he remembers the pigs of the colony when they literally had a sort of wool on their backs, the breed having deteriorated sadly; but his father, the late Mr. William Shoo-bridge, and others introduced good breeds, which had a marked effect in improving the quality. He also narrates most

graphically incidents of the bushranging days in the colony, and recollects distinctly, although he was but five years old at the time, the attack on his father's place in 1825, by Logan, the notorious bushranger, who was afterwards hanged at Hobart. After receiving all the educational advantages then available in Hobart, Mr. Shoo-bridge at once went farming with his late father, with whom he remained for many years. He purchased "Bushy Park" in 1865. The estate has an area of 2000 acres. Its original owner was Mr. Humphrey, the first Government Botanist sent to Tasmania from New South Wales, who, on his death, left the property to his nephew, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Shoo-bridge. The grounds were laid out and planted by Mr. Humphrey himself, and the skill and taste he displayed in his work are plainly evidenced even now. The land consists principally of river flats, and is watered artificially. Mr. Shoo-bridge introduced hop and fruit-growing on the estate, and he has now about 80 acres under hops, yielding from 14 cwts. to a ton to the acre, according to the season and the amount of attention bestowed upon it. There are about 100 acres in orchard, principally apples, and the fruit is among the finest grown in the district. A dairy has also been established, and about forty cows are milked, while grain and root crops are cultivated. Some acres of chicory are annually under cultivation, this being the only estate in the colony on which this article is grown. In this connection it may be said that the credit of introducing the cultivation of hops to this country is due to the late Mr. William Shoo-bridge, father of the subject of this notice. Mr. Ebenezer Shoo-bridge, who is a magistrate of the territory, was a member of the first municipal council of New Norfolk. He was elected a member of the House of Assembly during the reign of the Giblin Ministry, retaining his seat for five years. He has been twice home to the old country, the first time *via* America. He has shown considerable interest in religious matters, and is a prominent member of the Wesleyan Church. He was for many years a Sunday school teacher and superintendent. In fact, Mr. Shoo-bridge's career may be summarised by saying that there has been scarcely a movement of any kind which had for its object the benefit of the community in which he has not lent his aid, either personal or pecuniary. Long past the span of life, as stated by the Psalmist, he is yet hale and hearty, and his numerous and widespread friends will cordially join in the wish that he may

live long to enjoy a well-earned rest from ordinary mundane troubles.

Mr. LOUIS M. SHOOBRIDGE, Orchardist, Sheep and Cattle Farmer, "Glenora Estate," late "Fenton Forest," Glenora, is, with his brother, the pioneer of the Tasmanian fruit trade with England. The Glenora Estate is one of the most valuable in the southern portion of the colony, comprising 7000 acres of rich agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral land, and is bounded by the Derwent, Russel's Falls, and Styx Rivers. Some 300 acres are river flats, and the balance undulating pasture land. Since Mr. Shoo-bridge took charge of the property he has very considerably increased its productiveness in hops, fruit, and stock, but it has been more to fruit culture that he has in the past devoted his attention. The bulk of the crop is placed on the English market, and, from a personal visit to England in 1891 in connection with the fruit business, Mr. Shoo-bridge has become thoroughly acquainted with the most suitable varieties to ship, and the best means of packing. Some idea of the magnitude of his business can be obtained from the fact that in one season alone he has gathered as many as 16,000 bushels of fruit, and sold it in the English and colonial markets. He also goes in largely for sheep and cattle breeding. Mr. Shoo-bridge was born at New Norfolk in 1852, and educated at Hobart. On leaving school he at once went in for pastoral pursuits. He takes an interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the district, and as president of the Council of Agriculture for some four years he did splendid service. He has also been chairman of the local School Board and of the Road Trust for many years, and is now the vice-president of the Council of Agriculture. He was married in 1872 to Miss Fysh, eldest daughter of Sir Philip O. Fysh, Agent-General for Tasmania.

Mr. WM. E. SHOOBRIDGE, J.P., Orchardist and Farmer, "Bushy Park," New Norfolk district, was born in 1846 at "Glenayer Estate," Richmond, and is the eldest son of Mr. E. Shoo-bridge, of "Bushy Park." Educated at Horton College, Ross, he, immediately after leaving school, went into farming pursuits, and gained an early experience on "Valleyfield." His father soon saw the necessity for irrigation, and he being practically the engineer of the family, so to speak, the designing of the work fell to his lot. In fact, most of the irrigation works in the district were carried out under his

supervision. Mr. Shoobridge estimates that in building hop kilns, cottages, etc., on the farms, no less than 800,000 bricks have been used, whilst he has introduced many important improvements into the hop-drying business. It is, however, more to fruit culture that he has devoted his attention, and by care and watchfulness, study and experiment, he has made a name for himself. His father was the first to introduce the industry into the district for the purposes of profit, and it fell to Mr. W. E. Shoobridge, assisted by the family gardener, Mr. George Rumley, to discover the best means of pruning and shaping trees. After testing many plans, they adopted what is termed the inverted pyramid principle, by which the sun shines on all the fruit on the tree. So successful has this proved that it is being universally adopted. After experimenting in over 100 varieties of apples, Mr. Shoobridge selected Sturmer, pippins, and scarlet nonpareils as the most suitable for the London market, and these are now generally grown. He visited England in 1891 in order to enquire into the fruit trade, and reported favourably to the Tasmanian growers on the prospect and best means of carriage. Mr. Shoobridge was chairman of the Derwent Valley Fruit-growers' Association, and most of the arrangements for fruit shipments were made by him. He proceeded to Victoria, and after some difficulty with the shipping companies, arranged for the first shipment of 12,000 bushels to the London market, and though only an experiment, it turned out satisfactory. Mr. Shoobridge was made a justice of the peace in 1878. He has always taken a deep interest in matters affecting the district, having been a member of the Road Trust for twenty-five years, twenty of which he was chairman, and

had to do with the supervision of most of the road-making in the district. He was the first president of the Council of Agriculture, and together with Mr. F. W. J. Moore, the then secretary, organised the system of branch boards, and introduced the travelling dairy. Mr. Shoobridge is an office-holder of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. W. E. SHOBRIDGE.

school for over thirty-eight years. He was married in 1869 to Miss A. B. Mather, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Andrew Mather, of Hobart.

Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM HUME, J.P., "Arrundell," New Norfolk, Farmer, etc., was born on the East Coast of Tasmania, and is a son of the late Mr. William Wilson Hume, a native of Tasmania, and who married a Miss Lyne, of Apsley, and aunt of Mr. John

Lyne, Premier of New South Wales, and brother of Mr. John Lyne, of Launceston, who represented Glamorgan in the Tasmanian House of Assembly for many years. Mr. F. W. Hume was educated at Horton College, near Ross, and on completing his education he went farming on the East Coast. He then went to the Richmond district, and subsequently purchased "Arundell," which has an acreage of 1150 acres, 35 of which are laid out as an orchard, and about 350 acres are under the plough. The remainder is used for grazing purposes. Dairying is carried on to some extent, a very large number of sheep and cattle being depastured on the estate. The present occupier has been some three years on the property, and has during that time considerably improved it. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Richmond some seven years since, and now occupies a similar position at New Norfolk. He was married to Miss Amos, daughter of the late Mr. Adam Amos, of "Glengale," East Coast, in 1883.

Mr. JOHN EDWARD JOSEPH FARRELL, Superintendent of Police for the territorial districts of New Norfolk, Hamilton, and Bothwell, was born in Dublin in 1861, and received a thorough education at St. Mary's Oscott, and Burney's, Gosport. He then served as lieutenant in the 6th Royal Regiment. He came to Tasmania in 1885, was a magistrate from 1887 to 1891, and joined the Hamilton municipal police in 1891 as superintendent. He was under the new centralised system appointed to the charge of the combined districts as superintendent in 1899. Mr. Farrell is a nephew, on the maternal side, of His Excellency Viscount Gormanston, Governor of Tasmania.

GLENORCHY.

THE village of Glenorchy, formerly known as O'Brien's Bridge, is five miles from Hobart, situated on the left bank of the River Derwent. There are four places of worship, viz., English (St. Paul's), Presbyterian (St. Matthew's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic; one hotel, a State school, handsome Council Chambers, Protestant Alliance Hall (a commodious building), and many attractive private residences. The Tasmanian Racing Club's beautiful racecourse, Elwick, is here, situated on the banks of the Derwent, with its fine grandstand and general appointments. The town is in communication with the capital by rail and electric tramway, has a telegraph station, with post office, savings bank, and money-order office. The district was proclaimed a rural municipality on 4th October, 1864, and has an area of 24,000 acres, the annual value of ratable property being about £13,000. There are several manufactories—jam, soap boiling, and tanneries. Bismarck, seven miles from Glenorchy, is a German settlement that has made steady progress. Fruit, jam, and hops are largely grown in the district. The population of the electoral district (1891 census) is 5502. The district is well supplied with water, which is under the care of the Glenorchy Water Trust.

WRIGHT BROS. (Howard Edward Ernest C. Wright), Fruitgrowers, Hop growers, Jam Makers, Fruit Preservers, and Commission Agents, Park Street, Hobart. Established 1883. The father

of the Messrs. Wright (Mr. Stephen P. H. Wright) arrived in South Australia with his family in 1854. After twelve years' residence in that colony they crossed over to Hobart, and two years later settled at Glenorchy. Mr. Wright, sen., at once began growing hops and fruit, where the hop grounds and orchards of the firm are still situated. They export fruit and hops in large quantities to the Australian colonies and to England. They were one of the first two firms to ship Tasmanian apples to the old country, and have continued to be extensive shippers ever since; and their hops, under the well-known brand, "S.P.H.W.," have a large call, both in the mainland markets and even in England. The orchards, situated five miles from Hobart, are very extensive and complete, being about the third largest in the colony. The Messrs. Wright, in addition to doing business in the lines

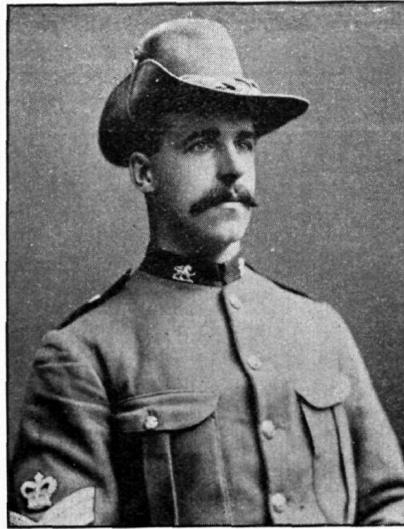


F. W. PAGE, GLENORCHY.
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, PUBLIC LIBRARY,
AND POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
GLENORCHY.

mentioned, do a general commission trade with all parts of the world. Mr. Harold S. R. Wright is the present warden at Glenorchy, and has been so for many years.

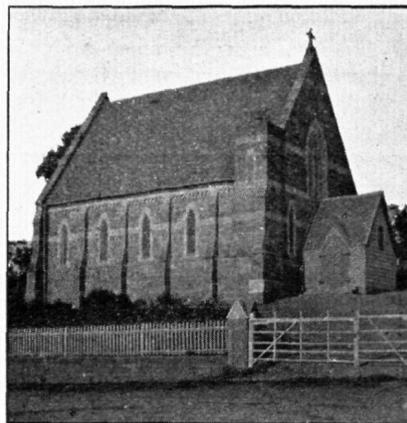
Mr. JAMES FYFE, Stationmaster, Glenorchy Railway Station, was born in 1855 at Evandale, Tasmania, and educated there. Farming attracted his attention as soon as his scholastic duties ended, and for some years he followed that calling. In 1865 he joined the railway service as porter, and remained about eight years in that position, until in 1883 he was appointed stationmaster at Glenorchy. The station is an important one, being on the main trunk line to the northern end of the colony, and consequently all up and down trains pass it at frequent intervals during the day and night. He is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and has been for some years. Mr. Fyfe was married in 1881, and has a family of three daughters.

Mr. F. W. PAGE, Head Teacher, Glenorchy State School, was born in Hobart, and after completing his education passed a successful pupil teachers' examination, and secured an appoint-



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
MR. F. W. PAGE.

ment at the Central State School, where he remained five years. He was then appointed to the New Town State School as assistant teacher, and in 1893 was transferred to the half-time schools in Carnarvon district. A *locum tenens* was a short while afterwards required for the Glenorchy School, and Mr Page accepted this appointment, being made head teacher in 1897. This school is one of the oldest in the colony, having been established in 1833, with a

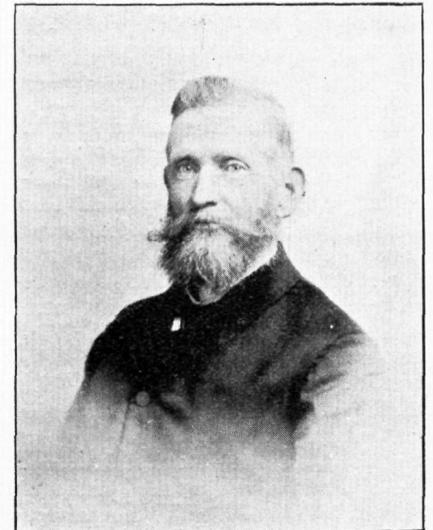


F. W. PAGE, GLENORCHY.
ANGLICAN CHURCH, GLENORCHY.

daily attendance in 1845 of twenty-eight pupils. With the growth of the district, the attendance has increased, and Mr. Page had under his control, in

1897, a total attendance of 175 scholars. Accommodation is provided in the large schoolroom for 130 children, and in the classroom attached for about twenty-five. Mr. Page is colour-sergeant in the local rifle company.

Mr. GEORGE PIERCE, J.P., Orchardist, "Montrose," Glenorchy, was born there in 1844, and educated in the Southern part of Tasmania. On leaving school he joined his father in farming operations, and by dint of perseverance is now one of the largest and most successful fruitgrowers in the Glenorchy district. He has a beautifully situated property, comprising 220 acres, 42 of which are laid out as an orchard, and about 40 acres cleared for a like purpose. Mr. Pierce is a large exporter of fruit to the English market, and realises high prices for such kinds



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. G. PIERCE.

as scarlet pearmain, New York pippins, Sturmer pippins, Prince Alfred's (an extra large apple), French crabs, and ribston pippins. He also supplies a large local demand of the more perishable varieties, namely, ladies' snow Alphinstones, and lemon orange. Mr. Pierce's orchard commands such a beautiful easterly aspect that his small fruits, such as raspberries, apricots, peaches, plums, currants, etc., are about the first in the market, and being of superior quality command the highest market rates. In addition to carrying on a large and eminently lucrative orcharding business, Mr. Pierce is a purveyor of milk, having a very large connection locally and in the city. He has done much to foster the mining industry of Tasmania, and is largely interested in

many companies. Local politics have engaged his attention for years, and he is now a member of the Glenorchy Municipal Council. He occupied the position of warden during the years 1886-1887,



F. W. PAGE, GLENORCHY.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GLENORCHY.

Established 1857. Partners, Messrs. John and Thomas Hallam, J.P. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania. This is one of the oldest business establishments in Glenorchy, having been started by the Messrs. Hallam upwards of thirty years ago in premises close alongside of those now occupied. Commencing in a moderate way as butchers, bakers, grocers, and general storekeepers, they have since added the business of orchardists and farmers. The business extends over a very large district, and the firm employ altogether about fifteen hands permanently, whilst during the busy season they put on more than double this number. The property is part of the "Millbrook Estate," and comprises 120 acres, of which some 40 acres are laid out as an orchard—apples, pears,



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. T. HALLAM.

and during that time the council was freed from debt for the first time, and very many improvements were made in the district. A library was also started, a recreation ground secured, and an arbor day proclaimed, on which a very large number of ornamental trees were planted in the recreation ground and on the highways of the suburb. As a member of the Water Trust and local Board of Agriculture, Mr. Pierce has done excellent service, whilst as chairman of the annual ploughing committee he has done much to help this sport along. In fact so popular are the Glenorchy matches that last year Lady Gormanston and other distinguished Hobart citizens were spectators of the contests. Mr. Pierce has been a member of the M.U.I.O.F. for the past thirty-five years.

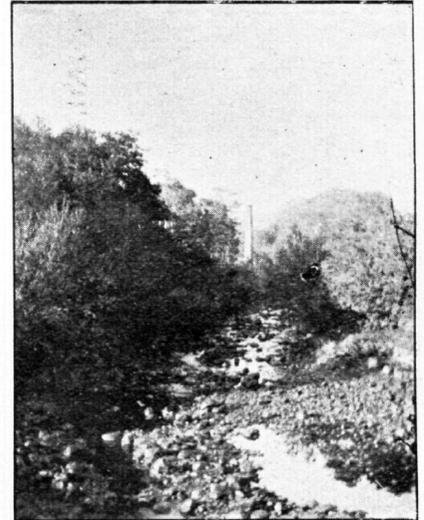


F. W. PAGE, GLENORCHY.
THE RESERVOIR, GLENORCHY.

Messrs. J. and T. HALLAM, Perseverance Stores, Glenorchy, Storekeepers, Farmers, and Orchardists.

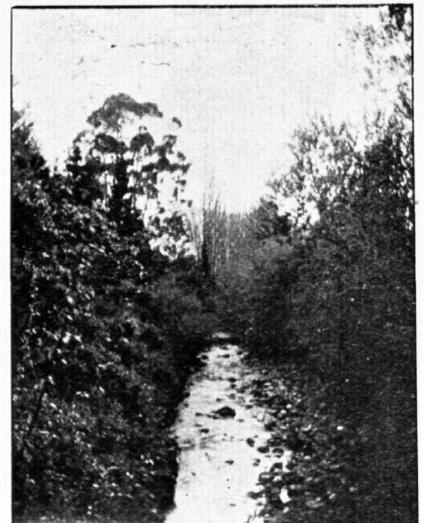
apricots, and peaches being grown extensively. In good seasons the apple crop alone averages about 6000 bushels, and these are exported to Melbourne, Sydney, England, and occasionally New Zealand. During the 1899 season, out of 527 cases of apples sent to London, 522 arrived in sound condition and netted, after defraying all expenses, £218 18s. 11d., or the excellent average of 8s. 3¼d. per case. This is certainly an evidence of the quality of the fruit and the care exercised in packing and grading. Mr. JOHN HALLAM was born in 1834, at Hobart, and educated at Glenorchy. On leaving school he was apprenticed as a saddle and harness maker. In 1852 he went to the Victorian goldfields, returning finally in 1856. He frequently visited the colony during the interim, and had no occasion to complain of his luck on

the fields. He is a late member of the local School Board of Advice, and is now superintendent of the Wesleyan Sunday School, besides being a local preacher. Mr. THOMAS HALLAM was born



F. W. PAGE, GLENORCHY.
UP GLENORCHY CREEK, FROM ROAD.

in 1837 in Hobart, and educated with his brother at Glenorchy. He was apprenticed to the boot trade at an early age, but shared his fortunes with his brother on the Bendigo and Ballarat goldfields in the fifties. He is a municipal councillor of Glenorchy, in which office he has held for twenty-one years

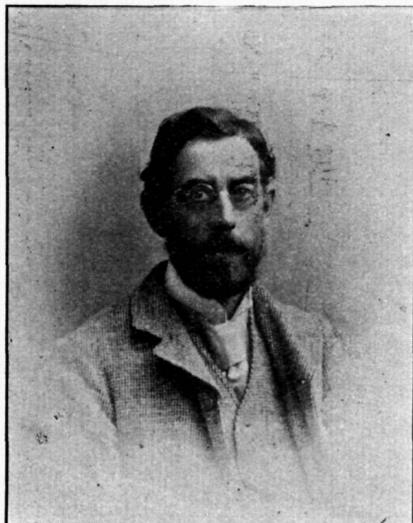


F. W. PAGE, GLENORCHY.
DOWN GLENORCHY CREEK, FROM MAIN ROAD.

past, and takes a general interest in local politics. He has been a justice of the peace for eight or nine years, and is a

member of the Road Trust Board, Fruit Board, and Water Trust.

Mr. J. C. KNIGHT, "Windermere," Claremont, is a nephew of the

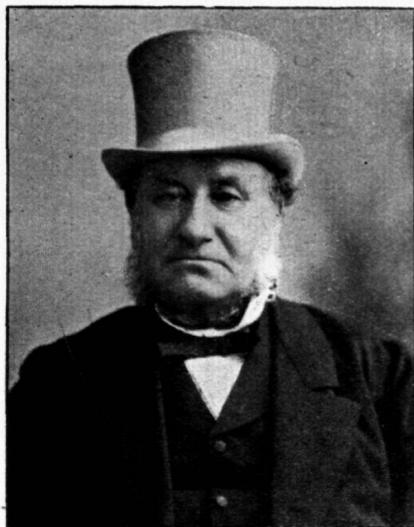


R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. J. C. KNIGHT.

late Mr. C. E. Knight, to whose efforts, in conjunction with those of his father (Mr. E. L. Knight, formerly of Hobart, and afterwards of Melbourne), Tasmania is largely indebted for the establishment of the fruit and jam industry, which has done so much to assist her progress; in



ANSON, BROS.,

HOBART.

LATE MR. C. E. KNIGHT.

fact, the name of the Knight family is associated with the fruit industry of the whole of the colonies. The subject of this notice was born in Melbourne in

1860, and educated partly in London and partly at the High School, Hobart. On completing his education he was articled to a local firm of solicitors, but before qualifying he went to England and entered at the Middle Temple. He was admitted to the Bar in 1887, and returned to Tasmania the same year. Mr. Knight has devoted much time and attention to the mining industry of the colony, and has helped it financially in many ways. He has been a member of the Glenorchy Municipal Council.

Mr. WILLIAM WHEELBAND, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Orchardist, Glenorchy (late of Canterbury, New Zealand), was born in Northamptonshire, England, and educated at Luxton and Uppingham. He served an apprenticeship of seven years with Mr. Robert Armstrong, at "Luxton Hall" (Lord Cardborough's seat), and studied all branches of his profession, including the propagation of fruit trees and conservatory work. When his indentures were finished he went to Mr. Cox's nursery, Boston, Lincolnshire, and laid out about 20 acres of new nursery, remaining with him for two years; afterwards going into the employment of Mr. Herbert Parsons, banker, Elmsfield, as horticultural manager, where he bedded out 40,000 plants in spring and autumn. He left Mr. Parsons in 1870, and was appointed manager of Miss Bates' nursery, St. Giles', Oxford, and personally furnished and decorated the tables and hall for the 1000th anniversary of the University College, Oxford, for which he received the highest praise. Mr. Wheelband left Oxford in 1872, under an engagement to Messrs. Greenaway, of Christchurch, N.Z., nurserymen, but had to relinquish this appointment owing to ill-health. On recovering, however, he took up farming at Level Downs, near Timaru, growing wheat, oats, and barley, and also purchased land at Temuka, where he started the "Oxford Nursery," which he carried on for twenty-five years, being the principal and largest nursery and garden in Canterbury, and employing thirty men during the busy season. In 1898 he came over to Hobart, and purchased Fremlin's orchard at Glenorchy, where he has over 20 acres under fruit trees. He has entered into the fruit export trade to England and the neighbouring colonies with great success, mainly owing to his scientific mode of grading and packing apples and other fruits for export, having taken first prize, Class C.27, for the best wrapped and packed case of apples for export, and first prize in Class C.3 for the best

five peaches at the autumn show held at Glenorchy. In reference to this the *Hobart Mercury* of 27th April, 1899, says:—"Mr. Wheelband showed the best way to wrap and pack a case of



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. W. WHEELBAND.

apples for export, and was rewarded with first prize. A bunch of quinces on one branch about a foot long, shown by Mr. Wheelband, the largest being 14 inches round, attracted much attention, being for exhibition only." Mr. Wheelband has made a special study of insect life which affects all kinds of fruit trees, and one result of his researches and investigations in this direction is that he has patented the well-known Blight Specific (known as Wheelband's), which has done marvellous work in eradicating scale and other blights, and he holds a large number of



F. W. PAGE,

GLENORCHY.

VIEW ON GLENORCHY CREEK.

testimonials from leading colonists in Tasmania and New Zealand, viz.:—The Hon. J. B. Ackland, M.L.C., Mount Peel station; Mr. J. Sealy, mayor, Ashburton; Mr. S. F. Smithson,

solicitor, Timaru; Mr. John Mundell, auctioneer, Timaru; Mr. E. G. Crisp, solicitor, Ashburton; Mr. William Ballantyne, "Dunstable House," Christchurch; Mr. J. W. Miles, Temuka; Mr. James Findlay, Temuka; and Mr. John Robertson, Rangitata. Extract from the *Nelson Evening Mail*:—"Experiments and investigations in orchards in Temuka and Ashburton showed that orchards treated by Mr. Wheelband's process were clean after a lapse of four or five years. It is claimed that only one dressing of his specific is sufficient to secure this result. The specific may be applied safely from the fall of the leaf till the burst of the bud in spring. It is expected that a great deal of this specific will be used throughout the colonies; and orchardists and gardeners will have cause to be thankful. Full particulars are contained in pamphlet form." Mr. Wheelband has sold the patent rights of the specific for New Zealand for a large sum of money.

Mr. SYDNEY SHOOBRIDGE, Orchardist, "Clydesdale," Glenorchy, was born in 1864, and educated at Horton College, Ross. He comes of a well-known fruit-growing family. His father, the late Mr. Richard Shoo-bridge, was for years a resident of the district, and his grandfather, Mr. William Shoo-

bridge, who was a native of Kent, and arrived in Tasmania in 1819, was the first person to introduce hop-growing into Tasmania, his original hop field



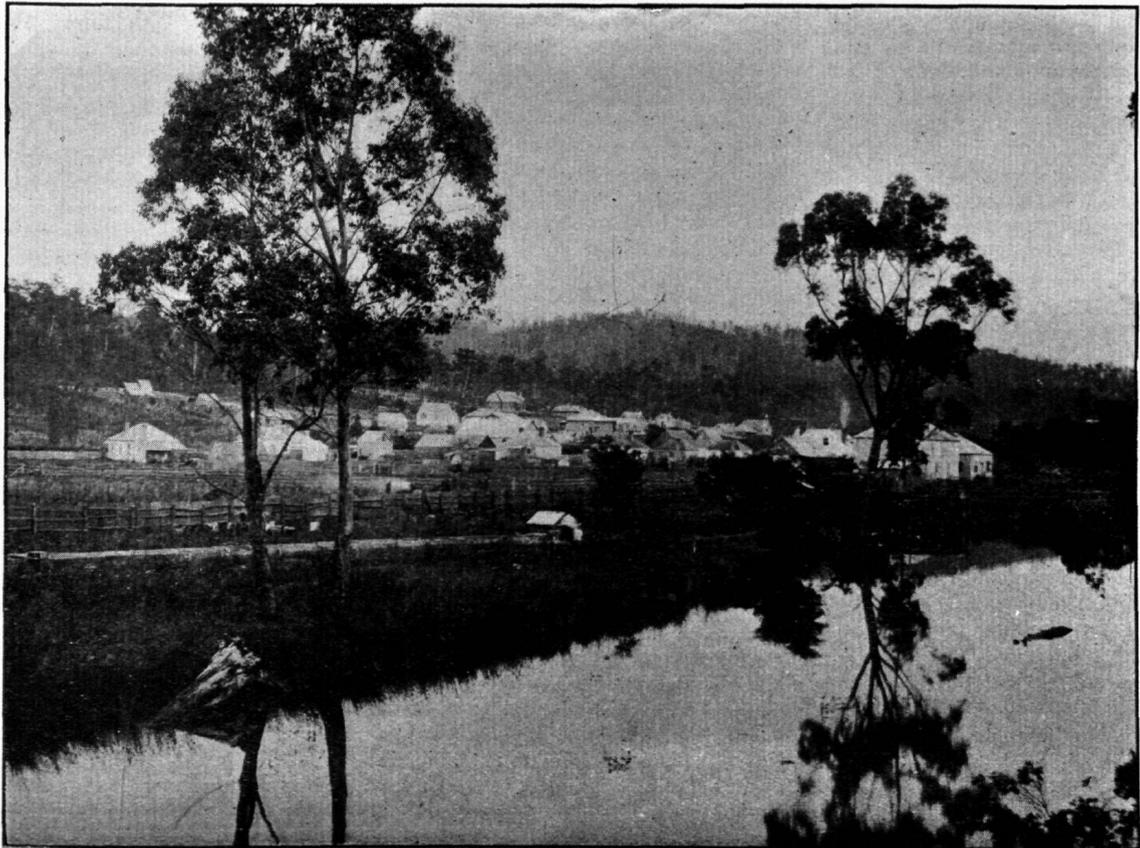
MCGUFFIE & CO.,

MR. S. SHOOBRIDGE.

HOBART.

being situated in Providence Valley, near Hobart. The grandson of the above, and cousin of the subject of this sketch, has now in his possession the first pocket

of hops grown in Australia, treasuring it almost as an heirloom, and the dimensions which the industry has since assumed in Tasmania justify him in his undoubted pride in his ancestor's important achievement. Mr. Sydney Shoo-bridge joined his father in the fruit-growing trade at an early age, and acquired a thorough knowledge of its various branches. Selecting Glenorchy as the field for small fruits particularly, as well as for stone fruits of various descriptions, more especially apricots (for which the district has become famous), he has steadily prospered, until now he is one of the most successful exporters under the well-known "Kangaroo" brand. He deals very largely in small fruits, and his raspberries, black currants, and plums always command top prices with local jam manufacturers; while he is a large exporter of apples to the London and intercolonial markets. "Clydesdale" is prettily situated in a well sheltered vale, and, it is almost needless to say, is kept in thorough order throughout. Mr. Shoo-bridge takes an interest in local public matters, and is a member of the Glenorchy Water Trust. In this connection it may be added that "Clydesdale" has a complete system of irrigation, to which, indeed, the very satisfactory results obtained from it are largely due.

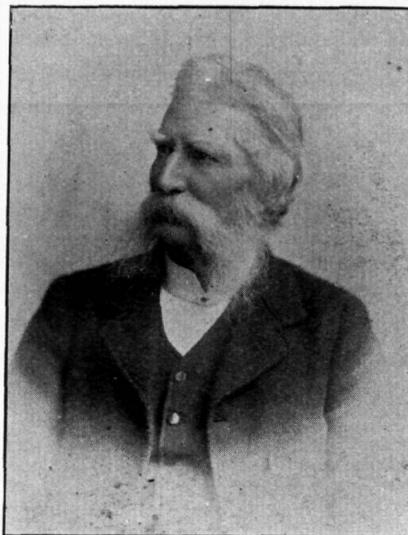


RICHMOND.

SITUATED on the Coal River, about fifteen miles from Hobart, the town of Richmond is the centre of a splendid pastoral and agricultural district. The best route from the capital to it is *via* Bellerive, whence a coach is despatched daily; and as the road is a good one, the drive in fine weather is altogether enjoyable. The town returns a member to the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. N. E. Lewis, the Premier, being the present representative; and the Hon. C. E. Davies represents Cambridge in the Legislative Council. There are two churches—St. Luke's, Church of England, and St. John's, Roman Catholic—two hotels, post and telegraph office, and various places of business, including a butter factory. The town is well laid out, the streets are kept in good order, and the general appearance of the Richmond, with its fine river, spanned by an excellent bridge, is altogether pleasing. There is a municipal council, of which Mr. A. W. Martin is clerk and collector, State school, road trust, fruit board, and a library. Some of the finest horses bred in the colony were raised in the Richmond district, and the breeding of pure Devon cattle and merino sheep has been carried on most successfully; the late Hon. John Lord being one of the first to import Devons from England to the colony, and some of the progeny of the original stock are yet to be seen on the meads of Richmond Park. Socially the town is an interesting community, and sports of all kinds find their votaries; while the Richmond Brass Band has made an excellent reputation for itself. Shooting, fishing, etc., are to be had in abundance.

Mr. CHARLES ELLIS, J.P., Farmer and Pastoralist, "Riversdale," Richmond, was born at Kempton (Green Ponds) in 1842, and educated at Mr. J. O. O. McArdell's Mornington School, Bellerive. Having completed his scholastic studies, Mr. Ellis adopted pastoral pursuits in partnership with his late brother, Mr. Vincent Ellis, on the estate of "Pleasant Place," near the River Jordan. At his brother's death, Mr. Charles Ellis took over the property entirely, and remained there about three and a half years, when he removed to "Ponsonby Vale" Station. After working this estate for a couple of years he rented "Riversdale," in the Richmond district, and subsequently purchased it. This property has an area of 2300 acres, all splendid pastoral land. Mr. Ellis is also the proprietor of the "Colebrook Dale" Station, which comprises 2200 acres. He runs a large number of sheep, cattle, and horses, and has about 320 acres of land under cereals. It is, however, to the dairying industry that he devotes special attention; an average of twenty-five cows being milked daily. Mr. Ellis supplies Mr. P. J. Nicholl's butter factory with from forty to forty-five gallons of milk per day, and the Country Milk Supply Company, of Hobart, with up to thirty-five gallons per day, a quantity he expects very shortly to increase by twenty gallons. He is a large shareholder in this company, and takes a deep interest in its working. Mr. Ellis was elected a councillor of the Richmond Municipal Council on 7th December, 1893, and has been re-elected each time his seat has become vacant by effluxion of time. He is a member of the local Road Trust and Board of Advice. Mr. Ellis was appointed a justice of the peace for the Richmond district some years ago. He is a widower, and has six sons, two of whom assist him in the management of his estates and dairy.

Warden CHURCHILL SIMMONS, J.P., Pastoralist and Agriculturist, "Churchill," Richmond, was born at Hobart on 18th November, 1827, and educated there. Mr. Simmons joined H.M. survey ship, "Fly," in 1843, and engaged for twelve months on a surveying cruise in Bass Straits. He then returned to Hobart, and finally settled down to agricultural and pastoral pursuits on the "Churchill" Estate in 1845. This property contains 800



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

WARDEN C. SIMMONS.

HOBART.

acres, and in addition to being the sole proprietor of it, Mr. Simmons is also the owner of "Native Corners" Estate, which has an area of about 200 acres. He was elected a municipal councillor for the Richmond Municipality in 1865, and has occupied the position of warden since 1866. He is also chairman of the Court of General Sessions, a commissioner of the Supreme Court, a justice of the peace, and president of the Library Committee. Mr. Simmons also held

the position of chairman of the Richmond Board Trust for many years. He married first Miss Ida Goldie, a daughter of Mr. Alexander Goldie, of "Laburnum Park," Richmond, and, after her death, Miss Isabella Gunn, daughter of the late Mr. William Gunn, who was chief magistrate of Launceston for many years. He has three sons and three daughters.

Mr. WILLIAM BRAIN, "Daisy Park" Farm, Richmond, was born at Hobart on the 26th February, 1833, and educated there. After leaving school at the age of fifteen years, he went into the employ of Mr. John Gregory, of "Green Hills," Colebrook, with whom he remained four years. When the gold diggings broke out in Victoria, Mr. Brain sought his fortunes at Bendigo, but on this occasion he only remained eight months. In 1853 he again left Hobart for the gold rush, and did exceedingly well. He returned to Tasmania, and, in conjunction with his brother, rented "Hardwick" Estate, where they carried on farming pursuits for about fourteen years. The brothers subsequently settled down on "Daisy Park," comprising about 1500 acres, of which 400 acres are under cultivation. In October, 1861, Mr. Brain was married to Miss Letitia Lamb, a daughter of Mr. Charles Lamb, of Colebrook, and has four sons and four daughters. Two of the former assist him in his farming operations.

Mr. DANIEL PITT, Fellmonger and Farmer, Richmond, was born at Green Ponds on 14th December, 1850, and educated at Brighton. After completing his schooling he followed farming pursuits with his father for seven years, and then settled down on the Coal River, at Richmond, as a fellmonger and tanner. He is the largest buyer of wool, hides, skins, poultry,

etc., in the district, the quantities of rabbit, opossum, wallaby, sheep, and other skins purchased being very considerable. Mr. Pitt purchased the first rabbit skins sold in the district, and last year he exported £500 worth of them to London, whilst this year he anticipates doubling the output. He has a small farm of 20 acres, on which he cultivates wheat, hay, mangolds, and potatoes, while 2 acres are laid down in apple trees. Mr. Pitt is treasurer of the local Road Trust, and a member of the Richmond Racing Club, whilst he takes an interest in the general welfare of the district. He was married to Miss Eva Alice Kearney, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Kearney, of "Enfield," Richmond, on 24th May, 1873, by the Rev. T. B. Tinning, and has a family of four sons and six daughters.

Superintendent ROBERT JAMES HARRIS, formerly of Scottsdale, but now in charge of the districts of Richmond, Brighton, and Green Ponds, is a son of the late Mr. Francis Harris, of the British Navy, who fought in H.M.S. "Shannon" against the American frigate "Chesapeake." Superintendent R. J. Harris was born at Sandwich, Kent, and arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, in the s.s. "Corsair" after an exciting passage of six months' duration. Two events of a sensational interest marked the voyage. When near the Cape of Good Hope the crew refused to work, and it was necessary to put into Port Elizabeth for assistance. This was obtained, and some time after another start had been made the

"Corsair" lost one of her paddle-boxes when going round Table Bay. She finally arrived in Adelaide in 1841. Mr. Harris, who was then fourteen years of age, joined the service of Dr. Blyth, the surgeon of the "Corsair," who took a dairy farm at Mount Barker. After staying with him three years he came to Tasmania with his father and Dr. Blyth, and joined the police force in 1844. At this time the colony was in a state of rebellion. The aborigines, assisted by escaped convicts, were causing troublesome and anxious times. Many of the events of those days are still fresh in Mr. Harris' mind. He was transferred to the Imperial Government service in 1846, and sent to do duty at the Norfolk Island penal settlement, there being then some 2000 prisoners in the stockades, and 300 Imperial troops stationed over them. Mr. Harris rose to the position of chief constable, and remained at Norfolk Island for ten years. When the penal station was abandoned by the Imperial Government, and handed over to the Pitcairn Islanders, he returned to Hobart Town, and was almost immediately sent to the coal mines at Tasman's Peninsula as chief constable. Owing to an attack of typhus fever, Mr. Harris was compelled to leave the Imperial Government service a few years later; he did so in about 1858, on a well-earned pension. In 1870 he accepted an appointment under the municipal council of Sorell as superintendent of police, the friend of his boyhood (Dr. Blyth) being the then warden of the municipality. In 1876 he was given charge of the Model

Prison at Port Arthur, and in 1878 he accepted the post of chief district constable in charge of the police at George Town, subsequently occupying similar positions at Kingborough and Portland. Five years ago an amalgamation of the north-eastern territorial police districts took place, and Mr. Harris was appointed to superintend the united districts of Ringarooma and Portland, with his central station at Scottsdale. He joined the Defence Force in 1862, and became lieutenant of artillery in 1873, and captain in the auxiliary forces about 1892. In 1878 he was presented with a testimonial by his brother officers, thanking him for his services in forming and organising the corps. It was handed to him publicly on parade by the Chief Secretary, Hon. W. Moore, M.L.C., on behalf of the corps, of which Dr. E. L. Crowther, M.H.A., was then captain. During the stay of His Excellency Viscount Gormanston at Scottsdale, Mr. Harris was specially invited as his guest, and warmly complimented on the efficiency of the police under his control, the Governor and Ministers of the Crown remarking that they had never seen better disciplined troops, while the Governor conveyed the same to the commissioner of police. Sir Philip Fysh specially complimented Mr. Harris on the drill and general appearance of his subordinates, and said they presented an object lesson of what might be done elsewhere. Mr. Harris is perhaps one of the most popular superintendents in Tasmania.

SWANSEA.

THIS pretty town is built on the shores of Oyster Bay, on the East Coast, and is the centre of a district possessing many natural advantages. One writer justly says of it:—"Were its extraordinary and remarkably unique beauties only known to the outside world, the influx of visitors would be great indeed. Besides its marine and landscape beauties, it has such a mild and invigorating climate, even in the most inclement season of the year, that nature seems to have designed Swansea as the winter sanatorium, not only of Tasmania, but of Australasia, and it only needs a trial to prove this." Famous among Tasmanians for its shooting, fishing, and magnificent scenery, Swansea is comparatively unknown to visitors, owing to its distance from the principal centres of the colony, and to the fact that it is rather awkward to get at, railway communication having so far been denied it. Swansea may be reached equally well from Launceston or Hobart by rail and coach, while the splendid roads afford every facility to the bicyclist. From Launceston the distance is eighty miles, and from Hobart ninety. The town is situated on elevated ground with an imposing background of hills, and is well laid out with wide streets. Among the principal buildings are the council chambers, and police court, post and telegraph offices, State school, and the social club. The business premises are also creditable structures, among the most conspicuous being the general store of Messrs. J. Morris and Sons; Mr. W. T. Gunton's blacksmith's shop; the Pier Hotel, kept by Mr. Jas. Johnston; and the Bay View Hotel, of which Mr. A. H. Thompson is the landlord. Both hotels are well up to the mark; and those who prefer lodging in private houses can obtain very comfortable accommodation in at least two boardinghouses. The religious needs of the community are provided for by three churches—Church of Eng'land, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, the latter being of wood, while the two former are fine stone structures. The State school has an average daily attendance of about sixty.

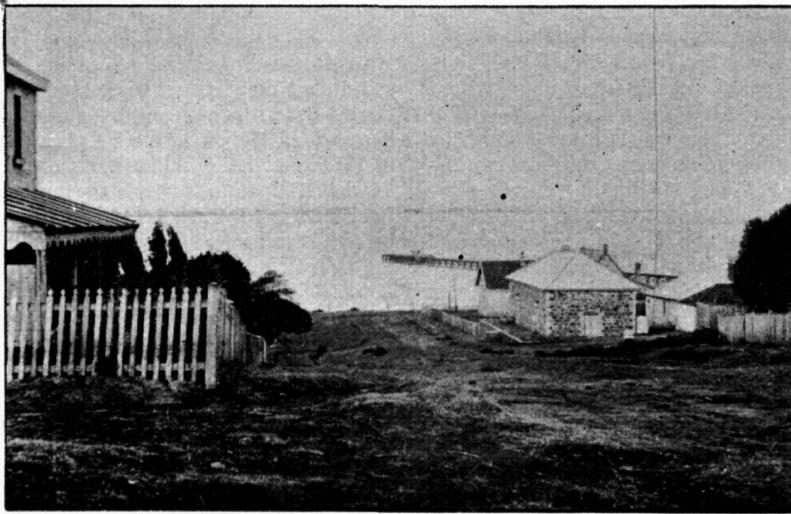
Away back in the forties Swansea was one of the centres of the whaling industry, but the fall in the price of oil, as well as the departure of the fish to other waters, brought about a collapse, and the industry has never since been revived.

A Visitors and Tourists' Bureau is doing good work in assisting to make known the scenic, climatic, and other attractions of the town and district.

Mr. JOHN MEREDITH, Agriculturist and Pastoralist, "Cambria," Swansea, was born in Tasmania on the 31st October, 1822. On leaving school at the age of fourteen years he adopted

producer of merino, crossbred, and Leicester sheep, whilst his Angus cattle always find a ready market. Like his eldest brother, the late Hon. Charles Meredith (referred to in this work under

quarter sessions. He represented the parish in the Diocesan Synod of the Church of England from the time of the creation of that body in 1857 until his death. He married, first, Annie, daughter of James Fenton, of Dunlavin, County Wicklow, Ireland, and, second, Emma Goodall, daughter of Edward Cope, of Birmingham, England. His surviving children are—Bernard, police magistrate of Hobart, who is referred to on page 130 of this work; Frederick, of "Redbanks," Glamorgan, justice of the peace for the territory, warden of the municipality, and member of the Synod; Robert, resident in Australia; Martha Coates, wife of the Hon. W. J. Lyne, Premier of New South Wales; and Amy Cecilia, unmarried. Mr. Shaw died on the 16th December, 1885, aged 73 years.



NOYES STREET, SWANSEA, SHOWING PIER, BAY, AND COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

agricultural and pastoral pursuits. He subsequently took the management of the Swansea estates of the late Mr. George Meredith, who settled in that district in 1821, and retained that position until March 1847, when he proceeded to Mount Gambier, South Australia, and followed pastoral pursuits till 1854. He then returned to Swansea, and

the heading ex-Tasmanian Ministers of the Crown), he has always taken an interest in political and philanthropic matters. Mr. Meredith was for many years a member of the Road Board, a councillor of the municipality, and a justice of the peace for Tasmania. He has also held the office of coroner; but owing to private reasons he relinquished active public matters in 1870. He was married in October, 1851, to a daughter of the late Mr. M. James Hammond, and has a family of nine children, two of whom are in England, three in Queensland, one in New South Wales, and three in Tasmania.



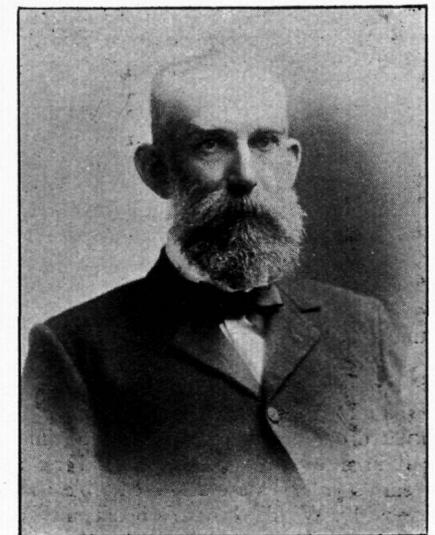
WHERRETT & CO.,

MR. J. MEREDITH.

HOBART.

purchased the "Cambria" property, consisting of upwards of 12,000 acres of excellent agricultural and pastoral land. Mr. Meredith has been a most successful

The late Mr. EDWARD CARR SHAW, of "Redbanks," County of Glamorgan, who descended from an old Scottish family, was born at Terenure, County Dublin, Ireland. Captain William Shaw, his progenitor, went to Ireland in 1689, in the army of William III., and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and subsequently settled in that country. The late Mr. Shaw emigrated from Ireland to Western Australia, and subsequently came to Tasmania in 1830. He acquired lands in the county of Glamorgan by purchase from the Crown, which he formed into the estate of "Redbanks," where he resided for fifty years, engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. He was appointed a justice of the peace and coroner on 23rd May, 1839, and was for several years elected chairman of



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

MR. F. SHAW.

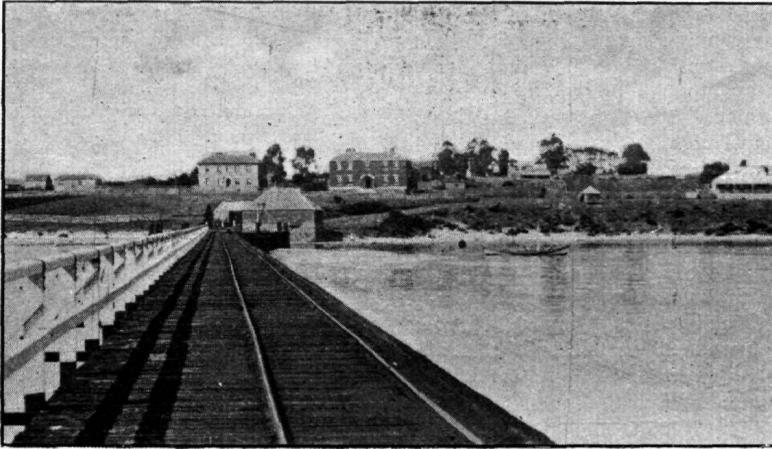
HOBART.

cultivated. Mr. Shaw runs a flock of merino and crossbred sheep, whilst ordinary breeds of cattle are depastured. He takes a lively interest in public

affairs, and has been a member of the Glamorgan Municipal Council for many years, having occupied the position of warden on several occasions. In January last he was again elected to the chair for

did not again offer himself. He was married in 1878 to a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Lyne, and has a family of four boys and two girls, the eldest son being engaged in commercial pursuits

past nineteen years. He is a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church, and never misses an opportunity of extending his hospitality to the visiting priest. He takes a warm interest in political matters, and is generally found on the side of the popular candidates. Mr. Gunton was married in 1882 to a daughter of the late Mr. James Burgess, an old identity of the Swansea district.



FRANKLIN STREET PIER, SWANSEA, SHOWING MAIN STREET.

twelve months. He is also connected with the Road Board, and Board of Health, and is also commissioner for taking affidavits. In November, 1899, Mr. Shaw was elected a member of the House of Assembly for the district of Glamorgan. He has also been a member of the Church of England Synod for some years. Mr. Shaw was married in 1875 to a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Harbottle, of Hobart, and has a family of three sons and two daughters, all residents of Tasmania.

Mr. WALTER RUST, Council Clerk and Secretary to the Road Trust of Glamorgan, was born in 1855 in Colombo, Ceylon, and educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Felstead Grammar School, Essex. At the age of seventeen years he came to Tasmania to learn pastoral pursuits with his cousin, and has been a resident of the colony ever since, with the exception of eighteen months spent in New South Wales with Mr. W. J. Lyne, a large station holder. Mr. Rust was appointed Council Clerk for the Glamorgan municipality in 1878, and has held the position on and off ever since. He was given the position of superintendent of police on 5th March, 1888, and when the Government took over the police force of the colony he was appointed sub-inspector and council clerk. Mr. Rust was a justice of the peace for some years, but resigned on account of taking up his present duties. He was elected a member of the Council in 1883, but after serving three years he

in Victoria, and the remainder located in Tasmania.

Mr. WILLIAM THOS. GUNTON, Wheelwright and Blacksmith, Main Road, Swansea, was born at Cleveland, Tasmania, in 1849, and educated at Deloraine and Carrick. He served his apprenticeship at Deloraine, Carrick, and Leamington North, after which he

Mr. JOHN COTTON, Sheepbreeder and Farmer, "Eartham," Orford (postal address, Orford), was born at "Kelvedon," Swanport, the residence of the late Mr. Francis Cotton, in 1832, and educated by a private tutor. Having finished his scholastic studies in 1848, he took to a seafaring life, and was engaged in the China trade with the late Captain Addison. Mr. Cotton then entered the service of Messrs. Brown and Company, of Hobart, and sailed for a time in the barque "Derwent," in the London trade, subsequently being engaged in different vessels plying all over the world. In 1858 he left the sea, and adopted farming pursuits on his present property, which consists of 1200 acres of agricultural and pastoral land, and is situated within forty-four miles of Hobart. Mr. Cotton is chiefly engaged in pastoral pursuits. He was married in 1861 to a granddaughter of the late Mr. Robert Wills, builder, of London,



MEREDITH RIVER BRIDGE, SWANSEA.

spent about seven years in different cities on the mainland following his avocations. Mr. Gunton then returned to Tasmania, and started business at Swansea, where he has remained for the

and had a family of two sons and one daughter; the last-named, and only surviving child, is married to Mr. Harold Blyth, of Orford.

BELLERIVE AND BELTANA.

THESE two townships are situated on the eastern bank of the Derwent, opposite Hobart, and are attractive and well worth a visit, particularly as the journey to them from Hobart is made in the well-appointed steamers of Messrs. O'May Bros., who maintain a most admirable ferry service to both places. Beltana is a residential suburb, and has made considerable progress of late years, while Bellerive is rapidly going ahead, and boasts many fine residences, besides hotel, stores, etc. Farming is carried on in the vicinity, but in the main Bellerive is like Beltana, a residential suburb of the city, and its prospects are particularly bright, as with the progress of the capital it must go on extending and improving.

Mrs. ANNE LANGDON, of Bellerive, formerly of "Montacute," widow of the late Hon. William Langdon, M.L.C., Commander R.N., was born at Stoke-on-Hampden, Somersetshire, England, and educated in her native county. She was married to William Langdon, son of the Rev. William Langdon, Vicar of Montacute, Somersetshire, in 1844, at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. Brydges. She left England for Tasmania in September of the same year, and resided at "Montacute" with her late husband for about twenty years. She has made several trips to and from England during her long residence in the colony.



MR. AND MRS. LANGDON.

Mr. JOHN CHIPMAN, J.P., "Clarendon Vale," Rokeby, was born on the estate in 1840, the property being previously owned by his parents, and his grandparents before them. He was educated at Mr. Mc Ardell's School, Rokeby, and on leaving his studies immediately adopted farming pursuits at "Clarendon Vale," which comprises 268 acres, the whole of which has been under the plough. The soil is partly rich, heavy black, with an admixture of

a lighter description. Wheat is the principal crop cultivated, and excellent returns are realised. Mr. Chipman has also 900 acres of agricultural land at Droughty Point, a portion of which is occupied by one of his sons, the balance he utilises as a sheep run. There is an orchard of some 10 acres at "Clarendon Vale," and this is being added to as time permits. The estate is admirably watered by the Clarence Plains Rivulet.

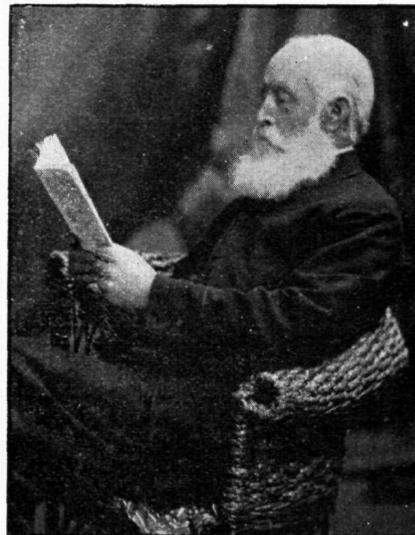


J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.
MR. J. CHIPMAN.

Some years ago Rokeby, or, as it is better known, Clarence Plains, was a prosperous settlement, but now it is only a village. Mr. Chipman has been a justice of the peace for the last thirty years, and takes an interest in all local matters. He and his brother were the first persons in the district to import steam threshing machines. Mr. Chipman has been twice married.

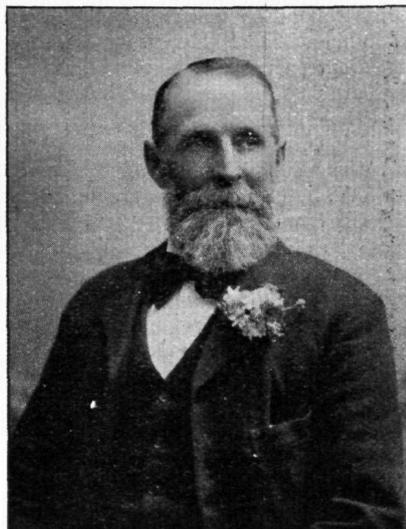
Mr. WILLIAM MAY, "Forest Hill," Sandford, was born at Henley, on the Thames, in 1816, and educated in England. He came to South Australia with his parents in 1839, and arrived in Tasmania in 1874. He then settled down at "Forest Hill," which consists of 700 acres of agricultural and pastoral land. About 40 acres were laid out

twenty years ago by Mr. May as an orchard. Fruit-growing was first introduced into the district by Mr. Gelli-brand, and was tried successfully by



WHERRETT & CO., HOBART.
MR. W. MAY.

Mr. Morrisby, a neighbour of Mr. May's, with the result that some well-appointed orchards are now to be found



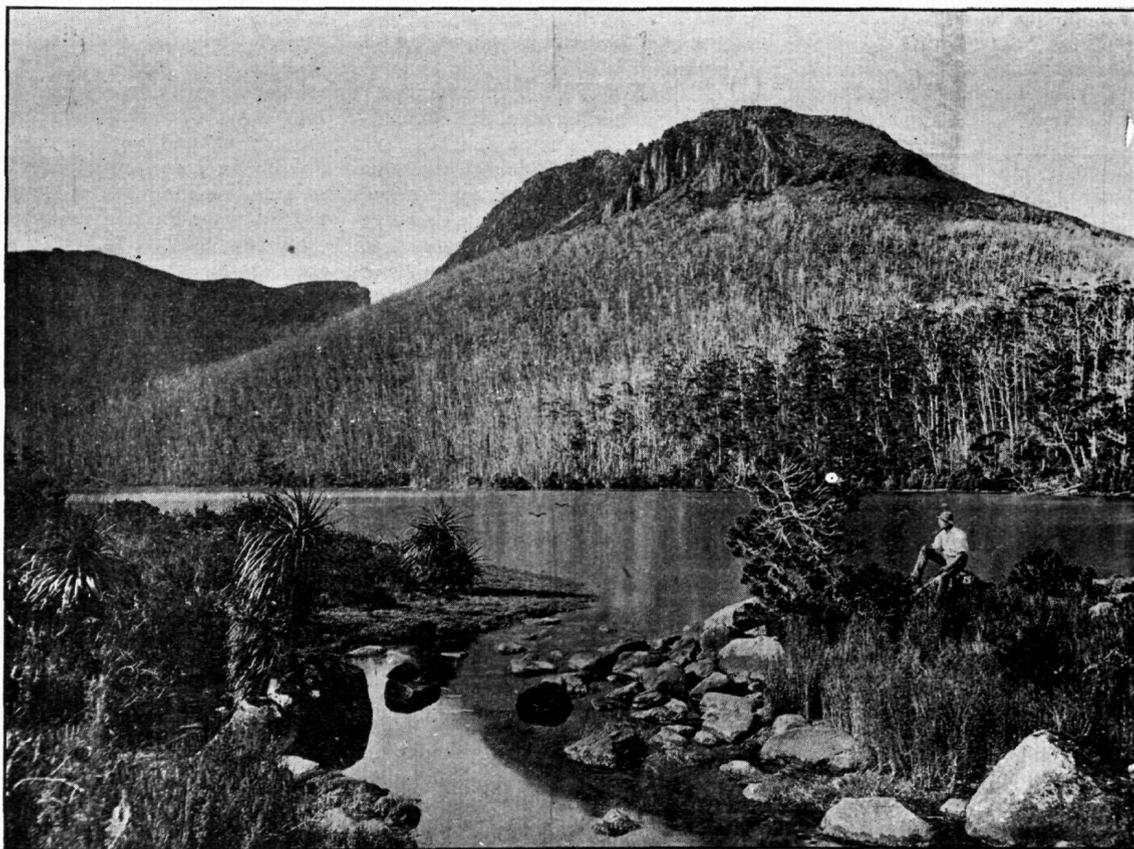
R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
MR. J. CALVERT.

Sandford. Mr. May was married in 1855 to Miss Cotton, a daughter of Mr. Francis Cotton, of the East Coast, and has a family.

Mr. JOHN CALVERT, "Pleasant View," South Arm, was born in Tasmania in 1843, and educated locally. He has been all his life farming and apple-growing in the South Arm district, having acquired the "Pleasant View" Estate from Gellibrand. It comprises about 200 acres, whilst Mr. Calvert has

also 900 acres at Windermere, Sandford, and about 90 acres at Clarence Plains, on the "Pleasant View" property, where he resides; the soil is of a rich sandy nature, and 12 acres laid out as an orchard return prolific results. Mr. Calvert grows principally Sturmers, New Yorks, scarlet pears, together with a Cox's orange pippins. He sent a small consignment of the last-named to the English market recently, and they brought the highest

price of any apples yet exported from the Sandford district, namely, 21s. per case. The Sandford property is mostly used for grazing purposes, some 400 to 500 sheep depasturing thereon. The land at Clarence Plains is laid down in grain. Mr. Calvert is a member of the South Arm Road Trust. He was married in 1869 to the daughter of the late Mr. J. R. Baily, of Huonville, who came to Tasmania in the same vessel as Bishop Nixon, the "Duke of Roxburgh."



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

MOUNT GOULD, LAKE MARION.

BAGDAD

IS about twenty-three miles from Hobart, in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Brighton, and municipality of Green Ponds. It is pleasantly situated on the Bagdad and Strathallen Creeks. The Swan Hotel is a comfortable hostelry, and there is a State school, and a public library with about 300 volumes. Bagdad is a post town, and the centre of a grazing and farming district. Bagdad is on the Apsley line, and is in daily communication with Hobart.

Mr. JOHN THOS. EDDINGTON, "Sunnyside," Bagdad, is a native of Tasmania, born in Hobart in 1833. At the age of fifteen he left school and toured the colonies, eventually settling down on his present estate, the gift of his father, at twenty-one years of age. Sunnyside has an area of 326 acres, half of which is laid out in grass lands, whilst

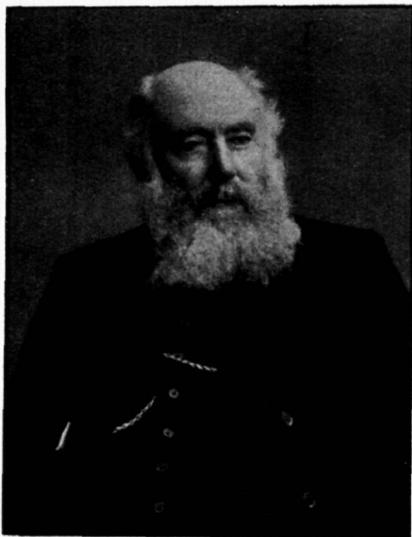
not less than 57 acres are devoted to orcharding. Mr. Eddington is the father of orcharding in the Bagdad district, and to him belongs the credit of having shown the local population how to make the industry pay. Of late years Mr. Eddington has enjoyed a well-earned rest, having handed the estate over to his sons, who work it at a considerable

profit. He is a very old member of the local Board of Advice, and is at present a member of the Board of Agriculture and Fruit Board. He was married in 1873 to a daughter of the late Mr. Hewitt, of Hobart, and has a family of four sons and three daughters, who reside on the estate.

BROADMARSH.

THE township of Elderslie, or Broadmarsh, is about fifteen miles north-west from Pontville, through which it has railway communication with the capital. It is distant from Hobart about thirty miles north-west, and situated on the River Jordan, is in the county of Monmouth, and the electoral and police district of Brighton. There is a Church of England (St. Augustine's), State school, post, telegraph and money-order office, and savings bank, etc.

Mr. WILLIAM GUNN, J.P., "Invercardew," Broadmarsh, was born in Hobart in June, 1832, and partly educated at the Rev. P. Campbell's school, completing his education at the Dublin and Glasgow Universities. Whilst in Glasgow he was on the staff of the *North British Daily Mail*, the first daily paper established in Scotland. He returned to Tasmania in 1853, and took up his residence in Broadmarsh two



ALBA STUDIO.

MR. W. GUNN.

HOBART.

years after, where he possesses an estate of 900 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation, a portion being occupied as an orchard. Mr. Gunn takes a keen interest in all local politics, and is invariably found associated with matters having for their object the advancement of the district. He was appointed a magistrate in October, 1855, and a coroner ten years later. He was elected a member of the first Brighton Municipal Council in 1863, and has always been elected at the head of the poll since. He was elected warden for the district in 1870, and has held the office up to the present time. He has also been annually elected chairman of the General Sessions since 1862 by his brother magistrates. As a breeder of pure merino sheep Mr. Gunn has been successful, and his stock always commands good market prices. He has been president of the Brighton Jockey Club since its inception. He

was the prime mover in the erection of the local Congregational Church, which is built on ground belonging to his estate. Mr. Gunn was married in 1857 to a daughter of the late Mr. James Brown, of George Street, Edinburgh, and has four daughters and three sons. Two sons and two daughters are married.

Mr. JOHN SWAN, "Summerfield," Elderslie, Farmer, Grazier, and Orchardist, was born in Tasmania in 1864, and educated at the High School, where he remained till he was seventeen years of age. He then had two years' banking experience in the Bank of Australasia, and subsequently followed squatting pursuits in New South Wales for two years. Mr. Swan then returned to Tasmania and purchased his present property, which comprises 2050 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation, 50 acres being laid out as an orchard. He runs from 800 to 1000 sheep, principally Shropshires, Lincolns, and half-breds. He is a member of the Brighton Municipal Council, and treasurer of the local Road Trust. As a sportsman, he has from boyhood taken an interest in all kinds of sport, and is now a steward of the Brighton Jockey Club. He was one of the first members of the Hobart Hunt Club, and is captain of the Brighton Cricket Club. Mr. Swan is also the owner of "Windfalls," a splendidly situated property in the Campbell Town district, with an area of 3000 acres, which is at present let to Mr. Nicholson. He also has an interest in about 900 acres of ground at Bagdad, which are let to Mr. John Palmer. Mr. Swan, senior, represented Cumberland in the Tasmanian Parliament for thirty years, and occupied the position of chairman of committees for a lengthy period. He was superintendent of the territorial police up to the time of his death. As a councillor and warden for the Campbell Town municipality he did excellent work, whilst as a commissioner of the Fisheries Board, and member of the Royal Society his services were invaluable. Mr. Swan, senior, was accidentally killed on the Hobart Wharf at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years.

Mr. HENRY JONES, Orchardist and Sheep Farmer, "Strathelie," Lower

Broadmarsh, is a native of Tasmania, and was born at Jericho in 1838. At the age of eighteen he rented a farm from his father, the late Mr. Jones, of "Rose Hill," Jericho, where he underwent a thorough course of training in sheep farming and agricultural and pastoral pursuits. He remained there for upwards of seven years, and then purchased his present property, which has an area of 1500 acres, of which 30 acres are laid out for horticultural purposes, and the remainder in grass lands. Mr. Jones has an extensive sheep run at Arthur's Lake and Windsor Park, Kempton, the whole comprising 9000 acres. He possesses an excellent flock of merino sheep, with which crossbreds are intermixed.

Mr. JOHN FREDERICK GAGE, Sheep Farmer and Grazier, "Gage Brook," was born in Tasmania in 1835 on the estate of which he is now proprietor. Having completed his scholastic studies, he adopted farming and general agricultural pursuits as his life-calling, but when in 1852 the Victorian goldfields were attracting attention he sought his fortune at Bendigo and Ballarat, where, however, he only remained for twelve months, and then returned to "Gage Brook." The estate, 407 acres of which are under grass and cultivation, was purchased by the subject of this notice from Mr. John O. Gage. Mr. Gage is also the proprietor of the "Hermitage," and leases the "Split Rock" estate, of 8000 acres, in the Great Lake district. He is a successful breeder of merino sheep, whilst his marketable crossbreds command top prices. The estates owned and leased by Mr. Gage enable him, in addition to breeding merino and crossbred sheep, to breed cattle of the best quality. He has an excellent strain of the Hereford and Angus breeds; in fact, so successful has his Hereford stock been that he has decided to cross this strain with the Angus. Mr. Gage has been a member of the Old Beach Road for a number of years. He was also a member of the Board of Agriculture in the Old Beach district, which has now ceased to exist, having been amalgamated with other branch boards. As a churchwarden of the local Church of England, he has done excellent service, and is still an active member of the Church. Mr. Gage was married in 1868 to a daughter

of the late Mr. Humphrey Howell, of the Shannon, near Bothwell, and has a family of five children, four daughters and one son. They all live in the district.

Mr. THOMAS RICHARD HINDES, Sheep Farmer and Agriculturist, "Arndell," Upper Broadmarsh, is a native of New Town, Tasmania, and was born in 1836. He was educated at the Hutchins School, and after leaving school he adopted farming pursuits. In 1853, at the age of seventeen years, he took the management of his mother's farm, and retained it until 1856, when he commenced farming on his own account. In conjunction with a younger brother, Mr. Hindes purchased his present property, and has resided there for the past twenty-nine years. Consequent upon his brother's death Mr. Hindes is now the possessor of the "Arndell" Estate, he having purchased the residue of the property, which comprises 1350 acres, and a very large proportion of which is laid down in natural grass. Mr. Hindes is a successful

breeder of the crossbred Leicester and merino sheep; in fact, he makes these breeds a specialty. He is a councillor of the Brighton municipality, and has occupied this position for the last ten years. He has also been chairman of the Broadmarsh Road Trust for the past three years, whilst his connection with that body extends over the lengthy period of a quarter of a century. Mr. Hindes is a churchwarden of St. Augustine's Church, Broadmarsh, and has been so for a great many years. He is also lay representative of the parish of Broadmarsh in the Synod of the Church of England. Mr. Hindes takes an interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the district, so much so that his services are frequently sought in public affairs. He was married in 1857 to a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wilson, formerly employed by the Parliament of Tasmania, and has a family of seven daughters and three sons. Three of the former are married, one being a resident of South Australia, and two reside in New South Wales.

Mr. EDWARD GRAF, Farmer and Orchardist, "Millorreny," Bagdad, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1830, and educated at Neither Walluf, Rhine. He arrived in Tasmania in 1855, and followed the coachbuilding trade for a couple of years, after which he went in for horticultural, pastoral, and agricultural pursuits. At present Mr. Graf possesses 1200 acres of land in the Bagdad district, 500 acres of which are under orchard and grass, the orchard alone producing something like 5000 cases annually. He is also a successful breeder of Shropshire and crossbred sheep, whilst his early lambs command big prices. Mr. Graf was married, in 1855, to a daughter of the late Mr. Jakob Reichard, granddaughter of the late Dr. Hope, who was pensioned by the Arch-Duke of Nassau at £800 per year for life. Mr. Graf has a family of two sons, both of whom are married. One resides at "Miloreny," and has one son, whilst the other is in an excellent position in Corowa, New South Wales, and has four daughters and one son.

BOTHWELL.

THE township of Bothwell, situated 1100 feet above sea-level, is the centre of an important pastoral area, and possesses good hotels, at moderate tariffs, with ample facilities for horse or vehicle excursions. There are many charming walks and drives amidst its environs, notably the Clyde Falls, two miles distant, whilst to sportsmen it offers many attractions. The Clyde River, which flows through the township, is well stocked with English trout, rabbits can be shot within walking distance, and good kangaroo, wallaby, and wild pigeon shooting is obtainable within a few miles. It possesses a good public library; and to those in search of rest and health Bothwell can be recommended.

It is pleasantly situated on the River Clyde, in the county of Monmouth, and electorate of Cumberland, and is distant forty-six miles north-west from Hobart. There is a post, telegraph, and money-order office, and a savings bank, and a branch of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Several churches, schools, a working man's club, assembly room, flour mills, brewery, cordial manufactory, fellmongery, and a tannery go to make up an attractive-looking town. There is daily communication with Hobart by way of Brighton, where the coaches meet the trains. The rural municipality of Bothwell was proclaimed on 22nd December, 1862. It has an area of 297,065 acres, and the annual value of ratable property is about £18,000, while the length of roads and streets is 134 miles. Sheep-breeding is the principal industry, but horse and cattle raising and farming are also followed. In the summer time, coach communication with the Great Lake, the favourite resort of anglers, is maintained from Bothwell, and is largely availed of, this being the most direct route from Hobart.

Mr. ALFRED IBBOTT, J.P., "Ibbott Vale," Warden of Bothwell, is a well-known pastoralist of that district. Born on "Ibbott Vale" on 31st July, 1844, he was educated at Oatlands, and when his school days were over he joined his father (Mr. John Mears Ibbott) in the management of the estate, remaining with him from 1860 until he died, in June, 1885, when he took over "Ibbott Vale," and has worked it ever since. The Ibbott Vale station comprises 2600 acres at Bothwell, 4200 acres at Trap Hut, on the Shannon, 920 acres at St. Patrick's Plains, 2188 acres at Central Plains, which is all freehold, and 9000 acres of leasehold in the Bothwell district. Mr.

Ibbott is at present carrying on pastoral pursuits in partnership with his brother (Mr. George William Ibbott, of "Strathbarton," Bothwell). The subject of this sketch was appointed a justice of the peace in May, 1887, and has always taken a lively interest in public matters of the district. Elected a councillor of the municipality of Bothwell 1st June, 1889, he was acting warden for nine months ending 10th December, 1896, and was then confirmed in the position; and when his term of office expired he was re-elected. Mr. Ibbott is also chairman of the local Road Trust, Board of Advice, and Cemetery Board; a member of the Bothwell Horticultural Society and of the Literary Society; a

warden of the Church of England; and takes a leading part in all matters conducive to the welfare of the district. He has held the position of master to the Southern Hunt Club for two years, and was treasurer of the Bothwell Hunt Club races. He is also a member of the Southern Agricultural and Pastoral Association, taking an active part in its working, and at the trial of hunters held at the last annual show at New Town he acted as judge.

Councillor EDWARD BOWDEN, of Bothwell, was born at Norfolk, England, on the 6th March, 1825, and educated at Bothwell. After leaving school he was in his late father's em-

ployment on his farm at Bothwell for about seven years, and afterwards with his brother (Mr. Johnathan Bowden, pastoralist) at Lake River, Cressy, and Longford, for about four years. He left Tasmania in 1849 for the Californian gold diggings, and there met with considerable success. He remained in California about two years, and in 1852 returned to Castlemaine, Victoria, with a party consisting of four men, and started mining at Forest Creek, where, after ten months' work, they netted £1000 apiece. He came back to Bothwell at the end of 1852, and commenced business as an hotelkeeper, open-



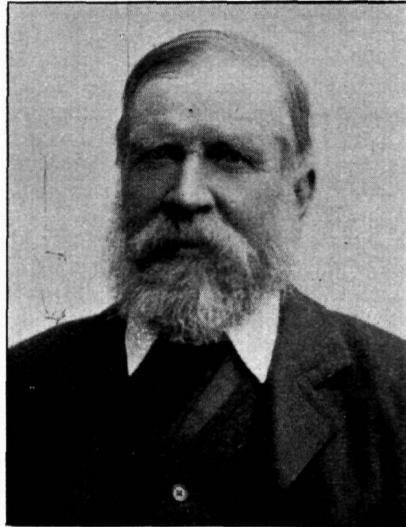
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. A. IBBOTT.

ing the now well-known commercial hotel, the Bothwell Castle, which he conducted for many years. He had the contract for the conveyance of mails between Bothwell and Melton Mowbray for about ten years. He made extensive alterations and additions to the hotel by erecting a hall where entertainments are held, and also to the house itself, which is at present being carried on by his son, Mr. Richard Bowden. He was elected a councillor of the muni-

cipality of Bothwell in 1879, and has held that position for twenty years. He is a member of the Road Trust, and takes a great interest in all local affairs, pigeon shooting, and sport generally. He was married to Sarah Allen, third daughter of Richard Allen, of Bothwell, farmer, on the 11th January, 1853, at the Presbyterian Church, Bothwell, by the Rev. John Robertson



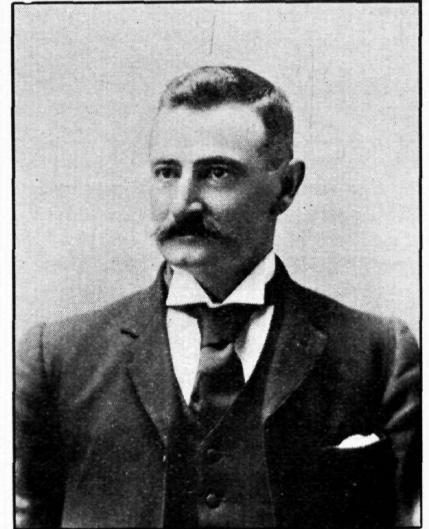
WHERRETT & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. E. BOWDEN.

Councillor EDWARD ARCHER, J.P., of "Norwood," Bothwell, was born at Levrington, Campbell Town, on the 1st May, 1861, and educated at Leach's Grammar School, Launceston. After leaving school he entered on pastoral and farming pursuits, on his father's farm at Levrington, on the Macquarie River, and afterwards at "Huntworth," Oatlands, where he gained a thorough knowledge of general and practical farming. In 1884 he purchased "Norwood," which consists of about 2000 acres, where he carries on farming and pastoral pursuits. He runs about 3000 sheep and 200 head of cattle on his estate and on 8000 acres of leasehold property which he holds in the Lake district. He was appointed a

justice of the peace for the municipality of Bothwell on the 17th September, 1891, and elected a councillor on the 8th December, 1896. He was married



CRAWFORD,

MR. E. ARCHER.

HOBART.

to Emily, second daughter of Mr. Walter Moodie, of Bothwell, on the 10th October, 1898.

Mr. ALEXANDER ARTHUR REID, J.P., of "Ratho" Station, Bothwell, was born on the 18th June, 1864, and educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart. He then joined his father, the late Mr. Alexander Reid, on "Ratho" Station, and remained with him until taking over the property in 1885. "Ratho" contains about 9000 acres of excellent pastoral land, and on it are depastured about 5000 sheep and 100 head of cattle, the property consisting of three separate runs. Mr. Reid's parents resided on "Ratho" when the bushranging trouble was at its height in the colony, and they had not a few unpleasant experiences in consequence. The late Mr. Reid was warden for the district of Bothwell for many years. The subject of this notice was appointed a justice of the peace in 1890.

KEMPTON.

THIS town, which was formerly known as Green Ponds, is situated on the Green Ponds Rivulet, and about three miles from the River Jordan. It is twenty-nine miles by road north of Hobart, in the county of Monmouth, and forms part of the electorate of Brighton for the Legislative Assembly, and Cambridge for the Legislative Council. There is a money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, several very comfortable hotels, State and Catholic schools, assembly room, and four places of worship, viz., St. Mary's Church (Episcopalian), Presbyterian Church, Congregational Church, and St. Peter's Church (Roman Catholic). There are a number of stores and places of business, and the town is well laid out. Courts of petty and quarter sessions are held here. There is a railway station, Kempton being on the Apsley

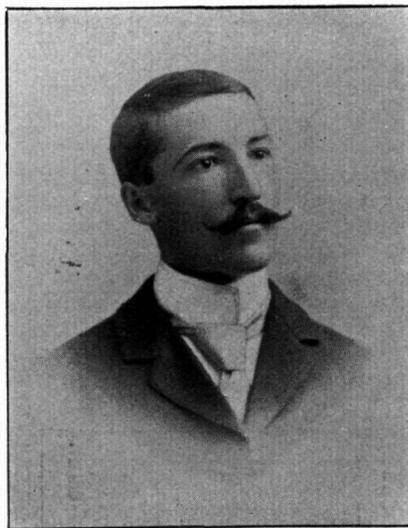
line, and a public library has about 2500 volumes. The rural municipality of Green Ponds was proclaimed on 7th March, 1862, and has an area of 100,800 acres, with fifty miles of streets and roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £11,000. The district is mainly pastoral, sheep-breeding being the principal industry, but large quantities of grain, potatoes, hay, etc., are grown, besides fruit. The population of the municipality is about 3500.

Lieutenant JAMES HADDON JOHNSON, J.P., Warden of the Municipality of Green Ponds, was born in that town on 4th April, 1865, and received his education at the City School, Hobart. He then took up general farming pursuits, viz., the breeding of sheep, cattle, and horses, and the growing of grain, in which he has been very successful. He was elected a councillor of the municipality of Green Ponds in 1892, and has been re-elected three times since, notwithstanding opposition on each occasion. On the death of the late warden, Councillor Oscar Flexmore, in March, 1898, Mr. Johnson was chosen to fill the position, and at the general election held in December, 1896, he was re-elected. He is also chairman of the Court of Petty Sessions, Road Trust, local Board of Health, and Fruit Board, a member of the Public Library Committee, and one of the managers of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Johnson has always taken an active interest in defence matters, and holds a commission as lieutenant in the Kempton Detachment, Derwent Company, No. 1 Battalion, Tasmanian Infantry. Rifle shooting engages his attention, and he lends his countenance and support to matches held in connection with the local forces. He was married on 16th April, 1894, at Ballarat, Victoria, to Ada May, second daughter of Mr. J. K. Baird, ex-mayor of the city, by the Rev. James McQueen, Presbyterian minister.

Councillor ALFRED ERNEST GORRINGE, of "The Wilderness," Kempton, Farmer, was born at Kempton on the 24th May, 1868, and educated at Horton College, Ross. After leaving college he entered into partnership with his brother, Mr. Thomas E. Gorringer, and they carried on pastoral and agricultural pursuits at "The Wilderness" for four years, when Mr. A. E. Gorringer took over the property, and has carried on farming there ever since. "The Wilderness" consists of about 1000 acres, and produced 2500 bushels of wheat and oats during last (1898) season, besides carrying 600 sheep. Mr. Gorringer was elected a councillor for the municipality of Green Ponds in 1895, and has been a member of the Council ever since. He married Miss Hurst, a daughter of Mr. H. C. Hurst, of Sheffield, schoolmaster, in 1894. He is a member of the local Road Trust, Board of Advice, Board of

Health, and Fruit Board, and chairman of the Public Library Committee. He takes great interest in all matters tending to the advancement of the district, and is captain of the Kempton Cricket Club.

Mr. CECIL GORRINGE, M.B.C.M., Edinburgh, 1895, was born in Kempton, Tasmania, in 1870, and educated at Horton College, Ross. He is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Gorringer, who was for many years warden of the Kempton district. Having completed his scholastic training in Tasmania, and retiring with the honour of Associate of Arts, Mr. Gorringer entered the Edinburgh University to study medicine. On obtaining his M.B.C.M. he took up the special study of the ear, the eye, and the throat, studying six months at the Edinburgh Infirmary. He was then appointed house surgeon of the Sheffield Infirmary, and subsequently surgeon to the Liverpool Children's and Birkenhead Borough Hospital



L. GRAY-WILLIAMS & CO.,

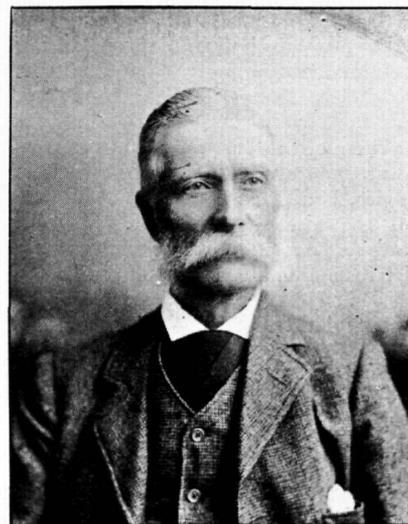
FREMANTLE.

MR. C. GORRINGE.

in the old country for three years. Mr. Gorringer returned to Tasmania, and now practically commands the whole of the business of his native town.

Mr. ARTHUR N. CORONEY, Farmer and Grazier, of "Bellgrove," Green Ponds, has a well-appointed estate of 1058 acres, watered by the River Jordan, the area under cultivation being 300 acres. Wheat is one of the

staple products grown by Mr. Coroney, and in fair seasons he can produce the highly satisfactory average of twenty bushels to the acre. In addition to carrying on agricultural pursuits, how-



ALBA STUDIO,

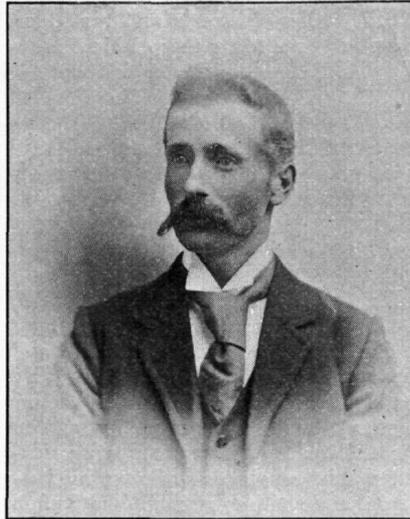
HOBART.

MR. A. N. CORONEY.

ever, Mr. Coroney depastures a very large number of sheep and cattle on "Bellgrove." Mr. Coroney was born on the Lake River, near Cressy, and was educated at Longford. He spent nearly fifty-four years of his life in the district engaged in agricultural pursuits. His father, the late Mr. Robert Coroney, took up the "Lake House" Estate on his arrival from the old country, and it was on this property that Mr. A. N. Coroney gained his farming experience. He was for some years a member of the Cressy Road Trust.

Councillor EDWARD OLDMIXON BISDEE, J.P., "Lovely Banks," Spring Hill, is a scion of an old Somerset family owning estates in Somersetshire, England, notably the "Hutton Court" and "Oldmixon" Estates. Mr. Bisdee's father, the late Mr. Isaac Bisdee (one of the first members of the Tasmanian Legislative Council), coming to Tasmania with his brothers in the early days to carry on pastoral pursuits. Mr. E. O. Bisdee was born at "Lovely Banks" on 7th December, 1862, and educated at Horton College, Ross. When his school days were over he took up farming pursuits, which he carried on successfully till 1889, when he left

for England, making a tour of that country, Scotland, and America. On returning to Tasmania, in 1891, he entered upon grazing pursuits at "Lovely Banks," which consists of about 6000 acres, and is specially noted for its fine breed of Devon cattle. Mr. Bisdee has been a regular exhibitor at the Southern Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Society's Shows, and has taken numerous prizes. In addition to "Lovely Banks," he owns stations in the lake country, where he runs sheep during autumn and summer season. Mr. Bisdee has always taken a prominent part in local public matters, and is chairman of the District Board of Agriculture, and a member of the Board of Advice, Fruit Board, Board of Health, and the local Road Trust. He was elected a councillor of the municipality of Green Ponds on his return to the colony in 1891, and has been re-elected on several occasions since, and he still



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

MR. E. O. BISDEE.

HOBART.

occupies a seat at the council table. He is married to Lilian, eldest daughter of Mr. David Collins, of "Blenheim," Evandale. Mr. Bisdee has likewise taken an active interest in defence matters, and is at present senior lieutenant of the Kempton Detachment, Derwent Company, of the Auxiliary Forces. His uncle, Mr. John Bisdee, late of "Hutton Park," Green Ponds, imported the first fallow deer brought to Tasmania, and kept them at "Hutton Park" until they had become acclimatised and had sufficiently increased in number to allow of their liberation. These deer have since greatly multiplied, and now afford great sport to the hunt clubs throughout the colony. His uncle also imported from England the first pack of hounds brought to Tasmania, and he (E.O.B.) has always taken a prominent part in hunting, having held the position of master of the Hutton Park Hounds for seven years.

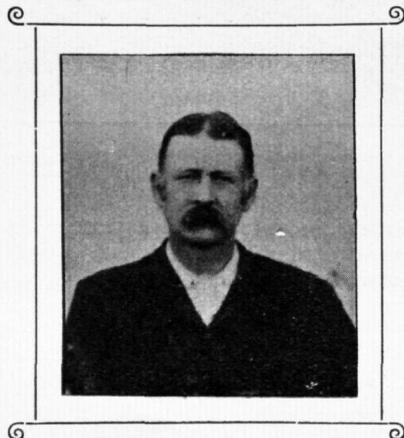
WOODBURY.

THERE is perhaps no likelihood of anyone doubting that "Woodbury" is more euphonious than "Antill Ponds," but those who prefer to have geographical and historical names preserved will regret that the name of this township, as well as that of others in the colony, has been altered without good and sufficient reason. The town was named after Major Antill, of the 48th Regiment. It is a station on the main line of railway, has a post, telegraph, and money-order office, and savings bank, one hotel, and a half-time State school. Woodbury is in the county of Somerset, and the electoral and municipal district of Oatlands, and is sixty-eight miles north of Hobart.

Mr. JOHN HEADLAM, J.P., Farmer and Pastoralist, "Woodbury," Oatlands, was born in 1844 at Egglestone, Macquarie River, and is the second son of the late Mr. Charles Headlam, who was one of the oldest justices of the peace in Tasmania, having been appointed in 1846. He arrived in the colony from Portsmouth in 1820, when only five years of age, and at the time of his death was one of the largest and best respected landed proprietors in the island. Mr. John Headlam was educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart, by the Rev. J. R. Buckland; and on leaving school in 1861 he obtained a thorough pastoral and agricultural knowledge on his father's estate. He was also connected with his uncle, the late Mr. Robert Bayles, of "Vaucluse," Cleveland, and at the age of nineteen years he managed that property for twelve months. Mr. Headlam was then given charge of his father's "Egglestone" property, and under his careful supervision it remained for six years. In 1870 Mr. Headlam settled on the well-known "Woodbury" Estate, which originally belonged to the

Harrison family, and has resided there ever since. The holding is beautifully situated, and consists of 12,000 acres of fair pastoral land, which Mr. Headlam puts to the very best advantage. "Woodbury" and "Allan Vale," the last-named situated near the Great Lake, are the two properties Mr. Headlam has under his special management as trustee

to his late father's estate. There are about 8000 sheep on the properties, besides 100 head of cattle. Mr. Headlam is a successful breeder of merino stud sheep, and at the Campbell Town Agricultural Show in 1899 he secured fourth prize for a merino yearling ram. In addition to being a justice of the peace, he has been one of the Great Lake Road Trustees for twenty-five years, and has occupied a similar position in the Tunbridge Road Trust since its inception. Mr. Headlam was married in 1879 to Miss Francis Vicary, of "Ross Trevor" Estate, Spring Bay, and granddaughter of the late Captain Vicary and Captain McLaine. He has a family of three sons and four daughters.



MR. J. HEADLAM.

Mr. ADAM T. GIBSON, "Lowes Park," Antill Ponds, is a native of Tasmania, and was born in 1869. He was educated at the Launceston Grammar School, and at the age of nineteen entered the service of Messrs. Webster and Son, merchants, where he remained twelve months. He then made a trip to England and the United States, and on

his return to Tasmania he assumed the management of the "Lowes Park" Estate. This has an area of 6000 acres, and is devoted to both grazing and agriculture. The flocks are pure-

bred merinos, and sheep from them exhibited at Longford and Hobart have taken many prizes. Mr. Gibson is secretary and treasurer of the Midland Jockey Club, secretary of the Midland

Athletic Association, and secretary of the Town Hall, Tunbridge. He is a justice of the peace, and a member of the Town Council of Oatlands.

ROSS.

ONE of the oldest towns in the colony. Ross has an air of by-gone days, which is thoroughly in keeping with its pleasant surroundings. It is built on the Macquarie River, in the centre of rich and fertile plains, and is in the county of Somerset, electorate of Campbell Town, and municipality of Ross. It is eighty-three miles (by rail) north from Hobart, and forty-eight miles south-east from Launceston. The town is in railway communication with both Hobart and Launceston, there being three trains daily, and coaches run regularly to adjoining towns. The Macquarie River is spanned at Ross by a fine bridge built of freestone obtained from local quarries, which is among the best yet discovered in the colony. The Church of England (St. John's) and the Wesleyan Church are also built of the same material, and the former is considered one of the prettiest country churches in the island. Horton College, situated about two miles out of the town, had at one time an intercolonial reputation, but it was eventually closed, and now the buildings remain only a picturesque feature in a charming landscape. The town possesses all postal and telegraphic facilities, Council Chambers, creditable business premises, State school, etc.; and has an excellent water supply from the Tooms Lake, and an artificial reservoir about thirty miles south-east of Ross. There is a good road from the town to Lakes Crescent and Sorell, distant about twenty-five miles. The rural municipality of Ross was proclaimed on 26th December, 1862, and has an area of 178,000 acres, the annual value of ratable property being £13,000, and the length of roads and streets ninety miles. The district is mainly pastoral, but wheat, oats, peas, and hay are grown.

Mr. ROBERT STANDALOFT, General Storekeeper, Butcher, and Skin Dealer, Ross, was born in 1835 in Lincolnshire, and arrived at Ross twenty years later, under engagement to the late Captain Horton, of "Somercotes" Estate, in whose employ he remained for twenty-five years as gardener. In 1883 Mr. Standaloft purchased the present property in Church Street, and started business as a storekeeper and butcher. By strict attention to business, industry, and straightforwardness, he has worked up a splendid connection. Civility is the motto of the proprietor, and customers are provided with a first-class stock of articles to select from. Mr. Standaloft was married in 1863 to Miss Elizabeth Cawthorne, daughter of Mr. William Cawthorne, of Hull, Yorkshire. He has a family of two sons and one daughter.

Mr. F. H. S. KEACH, J.P., of "Chiswick," Ross, was born in 1864 on the estate, and is a son of the late Mr. George W. Keach, M.H.A., for years warden of the municipality. On the death of his father in 1893 the estates passed into the hands of the widow and family, and are now managed by Mr. F. H. S. Keach, in conjunction with his brothers, Messrs. George and Edward. The "Chiswick" Estate and that of "Cross Marsh," at Wood's Lake, are familiar to almost every colonist from the fact that they produce some of the most valuable merino stud sheep and wool in the Australian colonies. "Chiswick" comprises 10,500 acres of exceptionally

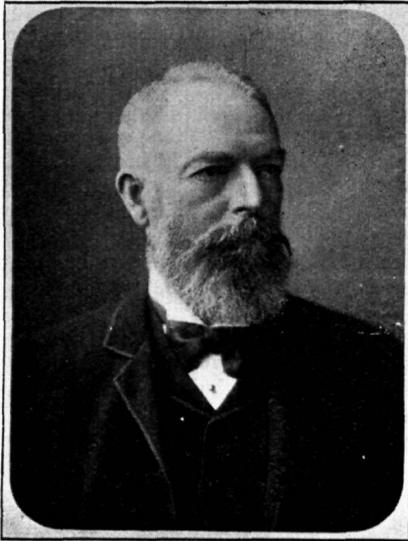
fine pastoral and agricultural land, whilst in the "Cross Marsh" property there are upwards of 10,000 acres. Messrs. Keach Bros. run about 10,000 sheep and 400 head of cattle, making a speciality of the merino stud sheep, which were got together in their late father's time, and gradually improved until, as before stated, they are recognised as equal to the best to be obtained in Australia. Latterly some of the rams have been drawn from the well-known "Esk Vale" and "Winton" studs. The "Chiswick" strain is also represented most successfully at the Sheep-breeders' Association shows in this colony, and some valuable trophies have been won in Victoria. At the Sydney sales of July, 1899, the "Chiswick" sheep brought very satisfactory prices, one ram being purchased for 320 guineas, whilst fifteen averaged £69 each. The clip from the property has several times topped the market in London; thirteen bales, a portion of the last shearing, bringing 1s. 6d. per pound. The total account sales for the whole clip gave the respectable return of 7s. 10d. per head for each sheep.

Mr. CHAS. JAMES HEADLAM, of "Charlton" Estate, Ross, was born in 1849, at "Egleston," Macquarie River, and is the fourth son of the late Mr. Charles Headlam of that place. He received his education at the Hutchins School, Hobart, under the Rev. J. R. Buckland, and after leaving school acquired a thorough knowledge of sheep-farming on his father's property. In

1873 he managed the "Syndal" Estate for his father, it then being a portion of the present "Charlton" property, and also 15,000 acres at the Great Lake. On his father's death in 1898, he took charge of the "Charlton" Estate and "Mona Vale," of 5000 acres, the latter being leased from Mr. William Kermode. The "Charlton" property comprises 24,000 acres of good pastoral land, and is worked in connection with "Mona Vale" and "Great Lake" estates. They are capable of carrying 20,000 sheep and 500 or 600 head of cattle; in fact one year 21,500 sheep were shorn without "Mona Vale." Mr. Headlam is a member of the Ross Municipal Council, the South Macquarie Road Trust, the Macquarie Water Trust, and the Great Lake Road Trust. He was married in 1878 to Miss Anna Bartley, a daughter of the late Mr. Theodore Bartley, of "Kerry Lodge," but now known as "Strathroy," near Launceston. He has three sons and two daughters.

Mr. THOMAS PARRAMORE, J.P., of "Beaufront," Ross, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Parramore, of "Wetmore," who arrived in the colony in 1823. This subject of this biography was born in Derbyshire in 1840, in the cottage where the celebrated Irish poet, Thomas Moore, composed his sonnets. In 1843 his father and mother returned to Tasmania after a visit to England with two children—Mr. Thomas Parramore and his sister. He received a thorough scholastic train-

ing at the school of Mr. W. K. Hawkes, Franklin village, and then went into merino sheep-breeding with his father. On the death of the last-named, in 1867, Mr. Parramore came into possession of the "Beaufront" Estate, the "Wetmore" property having been left to his brother, the late Mr. George Parramore. "Beaufront" comprises 7500 acres of good pastoral land, and the "Syndal" Estate adjoining, which was purchased by Mr. Parramore, has



JOHNSTONE, O'SHANNESSEY & CO.,

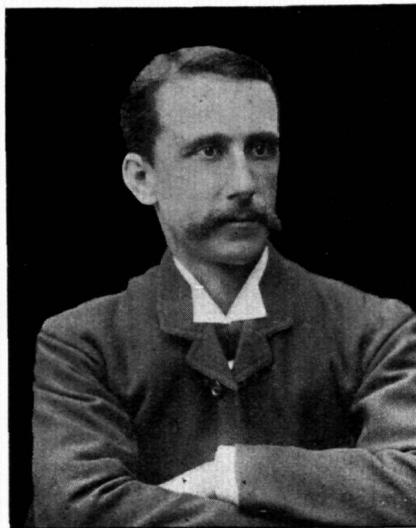
MELB.

MR. T. PARRAMORE.

8000 acres, shearing annually some 6000 or 7000 sheep, and 1500 lambs. The estates are noted for the excellence of the merino sheep produced; in fact the breed is established throughout the whole of Tasmania and the Australian colonies. In 1825 his grandfather, the late Mr. George Parramore, and his father, the late Mr. Thomas Parramore, commenced breeding pure merinos with three ewes and one ram imported from Europe by Messrs. Gillies and Horne in 1823, the originals being from the flock of the Elector of Saxony—the most famous flock in Europe. The present "Beaufront" stock is perhaps the oldest in Australia, having been in possession of one family for nearly seventy-five years. During that period the utmost care has been bestowed upon it, and no rams whose pedigree were not up to the highest standard have been permitted to run with the flock. It is to this fact that the strain remains second to none in the colonies. Mr. Parramore is a successful exhibitor at various shows, and his sheep at the New South Wales and Victorian sales command top prices. He also fulfils

important private orders from the neighbouring colonies. Besides being a justice of the peace, Mr. Parramore is chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, treasurer of the municipality of Ross, and a member of the South Macquarie Road Trust, and the Macquarie Water Trust. He married a daughter of the Rev. James Hutchison, of Malvern, Victoria, and has one son and two daughters.

The "WETMORE" ESTATE, Ross, is the property of the surviving issue of the late Mr. George Parramore, and is managed by Mr. James Hutchison. It comprises 5000 acres of fine pastoral land, and carries about 3000 sheep. Two hundred acres are laid down in English grass, and this is kept constantly green by means of irrigation. The homestead is a splendidly situated two-story building, and water is laid on throughout the house and garden, being pumped up from the Macquarie River and stored in a 20,000 gallon tank situated in an elevated position near the house. Mr. HUTCHISON, the manager of the estate, is a son of the Rev. James Hutchison, of Malvern, Victoria. He was educated at Horton College. On completing his studies he gained experience in sheep-breeding with the Parramore family, and prior to assuming the management of "Wetmore," he had charge of Mr. C. B. Grubb's "Strathroy" stud stock. At the present time



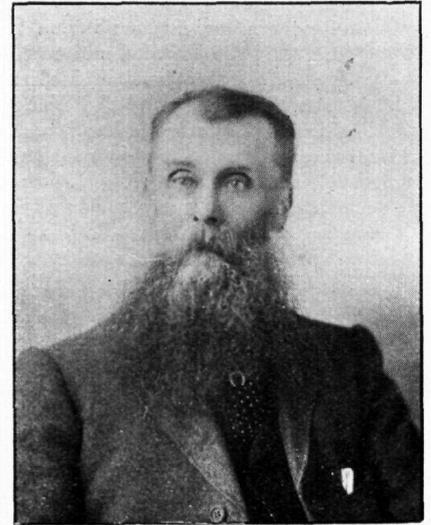
CHARLEMONT.

SYDNEY.

MR. J. HUTCHISON.

he has the responsibility of managing a large number of merino stud sheep. This flock was commenced in 1825 by the late George Parramore, great grand-

father of the present owners, with three pure Saxon merino ewes imported from Europe in 1823 by Messrs. Gillies and Horne, and a ram of the same importation. The pure merinos brought to Tasmania by Messrs. Gillies and Horne were obtained by them from the pure merino flock belonging to the Elector of Saxony, and were the progeny of the pure merinos procured by the Elector from the best flocks in Spain in the year 1765.



WHITELAW.

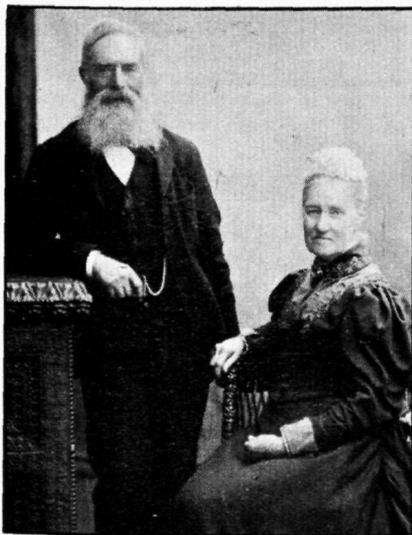
LAUNGESTON.

MR. E. DOWLING.

Mr. EDWARD DOWLING, J.P., of "Trefusis," Ross, was born in Somerset in 1838, and is a son of Mr. Thomas Dowling, surgeon, of Chew Magna, Somerset. He was educated privately, and in 1854 arrived in Tasmania with a letter of introduction to Mrs. W. J. T. Clarke, a cousin of his father. Being in delicate health, he was induced to remain in Tasmania, and embark in station life. He gained a thorough knowledge of sheep-breeding and agriculture under the late Sir W. J. Clarke, of "Norton Mandeville," Macquarie Plains. In 1860 he rented a farm from Mr. W. J. T. Clarke, near "Donnybrook," in Victoria, and engaged in sheep farming on his own account for several years. In 1872 he disposed of his property in Victoria, and returned to Tasmania. He then rented "Cassieford," Ross, from the late Mr. Joseph Clarke; and in 1879 took a lease of Quorn Hall, where he resided for about fifteen years. Having previously had possession of the "Trefusis" property, Mr. Dowling again went to reside on it in 1894, and has remained there ever since. He is an extensive and very successful breeder of

stud merinos obtained from the "Mona Vale" and "Belle Vue" flocks. He has secured several show prizes, among others being two handsome trophies won at the Midland Agricultural Shows of 1886-7, for the best merino ewe under two years, presented by Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Company, Limited. However, since residing at "Trefusis," Mr. Dowling has refrained from exhibiting, as he finds the country unsuitable for getting sheep into first-class show form. He has always been prominently identified with public affairs, both in this and the other colonies. He was appointed a territorial justice of the peace in 1878, and has been a municipal councillor of Oatlands for a number of years. He was warden of the municipal council of Campbell Town for several years. Mr. Dowling was married in 1862 to Miss Annie Clarke, a daughter of Mr. Louis Clarke, and niece of the late Hon. W. J. T. Clarke, and has a family of six sons and three daughters.

Mr. WILLIAM MOORE FERRAR, of "Plassy," Ross, was born in Dublin in 1823, is a son of the late Mr. Edward Ferrar, M.D., of that city, and was educated at Dr. Geoghgan's School, Dublin. He commenced his career as a bank clerk, and in 1841, at the early age of nineteen years, arrived in Sydney. After remaining there for a few months, Mr. Ferrar accepted an invitation from his



WHERRETT & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. AND MRS. W. M. FERRAR.

relative, Mr. Bassett Dickson, to take up his residence at "Plassy." There he acquired an extensive knowledge of stock management, and in 1843 entered the

Government service as assistant superintendent in the convict department. He returned to "Plassy" in 1847, and subsequently purchased the estate from Mr. Bassett Dickson, junior. The property comprises 2200 acres of fairly good land. Whilst devoting a large amount of his time to farming operations, Mr. Ferrar has taken a deep interest in literature, and been favourably criticised for the publication amongst others of the following works:—An historical novel, "The Maxwells of Bremgarten," "Essay on Christianity and Freethought," "The Sun of Righteousness and the Dark River," and an allegorical romance, "Artabanzanus, the Demon of the Great Lake." He was married in 1847 to Miss Eliza Dickson, daughter of the late Mr. Bassett Dickson. She has resided in the district for nearly seventy years, and remembers some exciting scenes in connection with the early days of the colony, when the aborigines were as thick as the proverbial bees, and as troublesome as wild beasts. On one occasion her father's homestead was attacked by blacks, and whilst rescuing a younger sister, Mrs. Ferrar was speared and clubbed, but happily with no serious results. She also recollects vividly many exciting bushranging scenes; in fact, years have by no means impaired her memory of early events.

"GLEN CONNELL" ESTATE, Ross, was the scene of many exciting adventures in the early history of the colony; in fact, it would be somewhat difficult to find another homestead that was so repeatedly molested by the aborigines and bushrangers. Mr. and Mrs. John Connell, the original owners of the property, arrived in the colony from Ireland so far back as 1821, and after following various avocations Mr. Connell purchased the estate in 1829. No sooner almost had he made his home comfortable, and, as he thought, secure from undesirable visitors who then prowled the length and breadth of the colony committing atrocities of the most terrible description, than he was attacked by a party of unfriendly blacks. They were repulsed, however, before much damage was done. In 1833 a gang of four bushrangers were captured at the house by Mr. Connell and the police. In 1844 an incident happened at "Glen Connell" that still lives in the minds of old colonists. It appears that two bushrangers of the most desperate class "bailed" the house up, and forced an entrance. Mrs. Connell, however, with great presence of mind seized an opportunity to entice one of the pair unarmed into a room in the house, the door of

which she promptly locked. On returning to the other bushranger it was found that he had a gun in each hand, his own and that belonging to his companion. Thoroughly nonplussed by the turn events had taken, this man was easily siezed by the members of the household, disarmed, and with his mate handed over to the police. The "Connell" Estate is now owned and managed by Miss Margaret Connell (assisted by a nephew), who with her elder brother, the Very Rev. Dean Connell, of New South Wales, are the only members of the late Mr. John Connell's family now living.



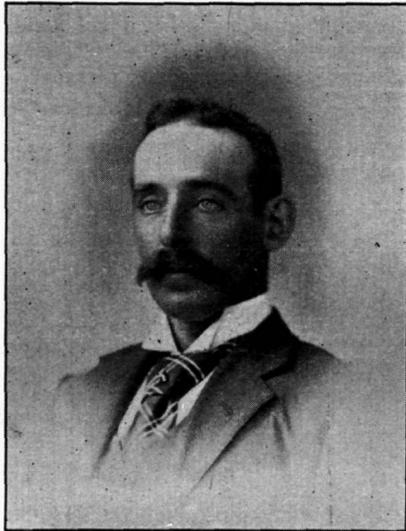
MITCHELL & CO.,

SYDNEY.

MR. W. H. BENNETT.

Mr. WM. H. BENNETT, J.P., of "Bloomfield," Ross, is a son of Mr. Henry Bennett, a former merchant of Launceston, and was born in 1843 in that city. He was partly educated at Longford by the Rev. David Boyd, and completed his studies at Horton College, being one of the first scholars there. After remaining under the charge of the first president, the Rev. John Manton, for four years, Mr. Bennett went in for pastoral pursuits with Mr. T. A. Tabart, the present chief inspector of stock. In 1862 he rented part of the "Westwood" Estate, near Carrick, and seventeen years later purchased "Bloomfield." He has since acquired the adjoining properties of "Ashby," "Lewisham," and "Windfalls," from the estate of the late Mr. Arthur Leake. These combined properties comprise nearly 14,000 acres of good pastoral land, which supports about 7000 sheep and between 200 and 300 head of cattle. Since 1877 Mr. Bennett has been a very successful breeder of stud sheep of the Lincoln and merino classes.

The "Bloomfield" stud merino flock was formed in that year with 110 ewes purchased from Mr. D. Taylor, of St. Johnston, and some famous rams have been used by Mr. Bennett in the stud,



WHITELAW.

LAUNCESTON.

MR. W. R. BENNETT.

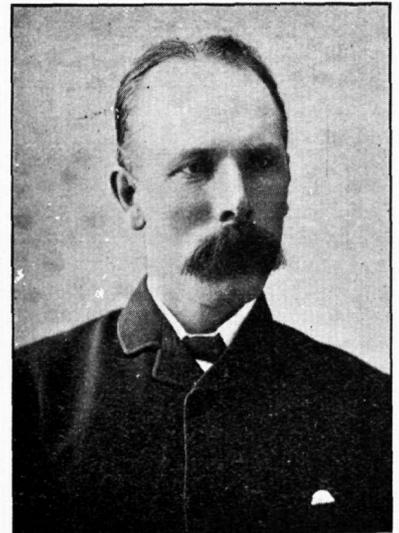
namely, Magenta, bred by Mr. Taylor, and recognised as one of the best pedigreed animals in the colony; also Sanscrit, another celebrated ram. Mr. Bennett was very successful as a prizetaker with his Lincolns, but as his merino flock increased he decided to devote his sole attention to this class, and a few years ago disposed of the Lincoln strain. As a memento of his success at different public exhibitions, Mr. Bennett is the possessor of innumerable trophies, amongst which are two cups for champion ewes. Besides being

a territorial justice of the peace he occupies many public positions, and has been warden of the municipality of Ross on four different occasions. He was a member of the House of Assembly for five years. Mr. Bennett was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah Lyne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Lyne, of Swanport, and has a family of two sons and three daughters.

Mr. HENRY ISAAC DAVIS, J.P., Storekeeper and Farmer, Macquarie Stores, Ross, was born in that township in 1841, and after completing his scholastic studies he entered upon farming and storekeeping pursuits. By dint of hard work, combined with watchfulness, and attention to his clients' interests, he has worked up an extensive business. Besides being a retailer, he also does a large trade in purchasing skins and general farm produce. He started business for himself in 1874, and has thoroughly established himself. Mr. Davis has a valuable estate of 1600 acres in the Campbell Town district. He was created a justice of the peace in 1896, and has been a councillor of the Ross municipality for the last fourteen years. He takes a great interest in everything connected with the Wesleyan Church, and has been a local preacher in the Campbell Town district for the past thirty-four years. Mr. Davis married in 1864 Miss Eleanor Blake, a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Blake, of Bothwell, and has a family of five sons and four daughters.

Mr. JOSEPH ERNEST BARWICK, General Dealer and Farmer, Ross, is a native of Oatlands, and was born in that district in 1867. After six years' private tuition he completed

his studies at the Oatlands State School. He was subsequently employed in dealing with the purchase and disposal of hides, skins, and furs for a period of eighteen months with Messrs. Jones and McLaren. Finding this business somewhat unprofitable Mr. Barwick apprenticed himself to Messrs. Button Bros., with whom he remained for upwards of three years. He then entered the late Mr. Edward Harding's general dealing and grocery establishment, Oatlands, and remained there some months. Mr. Barwick then started cattle and horse dealing, and has carried on a profitable business since. As a sportsman he is always to the front, and is connected with racing matters of every description. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

MR. A. WEEDON,
Cashier, Railway Department.

(See p. 154.)

TUNNACK.

SITUATED near the Coal River, between Oatlands and Colebrook, the township of Tunnack is forty miles from Hobart, and about fifteen miles from Oatlands. It is in the county of Monmouth and the electorate and municipality of Oatlands. A State school, one hotel, two churches, and post and telegraph office, etc., comprise the principal buildings. The residents of the district are mainly devoted to farming pursuits.

Mr. ALEX. J. O'CONNOR, General Storekeeper, Tunnack, is a son of Mr. Charles Owen O'Connor, J.P., and was born at Tunnack in 1876. He was educated in St. Joseph's College, Sydney, and after completing his scholastic studies he joined his father in the storekeeping business. In 1896, on his father's retiring, Mr. Alex. O'Connor took sole charge of the business, and

has conducted it ever since. Anything in the way of groceries, ironmongery, and patent medicines can be obtained in the establishment, which is successfully run on well-defined business lines. Mr. O'Connor has also baking and butchering departments attached to his business. He averages six sheep per week and one bullock a month, whilst half a ton of flour is baked during the week. Mr.

O'Connor takes a lively interest in public affairs. He is secretary to the Oatlands Cricket Association, and has twice represented his district at the annual town and country fixtures. He holds the record for the highest individual country score, namely, 266 runs not out, obtained against Colebrook when playing with the Woodbanks Cricket Club.

OUSE.

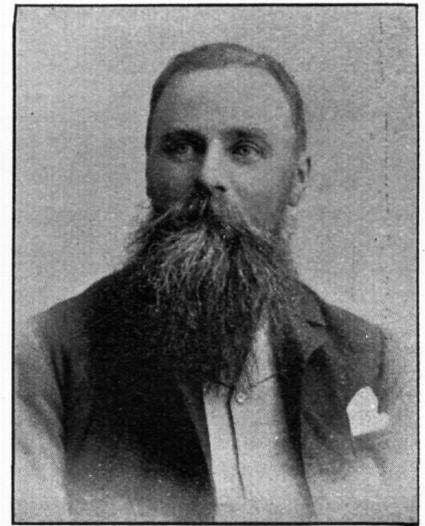
THE township of Ouse is situated on the river of that name, fifty-four miles north-west from Hobart, and is the centre of a sheep-breeding district, a number of large stations being in the neighbourhood. It is in the county and electorate of Cumberland, and municipality of Hamilton. There is a post, telegraph, and money-order office, and savings bank, one church (St. John's Episcopal), a State school, and one hotel—the Bridge Inn.

Mr. GEORGE CLARENCE NICHOLAS, Pastoralist, "Cawood," Ouse, is a son of the late Henric Nicholas, of "Cawood," who landed in Tasmania with his father, mother, brother, sister, and cousin in the year 1823. He commanded a company in the force which was organised by Governor Arthur for the purpose of solving the difficulty with the aborigines by surrounding them and removing them to Tasman's Peninsular. The expedition was a failure, but the members of it were not to blame, and they went through a considerable amount of hardship before returning to their homes, and were warmly thanked by the Governor for their services. The family received a grant of land from the Government—"Nant," Bothwell—and when Mr. W. Nicholas died this estate passed in the ordinary course to the eldest son, George, and is now held by his grandson, the present head of the family, Harold Sprent Nicholas, at present at Oxford. Henric, as second son, had "Sandhill," Jericho (now the home of the Bisdee family), rented for him, and while there he did more perhaps than anyone else in the colony to improve the sheep and wool industry. Many handsome silver cups taken by his prize sheep are still at "Cawood," which estate he purchased in 1844. When he died "Cawood" was inherited by his only son, George Clarence, the present owner. It may be said here that the Nicholas family is one of the oldest in the three kingdoms, dating back to the time of Edward I. Their seat was at "Roundway," in Wiltshire, and from 1461 they can be easily traced in a direct line to the present day, the scroll of names showing men distinguished in arms, the law, the Church, and in science. By a somewhat romantic coincidence it was discovered during a recent visit to England that the families of Nicholas and that from which the Pennefather-Lathams (of which the wife of the subject of this notice is a member, and whose seat was at Hamilton Abbey, Clonmel) is directly descended, had previously intermarried in the year 1636. The circumstances connected with the event are thus related in a municipal and military history of Devizes, pub-

lished in 1859:—"Sir Oliver Nicholas, sworn cupbearer to James I., and carver to Charles I., was of this (Nicholas) family, and his son, Edward, married Jane Lane, of Bentley, County Stafford, a family as venerable for its antiquity as renowned for its loyalty, of which the wonderful preservation of King Charles II., after the defeat at Worcester, is an instance never to be forgotten, in which glorious action she herself bore a very conspicuous part. And that the memory of this extraordinary service might be continued to posterity, the family was dignified with the addition of this signal badge of honour—the arms of England in a canton." She died 24th December, 1696, aged sixty-seven years. An oil-painting of this mutual fore-mother of the Nicholas and Latham families, "Jane Lane saving Charles II.," hangs in the long corridor between the Houses of Lords and Commons to the present day. Another interesting fact is that Mrs. G. C. Nicholas has in her possession a ring into which a part of Jane Lane's wedding ring is welded. George Clarence Nicholas was born at "Cawood" in 1851, and educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart, which has turned out so many boys who afterwards became prominent citizens in various walks of life. On leaving school he immediately entered into pastoral pursuits, and has been actively engaged in them ever since. He takes a great interest in all local public matters, and is a coroner for Tasmania, and a member of the Hamilton Municipal Council, and treasurer of the Hamilton Road Trust, and has been a magistrate for the territory since August, 1878. He married, in 1877, Minnie Pennefather-Latham, daughter of the late Mr. W. P. Latham, and has issue two sons and five daughters. Both sons were educated at Harrow, the famous English public school, and will continue their studies at Cambridge University. "Cawood" is a very fine property, embracing an area of between 70,000 and 80,000 acres, and is the largest in the district. About 30,000 sheep are shorn annually, and there are also 2500 head of cattle depastured on the estate. All the "Cawood" wool is sent to the English market. In addition to wool-growing, the fattening

of both sheep and cattle is carried on, and a large trade is done with the Mount Lyell district in particular, and the West Coast generally, in fat stock.

Mr. RICHARD VALE RODDA, Bridge Hotel, Ouse, was born in Cornwall in 1848, and at a very early age came to Tasmania with his parents. Completing his scholastic studies at Oatlands, he entered into farming and agricultural pursuits at Jericho, subsequently going into the hotel-keeping business at Bridgewater. The Bridge Hotel, of which he is now the proprietor, is one of the old hostelries, beautifully situated on the banks of the River Ouse, one and a half miles from the Dee and Derwent rivers. The hotel is a favourite



ANSON. MR. R. V. RODDA. HOBART.

resort for visitors, as its excellent accommodation is so well known, and the locality possesses so many charming features. Anglers from the whole of the Australian colonies delight in sporting the nimble fly in the waters of the Ouse, Dee, and Derwent, and those who have put up at the "Bridge Hotel" are loud in their praise of the attention and comfort they have secured. Situated a little off the high road, the establishment is secluded. Mr. Rodda is also the proprietor of the store, which has always been connected with the business.

HAMILTON

IS a pretty town in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Cumberland, and municipality of Hamilton. It is forty-six miles north-west from Hobart, and the centre of a district which is mainly pastoral, though cereals, hops, potatoes, and fruit are largely grown. Hamilton is a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. There are two churches—Episcopalian and Roman Catholic—State and private schools, and several good hotels, and the town is supplied with water from the River Clyde. Courts of petty and quarter sessions are held here. In the rural municipality of Hamilton, which was proclaimed on 24th August, 1863, there is an area of 1,449,780 acres, with ratable property of the annual value of about £18,000, and roads and streets 298 miles in length.

Messrs. MADDEN BROTHERS (John Madden and Francis Madden), General Storekeepers, Hamilton. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Established 1879. The proprietors of this business are to be commended for their enterprise. In 1879 Mr. Robert Spencer opened the business on a small scale, and five years later the Messrs.



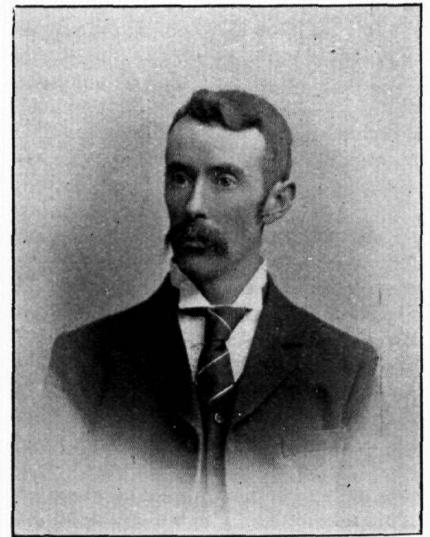
NICHOLAS. LAUNCESTON.
MR. J. T. MADDEN.

Madden Brothers purchased it, and added very largely to the stock. The firm showed considerable enterprise from the start, and two years later were enabled to ship their purchases of wool, rabbit skins, and fur skins generally to the English market. Some eighteen months ago they purchased the "Mont-

fort" Estate, which was part of the late Mr. Joseph Clarke's "Norton Mander-ville" property. The "Montfort" Estate comprises about 8000 acres of excellent grazing land, and is stocked with about 6000 sheep and 300 head of cattle. Messrs. Madden Brothers have a splendid flock, and by crossing merinos with Lincolns they are enabled to supply the demands of the Hobart and West Coast markets with the primest mutton obtainable. The proprietary are also successful in cattle breeding, and their brand is well known "out West." Mr. John T. Madden was born in Hamilton, Tasmania, in 1862, and had just started his education at the local school, when his father, police superintendent John Madden, met with a fatal buggy accident. This necessitated his striking out for himself, and at the age of eighteen years he went to the West Coast to engage in mining pursuits. Mr. J. T. Madden was shortly afterwards joined by his brother, and they were successful in putting by a little money. On returning he was engaged by Mr. J. G. Brown, storekeeper of New Norfolk, and left his employ to purchase, in conjunction with his brother, the present business and properties. Mr. J. T. Madden, who is a minister's churchwarden of the Church of England, was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Simon Arnett, of Bothwell, in 1892. He is a justice of the peace.

Mr. FRANK H. FOX, General Storekeeper, Parattah, was born in 1859, and is a son of Mr. Frank Fox, senior, who comes from one of the oldest and most respected families in the

Colebrook district, his father and grand-father having been connected with farming and agricultural pursuits for many years. In 1873 Mr. F. H. Fox entered the employ of Mr. William Jones, of Oatlands, the largest general storekeeper in the Midlands, and remained with him six years, during which he became thoroughly acquainted with



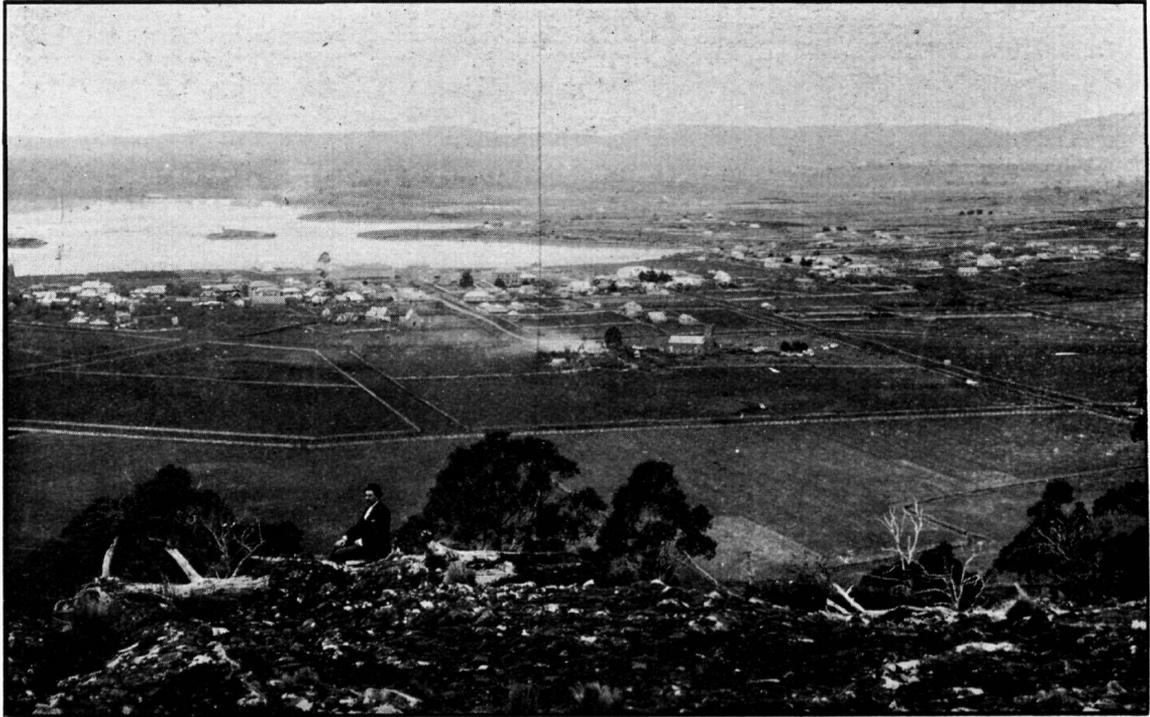
R. MUGGIE & CO.. HOBART.
MR. F. H. FOX.

every branch of the business. In 1879 he opened a branch store in Parattah for Mr. Jones, and was there as manager for three years. At the end of 1882 Mr. Jones retired, and Mr. Fox acquired the business, by strictly attending to which he has worked up an excellent connection throughout the whole district.

OATLANDS.

OATLANDS is a handsome township on the line of railway, fifty-one miles from Hobart, and is situated at a higher elevation than any other town between Hobart and Launceston, being 1337 feet above the level of the sea. While the district is noted for farming and stock raising, it is pre-eminently a sheep-breeding centre, the estates of Messrs. Jones, Agnew, Archer, Burbury, Pillinger, Harrison, Gibson, and others being in the immediate neighbourhood. Shropshires and crossbreds are the principal breeds in the district, though merinos are not neglected. Blood stock finds a prominent place in the produce of the district, and some notable racehorses have been raised there. The town is prettily situated, and boasts some handsome structures, including the Municipal Council Chambers, the Presbyterian, Church of England, and Roman Catholic Churches, etc. The Commercial Bank of Tasmania has a branch establishment; there is a good library in the town

hall; a fine jail is a somewhat questionable possession, but it must in fairness be said that it is "to let"; and altogether the town impresses the visitor, some of the streets especially by reason of their being planted with beautiful pine trees, particularly towards the railway station, which is within three minutes of the centre of the town. Sport is generally indulged in, cricket being well supported, and the royal sport of deer hunting is not unfrequently held. Among the business establishments, that of Button Bros. deserves special notice. Oatlands returns one member to the House of Assembly, and Mr. W. Burbury gained the seat caused by the death of the Hon. A. T. Pillinger.

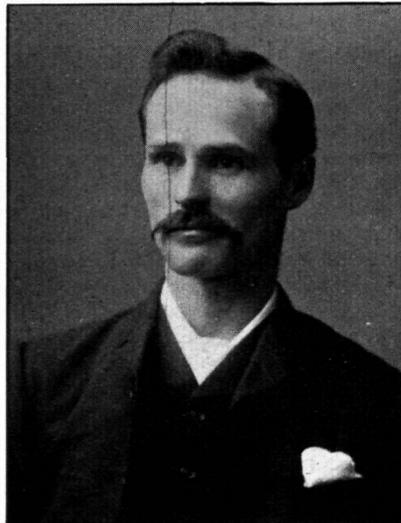


VIEW OF OATLANDS, SHOWING LAKE DULVERTON.

OATLANDS MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. Oatlands was proclaimed a municipality on 29th November, 1861. It has an area of 369,000 acres, and the population of the electoral district is 3330, while the annual value of ratable property is £35,680, and there are 220 miles of roads and streets. Warden: W. Jones. Councillors: C. S. Agnew, Dr. G. E. Butler, R. Harrison, A. T. Gibson, J. Wilson, W. Burbury. Council Clerk: G. Burbury. Mr. G. BURBURY is a native of "Inglewood," near Oatlands, and was educated at Horton College, Ross. After leaving school he joined his father in pastoral pursuits, in which he was engaged for five years, and in March, 1889, he was appointed council clerk to the municipality of Oatlands.

Messrs. **BUTTON BROTHERS**, Drapers, Clothiers, Grocers, Ironmongers, and General Storekeepers; buyers of wool, and all kinds of fur skins (rabbit, kangaroo, opossum, etc.); Oatlands, Campbell Town, and Zeehan. This business was founded by Mr. H. E. Button in 1881. He started as a draper

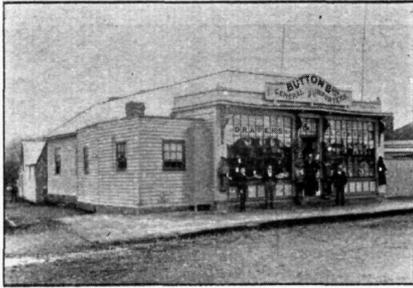
in a very small way, and gradually added the other branches. The firm are large buyers of wool and skins, which are exported direct to England; and they are also direct importers from



MR. H. E. BUTTON.

Europe. There is a branch of the business at Zeehan, which was started about eight years ago, and is managed by Mr. T. C. Button, who was taken into partnership in the early days of the Oatlands business. There is also a branch at Campbell Town. Rabbiting is a great industry in the district; and this year (1899) alone Messrs. Button Bros. are paying from £800 to £1000 per month for skins. They have buyers buying from the trappers, who send the skins to the stores at Oatlands, where they are first graded, then pressed into bales, and finally shipped direct to England. Mr. H. E. Button and Mr. T. C. Button are natives of Gordon, near Peppermint Bay, Tasmania, and were educated at the State school, Hobart, under Mr. J. J. Reynolds. On leaving school Mr. H. E. Button was employed in different businesses, but finally entered the drapery establishment of Mrs. McCormack, of "Manchester House," Hobart, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the drapery business in all its branches. He afterwards had charge of different businesses in various parts of the island

until 1881, when he settled at Oatlands, and started the present establishment, and is now the principal storekeeper in the town. Mr. Button's time is wholly occupied with his business affairs, so



R. BARNES.

BUTTON BROS.' PREMISES.

that he has been unable to take any part in public matters. Mr. T. C. Button entered the drapery business of Mr. McFarquhar, of Liverpool Street, Hobart, and is now managing the business at Zeehan, where they are doing one of the largest drapery businesses on the Zeehan field. Messrs. Button are sons of the late Mr. T. C. Button, who arrived in Tasmania in the very early days.

Mr. C. S. AGNEW, J.P., of "Waverley," Oatlands, is the only surviving son of the Hon. Sir James Agnew, formerly Premier of Tasmania, and was born at Hobart on the 20th April, 1859. He was educated at the



VANDYCK.

MELBOURNE.

MR. C. S. AGNEW.

High School, Hobart, and afterwards by private tutors; and when his studies were completed he travelled for twelve months, visiting Britain and the chief places of

interest on the continents, and returning home by way of the United States. He was married on the 4th December, 1883, to Lucy Emmeline, second daughter of Mr. Alexander Reid, J.P., of "Ratho," Bothwell, Tasmania, and has issue five sons and one daughter. "Waverley" is a fine estate, about four miles from the town of Oatlands, and embraces an area of about 12,000 acres. It was formerly owned by a very old and well-known colonist, Mr. Anstey, who erected the mansion which is prettily situated on a gentle eminence commanding very pleasing prospects, and architecturally partaking of the Indian bungalow character, having a verandah all round, and giving the visitor the idea of comfort more than architectural importance. Inside this impression is strengthened, comfort being the main feature, though,

Californian trout and various other kinds of fish, which seem to be thriving well. Mr. Agnew has often been requested to stand for Parliament, and, on a vacancy occurring in the representation of Oatlands in the House of Assembly, through the death of the late Hon. A. T. Pillinger, he was again asked to contest the seat, but, owing to ill-health, he was unable to comply with the wish of the electors. As a sporting man, Mr. Agnew is known not only from one end of Tasmania to the other, but throughout the colonies, and his name as a turfite is synonymous with everything that is upright and honourable. His racing career reads almost like a romance, having been phenomenally successful. Gaining his initiatory experience in horseflesh on a station in Victoria, where he owned a Barb horse,



R. BARNES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND, OATLANDS.

as might be expected, taste and elegance in the fittings and furnishings are by no means wanting. Mr. Agnew now devotes his time principally to the breeding of merino sheep and Hereford cattle. The result of the close attention he has bestowed on his stock during the past few years is that it has greatly improved in every respect. Mr. Agnew is a member of the municipal council of Oatlands, this being his fourth term of office. He is also a director of the New Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, one of the principal gold mines in Tasmania; a director of the Parattah Hotel Company, a director of the Elwick Railway Company, and steward and committeeman of the Tasmanian Racing Club. He is likewise a commissioner of the Fisheries Board, and helped to stock Lakes Sorell and Crescent, in the Oatlands district, with

with which he won a race at Sandhurst, he returned to his native land in 1879, and pulled off his first race in Tasmania with West Coast, viz., the Bothwell Ladies' Cup. During the following fourteen years he won nearly 200 races, and something like £10,000 in stakes. West Coast was the winner of no fewer than twenty-four events, nine of which were in succession, proving a perfect mine of wealth to his fortunate owner. Pyrrhus was another equine champion that carried Mr. Agnew's colours to the front on more than one occasion. It was about this time that Mr. Agnew went on his twelve months' tour; and on his return he bought The Assyrian for 400 guineas, just after that horse's Melbourne Cup victory. The Assyrian returned his purchase-money in his first race thereafter, a weight for age event

at Randwick, and he followed this up by winning the Hobart Cup and the Derwent Plate, after which he was sent to the stud. Glancing down the list of winning owners during the fourteen years, from 1879 to 1893, one finds that the black and white spots carried off the Launceston Cup five times, the Hobart Cup thrice, T.R.C. Derby twice, T.T.C. Handicap four times, Welter Cup at Elwick five times (with the owner up), Carrick Plate four times, and the principal races at one time or another on almost every course of note in Tasmania. The stable was disbanded in 1893, for fourteen years' experience taught Mr. Agnew, that as the country was not improving in its financial aspects, the luxury of an extensive training stable was too costly. So attached, however, is Mr. Agnew to the sport, that he has always had a horse or two in training, and his luck still sticks to him. With the famous Music he won the Hobart Cup in 1895, and also the Williamstown Cup, and after being sold Music won several races in Queensland, in which colony he is practically champion. At the time of writing Mr. Agnew has three horses in training—Timbrel, Massena, and a young colt not yet named, which there is good reason to hope will maintain the reputation of the "Waverley" stable. Mr. Agnew was appointed a justice of the peace in 1884.

Mr. SAMUEL GEORGE LOONE, Chemist and Druggist, High Street, Oatlands, was born at Scottsdale in 1871, and educated at the Dunorlan State School. He was apprenticed to Mr. H. W. Laws, and remained with him for eighteen months, completing his articles with Mr. C. F. Pitt, of Campbell Town. He then obtained employment in the firm of Messrs Hatton and Laws, of Launceston, and on the 9th December, 1896, qualified as chemist and druggist. Mr. Loone only remained in Launceston a short time before he purchased the present business, which is a very well known and long-established one. He has been a steward and local preacher for two years, and is vice-president of the Band of Hope Society. He was married in September, 1897, to a daughter of Mr. William Coombe, senior, an old and respected identity of Campbell Town, and has a family of one.

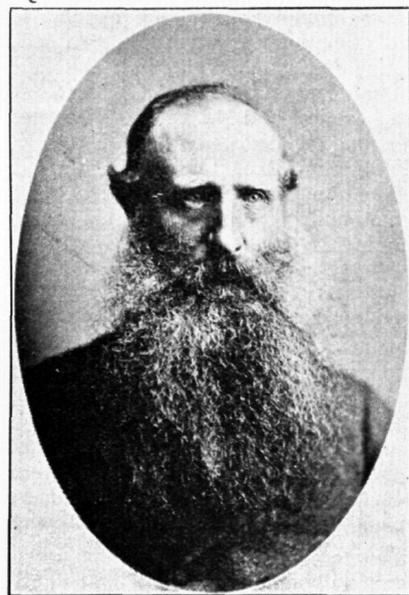
Mr. JAMES CHARLES GREGG, Grazier, Farmer, and Sheep-breeder, York Plains and "Stonor," Jericho, was born in 1866 at Bothwell, and educated at Oatlands. When eighteen years of age he took the management of

Mr. T. H. Perkins' estate at Miko Marsh, Tasmania, and two years later opened on his own account in the wheat, oats, and general produce line at "Glen Grove" Cottage, Oatlands. Mr. Gregg is a successful breeder of Shropshires, and possesses a freehold acreage of 460 acres, and leasehold 545 acres. At the present time he has 375 sheep grazing on his estates. The area under cultivation produced during one season 2600 bushels of oats, 1150 bushels wheat, 1750 bales of hay, and 100 tons straw, besides a large quantity of root crops. Mr. Gregg takes a considerable interest in Church matters, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a Past Grand Master of the M.U.I.O.O.F. He was married in 1890 to a daughter of Mr. Samuel Egerton, of "Rhyndaston," and has a family of four children, two boys and two girls.

Mr. JAMES WEEDING, General Farmer, "Weedington," Oatlands, was born in 1827, and is a son of the late Mr. James Weeding, who was one of the original pioneers of the Oatlands district, having settled there about 1825. Mr. Weeding was educated at Munery's School, Bagdad, and on leaving school was employed on his father's property. On the latter's death, in 1838, the estate came into the hands of Mr. Weeding and his brother Thomas, who joined the East India Company's service, and died in India in 1860. Mr. James Weeding remained and managed the estate, which comprises about 1700 acres of splendid agricultural and pastoral land, 1200 acres of which are owned by him and the remainder leased from his brother's widow. Mr. Weeding is also the proprietor of 3000 acres of sheep run at the Eastern Marshes, twelve miles from Oatlands, and adjoining Mr. William Burbury's property. This property is managed by his son. He was married in 1848 to Miss Jane Olives, of Oatlands, and has a family of thirteen children.

Mr. ANDREW MORRISON, Sheep Farmer, "St. Peter's Pass," Oatlands, was born in 1832, and is a son of Mr. Andrew Morrison, farmer, North of Ireland. In 1852 he left England for Victoria, and after spending some time on the Ballarat and Bendigo gold-fields, where he was fairly successful, he came to Tasmania and managed a farm for his cousin, Mr. Askin Morrison, for three years. After a trip to the old country, Mr. Andrew Morrison again came to Victoria, and invested in land with surprisingly successful results. In 1876, on the death of his cousin, he

came to Tasmania, and inherited a large share of the latter's property. He became the owner of "St. Peter's Pass" Estate, comprising 22,000 acres of good pastoral land capable of running 12,000 sheep and 400 head of cattle, and having a magnificent homestead and outbuildings. Mr. Morrison also acquired the beautiful "Rosny" Estate on the Derwent, opposite Hobart, of 700 acres. He also owns 4000 acres of other pastoral land, having a frontage on Arthur's Lake of something like six miles. Since 1876, Mr. Morrison has resided on "St. Peter's Pass" Estate. He was married in 1875 to Miss Hanna Short, of Melbourne, and has a family of two sons and four daughters, all residing at home.



ANSON BROS..

HOBART.

MR. A. MORRISON.

Mr. WILLIAM LUCK, of "Ceres," Mount Seymour, was born in 1851, at Green Ponds, and is a son of the late Mr. William Luck, of "Barren Rock" Farm, Green Ponds. He was partly educated by private tutors at home, and completed his studies under Mr. Thomas at Green Ponds. He remained on his father's farm until he attained the age of twenty-two years, during which time he received a thoroughly practical agricultural and pastoral training. In 1873 Mr. Luck went to the mainland, and gained about fifteen years' experience on some of the largest stations in New South Wales and Victoria. He returned to Tasmania in 1887, and followed farming pursuits on the "Sydenham" Farm, a part of Mr. A. Morrison's estate at "St. Peter's Pass,"

Oatlands. Mr. Luck was the first to introduce rabbit-proof fencing on a large scale in that district. In 1892 he took over the management of the "Ceres" Estate at Mount Seymour for the late Hon. Alexander McGregor, and remained in charge for a couple of years. Since then Mr. Luck has had the estate entirely in his own hands. It comprises about 4000 acres, 750 of which are under cultivation, and the remainder used for pasturage. Mr. Luck has been principally successful in sheep-breeding, with the result that he now intends to make the Shropshire breed a speciality, combining with it the merino. He has recently purchased some valuable stud merino ewes from the "Kewstock" Estate, and some Shropshire stud ewes and rams recently sold from the "Exton" Estate, and a valuable stud merino ram from the "Lemon Springs" Estate. With such standard animals success is assured. Mr. Luck was married in 1892 to Miss Frances Weeding, a daughter of Mr. C. R. Weeding, of Mount Seymour, an old resident in the Midland districts, and has a family of four, one son and three daughters.

Mr. GEORGE NETTLEFOLD, J.P., General Farmer and Produce Merchant, of the "Levels," Rumney Huts, was born in 1838 in Hobart, and is a son of Mr. Thomas Nettlefold, blacksmith and wheelwright of that city, who arrived in the colony with his wife and family about 1830. Mr. George Nettlefold was educated at Oatlands, among his contemporaries being the late Hon. A. T. Pillinger, and Mr. William Burbury, M.H.A. On leaving school he acquired a knowledge of farming, and, being of an industrious, saving, practical nature, he soon purchased property of his own. That on which he now resides is an excellent estate of some 700 acres of agricultural land, whilst he is also the lessee of a considerable extent of pastoral land. He makes a speciality of breeding Devon cattle. Mr. Nettlefold has also added to his farming operations the business of storekeeper, and has a well-equipped establishment at the corner of the Tunnack, Stonehenge, and Woodsdale roads. This has been established for the past eight years, and a large business is done. He was made a justice of the peace for the district as far back as 1884, and is an active member of the municipal council of Oatlands. He is also a member of the Tunnack Road Trust, is a coroner for Tasmania, and has been a warden of the municipality for two years. Mr. Nettlefold was married in 1860 to Miss M. A.

Sawford, a daughter of the late Mr. John Sawford, one of the early settlers in the district. He has a family of seven sons and two daughters. Mr. Nettlefold is a member of the family of "Nettlefold," inventor of the screw, sold everywhere as "Nettlefold's Screws"; and senior member of the old firm of Nettlefold and Chamberlain (the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain).

Mr. FREDERICK BURBURY, "Stone House," Oatlands, was born at "Inglewood" in 1861, and educated at the Oatlands Grammar School; the then conductor being the late Mr. S. Moor, B.A. At the age of eighteen years he left school to take charge of "Stone House" Station. In conjunction with his brother, he is now a breeder of pure merino sheep, the flock having been



ALBA STUDIO.

MR. F. BURBURY.

HOBART.

founded by Mr. William Burbury, M.H.A., who obtained selections from Mr. W. Gibson, "Belle Vue," and Mr. Thomas Parramore, of "Beaufront." Messrs. Burbury Brothers are well-known breeders of sheep. Shropshires are also bred extensively, and many high-class sheep have been exhibited at the leading shows. Mr. Frederick Burbury has been a member of the Tunbridge Road Trust for the last twelve months, and an elder of the Presbyterian Church for the past ten years. As a local preacher, his services frequently extend to the most scattered portions of the district, necessitating long journeys under difficulties. Mr. Burbury is an hon. member of the R.A.O.B. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Robert Henry, of Hobart, in

1887, and has one son and three daughters.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER LUKE ROONEY, J.P., Farmer, "Eastwood," Oatlands, was born in 1852, and educated at the local Grammar School. At the early age of sixteen years he adopted agricultural and general farming pursuits. In 1887 he started on his own account as an agriculturist, on the "Eastwood" Estate, containing something like 150 acres. Mr. Rooney has also 600 acres of leasehold property, on which he runs a very large number of sheep. He has for a number of years past taken a lively interest in matters affecting the welfare of the district, and his contributions to different journals on these subjects are read with great interest. As a member of the Tunbridge Road Trust, he has done good service during the last six years, whilst he possesses the proud distinction of having polled the highest number of votes for the municipality of Oatlands, in fact the highest number recorded at any local election. Mr. Rooney has been a justice of the peace, and a member of the local Licensing Bench for many years past. He is also a prominent member of the I.O.O.F., M.U., and has passed through the various degrees appertaining to the order. He is secretary of the Oatlands Racing Club, and has held the position during the last nine years. He is also a prominent member of the Midland Athletic Association. As a student of shorthand, Mr. Rooney found its use stood him in good stead, so much so that while occupying the chair as Past Grand Master of the Buckingham Lodge of Oddfellows, he was enabled to refresh his memory. Other opportunities have also presented themselves, and the knowledge of "the winged art" has been of incalculable assistance to him. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of the late Mr. John Fennely, of Waterford, in the Emerald Isle, and has a family of six children, all residents of Tasmania.

Mr. THOMAS PENNYCUICK, Farmer, "Bishton," Jericho, was born in 1862, at Spring Hill, and educated in the same locality. After completing his studies he joined his father in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and remained with him for upwards of eight years. Mr. Pennyquick has a well-appointed area of 180 acres, the major part of which is utilised for grazing purposes; in fact, the run is capable of accommodating a sheep to the acre. Mr. Pennyquick is an enthusiast in Church matters, and also takes an interest in local politics. He was married in

1887 to a daughter of the late Mr. John Wylie, of Black Marsh, and has one child.

Mr. CHARLES BURBURY, landed proprietor, "Inglewood," Oatlands, is the son of Mr. William Burbury, M.H.A., referred to in another page of the *Cyclopaedia*, and was educated under the Rev. Edward Cowper, of Tunnack. When nineteen years of age, Mr. Burbury joined his father at "Inglewood," and received a thorough training in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, with the result that he has been, and still is, a successful breeder of pure merinos, whilst Shropshires have been introduced into the flock with most successful results. Mr. Burbury has a very large number of crossbreds at "Inglewood," and by crossing the breed is enabled to supply the local markets with the primest mutton obtainable. Like his father, he is an enthusiast in matters affecting the welfare of the Midlands. As a member of the Church of England, he has taken a great interest in its affairs. Mr. Burbury was for many years connected with the well-known Midland Football Club. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the only place of amusement in Oatlands, namely, the Jubilee Hall, and is at the present time one of its trustees. Mr. Burbury was married in October, 1892, to a daughter of the late Mr. William Nelson, of Oatlands, and has a family of three daughters, all residents at "Inglewood."



THE FALK STUDIOS,

MELBOURNE.

MR. J. B. ROE.

Messrs. ROE BROS., "Stonehenge" Sheep Station. The proprietors, Messrs. John B. Roe and Frederick W. Roe,

J.P., are sons of the late Mr. John Rowland Roe, of "Ellesmere," a well-known public identity in the Jericho district for upwards of fifty years, during which time he held the position of warden of the Oatlands municipality for ten years, and was for many years a justice of the peace. The brothers were educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart, and after leaving school they joined their father in the management of the estate, and got a thorough knowledge of sheep farming and agricultural pursuits. Mr. John B. Roe, the eldest brother, was born in 1855, and about 1876 became the owner of the Oatlands Flour Mill. He subsequently rented another mill at Jericho from his father, and was very successful for a couple of years with both of them. He then sold out, and went to England in 1879, returning to Tasmania in 1881. He then entered upon pastoral pursuits at "Hunterston," in the Bothwell district, which he rented for the purpose. He remained there two years, and then rented "Shene," in the Brigh-



M. N. COUPEE,

"STONEHENGE,"

HOBART.

ton district, where he stayed for eight years. In 1893 he rented "Noble" Farm, situated at Sorell, and containing 912 acres, and in 1899 he purchased the property. While in partnership with his brother he acquired the "Stonehenge" Estate of 17,500 acres. Mr. Roe was married in 1881 to Miss Annie Allison, eldest daughter of the late Mr. N. R. Allison, of "The Priory," Bothwell, and has a family of three daughters and one son.

Mr. HENRY FISHER, J.P., Land Owner, etc., High Street, Oatlands, was born at Ross on 4th February, 1851, and educated in the same township. Leaving school at the age of sixteen years, Mr. Fisher served an apprenticeship with the late Mr. Charles Fisher in the blacksmith and coachbuilding line, after which he took charge of the Tasmanian Main Line Railway Workshops at Ross, and remained there some three years. In 1874 he went to Oatlands and started business on his own account, and has remained there ever since. Mr.

Fisher owns 500 acres of freehold property at Parattah and Oatlands, 180 acres of which are under mixed cultivation. As a sheep-breeder he has been



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. H. FISHER.

fully successful with Leicesters, but has now gone in for the Shropshire class. He was elected a member of the Oatlands Road Trust in 1897, and chairman in 1899, has been secretary of the Oatlands Public Library and Institute for the last fifteen years, and held office as a warden of the Church of England for the same period. Mr. Fisher was married in 1875 to a daughter of the late Mr. W. Cook, of Hobart, and has a family of two sons and two daughters, residents of Oatlands. His first wife predeceased him, and in 1898 he married Miss Exton, of Oatlands.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, J.P., "Ballochmyle," Tunbridge, is a native of Tasmania, born at "Pleasant Place," near Jericho, in 1835. He received his preliminary education at home, under private tutors, and was then sent to Bothwell Hall, Brisbane Street, Hobart, a private school conducted by Mr. Moore, where he remained for some time. His school days, however, were suddenly cut short, owing to his father's shepherds "bolting," in consequence of which he was telegraphed for and had to return home and take charge of the stock. When twenty-four years of age, he, with his brother, the late Thomas Jones, rented his father's farm, and continued to work it for about four years. He then married, and deciding to enter upon a business career, bought the general store conducted by Mr. Thomas Nicholls, which was at that time the largest

country business of the kind in Tasmania. He also went in for raising stock. Subsequently he sold the store to P. O. Fysh and Co., and then purchased the seat of the late Hon. James Maclanachan, "Ballochmyle," where he has resided ever since. Mr. Jones is the owner of a number of other valuable properties, viz., "Coswele," Swansea; "Gowan Brae," Lake Country; "Hill House," York Plains; "Eldergrove," where he carries on agricultural pursuits; and "Truelands" and "Wolf's Craig," Campbell Town; besides various other farms in the district. Mr. Jones has always taken a very keen interest in public affairs since he was twenty-four years of age. His first public position of any importance was chairman of the local School Board. While in business as a storekeeper, he purposely refrained from taking any active part in public

matters; but when he retired from it he immediately offered his services to his fellow citizens, and they were as readily accepted, the ratepayers electing him a member of the local Municipal Council. Since that time he has been a member of all public bodies of any importance, and has lost no opportunity of conserving the interests of the municipality and the district generally in every possible direction. Indeed, his public services have been so lengthy and so valuable, that he was asked to stand for the representation of the electorate in the House of Assembly in opposition to the late Hon. A. T. Pillinger; but he declined the honour, on the ground that Mr. Pillinger had served the district for many years faithfully and well, and while he stood he would never oppose him. Since then Mr. Jones has been invited to con-

test the seat, but has refused to do so, as he does not see his way clear to devote the time to Parliamentary life. The bulk of his time is devoted to local public affairs, as may be judged from the facts that he is a magistrate of the territory (appointed 23rd April, 1877), chairman of the Court of General Sessions, chairman of the Licensing Bench, chairman of the Board of Advice, chairman of the Tunbridge Road Trust, chairman of the Midland Water Trust, chairman of the Board of Health; and warden of the Oatlands Municipal Council. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Nicholas, an old and respected resident of Oatlands, and they have a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, only three of whom remain under the parental roof.

BUCKLAND.

THIS town is forty miles north-east from Hobart and twenty-five miles from Richmond, and is situated in the midst of sublimely beautiful scenery. It is a postal town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. There is one hotel (the Buckland), a Church of England (St. John the Baptist), parsonage, school, etc. The district is a grazing and farming one, and is noted for its remarkably healthy climate as well as its beautiful scenery.

Mr. THOMAS CHARLES NEWNHAM, Farmer, "Woodsden," Buckland, was born at Trechurst, near Campania, Tasmania, in 1853, and educated at Richmond. On leaving school, at the age of thirteen years, he followed farming and agricultural pursuits with his father, and afterwards leased an estate on his own account at Campania, where he remained for ten years. He then took the "Woodsden" property, comprising 16,651 acres, and utilises it principally as a sheep run and dairy farm. Mr. Newnham has a fine strain of merino sheep and is enabled to produce a good average wool clip. He has about 40 acres of ground cultivated, which he lays down in root crops, and 250 acres under artificial grasses; whilst the usual stamp of farm horses and cattle are kept. He is a prominent member of the Church of England, and a supporter of manly sports. Mr. Newnham was married in 1892 to a daughter of Mr. Joseph Barwick, of the Tea Tree, and has a family of two sons and one daughter. His father, Mr. Henry Newnham, is a resident of the Buckland district, and has reached the age of eighty years, being still in the possession of excellent health.

Mr. WM. BATH GATEHOUSE, J.P., Sheep-breeder and Pastoralist, "Wincarton," Buckland, was born on

the "Court Farm" Estate in 1865, and educated at the local public school. When sixteen years of age he commenced farming pursuits with his father, and remained with him until ten years ago, when he rented "Wincarton," with an area of 1845 acres of pastoral land. Mr. Gatehouse breeds a capital strain of Shropshire sheep, and a number of cross-bred merinos. He was elected a member of the Spring Bay Municipal Council in 1888, and is also associated with the Board of Health and Board of Advice. He is a warden of the Church of England, and has captained the Buckland Cricket Club for the past ten years, his team being one of the most successful in the locality. Mr. Gatehouse was married in 1894 to a daughter of the late Mr. W. Jeffrey, of New Town, Tasmania, and has a family of one boy and two girls.

Mr. JOHN COTTON, Sheep-breeder and Farmer, "Eartham," Orford (postal address, Sandspitt), was born at "Kelverton," Swanport, the residence of the late Mr. Francis Cotton, in 1832, and educated by a private tutor. Having finished his scholastic studies in 1848, he took to a seafaring life, and was engaged in the London and China trade with the late Captain Addison. Mr. Cotton then entered the service of Messrs. Brown and Company, of Hobart,

and sailed for a time in the barque "Derwent," subsequently being engaged in different vessels plying all over the world. In 1858 he left the sea, and adopted farming pursuits on his present property, which consists of 1200 acres of agricultural and pastoral land, besides which he leases 5000 acres, the whole being situated within forty-four miles of Hobart. Mr. Cotton breeds crossbred sheep principally, but also goes in for raising general stock. He was married in 1861 to a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wills, builder, of London, and has a family of two sons and one daughter, the last-named being married to Mr. Harold Blyth, of Orford.

The late Mr. WILLIAM TURVEY, of "Sally Peak," Buckland, Farmer and Sheep-breeder, was born at Buckland in 1844, and educated in Richmond, under Mr. Lowe. On leaving school he engaged in farming pursuits with his father, the late John West Turvey, and later on rented the estate, which he retained until Mr. Turvey, senior, died, when he inherited the property. The late John West Turvey was one of the first settlers in the district. His holding consisted of 320 acres, but since his death the estate has been increased to 1720 acres, and is utilised in the raising of sheep, principally pure merinos, with a few Shropshires, and the usual cattle

kept to work a farm. The late Mr. William Turvey was a churchwarden for many years, and took a great interest in Church matters. He was also interested in sport, and the welfare of the district always found in him a warm sympathiser. He was married on 11th March, 1875, to Miss Grace Darling, a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Darling, of Hobart, and has issue eight children, six boys and two girls, all residents of Tasmania, the eldest son being at present manager of the estate, and the other sons assisting him. The late Mr. William Turvey

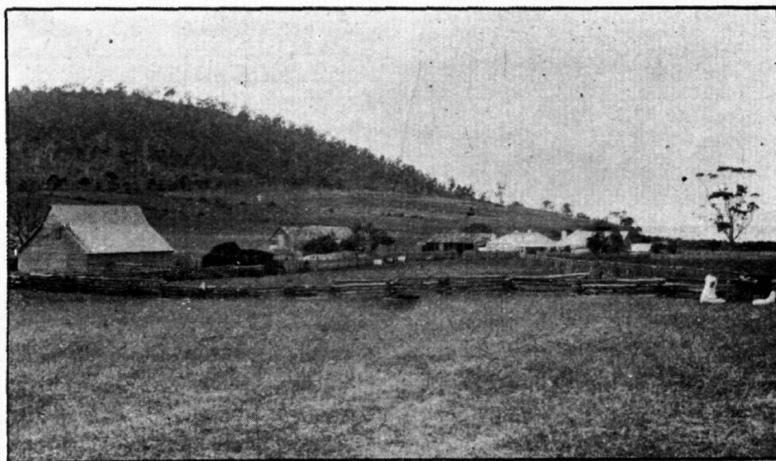
died on the 3rd March, 1895, and in recording the event the *Mercury* correspondent wrote as follows:—"It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of an old and much respected country gentleman, the late Mr. William Turvey, of 'Sally Peak,' who met with his death on Sunday, 3rd March, 1895, by the accidental discharge of his gun while crossing a fence in quest of an eaglehawk that was in the vicinity. Mr. Turvey was a native of Buckland, where he had spent all his life, with the exception of a short period in Australia some

years ago. He was always a willing helper, and took a lively interest in all local matters; he was the minister's churchwarden for the parish, and a member of the Spring Bay Road Trust. A man of very jovial disposition, his smiling face and cheery voice will long be remembered throughout the Buckland district, and by all with whom he came in contact. His home, 'The Peak,' has always been a favourite resort for visitors to the district, strangers and friends alike being made welcome by the jovial host and hostess."

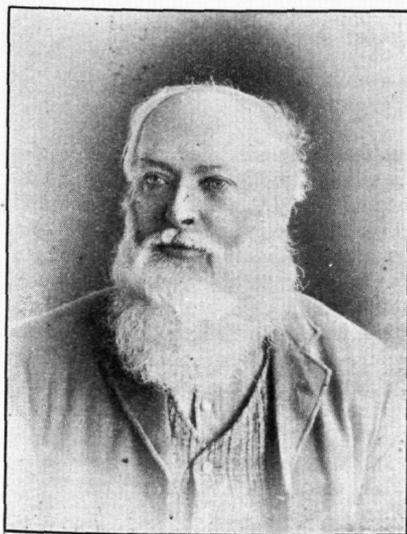
SPRING BAY (TRIABUNNA).

THIS pretty little township has two hotels, stores and other adjuncts of civilisation, and is the centre of a district rich in beauty spots. It is situated at Spring Bay, fifty-five miles from Hobart, and craft trade between it and the capital weekly. Communication is held with Hobart tri-weekly, and a daily coach leaves Spring Bay for Buckland and Campbell Town, and a coach runs once a week from Sorell to Triabunna. It is the nearest town to Maria Island, where sport of all kinds abounds, and the fishing in the locality, especially at Little Swanport, where the bream are plentiful, is among the finest in the colony.

Mr. ABRAHAM MOREY, J.P., Agriculturist and Pastoralist, "Okehampton," Spring Bay, was born in Somersetshire in 1840, and educated in Tasmania by a private tutor. After completing his scholastic studies in 1854, he followed farming with his father at "Fern Hill," near Evandale, and remained there six years. Mr. Morey, senior, took another farm three miles from "Fern Hill," and worked that for twelve years, when he removed to the "Ravensdale" Estate on the East Coast, occupied at different times by Lieutenants Hawkins and Hobbs, and Mr. W. T. Noyes, a territorial magis-



"OKEHAMPTON."



STUMP & CO.

MR. A. MOREY.

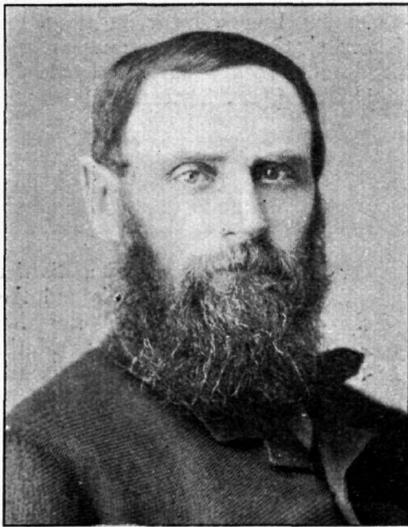
ADELAIDE.

trate for the district for a lengthy period. At Ravensdale Mr. Morey was a sub-tenant of his father, the late Mr. Abraham Morey, a very old identity in the district, and a prominent figure at all shows and ploughing matches in the locality. The "Mount Murray" Estate, of 2688 acres, was also occupied for a number of years, and leaving this Mr. Morey settled down on the "Okehampton" property, which consists of 4000 acres of grass and cultivated land, and was originally the property of the late Major Lord. It subsequently came into the possession of Lieutenant Aubin, and, although now occupied by Mr. Morey, is still the property of Mrs. Aubin. The land is well adapted for grazing purposes, and carries a large number of cross-bred sheep and pure-bred

Hereford cattle. Mr. Morey takes an active interest in local politics. He is a member of the Spring Bay Municipal Council, the Road Trust, and local Board of Health, besides being a prominent member of the Church of England. He was married in 1868 to a daughter of the late Mr. Peter Mitchelmore, at Ravensdale, and has a family of seven sons and six daughters, all residents of the district.

Mr. SAMUEL SALMON, J.P., Stockowner, "Woodstock," Spring Bay, was born in Oatlands in 1833, and educated at the late Mr. Cannaway's school in Hobart. At an early age he joined his father in farming pursuits in the Oatlands district, and subsequently went to New Norfolk, where he remained

five and a half years. Mr. Salmon then became a tenant on the "Woodstock" Estate, the property of Captain McLaine. After working there some time he purchased it outright, and out of an area of 3000 acres, some 200 are under cultivation, the remainder being grass land and 3 acres of orchard. Shropshire and merino sheep are run,



NICHOLAS.

MR. S. SALMON.

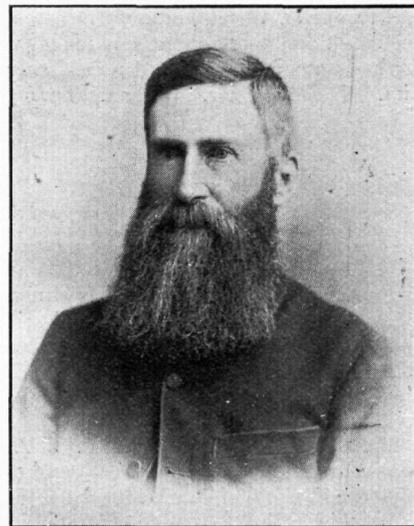
LAUNCESTON.

whilst pure Devons are depastured. Mr Salmon also keeps two sire horses, one cart stallion and one light thoroughbred. He has a special breed of China pigs, which were imported some time ago. Messrs. Salmon and Sons have several properties on lease, and as stock-owners and sheep-breeders may be classed amongst the most important on the East

Coast. The "Grindstone" Estate, which is leased from the trustees of the will of the late Mr. George Gatehouse, contains 5300 acres of grass and cultivated lands, merino and Shropshire sheep being also depastured on it. The "Grindstone" is the oldest established sheep farm on the East Coast, being the property on which the first sheep were raised by the late Mr. John Radford. The "Craigdale" Estate is leased solely for running yearlings, nearly the whole of the 1500 acres comprising it being excellent grass lands. Maria Island is rented by Messrs. S. and C. Salmon, who utilise the 22,000 acres comprising it as a sheep and cattle run. Mr. Salmon, senior, takes an interest in local politics. He was for a number of years a member of the Spring Bay Municipal Council, but stood out on the last election. He is a commissioner of the Supreme Court, and a warden of the Church of England. He was married to a daughter of the late Mr. John James, of "Rose Hill," Jericho, by whom he had six children, all being married excepting the youngest son. His first wife predeceased him, and in 1880 he married a daughter of the late Mr. Francis Cotton.

Mr. GEORGE PITT, Sheep Farmer, "Rostrevor," Spring Bay, is a native of Tasmania, having been born at "Clifton Vale," Green Ponds, in 1836. After leaving school at the age of eighteen years, he followed farming pursuits with his father, the late Mr. Philip Pitt, at "Clifton Vale," and later on, with a brother, leased the estate for a number of years. At his

father's death he took "Rostrevor," a pastoral estate of 5700 acres, with orchard, on which merino and Shropshire sheep, with a number of Devon cattle, and a few horses are kept. Mr. Pitt takes a decided interest in local politics. He has been a member of the Spring Bay Municipal Council for nine years, and associated with the Road



H. H. BAILY.

MR. G. PITT.

HOBART.

Trust and local Board of Health for a considerable time. He is a supporter of the Church of England, and has been a churchwarden since 1885. Mr. Pitt was married in 1884 to a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Brown, of "Denver," Norfolk, England, and has a family of four sons, all resident in Tasmania.

SORELL.

OF the towns within easy distance of the capital, Sorell, sixteen miles away, deserves notice. There is railway communication with Bellerive twice daily, and thence to Hobart by O'May's steamers. Sorell is the centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral district, and is a solid, substantial little town. There is a municipal council, road board, and other public bodies, and the buildings comprise two hotels, three churches—Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Presbyterian—five stores, the principal of which is kept by Mr. G. Peacock, a very old identity, who has filled many public positions and still discharges the duties of postmaster. Sorell is considered one of the prettiest water towns near Hobart, and the scenery from Cooper's Hill is undescribably beautiful, while the Causeway is another feature of interest. This is three-quarters of a mile in length, and spans the Pittwater Inlet. All kinds of sport is obtainable in the neighbourhood, the fishing especially being excellent. The Sorell flounders are widely known and appreciated. Boats and conveyances are always in readiness, and the drives and aquatic excursions obtainable are of the finest. Sheep-breeding is extensively carried on in the district, principally with Shropshires and merinos, and a considerable amount of grain is grown. There is an excellent racecourse, where meetings are held at intervals, and cricket, football, and golf and other sports are well supported.

The late Lieutenant JOSEPH STEELE, J.P., came to the colony in 1836, and settled at Studley Park, about eighteen miles from Hobart, where he entered upon agricultural and pastoral

pursuits. The estate then consisted of 400 acres, on which he built a brick house, with bricks made on the spot. An extensive breeder of sheep and cattle, Lieut. Steele was the owner of several

other properties at Carlton and elsewhere, and when he died, in 1849, these properties were divided among his five sons, the father of Mr. Richard Studley Steele—Mr. Richard Steele—receiving

the homestead. He also followed agricultural and pastoral pursuits until he died, in 1854, leaving one son and one daughter.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. R. S. STEELE.

Mr. RICHARD STUDLEY STEELE, J.P., son of the late Mr. Richard Steele, and grandson of Lieut. Steele, was born in 1854, and educated in Melbourne by Colonel John Montgomery Templeton, of Fitzroy. At the age of twenty he took possession of Studley Park, his father having left the property to his wife, and she, at her death, in 1873, left it to her son, the subject of this notice, who has managed it ever since. Mr. Steele has added largely to the property since he has held possession, so that now it has an area of 1880 acres. As a breeder of Shropshire sheep, Mr. Steele has a reputation extending over the whole of the Australian colonies, his pure-bred stock having gained the highest honours on numerous occasions in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, as well as in Tasmania. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered how carefully that reputation has been built up. When he embarked on this branch of the business, fifteen years ago, Mr. Steele purchased some Shropshires which had been imported from England direct. They were fifteen in number. A year later he purchased another lot, thirty-eight in number, also directly imported; and since then he has, on four different occasions, been instrumental in importing this special breed of sheep from England. He has now about 300 pure-bred Shropshires. Here it may be said that all his importations were pure-bred, are registered in the Flock Book of the

Shropshire Sheep-breeders' Association, and were accompanied by the breeder's certificate. Mr. Steele breeds these sheep specially for supplying the Australian market, where they find a ready sale at the highest prices. He has exhibited at the New South Wales Sheep-breeders' Association's Show, held in Sydney on many occasions, and has secured champion and other prizes thereat, and has also been a successful exhibitor at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, of Victoria. At the shows of these two bodies he has obtained prizes from 1887 to 1895, and at the Agricultural and Pastoral Association shows in Hobart he secured prizes from 1889 to 1898. Mr. Steele is also a breeder of crossbred sheep, as well as of cattle for consumption in the local markets, and he likewise cultivates a portion of his land. Mr. Steele was appointed a magistrate in 1884. He has always taken an interest in educational matters, and was for some years chairman of the local Board of Advice. He was also chairman of the Lower Sorell Road Trust for some years, and, generally, takes an interest in anything affecting the welfare and progress of the district. He has lately built a handsome new residence at Studley Park, which is not more attractive outside than it is within, being replete not only with every comfort and convenience, but with those elegancies which betoken the presence of culture and artistic taste.



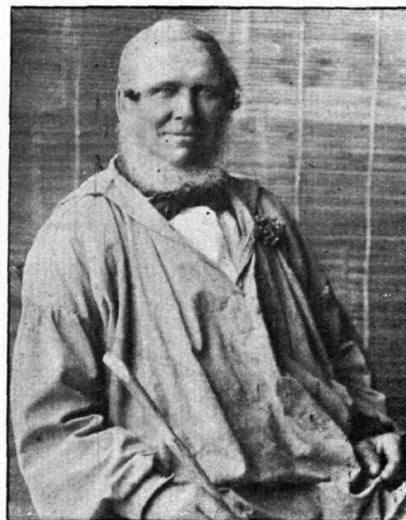
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. G. MARSHALL.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL, J.P., Farmer, "Sunnyside," Sorell, was born in 1832 at his present residence, and is a son of the late Mr. George Marshall, who arrived in the colony about 1820,

and engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Sorell district. The last-named was a member of Parliament for a time, and died in May, 1882. Mr. George Marshall, J.P., was educated at a private school in Hobart, and after finishing his studies, he went off and on to the Victorian goldfields for several years, finally assisting his father on the farm. At the age of twenty-five years he became possessor of the "Sunnyside" Estate of 200 acres, principally cultivated. He goes in mainly for raising fat stock, and also does a very large dairying business. Mr. Marshall supplies considerable quantities of milk to the Country Milk Supply Company, Hobart, and eggs, bacon etc., to various consumers. His dwelling-house is a fine brick structure, and the estate is beautifully laid out. Mr. Marshall has been a commissioner of the peace for a great number of years, and is the senior magistrate of the district, also a coroner. He has been chairman of the Upper Sorell Road Trust since its inception, and has taken an interest in all matters having for their object the advancement of the district.



NICHOLAS.

LAUNCESTON.

MR. J. COOPER.

Mr. JOSEPH COOPER, of Pennar, Sorell, Farmer and Butcher, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1825, and educated in the same county. He came to Tasmania in 1847, and followed the butchering business in the Sounds, Carlton, and after residing there for eleven years he secured the present farm, which has an area of 719 acres, and took up farming pursuits. He also selected 170 acres of rich agricultural land at Forcett as a general producing area. Mr. Cooper was married in the year 1853 to a daughter of the late Mr.

Richard Kemp, of Forcett, who was an old and respected identity. Mr. Cooper has a family of ten children, five of whom are married and comfortably settled.

Mr. GEORGE PEACOCK, J.P., Storekeeper, Postmaster, and Telegraph Operator, Gordon Street, Sorell, is the second son of Mr. G. S. Peacock, and was born in Sorell on 20th May, 1838. His father arrived in the colony with his family on 8th December, 1834, from England, in the ship "Evelyn," and a few weeks after received the appointment of State schoolmaster at Sorell, which position he held until the end of 1860. On 1st January, 1840, he was appointed postmaster, and held office till June, 1873, when he resigned. The appointment was then given to his son, George, and in 1876, when the electric telegraph was connected with Hobart, the latter



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HOBART.

MR. G. PEACOCK.

was also given the duties of operator. For some time after leaving school he was employed as assistant and book-keeper at their stores in Sorell, and for a short time was agent for the East Coast Steam Navigation Company. In August, 1860, he left home for the Snowy River goldfields (Kiandra), New South Wales. After staying there for about eight months he visited Lambing Flat (now Young), and at the end of 1861 went to Forbes, returning to Tasmania at the end of 1862. He was afterwards surveying at the Huon, when in 1865 he met with an accident, breaking his knee-cap, which prevented him following that occupation. He returned to Sorell, and some time afterwards commenced business as a general store-keeper. In 1895 he was elected a

member of the Sorell Municipal Council, and at the end of twelve months his brother councillors elected him warden of the district, which position he held for two years. He has for the past seventeen years been treasurer of the Sorell Public Library, and also occupied the position of secretary and collector for the Upper Sorell Road Trust for a period of fourteen years. In 1874 Mr. Peacock married the eldest daughter of Mr. R. C. Jenkins, of Wettenhall, Upper Carlton, and has issue two sons and five daughters.

Mr. ALFRED PARKER, J.P., of "Orielson Park," Sorell, Grazier and Agriculturist, was born in 1837, at Park Nook Lake, River Cressy, Tasmania, and was educated by private tuition. After leaving school he followed farming pursuits with his father (the late Mr. James George Parker), and remained with him for thirty-six years. On the death of Mr. Parker, sen., he went to Macquarie River, and pursued his calling there for about fifteen years. He then purchased "Orielson Park," and has been farming and grazing successfully there ever since. His estate comprises 4300 acres, of which upwards of 400 acres are under cultivation, the average wheat yield alone being 30 bushels to the acre. This, however, is increased in good seasons, such as those at present prevailing in Tasmania. Mr. Parker forwards a very large number of cross-bred sheep to the markets of the colony, and until recently was a breeder of merinos. He takes an active interest in sport of all kinds; is a member of the Sorell Board of Advice, and a member of the Tasmanian Club. Mr. Parker married in 1870 a daughter of the late Mr. T. Cox Hewitt, a very old and respected identity.

Mr. GEORGE LEWIS FINLAY, J.P., of "Frogmore," Sorell, Tasmania, was born in the colony in 1853, and was educated privately. After leaving his studies he followed farming pursuits at Bagdad for eleven years, and then went to Campbell Town, under the late Mr. Finlay, senior, where he remained as lessee of the "Douglas Park" Estate for twenty-one years. This property is one of the best known in the colony, and carries from 8000 to 10,000 merino sheep on an acreage of 15,000 acres. In 1898 he purchased the "Frogmore" Estate, which contains 1000 acres, and carries an average of 3000 sheep. His speciality is pure-bred merinos, and scarcely a show under the auspices of the Sheep-breeders' Association of Tasmania passes off without Mr.

Finlay cataloguing some of his sheep for exhibition. As a prize-taker he has been very successful, not alone in Tasmania, but throughout the Australasian colonies. He took first prize for a yearling merino on the only occasion he showed at Sydney, New South Wales. He is an elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Campbell Town, and a member of the Hobart Club. Mr. Finlay was married to a daughter of the Rev. James Henderson, of Balmoral, Victoria, in 1895, and has a family of two sons.

Mr. WILLIAM WEDGE HENWOOD, J.P., of "Mayfield," Wattle Hill, Sorell, Farmer, was born in 1842 at Hutley Park, Plymouth, and was educated in Tasmania. After leaving school he returned to New Zealand and followed farming pursuits. After gaining an extended knowledge of his calling, he purchased and settled down on his present property, where he has erected a handsome and commodious residence. "Mayfield" itself comprises 309 acres, all of which are under cultivation. Wheat and mixed crops are dealt in for the most part, and these give an average yield of from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. Mr. Henwood has a few Shropshire sheep, which he secured from the noted Shropshires imported into the colony by the Messrs. Steele. He is a member of the Shropshire Stud Flock Breeders' Association of Tasmania, a society established for promoting the breeding of this particular strain of sheep. Mr. Richard Henwood, father of Mr. W. W. Henwood, was born in Cornwall, and at the early age of sixteen was called to serve his country at the battle of Waterloo. He lived to the respectable age of seventy-three years. Mr. W. W. Henwood is the second son of this gentleman, and is well known throughout the colony for his integrity, philanthropy, and general kindness. He is a justice of the peace, and has been warden of the district, while he has occupied a seat at the council chamber of the Sorell municipality for thirty odd years. He is a member of the Main Road Board of Sorell, and the Tasmanian Council of Agriculture, and has been president of the last-named body. He is also treasurer of the local racing club, and has acted in the capacity of judge at the race meetings. Mr. Henwood has for years taken an interest in all that tends to the promotion of sport, and is known as the successful owner of many race horses. He is also a prize-taker in the stock ring, his trophies in this direction making up a total of over thirty-two

firsts alone. Yearlings and blood stock are a speciality.

Mr. EDWARD MARSHALL, J.P., Agriculturist and Pastoralist, "Cornhill," Sorell, was born at Sorell on the 18th June, 1837, and educated at Mr. J. McArde's school at Rokeby. Leaving school at the age of eighteen years, he joined his father, the late Mr. George Marshall, in farming pursuits, and remained with him until the latter went to Hobart to reside. Mr. Edward Marshall then took over "Cornhill," which has an area of 800 acres, partly under grass and partly in cultivation. He keeps a large number of crossbred and Shropshire sheep, besides depasturing Alderney and Ayrshire cows. Mr. Marshall is a breeder of draught horses, and has secured various prizes at the different agricultural shows for his stock. He is also usually the first to send the new season's lambs to market, and com-



WHERRETT & CO.,

MR. E. MARSHALL.

HOBART.

mands top prices. He was elected a member of the Sorell Municipal Council as far back as 1869, and has been identified with it ever since, having on many occasions been placed in the warden's chair. Mr. Marshall was married in 1864 to a daughter of the late Mr. Silas Gatehouse, of Sorell, and has four daughters, all residents of Tasmania.

Mr. W. F. READ, Sheep Farmer, Sorell. Amongst breeders of Shropshire sheep, the name of Mr. W. F. Read, of "Thornhill," must not be omitted. Mr. Read laid the foundation of his flock at the sale of the late R. W. Barwick's stud flock, where he purchased the choicest of the ewes. The next addition was the ram Bonny Lad, a son of Bonny Frank, a very superior sheep. Mr. Read has lately added to his flock by the purchase of some of Mason Bros.' ewes, and the ram Dreamer.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

SANDY BAY, FROM ST. GEORGE'S HILL.

SANDY BAY.

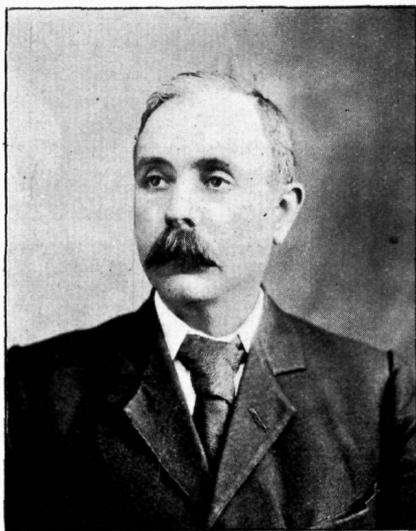
THIS is one of the principal suburbs of Hobart, from which it is distant about one mile. It has a population of nearly 1800 souls, and is progressing steadily. The town is not very well laid out, the streets shaping all ways, but the Town Board has done good service in forming them, and generally keeping them in good repair. The sanitary arrangements are most imperfect, and the drainage is certainly not what it might be, the result being that the health of the community suffers; but hopes are entertained that a change, and with it an improvement, will be brought about before long. The Town

Board is a live body, and the excellent work so long performed by Mr. J. Gregory, the ex-chairman, is being continued by his successor, Mr. A. Eckford. There are three hotels, stores, boot shops, etc., and the High Street, in which these are situated, is a thoroughfare of which the townspeople have no reason to be ashamed. There is a pretty Church of England at Lower Sandy Bay, and a Primitive Methodist Church at Sandy Bay; while services in connection with the Church of England are held weekly in a hired hall in High Street. The esplanade is a favourite resort of the citizens; and the beach at Lower Sandy Bay is invariably crowded during summer holidays by visitors, mostly women and children.

Mr. ARTHUR EGLINTON M. ECKFORD, Chairman of the Queenborough Town Board, is the fourth son of the late James Eckford, M.D., and was born in 1859 at Port Arthur, Tasmania, where his father was medical officer-in-charge for the Imperial Government. Through both his father and mother he is connected with aristocratic families, and his relatives have long held distinguished positions, and continue to do so now. He was partly educated at the High School, and privately. As a public man Mr. Eckford has taken part in various movements—political, municipal, and social, for many years past, and was, and is secretary of several associations. He has taken a special interest in trying to secure good municipal government; and from his entry into local politics as a member of the Queenborough Town Board, he has made his presence felt for good* in numerous directions, deep earnestness, industry, and ability, uniting to produce results of a very gratifying character. To show the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen of Queenborough, it need only be said that he has been re-elected to the Town Board again and again, and this year, 1899, on the retirement of the late chairman, was

unanimously chosen for the vacant position. The wisdom of the choice has been justified by results, as Mr. Eckford is performing the duties not only with credit to himself and the board, but with advantage to the district generally. He has taken up the subject of the metropolitan drainage scheme, and its

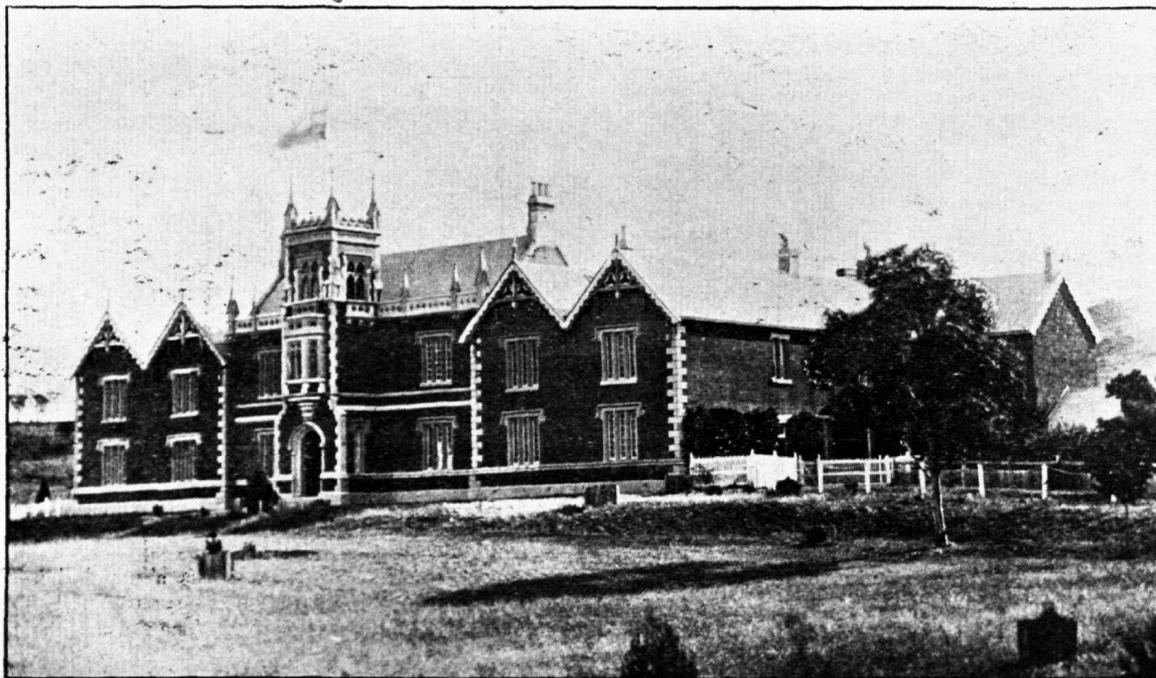
probable injury to the port of Hobart and the foreshores of the harbour generally, particularly the beaches of Sandy Bay and Lower Sandy Bay, and by his energy and enthusiasm has enlisted the sympathy and active support of nearly every one who desires to see the harbour preserved in its present purity and beauty. Mr. Eckford is also known and appreciated for his courage in bringing an action against the Corporation of Hobart to resist their making the owners of land in Bath Street pay for the construction of the street, over £1000 in all. The case occupied the Supreme Court for days, and the decision of their honours, Sir W. L. Dobson and Mr. Justice Dodds (now Chief Justice Dodds), occupied columns of the local press, and the case is looked upon as a leading one in the colony in all disputed streets and right-of-way questions. Mr. Eckford, if he had lost the case, stood to be ruined in the costs that would have followed, but success attended his efforts, and Bath Street, as well as Quayle Street adjoining, was given over to the citizens through his public-spirited act. In 1888 he married Ethel Packer, daughter of Mr. J. E. Packer, then Under Treasurer for Tasmania, and has three children.



F. H. VINE,

SANDY BAY.

MR. A. E. M. ECKFORD.



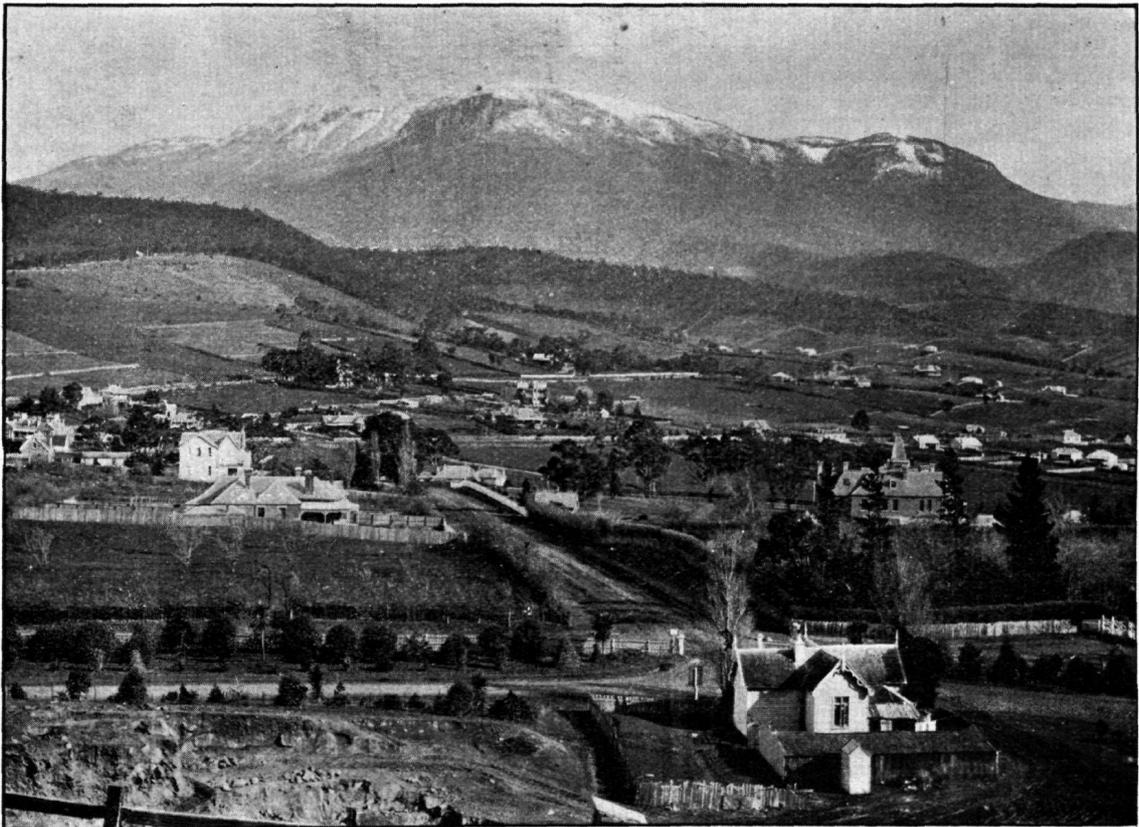
HORTON COLLEGE, ROSS.

BRIGHTON JUNCTION.

BRIGHTON is situated on the River Jordan, about eighteen miles from Hobart, and is on the main line of railway between Hobart and Launceston. Fruit-growing and farming are the principal industries, and they appear to produce satisfactory results judging by the comfortable appearance of the district generally. Some of the oldest families in Tasmania reside in this district, and they are of a very hospitable disposition. Sport, especially horse-racing, is held in high favour, and the Brighton Racing Club is a memorial at once of this proclivity and of the excellent management of the club, especially of the able services of the secretary, Mr. T. C. Hodgman. The town is scattered, and perhaps the most notable feature of it, apart from the natural beauty of the surroundings, is the pretty little Church of England, St. Mark's. There is one hotel, store, etc.

GLENORA.

THIS is the nearest town to the celebrated Russell's Falls, and is the terminus of the Derwent Valley railway, thirteen miles from New Norfolk. There is a post and money-order office, savings bank, and electric telegraph station. The town is in the rural municipality of New Norfolk, county of Buckingham.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

NEW TOWN AND MOUNT WELLINGTON, FROM DÔMAIN.

NEW TOWN

IS practically a suburb of the city, from which it is distant about a mile and a half. It is in the county of Buckingham, electorate of Glenorchy, and has a population of 2288. The charitable institution for the housing of male and female paupers, is situated in the town, and is an extensive range of buildings capable of accommodating about 620 inmates. St. John's Church of England, Sacred Heart, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan and Independent Churches provide for the spiritual needs of the district; and a State school and private scholastic institutions render similar service in regard to educational wants. The post and telegraph offices are a fine block of buildings, as are also the Town Board's offices, while the Templars' Hall is a favourite place for meetings and entertainments. New Town is connected by both rail and tram with the city, and is already a favourite residential site. Fruit-growing is largely carried on in the district, mostly apples, and farming is also followed; whilst Mr. Miles' boot factory occupies a prominent position both as to site and production. Coal has long been known to exist close to the town, and was worked for some time, but the mineral is not equal to the best Newcastle, and its production ceased.

Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE KNIGHT, member of the New Town Board, is the only surviving son of the late Henry Knight, accountant, a native of Birmingham, England, where he was born in 1855. He received his preliminary education in his native city, and then went to the High School at Dudley to finish. On leaving school, he was for some time in an office, and then served his time in London to the upholstering trade, afterwards spending four years in the world's metropolis. He subsequently worked at his trade in Manchester, Birmingham, and the Isle of Wight, and then in 1884 came to Tasmania and settled in Hobart. For six years he was in the service of Messrs. Whitesides and Son, and then started in business on his own account. His workshops are situated in Murrell Street, New Town. Mr. Knight was elected a member of the New Town Board in



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HOBART.

MR. F. G. KNIGHT.

April, 1893, defeated in 1895, re-elected again the following year, and has been a member ever since, being at the present time the senior member of the board. He is also chairman of the Health and Public Works Committees. He is a vice-president of the New Town Working Men's Club, and takes an interest in all athletic sports held in the town.



JERUSALEM.

THIS town, which has since been re-named Colebrook, is situated on the main line of railway, thirty-nine miles north of Hobart, and about seventeen miles from Richmond. Cattle raising and agriculture are the mainstays of the district, but coal seams are worked in proximity to the town, and the produce is a very good household coal, which meets with considerable demand. Fruit-growing also meets with attention, and the gardens are a feature of the district. The town is in the county of Monmouth, and the electorate and municipality of Richmond. There are two hotels, a State school, and two churches—Episcopalian and Roman Catholic. The former is a solid freestone building, while the latter (St. Patrick's) is a very handsome structure. Jerusalem is a money-order and savings bank township, and telegraph station.

WOODBIDGE.

LONG known as Peppermint Bay, the township of Woodbridge is built on the bay of that name in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It is seventeen miles from Kingston, and twenty-seven from Hobart. There is a State school, and a post, telegraph, and money-order office and savings-bank. The population numbers about 170. Farming, fruit-growing, and timber-getting are the principal pursuits.

CAMBRIDGE

IS a small township on the Sorell railway line, six miles distant from Bellerive. It is in the Clarence municipality, in the county of Monmouth, and has a State school, post and telegraph office, stores, hotel, etc. The main industry of the district is farming.

PONTVILLE

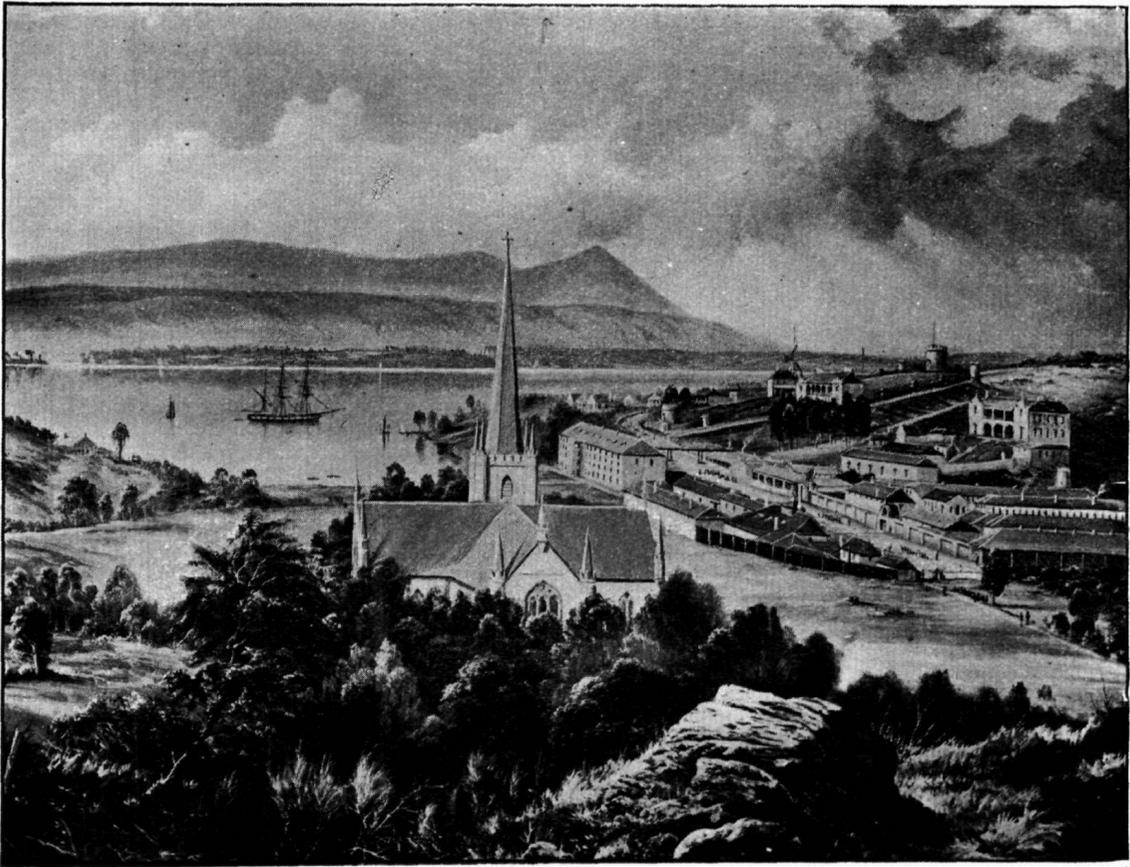
IS twenty and a half miles north from Hobart by rail, and about seventeen by road. It is in the county of Monmouth, and the electorate and municipality of Brighton, and is situated on the main road between Hobart and Launceston, with which communication is had with the capital as well as by the Main Line Railway. There are a post, telegraph, and money-order office and savings bank, two hotels (the Epsom and Crown), and four places of worship, viz., St. Mark's (Church of England), St. Matthew's (Roman Catholic), and Wesleyan and Congregational Chapels. Three of the churches are built from white freestone, obtained from quarries in the vicinity of the town. There is also a State school. Courts of petty and general sessions are held here.

MACQUARIE PLAINS.

THIS township is thirty-three miles north-west from Hobart, and is built on the right bank of the River Derwent, in the county of Monmouth, and electorate and municipality of New Norfolk. There is a post and telegraph office, savings bank, and money-order office, a comfortable inn (the Gretna Green Hotel), a State school, and one church (St. Mary's Church of England). The district is a favourite with sportsmen, splendid shooting and fishing being obtainable in the neighbourhood. The town is in communication with Hobart by coach and rail daily.

CARNARVON.

THIS town, long known as Port Arthur, is situated on the head of a beautiful land-locked harbour in Tasman's Peninsula. It is fifty-one miles from Hobart, with which communication is held regularly *via* Sorell and Bellerive. There is a post and telegraph office, a good hotel, and a public hall, and courts of general and petty sessions are held here. Carnarvon is yearly becoming a greater resort for tourists, and in the summer steamers make frequent excursions from the capital, conveying hundreds of passengers. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed in the district with considerable success.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

PORT ARTHUR IN 1847.

TARANA.

THE township of Tarana is situated at the head of Norfolk Bay, Tasman Peninsula, and is the chief of three small places there, the other two being Premaydena (Impression Bay), and Koonya (Cascades). Carnarvon (Port Arthur), is further south. The chief attractions on the north-east of the Peninsula are Eaglehawk Neck, the Blow Hole, and the Tessellated Pavement, each a remarkable natural feature. Nubeena (Wedge Bay) is to the south-west. There is a regular steam service to these places in the summer months, and frequent special excursions. Tarana is the only port of debarkation on the Peninsula for passengers proceeding direct by mail coach to Carnarvon or Eaglehawk Neck. There is one hotel, a post and telegraph office, State school, etc.

CAMPANIA

IS twenty-seven and a half miles north of Hobart by rail, and five miles distant from Richmond. There is a telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office. The district is mainly agricultural and pastoral, and cattle and sheep sales are held regularly. Coach communication is held three times a week with East Coast towns, *viâ* Richmond and Buckland. Gold has been found in the neighbourhood, but no profitable claims have yet been worked. Coal also exists in the locality.

FORCETT.

THIS is a postal township, with money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Pembroke, electoral district of Sorell. There are two hotels and a public school. The town is twenty-two miles north-east from Hobart, with which communication is had by coach to Sorell, thence rail to Bellerive, and from there by O'May's steamers.

BRIDGEWATER.

THIS town is situated on the River Derwent, thirteen miles from Hobart, and is a pastoral and agricultural centre. Here trains junction for the Derwent Valley line of railway. There is a fine causeway and bridge over the Derwent, and the spot is famous for its fishing, salmon and trout at times giving splendid sport. Boating can also be indulged in. There are two churches, three stores, one hotel, etc.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

EAGLEHAWK NECK, TASMAN PENINSULA.

Timber Trees and the Timber Trade.

By THOS. C. JUST.

TASMANIA is unquestionably a country of dense scrub and heavy forest, and few lands yield, in greater abundance, strong, durable, and beautiful timber trees. Our more richly wooded lands are characteristic of the best soil, and wherever reasonable transit facilities are available they are eagerly taken up by intending settlers. This applies especially to the predominant *Eucalypti*, some of which grow to an enormous size on the best of soil. There are over twenty species of eucalyptus, chief of which is the *Eucalyptus globulus* or blue gum. This yields magnificent hardwood timber, suitable for almost any purpose. The colour varies from straw to madder brown, the texture is dense, and the grain frequently twisted and curled. Some such pieces are very beautiful when polished. Blue gum timber seasons well, but it requires care. It is very solid, durable, and tenacious, and contains a resinous substance which renders it suitable for use in salt water, as when charred it resists the *Xylophages*, that horror of the jetty and bridge builders. As regards strength it is reported stronger than English oak or Indian teak, and the late Baron Von Mueller states that in some tests "the blue gum carried 14 lbs. more than the oak, and 17½ lbs. more weight than teak upon the square inch. Blue gum is largely used for all shipbuilding purposes, and keels have been cut from it over 120 feet long. For housebuilding purposes it is a grand timber, being of an imperishable character, and rafters, joists, etc., cut in the earliest days of the colony, are, when opened out now, found to be as sound as the day they were put in. The other general uses to which blue gum is put are piles for bridges and jetties, paving blocks, railway sleepers, carriage wheels, millwrights' and engineering work, implement-making, and all heavy work requiring hard, sound, and enduring timber. Among minor uses this timber, when seasoned, makes excellent furniture, and beautiful panels, picture-frames, and other articles of utility and ornaments. The *globulus* grows to a very large size, averaging in height from 150 to 350 feet, the diameter ranging from 5 to 30 feet. The average diameter of trees felled for use is estimated at about 6 feet. So much for averages, but blue gum stands high in the record of extraordinary growths, and among the biggest of our big trees. Lady Franklin's tree near Hobart has a circumference of 107 feet at a height of 4 feet from the ground, and in the New Norfolk district there is a tree, the trunk of which has been burnt hollow, affording an apartment 20 feet long wherein picnic festivities are sometimes celebrated. Extraordinary samples of timber are frequently cut from sound trees. A plank was cut for the London Exhibition of 1851 which was 145 feet long, 20 inches broad, and 6 inches thick, and in 1862 another slab was sent to London, 75 feet long and about 10 feet wide. Exceptional timbers of this kind are, of course, not generally required, and, as regards marketable sizes, it is sufficient to say that they can be cut from the blue gum of Tasmania without difficulty and with very little waste. Like most hardwoods—the *Eucalyptus* genus especially—the heart wood of fully-matured trees is seldom sound, and the durability of the timber much depends upon the season in which it is cut. This is a matter which does not receive sufficient attention from sawmillers, whose chief aim seems to be to supply the market all the year round and collar the cash, without regard to the damage which may accrue to their future markets, especially in foreign countries, through the condemnation of timber supplied. Recently a system of Government inspection and branding has been adopted, which, if persistently and faithfully carried out, may do much to establish confidence in the trade. At the same time it savours of the useless precaution of "locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen." It would be better if Crown lands rangers kept watch and ward over forest lands, and prevented the cutting of trees out of season. The durable character of timber must be sacrificed if it be ruthlessly cut down in the vigour of growth, and when the sap vessels are in full activity; whereas if the tree is allowed to fulfil its natural functions in their season, and cut when the sap is down, the wood will not be subject to premature decay, but will find its market in the best possible condition for use, to the profit and credit of all concerned.

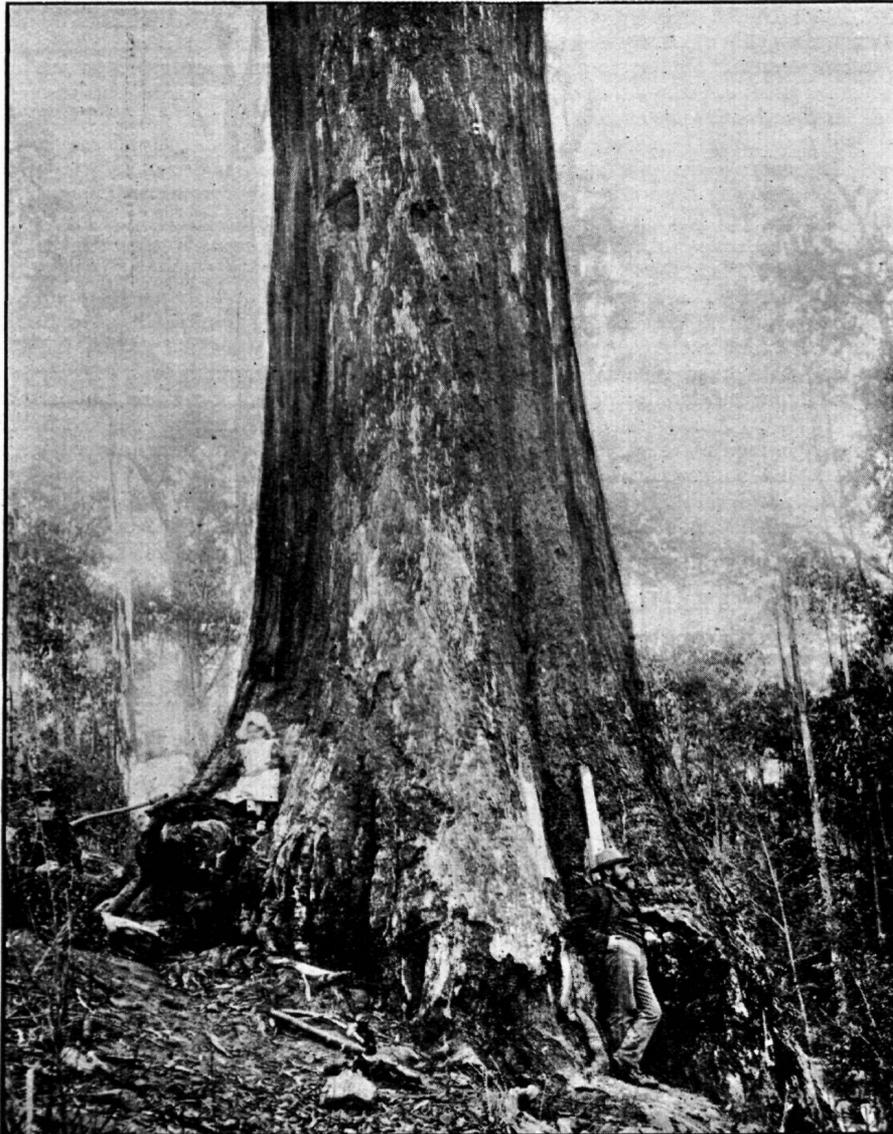
Besides its timber, the blue gum, like all the Tasmanian species of *Eucalyptus*, yields a valuable gum, having properties similar to those of East Indian gum, "kino." Wood spirit, acetic acid, tar, and charcoal may be obtained from it, also the acetates of soda and lime. Dry gum wood gives an average of 4½ lbs. of pearlash and 2¼ lbs. of potash to the ton. The leaves of *E. globulus* were, in the early days of the colony, regarded as great producers of gas, and it was estimated that 10,000 feet of gas could be obtained from a ton of leaves. This may account for the extraordinary power which the tree possesses of destroying miasmatic influences in fever-stricken districts, and which has gained for it the name of the "fever tree." Its gas-producing qualities have never been turned to practical account, but a most important industry in Tasmania is the production of eucalyptus oil. There are three or four distilleries at work, and the oil is exported in large quantities to Europe and America. Oil is manufactured from the leaves of nearly every species of *Eucalypt*, but the best is obtained from the leaves of the full-grown *Eucalyptus globulus*, which yield a larger proportion of the *Eucalyptol* of commerce than is obtained from any other species.

After the blue gum come the stringy-barks, of which Tasmania has several varieties yielding very excellent timber, but there are differences of opinion as to their industrial value. *Eucalyptus gigantea*—*Hook filis*, the common stringy-bark, is one of the largest forest trees, its height is from 150 to 300 feet, its diameter from 4 to 18 feet; the average of the trees sawn is estimated at 5½ feet. The late Mr. Calder, formerly Surveyor-General, measured the circumference of nineteen trees at 4 feet from the ground. The two smallest measured from 30 to 32 feet, the two largest 74 and 62 feet respectively. The soil was a deep rich loam, and there were not more than from six to eight of these large trees to the acre. Trees of average size are found in most of the hilly districts. The timber is dense, tough, straight-grained and close, seasons well, and is good for housebuilding, fencing, framing for machinery, and all common purposes requiring strength. It splits into excellent

palings, shingles, and laths, and its by-products are similar to those of the blue gum. Seventy ounces of oil can be obtained from 1000 lbs. of the leaves.

The gum topped stringy-bark (*Eucalyptus hæmastoma*—Smith) is somewhat similar to what is commonly known as the spotted gum of Queensland, and grows freely throughout the island. It is a close straight-grained timber, which is free from knots, and is much prized by sawyers and splitters as it is comparatively easy to work. It is used in all works of construction, but as to its quality opinions differ. Baron Mueller referred to it as a timber of inferior quality, and the Hon. C. H. Grant, C.E., speaks highly of it as a timber for railway sleepers. The tree is large with a spotted or variegated trunk. It grows to a height of from 60 to 120 feet with a diameter from 24 to 28 inches.

The most important of the stringy-barks grows plentifully on Tasmanian mountain ranges, and also in open country and heathy ridges. It is the "stringy-bark gum" or "messmate" (*Eucalyptus obliqua*—L. her.) The tree reaches a



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

LADY LEFROY'S TREE, GEEVESTON.

height of from 100 to 150 feet, with a diameter of from 4 to 8 feet, and is known generally as the white gum tree, on account of the white appearance of the bark. This is frequently used for roofing bush huts, and the aborigines made rafts of it. The tree is straight stemmed and grows rapidly. The timber is straight-grained and not unlike American ash. It splits freely and works well under tools, but does not plane well as the grain is apt to work up. It is used for all generally useful purposes, is good for wheelwrights' work, and makes famous shingles, palings, and laths. The tree yields manna and a medicinal gum, and 1000 lbs. of the leaves will yield 80 ozs. of oil.

The "giant Eucalypt" of Australia and Tasmania is admitted to be the "peppermint gum" (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*—Lab.) Its habitat is in moist situations, generally on open ridges and plains up to 4000 feet elevation. As for size this tree has been described as the tallest on the globe, only rivalled by the *Wellingtonia gigantea* of California. In 1849, the Rev. T.

J. Ewing saw over 100 trees of 40 feet in circumference, and measured one which was 60 feet at 4 feet from the ground. A prostrate tree measured in length 284 feet; circumference at base 36 feet. Baron Von Mueller reports the peppermint tree to grow in Victoria to a height of 420 feet. A splitter has produced from this timber 620 palings of 5 feet length in a day. The timber varies in colour from straw to light brown. It is straight grained and fissile, saws, planes, and bores well. It is apt to shrink in the seasoning, but does not twist, and it is thoroughly durable. It is used in all kinds of constructive work, for railway sleepers and for engineering work. It makes excellent mauls and tools, also paving blocks. For posts, rails, palings, and shingles it is excellent; there are shingle roofs in Hobart now, which have been in use over twenty-five years. This wood makes good charcoal, and yields carbonate of potash, acetate of soda, and acetic acid. The ashes yield at least 10 per cent. of pearlsh. In the bush the bark makes excellent roofs, and there is an inner bark which pulps well and is suitable for making coarse papers. The gum is medicinal, and the leaves yield more oil than any other tree, viz., 500 ozs. per 1000 lbs. of leaves, or 3·12 per cent.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

**CUTTING TREE (140 FEET) INTO LENGTHS. GRAY BROS.,
ADVENTURE BAY SAWMILLS.**

We have thus summarised the character and properties of some of the leading Tasmanian Eucalypts, and it is unnecessary to go into detail regarding other species. It is interesting to note, that, in connection with recent efforts to advance the export timber trade, a number of orders have been obtained for street paving blocks of Tasmanian hardwood, and to know that they are giving satisfaction. The St. Marylebone Vestry (London), in October, 1894, laid 1500 superficial yards of 5 by 3 by 9 stringy bark and blue gum blocks, mixed, in the carriage way of Mortimer Street, in front of the Middlesex Hospital, extending from Nassau Street eastwards to the parish boundary. The vehicular traffic here is very heavy, and the blocks are reported as giving every satisfaction.

Of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, the genus *Acacia* is plentiful in Tasmania, the principal representative being the blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*—*Br.*), which is widely distributed throughout the island, especially on the slopes of the North-West and Western Coasts. It is also frequent on rich alluvial soils and on river flats, and thence extending into the valleys. The tree is a very handsome one, and grows to a height of from 60 to 130 feet, with a diameter of from 1½ to 6 feet. The timber is dark and reddish brown in colour, sometimes very beautifully marked and figured. The wood is strong, dense, close-grained, and heavy, and the texture excellent. It works well under tools and in the lathe. It takes a brilliant polish, and gives an effect equal to walnut, which it somewhat resembles. It seasons well, losing weight considerably. It is used for railway carriages and trucks, telegraph poles, coachbuilders' work, felloes for wheels, agricultural implements, furniture and cabinet work. Mr. A. Ransome reported that "the ornamental logs would take the place of best Honduras mahogany." It makes beautiful gun stocks and walking sticks, and is largely used in all sorts of turnery and also in marquetry work. There are several varieties of this wood. What is known as "birdseye blackwood" is often very beautifully figured in fern-like patterns. The colour is brownish, closely streaked with various shades of red, bearing light golden markings. There is a striped variety called "fiddle pattern," which is made into walking sticks and various table ornaments. Another variety of the same species is "lightwood" or "pencil wood." The colour of this is much lighter than blackwood proper, varying from straw to light brown. It is a plain wood, more open in the grain than other varieties, works well and polishes well. It somewhat resembles common mahogany, and is admirable for cabinet work.

The silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*—*Lindl.*) is a handsome and a useful tree. Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, director of the botanic gardens, Melbourne, describes it as "one of the most beautiful of Australian trees. It is essentially an inhabitant of the banks of rivers and water courses. Its feathery and glaucous foliage contrasts charmingly with the sombre tints of surrounding vegetation, and when seen overhanging a mountain stream it presents a very pleasing appearance." It abounds on the open pasture lands of Tasmania, especially on the North-East and North-West Coasts, from sea level to an elevation of nearly 2000 feet. Its height is from 50 to 120 feet, and its diameter from 2 to 4 feet. The colour of the timber is from white to light straw, and it is tough and even grained. It saws, planes, and bores well, and takes a good polish. The wood is very durable, and will last in salt water, as it resists the attacks of the *teredo*. The chief uses to which it is put are for cask staves, trenails and similar purposes, marine buoys, etc. The bark yields a considerable amount of tannin, but is inferior to that of the black wattle. It exudes a gum similar in appearance to gum arabic, which has been found excellent in the manufacture of confectionery.

The black wattle (*Acacia wollissima*—*Willd.*) is the great tannin tree of Tasmania. It grows in sub-alpine situations, and also in low-lying open forest lands throughout the island. The maximum known height of the Tasmanian tree is reported at 80 feet, with a diameter of 3 feet, but the average would be from 18 feet to 20 feet in height, with a diameter of 18 inches. It is a handsome ornamental tree of quick growth, and the leaves are aromatic. The timber is of straw colour, a close-grained, strong, tough wood which seasons well. It is used for felloes for wheels, tool handles, etc., staves of casks, and rustic work. The bark is largely used for tanning, and Mr. F. Bond, of Hobart, states its tannin properties at about twice that of the silver wattle, and its relative value in the home market about in proportion. It yields a dye which makes a good writing ink, and has valuable astringent and aromatic properties. Well may the Tasmanian sing:—

"But come with me to the wattle grove,
With its feathery blossoms fair;
For under its shade I love to rove
And breathe the fragrant air."

Of the *Acacia* genus, Tasmania has several other representatives, but they are of comparatively slight importance. The "weeping" acacia (*A' siligna*—*Wendl.*) is a dense headed tree with a stout trunk and pendulous branches. It is somewhat rare, but found in the warmer parts of the island. The wood is close and prettily grained, works and polishes well, and is useful for cabinet work, turnery, and veneers. The native willow or willow acacia (*A' salicina*—*Lindl.*) grows to a height of from 20 feet to 30 feet on scrubby lands and open downs near rivers. The wood is hard, close-grained, and durable, and the aborigines used to make boomerangs of it. It is useful for ships' blocks, for turnery, and also for furniture. The bark yields crude potash. The prickly mimosa (*A' verticillata*, var: *diffusa*.) is found in some Tasmanian valleys, and the maximum height is said to be 30 feet, diameter from 6 to 15 inches. This is a graceful tree for a shrubbery. The timber varies in colour from white to reddish brown. It is tough, close-grained, and seasons well, used chiefly for tool handles, for which it is excellent. The "Boobyalla" (*A' sophora*—*Muell.*) is a decumbent shrub, very suitable for binding shifting sands, and is common on barren sandy ridges and rocky declivities along the coast. It grows from 3 feet to 6 feet high, with a diameter of from 6 to 9 inches. The wood is tough and close-grained, very suitable for wooden hoops.

We come now to the *Corylaceæ* tribe and the Tasmanian myrtle or beech (*Fagus cunninghami*—*Hook.*), which is its chief representative. There are two varieties of it, the red and the white. It is common in the generally humid regions of the west, where there are extensive forests of it. The tree attains a height of 200 feet, with a diameter of from 4 feet to 14 feet. The wood of the red variety is mostly bright pink in colour, and often beautifully marked. It is close-grained and tough, resembling English beech. It is a sound, mild-working wood, easily seasoned, and is capable of a high polish. Its durability in moist situations is doubtful, but in dry ground it lasts well. It is used for tramway rails, bodies of carriages and trucks, furniture, and cabinet work. For walking sticks, panels, and ornamental work it is excellent. Mr. A. Ransome reported highly of it in 1888, as an attractive and kindly wood. The light myrtle is a variety of the same species, not so close-grained as the dark nor of so high a specific gravity. In colour the wood is a brownish grey, and it is used for the same purposes as the dark. "Birdseye" is another variety of the red myrtle obtained from certain portions of the tree and the roots. It is often very beautifully figured, the markings being dark pink and golden yellow. It is a valuable cabinet wood, and takes a very high polish.

Of the *Coniiferæ* Tasmania has but five representatives. Huon pine (*Dacrydium franklinii*—*Hook filis.*) takes the lead, and is abundant along the rivers of the south-west. Mr. R. M. Johnston calls it "the most useful of Tasmanian softwoods." The trees grow from 60 feet to 120 feet high, with a diameter of from 3 to 8 feet, average 4 feet. Of the timber there are two varieties, one a plain light straw colour, the other a "birdseye" pattern resembling maple. It is a sound, mild-working wood, but of uneven grain and brittle. It is good under any kind of tool, and excellent in the lathe. It seasons well, and

takes a high polish. It is very durable, and possesses a resinous quality, which resists the *teredo* in water, and also insects and parasites generally on land. It is thus a favourite wood for household furniture. The chief uses to which it has been put are for ships' decks, boatbuilding, cabinet work, household fittings, and all kinds of ornamental work. It is the foundation of most Tasmanian marquetry work.

Oyster Bay pine (*Callitris cupressiforma*—Vent—or *Frenella rhomboidea*—Endl.) is found chiefly on the south-eastern coasts of Tasmania in moderately sandy soil and in dry situations. It is a graceful cypress-like tree, which is reported to grow to a height of 120 feet, with a diameter of 3 feet, but in settled accessible districts it probably would not exceed in length of trunk from 10 feet to 15 feet, with a diameter of from 6 inches to a foot or 18 inches. The wood is of a beautiful straw colour, light and close-grained, nicely marked, and takes a good polish. In durability it is equal to American or



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

BUSH LOG HAULER, SAWMILLS, GEEVESTON.

Baltic pine. It is used for all purposes requiring lightness and moderate strength, and is particularly well adapted for interior fittings, for doors, sashes, etc., also for household furniture and cabinet work. It makes good oars, and is used for parts of agricultural implements. It also yields a fine pale resin at certain periods of the year, which Mr. Johnston says is equal to sandarach or the gum juniper of commerce.

The next representative of the Tasmanian softwoods is the King William pine, or, as it is sometimes called, the cedar or pencil pine (*Arthrotaxis cupressoides*—Don). It is a beautiful tree, an inhabitant of the alpine valleys of the West Coast, Lake St. Clair, Mount Arrowsmith, King River, and elsewhere. If properly selected, the wood of this tree should be equal to the best American or Baltic pine. Many of the logs now sent to market, however, seem to be cut from trees long past maturity, and consequently subject to disease. There is thus a great amount of waste in using them. If conserved and properly selected this timber would be of immense value to the country. The tree grows to a height of from 60 to 100 feet, with a diameter of from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet. The colour of the timber varies from pink to orange, it is even in the grain, splits well, and works well under tools. It is a durable wood and easily seasoned. It is chiefly used for parts of carriage work and light spring carts, in joinery and cabinet work, and for oars, etc.

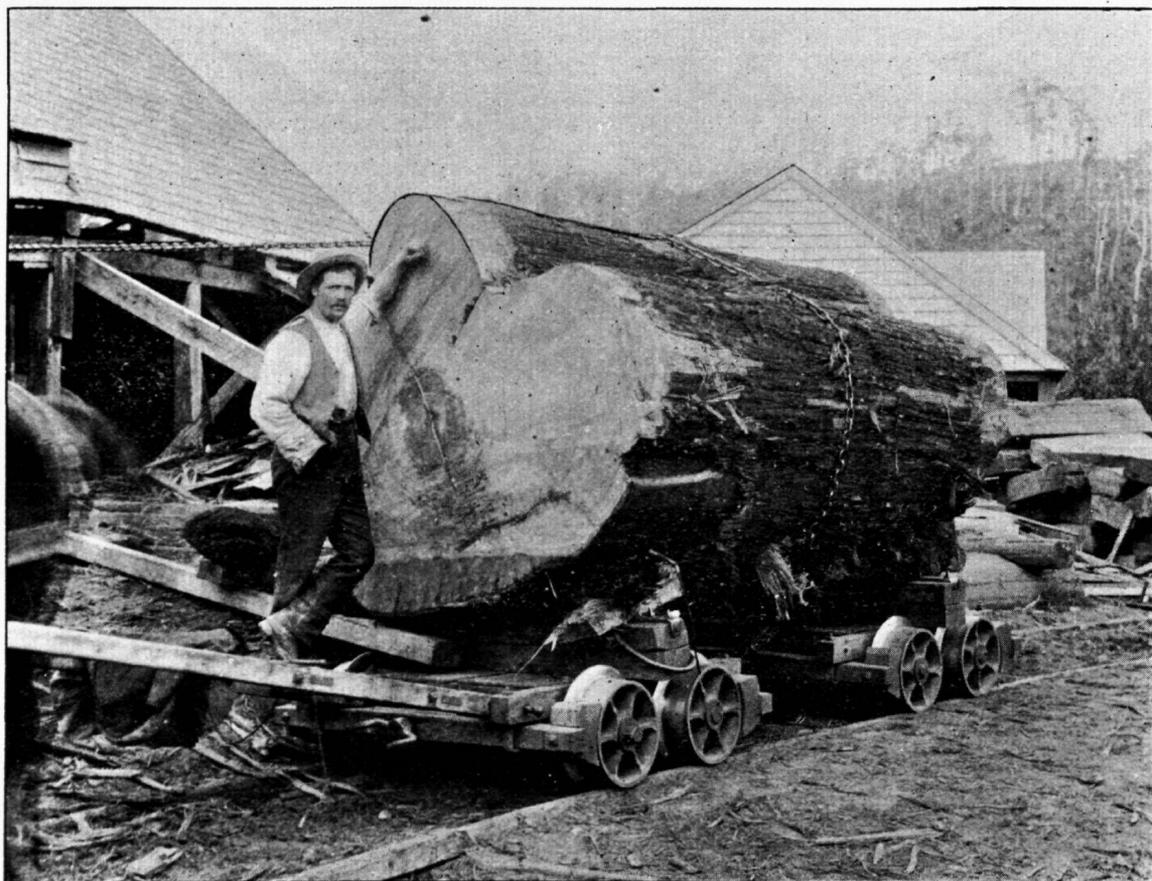
Red pine (*Arthrotaxis selaginoides*—Don) grows in the same regions to a height of from 20 feet to 40 feet, with diameter from 18 inches to 3 feet. It is more open-grained than its congener above-mentioned, and the wood is a deeper red in colour, but otherwise its qualities are very similar.

The celery-topped pine (*Phyllocladus rhomboidalis*—Rich) is found chiefly on the cold moist lands of the West Coast, its character depending greatly upon situation and climate. It is a tall slender tree, said to attain a height of considerably over 60 feet, but average trunks obtainable would probably not exceed from 25 feet to 30 feet in length, with a diameter of from 1 foot to 3 feet. The wood is white in colour, close-grained and heavy, but very tough and strong. It is much in

demand for masts of boats, and is used in making farm implements, and in house fittings and general carpentry. It makes good walking sticks.

The order *Monimiaceæ* includes about 22 genera and 150 species, but they are mostly natives of the warmer parts of South America, Asia, and the South Pacific Islands. Tasmania boasts one representative—the sassafras (*Atherosperma moschata*). It is a beautiful tree, common in the western and north-western parts of the island, where there are considerable forests of it. It has dense, bright green, glossy foliage, emitting an agreeable aromatic fragrance. The bark has a speckled appearance, and contains an agreeable bitter principle held in repute as a tonic by many colonists, as it acts on the heart. This tree grows to a height of 140 feet, with a diameter of from 1 foot to 4 feet, and it is a graceful tree for a shrubbery. The colour of the timber is white or straw to bistre brown. It is a light, fairly sound wood, moderately soft, of close even texture, somewhat resembling myrtle. It is tough, works kindly under tools, and takes a fair polish. It is used chiefly for ship and house fittings. It makes very good printers' tools, and, if felled in the winter, can be successfully used for wood carving. A variety, common in New South Wales, is used for packing-cases and lining rooms, and it is said that no vermin will harbour therein.

Of the *Casuarineæ* we have two or three examples in Tasmania. The "she-oak" (*Casuarina quadravalvis*—Hook) comes first. This is common in many parts of the island, on open hills and near the coast. The trees, which are sombre in appearance, reach a maximum height of 30 feet, average about 8 feet, with a diameter varying from 18 inches to 3 feet. The colour of the wood is bright pink, and some varieties have bold and beautiful red markings, from which it has derived the name of "beef wood." It is a coarse-grained wood, but works well, and; if carefully selected, takes a good polish, and is very handsome for panels and cabinet work. It makes excellent veneers, and is much used in turnery. As a coarse, common wood, however, it is chiefly used for firewood, and realises the highest market price. The bark has medicinal and tanning properties, and the leaves are much relished by sheep.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

GEEVESTON SAWMILLS. A WAGGON-LOAD.

The "he-oak" (*Casuarina suberosa*—Otto), sometimes called the forest oak of Australia, is another common but useful tree. It is found all over Tasmania in hilly country, and its presence is generally indicative of good land. It is a small tree, the average height being from 8 feet to 10 feet, the diameter from 18 inches to 2 feet. The timber varies in colour from a delicate straw to pink, with bold figure. It is a well-grained wood with a satin-like texture and fairly tough. It is a durable wood, works well, and takes a good polish. It makes capital knees for boats and handles for tools, and is also used for veneers and cabinet work. The wood yields 10 lbs. potash per ton; the leaves are eaten by sheep, and its curious seed-cones are favourite playthings of children in the bush.

The bull or swamp oak (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) is a similar tree, but much larger, growing to a height of from 50 feet to 60 feet, generally along the coast and in the vicinity of salt-water marshes or inlets. The wood is coarse-grained, but with handsome markings, and is used for cabinet work and veneers, for tool handles, and all purposes where toughness is required.

The *Compositæ* family furnish, perhaps, some of the most beautifully-marked ornamental woods known to Tasmania. The muskwood comes first—(*Eurybia argophylla*—*Cass.*) The tree is scarce, and found only in forests, in rich damp gullies and ravines. It is a beautiful much-branched tree, the leaves of a deep glossy green. Tall trees have been reported, but in the vicinity of settled districts the height would not exceed from 9 feet to 10 feet with a diameter of from 1 foot to 18 inches. The colouring of the wood varies from dark straw to reddish brown. The roots grow large, and have very beautiful red markings. The wood is of fine close texture, works well, and takes a high polish. It is often beautifully mottled, resembling birdseye maple, only darker. For joiners and cabinet work, for ornamental furniture, and for veneers it is unsurpassed.

The dogwood, cottonwood, or blanket tree (*Bedfordia salicina*) is another ornamental wood belonging to the same natural order, and grows on mountain slopes and in rich forest soil, smaller varieties being found on scrubby lands. Size depends upon locality and climate. In deep gullies the plant is merely a shrub or small tree, but on the sides of mountains or in rich forest soils it attains a height of from 20 feet to 25 feet with a diameter of 2 feet. Available trees, near settlement in Tasmania, would probably average about half that size. The timber is close-grained and heavy, and emits a peculiar fetid odour when cut. It works well, is beautifully veined, and takes a high polish. It is used solely for cabinet work, for panels, and highly ornamental furniture. We have seen one or two beautiful billiard tables panelled with it.

We have now almost exhausted the representative list of Tasmanian timber trees, but there are numerous shrubs and plants of considerable interest and economic value which are deserving of detailed notice did space permit. We must dispose of them by brief reference. Of the *Saxifragæ* tribe there is the leather or coach wood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*—*Don*), largely found on the West Coast, ranging from 10 feet to 15 feet in height, with a diameter of from 1 foot to 18 inches. It is sometimes called "pinkwood," and is most valuable for ships' blocks, masons' tools, axe and other handles, and coachmakers' work. It is a tough wood, which bends admirably.

The well-known and dreaded Horizontal scrub (*Anodopetalum biglandulosum*—*Cum*), is another peculiar shrub or tree which attains to a height or length of from 50 feet to 60 feet, with a diameter of from 8 inches to 20 inches. "It is a creeper," says Mr. Johnston, "and forms interminable and interlacing thickets very difficult for the explorer to penetrate." It is common in the Western and North Western Highlands. The colour of the wood is a reddish straw, it is hard and supple, resembling American hickory, and is admirable for coach work, tool handles, light frame chairs, like those of Austria, and all work requiring lightness and elasticity. Of the *Proteaceæ* family, Tasmania has the Honeysuckle (*Banksia marginata*), which grows on open plains in sandy soil, is a beautiful shrub, and yields a durable, tough, and ornamental wood. The native pear (*Hakea lissosperma*), another small tree or shrub, yielding a tough wood, suitable for turnery and ornamental work, and the waratah (*Telopea truncata*), the wood of which has its ornamental uses, although of little economic value. Of the order *Santalacæ*, we have the native cherry (*Eriocarpus cupressiformis*—*Labill.*), one of the most beautiful of indigenous trees, according to Mr. Guilfoyle. The wood is of a rich brown colour, is very close-grained, but easily worked and very durable. It is well adapted for cabinet work, furniture, etc., and makes splendid handles for tools. In the *Pittosporæ* we have the *Bursaria spinosa*—*Car.*, known as the native or prickly box, which is a graceful tree, running to a height of from 6 feet to 8 feet, with a diameter of about 18 inches. The wood is of white colour, very close-grained and tough, and is used in turnery, carving, and engraving, and makes capital mallets and other wooden tools. Whitewood or tallowwood (*Pittosporum bicolor*) is another close-grained, tough, and useful wood of the same family. It makes excellent handles for tools, is good for carving and engraving, and was used by the aborigines for their war clubs.

The *Filicinæ* family (the ferns) are well represented in Tasmania, but do not call for special notice.

Of the *Verbenacæ* we have the native mangrove, but without particular economic value.

The *Jasminæ* tribe is represented by the ironwood (*Notelea ligustrina*—*Vent.*). This is a tall shrub or small tree, found generally in Victoria, Tasmania, on the borders of scrubs along the coast. Its wood is exceedingly hard and tough, seasons well, and takes a good polish. It is used in turnery, makes capital printers' shooting sticks, sheaves of blocks, and mallets.

We have thus given a rapid sketch of the timber trees indigenous to Tasmania, and there can be no doubt that in her forests the colony should have an enormous source of wealth. Strict supervision and conservation are, however, necessary to turn this to account, and if the character of Tasmanian timber is to be maintained in the markets of the world, great care will have to be taken as to the quality and condition of shipments. These are matters for the serious consideration of those responsible for the working of the Lands Department. They are merely referred to *en passant*. One point is worthy of mention, viz., that consequent upon increasing home demands for the mines, railways, bridges, and other requirements, the available timber which is accessible is being very rapidly decreased, and thoughtful minds begin to consider seriously whether it is altogether wise to push the export trade too far, in view of the fact that in a brief period we may have to import timber ourselves, as the indigenous material left in our remote backwoods will be too expensive to get. People with experience of a few years on the West Coast and other mining fields will appreciate exactly what this means. Then, again, large numbers of very fine timber trees annually fall before the indiscriminating axe of the pioneer settler. They are "ringed" and die, to disappear finally in the "splendid burn-offs" which precede agricultural operations. Wisdom can surely find reasonable means of preventing destruction of this kind. The actual export trade in timber during the past half century has been of a very fluctuating character, as may be seen by the statistics. In the years succeeding the discovery of gold in Australia, when building operations and construction of public works received such an impetus, Tasmanian timber was in immense demand in the other colonies, and was sold by the cargo as fast as it could arrive at the wharfs. This was followed by a long period of depression, but a revival set in at the beginning of the present decade, and has continued more or less steadily to date. Parliament has recently authorised the leasing of timber reserves up to 5000 acres, on conditions which it is hoped will induce the formation of milling companies, and the introduction of capital sufficient to develop a good trade. According to the statistics of 1898, there were in the colony 73 mills worked chiefly by steam and water power. The capital invested was estimated at £138,330, the number of hands employed was 783, and the value of the output £110,991. The chief timber exported is hardwood in the form of paving blocks, railway sleepers, squared-up logs, and various scantlings. Some very heavy orders have recently been fulfilled for marine and railway works in South Africa.

The Mining Industry.

UNDER the heading "The Mines Department," an admirable *precis* is given in another part of this work of the present state of the mining industry of Tasmania. Without going over the same ground, there is a large amount of information in regard to mines and mining available, which should prove of interest and value, and in the following pages an attempt is made to place this before the reader. No one who reads it can rise from the perusal with other than the firmest faith in the future possibilities of the island colony, its wealth in minerals being greater in proportion to its size than that of any other colony in the Australian group.

It is of more than passing interest, therefore, to trace the history of the mineral industry—to show how, step by step—slowly as compared with the progress made elsewhere—it has gone on increasing in value and importance until now it takes rank as by far the most important industry of the colony, and promises in the not distant future to completely overshadow every other, notwithstanding our undoubted wealth in wool, fruit, timber, etc.

Perhaps the first authenticated discovery of any importance was the finding of a seam of coal in the north-west part of the island, between the Rivers Mersey and Don, in the beginning of the year 1850, which was followed by other discoveries of the same mineral in different districts. The first payable gold found in the island was at the Nook, four miles from Fingal, in February, 1852, and attracted about 200 persons for a short time. The country was thoroughly prospected, and those who persevered made it pay. Minute particles of gold were also found along the Tower Hill Creek, and on the sides of the hill; but at the end of a few weeks the rush collapsed, the place being left in the hands of the original claimants, who made a fair profit on their industry for a considerable time. Previous to this a prisoner in the service of the Government at Port Arthur had offered to disclose the whereabouts of a deposit of gold in the island on condition of receiving a reward; but the Governor, no doubt fearing the effect of the disclosure of such a discovery on the prisoner population, discountenanced the revelation, and nothing more seems to have been heard of it. Almost simultaneously with the find at Fingal, the precious metal was discovered at what is now known as Lefroy; but owing to the richness of the Victorian discoveries, these finds attracted but little attention, and almost one half of the population of the island sought their fortunes at Bendigo, Ballarat, and the other phenomenally rich fields of the sister colony. So slow was the search for gold here that only about 850 ozs. had been found up till 1867, but in that year statistics show that the yield was 1363 ozs. Two years later the yield was only 137 ozs., and the mining industry remained in a somewhat comatose condition for many years afterwards. In 1872 Mr. James (Philosopher) Smith, who had been prospecting for years, unearthed the magnificent deposits of tin ore which have made Mount Bischoff famous all over the world, and thus attracted the attention of capitalists to the island which, it is safe to say, would have otherwise been directed elsewhere. Stanniferous deposits were later on discovered in other parts of the island, and, as the metal fetched a high price, the prosperity which was brought about, not only in the districts in which the finds were made, but in many others, was immediate and unmistakable. While Mount Bischoff has maintained its undoubted pre-eminence as perhaps the richest tin mine in the world, being still worked with perhaps greater success than ever, there have been other notable producers, and the total output of tin since the first discovery has been about 80,000 tons of the value of *six and a half million pounds sterling*. The largest output was in 1885, when 4242 tons were exported, of the value of £357,587; while in 1898 only 1972 tons were exported, of the value of £142,046. With the great increase in the price of tin during last year, however, there has been a corresponding brightening up of the prospects of the industry. New fields are being opened up, and old workings are again the scenes of activity, so that there is every probability of a large increase in the output during the next year or two. In this connection, Inspector Griffin, stationed at Gladstone, in his (1899) annual report to the Mines Department, stated as follows:—"I am glad to report a more prosperous and progressive state of things in connection with the tin mining industry in this part of the colony. The great rise in the price of this metal which has taken place within the past year has enabled the owners of many old mines that have been barely able to keep going through the time of depression, to work at a profit, and also give employment to a greater number of men. Very many old claims that had been idle for years have been reopened, and portions of same considered not payable in the past are now worked at a profit. Of the big mines working, the Briseis is perhaps the largest producer at present, and the rich and apparently extensive deposit of drift and gravel now being operated on should gladden the hearts of shareholders." These cheering remarks have an application more or less direct to the other tin mining districts of the colony.

With regard to gold, the total yield from 1880 to the end of July, 1899, was 939,847 ozs. 19 dwts., of the total value of £3,562,882. The Tasmania mine, at Beaconsfield, yielded 28,137 ozs. last year (1898), an increase of 1969 ozs. over the previous year. The total quantity of ore crushed since the formation of the company is 388,925 tons, the total quantity of gold obtained being 457,475 ozs. 14 dwts. 7 grs., of the value of £1,664,432 13s. 4d.; and the total amount paid in dividends is £694,071 15s. The Lefroy field has also been a large producer in the past, the Native Youth, Chums, Pinafore, and Volunteer reefs having contributed largely to swell the gold revenue. At present, however, the field is somewhat under a cloud, and its future rests on the reefs living down. The Volunteer and New Pinafore are the only mines which have attained any depth. The former has been prospecting at the 1300 feet level, and the latter at the 1250 feet level. Should they succeed in obtaining gold at such a depth, it would be an incentive to the other mines in the locality, which were once so prolific to a depth of 400 feet, to resume operations. The New Pinafore produced 41,398 ozs. of gold from 45,082 tons of quartz from November, 1890, to August, 1894, and paid over £70,000 in dividends; while the Volunteer yielded 27,754 ozs. from 10 486 tons, and paid £60,625 in dividends, between March, 1892, and June, 1895. Last year this field only yielded 2145 ozs. The other notable gold mine of the colony is the New Golden Gate, which during 1898 yielded 19,360 ozs., of the value of

£77,624, and paid away in dividends £37,600. The total quantity of gold obtained from this mine to date of writing is 134,452 ozs., and the amount paid in dividends £235,000.

While the colony has thus largely benefited from its gold and tin production, its future as a mining country will undoubtedly mainly rest on the continued success of that part of it which has not inaptly been named the "Wonderful West." The story of Mount Lyell reads like a romance, but it is, in truth, most sober fact; and, if present indications are borne out, there are more mines of wonderful richness, if not quite as great as "the big mine" itself. The silver-lead mines of the Zeehan-Dundas field have also been considerable factors in the prosperity of the coast, the principal producers being the Western, Oonah, Silver Queen, Comstock, and Montana mines. The total amount of silver-lead ore exported from the colony from 1888 to July, 1899, was 141,100 tons, of the total value of £1,538,061. The largest quantity sent away in one year was in 1894, viz., 21,064 tons, of the value of £293,043, while last year there were 15,882 tons exported, of the value of £114,577. While the low price of silver and other causes have had a prejudicial effect on the progress of the Zeehan-Dundas field, as well as those adjacent to it, there is reason to hope that in the near future it will be a great mining centre, though, perhaps, not likely to rival the greater copper finds in extent and richness. The means of communication to and on the coast are being rapidly improved. The Emu Bay railway, from Burnie to Rosebery, is approaching completion, and will give the West Coast short communication with Melbourne through a safe deep water port. There is hope also that the Great Western line from Hobart will yet be built; and a large expenditure is being incurred in deepening the entrance to Macquarie Harbour, which, it is hoped, will eventually render that magnificent port easy of access for steamers of the largest size, and thus facilitate the progress of the district.

With regard to the Lyell field, the Mount Lyell mine still overshadows everything else, though the North Lyell and other mines have come to the front. There is no question that the Mount Lyell is one of the greatest copper mines in the world. The production of this wonderful mine is thus stated by the general manager in a report furnished to the Mines Department, dated 16th July, 1899:—"The figures for the reduction works since the inception of smelting operations in June, 1896, to July, 1899, are as follow:—Total ore smelted, 406,586 tons. Total production of metals—Blister copper, 13,119 tons; containing 12,961 tons copper, 1,363,874 ozs. silver, and 57,467 ozs. gold. The total value of blister copper exported from 1896 to July, 1899, was £1,040,514." Over 2500 men are employed on this mine alone, and a district that was a few years ago an apparently impenetrable wilderness is now the site of two vigorous and thriving townships, Queenstown and Gormanston, with a future before them of apparently unlimited possibilities. With regard to the prospects of the mine the following is interesting reading:—"Basing our calculations on the justifiable assumption that about 10 cubic feet of the average grade of ore in this mine weighs one ton, we will take a few more ascertained facts, *i.e.*, that up to the present time the ore body has been opened up, or exploited, by various tunnels, drives, crosscuts, winzes, and shafts, comprised in the big mine's workings, for a total length of (say) 1100 feet, and to an average width of (say) 250 feet, and to a depth averaging 400 feet (down to 500 feet, or No. 5 tunnel level). These figures give us a product of (say) 11,000,000 tons of ore in sight down to the mere flea-bite depth of 500 feet. Supposing the full contemplated institution of ten furnaces to be in blast, each putting through its 100 tons of ore per day for (say) 350 days, or 350,000 tons of ore smelted per annum, there is now ore in sight to keep up this output for thirty-one years. For every additional 100 feet depth allowed below the 500 feet level, ore will be won, it may be safely assumed, sufficient to keep three ten pots 'boiling' for further successive periods, or terms of (say) ten years, so that a depth of 1000 feet means a life for the mine of eighty-one years, probably a sufficiently remote date to which to carry our present enquiry and estimate of—How long will it last?"

We may fittingly conclude this introduction by the following quotation from Mr. W. F. Petterd's valuable work, "Minerals of Tasmania":—"Up to the present no representatives of the Tellurium, Selenium, or Uranium groups have been discovered, but there is no apparent reason why they should not be found in the future. It will be seen that this catalogue enumerates many minerals of great beauty, and others of scientific interest, such as, among the former, the occurrence of surprisingly beautiful examples of crocoisite, zaratite, and anglesite, and in the latter the comparatively rare axinite, vauquelinite, and gigantic beryls. In the gem stones, the abundant topaz is prominent for its limpid beauty; sapphires, in all respects equal to those from the East, are by no means rarely found; the zircon, so plentiful in the stanniferous drifts, are reported by those qualified to judge, to be, when cut and polished, equal to those obtained from Ceylon; and diamonds of small size but good quality have been obtained in the vicinity of the Pieman River. The great majority of the world's important metallic minerals are well represented, such as gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, iron, nickel, cobalt, wolfram, zinc, bismuth, titanium, and the platinoid group. The first four have been extensively mined with highly satisfactory results. It is reasonable to expect that in the near future the production of additional metals to those already mined will add materially to the substantial welfare of this colony. Almost all the important ores of nickel, copper, bismuth, and iron are known to occur in considerable quantity, and zinc, so long the bane of the metallurgist, is by the recently perfected electrolytic processes likely to be extensively mined in the near future. The proved extensive zinciferous ore bodies of the Mount Reid and Rosebery districts will, without doubt, become important factors in our future mining history. The complex and other ores of copper have recently attracted much attention, and their existence in vast quantities has been so unmistakably proved, that they must further augment a rapidly growing mining prosperity. . . . Altogether it will be found that this island is wonderfully rich in minerals generally, and in those of a metallic nature particularly, so much so that in this respect it appears to vie with the most favoured portions of the earth's surface."

THE LYELL DISTRICT.

A COMPREHENSIVE and detailed description of the rise, progress, present development, and future possibilities of the Lyell field, to render it full justice, would make an encyclopedia in itself. Therefore, it only remains to give a brief history of the field from its inception up to the period of writing, embracing all necessary information, and quoting the facts and figures essential in order to convey to the reader a general and accurate idea of the marvellous wealth of a district which a few years ago was almost a *terra incognita* to all but a few hardy bushmen and prospectors. Before giving a history of the mines, however, it is as well to anticipate a little, and conduct the reader from Strahan, the port of the west, to the field, as the journey is at present made, in order to preserve descriptive congruity, after which retrospection may be indulged in.

Owing to the King River being navigable for about four miles from its mouth, the Mount Lyell Company's railway starts from Teepookana (the native name for Kingfisher), to which place passengers and goods are conveyed by launch from Strahan. The scenery is magnificent, the densely wooded hills being covered with myrtle (*Fagus Cunninghami*), the trees averaging from 80 to 100 feet in height, and from 18 inches to 4 feet in thickness, with an undergrowth of tree ferns, bauera, etc. There are also belts of Huon pine (*Dacrydium Franklini*), King William pine (*Dacrydium Capressinum*), and the celery pine (*Phyllocladus Trichomanoides*), which occur at intervals. The country is typical of the West Coast—mountain and flood, with dense, impenetrable forest and undergrowth, so dense that in places the sun never pierces it. From Teepookana the company's railway conveys the traveller to Queenstown, a distance of about fourteen miles. *This line was commenced in November, 1894, after several trial surveys, and much difference of opinion among experts as to the most practical route. It was constructed under the most extraordinary difficulties, owing to the roughness of the country, and the difficulty of conveying tools, provisions, etc., for the workmen. Everything had to be carried by men to the works in progress, even the construction plant, and to give some idea of the magnitude of the preliminary work, it may be stated that during the progress of the surveys, 300 miles of tracks had to be cut, and 227 miles of traverses run, involving an expenditure of £10,000. The first train ran through on 18th July, 1896. From Teepookana the line follows the valley of the King River for six and a half miles through steep, precipitous country, when a deviation over the dividing range between the King and the Queen Rivers was found necessary. It was found impossible to surmount this divide by ordinary adhesive gradients, so that the Abt system of traction over this gradient was adopted. It is noteworthy that this is the first railway in Australia to adopt this system, and the Abt line of four and a half miles is one of the most interesting features on the route. A cogged rail runs in the centre of the line. This is built up from two parallel rack bars, spaced 1½ inches apart, each 6 feet long, and bolted to cast iron chairs 3 feet apart. These bars are "staggered"—that is the teeth of one bar are pitched ahead of the teeth on the other bar, and by this means uniformity of contact with the pinions is ensured, and "back lash" is prevented. At the beginning and end of the rack sections, entrance tongues set on springs are fixed, by means of which the pinions glide into gear with the fixed rack. The trains travel at a speed of three or four miles an hour over the Abt sections, and the whole journey from Teepookana to Queenstown occupies about two hours. The locomotives, of course, have been specially constructed, a separate part of their mechanism being two pinion cog-wheels worked by a separate pair of cylinders, which may be used separately when required. The Abt sections have grades of 1 in 20 (three miles on the Strahan side of the summit), and 1 in 16 (one and a half miles on the Lyell side). The gauge of the line is 3 feet 6 inches throughout, and the cost of the work, which was constructed under Government supervision, was about £7500 per mile. The first four and a half miles of the line were constructed by Messrs. Garnsworthy and Smith, of Melbourne, under the supervision of Mr. F. A. Cutten, the Mount Lyell Company's chief engineer, but the remainder was completed by day labour, under the direction of Mr E. Carus Driffield, A.M. Inst. C.E., who succeeded Mr. Cutten as superintending engineer, and still occupies that position in the company's service.

QUEENSTOWN.

The completion of the railway to the site of the Reduction Works naturally ushered a township into existence at the terminus, and now, on the banks of the Queen River, about three miles south of the Mount Lyell Mine, the thriving town of Queenstown occupies a site which in 1896 was a howling wilderness. The progress of this settlement has been little short of marvellous. Once the site of the "Copper City" was chosen, the embryo town was surveyed into streets, reserves, and allotments by Mr. C. S. Wilson, district surveyor, a progress committee was formed, and the formation of the principal streets effected under the supervision of Mr. Fred. Read, now secretary of the Town Board. In April, 1897, a Town Board of five members was formed, with Mr. E. Carus Driffield as chairman, and Mr. W. H. Taylour as secretary. The Government, however, did not hand over charge of the town to the Board until November of the same year. In May, 1899, the population of the town was estimated at 5000, and there were about 1300 dwellings erected. These include handsome churches belonging to the Anglican, Wesleyan, and Catholic denominations, post and telegraph offices, two public halls for amusements, court house, a State school, a temporary hospital, eight commodious hotels, etc. The Board has struck a 2s. rate, which yields an income of about £1200 annually. The principal thoroughfare, Orr Street, is splendidly laid out, and would do no discredit to the metropolis, while the other streets are being gradually improved as funds permit. The Board has borrowed £3000, of which £2000 has been expended upon a water supply scheme, completed, and £1000 reserved for public abattoirs. The town and neighbourhood presents a picturesque spectacle, many of the residences being perched up on the surrounding heights, and giving the place a strong resemblance to a village in some Swiss canton. Trade is brisk, and the business people are flourishing. The climate is very equable, having a mean annual temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, but the rainfall is excessive, varying from 90 to 140 inches per annum. There are occasionally falls of snow in winter, and in the summer the heat is sometimes rendered excessive by bush fires on the surrounding hills, from which, on several occasions, Queenstown has narrowly escaped destruction. The town, by the way, also boasts a daily newspaper—the *Mount Lyell Standard*,—and branches of the Bank of Australasia and National Bank of Tasmania.

[*NOTE.—Probably before these lines are in type the river excursion will be abandoned by all save pleasure-seekers, as the company is continuing the railway from Teepookana to Regatta Point, Strahan.]

THE MINES.

THE FAMOUS MOUNT LYELL.

It is fitting, now, to take a retrospective glance at the mining history of the field before proceeding to describe the mines in detail. The parent mine, Mount Lyell, has an interesting history, of supreme importance because its discovery led to prospectors concentrating their attention more particularly to copper instead of gold, with the happiest results. In 1883 a prospecting party, under Mr. Con. Lynch, struck gold at a place now known as Lynchford, three miles from Queenstown, on the Teepookana line. From thence other prospectors explored the district, and shortly afterwards, Messrs. William and Michael McDonough and Stephen Karlson found, and pegged out under miners' rights, the now famous "Iron Blow," where the present Mount Lyell mine is situated, and these three men may therefore claim to be the prospectors of one of the richest copper mines in the world. Little or nothing was done, however, until July, 1886, when the late Mr. Jas. Crotty, who had been working at Waratah, visited the locality, and was so convinced of its mineral wealth, that the "blow" was taken up under gold mining lease in the names of F. O. Henry, James Crotty, S. Karlson, and William Dixon, and formed into the Mount Lyell Gold Mining Co., No Liability. A quartz crushing plant was erected, and considerable capital expended otherwise, but the result was not satisfactory. Still Mr. Crotty was so convinced that he had got on to a big thing, that he bought out his partners with the exception of Karlson, and exerted his utmost to obtain capital for further prospecting operations. In 1891 Mr. Bowes Kelly, with a party of Broken Hill and Victorian investors, paid a visit to the place, and decided that although it was not payable solely as a gold mine, yet it was worth putting capital into for the purpose of smelting its copper contents, especially as they contained such a high percentage of the royal metals. Subsequently Mr. Schlapp, the eminent metallurgist, visited Lyell, and was so favourably impressed with the locality that arrangements were made for a visit from Dr. E. D. Peters, junior, who spent four months at the mine, and furnished an exhaustive report, from which the following is an extract:—

"From the northern slopes of Mount Owen, and extending for a distance of some thirty miles north-westerly, a wide band of hydro-mica schist stretches through the country, interspersed with bands of conglomerate and quartzite, and containing numerous intercalated layers of pyrites, mostly of small size.

"In most places the pyrites is simply disseminated in bands through the country rock, and, so far as I have determined, it carries copper, gold, and silver in about the same proportions as does the great mass of the Mount Lyell mine, thus differing from the latter only in size.

"The rapid decay of the soft schist has set free the pyrites contained in it, which in its turn has quickly decayed, the sulphide of iron and copper dissolving in the water, together with most of the silver; whilst the gold, being almost insoluble, has collected in the gravel in the valley below, thus forming the alluvial deposits of the Linda Valley.

"The above explanation is of considerable importance, for the occurrence of a moderately rich alluvial deposit in the valley immediately below the company's mine, and from which it was evidently in part derived, has originated the mistaken idea that wherever in this belt alluvial gold is found, a great deposit of pyrites may be expected in the hills above it.

"This is true in a certain sense, but practically it is quite false and misleading, for although the gold is no doubt derived from the decomposition of the pyrites, yet the pyrites that furnished it need not necessarily be in a concentrated and workable form. On the contrary, it is much more likely to come from the thin layers disseminated through the great band of schist referred to, and the existence of an enormous mass of pyrites as Mount Lyell might simply make the alluvial ground below it somewhat richer than usual. And, indeed, this is just what we find in practice, the only profitable alluvial grounds hereabouts being immediately below your great ore body; whilst every gully that heads in this belt of schist carries the same fine particles of gold, but not in sufficient abundance to pay for working it with the limited water hitherto available.

"Yet this argument does not in the least forbid the occurrence of similar great bodies of pyrites. Indeed, experience has taught us that the conditions that cause the formation of these enormous deposits are extensive and far-reaching, and that two or three such bodies are likely to be found in close proximity, either longitudinally or vertically.

"I dislike exceedingly to indulge in any theorising as to the formative causes of mines in a business report, but in reality the following remarks pertaining to the manner in which such beds of pyrites as that under examination are deposited, are actually as practical and important as almost any portion of my report, as unless one has a clear idea of how these great bodies of the valuable metals in combination with sulphur are originated, one cannot understand how to work them to the best advantage, or to prospect with the best hopes of success for other similar deposits. Hence the necessity for the following brief account of their probable origin, based entirely on the observation of practical men, and demonstrated to be true, of bodies of similar sulphides that may be watched forming at the present day in various countries, though with such slowness that only careful observation, at long intervals, shows the steady growth in them that is taking place constantly.

"Several local observers who have reported on or discussed the origin of this property, have mentioned this deposit as something strange and unique, and have suggested novel theories for its formation. They cannot have been aware that this is one of the commonest class of deposits that we have, and one of the very few about whose means of origin we feel pretty certain. The only thing unique about it is the high percentage of copper, gold, and silver, in connection with its great size. Immense deposits of pyrites, even far larger than this, are not uncommon; but as large deposits *that are also as rich* are not known.

"These deposits are believed, by those who have studied them most carefully, to have probably been formed before the period of mountain building began in this country, and when the layers of schist that are now nearly vertical were in the same horizontal position in which they were originally laid down.

"They, or neighbouring rocks, contain particles of iron pyrites carrying the valuable metals, as is exceedingly common with all varieties of sedimentary rocks. The waters flowing through the gradually decayed and dissolved pyrites, as one can see it doing to-day in almost any district, and the streams flowing into some lagoon or boghole, came in contact with the peaty organic acids that are always found in the waters of swamps, and that have the peculiarity of throwing down the metals out of their solutions. These metals were thus precipitated in the same state that they were originally in the rock, but in a massive concentrated form instead of being disseminated in minute particles throughout the rock. In time the slowly growing mass of pyrites filled the swamp hole, or more probably a chain of holes of great horizontal extent in comparison with the depth; the country was slowly covered with the pebbles that now form the conglomerates, or the mud that we now see in the shape of

slates and schists; and the pyrite bed was buried hundreds of feet under these newer rocks. When the mountains were elevated these layers of rocks were tilted into their present highly sloping position, and if the upturned edges happened to break across one of these hidden deposits of pyrites, it was brought to the light of day.

“Remembering, therefore, that its present so-called width or thickness was its former depth when in its original position, we may see what an enormous depth we may look for. For what we call depth now was, of course, originally its lateral or longitudinal extent. And we all know that the surface extent of an ordinary pool is many times, usually many scores of times, greater than its depth. As the present thickness (former depth) is over 300 feet, we may reasonably expect its extent into the earth (former surface) will be far deeper than we can follow it. And this agrees with practical experience, for out of the scores of deposits with which I am familiar, and some of which have been worked since the days of the Romans, I do not know of one that has failed in depth.”

This favourable report, and coming from such a distinguished authority, so valuable, was such, that henceforward all was plain sailing so far as capital was concerned. The Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, Limited, was successfully floated, the capital being £900,000 in 300,000 shares of £3 each, of which 25,000 shares remain to be issued. The flotation of this company, it is not too much to say, added a new province to Tasmania, and one moreover, which is the richest of them all. The mine has already expended £1,000,000 of capital; it is paying to the shareholders dividends in the aggregate of about £50,000 per quarter, and it has a smelting plant equal to any in the world, capable of treating 1400 tons of ore per day. From the company's half-yearly report presented at a meeting of shareholders held in November, 1899, it was shown that 143,686 tons of ore had been broken and sent to the reduction works during the half-year, a larger quantity than in any previous half-year; while the quantity of blister copper produced was 4592 tons against 2858 tons for the previous half-year. The whole of the furnaces were running, Nos. 10 and 11 having been blown in during the half-year, and the duplication of the converter plant having also been completed. After deducting the Tasmanian dividend tax, £4478 5s.; depreciation on the company's plant £16,593; and mine exploration (not included in mine preparatory works overburden account), £4686 10s. 6d.; the net profit for the six months amounted to £182,596 3s. 5d. These improved results were due to the increased output and the high price of copper. During the half-year, two dividends of 2s. 6d. and 3s. respectively, were paid, amounting to £75,625. These figures speak for themselves, and indicate in unmistakable fashion the marvellous results which have been attained within a period of less than five years.

The Mount Lyell mine consists of six gold leases, with an area of 75 acres pegged in 1886, and an additional 7-acre section pegged in 1889, besides which there are numerous other reserves, etc., taken up since, for reduction works, railway purposes, flux, water, timber, etc., all of which are consolidated in the Mount Lyell Leases Amendment Act of 1898, which gives the company an extended lease of thirty-three years for their ground. The total area held by the company is 846 acres. The smelting works are situated about two miles south of the mine, and one mile north of Queenstown, where also the company's offices, sawmills, and brick-making plant are located. There are six 100-ton smelters at work at No. 1 plant, and recently five 120-ton furnaces have been completed. These eleven furnaces are the largest and best equipped in Australia, and the most modern appliances and conveniences are used for handling the ore, flux and fuel, etc. A twelfth, the reverberatory furnace, is also at work, running on the flue dust matte obtained from the flues of other furnaces. The converting plant is equally complete and up to date. The flux quarries are close to the Queenstown Railway Station, and the flux, when excavated by open trenches, is conveyed by a short aerial ropeway to a crushing plant at the foot of the hill whence it is obtained, and from thence, when crushed, is conveyed by rail to the smelters. Up to May, 1899, ore from the mine was taken to the reduction works by means of a haulage line 58 chains long, and having an average gradient of 1 in 3 (33 per cent.), the steepest gradient being 1 in 2. The total rise from the mine to the summit is 440 feet, and the total descent from the summit to the junction with the 2-feet railway at the bottom is 710 feet. The first proposal was to tunnel this spur, but, owing to the enormous cost, the haulage system, with a bank engine on the summit, was adopted. Now, however, the conveyance of ore in this manner has practically ceased, and a recently-constructed aerial ropeway does the work splendidly, while the haulage is simply used to convey men and material to the mine.

The Mount Lyell mine overlooks Gormanston, a mining township with a population of about 1000. It has a Town Board, post office, court-house, bank, etc., and is rapidly advancing. The system of working the mine is chiefly by open trenches, of which there are seven, although five tunnels have been put in to prove the extent and depth of the deposit. At No. 5 tunnel, the lowest level, 500 feet below the Blow, rich ore has been struck, assaying 14 per cent. copper. “Roughly speaking,” says one writer, “it is estimated by experts that £10,000,000 worth of ore is yet to pass through the smelters, independently of what may be found below No. 5 tunnel.” The officials of the big mine deserve a word. Mr. R. Sticht, the general manager, is one of the foremost metallurgists in the Southern Hemisphere, and to his skill, indefatigable energy, and foresight, is largely due the success which has attended the operations of the company. He is ably assisted by Mr. Lindesay Clark, the mine manager; by Mr. E. Carus Driffield, engineer-in-chief; by Mr. G. H. Beardsley, assistant metallurgist; and by a large staff of other competent officers. Altogether about 2500 men are employed on the mine. The registered office of the company is at 39 Queen Street, Melbourne. Mr. Bowes Kelly is chairman of directors, Mr. Alfred Mellor secretary, and the Hon. N. J. Brown, M.H.A., Hobart, is the Tasmanian representative.

NORTH MOUNT LYELL.

The second copper mine in the district is the North Mount Lyell, situated about a mile north of the parent mine. It contains 30 acres, in three contiguous gold leases of 10 acres each. In 1892 prospecting operations were commenced on this mine by a small syndicate. This company, however, suffered from what has hindered the development of so many West Coast “shows,” want of capital, and it was not until a larger company was formed in Melbourne that the true wealth of the mine was ascertained. The company has a capital of £500,000 in 500,000 shares of £1 each, of which 465,000 shares have been issued and are fully paid. The remaining 35,000 shares are reserved for allotment to debenture holders, who exercise the option before 1st July, 1900, of exchanging their debentures for fully paid shares of the company, at the rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ shares for each £100 of debentures.

From the last half-yearly report issued by the directors, we learn that "driving and sinking have been carried out in all to an extent of over 4400 linear feet, at a cost of approximately £16,000. This work has brought in sight, and rendered easily accessible, in the opinion of the directors, over 1,000,000 tons of ore of various grades, a safe estimate of the value of which would be, with copper at £50 per ton (the present price is £76), £5,726,387."

Under the management of Mr. H. S. Muir the mine has been thoroughly proved, with the result that what is probably the richest body of bornite or erubescite ore in the world has been discovered, averaging 30 per cent. copper, from one to four ounces of silver to the ton, besides a fair percentage of gold. The ore body has been proved to a depth of 300 feet beneath the surface, and it is about 90 feet in width. This magnificent prospect warranted the company in building a railway and erecting smelters, as owing to the wretched road from the mine to Queenstown, subsidised by the company to the extent of £300, it was found impossible to cart away more than eighty tons of ore per week. The railway was commenced in January, 1899, the contractors being Messrs. Baxter and Saddler. It starts from a point in Macquarie Harbour, opposite Settlement Island, named Kelly Basin, passes the eastern slopes of Mounts Huxley, Darwin, Jukes, and Owen, and has its terminus in the Linda Valley, at the foot of Mount Lyell, and about a mile from the mine, the length being twenty-eight miles. The ore will be carried from the mine to the railway by aerial ropeway. The site of the smelters is on the King River, ten miles distant, where extensive flux deposits have been found and secured. In addition to this enterprise, the company had a speedy and powerful steamship built to convey the blister copper to market from Kelly Basin, but afterwards sold her. With reference to the "North Lyell," the report already referred to stated as follows:—"The steamer was specially designed to pass the bar at Macquarie Heads, with a carrying capacity for ore of 800 tons, besides passengers, on a draught of 9 feet. Since the vessel was launched, the company was approached by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited, which trades to Tasmanian ports, with a proposal that they should deal with the marine carrying trade from the company's terminus to Australian ports. As the result of protracted negotiations, a contract was made with the Union Company on the 8th June, whereby that company provides sufficient and suitable steamers for the prompt and regular transport of ores between Port Macquarie, the company's railway terminus, and Australian ports, at an adjusted tariff; and this company, in respect of such undertaking, sells the 'North Lyell' to the Union Company at a profit. Delivery of the steamer has since been given. The directors congratulate the shareholders on the successful completion of this negotiation, as a heavy outlay for steamship building is thus obviated. At no time were the directors desirous of embarking on a shipping business, and they only undertook the work of providing suitable steamers for the trade, as at the time there was no prospect of the necessary shipping facilities being otherwise obtainable."

The pier at the terminus of the railway for the oversea traffic has been constructed in a very substantial manner for the heavy work it has to carry. It has a length of 400 feet, and a width of 30 feet, with a depth of water varying from 12 feet near the shore to 25 feet at the head. The wharf has been constructed close to the pier in a more sheltered position for the accommodation of harbour and coastal traffic. It also is of most substantial construction. The length is 400 feet, and the width 25 feet 6 inches. A 10-ton travelling steam crane is mounted on this wharf, at which all heavy weights are landed. The jetty has been constructed at the north-east angle of the basin, about a mile from the terminus, for the accommodation of the company's brickworks, sawmill, etc. The total length is 900 feet, and the width 9 feet, with a head 50 feet by 15 feet. This jetty has done good service, some thousands of tons of material having passed over it. A two-ton travelling steam crane is available for landing timber or other material required at the works. The brickworks, sawmill, etc., are erected on one of the clay reserves, with an area of 32 acres, granted to the company. All these works were erected in one building to secure economy in working. The clay is procured from a cliff at the back of the works. The cliff contains layers of clay and gravel of various qualities, which when ground together form a most excellent material for brickmaking; the bricks turned out are claimed to be far superior to any made on the West Coast, and quite equal to any made round Melbourne. The clay, when quarried from the cliff, is shot into the Chilian mill, and thoroughly ground to a fine powder by the rollers, from whence it passes by gravity into the brick press, the bricks being then carried direct into the kilns. The bricks are of good colour, and average quite nine pounds. The press turns out an average of about 1500 bricks per hour. The sawmill plant has a complete set of machinery, and the motive power of the whole is two horizontal engines, one 20-inch and the other 14-inch, with two multitubular boilers. The buildings are substantially built of timber, with iron roof.

The company have entered into a contract to deliver 6000 tons of their low-grade ores to the Mount Lyell Mine for smelting, but they will ship the better classes of ore direct to the London market, because it is much more profitable to do so. Up till July, 1899, 1800 tons of the latter ore had been sent to England.

The notice of this mine may fittingly conclude with the following quotation from the speech of the chairman of directors in moving the resolution for the adoption of the report at the last half-yearly meeting:—"The most conclusive evidence as to the value of this rich property is that the banks are now willing to advance us money on the ore that we dump, and even some of those who were hostile to us at first, and who knew what they were talking about, have been advising their friends that if this is not the richest copper mine in the world, it is certainly one of the richest. I am not saying one word to puff the mine. No puffing will make a non-dividend paying company pay a good dividend; no pulling down—and the critics rather find that now—will eventually ruin a good undertaking. I have been pressed to say what the dividend will be, and I asked some friends, who put it at 20 per cent. or 50 per cent., and some rather sanguine gentlemen said it could not be less than 500 or 600 per cent. Well, I have not sufficient knowledge to deny any of those figures, and I have no desire to deny them."

LYELL THARSIS.

The Lyell Tharsis mine adjoins the North Mount Lyell, and is justly considered one of the most promising on the field. It is a property of 21 acres, surrounded by mines in full work, and is producing ore of good quality, which is delivered to the Mount Lyell smelters by aerial tram at the rate of 100 tons daily. The mine is 1780 feet above sea level, and has the advantage of position, being on the top of the spur. A formation of unknown depth traverses the ground from south to north; it has been proved on the surface to be 200 feet wide. Tunnelling has disclosed a low-grade ore carrying copper and pyrites right through. Thousands of tons of this ore are in sight, and will be profitably worked in the future. At present the development of an ore body, proved by two winzes to be about 80 feet in width, has received chief attention. It is in thin

veins from 2 to 6 inches apart, and is a very profitable ore body. It has been proved to be a perfect flux, and already considerable sales of it for that purpose have been made to the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, while a further contract to purchase 25,000 tons additional has been entered into by the "big mine." Referring to this mine one writer says:—"Some of the companies operating in the neighbourhood hoped to effect some such arrangement with the Mount Lyell Company as that entered into by the Tharsis Company, especially those having mines on the western slopes, but it appears that the ore so far opened up shows too great a percentage of iron to make it profitable for the Mount Lyell Company, whereas the Tharsis is practically free from iron, and is simply a silicious schist containing a high percentage of copper, without any deleterious substances. Seeing that the mine contains almost illimitable reserves of ore, that the company will not require to erect a smelting plant, but will sell its ore at the full value of its metallic contents, less the cost of actual treatment, and that it can mine its ore in the cheapest manner possible, it is not taking too sanguine a view to predict, what is commonly said of it, that the Tharsis Company will be the second dividend-payer on the field, and that it will continue a profitable undertaking for a great number of years to come." The Lyell Tharsis is a no-liability company of 150,000 shares at £1 each, 123,000 of which are paid up, and 27,000 reserved. The mine manager is Mr. C. Nicholls, and the legal manager Mr. J. Potts, of Melbourne.

COPPER MINES OF MOUNT LYELL WEST.

Originally known as the West Mount Lyell, this ground was pegged in 1891 by A. Kelly, just after the decision was come to to purchase the Mount Lyell mine. It has an area of 80 acres. Work was commenced as near to the lode in the parent mine as possible, a shaft being sunk to a depth of 156 feet. At the 150 feet level, a southerly drive was put in for a distance of 375 feet. Massive blocks of hematite iron and iron and copper pyrites in big lumps and boulders were struck at a depth of about 40 feet from the surface, and this class of lode matter continued right down to the 135 feet level, at which point the conglomerate footwall—or usual eastern wall of the lode—was struck. The first few feet of the southerly drive was in conglomerate, then followed some 20 feet of schists, and next the conglomerate footwall of the lode, which was penetrated for about 30 feet. A solid body of hematite iron of the very finest and densest character was then met, and driven through, and the drive was extended for some 200 feet further. Since this work was finished work has been resumed in the Kelly shaft with the intention of opening out on the hematite lode formation and following it down, and firm faith is held that the solid pyrites ore body will be struck in the western drives, winzes, and crosscuts. The Kelly shaft is situated so close to the main workings of the parent mine, and to the developed pyrites lode, as to make it almost an impossibility that the lode is not on this company's ground at this point; but that it will be found to continue as one and the same lode to the next nearest proved lode formation on this mine, distant some 600 feet northerly in the now well-known Razorback spur, there is not sufficient evidence to show. A tunnel has been driven in the Razorback beneath a mass of conglomerate outcrop, which it is now generally believed forms the exposed eastern footwall of the lode, and with the 30 feet to 40 feet of solid "chert" already met with in the tunnel in its characteristic juxtaposition with the conglomerate, confidence is felt that when the tunnel is extended right through the "chert" mass, the main copper pyrites ore body itself will be met with. The Russell lode is situated some 1900 feet in a northerly direction from the Razorback tunnel, and also presents a very promising appearance. Indeed, various experts have pronounced the lode and outcrops on this mine to be of immense prospective importance, and in support of this it may be said that from the surface down to the 75 feet level of the Russell underlay, or footwall shaft, solid hematite iron of the finest quality has been sunk through, and splendid solid bodies of copper pyrites have also been met with, assaying from 3 per cent. to 14 per cent. of copper, while at the 60 feet and 70 feet levels native copper extending across the whole width of the shaft has been passed through. In some quarters it is believed that the Kelly shaft and Razorback lodes will be found to be a continuation of the North, Consols, Extended, and Main lode, in which case the powerful and well-defined Russell lode, with its N.N.W. strike, and 40 feet of width at the surface, must be either a loop lode to the main lode, or a distinct western lode, ore body, or deposit. This, however, will only be determined by further developments at the mine. In conclusion, the mine occupies a splendid situation, and the indications, proved prospects, and mining advantages are such as to place it high in the public estimation, especially when its large area and the size and great length of its lode formations are considered. The Mount Lyell Company once offered to purchase the southern block of this mine for 6000 shares, but the offer was refused. These shares now represent nearly £60,000. The company has a capital of £400,000 in 400,000 shares of £1 each, viz., 195,000 fully paid-up shares of £1 each to vendors, and a first issue of 35,000 shares of £1 each to the public (also now fully paid up for working capital, etc.), and 170,000 shares are held in reserve for future issue for producing further working capital when required. The head office of the company is in London, and the secretary is Mr. H. A. H. Russell, 3 Great Winchester Street, E.C., while Mr. J. B. Hickson, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, is the representative in Tasmania of the company.

SOUTH THARSIS.

This mine is in the Lyell group, north of West Lyell, south of Mount Lyell Tharsis, and east of Lyell Consols. The property, which is very favourably situated, has an area of 20 acres, and, like the "big mine," it can be worked by open quarries and by tunnelling, the most economical method. Two tunnels have been driven. No. 1 was put in over 70 feet, and 23 feet from the mouth the lode was entered, and payable copper ore carried throughout. To enable work to be done to the best advantage, and by the cheapest method, an open cut or quarry has been excavated* along this tunnel from the footwall towards the hanging wall, and this measures 24 feet in length by 18 feet in width, with a depth of 22 feet. The ore is very easily broken, and, as far as the work has progressed, is of very good grade. A second tunnel was started some 50 feet below No. 1, and driven 226 feet through a formation similar to that in the first tunnel. At the mouth of No. 2 tunnel a very good body of copper pyrites was met with, but was left untouched until about the end of June, 1899, when an open cut was started upon it, and the ore so far broken down has been of very good grade, and somewhat coarser than that of the main body. It is intended to continue working this body so long as the quality of the ore remains payable. The cut measures 10 feet in length by 13 feet in width by 15 feet in depth. A winze has been sunk and connects these two tunnels. Other exploratory work is being carried out in the mine with results that are regarded as entirely satisfactory, so that now the mine is in a well developed

state, with many thousand tons of good concentrating ore actually in sight, of a grade that is calculated to leave a good margin of profit with the great facilities the mine possesses for cheap mining, treatment, etc.

The work of erecting a concentrating plant is now completed. The mill shed has been finished, and all the foundations for the various machines put in with the exception of the building in of the boiler and the foundation of the Bartoch table. The large stone-crusher, two small crushers, large rolls, steam engine, and jigs have been placed in position, and the boiler has been put together on the ground, and tested. To connect the mine with the concentrating plant, a tramway has been built twenty-five chains in length, and the haulage gear connected with the same erected in position. To enable the machinery to be brought to the mill, a tramway made entirely of timber had to be built, fifty-three chains in length, to connect with the Mount Lyell narrow gauge tramway. This tramway enabled the machinery to be delivered at a very much less cost than would otherwise have been incurred, and in a very short time. The tramway will now be used to convey the product from the mill to the Mount Lyell smelters. A water race, some thirteen chains in length, and constructed of timber, conveys water from the creek to the mill, and a dam has been constructed to conserve the water. It is now felt that the success of the enterprise is assured, since the ore has maintained its uniform character and simplicity, which render it a most easy problem for concentration. The gangue has a specific gravity of 2.4 and the pyrites 4.5, which gives the latter an advantage of 2.1; and as there are only two minerals composing the ore, it will at once be seen how simple the proposition is for concentration. At the time of writing the South Tharsis concentrating mill was doing first-class work, and turned out the concentrates in a very clean manner. The loss is below the estimate. An expert expressed an opinion that it was a pity the plant was not large enough to treat 500 tons per day, instead of 100 tons, as he considered that it was doing perfect work.

The capital of the company is 120,000 shares of 10s. each, of which 20,000 are paid up to 5s., 70,000 to 2s. 6d., and 30,000 are reserved. The registered office of the company is in Melbourne, the competent general manager is Mr. R. F. Moore, and the legal manager Mr. S. J. Warnock.

CROWN LYELL.

This mine has so far one of the finest shows on the field. The property, which comprises 30 acres, is about ten chains N.N.W. of the Lyell Tharsis, and at one time, before the existence of lakes and not lodes had been established, experts considered it probable that the Tharsis lode would go into the Crown; but recent developments have gone to show that there are no such things as lodes. Outside of the recent rich and important developments, several "blows," cropping from the prevailing button grass and peat, and carrying iron and copper pyrites, occur mostly in the south-east portion of the property. If situation goes for anything on this field no situation could be better than the Crown. It is west of and adjoining the North Lyell, and bounded on the N.E. by the Tasman. The character of the outcrops mentioned is mostly of the manganiferous hematite, very similar to that forming the blow of the "big mine." On these outcrops being opened up they were found to contain most of the varieties of sulphurets generally met with in the "big mine." The outcrop of the formation strikes north-westerly on the south-east angle of the section, and has been struck in a costeen. It is believed to be portion of the ore body which was first proved in the North Mount Lyell, and on which, until a recent accidental discovery of another ore body some months ago, the North Mount Lyell depended for its future. The blows on the surface and the floaters around it assay well, considering the exposure in wet country such as this is. The metals are very quickly leached out from the surface stone, and as the outcrop of this ore body gave 2 per cent. of copper, with small quantities of gold and silver, this ore body has very excellent prospects. On what is called the No. 2 ore body, a tunnel has been put into the hill, and at a distance of about 100 feet into the tunnel a winze is down 80 feet. Veins of iron pyrites and copper are being met with in sinking the winze, which is going down to strike the lode. This was visible at the surface, but it dipped sharply at the level of the tunnel mouth. The tunnel, which is in about 230 feet, is being continued to get the Tharsis ore body. It is probable that over 300 feet will have to be driven before this ore body is cut. In the south-east corner of the property a costeen has been cut over a quartzite formation carrying good bunches of copper. Some distance south-east of the costeen a shaft is down 30 feet in schistose rock bearing erubescite and copper pyrites. But until the beginning of 1899 the prospects of the Crown Lyell were only fair. Owing to the bush fires, foundations had to be excavated for new huts by the miners, and in cutting through the peat, the men exposed the capping of an ore body underlying west. The formation consisted of quartzite and schist carrying yellow copper ore and erubescite in large quantities. Trenches have been run around the boundaries of this body, a costeen going as far as 100 feet east and west and 65 feet north and south. There are excellent probabilities if the ore body should live down, and that it will do so there are very convincing evidences. As for the quality of the ore, it need only be said that as depth, even to a few feet, is followed on this deposit, the ore improves in richness in comparison with the freedom that it enjoys from atmospheric alterations.

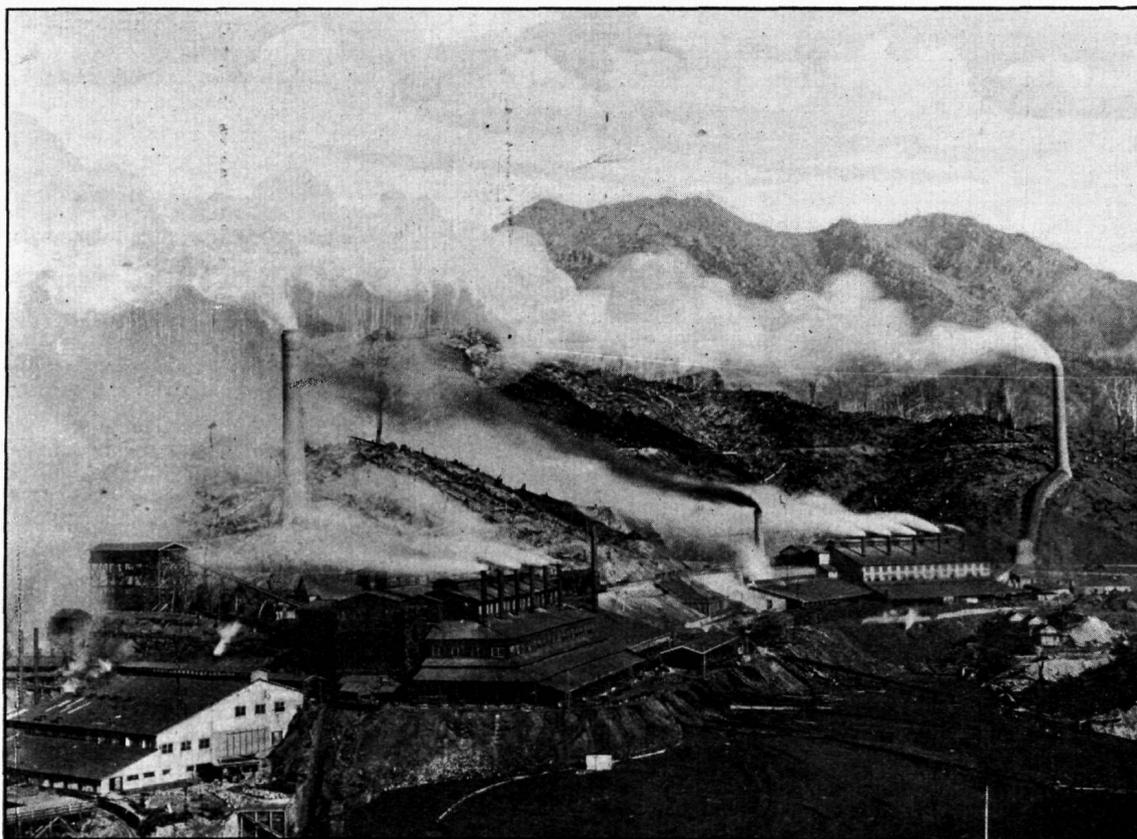
Assays have shown that samples of ore average about 10 per cent. of copper with a little gold and silver. The registered office of the company is in Melbourne. It has a capital of 125,000 shares of £1 each, 62,500 of which are paid up, and 62,500 paid up to 4s. 2d. The mine manager is Mr. S. Remfry, and the legal manager Mr. J. P. Madden.

MOUNT LYELL PROPRIETARY COMPANY.

This company occupies the sections formerly belonging to the Great Southern Mount Lyell Syndicate, comprising about 190 acres altogether, and lying south and east of the parent mine. Mining operations are being carried on under the supervision and control of Mr. A. Pryor Treweek, a mining engineer of good reputation who was engaged by the directors in London, and sent out for the purpose. The property has recently been inspected by Mr. Albert Wright, one of the largest shareholders, and a member of an old and prominent firm of solicitors of London and Liverpool. Mr. Wright expressed himself as very favourably impressed with the prospects of the property, and is now returning to London prepared to make certain recommendations to his co-directors for the extension of operations at the mine. The company is formed of 300,000 shares of £1 each, and £75,000 is reserved as the working capital.

MOUNT LYELL COPPER ESTATES COMPANY.

The Mount Lyell Copper Estates Company's property is composed of sections formerly held by the South Mount Lyell Consols Company and the London and Mount Lyell Prospecting Association. The company was recently formed in London in 150,000 shares of £1 each. The secretary for the company is Mr. A. Morley Fisher, of 85 Gracechurch Street, London, and the local directors are the Hon. N. J. Brown, M.H.A., Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the Hon. N. E. Lewis, Premier of the colony. The property, which has an area of 122 acres, lies to the south and west of the parent mine. During the three months ending December, 1899, preliminary operations have been carried on under the direction of a mining foreman, so as to enable Mr. D. Currie, mining engineer (of the firm of Messrs. Currie and Lane, London), to inspect and report upon the prospects of the property, and to recommend what operations to enter upon in the future. Mr. Currie was, in December, 1899, at the mine carrying out his inspection, and was expected to complete it by about the 10th or 12th of that month. He would then confer with the local directors at Hobart, and arrange for the carrying out of such work as he might recommend. The preliminary operations resulted in proving that the prospects of the company are exceedingly promising, the sections owned by it being so close to proved deposits of valuable ore, both in the parent mine and in the South Lyell Company's property immediately adjoining.



SMELTERS, MOUNT LYELL (THE BIG) MINE.

GREAT MOUNT LYELL.

The Great Mount Lyell Copper Company was registered in Hobart on the 7th September, 1899, and was formed to acquire and develop an extensive area of mineral land comprising seventeen leases, aggregating about 639 acres in extent, situated immediately to the south of and adjoining the property of the parent mine. The land is so located as to offer every reasonable expectation of the discovery of the southern extension of the remarkable mineral formation found on the property of the "big" company. It also contains four parallel lodes in addition to and distinct from the lode worked by the Mount Lyell mine. Reports of a highly favourable nature have been furnished as to the value of the property, Mr. A. F. Murray stating:—"Your company's ground, immediately contiguous with that of the Mount Lyell Company, embraces a great length and width on the S.S.E. prolongation of the belt, and is quite likely to contain ore deposits similar to those in the opposite direction, possibly even equal in magnitude to that of the Mount Lyell mine itself, which was only discovered through the removal of the surface by sluicing for alluvial gold." Since that report was made, work has proceeded on the property, with the result that on section 1665 (lode No. 4), a lode 330 feet wide has been discovered, assaying $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of copper, and a tunnel driven at a lower depth has passed through 46 feet of payable ore, the best yet found in the face of the tunnel. The main lode has been cut, containing bornite, yellow copper, and galena, the face being a splendid copper, and the lode opening up well. Samples of this ore have been treated and assayed by Mr. A. J. Bolton, of Melbourne (who reports that the ore is easily treated), and the yield in some cases was from 8 dwt. to 41 dwt. of gold, and 3 to 6 per cent. of copper to the ton. The

average value of the ore near the surface, treated by the Mount Lyell Company, was reported to be 3·8 dwts. of gold, 3 ozs. of silver, and 4·6 per cent. of copper per ton (wet weight), but as greater depth was attained the ore proved to be much richer, and as this has also been the case at the North Mount Lyell mine, there is every reason to believe that the same results will be found on this company's property. The facilities for the rapid and cheap development of the property are almost unique, the character of the country being such as to afford the greatest facilities for tunnelling, so as to command a great height of backs on any formation worked, and to obviate the necessity for pumping and winding machinery. Timber suitable for mining purposes and fuel exist on the property. There is an abundant water supply in Conglomerate Creek, and fluxes are obtainable near Queenstown. The share capital is £300,000, divided into 300,000 shares of £1 each, of which 100,000 shares are for working capital. The head office of the company is Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C., and the secretary is Mr. W. J. Ward. The representative of the company in Tasmania is Mr. J. B. Hickson, Elizabeth Street, Hobart.

SOUTH MOUNT LYELL.

The South Mount Lyell mine adjoins the "big mine" on the south and west, the western boundary being distant from the line of the deposit about 50 chains, and has an area of 95 acres. A large amount of developmental work has been done on this mine by tunnels and two main shafts, and the provision of winding and pumping machinery, and the comparatively long period that has elapsed since the company was formed, viz., three and a half years, has at length been signalised by the discovery of a body of ore of great extent and richness. The two shafts were sunk, one on the north and the other on the south side of the property. When the north or main shaft was started, it was anticipated that the Mount Lyell ore body would be intersected at a depth of about 550 feet. When, however, a depth of 524 feet had been reached, an ore body which is regarded as undoubtedly the Main lode trending from the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company's No. 5 tunnel was cut, and has been sunk upon a further distance of 46 feet, the bottom still being in the same massive ore body. The full width and trend of the lode cannot be accurately determined until the footwall is reached. The ore body is of a dense compact nature, and various assays taken at regular intervals during the progress of the shaft gave the following average results:—3 dwts. 2 grs. gold, 4 ozs. 3 dwts. silver, and 10·36 per cent. of copper per ton. A special picked sample gave the following result:—23·9 per cent. copper, 7 ozs. 10 dwts. silver, and 6½ dwts. gold. Various veins of ore were passed through in sinking, one especially at 466 feet, which returned an assay value of 5 per cent. of copper, and from that depth down the shaft was more or less in ore-bearing country, assays of which were made at regular intervals, but it was not until a depth of 524 feet was reached that the true ore body was entered on. This has an underlay of 25° west of south, and dipping at this particular place at an angle of 75° (this, of course, cannot be given as the true dip, as it is known to vary considerably). Mr. N. T. Pitcairn, the mine manager, shares the opinion that it is a branch of the Mount Lyell ore body at present being developed in their No. 5 winze, the ore from which returns a very high standard, as from levels and observations taken of that company's workings the South shaft is about 115 feet below the bottom of the same. The shaft will no doubt be continued to a depth of 600 feet, at which depth levels could be opened out to prove its extent. The mine has very bright prospects before it; and taking into consideration the standard value of the ore being turned out, and the facilities for getting it away by the extension of the North Mount Lyell railway line to within a distance of 800 yards of the mine, and to which a self-acting jig would deliver 300 tons of ore per working day of eight hours, dividends will be a matter of the near future. The registered offices of the company are in Melbourne and London. It has a capital of £600,000, divided into 300,000 shares of £2 each, of which £1 per share on 40,075 shares, amounting in all to £40,075, is actually paid up in money; 200,000 of the shares having been paid as a consideration for the purchase of the company's mine, leases, etc., and 59,925 shares are held in reserve. Mr. James P. Madden is secretary, and Mr. Neil Tennant Pitcairn is mine manager.

PRINCE LYELL.

The Prince Lyell has an area of 25 acres, and is bounded on the north by the North Prince Lyell, and on the east by block 169 over 91 of the West Mount Lyell property. A considerable amount of legitimate development has been carried out by trenching on the surface, by tunnelling, and by sinking. A main tunnel has been driven 700 feet, other drives have been put in 220 feet, and a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 70 feet. The formation on the surface was proved to be payable, and at 118 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, a large low grade formation was entered, and at 592 feet a large quartz reef bearing about north and south, and measuring about 9 feet thick, was struck. Copper pyrites, worth 40 per cent. of copper, with gold and silver, was showing in masses. In the north level payable ore has been struck, and a lode fifteen feet thick has been found in the south level. The Government Commissioner reporting on this mine says:—"A lode has been found to exist on this property which varies greatly in extent and metallic contents, at times large and well defined, carrying copper pyrites assaying up to 33 per cent., whilst in others it pinches out into mere veins. The flow of water is too great to permit of sinking to a depth, but there is every reason to believe that a more solid and better defined body of mineral would be found if pumping machinery were employed." The capital of the company is £100,000 in 100,000 shares of £1 each, 50,000 of which are paid up and 50,000 paid up to 2s. 7d. The mine manager is Mr. T. W. Roberts, and the legal manager Mr. G. A. Lawson, of Melbourne.

NORTH CROWN LYELL.

The North Crown Lyell, once known as the Mount Lyell Hydraulic Company, was at first worked as a gold mine. It has an area of 66 acres, and adjoins the Queen Lyell on the south, and the Tasman Lyell on the east, being four miles from Gormanston. In the centre of the property a body of schist and quartzite carrying copper pyrites and bornite ore was opened by trench and traced north for a considerable distance. A quartz reef 6 feet thick was disclosed by a creek about 10 chains from the northern boundary. It contains massive yellow copper pyrites; while a parallel formation shows bornite and copper pyrites, some of the finest specimens of both these ores obtained on the field coming from this spot. Assays of the ore gave a return of up to 23 per cent. of copper, besides fair quantities of gold and silver. Considerable prospecting and developmental work has been done on the lease, the total amount of driving being 505 feet, consisting of tunnels, open cuts, and sinking a winze. Two distinct

ore bodies have been passed through, one 20 feet wide, the other 7 feet wide; and it is anticipated that a low level tunnel will be put in to prove the ores at a greater depth. The ore contains all the elements of a good smelting ore; there are abundant supplies of timber and water; and altogether the North Crown Lyell offers as good inducements as most of the mines on the field. The company, which is a no-liability concern, is registered in Melbourne, and has a share capital of £125,000 in 125,000 shares of £1 each, 62,500 of which are paid up, and 62,500 paid up to 1s. 7d. Mr. J. B. Ley is the mine manager, and Mr. G. A. Lawson, of Melbourne, the legal manager.

QUEEN LYELL.

The Queen Lyell property contains 72 acres, held under lease from the Government, and is situated on the western slope of Mount Lyell, being the most northerly mine in that locality. The lode has been proved on the surface to a width of 130 feet. It is similar to other lodes in the vicinity, and is located on the western lode which runs through the Prince Lyell, West Mount Lyell, and other properties. The ores have been assayed and very high returns obtained, viz., 8 dwts. 14 grs. of gold, 42 ozs. 9 dwts. of silver, and 36 per cent. of copper per ton. The developmental work comprises an adit and surface cuttings across the outcrop. The same facilities exist here for developing this mine as at others located on the rugged eastern ranges from the Queen River, which permit, after once the adits are driven, expeditions and economical mining operations. The



THE OPEN CUT, MOUNT LYELL (THE BIG) MINE.

work already done shows the present and prospective value of the lode. One writer on the mine says:—"So far only the south portion of the mine is being developed. Ores appear to occur in large bands or laminations, and they consist of hematites, iron and copper pyrites, and some galenites. Of these, the copper pyrites are associated with a large quartz formation. The ores are identical with those so generally prevailing in this district, and also those raised by the parent and other mines. The quantity of ore is large, so far as can be seen at present, and will be materially increased at deeper levels. It is a property that can be opened up quickly, and operated upon at moderate expense." The Queen Lyell, No Liability, is registered in Melbourne, and has a share capital of £100,000 in 100,000 shares of £1 each; 37,500 paid up, and 37,500 paid up to 2s. 4d.; 25,000 are held in reserve by the company. The mine manager is Mr. J. B. Ley, and the legal manager Mr. G. A. Lawson.

NORTH MOUNT LYELL CONSOLIDATED.

The North Mount Lyell Consolidated has an area of 70 acres. One 40-acre block (the north), and south of the southern block, adjoins the Crown Lyell on the latter's western boundary. A small portion of the remaining 30-acre block is west of the North Mount Lyell, and about half of the southern boundary of the North Lyell Consolidated adjoins the Lyell Tharsis. A shaft has been sunk on the south-west side of the south block, and cut a formation carrying small veins bearing copper and gold in small quantities. These veins are distributed over a width of 12 feet. On the western slope of the hill a

tunnel was put in, and at 210 feet cut an ore body 10 feet wide. The tunnel is being continued to 260 feet in promising country. A winze was sunk from the tunnel in the lode, the assays of the veins bettering with depth. When the bottom of the winze was 60 feet from the outcrop a drive was put in south 15 feet, the black oxide of copper present in the veins becoming more pronounced with distance. The lowest assay is said to be over 20 per cent. of copper per ton, but the ore-bearing shoot is not defined.

The North Lyell Consolidated is a no-liability company, with a share capital of £50,000 in 100,000 shares of 10s. each, 50,000 paid up, and 50,000 paid up to 8s. 6d. The mine manager is Mr. D. Williamson, and the legal manager Mr. J. P. Madden, of Melbourne.

MOUNT LYELL EXTENDED.

This property has an area of 30 acres, adjoins the northern block of the "big mine," and is bounded on the west by the West Lyell, and the north by the Mount Lyell Consols. The eastern slope was tunnelled with the idea of striking the ore body where it is said to outcrop. At a distance of 400 feet a formation carrying very thin veins of copper pyrites and galena, assaying very high for silver, was struck. The company has been unfortunate with its workings, as the sides and roof of No. 1 tunnel fell in. The share capital of the company is £150,000 in £1 shares, 60,000 of which are fully paid up, and 60,000 paid up to 15s., while 30,000 are reserved. Mr. M. Gilmore is mine manager, and Mr. J. P. Madden, of Melbourne, legal manager.

MOUNT LYELL CONSOLS.

The Mount Lyell Consols has an area of 50 acres, surrounded by the Lyell Tharsis, North Lyell, West Lyell Consols, Mount Lyell Extended, Pioneer, Royal, and Lyell Blocks. This mine is under the same control as the Extended. A tunnel has been driven through the property for a distance of 600 feet, but no payable ore was struck. A hematite lode, however, runs through the whole length of the ground, and confidence is felt that ultimately this will prove a payable property. Driving north and south of the tunnel is now proceeding, and it is considered fairly certain that the same class of rich ore which the North Lyell has in such immense quantities will be met with. One writer says of this mine:—"After spending a lot of money on this property in driving a tunnel some 600 feet without striking anything payable, attention was devoted to prospecting a big hematite and gossanous formation outcropping above a creek east of and below the tunnel, and about the centre of the section. A trench was put across the formation in a westerly direction for about 30 feet, giving a face depth of 12 feet of ore-bearing rock from the floor of the trench to the surface capping. For the first few feet the trench showed the formation to carry a fair amount of native copper through the hematite rock, while small seams of oxidised material were met with, which were very rich in native copper. As the trench was extended the formation was found to improve in copper contents, and a tunnel has been started to prove its extent in a westerly direction, and for the 12 feet in height, from the floor of the tunnel to the capping, the formation carries a very large quantity of native copper. Samples of the rock taken from any part of the face and broken up show that the copper is distributed all through it; and although no definite opinion can be formed as to the extent of the deposit until it has been further explored, there is no doubt as to its being a highly payable ore body as far as it has been developed. As a copper-bearing deposit it is certainly peculiar, the formation consisting almost wholly of hematite rock, perfectly free from the schist and quartzite which form the gangue in the Lyell Tharsis and North Lyell ore bodies. The whole of the material being brought out from the tunnel is being paddocked until it has been decided how it will be disposed of, and the Consols Company must be congratulated on having struck what is certainly a rich ore body on their property, and one which can be exploited in an economical manner."

The Consols is a no-liability company with a share capital of £126,000 in £1 shares, 52,000 of which are paid up, and 31,500 paid up to 10s., 42,000 being reserved. Mr. M. Gilmore is mine manager, and Mr. J. P. Madden, of Melbourne, legal manager.

TASMAN LYELL.

This mine embraces an area of 282 acres on the top of the Mount Lyell range, and extends down the western slope to the North Crown and Queen Lyell mines, while on the south it adjoins the North Lyell and the Crown Lyell. A large amount of work has been done on the mine. A shaft was put down 100 feet, the formation being cut at 60 feet. The formation was about 8 feet wide, but dipped away to the north out of the shaft. At the 40, 60, and 100 feet levels, 1000 feet of driving and crosscutting east and west in search of this formation has been done, but without success. A western shaft has been sunk 50 feet in a very broken up lode formation carrying ore in places assaying as much as 12 per cent. of copper, but there is very little. The stone shows occasional splashes of copper, but not to any payable extent, these shafts having failed to open up any permanent bodies in the mine.

The Tasman Lyell has a share capital of £15,000 in 30,000 shares of 10s. each, paid up to 5s. 6d. Mr. H. S. Muir is mine manager, and Mr. J. P. Madden, of Melbourne, legal manager.

MOUNT LYELL COMSTOCK.

This property has an area of about 20 acres, and is situated on the top of the ridge of Mount Lyell proper. There is a huge mass of barytic hematite in the centre of the lease; and to prove the existence of a payable lode, two tunnels have been driven into the outcrop, with the result that a massive ore body has been struck. The ground, however, is extremely hard, and progress has been hindered accordingly.

The share capital of the company is £500,000 in £1 shares, 450,000 of which are paid up, and 50,000 reserved. Mr. J. J. Muir is mine manager, and Mr. J. P. Madden, of Melbourne, is legal manager.

MOUNT LYELL BLOCKS.

This mine adjoins the eastern boundary of the North Mount Lyell leases, and consists of seven blocks of 10 acres each. They are very favourably situated, and the surface indications, even in the early days of the field, were such as to attract the attention of capitalists as well as miners. In 1889 they were secured by the Stanley Company, formed in Sydney, who spent £3000 in prospecting and developmental operations, without, however, securing payable results. Their operations, however,

revealed the existence of a deposit of auriferous copper clay, which, on assay, returned 90 per cent. of copper and some gold. The company was eventually dissolved, and some time later a Melbourne company was formed, and took over the property. This company has a share capital of £60,000 in £1 shares, 25,000 shares being paid up, and 35,000 paid up to 3s. 2d. Mr. R. Schloesser was appointed mine manager, and Mr. J. Brandon, of Melbourne, legal manager. No sooner did Mr. Schloesser take charge of the mine than he went to work systematically, and has achieved a very large measure of success. During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1899, about £2000 was spent in development, and 845 feet of driving and sinking has been done. The main tunnel was then about 1170 feet long, and was being driven about north, so as to eventually go under the Lyell Peaks at a depth of over 800 feet. A body of ore, 40 feet broad and 60 feet high, has been found, and the rise is still in ore. Assays give 10 per cent. copper, with a small quantity of gold and silver. The ore consists of bornite, glance, and



THE HAULAGE LINE, MOUNT LYELL (THE BIG) MINE.

copper pyrites. The value of the ore at grass is set down at £2000. Another valuable feature of this property is the alluvial gold, and there are about 500,000 cubic feet of wash on the spurs between the creeks. With perseverance, there is, no doubt, a great future before the mine. The *Mercury* of 9th December, 1899, gave the following report in regard to this mine:— “About 200 tons of rich ore have come from underhand stopes, below No. 1 level. A start to open out from bottom of stope is being made; then back stoping will be resorted to. At 907 feet in the main tunnel crosscut east started, and driven 26 feet. Country schist, with veins of quartz carrying copper. This crosscut will be continued on for some distance, when a winze will be sunk to cut the ore body on underlay and to gain information in reference to sinking main shaft. At a point 975 feet in the main tunnel a second crosscut is being driven for the same purpose as No. 1. This has advanced 35 feet, and is, without doubt, the cause of the rise in the shares. As for the 16 feet, it has gone through ore worth 12 per cent. copper, and is now

passing through schist and veins of ore, all payable, and worth 5 to 9 per cent. Yesterday another vein came in from 6 inches to 8 inches thick, and worth up to 12 per cent. copper. No. 3 tunnel has now passed out of the gossan clays, the face showing broken quartzite. Distance driven, 296 feet."

Mr. Robert Schloesser has submitted to the directors of the Mount Lyell Blocks a scheme of works for the development of the mine. This is given as follows:—1. Rise at 1050 feet, following ore upwards. 2. Winze at 1000 feet, following ore downwards. 3. Drive north-east following the ore veins in the present face. 4. No. 1 east crosscut extended into wash and sinking on this wash. 5. Main tunnel crosscut extension driving north under section 11-92. 6. Open cut work on the gossans and native copper, starting at first by a series of trenches to test quality at numerous points. 7. Driving No. 6 tunnel to find source of gossans, and also to get underneath the surface wash found to contain payable alluvial gold at this point. 8. Driving No. 7 tunnel to prospect underneath sections 7, 8, 9, 10, by driving and crosscutting. 9. Surface prospecting by trenches where practicable. 10. Sinking a winze from No. 2 tunnel to meet rise from main tunnel so as to provide natural ventilation for the workings. 11. Eventually sinking a main shaft.

MOUNT LYELL PEAKS.

A no-liability company, with a share capital of £40,000 in 80,000 shares of 10s. each, 20,000 of which are paid up to 4s., and 60,000 up to 2s. 6d., was formed in Melbourne, under the above title, to work a block of 80 acres situated on what is marked on the maps as the topmost peak of the Mount Lyell range. A number of towers of picturesque conglomerate are the distinguishing features of the property. Some prospecting and exploratory work has been done with promising results.

NORTH PRINCE LYELL.

This mine is situated between the West Lyell Extended and the Prince Lyell, and has an area of 10 acres. A tunnel has been put in on the west side of a precipitous hill for a distance of about 80 feet, and hopeful prospects are entertained of successful results.

GLEN LYELL.

The Glen Lyell lease is situated to the south of the parent mine, which it adjoins, and north of the South Mount Lyell Consols. The company formed to work it is a Melbourne syndicate with a capital of £28,000 in 140,000 shares of 5s. each, 50,000 shares of which are paid up, and 90,000 paid up to 2s. 2d. The legal manager is Mr. J. Prince Cameron, Melbourne. Mr. A. H. Redmond is the mine manager, and under him a considerable amount of sound work has been carried out, both of a prospecting and developmental character. The main drive, No. 2 tunnel, is in a distance of 308 feet, where a change of country occurred, solid quartzite appearing carrying a lot of mineral. At the 300 feet level a crosscut west has been driven 30 feet on a seam of ore from 18 inches to 2 feet 6 inches thick, assaying 8·7 per cent. copper, 3½ dwts. gold, and 5 dwts. of silver, while bulk assays of borings from the country rock on either side give bulk returns of from 7 to 9 dwts. of gold with traces of copper and silver. It is intended to cut this body at a low level.

MOUNT LYELL RESERVE.

On the 15th February, 1898, the land known as the Mount Lyell Reserve, comprising an area of 2305 acres, was thrown open to applicants for leases under the Mining Act, 1893. So keen was the competition for land in this locality, owing probably to its close proximity to the Mount Lyell mine, and to several known discoveries of gold and copper within the reserve, that 450 applications were received by the department, embracing an area of over 25,300 acres. After the pegging a meeting was held at Queenstown, and the applicants decided to amalgamate and form a large company to work the ground. This has since been done, and the applicants, with two or three exceptions, have transferred their applications to the Mount Lyell Reserve Copper and Gold Mine, No Liability, and the company, having succeeded in getting a bill through Parliament, authorising the transfers and granting certain concessions, became entitled to leases for the whole area. This was undoubtedly the best course to pursue, as it prevented litigation, and having to decide by lot to whom leases would issue, while the fees returnable—over £7000—were appropriated by the company for working the mines. The company was formed in Melbourne, and has a share capital of £120,000 in £1 shares, 90,000 of which are paid up, and 30,000 reserved. Mr. George Webb was appointed mine manager, and Mr. W. McMurtrie, of Melbourne, legal manager. In June, 1898, Mr. Webb retired, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. H. Lawson. A large amount of work has been done on this mine in the shape of driving tunnels and prospecting operations, with results which are regarded, in some cases at least, as highly promising. The most important item is the discovery of an ore body in section 131. On this section occurs what is known as Williams' or Balstrup's "show," to prove which an adit was driven 53 feet. This apparently was above the formation, the ore, which is of a fair grade, appearing in the floor of the drive. The disclosure was deemed worthy of a lower level being brought in, the precipitous nature of the country offering every facility. Accordingly a tunnel was commenced four feet above the level of Conglomerate Creek, and when a distance of 3 feet had been driven veins of copper pyrites appeared, and continued to improve as the tunnel extended, the ore being more evenly distributed through the formation. A bulk assay gave a return of 2·79 per cent. of copper. When the metalliferous formation had reached a width of 15 feet, it gave place to quartzite, the copper contents considerably diminishing. At last reports there were indications of an improvement, and the extension necessary to bring the face of the drive vertically under the lode matter at the surface should meet with favourable results. The mine manager is of opinion that this is the most valuable development disclosed upon the property, and may be classed as a good concentrating ore, which will probably improve in quality and extent as further developmental work is carried out. The latest report from the mine was that "a development had taken place on section 121, known as Kate Fraser's. For some time past a low-level tunnel has been advancing at a depth of about 150 feet to prove a formation cut by means of a shallow level in the late manager's time. This low level is now in 259 feet, the last 100 feet being in highly mineralised micaceous schist, with bands of dense sulphide of iron carrying copper. The face has just passed through 7 feet of this class of ore, worth about 4 per cent. copper, while the present face is in a change of country, with the prospects improving."

CENTRAL MOUNT LYELL.

This property adjoins the western boundary of the parent mine's block, No. 14, and also the West Lyell's block, No. 166, and has an area of 10 acres. The company has a share capital of £30,000 in 100,000 shares of 6s. each, 90,000 of which are paid up to 3s. 1d. Mr. R. Carter, of Launceston, is the legal manager. A considerable amount of exploratory work has been done on this property, but so far the results have not been as favourable as anticipated. Its situation, however, is undoubtedly good, and in the minds of those most competent to judge there is no doubt that the extensive ore body of the Mount Lyell mine penetrates the central property.

KING LYELL.

This property is situated almost in the centre of the field, being bounded on the north, east, and west by the Mount Lyell Company's property, and on the south by the Mount Lyell Proprietary mine, so that for situation alone its prospects are of the brightest. A large amount of exploratory and prospecting work has been done, and the result has been to very considerably strengthen the position of the company, several very promising disclosures having been made. The work done during the past year has been chiefly hydraulic sluicing, the stuff treated being copper-bearing clay, the copper being in the form of native or malleable copper. The clay deposit averages 0.5 per cent. This is concentrated up to 30 per cent. Already a considerable quantity of concentrates have been delivered to the Mount Lyell Company's works.

OTHER MINES.

Among the other mines on the Lyell field, the Tharsis Consols Mining Company have discovered two promising lode formations on their property. The ore body has been proved to be 70 feet wide, fair grade, and good concentrating ore; and on the Western Tharsis Mining Company's mine a considerable amount of prospecting, both on the surface and underground, has been done, and there is good reason to suppose that this will be a payable property. This will be another mine for concentrators. The other mines on the field are doing more or less work, viz., the Crown Lyell Extended, Comstock, Royal Tharsis, West Lyell Extended, Duke Lyell, etc. Some of these have found prospects sufficiently encouraging to obtain a supply of working capital upon, and although the ore, in some instances, may be of low grade, the construction of tramways and roads will enable it to be treated at the Mount Lyell smelters at a profit.

MOUNTS JUKES AND DARWIN.

Very valuable copper deposits have been discovered also in the Jukes and Darwin districts, a few miles away to the south-east. In fact, the discoveries at Mount Jukes are said to eclipse those of the Lyell field. However that may be, there is no immediate prospect of working the deposits, on account of the densely timbered, mountainous, and inaccessible nature of the country to be traversed. The Government has promised to make a track to Mounts Jukes and Darwin, by which tools and machinery may be packed to the mines, and doubtless the North Lyell railway line, which skirts the foot of these mountains, will also materially aid in the development of the recent finds. In addition, a good show of silver-lead ore was discovered in May, 1899, at Mount Olive, a few miles below Queenstown, near the railway line. This is important, for the reason that it is the only show of galena of any consequence yet found in the district.

That the Lyell district has a great future before it cannot be doubted by the veriest pessimist. There are about £12,000,000 worth of copper ore in sight in two mines alone, and even these have not yet been proved to the uttermost. The members of other companies who hold properties in the mineral area are all satisfied with their prospects, while there are thousands upon thousands of acres of metalliferous country hardly yet scratched by a pick. The chief difficulty in prospecting is the terribly rough country, whose condition cannot possibly be realised by those who have never seen it for themselves. But labour and capital will overcome most obstacles, and the same indomitable spirit of determination, and the same lavish expenditure of money, which has converted in five years a howling wilderness into a thriving, prosperous mining community, where the costliest and most modern machinery is at work night and day, will, no doubt, in due course open up larger and even more profitable avenues for the absorption of surplus wealth and labour in the district.

THE ROSEBERY DISTRICT.

TASMANIA COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Tasmania Copper Company, Limited, was formed in England in 1896 to acquire and work on a large scale the sections formerly held by the Rosebery Company in the district now bearing the name of "Rosebery." Several experts reported on the mine in its earlier days, giving high percentages of copper with low zinc averages, and the work of development on an extensive scale was accordingly projected and actually set on foot. Some doubt having arisen as to the real value of the ore, the directors in London despatched Mr. Harold Wilson to inspect and report fully on the mine and its prospects. A thoroughly qualified man, Mr. Wilson made a most complete examination of the property, and many assays of the enormous body of ore—estimated at some 400,000 tons—in sight in the mine, the result being that the copper averaged about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the zinc about 21 per cent. This reduced copper, and largely increased quantity of zinc, as compared with previous assays, induced the board to postpone the erection of pyritic furnaces, with the view of finding a method of treatment that will recover the zinc. This is regarded as most important, as the price of zinc has largely increased during the last few years; and as some of the cleverest chemists of the day are devoting much time and research to the subject of the treatment of zinciferous ores by chemical and electrolytical means, a satisfactory solution of the problem is looked forward to with some degree of confidence.

The general manager, Mr. Harold Wilson, left for London about September, 1898, and has been there ever since, examining into all the new processes for treating these zinciferous ores, but so far no decision as to the kind of treatment to be adopted has been arrived at by the company. Underground work at the mine has been suspended for twelve months, but various works (races, etc.) have been carried on above ground, and prospecting has been going on at the Ring River leases acquired by the company from the Ring River P.A. This property was purchased for £3125, and comprises 40 acres, which contain a clean copper ore averaging about $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. copper, 3 ounces silver, and a trace of gold.

The head office of the company is in London, Mr. F. Powell Crowther is chairman of directors, and Mr. J. G. Coldwells secretary. Mr. Aug. Simson, of Launceston, is the representative of the company in Tasmania.

MOUNT BLACK PROPRIETARY.

The Mount Black Proprietary Mining Company, No Liability, was registered in Hobart in 1896. Its nominal capital is £26,000, in 100,000 shares of 6s. each. The directorate consists of Messrs. A. J. Taylor (chairman), R. Mapley, T. L. Hood, E. Mace, and Albert E. Marsden. Mr. E. C. Mace is legal manager, and Mr. W. H. Wesley, senior, mine manager. The head office of the company is at 77 Collins Street, Hobart.

The company's property is situated at Mount Black, near Rosebery, and has an area of 60 acres. Several lodes have been exposed, and on one the main shaft has been sunk to a depth of over 100 feet, good metal being obtained all through. Assays ranging from 2 per cent. to 25 per cent. of copper, and 5 dwts. to 1 oz. 12 dwts. of gold per ton have been obtained from the several lodes. Considerable difficulty was experienced at first in getting machinery on to the ground, sledging having to be resorted to on a track a few feet wide, which, with loads of 10 cwt. and 12 cwt., caused many delays in the erection of the machinery necessary for sinking. The pumping plant is worked by water power, which will also be used for driving the concentrating machinery now in course of erection. It was expected that the latter machinery would be in operation early in 1900.

MOUNT BLACK EXTENDED.

The Mount Black Extended Mining Company, No Liability, was formed in 1897, and has a share capital of £9000 in 60,000 shares of 3s. each. The board of directors is Messrs. Edward Mace (chairman), Frank Bond, and Richard Mapley, and the legal manager Mr. Edward C. Mace. The company's property has an area of 40 acres, and is situated at Mount Black, near Rosebery, south of and adjoining the leases of the Mount Black Proprietary Company. This company has discovered several lodes, one or two being evidently continuations of the Mount Black Proprietary lodes, and assays made give results very similar to those obtained from the parent mine. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 40 feet, where the lode was cut; but owing to the want of machinery, the company has suspended operations, awaiting developments on the parent company's mine.

SILVER-LEAD FIELDS.

EARLY DISCOVERIES AT ZEEHAN.

ON the 4th July, 1882, Frank H. Long and William Johnston, better known locally as "Comet" Johnston, left Launceston in the s.s. "Devon" for Emu Bay. These two prospectors, whose names are household words, not only on the West Coast, but right through Tasmania, were the men chosen by a Launceston company styled the Arthur and Long Plains Prospecting Association, to go into the great unknown and inhospitable West on a prospecting and exploring tour. The association numbered some twenty shareholders, among whom were "Philosopher" Smith, the late Surveyor-General Sprent, Quiggin, O. Meredith, Edward Bailey, George and William Bell, John Simmonds, the late P. Farrell, Robert Burrill, Barrett and Henry Turner (legal manager), besides the two prospectors.

From Emu Bay the prospectors journeyed to Table Cape, along the North Coast, intending to make thence inland to the Hellyer River, where prospecting parties had been out some time before. They met the late Mr. Sprent at Table Cape (now Wynyard), and he strongly advised them not to attempt that route, as the heavy rainfall had swollen the rivers. Long and Johnston retraced their steps to Emu Bay, and from there went to Bischoff, where they obtained the necessary supplies, taking only what they could conveniently carry. They started *via* Rouse's camp, which was four miles from Waratah; passing that point, they crossed the Arthur River, and, keeping along the Dividing Range, crossed the head-waters of the Savage and Whyte Rivers, and broke through at the back of Long Plains, from there reaching the Pieman Crossing, at a spot now known as Corinna or Royenrine. The pioneers had done all they possibly could in the way of prospecting and exploring the country right through up to this point, occupying over three months from leaving Waratah before they reached Corinna. Almost the whole route they had taken was heavily timbered and covered with dense scrub, and many miles of their track had to be cut out in front of them foot by foot. Of course, they had not taken three months' supplies at starting, and consequently had to return several times to Waratah to replenish the "tucker bag." Everything had to be carried on their backs, and as their track between Waratah and Long Plains was upwards of forty miles long, it is easy to understand that the journey with from 60lbs. to 80lbs. of "swag" was a hard task to accomplish in a couple of days every trip. The hardships the prospectors endured were severe and long continued, intensified by the severity of the weather, the roughness of the country, and the exposure.

At Long Plains, F. Long and "Comet" Johnston fell in with two more venturesome pioneers, in the persons of William Monks and John Healey, who had been sent out some time previously for a Launceston syndicate, called the "Despatch." This company was in twelve shares, among the holders being Messrs. McMasters, Powell, Peter Balstrup, C. Sandberg, E. Mace, John Moyle, Baker, Hamilton Cumming (the legal manager, or secretary), and the prospectors, Monks and Healey. Mr. Mace was the Hobart representative of the syndicate.

The four prospectors compared notes, and as neither party had so far found anything which they thought good enough to warrant them in recommending their respective companies to spend money upon, it was arranged between them that they should unite their forces and assist one another to prospect the country between the Pieman and the King Rivers; at the latter place gold was known to exist. They therefore left the Pieman, and crossed the north end of Heemskirk. Prospecting on the way proved the existence of fine tin and gold in many creeks falling into the Pieman on the eastern side of Heemskirk. They eventually worked down towards Mount Zeehan, which stood out boldly against the southern horizon. Following Carlisle's track, the party pitched camp on the edge of a belt of timber, and a few yards from the spot since made historical by the erection of the first wooden tenement on Zeehan. On the second day after they had pitched their tent on this spot, and during the last week in 1882, Johnston and Monks, who had been out in the direction of Mount Dundas, returned to camp,



FIRST HUT ON ZEEHAN MINING FIELDS.

and were occupied in preparing the evening meal, when Long and Healey returned to camp from down the creek. Long was carrying something in his handkerchief, which brought a remark from Johnston, "Hulloa! Have you struck it?" The rag was handed over by old Frank, and a grim smile played round the corners of his weather-beaten visage while he watched Monks and Johnston open the precious bundle, and gaze on the glittering samples of ore which Frank rightly termed "argentiferous galena." Long shortly related how he and Healey had cut their way through the dense scrub which covered the site of Zeehan, followed up the course of a little stream now called Peasoup Creek, and came on a gossan cap formation that revealed the shining silver-lead ore at the first blow of the pick. And the four pioneers of "silver land" gathered that night round the camp fire, and, in the curling wreath of blue smoke that ascended from the comforting old black pipes, they pictured the smoke of chimneys and smelters that should in the future mark a prosperous town. As showing the irony of fate, the individual who found the first bit of silver ore on the Zeehan field, and thus initiated a new and lasting prosperity for Tasmania, is (says the Zeehan paper) almost penniless in his old age, while fortunes have been made through his discovery. Healey has been lost to sight for some years; but Long and Johnston reside in the district, and W. Monks is a resident of Launceston, and still takes an interest in the mining industry.

Long marked off an 80-acre section for the company represented by Johnston and himself. That section is now known as the Mount Zeehan Mine. Healey, on behalf of the Despatch syndicate, for whom Monks and himself were out, pegged an 80-acre block north, and adjoining Long's ground, and this is the section known for many years as the Despatch Mine. Assays of ores obtained from these sections proved highly satisfactory, as much as from 75 ozs. to 80 ozs. of silver per ton, and about the same percentage of lead. Several other sections were pegged by Johnston (the others having in the meantime returned to Launceston), and these were afterwards known as Smith's, Balstrup's, Manganese Hill, etc.

When the discoveries were authenticated, endeavours were made to float the sections into companies in Melbourne. Silver at that time was 4s. 6d. per ounce, and the holders of the sections wanted such large sums for their "shows," that all efforts in this direction were fruitless.

The tin mines at Heemskirk, too, were falling off in the public estimation, and altogether the prospects of the West Coast being anything but a home for the badger seemed somewhat remote. At the end of twelve months from the first discovery at Zeehan, all the sections pegged, except the Reward claim, Smith's, and the Despatch, were allowed to drift into the forfeited list. The finding of the now famous silver-bearing lodes at Broken Hill, as well as the fall in the price of silver, had a material influence in still further preventing the Zeehan field from being opened up; but its richness was such that it could not be permanently injured. Assays of ores made from time to time gave results which seemed hardly credible; but eventually all doubt was removed, and money has since been freely invested in the mines at Zeehan and in the district round about; and while the dividend-paying mines can be counted on one's fingers, yet the future is bright with a hope founded on scientific forecasts and practical work which those best qualified to judge feel confident will be realised.

From its humble beginnings, in 1883, Zeehan has progressed until now it has a comparatively large and prosperous community, with a population estimated at about 6000. The annual value of the ratable property is £15,000, and the town is now looked after by a Town Board which has done a very great deal to improve the place by means of good roads, footpaths, etc. There are three banks, numerous churches, hotels, halls, a theatre, schools (State and private), hospital, and all the evidences of a thriving population. In addition to the mines, which are the mainstay of Zeehan, large smelting works have been established there by the Tasmanian Smelting Company, the head office of which is in London. The town is in railway communication with Strahan, Dundas, and Deep Leads, and, it is hoped, will in the not distant future be connected with Burnie and Hobart.

THE WESTERN MINE.

The Western Silver Mining Company's property is situated at Zeehan, and has an area of 340 acres. The share capital of the company is £15,000 in 60,000 shares of 5s. each, all shares alike contributing, while nothing has been called up. The company has its headquarters in Launceston, where it was formed in 1888. The Hon. W. Hart, M.L.C., is chairman of directors, and the board comprises Messrs. H. Edgell, E. M. King, W. Martin, L. Tulloch, Hon. F. W. Grubb, and Dr. W. G. Maddox. Mr. Aug. Simson is legal manager, and Mr. C. F. Heathcote, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S., is general mining manager. The ground was pegged by Mr. G. Barker and Mr. G. Wells in 1888, and work was commenced the same year, and has continued uninterruptedly ever since. There are three lodes on this property, viz., the main lode, No. 2 lode, and the Western lode. They are virtually galena lodes, and are split up into branches, all of which have proved payable.



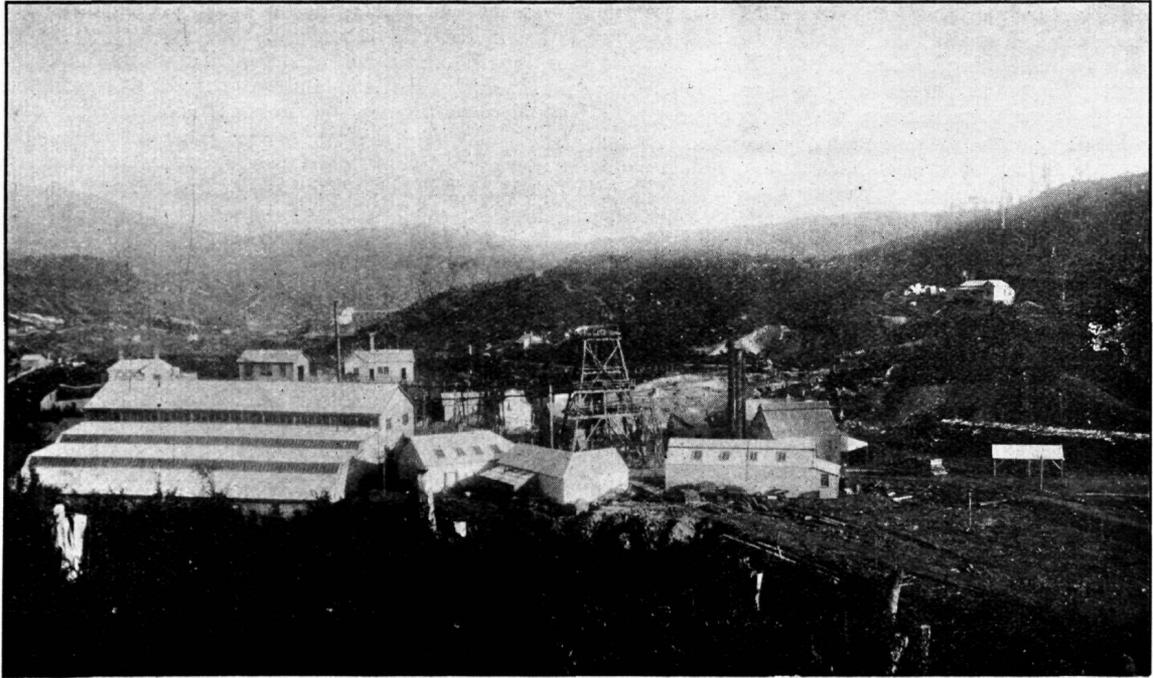
LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

WESTERN SILVER MINE.

The lodes average about 3 feet in width. The workings are conducted on the most approved principles, and the equipment of the mine is being brought up to date.

From the report for the half-year ending 30th September, 1899, the following memoranda *re* the total output of the mine to 31st March, 1899, are taken:—Ore raised—Firsts, 16,038 tons; seconds, 133,702 tons; total, 149,740 tons. Ore concentrated—Above seconds, less 81 tons on hand, 133,621 tons; concentrates produced, 14,843 tons. Marketable ore—As above, firsts, 16,038 tons; concentrates, 14,843 tons; total, 30,881 tons. Ore sold—Above 30,881 tons, less 15 tons on hand, 30,866 tons. Sale results—Net weight delivered, 30,421 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. Contents—Silver, 3,050,047 oz. fine; lead, 16,797 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs. Net proceeds after deduction of all charges, cost of bags and purchased ore, £386,123 11s. 1d.

Average sale results—Silver, 100·26 oz. per ton ; lead, 55·21 per cent. ; value, £12 13s. 10½d. per ton. The grand total raised from the mine to 30th September, 1899, was 700,168 bags, or 32,805 tons 0 cwt. 0 qr. 2 lbs. of silver-lead of the net value of £409,970 17s. 2d. at the mine. The dividends paid to shareholders amount to over £100,000. With regard to the future prospects of the Western, Mr. Heathcote in his latest report to the directors states as follows:—"Both exploration and development are seriously behind hand ; a reduced output must, therefore, be expected during the next three months, as the best ore in every block of ground has been worked out. To insure regular or increasing outputs it is necessary to have fully developed ground in hand ready to replace other blocks of ground which are approaching finality. At present this is not the case. Notwithstanding this, however, I am fully convinced that the future prospects of this mine being permanent and payable have never been better."



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

WESTERN SILVER MINE.

The following additional particulars in reference to this splendid mine are taken from memoranda kindly supplied by the legal manager:—"The Western Silver Mining Company originated out of the Western Prospecting Association, a small private association in fifty shares, which was formed to send out prospectors to Mount Lyell and the surrounding district immediately the discovery of the celebrated Mount Lyell became known. After taking up numerous selections around Mount Lyell and elsewhere in that neighbourhood, these prospectors determined to explore the country about Mount Zeehan, and for this purpose joined forces with two other prospectors representing two Hobart associations. Their first discovery was a silver-lead lode. The three associations agreed to take up eleven sections on joint account, and to form a separate association under the name of the Silver Queen Proprietary Association, the shares in which were equally divided between them. This was the lode worked later on by the Silver Queen No. 1 shaft. The Western Proprietary Association prospectors then continued their explorations alone, and very shortly discovered the "Western" lodes about one mile northerly from the "Queen" lode. The ore therefrom being of high assay for both silver and lead, the shareholders determined to form a company to work the ground. They agreed that the company should consist of 60,000 shares of five shillings, and that one-third interest, or 20,000 shares, should be sold at five shillings per share prior to the formation of the company. A large proportion of these 20,000 shares was immediately subscribed for by existing shareholders, the balance being taken up by their friends and a few of the public. The company was thereupon registered as agreed, with £4750 placed to its credit by the parent association, and the whole 60,000 shares were registered as contributing shares with nothing paid up on them. No call has ever been made on the shares, the original fund of £4750 having sufficed to open up the mine and to enable it to pay its own equipment. The directors did not hurry the equipment of the mine in the early days of the district, when material and stores had to be landed at Trial Harbour, and had to be conveyed thence to Zeehan over abominable tracks at exorbitant rates. They determined to await the opening of the Strahan-Zeehan railway, which would enable them to get up machinery, etc., at reasonable rates ; meantime they drove an adit about 800 feet to drain the lodes to the greatest depth possible by that means (about 50 feet on the average), sunk several prospecting shafts to water level and drove a long level on the main lode, which here consisted in large part of clean galena, and was of considerable width. The clean ore, obtained by hand-picking in the mine, was stacked by itself, apart from the "seconds," which needed further treatment. Occasionally small parcels of ore of from 10 to 20 tons were sent out to various markets, that the value of the ore might be ascertained. In all about 110 tons were thus sent out. By the time the Strahan-Zeehan Railway was ready for traffic there were about 1100 tons of clean ore at grass, also about 5000 tons of good "seconds," all of which had come out of the shafts and level ; in fact no stoping was done until the mill was ready to receive the "seconds" for treatment. It was then determined to sink and properly equip a main shaft and to erect a concentrating mill.

To facilitate the carrying out of the above, it was necessary to have good means of communication with the township, so one of the directors and the writer paid their first visit to the mine, with the object of deciding as to the latter point, and also to fix upon a position for the shaft. It was at once evident to them that a steel tramway, following its present course, would be the shortest and also, in the end, the cheapest. The board accepted their recommendation, and made a contract for the construction and equipment of a tramway of 2 feet gauge, but with a formation wide enough to carry 2½ feet gauge, should it eventually be required. A locomotive was also purchased, which has since been duplicated. This was the only occasion on which it became necessary to obtain financial assistance. An overdraft of about £2000 for two or three months was granted by the company's bankers on the security of the 1100 tons of clean ore at grass, the directors being unwilling to raise funds by sending out the ore at a heavy rate for packing, when, by waiting for the construction of the tramway, it could be sent out at merely nominal cost. The tramway was duly completed, and then after careful and anxious consideration, it was decided to erect a concentrating mill on the 'Lührig' principle. For this a contract was entered into with the Lührig Ore-dressing Appliances Limited, of London, through their agents in Melbourne, the mill to be capable of treating 50 tons of ore per eight hours shift. To provide funds for this and for repayment of the advance by the bank, the clean ore at grass was gradually sold, a large part of it realising from £15 to £17 10s. per ton net cash, delivered at the town end of the tramway. The mill was formally opened on the 19th October, 1893, and has since been working without interruption. Under the contract a royalty of 6d. per ton treated was payable to the Lührig Company, but was compounded for in June, 1895, by the payment of a lump sum of £2000, a large portion of which had already accrued. At first all ore was sold to local buyers. In August, 1893, however, it was decided to make a trial of direct shipments to Europe on the company's account. These gave such satisfactory results that they have been continued to the present day."

ZEEHAN-MONTANA MINE, LIMITED.

Mine manager, Mr. John Craze; clerk and assayer, Mr. W. C. Mayne; mechanical engineer, Mr. S. Chew; number of men employed, about 200. This mine is owned by an English company, whose head office is at 353 Mansion House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. This company was formed in London in November, 1892, with a capital of 80,000 shares of £1; 65,000 fully paid-up shares were allotted to the vendors in payment for the

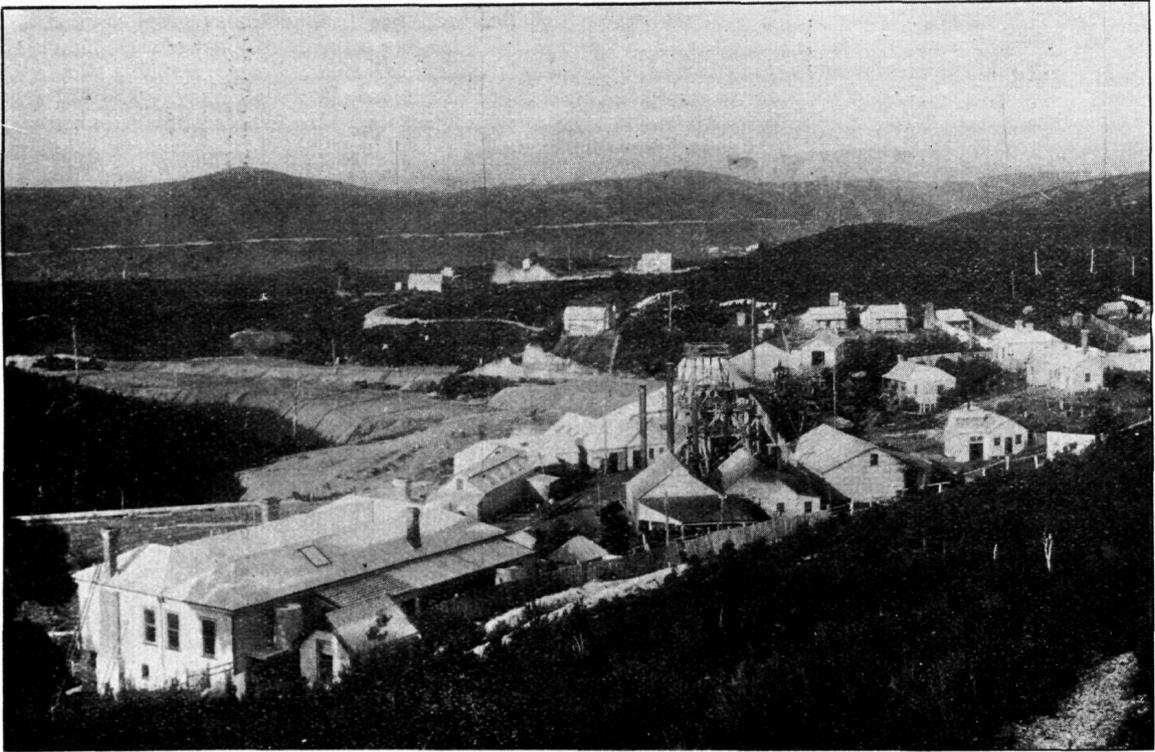


LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

WESTERN SILVER MINE.

property, the remaining 15,000 shares were issued as contributing to provide capital for the development of the mine, the area of mining property at the time of forming the company being 40 acres. Active mining operations were started by this company in January, 1893, under the management of Mr. John Craze, the first work undertaken being the erection of winding and pumping engines and sinking a shaft for the development of the mine. In the year 1896 this company purchased from the Silver Queen Prospecting Association a strip of land containing 26 acres adjoining this company's 40 acre block, and directly opposite the main shaft, the sum paid for this strip of land being £3000 in cash. Also in March, 1899, this company purchased the whole of the Tasmania Crown mining property, consisting of 200 acres of mining property, together with the pumping and winding engines and all material for the sum of £5000 cash.

From the time of commencing mining operations the work has been carried on with the utmost vigour, and it is gratifying to say the result has been most beneficial to shareholders. Readers who have not a knowledge of mining may not be able to quite follow out the lines of operations, therefore, for their benefit and those interested in mining, we give the following figures:—The main shaft has reached a depth of 350 feet, and there are three main levels, each being 100 feet below the one immediately above it. There are at present being worked in the company's property ten different veins of silver-lead ore. There have also been driven six miles of drives, including crosscuts; 2200 feet have been sunk of prospect shafts or winzes, which connect the various levels and assist in ventilating the underground workings. From June, 1893, to December, 1899, 63,000 tons of ore have been raised from the mine, which, after passing through the concentrating process, returned 15,088 tons of marketable ore at an average value of £15 per ton net, or equal to £226,320. The mine is equipped with the latest



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

WESTERN SILVER MINE.

improved machinery, consisting of one compound tandem condensing engine; size of cylinders, 24 inches by 48 inches and 36 inches by 48 inches. This engine is geared with exceptionally heavy and strong gearing, the spur-wheel weighing 8 tons, and the crank and crank shaft 7 tons. This engine is used for pumping water from the bottom of the mine, the size of pump being 14 inches, plungers working at a 7 feet stroke. The winding engine has two cylinders, 10 inches by 12 inches geared, with drums 5 feet diameter. The air-compressor is a compound tandem type, size of steam and air cylinders, two 12 inches by 18 inches and two 18 inches by 18 inches. This engine compresses air for the ventilation of the mine generally, and for the further purpose of working the rock drills, which are being worked in the crosscuts underground. The air compressed by this machine is also utilised for working an air-engine in the machine shop, which in turn gives motion to the lathe, drills, and blows the fire at the smith's forge. The low grade ore extracted from the mine undergoes a series of treatments before leaving the mine. This process is known as concentration, or a separation of the valuable silver-lead ores from the valueless gangue. The concentrating plant erected on the mine is capable of treating about 100 tons of ore per day. The whole of the surface works are lighted up with electric light. During 1897 and 1898 fully £20,000 were expended in purchasing and erecting machinery, which sum has been taken from the mine, in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1s. per share. The mine has gradually increased in importance since its inception, and has ranked as a dividend mine for the past six years. Referring to the future of this mine, it may be said that it is still in its infancy; there are large reserves of ore in the mine, and to all appearances it will continue to distribute dividends for many years to come. Mr. Craze, who has been manager of this mine from the commencement, planned and supervised the whole of the erection of the plant as well as the underground workings. This being so, every item in connection with the mine and machinery is known to him, and he is always willing to explain to visitors the different systems and principles under which the various departments are being worked.

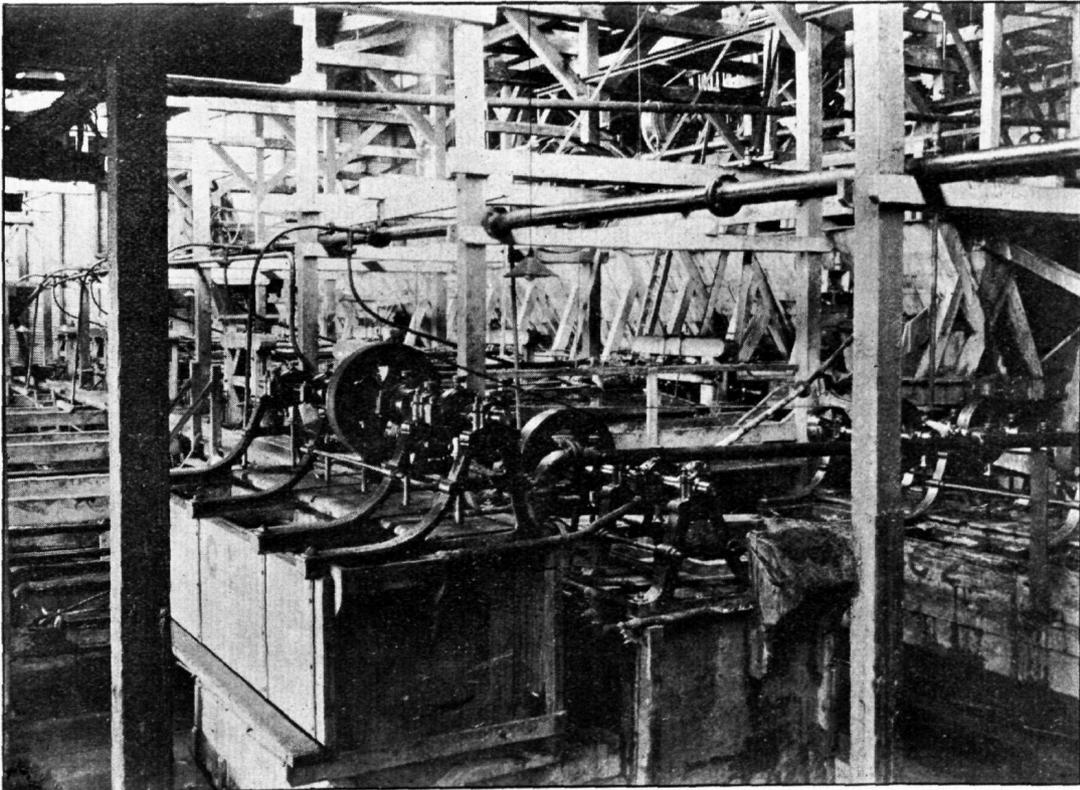
BRITISH MOUNT ZEEHAN SILVER-LEAD MINES, LIMITED.

This company was incorporated in London in 1889. Directors—Danl. C. Griffith, chairman; Com.-Genl. L. W. Blacker; Alf. Matler, LL.D.; A. P. Wilson. Secretary—F. J. Warne. Offices—353 Mansion House Chambers, London. Local secretary and agent—Henry Simpson; office, 25 Murray Street, Hobart. Mining manager, Mr. Thomas Vincint. Capital, £275,000, in 275,000 shares of £1 each. The issue at 30th June, 1898, was 193,137 shares, of which 150,813 are

ordinary shares and 42,324 are 20 per cent. preference shares. The mines are situate at Mount Zeehan, and comprise 460 acres of land, with large mining and ore-dressing plants. The property has been worked with varying success. At the present time the prospects are very bright, important developments taking place in a number of places. During the past year the preference shareholders have received four one shilling dividends.

THE OONAH.

The Oonah Silver Mining Company, No Liability, was registered in 1890 for the purpose of working 235 acres of mineral land at Zeehan, which had been formerly held by Messrs C. H. Curtain, James Adams, and others—the two gentlemen named holding an eighth interest. After driving a distance of 270 feet they cut a lode, which, however, proved of little value, consisting chiefly of blende. Drives were put in north and south for a short distance, and then the tributors gave up, having been at work since 1888. The company was originally floated with a capital of £25,000 in 100,000 shares of 4s. each; but when the Junction mine was taken over, the capital was altered to £26,500 in 106,000 shares of 5s. each. Mr. F. H. Wise was elected chairman of directors, a position he retained until his death in November, 1899, when Mr. R. G. McWilliams was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. C. H. Westwood was appointed manager, and has continued in office ever since. In regard to the shares, it may be said that 40,000 are paid up to 3s., and 66,000 up to 2s. 5d. Mr. C. H. Curtain is the mine manager, and since he took charge nearly the whole of the expenditure required in developing the property and providing necessary machinery has been met by the sale of ore taken from the mine. At the outset the company went to great expense in tunnelling and crosscutting, and actually reached within 14 feet of the rich patch of gossan found by subsequent tributors. Disappointed at the result of their operations, which was quickly followed by the failure of the Van Diemen's Land Bank, the directors lost heart, and for a time the land was practically abandoned. In July, 1892, the mine was let on tribute to Messrs. Wensley and McKay, who carried on work vigorously and perseveringly. While continuing the drive south which the first tributors started, they struck the patch of gossan referred to at a distance of 13 feet. The effect on the market was such as to change the whole complexion of affairs, and the mine at once took a prominent position, which it has held ever since. This ore was so valuable that it brought as much as £80 per ton; and when the tributors finished two years later, and handed the mine

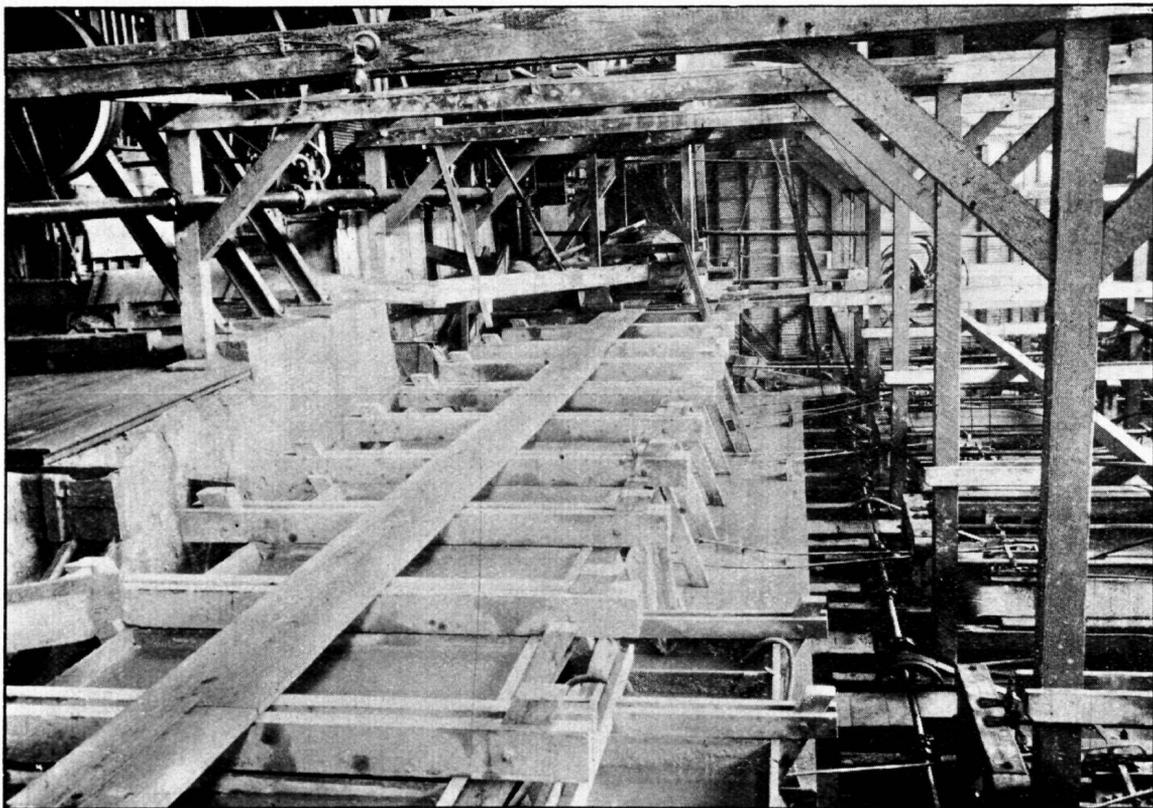


LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

WESTERN SILVER MINE CONCENTRATING PLANT.

over to the company, the Oonah directors had over £4000 in hand, about £30,000 worth of ore having been taken out of this patch. Needless to say prospecting and exploratory work was pushed ahead with greater vigour than ever, and with marked success. A main shaft has been sunk to 385 feet from the surface, the country recently passed through being favourable and carrying numerous veins of galena, dipping contrary to the main lode, which strengthens the belief that another lode exists to the westward. When the shaft was sunk to a depth of 250 feet, No. 4 level was opened up with results that were regarded as in every way satisfactory. In October, 1896, the Junction Silver Mining Company's property, adjoining, was taken over by the Oonah Company. On the cross branch in No. 4 level stoping has been carried to a distance of 730 feet, that consists principally of milling ore, which still offers inducements for further prospecting. In the intermediate crosscut and levels driving to the extent

of 110 feet was done during the last half-year (1899), chiefly on the last branch, which has provided 760 feet of stoping for the concentrators. A winze was also sunk 10 feet on 10 inches of seconds, which will later be intersected by crosscutting from the floor of this level. In the pyrites lode, in No. 3 level, a small vein of stannite made in the face. Pyke's workings on the same level have provided 800 feet of stoping, carrying 6 inches of clean high-grade galena; and on the main branch close to the shaft, stoped 824 feet, with satisfactory results, while the country continues favourable. In the south workings, good results have also been obtained. The main workings are in the south-east section; all the other blocks have tributary parties on them, but these have not advanced beyond the prospecting stage. In addition to these, a block 60 feet deep by 330 feet long has been let on the stannite, and sunk upon for a distance of 30 feet. At this depth the lode was cut 18 inches wide, and assayed 15 per cent. copper, 11 per cent. tin, and 101 ozs. silver to the ton. It will thus be seen that the prospects of the



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

WESTERN SILVER MINE CONCENTRATING PLANT.

company are of the brightest. A concentrating plant has been erected, and the mine connected with the town tramway, which connects direct with the Government railways, the length of the mine's tram being 43 chains, with a gauge of 2 feet. A dam has been made, which conserves the water coming through the property, and supplies the concentrating plant. It is capable of holding about 400,000 gallons. The Oonah has paid five dividends of 3d. per share.

MOUNT REID SILVER MINING COMPANY.

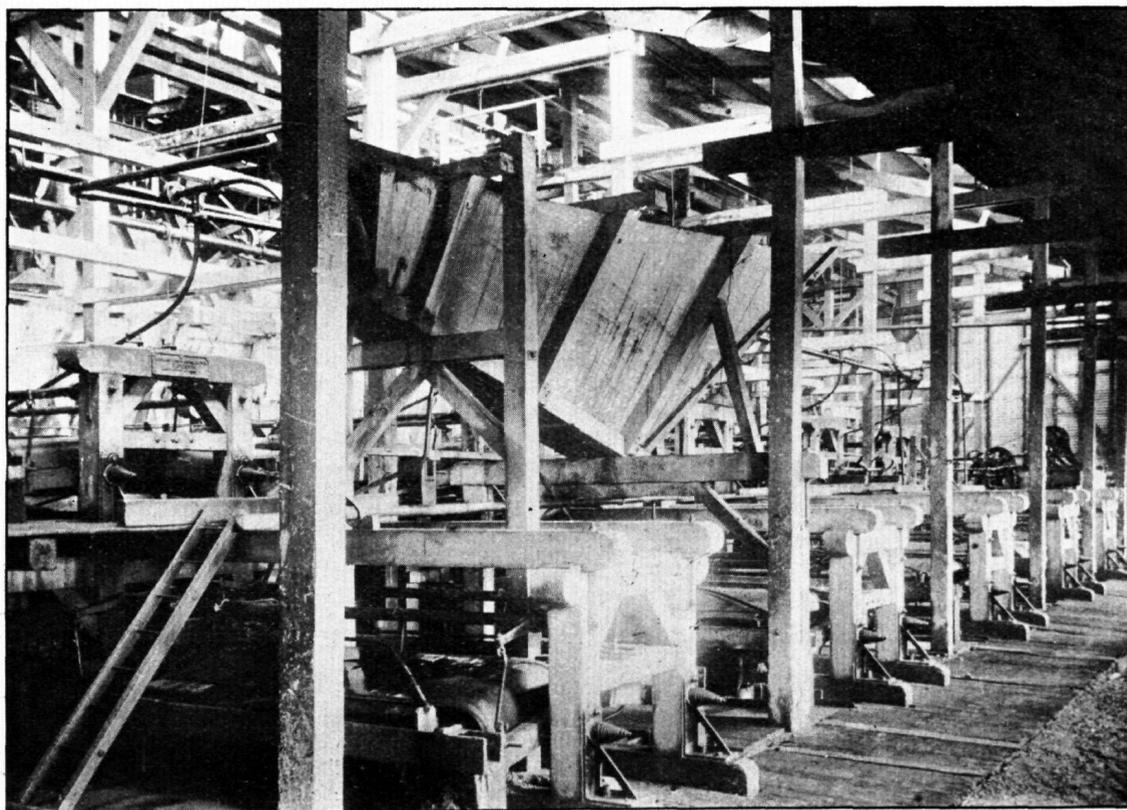
The Mount Reid Silver Mining Company, No Liability, has a capital of £12,500 in 25,000 shares at 10s. each. The company has two sections at Mount Reid, which have been prospected, and a good lode, giving up to 29 per cent. of lead, opened. Mr. J. B. Hickson, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, is the legal manager.

MOUNT REID MINING COMPANY.

The Mount Reid Mining Company, Limited (known locally as the British Mount Reid), has a capital of £150,000 in £1 shares, with head offices in London, and a local board, consisting of the Hon. B. S. Bird, M.H.A., Treasurer, and E. Powell, with Mr. J. B. Hickson, of Elizabeth Street, Hobart, as local secretary. The company's mine consists of about 80 acres of mineral leases, situated in the Dundas district, at a distance of about thirty miles from Strahan. Operations were begun at the mine in 1896, but were hampered for a long time owing to the difficulties of transport. The mine is situated in a particularly inclement and inaccessible district, and the question of transport in the early days—indeed, until quite recently—was one of extreme difficulty and extraordinary expense. Since then communication with the outside world has been obtained by means of a tram connecting with the Hercules Company's tramway, which joins the Government tramway. Then there was the question of how best to deal with zinciferous ores, such as those of Mount Reid, which has not even yet been satisfactorily settled by the scientific world, though hopes are entertained that in the near future the zinc, which has so far been a source of loss and obstruction, will become in the end a matter of considerable profit. The property is situated on the side of a mountain,

and offers the most economical methods for developing it by means of adits or tunnels. The present tunnel driven from the northern boundary will give 300 feet of backs, and at the same time serve to drain the mine. So far, the developments have proved the existence of large bodies of ore, the most recent disclosing great value at the lowest depth reached, where a crosscut put in showed a fine body of solid ore, 74 feet wide, going strongly underfoot and widening. Assay of samples of ore gave 3 ozs. gold and 2150 ozs. silver per ton, besides 9 per cent. of copper. The lode has been proved ore-bearing for 1000 feet in length. At the last annual meeting, held in London, Mr. J. H. Brockman, one of the directors of the company, spoke as follows:—"You will notice from photograph that there is a considerable slope, at the foot of which the Government line runs, and our mine is situated very near to the top of the slope, 1800 feet above. We are putting in a tunnel, which at the end is only 53 feet below the surface. At that depth, which is very shallow for a mine, a crosscut has been run right across, and we hope to get the ore 74 feet wide throughout. Now, you can imagine what this means. The mine has been proved to be ore-bearing for 1000 feet in length, and when opened up at the 150 feet level, providing the above width is maintained, we should have over 1,000,000 tons of ore in sight. Owing to the steepness of the country, we shall be able to put in tunnels 1000 feet, or 2000 feet if necessary. On the strength of striking a rich patch, however insignificant in quantity, there is no telling what this might be the forerunner of; should it be splashes or a mere streak, it is a good sign of breaking into rich ore, and we can well imagine what that would at once mean for so small a capitalised company as ours is—viz., 150,000 £1 shares. I predict very great things by the time we have sunk another 50 feet below this level. The chairman has made reference to the striking of rich patches in the Mount Lyell. I remember a few years ago when they came across a rich patch about one-half the size of this room, which in a few months gave them a net profit of over £100,000. I take it that when we have sunk another 50 feet below this level we shall in all probability come across such a patch, and if such a patch is in close proximity to us, as the chairman has said, I think we may rely upon Mr. Luke Williams discovering it. In another part of the property we can mine ores on the open-cut system, which should leave a profit of from £2 to £4 per ton of crude ore."

Work at the mine has been carried on vigorously ever since, and, in the words of the mine manager, the mine has "every appearance of becoming a great and enduring property." The Secretary for Mines wrote under date 24th July last (1899)—"Bins, capable of holding 250 to 300 tons of ore, are being erected to receive ore from the Hercules tramway and



WESTERN SILVER MINE CONCENTRATING PLANT.

LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

deliver it to the North-East tramway. As soon as these are completed the Mount Reid Mine will begin delivering ore to the Tasmanian Smelting Company. Five thousand tons are to be delivered before the end of the present year. A large amount of surface work has been done on the mine, and a main tunnel driven on the course of the lode. At 476 feet from the mouth a crosscut was put in, which shows the lode to be 74 feet wide.

SILVER KING PROSPECTING ASSOCIATION.

This company was formed in 1887 to acquire and work ten sections, having an area of 380 acres, partly within and adjoining the town of Zeehan. It was constituted in only 500 shares. A large amount of work has been done on the mine.

The main shaft is sunk to a depth of 248 feet, and the water is coped with by a 12-inch lift, a plunger being fixed at 176 feet, and a draw-lift for the remaining depth. On No. 1 level (106 feet), driven from crosscut north 190 feet, and south 370 feet. In the north end the lode is strong but poor, and on the south end the drive appears to be off the lode altogether in a very unsettled country; a crosscut east and west is necessary at this point, when the lode should be picked up again. On No. 2 level (176 feet) a drive has been put in north for a distance of 115 feet from the crosscut, and south 281 feet, but only a little metal is showing in both ends. At No. 3 level (246 feet) the drive north from the crosscut extends for a distance of 182 feet, and south 296 feet. In the north end there is a nice lode up to a foot wide of payable metal; but at the time of writing the south end was a blank. There are two known shoots of metal, each about 150 feet in length, and averaging 2 feet in width, one north and one south of the main crosscut, the one north of the crosscut dipping north, and the one south of the crosscut dipping south. The south shoot has been stoped out from No. 3 level to the surface, and is still underfoot. The north shoot remains intact between Nos. 3 and 2 levels, and is stoped out from No. 2 level to the surface. At No. 3 level this shoot has been driven on for a distance of 70 feet, no stoping being done. The face still shows payable metal, and with 70 feet of backs, it is only reasonable to expect a good supply from this source. When the mine closed down there was a quantity of second-class ore left in the workings, which would not pay to move at the time; but now that the Tasmanian Smelting Company is in full swing, close to the mine, this class of metal can be taken out at a profit. Thousands of tons of ore have been taken out of the mine, and further driving of the levels, it is confidently anticipated, will disclose new shoots. The Silver King lode, the best in the district, extends for a length of over 7000 feet through the sections, and is a true fissure lode. At the southern end of the lode a strong party of tributors were working at the time this was written, with very profitable results. There are five or six lodes on the property deserving attention, and every facility for working the mine, including large stocks of mining timber and firewood on the sections. The company's property includes a winding and pumping engine, boiler, concentrating plant with Frue vanners in a substantial building, and the other necessary buildings and offices. The output of the mine up to the 31st August, 1899, was 4461 tons net, after concentration, which realised £22,659, and the present tributors on the southern section have won from 16th September to 13th December, 1899, 1384 tons, which was sold for £9936. The directors of the company are Messrs. C. H. Grant (chairman), W. St. P. Gellibrand, E. M. Fisher, F. W. Grubb, R. G. McWilliams, Howard Wright. Mr. C. H. Westwood is the legal manager, and the head office of the company is in Hobart. Mr. W. Fisher is the mine manager.

RICH PROSPECTING ASSOCIATION.

The Rich Prospecting Association has a nominal capital of £5500 in 44,000 shares at 2s 6d. per share. Of the capital only £1375 has been called up. The mine is at present let on tribute, the tributors getting excellent results. Mr. J. B. Hickson, Elizabeth street, Hobart, is the legal manager.

COLONEL NORTH.

This mine was named after the late Colonel North, the "nitrate king," who had a large interest in the Zeehan field generally. The mine is controlled from Melbourne, and the company, a no-liability one, has a share capital of £100,000 in 200,000 shares of 10s. each, all of which are fully paid up. A fresh issue of 60,000 shares (fully paid up) at 2s. per share was made in 1899 "for the purpose of extending the company's railway to the Comstock district, and providing working capital for the company's undertakings, and developing the lodes on the company's extensive properties." The original mine contained an area of 240 acres, and had for immediate neighbours the British Mount Zeehan, the Zeehan-Montana, Western, Silver Queen, Western Extended, Oonah, etc. Since then the Colonel North Company has purchased Grubb's and the North Grubb's mines, besides a section at Comstock, and two applications for leases, so that their property now covers an area of 618 acres. The company is the owner of the valuable railway or tramway concession granted by an Act of the Tasmanian Parliament, entitled the Grubb's Tramway Act, 1891. This line is four miles long, and cost about £15,000 to construct. The line commences at the Zeehan Railway Station, in which is situated the termini of the Government Railway from Zeehan to Strahan on Macquarie Harbour, and of the Government railway to North-East Dundas. The Emu Bay Railway Company has constructed a line from Burnie on the North-West Coast to Rosebery, and is now finishing the line to Zeehan; and the same company purchased, in 1899, the Zeehan and Dundas Railway Company's line to the Comet silver mining district, a distance of six and a half miles. The Colonel North line is, therefore, connected with a railway system whose terminals are Hobart, Launceston, and Mount Lyell. In 1899 the Colonel North Company acquired the right to construct a branch line, *riâ* the old Tasmanian line, about two and a half miles in length, and also from the summit of their line to the Comstock mining district, a distance of one and a half miles, the gauge being the standard 2 feet. This line will tap a group of mines which have hitherto been working under a disadvantage owing to the want of cheap carriage to concentrating mills or smelting works, and will open up for the company and the Zeehan mines an abundant supply of firewood, mining timber, and ironstone flux for smelting purposes. When this line is completed, the total length of the Colonel North Company's lines, with branches, will be about seven miles. With regard to the mines themselves controlled by the company, Grubb's Mine has already produced £32,000 worth of ore, although the main shaft is only 275 feet deep, and no crosscutting has been done 50 feet from the shaft. It is further stated that directly this shaft is unwatered, ore of the same quality as was obtained in the past can be raised. Nine lodes have been proved in the Colonel North property, and at the time of writing there were large quantities of ore ready for stoping. At the Colonel North Mine, the main shaft is only down 200 feet, at which level a lode 6 feet wide was cut, but it has not been developed. Altogether, approximately, £64,000 has been spent in developing the property, making railways, etc. Assays have given as much as 80 ozs. of silver per ton, and 83 per cent. of lead from ore taken from the Colonel North Mine, and 104 ozs. silver and 73 per cent. lead from ore taken from Grubb's Mine. At both mines the machinery is very complete, and the prospects of the company taken as a whole are regarded as of the rosier kind by those in a position to know. The head office of the company is at Broken Hill Chambers, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne. Mr. G. E. Robinson is legal manager, and Mr. J. H. Houghton mine manager.

WESTERN EXTENDED.

The Western Extended Mine has an area of 200 acres, and is situated north of and adjoining the Western, the greatest silver-lead producing mine in the colony. The company, which has its headquarters in Melbourne, has done a large amount of exploratory and developmental work, including the sinking of three shafts on the line of lode, and proving the existence of a payable body of ore.

SYLVESTER.

The property of the Sylvester Silver Mining Company, No Liability, is situated in the Comstock district of the Zeehan silver field, and has an area of 313 acres. The company is a Hobart one, and the directors are Messrs. R. Mapley (chairman), Max Heberlein, H. J. James, J. Bradley, M.H.A., F. Bond, G. Currey. The legal manager is Mr. T. W. Furlong Marsden, and the mine manager Mr. James Hancock. The company has a share capital of £20,000 in 100,000 shares of 5s. each, which are paid up to 4s. 9d. The lode at present being operated upon runs 20 deg. east of north and west of south, with an underlay of 60 deg. east. The main shaft and the principal works are on section 878. The main shaft is sunk to a depth of 95 feet 8 inches, and is timbered with frame sets, and a plat cut, or chamber, 14 feet 6 inches, has been carried north for a distance of 150 feet, when the lode was cut and driven on 270 feet north and 90 feet south. The north air shaft has been sunk on the underlay to a depth of 50 feet, and from here one drive has been put in 46 feet north and 60 feet south, the formation being from 4 feet to 6 feet wide, while in most places it will run from 2 feet to 4 feet wide of ore averaging about 22 per cent. This shaft has been sunk through and connected with the bottom drives. The lode has a width of over 6 feet from the footwall with not less than 3 feet 6 inches of 22 per cent. ore, and it has strong indications of permanence. Another air shaft, known as the South No. 2, has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet, and there the formation is 7 feet wide, and no footwall at this width. There is about 18 inches of good second-class ore on the hanging-wall, carrying from 20 to 30 per cent. of solid ore, assaying 149 ozs. silver and 80 per cent. lead, the remainder being iron pyrites specially useful for fluxing. It is stated that with the labour of only three men, six tons of crude ore per day could be raised from the mine, yielding from 22 to 25 per cent., and that this could be continued for a year from ore in sight, leaving out of consideration the main crosscut now being put in, and in which small galena veins are showing. The Oonah copper lode has been traced right through section 821 of the Sylvester property. Besides these lodes there is a number of attractive looking formations in this group of sections. The overhead tramway is finished, and a safety cage placed in one of the hauling shafts. Work at present is confined to sinking the south air shaft to connect with bottom level and driving bottom level south, but it is being pushed forward vigorously. Owing to the primitive method of getting ore to market, viz., by horse and cart, no stoping is being done, work being confined to opening up the mine. The Colonel North Mining and Railway Company are pushing forward their railway which passes through the Sylvester property, and when this line is completed, it will be utilised by the Sylvester Company for the conveyance of their products to market.

THE HERCULES.

The Hercules Gold and Silver Mining Company, No Liability, has a share capital of £18,750 in 150,000 shares of 2s. 6d. each, all shares alike contributing, and nothing being called up, while 50,000 shares are held in reserve. The mine is situated at Mount Reid, and has an area of 154 acres. Work of an exploratory and prospecting character has been carried out vigorously and systematically, with results of a highly satisfactory character. From the last half-yearly report it is ascertained that in No. 1 tunnel work was resumed on a few inches of ore, and when the drive had been put in 48 feet the ore body opened out to 2 feet, one foot being gossan, assaying up to 65 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. silver, and 1 oz. 14 dwts. 20 grs. gold, and one foot of sulphide assaying up to 146 ozs. 11 dwts. 19 grs. silver, 1 oz. 2 dwts. 23 grs. gold, and 10 per cent. lead. The lode further opened out to 5 feet in width at 58 feet, about half of it being highly payable sulphide. The north drive in No. 2 tunnel was extended 48 feet, mostly in solid sulphide of fair quality, the full width of the cutting. It was stopped at the end of May, so that the same big lode could be driven on south; and this was done to a length of 10 feet. Whilst in this direction the lode proved to be of the same solidity, and the quality improved on assay testing. At this depth a body 66 feet in length and 50 feet in width was revealed, yielding a great increase in the company's ore reserves. In the No. 3 tunnel two connections were accomplished: (1) to the surface from the rise in the north drive; and (2) to No. 4 tunnel from the winze in the south drive, both in ore averaging as "good payable" the whole distance. Two important discoveries were made in this tunnel, viz., the development of the lode into fair grade copper ore in the winze referred to, displaying upwards of 4000 tons in sight; and the unearthing of a new solid sulphide lode of such proportions that a conservative estimate of 25,000 tons in sight is given. In No. 4 tunnel the copper lode, which came in in the winze from No. 3 tunnel, has been proved to increase in size and quality, so as to have become a magnificent lode of yellow copper ore at this depth; but the shoot of zinc-lead sulphide ore, about 230 feet in length, which had previously been exposed in that tunnel, was found to live with apparently equal strength in this tunnel. Other parts of the mine have opened out almost equally satisfactorily, and the mine manager estimates that there are over 100,000 tons of ore in sight. The difficulty in regard to the reduction of complex ores has been such as to puzzle the scientific world up to the present time; and as the ores from the Hercules are of this nature, and the directors have acted with great caution, awaiting a satisfactory solution of the problem, the disposal of the produce of the mine has not yet been entered upon. Many experiments have been made, and none have proved entirely satisfactory; but the directors have consented to send 200 tons of crude sulphide ore to the smelting firm of Beer, Sonheimer and Co., of Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany, for treatment, and if the yield of the various metals by the process exceed that of present known processes, and the outcome of the experiment be satisfactory in other respects, further business in the same way, but on an extensive scale, may result; or arrangements may be made with the firm for the erection of works in Tasmania. Mr. J. B. Waldron is chairman of directors of the company, the other directors being Hon. R. S. Scott, M.L.C.; A. R. Fowler, M.H.A.; R. Gardner, W. F. Petterd, W. Sidebottom, and J. Wills. Mr. Edward Gaunt is the legal manager, and Mr. J. R. Booth mine manager. The head office of the company is in St. John Street, Launceston.

SILVER QUEEN PROSPECTING ASSOCIATION.

At the beginning of 1886 representatives of three parties, namely, George Bell and Sam. Jackson (City Prospecting Association), William Bell and E. C. Mace (Bell Prospecting Association), of Hobart, and Joe Wills and Geo. Barker (Western Prospecting Association), of Launceston, arrived at Trial Harbour, and being anxious to try the Zeehan and Dundas country, they obtained horses from Fowler Bros., who had removed to Trial Harbour, and proceeded with their supplies to what was known as "the Despatch Hut." While camped there Jackson and one of the Bell brothers discovered galena in the Queen Creek. This find was kept very quiet for some weeks, during which time the disastrous fire at Remine occurred, seriously retarding the then brightening prospects on the Coast.

Some incidents of this prospecting tour are related by one of the principal actors in it, Mr. E. C. Mace. The country was so difficult and the hardships endured were so great, that the prospectors coalesced, and it was arranged that two should go out prospecting, and two should look after the packing and conveyance of "the tucker" from Trial Harbour and Strahan, as well as the cooking of it, while the remaining two would hunt round the wilds for animal food in the shape of a badger, or seek to replenish the larder with fish from streams in the vicinity. When the fire took place at Remine, nearly all the stores were destroyed, and the prospectors, as well as others, were on "short commons" for some time. They pulled through, however, and on their return to civilisation, a company was floated to work the sections which had been pegged, situated about a quarter of a mile from "the first hut erected on the site of the present town of Zeehan." Several alterations have been made in the capital of the company since then. It now stands at £62,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 5s. each, most of which capital has been called up. The original area of ground was 520 acres, but since then several sections have been disposed of, and the amount now held is 415 acres. During the first years the association had a hard struggle. There was nothing in the shape of roads, or even a decent track, and the transit of machinery to and ore from the mine was a matter of immense expense, difficulty, and delay. Trial Harbour was then the port—a mere opening in the rocks, with no facilities whatever for the work of a port, and an entrance, compared with which the approach to Macquarie Harbour is safety itself. In spite of every difficulty, however, the work of opening up the mine was proceeded with, and ore was struck, the assays showing (for those times) phenomenal richness in both silver and lead. Altogether some 25,000 tons of marketable ore has been raised and sold, realising £225,000. The value of ore has ranged up to £20 and £30 per ton, and the assays have given up to 300 ozs. and 400 ozs. of silver per ton in the case of high grade gossan and carbonate ore, and 80 ozs. to 120 ozs. silver and 60 to 78 per cent. of lead per ton in the massive lodes of galena, which have given the bulk of the ore sold. Dividends to the amount of £41,040 have been paid.

The machinery—pumping, winding, and electrical engines—is among the finest on the West Coast, and the company has also a very complete concentrating plant, capable of treating about 80 tons per day of crude ore, and saving nearly all the metallic contents. There are several distinct workings:—No. 1 shaft, which is sunk to a depth of 270 feet, is at present idle; Nos. 2 and 3 shafts have been sunk to about 200 feet; No. 4 to 260 feet, and Nos. 5 and 6 less than 100 feet. There have been over a score of lodes discovered on the property, most of which have been worked upon by the company and by tributors, and solid ore up to 5 feet, 6 feet, and 7 feet in width has been met with, while lode formations carrying payable ore—firsts and seconds—have been struck up to 13 feet and 14 feet in width. The prospects of the mine are regarded as in every way highly satisfactory. The directors at present are Messrs. A. J. Taylor (chairman), G. Currey, C. H. Grant, Edward Mace, J. N. Propsting, J. Baily. Mr. E. C. Mace, Collins Street, Hobart, is the legal manager, and Mr. Stephen Richards mine manager.

SILVER QUEEN EXTENDED PROSPECTING ASSOCIATION, NO LIABILITY.

Capital, £10,800 in 36,000 shares of 6s., on which 4s. 1d. per share has been paid up. Directors—Messrs. J. Bradley, M.H.A., chairman; J. Harcourt, Leo Susman, F. Bond, and E. Mace. Manager and offices—J. B. Hickson, Cook's Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Bankers—The Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Solicitors—Messrs. Butler, McIntyre and Butler. The property held by this association consists of an area of 156 acres, close to the town of Zeehan, being sections 187 and 188, and is being worked upon the block system. There are numerous galena lodes running through the sections, and these are divided into blocks and sub-let to parties of miners who pay the association from 10 to 20 per cent. of the value of the ore won. Mr. W. Fisher is the superintendent. Several dividends have been recently paid to shareholders, but the lodes are too patchy as far as proved to reckon upon regularity in this direction. The mine adjoins the Silver Queen, the pioneer mine of the West Coast, and was one of the next to be pegged out in those early days.

COLEBROOK PROSPECTING ASSOCIATION.

The Colebrook Prospecting Association, No Liability, has a share capital of £48,000 in 96,000 shares at 10s. each. It is a Launceston company, and the directors are Messrs. J. C. Macmichael (chairman), W. Martin, E. M. King, F. W. Grubb, W. Sidebottom. Mr. E. Sheargold is legal manager, and the office of the company is at 66 Cameron Street. There is also a London directorate consisting of Messrs. F. Dutton and J. Dowling, with Mr. E. Habben as secretary, and offices at Finsbury House. The mine is situate at the new settlement of Orrville, on the West Coast, and the work so far done has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. H. Schlapp. This has been of so satisfactory a character as to warrant, in the opinion of the directors, further expenditure in the opening up of the property. The existence has been proved of large bodies of ore, which require no flux, and will allow of a much lower grade being treated than if flux were necessary, and which, with the exceptional facilities for working, should prove payable if treated on a large scale. Enquiries as to the advisableness of erecting smelters on the property, or of otherwise disposing of the ore, were being made by the directors towards the end of 1899, and when the necessary information reached them, they intended to call a meeting of the shareholders to consider the question of raising the necessary capital.

THE RED HILLS.

The Red Hills Silver Mining Company, No Liability, has a share capital of £9375, of which £5625 is uncalled. The head office is in Launceston at 17 Patterson Street, and the directors are Messrs. J. C. Macmichael, R. S. Scott, M.L.C., E. Gaunt, R. Gardner, C. Dempster, and A. D. Sligo. The legal manager is Mr. R. J. Sadler, and the mine manager Mr. Henry Castle. The mine is situated at Mount Murchison, and a considerable amount of exploratory and prospecting work has been done with good results, a number of assays giving from 1 per cent. up to 34·2 per cent. of copper from workable ore bodies.

THE COMET.

The Comet Silver Mining Company, No Liability, has a nominal capital of £50,000 in 100,000 shares of 10s. each, of which £13,125 is uncalled. The mine, which is situated at Dundas, has been a consistent ore producer, and during the half-year ending 30th November, 1899, it sold to the Tasmanian Smelting Company 1233 tons of the value of £2042. Vigorous prospecting work is being carried out, and it is hoped that new shoots of ore will be met with which will give a fresh era of prosperity to the mine. The head office of the company is at Equitable Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr. Thompson Moore is chairman of directors, and Mr. A. Capper Moore legal manager.

THE FAHL ORE.

A Launceston organisation, the Fahl Ore Silver Mining Company has a share capital of £35,000 in 100,000 shares at 7s. each, of which 25,000 are paid up to 5s.—£6250, and 75,000 paid up to 4s.—£15,000. The chairman of directors is Mr. F. K. Fairthorne, and the legal manager Mr. Aug. Simson, while the mine manager is Mr. W. Watson. The mine is situated near Williamsford, and a great deal of work has been done towards proving it. In his last report, dated 30th September, 1899, the mine manager said:—"The principal work done for the past half-year has been the advancing of the intermediate tunnel, in view of developing at a depth the larger lode which crops up prominently on the top of the hills. The lode formation in this tunnel has shown a very promising appearance, although ore in payable quantity has not been cut. At a point 190 feet from the approach we cut fahl ore and copper pyrites, which gave the following assay:—Silver, 285 ozs.; copper, 11·23 per cent. per ton. This continued for a few feet in bunches on a well-defined wall on the western side of the tunnel. This satisfactory assay augurs well for payable ore being cut when we crosscut west, and intersect Webb's lode, which is the lode showing such a splendid iron outcrop on the surface of the hills." The ore raised during the half-year realised £1108 6s. 11d., and was obtained from exploratory work, and from dressing crude seconds stacked at the mine. Over 1000 bags of marketable ore were, at the date of last report, being conveyed to the line side for transport, and a similar quantity of crude seconds was stacked at the mouth of the tunnel. The Tasmanian Smelting Company took a bulk sample of this latter heap to determine whether it was in a payable condition, or whether it would require further dressing and reduction to make it so, and on their report would rest whether this would be forwarded also. The mine manager was sanguine that ore would be met with if the works he recommended were carried out.

MOUNT DUNDAS.

The Mount Dundas Prospecting and Silver Mining Company, No Liability, has its head office in Melbourne, and Mr. Alfred Mellor is legal manager. The nominal capital is £50,000 in 100,000 shares at 10s. each. The whole of the shares were subscribed, 33,334 were paid up to 10s., and 66,666 to 3s. 6d. The mine is situated on the Zeehan field, and has been worked by tributors for some time past, but the results have not been regarded as satisfactory, due largely to the fact that the tributors had not an adequate plant to carry on profitable mining. A prospecting tunnel was driven through the Serpentine on the western side of the shaft, and some small galena veins were passed through. These were regarded as sufficiently important to warrant further exploration on them, and the work was being carried out at time of writing.

CURTAIN-DAVIS PROSPECTING COMPANY.

This is a Melbourne company with a share capital of £200,000 in £1 shares, the capital paid up being £182,229. At one time this was looked upon as one of the most promising mines on the Coast, but for some time past it has been in the hands of tributors, and no developments of importance have taken place, at any rate within the past year. Mr. W. Knox is chairman of directors, and Mr. John Potts legal manager.

SOUTH-WEST CURTAIN-DAVIS.

Like the Curtain-Davis, this is another Melbourne organisation, with a share capital of £100,000, of which £17,500 has been called up. Mr. W. Hordern is chairman, and Mr. A. E. Jessup acting legal manager, while Mr. Frank Malone is mine manager. A considerable amount of ore has been obtained from this mine, which is in the north-east Dundas district, and the prospects of it increasing its output in the future are encouraging. The work of opening up the mine is proceeding apace, and the manager is sanguine as to its success.

NEW MOUNT ZEEHAN.

One of the most promising galena mines of Zeehan, and, in fact, the reward mine granted to Frank Long, the discoverer of the Zeehan field, is a property situated in the heart of the town. The property is known to possess a number of veins of rich silver-lead ore running through it, but its surface exploration has been greatly hampered by the town being built over these lodes. For two or three years this mine lay practically idle, excepting for the spasmodic operations of tribute parties (one of whom made a competency), but the company is making another start to work it in a systematic way. The property adjoins Smith's section, which has yielded between £30,000 and £40,000 worth of ore in the last two years, and the lodes from the latter are trending into the mine under notice, and which is re-named the New Mount Zeehan. The New Mount Zeehan management has located of late a couple of promising seams of ore by means of surface trenching. These

are situated at the rear of Clarke's and Waxman's buildings. The first-named is 12 inches wide, and carries fair seconds. A crosscut from a prospecting shaft sunk to 20 feet will shortly prove if that behind Waxman's lives down.

THE DEVON.

The Devon Mining Company, No Liability, has a capital of £1500 in 30,000 shares of 1s. each, all of which are fully paid. The directors are Messrs. Peter Barrett (chairman), James Barclay, J. Gaylor, D. Powell, and Charles Sandberg. The legal manager is Mr. J. C. Macmichael, 56 St. John Street, Launceston, and the mine manager is Mr. W. Johnston. The property consists of two sections containing 80 acres on the Dove River, and has been in course of development during the past two years. The total quantity of galena ore sold up to September last was 105 tons, assaying 5 dwts. 4 grs. gold, 78 ozs. 4 dwts. 14 grs. silver, and 55·3 per cent of lead. The total value of the ore was £1194 13s. 3d., and the average value per ton about £11 7s. 6d. There was a small parcel of gossan ore sold, realising £17 9s. This is a most promising property, and its further development will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest by others than those immediately interested.

THE MAGNET.

The Magnet Silver mine is situated about four miles in a westerly direction from Mount Bischoff, on a southern spur of the Magnet Range. It may be reached from Waratah by the macadamised Waratah-Corinna Road, which has been constructed by the Government at great expense, and when the work now in hand is completed, should be all that can be desired for extensive waggon traffic, and will doubtless meet all the requirements of the Magnet mine and others in its vicinity. At the seven-mile peg, on the above road, the 2-foot gauge steel tramway of the Magnet Company infringes on the road, so that, taken altogether, the mine is of easy accessibility from the Waratah terminus of the Emu Bay Railway. The geological features of the vicinity of the Magnet Range, where the mine is located, are Silurian altered slates, in which occur associated igneous rocks of an almost unique character, so far as this island is concerned. The lode itself shows a bold outcrop of hard ferro-manganese gossan near a small stream, which is a tributary of the Arthur River. The material is often in huge blocks, and commonly assays high in silver. The immediate locality is heavily timbered, and the spreading natural branches of the horizontal scrub mark the lode's outcrop to a large extent. The mine offers remarkable facilities for cheap practical working, by adits driven from an easterly aspect, thus completely obviating the necessity of expensive pumping and hauling machinery. Two permanent water-falls are within easy access of the workings of the mine, and offer remarkable natural facilities for obtaining requisite power for driving ore-dressing machinery, as well as for electrical purposes.

Heavy timber is a common feature in the district, and much of this is well adapted both for mining and building purposes. Four levels have been driven into the hill, all of which have intersected rich ore bodies of enormous size, and a fifth is now being driven which will intersect the lode at a still greater depth than has yet been obtained. In all, when this work is completed, there will be not less than 360 feet of ground overhead; and as the continuity of the lode has been proved to extend for considerably over a mile in length, it requires no stretch of imagination to grasp the possibilities of the mine. These facts, coupled with the peculiar intrinsic value of the ore, stamp it as one of the most promising mines among many that this colony possesses.

The main workings have been carried out in what is known as No. 2 level, which intersects the lode at a depth of over 100 feet. Here, as in the workings above, the greater portion of the argentiferous ore is extensively decomposed, but is always rich in silver and lead. The total width of the actual silver-bearing portion is proved, by the crosscuts and drives, to be over 90 feet, mainly composed of two bodies, 20 feet and 25 feet respectively, the intermediate space being taken up with decomposed country rock, carrying a fair amount of silver. The average metalliferous value of the whole mass is over 30 ozs. silver, about 12 per cent. lead, and a small quantity of gold. The company is breaking out the richer portion of the ore, which consists of bands of associated oxidised and sulphide ores of great richness, often assaying as high as 260 ozs. silver, 70 per cent. lead, and 7 to 8 dwts. gold,—the average value of the ore sent to market being about 120 ozs. silver, 35 per cent. lead, and a few dwts. of gold. This ore, as bagged for sending away, contains 27 per cent. of iron oxide, with a small portion of lime, so that it is remarkably adapted for sweetening the zinciferous ores so abundantly produced and sold to the smelting companies in Australia; and for this reason very strong competition for the output of the mine prevails, and the company is therefore able to make extremely advantageous terms for the sale of the ore. At present the company has a contract with the Smelting Company of Australia, and a gradually increasing output is being maintained. The production is somewhat in excess of the facilities at present existing of conveying from the terminus of the company's tramway to the railway station at Waratah.

The last shipment, which was made on 6th June, 1899, consisted of 1183 bags, weighing 43 tons. The total quantity of ore sold up to date is as follows:—16,555 bags, weighing 581 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs., returning a rich value of £7461 16s. 6d. The average price realised has been about £15 per ton, gross. The system adopted has been to grade the ore by mixing on the floors to this value. There is an accumulation of about 4000 tons of second-class material in the ore paddocks for future disposal. It is fully expected that within a few months the mine will be able to sustain an output of 200 tons of first-class ore per month. Needless to say, when this desirable end is attained the shareholders will be greeted with substantial dividends.

The policy of the board of directors is to build up a good reserve fund, so that in the future the mine may be provided with first-class ore concentrators, and, if need be, a smelting plant. As regards the latter, the ore in the mine is an easy proposition, as it carries its own flux without any deleterious matter.

As is shown by the lamination of the ore-bodies, the lode is a contact fissure, and, as such, its living to impenetrable depth is substantially assured. The gangue generally is carbonate of iron, with calcite. In this material the undecomposed portion of the mass shows regular seams of ore of varying width and remarkable regularity and striking beauty. This is a persistent feature throughout the whole of the workings of the mine. The primary minerals being mainly galena, and the lesser quantity jamesonite, stibnite, and antimonide of silver. The secondary minerals being crocoisite, vanadianite, with massicot, carbonate, and sulphate of lead, and the mixed oxides of antimony and lead, the latter always predominating. Occasionally

filaments of native silver occur in aborescent patches, especially on the footwall side of the lode. The adjacent rocks immediately connected with the lode itself are, on the footwall, a dolomatized websterite which, close to the ore-body, becomes beautifully concretionary, and often contains rings and bands of sulphide ore, with occasional native silver. The hanging wall is composed of an igneous rock, usually dark mottled coloration and nodular structure. It is what is known to patrologists as diabase porphyrite, but has no vernacular term, excepting that the miners erroneously term it, among many other sorts of rock, "diorite."

In the half-yearly report, issued on 30th March, 1899, the directors estimated that there is not less than half a million pounds' worth of ore in sight. Since then, the work carried out is of such a nature that this value has been considerably extended; and other developments are proceeding apace, and revealing still further available ore-bodies. In No. 2 level a persistent ore-shoot has been driven upon nearly 400 feet, and still continues, both north and south. In No. 4, which will eventually be the main working level, the ore is of extremely high value. Here extensive ore-sheds are in course of construction, and the tramway laid down to same. No ore has as yet been sent away from this portion of the mine; but there is an extensive area ready for stopping.

The Magnet Silver Mining Company, No Liability, is a Launceston venture, the chairman of directors being Mr. W. F. Petterd. Mr. G. L. Meredith is legal manager, and Mr. T. H. Jones mine manager.

TASMANIAN SMELTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

As the result of the investigations made at the end of 1896 and the beginning of 1897 by Mr. Haber, on behalf of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and Mr. W. Schmidt, on behalf of the Metallgesellschaft, Frankfort a/M, the Tasmanian Smelting Company, Limited, was organised for the reduction of the ores of the Zeehan field and adjoining districts, and a manager engaged for the immediate erection of the works. The company is registered in London, with a capital of £85,000, and has the following board of directors:—M. Steinthal, Berlin; M. van Gember, M.E., Berlin; A. Goerz, London; Z. Hochschild, Frankfort a/M; Walter Schmidt, M.E., Melbourne. Max Heberlein, Zeehan, Tasmania, is general manager, and H. Militz, London, secretary of the company. The rapid advance made in smelting in the United States during the last few years caused the engagement of a metallurgist with American experience, and Mr. Heberlein arrived on the field in November, 1897. After a delay of several months for the proper adjustment of preliminaries, active operations were commenced on the smelters. The site is situated some two miles south of the town of Zeehan, on the Zeehan and Strahan line of Government railway, on the slope of a hill in the immediate vicinity of extensive limerock deposits, which were previously acquired by purchase. The slope of the hill permitted the application of the terrace arrangement, by which all materials are handled by gravitating towards their final destinations. This arrangement called for a heavy excavation for the building, viz., the removal of over 50,000 cubic yards of dirt and rock, and an extensive railway connection of some distance in order to obtain the proper delivery of all materials on their respective levels. Over one and a quarter million ordinary bricks, manufactured locally, and some 75,000 fire bricks, which were imported, were used in the erection of these works. There were also 12,000 bushels of burnt lime used, burnt on the premises, and all sand required for mortar was found on the site. The foundations for different machines and engines required 800 casks of cement, and half a million feet super. of hardwood went into the erection of sheds. All the buildings are iron-covered, for which purpose over 50 tons of galvanised corrugated iron were used. All the buildings are painted with an acid-proof paint, to prevent corrugation by the sulphur fumes from the furnaces. The length of small railways in the works is about one mile. The sulphide ores are delivered on the upper track to the sample mill, capacity 100 tons per shift, or, in the case of concentrates, to the sulphide bins direct. The crushed sulphides go to their respective bins. These bins are 5 feet below the railway track on a level with the top of the calcining furnaces, of which seven, 72 feet long by 17 feet wide, are provided. The lower track is 13 feet below the upper, on a level with sampling-mill floor and roaster building. Oxide and such ores which do not require crushing, fluxes, fuel, etc., are delivered on this track in such manner that wood goes directly to the places of consumption, while other material is discharged into an arrangement of bins which gives the least possible inconvenience in handling, and ample room for storage and bedding of the different ores. This bin-room is on the blast furnace charge-floor level, 7 feet below lower track level, and measures 150 feet by 350 feet. The blast furnaces, three in number, of an aggregate capacity of 250 tons ore per 24 hours, are situated on the lowest level, 25 feet below bins and charge-floor. On the same level are the boiler and engine-houses and machine shop. The disposal of slag and refuse is facilitated by a "dump" of 45-80 feet in height. In addition to the above buildings, commodious offices, laboratory, storehouse, blacksmith's shop, bath-house for employees, and cottages for the staff are provided. A double haulage line connects the bins with the limerock quarry and wood-yard, and also delivers the products, silver-lead bullion and copper mattes, to the railway main line. The furnaces pass through approximately from 70 to 90 tons per day, and produce on an average 16 tons of bullion per day. Two brick chimney stacks connected by flues and condensing chambers to calcining and blast furnaces carry the fumes above the crest of the surrounding hills, and are of sufficient size to accommodate future additions to either department. The water supply is derived from a creek at bottom of the slag-dump, and pumped by compound steam pump through a system of water mains with branches, which not only furnishes a continuous supply to the different departments, but gives efficient protection against fire, the minimum pressure being 60 feet over the height of the most elevated buildings. The general stores are kept in a magazine situated between upper and lower track at their junction. From present experience the water supply obtained from Manganese Creek will be sufficient, even in the dry season, as all the waste waters return to the creek above the pumping station to be re-used. The whole appointments of the works have proved themselves efficient to a high degree. The product obtained out of mostly low grade ores will be silver-lead bullion of a gross value of, approximately, £35 per ton. Outside of the men employed at the lime quarry and the wood-carters, the company gives employment now to 150 men. The completion of these works means very much for the Zeehan, Dundas, and Mount Reid districts. No pains have been spared to make it an up-to-date smelting plant for the reduction of customers' ores. The machinery is all of approved and most modern type to ensure efficiency and economy, and this, with the financial standing and the experience with enterprises of such dimensions, will surely prove a benefit to the West Coast and to the whole of Tasmania. Already the stimulating effects of this first and only silver-lead smelter in Tasmania are felt, and the semi-monthly pay days are welcomed by merchants and business men in general. The natural increase in population will greatly benefit other portions of the colony as well, as the market for

their products is enlarged by new consumers, not only the men directly employed by the Tasmanian Smelting Company, Limited, either at their work or in the bush, but also by the additional employment of miners opening new properties by finding a cash sale for heretofore valueless products.

THE TIN DEPOSITS.

WHEN the fortunes of the colony seemed in a desperate condition in 1870-71, owing to the imposition of the Victorian protective tariff and the competition of other colonies, the discovery of the tin deposits at Mount Bischoff wrought a remarkable change, the beneficial effects of which have continued to the present day. "Philosopher" Smith's persevering industry, his years of unremitting toil and of hardships cheerfully endured, as well as the crowning success, have been recounted time and again, so that there is no need to go over the old ground here, except to say that his services have been of inestimable value to the colony; not only by the discovery of Mount Bischoff, but by the example he set, which has materially assisted in opening up other districts of the colony which would, in all probability, have otherwise lain in a state of nature for years to come. Many parties followed him into the wilds, and at Thomas' Plains, in 1875, Messrs. G. R. Bell and party took up leases which proved not only payable but very rich in ore. Other parties followed, and they found rich deposits in the Ringarooma and Winnyford Rivers on the one side and in the Blue Tier district on the other. Of these claims, Messrs. Krushka Brothers' mine proved immensely rich, and for about twenty-two years has paid regular returns to its fortunate owners, amounting to over a quarter of a million. At Heemskirk and the Pieman, finds were afterwards made, both of lode and alluvial, but they did not prove successful in working, partly owing to the crude methods employed, and partly owing to the comparatively low price of tin. Tin ore has also been discovered in various other parts of the colony, notably in the Avoca district, where rich deposits have been worked in the Roy Hill and Rex Hill mines. Now that tin has advanced in price, mines that were formerly abandoned have again been taken in hand, new companies have been floated, and generally speaking, the tin mining industry has again got into a very healthy position. One writer on the subject says truly:—"The tin lode formations in the colony have not, up to the present, received the attention which they deserve, partly on account of the alluvial being plentiful and so easy to work, while lode mining is more costly and requires skill, which is only obtainable in the trained miner, hence so little has been done in this particular branch of the industry. Numerous lodes are known to exist in the stanniferous districts of the colony; from George's River right up through eastern and north-eastern coasts, also at Mount Heemskirk, at the North Pieman River, at Belmont, between the Rivers Forth and Wilmot, at the West Coast, at Ben Lomond, and Brookstead in the Avoca district, and at Mount Bischoff, but from the whole number mentioned only very few have been worked successfully, and then only for a short time."

MOUNT BISCHOFF.

The Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company was formed twenty-six years ago, with a capital of £60,000 in 12,000 shares of £5 each, of which £30,400 is uncalled. Since then dividends totalling £1,570,000 have been paid to the fortunate shareholders, and the mine continues to produce as much and as rich ore as ever. The directors are—Hon. W. Hart, M.L.C. (chairman), Messrs. F. K. Fairthorne, R. Green, C. Kent, E. M. King, S. G. Mackay, R. J. Parker. Mr. Henry Ritchie, St. John's Street, Launceston, is the legal manager, and until lately Mr. H. W. F. Kayser was the mine manager. Nearly one half the tin ore output of the colony is from the Mount Bischoff mine, which is situated about 2300 feet above the level of the sea, and is easily reached by means of the Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff railway. The mine consists of two 80-acre sections. The work of opening up the property was proceeded with soon after the formation of the company; but at first the efforts in this direction were not regarded as entirely satisfactory. Even after Mr. Kayser's appointment in 1875, it was not until about £100,000 had been expended that the company was able to declare a dividend. Then, however, it was a good one, amounting to £1 per share, and was the forerunner of an uninterrupted series to the present time. Over six million tons of material have been washed for a return of 55,412 tons 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs. of ore, the total value of which is well on to three millions. There is a considerable extent of underground mining work done; but the bulk of the ore comes from open surface cuttings or quarries. One rich pocket of ore yielded £60,000. With the exception of ore from the Queen lode, all the Mount Bischoff ore comes from surface workings, and there are three main faces or quarries—the brown face, the slaughter-yard face, and the white face—from which immense bodies of ore still remain to be got. The ore-dressing machinery, which is among the most complete in existence, was erected by Mr. Kayser, and the general arrangements of the mine are of the most complete and efficient character. The mill is lighted by electricity, and there is an ample supply of water, races and storage dams providing for something like 800,000,000 gallons. The ore is taken from the mine to Burnie by railway, and thence by water to Launceston, where it is smelted and refined. The mine has had a great past, and its future is looked forward to with every confidence by those best able to judge.

EAST COAST MINES.

From St. Helen's to Boobyalla on the the East Coast of Tasmania, alluvial diggings have been carried on for years, and in many cases fortunes were derived therefrom. At the present time not a few of them are still being worked profitably, and the recent rise in tin has tended to still further extend operations in this direction. There is one serious drawback, however, and that is water is scarce in summer, the result being that the greater number of these mines are left to the Chinese.

The Blue Tier field is some fifteen miles from the East Coast, and its tin-bearing lodes have had a great reputation for many years past, though success in the working of them has been the exception rather than the rule. The lodes are comparatively poor, but this was not the cause of the failures referred to; rather the appliances were imperfect, the water difficulty was never surmounted, and on top of these was the insufficiency of capital. Now, however, the outlook has improved, and it is believed that a great future is in store for this field.

THE ANCHOR.

Four years ago the Anchor mine was purchased by an English company, and lately a new manager was appointed (Mr. R. Mitchell), and operations have been resumed with a vigour and confidence which give promise of every success. The area of the company's property is 315 acres, all more or less tin-bearing, and at least 24 acres have been proved by alluvial and quarry workings to be tin-bearing to a depth of 200 feet. It is estimated that at least 30,734 tons of ore were taken out of the mine before the present company took charge, and that at the levels now being worked stuff can be obtained in sufficient quantity to put through 1000 tons per day for twenty years. A trial crushing of 500 tons taken from all the faces at haphazard, gave a return of 0.78 per cent., and as $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will pay working expenses, the shareholders should secure good returns for their money, especially as experts have reported the percentage of tin the stone will yield is not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. During the year ending 30th June, 1899, the Anchor treated about 18,300 tons of stone, which yielded 62 tons of tin ore, valued at £4464, and the reports received up to the time of writing showed that a steady and profitable output was being maintained. In his last official report to the Secretary for Mines, Inspector Griffin made the following remarks:—"At the Anchor mine the work of development has been prosecuted with energy. Just a year ago this mine, which cost so many thousands of pounds to equip with the most modern tin-dressing machinery, was shut down, marked not payable. Some two months later it was re-opened, the management this time being in the hands of Mr. R. Mitchell, than whom no better tin ore dresser is to be found in these colonies. No. 2 50-head battery—erected but not worked by the previous manager—has been overhauled, re-adjusted, and set going, thus completing the whole plant of 100 heads. The rock has been tested by boring with diamond drill at different places, and although the prospects obtained were not any better than the average from the working face, still sufficient has been done to prove the existence of a great extent of tin-bearing quartz porphyry. In addition to this, an adit has been driven in rock from the battery tramway level about 25 feet below the floor of the main face. The stone obtained from this is richer in tin than that of the main working. The quantity of tin ore obtained from each ton of stone crushed is 9 lbs., equal to four-tenths ($\frac{4}{10}$) of one per cent., which, low average though it be, is sufficient at the present high price of metal, combined with the small cost of treating the stuff, to give handsome returns. Not more than seventy-five heads of stampers have been in work up to the present. Each of these is capable of crushing three tons of stone in the twenty-four hours. The stone is crushed, and the disintegrated stuff passed over classifiers, jiggers, and frue vanners, and tin ore dressed up to 70 per cent. obtained without re-handling from the time it goes into the battery hopper."

This property is another of the many tin claims that have weathered the storm of early reverses by the introduction of suitable machinery for treating the ores. It was first discovered about twenty years ago, and floated into a small company. Two years later machinery was erected, consisting of a 40-head battery, but only 30 stampers were worked. The primitive nature of the plant proved totally inadequate to treat the lode tin, and after spending from £30,000 and £40,000 the shareholders ceased paying calls and shut the mine down. It was subsequently purchased at auction in Hobart by the late Hon. Alexander McGregor for a little over £600, and he let it on tribute, with the result that a little above working expenses was realised. The mine was then put into Mr. Mitchell's hands for sale, and in 1894 he went to England and sold it to Mr. R. Nicholson, solicitor, Morpeth, England, for £20,000, although he was authorised by Mr. McGregor to accept as low as £10,000. Out of this amount he was to have received a substantial commission, which he intended to deduct on his return to Tasmania. The purchase money was remitted in full to his principal, and about three years ago, on returning from England, he found Mr. McGregor in declining health and unable to attend to business. Mr. Mitchell, being unable to get his commission from the trustees, was compelled to institute legal proceedings against them, with the result that, after several days' hearing and having evidence from London (under Royal Commission), the Court ruled against his claim, and he was the loser of not only his percentage on the sale, and his loss of time, but some £4000 odd additional expenses in placing the property on the London market. The mine was re-floated in London by the original purchaser for £137,000 to a syndicate, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. W. H. Wesley was appointed manager. A large expenditure having been incurred without satisfactory results, the mine was closed down. Mr. Mitchell, a year ago, replaced Mr. Wesley as manager. He re-adjusted the whole of the machinery, with the result that the property, one of the largest tin mines in the world, seems now on the successful grade, although the dirt only averages about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Mr. Mitchell has sent away no less than 180 tons of tin ore, averaging $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of pure ore, during the twelve months he has been in charge. The formation is what is termed in mining phraseology "stock work," consisting of porphyritic granite, the quantity in sight being almost inexhaustible. When the new water race, which is being constructed from the Columbia Falls, a distance of $41\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is completed, 100 head of stampers, already erected, will be kept going night and day, with the result that the output will be considerably increased at only a trifling additional expense. The plant is the most complete of its kind in the Australian colonies, and was specially imported from England to treat lode tin.

THE AUSTRALIAN.

This mine has an area of 140 acres, and is situated about half a mile from the Liberator. After being worked for some years as an alluvial claim, a lode was discovered, and a Melbourne company was then formed to work it, and has continued to do so ever since. The want of sufficient water has hitherto hindered operations, but now that difficulty has been got over to a large extent, and work is going ahead with vigour. About 700 feet above the Crystal Creek the lode shows out boldly, and 100 feet higher up an open face is being worked 30 feet deep. The lode, which is of porphyritic quartz formation, impregnated with tin and a little mica and felspar, has been proved for 26 chains north and south. The stone is superior to that in the Liberator and Anchor mines, averaging over 2 per cent., and there is every prospect of it paying handsomely, now that the water supply has been increased and the arrangements generally for a larger and regular output have been materially improved.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER TIN MINES.

The following report was furnished by the Government Geologist to the Secretary for Mines in October, 1899:—"In accordance with instructions I examined the deposits of tin ore in the St. Paul's River Valley on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October, 1899, and have the honour now to hand you my report on the same. The properties inspected were the Roy's Hill and St. Paul's Tin Mines.

"ROY'S HILL MINE.

"This is situated in the south-west angle of the Robert Hepburn 2560-acre block. It is on a low hill six miles east of Avoca, and about half a mile south of the Avoca to Swansea Road, which runs eastward along the southern bank of the St. Paul's River. This river flows through the St. Paul's Valley, which near the mine is flanked by St. Paul's Dome on the north, and the Snow Mountain Range on the south. Avoca itself is built on a basalt area; the river there flows in a basalt channel. On the way out to the mine, on the north side of the bridge over the St. Paul's River, a granite spur comes down across the road, showing large weathered boulders and enormous flat surfaces of granite rock in the grass. The hog's back form of some of these boulders reminded me of glaciated roches montounés, but I could not detect any ice-scorings. On the south side of the river, immediately on crossing the bridge, vesicular basalt is seen overlaying soft tertiary sandstone with concretionary ironstone. The St. Paul's River Valley here widens into a broad grassy plain (the Benham Plains), thickly strewn with cellular tertiary basalt, which continues for a mile or two eastward. The valley of the St. Paul's was no doubt originally scooped out of the granite. In its deeper portions, and in the upper part of these, it has been filled with detritus from the Permo-Carboniferous and Trias-Jura rocks, and this, perhaps, covers up an earlier lead or gutter containing the stanniferous waste of the granite.

"Turning off to the south, and taking the bush track which leads to the base of Roy's Hill, the soil appears to consist of the tertiary waste of Permo-Carboniferous sediments. About a thousand yards along this track brings the traveller to the mine hut at the foot of the eastern slope of the low hill. Standing at the back of the hut, and facing the west, we see a hill in front of us, in the form of a ridge, running, roughly, north and south. This hill is covered with Permo-Carboniferous sandstone, grits, and conglomerates lying in horizontal beds, mostly concealed by sandstone detritus and quartz gravel. The sandstones at the top of the hill overlie some 20 feet of stanniferous wash and conglomerate. Geologically, this occurrence of tin-bearing alluvial of Permo-Carboniferous age is highly interesting. Works in the wash have shown the existence beneath it of a band of tin-bearing quartz-mica rock or greisen. This greisen is sometimes quite typical, but for the most part has too little mica to be altogether normal. It is often very dense and hard, consisting then mainly of quartz spangled with silvery-white and bronze-yellow metal, and, in this state, is a poor carrier of tin ore. In other places the mica becomes more abundant, and the rock softer, and more favourable for metal. The mica mineral apparently belongs to the Lithia group, either lithionite—a lithia-iron mica, or lepidolite—a mica in which potash is partly replaced by lithia. The latter can only be safely distinguished from muscovite by the lithia reaction. I have not been able to detect any crystals of felspar in the rock, but the kaolin which occurs occasionally would point to orthoclase. Tourmaline in short, slender prisms, is a constant accompaniment, and sometimes the rock is wholly a quartz-tourmaline one of bluish hue. I searched a good deal for granite, but was unsuccessful, though I found a tourmaline quartz-rock much resembling granite, but without felspar. The Permo-Carboniferous strata southwards from the mine repose on the granite of the higher hills, and though I could not see granite *in situ* on Roy's Hill, I have no doubt that it underlies it, and is, in fact, immediately below the sedimentary beds. It was, moreover, discovered by Mr. Montgomery at some spot which we could not find.

"The remarkable horse-shoe form of the workings was sufficient to suggest to me that they are not on the line of a fissure lode. The great feature of this property, from a tin-miner's point of view, is that the tin-bearing rock is a greisen or quartz-mica mass. Wherever we have to do with greisen we are dealing with a modification of granite, altered granite, if you will. It is not necessary to look for true lodes as a *sine qua non* for tin ore. The plane of contact of one rock with another is sufficient to constitute a direction of least resistance, or a line of easy escape for the fluoride. Thus the marginal part, and not the central part, of a granite mass (except along joints) is the part most likely to be 'greisenised.' Assuming tin to have been brought up in combination with fluorine, tiny crevices admitting the fluoride are all that is requisite for introducing solutions which exert a destructive action on granite. Once the enemy is admitted, it finds its way through the rock mass, altering and corroding, removing original mineral, and depositing tin oxide along the path of its ramifications wherever the conditions of deposition exist. That tin was introduced as a fluoride is probable, from its constant association with minerals containing fluorine. Thus, both lithionite and lepidolite micas contain fluorine. Tourmaline does the same; likewise topaz, which is associated with tin ore at Mount Bischoff, Bell Mount, and elsewhere. The tin, separated from its fluorine, which passed over to combine with silica, etc., encountering water in rock interstices, combined with oxygen, and would then be precipitated as oxide. For this process, as said above, no wide fissure is required, nor molten lode rock; consequently, the owners need not be discouraged by the mere fact that the Roy's Hill deposit is not a lode. It calls for a little more circumspection than true lode-mining, but that is all. The tin deposit is not quite so easy to trace as if it were contained in a channel between properly defined walls. It will follow the sinuosities of the margin of the underlying granite, and will necessarily be somewhat troublesome to work, but if the metal is there the wit of man will devise the means of winning it.

"No one who knows the history of mining on this hill will be disposed to doubt the existence here of tin ore in considerable quantity. A good deal has been sent away, both from the wash and the greisen rock. I am not able to state the exact quantity raised, but, from what I was told, I should imagine it to be between 50 and 100 tons." Four or five tributors have been at work for the past fifteen months, but want of water has interfered greatly with their operations, making alluvial mining a business mainly for the winter season. They have won three or four tons of ore, but are now relinquishing work for the season, owing to deficiency of water.

"Mr. Montgomery's report of 5th October, 1893, deals fully with the work on the hill to that date, and I need only touch on what has been done since. The tributors have confined their work to the alluvial on the western side of the hill. A trench about 150 feet long, south of No. 1 shaft, has been deepened to 14 feet. A 24-foot shaft here has been sunk 20 feet in sandstone and wash, the remainder in dense quartz-mica rock, with a little tin. At the south end of the trench, a 30 feet shaft is sunk. The first 6 feet are in bedded sandstone, below which are 10 feet of decayed conglomerate, with angular tin crystals in the matrix. This gives place to the underlying solid rock, which is composed of granular quartz, specked with tourmaline, and carries veins of tin ore. Northwards, in this trench, we have another section of the same ancient conglomerate. The surface soil is studded with angular white quartz detritus. Below this come 6 feet of sandstone, lying on 20 feet of conglomerate, containing large blocks of sandstone and rounded quartz and quartzite pebbles, some 7 inches in diameter, embedded in a wash of quartz detritus and lithia mica. This stanniferous wash is also seen further north. In a

cutting north of No. 1 shaft, underneath 6 feet of solid yellow sandstone, is the same tin-bearing conglomerate. In one of these trenches I noticed beds of micaceous grit and sandstone overlying a wash of rounded quartz pebbles in a sandy matrix, resting on quartz-mica rock. On the ledges here some good nuggets of tin ore have been found. The lower part of the wash consisted of about 12 inches of tin-bearing quartz cement.

"A few hundred feet lower down on the western slope are some trenches in the surface soil, yielding stones of quartzite sandstone, etc., and Mr. Fritz Rübénach, the tributor, told me that some good tin had been obtained from this wash. This tin has evidently come down from the hill crest; there is none *in situ*.

"On the top of the hill is an old shaft said to be 40 feet in the conglomerate and wash, and from which a drive east is stated to have been advanced in the same formation for some distance. In this case the shaft is not deep enough to be of any use.

"The tributors have cleaned up some of the old excavations on the north-west portion of the hill. As may be supposed, they did not work systematically, and avoided blasting ground as much as possible. From ground left by them in one of the shafts I obtained some rich bulky samples of tin ore. The crosscuts east at the top of the hill, recommended by Mr. A. Montgomery, do not seem to have been put in, and we are as much in the dark as ever with reference to the exact width of the greisen band. This greisen forms the contact between the granite and the (Silurian?) slates, etc., to the west, but even if the stone nearest to the Silurian contact is usually the most favourable for metal it is not necessarily always so, and until the stone on the granite side has been tested we do not know how it behaves.

"As all the shafts were full of water, and no one at hand with reliable information respecting old work, I had to be content with what I could see, and am somewhat at a disadvantage when approaching the question of recommendations for future work. However, the abandonment of the shafts may be safely taken as an indication that the ground ceased to be remunerative, but none of these shafts exceed 50 feet in depth, and no one can seriously regard that as sufficient. If the greisen modification of granite had been the result of the action of meteoric waters, percolating from above, these superficial explorations might possibly have sufficed. But greisenisation is due to deep-seated pneumatolytic action, and is undeniably and absolutely independent of proximity to the surface. We may go to any depth and find it still. Although it is a disease of the granite it is not a disease of superficial degeneration and decay: it is a transformation of the rock under the influence of vapours and solutions carrying tin. Admitting the plutonic origin of the rock, the supporters of the lateral secretion theory of lodes contend that the metal has been derived from the adjoining country rock. They point to the fact that the rock-forming minerals entering into the composition of tin-bearing granite contain a little tin themselves, and they then conclude that the metal in the tin stone has been brought from this source. The inference is that, when these minute quantities have been exhausted from the adjacent country, the lode will become barren.

"The tin has been brought up from below, and hence there is no reason to fear that the rich tin ore found in the superficial portion of the rock on Roy's Hill will not be found also in depth. Along the horse-shoe line, for some 400 or 500 feet, good tin ore has been found near the surface; but I am told that the matrix in the shafts which were sunk became harder, and poor in metal. I do not know that the greisen band has been fully tested in these workings. The stone may be now richer on the hanging wall or contact side, and now on the granite or footwall side, though the word "wall" is, perhaps, a misnomer. It is true the dense quartz-rock, with a little mica in it, thrown out of the shafts, does not look encouraging, but then the stuff has been all picked over, and it is not easy to judge now the value of the stone extracted.

"I think surface exploration has been conducted quite far enough along the line in a southerly direction. Deeper work is now required to develop the mine. This can only be carried out by shaft-sinking. For convenience of working, the most suitable place for a shaft would be somewhere about midway along the north and south line on the western edge of the hill; but apart from considerations of convenience, the most southerly of the existing shafts, or the shaft north of it, is in a promising position for remunerative work, as the indications in both of these shafts are good. A shaft 150 feet deep would place the owners in a position to drive north and south along the metalliferous line at a reasonable depth, taking care to crosscut and thoroughly explore the mineralised band. As mentioned already, the direction of this band being conditioned by the contour of the granite, the underground workings will be irregular and inconvenient, for they will wind about with the boundary line of the eruptive rock. What may prove a serious factor is the underground dip of the boundary plane of the granite. There can be no regularity in this, and if it flattens very much work will become difficult and expensive. Judging, however, from the slope of the hill and the depth of the wash and apparent body of Silurian sediments on the western side, I am inclined to think that no insurmountable difficulty will be encountered.

"Seeing that such good tin has been obtained here in the past, it is a pity that the property is lying idle for want of courage and capital. Of course there are no really remunerative returns in sight, and, I should add, that I have no information upon a rather important point, namely, how much of the past output has been derived from the quartz mica rock, and how much from the tin-bearing conglomerate. It is possible that the returns have been largely increased by the contents of this conglomerate or wash. Unless the returns from these two sources are kept separate, a false estimate of the value of the mine may easily be made, for the wash, richer than the rock, is limited in extent, and a little steady work would soon exhaust it. I invite the owners' attention particularly to this point, for it may turn out that the reputation of the mine as a tin-producer rests mainly upon the conglomerate which holds the concentrated tin ore of the underlying greisen; consequently, it is a matter of first importance to prove the value of the solid stanniferous rock. This rock has apparently given some good ore in the past, and it is probable that exploratory work, carried out judiciously, and on the lines suggested above, would discover further patches or bodies of payable stone. A long line of the greisen rock having been traced at the surface carrying patchy tin, there is no reason why similar rich patches should not be met with at various levels and points below. Such patches are eminently characteristic of the greisenised granite, and the deposit will certainly be of this nature. Under these conditions it is useless to expect continuous payable stone.

"Prospecting on the east part of the hill ought not to be neglected, but serious attention should be confined to the western works, where payable stone has been extracted.

"The water difficulty will have to be overcome for dressing purposes, but no expense for machinery should be incurred before sufficient exploratory work has been done. The adventurers will be guided by the result of this. I am told that the

Snow Creek will not give sufficient water for machinery purposes throughout the summer, but I daresay a site might be selected for a dam and storage reservoir as an auxiliary. To bring in a race from the St. Paul's River would mean a length of perhaps three miles, but it would be the most efficient way of obtaining the necessary power for a crushing and dressing plant.

"The conclusions drawn from the examination of this mine are as follows:—

- "1. The tin ore is not deposited in a fissure lode, but is disseminated in free crystals through a quartz-mica rock, which is a metamorphic or modified form of granite—greisenised granite.
- "2. This transformation of the granite has taken place at its contact with Silurian sandstones and slates.
- "3. The greisenised rock is richest in tin near its contact with the Silurian strata, and becomes poorer the further it recedes from the contact.
- "4. Overlying the greisenised rock are horizontally bedded sandstones and conglomerates of Permo-Carboniferous age.
- "5. The granite is probably Devonian, and was already greisenised and denuded in Permo-Carboniferous times, as shown by its rounded smooth outline in one of the trenches, and by the fact that mica and tin-ore crystals liberated from it are found in the matrix of the conglomerates. Tributors have found this Permo-Carboniferous alluvial tin deposit rich enough to work. A portion of the output of the mine has doubtless come from this conglomerate, and this fact has an important bearing upon the value of the mine as a whole.
- "6. The greisenised rock will be excessively inconvenient to work, as its direction will continually vary with the outline of the granite mass. It will wind in and out horizontally, and its dip is liable to change irregularly all through the quadrant from 0° to 90°.
- "7. Under these conditions the deposition of ore does not possess the regularity and constancy characteristic of lode deposits, but will be found to be irregular; good patches will be separated from one another by barren, or at least unremunerative, ground.
- "8. The best way of testing the ground will be by a shaft or shafts of moderate depth, and then exploring underground by drives and crosscuts.

"It is evident that mining profit or loss depends upon the ratio of good patches to dead work. Future trial alone can show whether the richer parts of the rock will pay for the barren ground. A good deal of desultory surface work has been done, but all the shafts were stopped when the rock became barren. The deposit, therefore, has not been adequately tested, and should not be abandoned before deeper prospecting has been tried. There is nothing in the geological conditions to prevent the deposit, as a whole, from living down to a great depth.

"ST. PAUL'S TIN MINE.

"This mine is ten miles east of Avoca, on a Mineral Lease No. 1683-93m, covering 40 acres, with an additional area of 200 acres held under a prospecting license. Its position is a mile and a half south of St. Paul's River, opposite to the Brookstead estate and south-east from St. Paul's Dome. The Avoca-Swansea Road passes the property a mile to the north, and a bush track, practicable for carts, connects the mine with the road. The mine was worked in the eighties by the old St. Paul's Tin Company, by whom it was held till the end of 1893. It was then forfeited, and was subsequently taken up by the present owners.

"The St. Paul's Valley here shows corresponding rocks on the north and south sides, and is evidently a valley of erosion. The lofty St. Paul's Dome and the mountain range on the north side of the river are capped with mesozoic dolerite (diabase is the altere form; greenstone is the vernacular), flanked below with sandstones and shales of our Trias-Jura coal measures, beneath which are Permo-Carboniferous mudstones and limestones reposing upon granite, the foundation rock of the district. Further west, the coal measures overlie Silurian strata, the latter disrupted by granite. The same general succession is observable on the south side of the St. Paul's River. Leaving the road, and striking due south towards the St. Paul's mine, the surface soil is seen to be full of detrital quartz; once on rising ground, loose blocks of country granite, and finally the granite itself, *in situ*, are met with. The rock is the same coarse-grained granite, with biotite, mica, and large porphyritic feldspars, which occurs at Brookstead, Roy's Hill, St. Paul's Bridge, and elsewhere in the tin districts of the north-eastern part of the colony. Some of the feldspars exceed an inch in length, and are sometimes equally broad. The river basin has been formed in this granite rock. A mile to the south-west, this fossiliferous Permo-Carboniferous limestone occurs, surmounted by Trias-Jura sandstones, above which towers the diabase crest of the high east and west range to the south of this valley. To the south-west, however, the granite sometimes abuts directly on the diabase (dolerite), which is younger than the former, though in this direction, too, I found Permo-Carboniferous mudstones. In this part of the St. Paul's Valley I did not find any basalt.

"Confining my remarks at first to the 40-acre central section of St. Paul's, I may say that the general mining features of the hill which forms the block are the numerous lines of outcrop of quartz-tourmaline, granitoid tourmaline-quartz, and tourmaline-mica-quartz courses traversing the property and intersecting in different directions, the country rock being the coarse porphyritic granite above mentioned. The dense bluish bands of tourmaline rock specked with quartz are very striking. These are either poor in tin or contain none at all, but are generally associated with the occurrence of tin ore. Sometimes they run through the coarse country granite, sometimes they form bands in the more quartzose modifications of granite. This quartzose granite is in a form somewhat resembling that of a dyke traversing the ordinary granite, and contains tin ore, sometimes disseminated through its mass, and at other times developed in its joint planes. Some of these hard tourmaline courses can be traced half through the property or more, but more frequently they form short "makes," parallel or inclined to each other. On examining several of these tourmaline courses minutely, I found that no wall or sharp line of separation marked their junction with the country rock, but that the tourmalinisation of the adjacent granite was shown by an irregular extension of the tourmaline into the granite, and of the granitic quartz into the tourmaline. In some cases the granitic quartz rock is imperfectly tourmalinised, so that we have a rock partly granite, partly blue tourmaline. I very much doubt the propriety of calling these tourmaline courses "lodes." I believe them to be products appertaining strictly to the granite rock. In other words, they are probably due to a fluoride permeating the country-rock along the planes of jointing. The same action caused the silicification of the granite in the neighbourhood of the joints and the deposition of the tin ore. I believe this will account for

most of the tourmaline and quartzose courses on this property. The ore is, accordingly, very free and beautifully crystallised: crystals of amber and ruby tin are not uncommon. In the tin-bearing granite a bronzy lithia mica is often developed, converting the rock into an imperfect greisen, another fact in support of the above idea. An important support of this interpretation is to be found in the way in which the apparent lodes intersect. If these were true lodes we should find heaves or lateral displacements at many of the crossings; but though they sometimes cross at right angles, or nearly so, the tourmaline bands keep on their course without a break or deviation, or, failing that, come to an abrupt end.

"As underground work has not been carried on lately the shafts are not unwatered, and I could form no opinion of the ore-courses by inspection of underground. My remarks must, therefore, be taken as based entirely on a surface examination.

"What is called No. 1 lode is an east and west course of tin-bearing stone which has been sunk upon in the western part of the property. Here there are two shafts, one 70 feet, the other 50 feet deep. The lode in the bottom is said to be from 3 to 4 feet in width; this I could not verify. I examined the stone at the mouth of the shafts and found it to be a tourmaline-quartz rock with a little mica of the lithia variety, and some of it containing nicely-crystallised cassiterite. Some of the rock is coarse and more granitoid; some nearly pure tourmaline. I believe the entire phenomena to be those of a modification of the granite. At the bottom of the hill on the west side an adit level has been begun, and driven east a distance of 150 feet, I am told, to pick up the lode and follow it into the hill. It would come about 30 feet under the bottom of the 70-foot shaft, and nearly 100 feet below the level of the 50-foot shaft higher up the hill to the east. To open up this course of stone I should advise the 50-foot shaft to be deepened to about 150 feet, so that the long adit could be continued, and communication effected; a crosscut north could then be driven to intersect parallel ore courses in that direction. The course immediately to the north has not been tested sufficiently for me to express any opinion of it, but the course further north, No. 4, or Red lode, as it is called, seems to be more important. It looks as if it would junction with the No. 1 lode at the top of the hill. From its surface bearing it appears to run into that lode from the north-west at an angle of about 25°. A shaft 30 feet deep has been sunk on it. It is stated to have given the best ore of any of these lodes. Naturally the richest stuff has been disposed of, but tin-bearing samples can be selected from the heap at the mouth of the shaft. Some fine ruby and amber tin crystals are met with. The stone is tourmaline quartz, often coloured red with iron oxide. Good tin-bearing wash covered it up until it was discovered in sluicing.

"The above seem, so far, to be the most important ore courses on this block. The rest, which are numerous, are mainly lines of blue tourmaline stone, with a little tin ore on its faces now and then, as well as in the granite which immediately borders it.

"To the north of the 40-acre block is an alluvial flat, and further north is a rather steep hill called the Razor-back, some 100 to 120 feet in height. At the top of this is a course of stanniferous granite, which has been sunk upon to 30 feet. This is about 3 feet wide, and resembles an elvan course. The rock is granitoid in character, consisting of quartz and felspar, with some tourmaline, and carries a little tin ore. The bearing of this course is north-west—south-east.

"On the southern side of the Razor-back there is some promising alluvial, but towards the base of the hill, near the flat, the coarse bedrock granite shows itself. This alluvial flat may possibly yield some tin, but, from its position, is sure to hold a good deal of water. On the south side of the flat the sluicers have left good ground behind them; here a long outcropping line of tourmaline rock, 4 to 6 inches wide, has been uncovered. This line bears north 30° west; it has no definite walls, but is bounded by coarse stanniferous granite, into which it often merges gradually. I noticed occasional tin crystals on the granite faces. Further to the south-east a close-grained yellow granite appears, and further on a short tourmaline outcrop, about 2 feet 6 inches wide, runs through coarse country granite. I saw many other short courses of tourmaline rock exposed on the property, some of them with a little cassiterite on their faces, but it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail.

"In view of the conclusions drawn above with respect to the nature of the tin deposits in this hill, I am not very sanguine as to results obtainable from opening up these joint courses. A little tin will, no doubt, be won from most of them, but I would recommend that exploratory work be confined to deepening the 50 feet shaft on No. 1 lode, connecting the adit with it, and crosscutting or driving to the Red lode. This work will be in the patch of ground which has yielded a little tin-stone, and if it does not prove remunerative, I do not think much expense need be incurred in testing any of the other outcrops. Perhaps there is a more immediate likelihood of success in the direction of hydraulic sluicing, but the wash in the different parts of the property requires careful prospecting."

ALLUVIAL MINES AT DERBY.

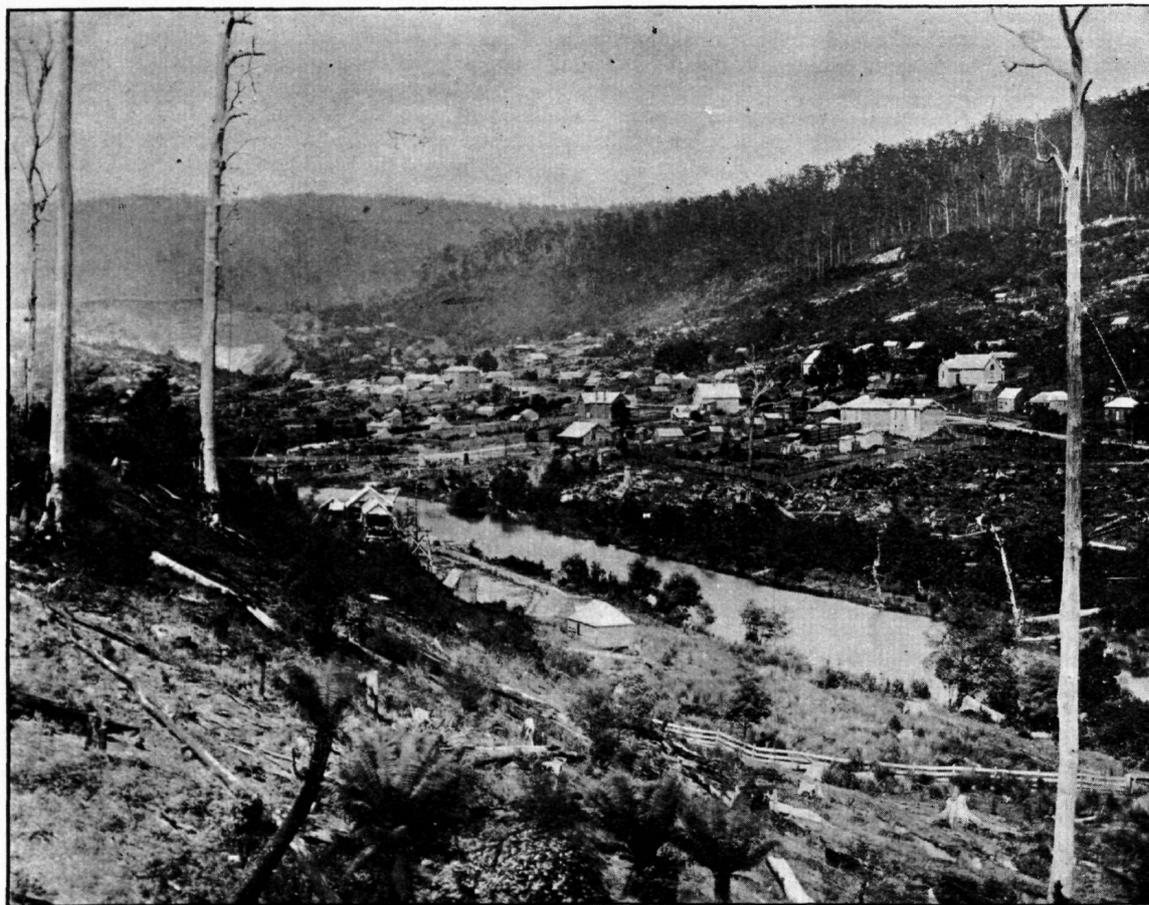
The information presented under this heading is mainly obtained from a report furnished to the Mines Department by the late Government Geologist in May, 1899:—The town of Derby, which is largely dependent on the mines, is situated at an elevation of about 400 feet above sea level on the Ringarooma River, distant about 23 miles by road from Scottsdale. At this point the river has cut through what is known as the Brothers' Home or Cascade Deep Lead, a thick deposit of stanniferous gravels of Palæogene age, capped with basalt, and filling the valley of an older river corresponding to the present Cascade River. To the north of Derby is an extensive basaltic plateau of rich agricultural land, under which doubtless runs the main lead corresponding to the present Ringarooma River, of which the Cascade is a tributary.

The formation of the deep leads of Tasmania has been fully described by Mr. A. Montgomery, M.A., late Government geologist, in his reports on the Gladstone district, on Thureau's Deep Lead, etc., but it may be well to here briefly recapitulate the principal points.

In early Tertiary times the general level of Northern Tasmania, irrespective of the great denudation that has since taken place, stood considerably higher than at present. Of this we have abundant evidence. The bottom of the Launceston Tertiary Basin, for instance, has been proved by boring to be at least 200 feet below sea-level. The bottom of the Ophir Deep Lead at Beaconsfield is over 270 feet below sea-level, and the Deep Leads at Lefroy and Back Creek also run well below sea level. The ancient rivers were then engaged in carving out their valleys, the scouring action of the water being probably increased by a gradual elevation of the land. Then followed a long period of subsidence, which caused a decrease in the grade of the rivers, and, instead of wearing their beds deeper, they began to deposit their burden of detritus, and thus the old valleys became filled to a considerable depth with gravel, sand, etc. As the land subsided the sea naturally encroached further

and further inland, and remains of tertiary marine beaches are found on the slopes of Mount Cameron and elsewhere. At the close of this period of subsidence there was a period of great volcanic activity, when showers of ashes and streams of lava were poured forth, which filled up the valleys and diverted the streams from their courses. Then the land rose again, probably slowly and gradually, and the rivers began to carve out fresh channels, following the general direction of the older streams, but sometimes cutting right across them, as in the instance under consideration. Here we have a deposit of gravel and sand, in places over 150 feet thick, which has been buried beneath a thick covering of volcanic ashes and basaltic lava to a depth of over 150 feet, and so preserved from denudation except where cut through by the modern streams. It is evident that there were several outbursts of lava at considerable intervals, as we find layers of gravel with basalt below and above.

The wash consists almost entirely of quartz, ranging from pebbles the size of sparrows' eggs down to fine sand. Colourless topazes are not uncommon, and black spinels are frequently seen. These latter are sometimes mistaken for tin ore, but may be readily distinguished by their superior hardness and lower specific gravity. In the lower drifts, as proved by boring, there is a good deal of carbonaceous matter, and pieces of lignitized and silicified wood are sometimes found in the basalt. Occasionally there are layers of pug or clay, and in places the gravel is so cemented together with silica and oxide of iron as to require the use of dynamite to break it. This is particularly the case in the Briseis workings. The bedrock,



VIEW OF PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF DERBY, WITH THE RIVER RINGAROOMA RUNNING THROUGH IT, AND THE FACE OF THE FAMOUS BROTHERS' HOME TIN MINE SHOWING IN THE BACKGROUND.

wherever exposed, consists of coarse grayish granite with large porphyritic crystals of felspar, which weathers very rapidly. A good deal of the wash has been formed from the direct disintegration of the granite, which probably carries a little tin throughout, but much of it is coarser than the quartz seen in the granite, and has doubtless come from quartz lodes; but the tin ore is as a rule fine, and I have not heard of any specimens being found with quartz attached. In several places, however, I noticed small veins of quartz traversing the granite, and the discovery of some rich tin-bearing lodes has lately been reported near the head of the Cascade River. The mines at present working on the Cascade Lead are the Krushka Brothers, New Brothers' Home No. 1, and Briseis on the south side of the Ringarooma, and the Brothers' Home Extended on the north.

BROTHERS' HOME MINE.

This is a private claim owned by Messrs. Krushka Brothers, to whom is credited the first discovery of tin in this locality. It is contained in Mineral Section 316, of 80 acres, extending from the Ringarooma River in a southerly direction up the lead for a distance of about 35 chains, bounded on the south by the New Brothers' Home No. 1 mine, and on the east by the Briseis. For some distance up the lead from the river, there was comparatively little wash above the drainage-level,

the present river having cut out and sluiced away a large piece of the old lead; but there is a considerable depth untouched below this level, borings on the North Brothers' Home (now Brothers' Home Extended), on the opposite side of the Ringarooma, having proved the bottom of the old channel to be over 70 feet below the present river. For about 20 chains from the river the gutter runs in a south-south-westerly direction, when it takes a sharp bend round to the S.E., and the ground gradually becomes deeper, the present face being about 280 feet high, of which about half is basaltic overburden and half drift. The upper part of the face consists of decomposed basalt, which is succeeded by about 50 feet of hard columnar basalt resting on a thick layer of basaltic tuff. The bottom of the face is close up to the southern boundary, and only a comparatively small patch remains to be worked in the south-eastern corner of the section. It will be impossible to work out the whole of this without bringing down very heavy falls of basalt from the Briseis and New Brothers' Home No. 1 Companies' properties, and encroaching on their top drift. The hill above the face is seamed with cracks caused by the subsidence, due to the underground workings of the adjoining mines, and as the gravel is sluiced away from the bottom occasional big slips of the basaltic overburden take place. These slips always give good warning, and, as there is a good get-away for the men, there is very little danger with ordinary care. The boundary-line between this claim and the No. 1 is marked by a wire stretched from the top of the cliff, the original surface having long since disappeared. Much of the basalt is so decomposed as to be readily broken up by the jet of water from the nozzle, but the more solid stones have to be carted away some distance to be dumped. The tail race has been brought up as flat as possible, and Mr. Krushka informed me that it was only about 6 feet above the actual gutter at the face, so that there must have been a great fall in the old channel between this point and the river. Owing to the silting up of the river at the outlet, it is difficult to keep the tail-race clear, and a sort of plough is occasionally dragged along it with good effect. The top 50 feet of drift are very poor in tin, and not considered payable, but towards the bottom it becomes much richer, and the last 20 feet are very good. This is only as might be expected, for when the lower gravels were being laid down the channel was comparatively narrow, and the velocity of the stream was such as to carry the lighter gravels forward and admit of some concentration of the tin ore. As the land subsided the stream became wider, its velocity was consequently decreased, and, being overloaded, it would deposit its burden much more rapidly, the carrying power of a stream being reckoned to vary as the sixth power of its velocity. The upper gravels would therefore represent a considerably less degradation of the surface than the lower ones. In the gutter itself are found large boulders of granite (generally decomposed), and round these the drift is usually exceptionally rich.

Both the eastern and western reefs (a "reef" is the miners' term for the sloping bedrock) are exposed a short distance from the face about two chains apart, and the gutter appears to be turning more to the south.

The top part of the race is cleaned up about once a month, and the rich sand is carted a short distance to the tram line, tipped into trucks, and run down to the tin-sheds near the river, where it is streamed in boxes, dried, and bagged. No figures of the output prior to 1883 are available, but from 3rd July of that year up to 31st March, 1899, 3791 tons 11 cwt. of tin ore, assaying about 74 per cent. of metallic tin, were obtained,—a magnificent result, considering the area of the ground worked, and very encouraging for the working of the deeper gravels higher up the lead. The present output is about 10 tons per month.

NEW BROTHERS' HOME No. 1.

The New Brothers' Home No. 1 Tin Mining Company, No Liability, is a Melbourne company, with a share capital of £60,000, £41,750 of which has not been called up. The mine is situated in the centre of a tin-bearing country, near Derby, that has produced great results in the past, and, with the renewed energy, increased capital, and improved appliances that are now being brought to bear in the working of the various properties on it, a return to past prosperity may be looked for. The main cause of the non-success of this mine from a producing point of view for a long time was the scarcity of water, but steps are now being vigorously taken to remove this, and, although the expenditure necessary will be considerable, the directors intend to carry out the work. In the meantime ore is being taken out. Mr. A. A. Joske is chairman of directors, and Mr. W. G. Meudell legal manager, his office being at Broken Hill Chambers, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne. Since the above was written an agreement between Mr. McIvor, representative of English capitalists, and the New Brothers' Home No. 1 Company was approved in December, 1899, when the sum of £1000 was deposited for the right to purchase the mine on the following terms:—£80,000, payable to the company as follows—£60,000 in cash, being equal to £1 per share in the present company; £20,000, in 20,000 shares fully paid up to £1 each in the company, having a capital not exceeding 150,000 shares of £1 each, with a working capital of not less than £20,000. Or, as an alternative, £90,000 in cash, equal to 30s. per share, at the option of the purchaser, such option to be executed on or before 1st September next.

The property of the New Brothers' Home is thus described by the late Government Geologist:—"This company possesses an extensive property of 220 acres, but the main workings are confined to Section 554, of 80 acres, situated immediately south of Krushka Brothers' claim. It was originally worked from a main inclined drive by drifting and blocking out successive layers of the washdirt, and in this way a block of ground from 40 to 50 feet deep, about 700 feet long, and up to 300 feet wide, extending to the Briseis boundary, was worked out. This system of working such a large body of drift is very expensive, owing to the immense quantity of timber required, and the cost of hauling the dirt to the sluice-boxes, and it is impossible to work out the whole of the ground. A good profit was, however, made for some time, and the bottom of the gutter had not been reached when underground operations had to be suspended owing to the damage caused to the Briseis Company's main tail-race drive. A start was then made to strip off the heavy basaltic overburden, and an immense quantity of solid basalt was removed by manual labour, the softer portions being broken up by the hydraulic jet and sluiced away, but the old tail-race was too high to command the best of the drift. By arrangement with Messrs. Krushka, a new tail-race about 34 chains in length has been constructed through this section, striking the western reef near the boundary between the two sections, and most of the wash lying on the western reef, from which the overburden had been previously removed, was sluiced through this. The drift treated yielded about 3 lbs. of tin ore to the cubic yard, although much of the best of it had been previously blocked out, and sluicing was much hampered by the timber of the old drives. Further to the east, towards the centre of the lead, very good seams of tin ore are showing, the best of it being below the present tail-race, which is about 35 feet above the bottom of Messrs. Krushka's face, but it would be impossible to work this at present without bringing down large falls of basalt into the Krushka's workings. Last year tenders were invited for removing 100,000 cubic yards of the

overburden, and an offer was made to do this for 1s. per yard, but the tender was not accepted. Over the centre of the gutter there is about 140 feet of overburden, a large part of which is solid columnar basalt, but the hill slopes towards the western reef, and on this side the basalt is more decomposed. A cut is now being made through this to the south, the stripping being removed at the rate of about 2000 cubic yards per week, which Mr. Whittle, the manager, informed me cost only about 5d. per yard. This will probably uncover a good deal of payable drift, but the best of it will still be inaccessible. The stuff is first broken down by a giant nozzle with a pressure of over 200 feet. The solid stones are separated out by a large perforated plate placed in the tail-race and sent over the tip, the smaller stuff being carried down the tail-race and discharged into the river, and the largest stones, which are too heavy to be moved by the water, are trucked from the face, but operations are very much hampered for want of a convenient dumping-ground. There is still a point of drift carrying very good tin remaining on the western reef on Messrs. Krushka's ground near the boundary, and if this were removed there would be good dumping room for a long time to come. Some time ago an offer was made to the No. 1 Company allowing them to sluice away this gravel on condition of giving up half the tin, but the offer was refused; now, Messrs. Krushka require all the tin, and, as a convenient dumping-ground is absolutely necessary for economical working, the No. 1 Company would do well to accept this offer. One great drawback to this company is the want of an adequate and permanent water supply. At present the main supply is drawn from what is known as the Cascade Water Trust Race, belonging jointly to the No. 1 and Briseis Companies. Under an agreement between the two companies, when the water in the race exceeds sixteen sluice-heads, the No. 1 is entitled to receive and use eight sluice-heads and the Briseis takes the balance, but when the water in the race falls below sixteen sluice-heads the No. 1 Company is only entitled to eight heads for sixteen hours in each day, viz., from four o'clock in the afternoon till eight o'clock in the morning, the Briseis Company being entitled to the excess over eight sluice-heads during these hours, and to the whole of the water in the race during the remaining eight hours, from eight in the morning till four in the afternoon. The Krushka Brothers have a prior right to five sluice-heads lower down the stream, and, consequently, when the available water in the Cascade River falls below this neither the Briseis nor No. 1 get any. The Briseis Company pays two-thirds and the No. 1 one-third towards the maintenance of the race, rents, etc. The No. 1 Company has lately applied for a water-right of fifteen sluice-heads from the Ringarooma River, which, it is estimated, can be brought in in a race about sixteen miles long. They have also applied for eight sluice-heads at the junction of the Cascade and Ringarooma Rivers, and it is proposed to pump the water up to the mine. A Tasmanian sluice-head, it may be mentioned, is the quantity of water passing through an aperture 16 inches wide and 1 inch deep in the outlet, and of a horizontal gauge-box 12 feet long when the surface of the water is 6 inches above the centre of the aperture, and is approximately equivalent to 150 gallons per minute. To the south of the main workings there is good tin showing in shallow wash belonging to a more recent deposit along the courses of several small creeks, but the only outlet for the tailings at present is through the Briseis Company's main tail-race, and the ground cannot be worked without the consent of the latter company.

Mr. C. Campbell, formerly manager of the Sailors' Gully Hydraulic Company, New Zealand, was appointed manager of the mine in December last.

BRISEIS MINE.

This property, comprising Sections 452, 453, 454, 455, and 627, with a total area of 178 acres, is bounded on the west by the Krushka Brothers' claim and the New Brothers' Home No. 1 mine, and on the south by sections belonging to the latter company. It embraces the whole of the upper end of the lead, the granite which forms the rim rock on both sides of the original channel outcropping within the company's boundaries for over half a mile in length, and the lead runs out altogether in section 454. Owing to its position it has been a very expensive mine to open up, the total expenditure up to date being approximately £190,000, and the tin ore obtained up to 31st March, 1899, yielded 730 tons of tin, worth £51,293. The natural outlet through the Krushkas' claim being precluded, it was necessary to drive a tunnel through the rim rock to tap the lead. This was started in November, 1884, and driven about 1200 feet through solid granite to the edge of the lead, and thence continued in the drift a further distance of nearly 1100 feet. From the mouth of the tunnel to the river there are over 10 chains of fluming, so that the total length of the tail-race is about 3000 feet. The tunnel, which is about 8 feet wide and 6 feet high, runs for the first 1000 feet in a S.S.E. direction, but the edge of the lead not having been reached where expected, it was curved round to the S.S.W. until the drift was cut. It was originally intended to open out here to the surface, and at the same time to continue the main tail-race drive in a south-easterly direction to what was known as the ABC flat, where the overburden was much lighter, the greater part of the basalt having been denuded by natural agencies. With this object, stripping was started on the northern side of the main basalt hill to the east of the Krushkas' workings, and a very large quantity of basalt was removed; but owing to the deviation in the tunnel, the point where the edge of the lead was struck was only about a chain from the western boundary of section 455, and as the stripping at the highest point would be nearly 150 feet deep, it was decided to abandon this for the present and concentrate all the water power in stripping a large area on the ABC flat and open out there. Near the top of this northern stripping face a layer of gravel, mixed with basaltic clay, is seen, which is said to carry a little tin, and drift at a corresponding elevation is found at several places further south, where the top layer of basalt has been denuded. These gravels were laid down during a period of quiet before the last outbursts of lava which finally diverted the river from its course. At the end of the rock tunnel a large chamber was cut in the granite in which sluice-boxes were set, and a good deal of driving was done in the wash, but most of the old drives have been filled in, and it is difficult to see what they disclosed. Much of the drift was very fine, and the drives had to be very closely timbered to prevent it running.

The following particulars of the work done are largely taken from old plans and the half-yearly reports kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Edgell:—

It was intended to keep the main tail-race along the eastern edge of the lead, and a large drive was started from the end of the rock tunnel in soft granite, bearing about S.S.E., but after going about 250 feet in this direction it was found necessary to curve the drive round to the south on account of meeting a spur of hard granite, and it was finally abandoned at 318 feet, the end being all in granite. This is probably the continuation of the granite which outcrops on the surface further south, near the old locomotive shed, and runs thence in a south-easterly direction, forming the eastern reef of the main lead. To the east of this old tail-race drive connection was made with the surface by means of an inclined drive about 470

feet long, which is still open, and is used for taking timber, etc., into the tunnel. It is said to have been driven all in drift until the basalt was reached, and it is most probable that this belongs to a branch lead coming in from the south-east.

A rise was put up 10 feet above the tunnel-chamber, and a horizontal drive carried to the south at a distance of about 55 feet from the western boundary of the section, to which several short crosscuts were driven in the wash. Granite bottom was touched at 560 feet, and a drive was then brought up to join on from the floor of the chamber on a rising grade of 2 feet to the chain, and continued with this grade in a southerly direction, bearing round to S.S.E. along the edge of the lead to connect with a shaft sunk at the lower end of the flat. The washdirt obtained from these drives and crosscuts is said to have averaged about 1 per cent. black tin, but at the lower level several bands of cement were met with. Communication having been thus established with the surface, the work of opening out was begun by sluicing away the gravel round the "dump shaft," a large paddock having been previously stripped of the basaltic overburden. A branch from the main tail-race drive was also driven over 300 feet, and connected with a second "dump shaft," lying about 200 feet south of No. 1. In this way a very large excavation was made, but unfortunately it was found that overlying the drift at this part there was a layer of hard cement, in places as much as 15 feet thick. This had to be broken up with hammers, or by means of explosives, and as it could not be sluiced down the tail-race it had to be stacked out of the way, largely increasing the cost of working, besides considerably hampering sluicing operations. Beneath the cement at the No. 1 shaft there was about 70 feet of free drift, the top portion of which was almost barren of tin; but it improved with depth, and below this there were alternate layers of cement and free drift for about 19 feet to the bottom. For some time the lower cement formed the sluicing-level, but eventually an open cut was made through this down to the level of the tail-race drive, and at the head of this the sluice-boxes were set. This is the lowest point which can be commanded by the present tail-race drive, but prospecting shafts have proved that the gutter of the lead is at least 20 feet below this. The cement bands were doubtless formed by chalybeate waters, brought down by several small creeks which joined the main stream from the south and west, and as work advanced up the lead they gradually cut out, but similar bands are likely to be found at intervals higher up the lead. The cement contains a little tin, and also a little cobalt mixed with oxide of manganese in the form of asbolite, but is not rich enough to pay for crushing.

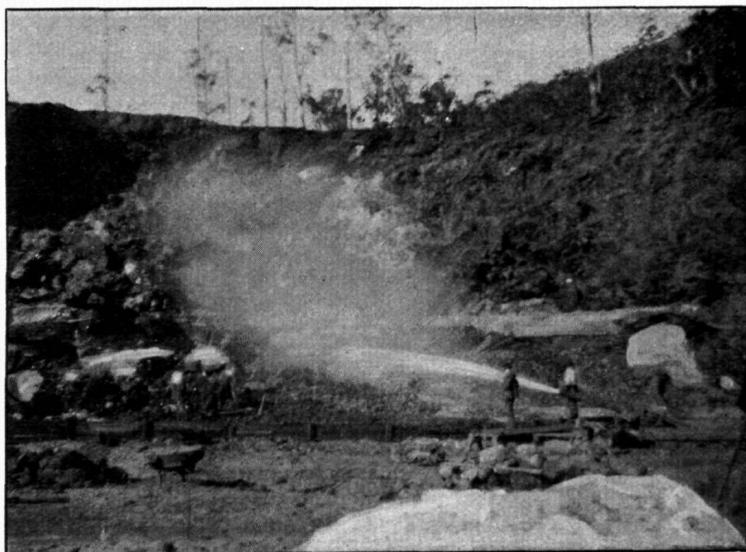
Sluicing the tin-drift was started in 1890, and has been carried on since then with frequent interruptions, owing to insufficiency of water. To economise water, and to expedite the removal of the overburden, a complete steam-stripping plant was purchased early in 1891 at a cost of over £4000; but this seems to have been more or less of a "white elephant," and the money would have been much better spent in augmenting the water supply.

From the boxes the eastern, or rather the northern, reef—for the gutter runs nearly east for some distance and then bends round to south-east—has been laid bare for about 13 chains in length; and to the south the overburden has been removed to an average width of about a chain and a half for a length of about 9 chains, the portion stripped running approximately east and west. The basalt varies from 30 to 65 feet in thickness along this face, but becomes thicker to the south and east. It is partially decomposed, and is readily broken up by the jet from a 4-inch nozzle under a pressure of about 220 feet, most of it going down the tail-race, but occasional undecomposed kernels occur which have to be shifted by hand, and from surface indications it seems probable the basalt becomes more solid going south.

Immediately under the basalt is a layer about 10 feet thick of stiff pug or clay quite free from grit, which is more troublesome than the basalt: the water simply bores holes into it, and it has to be broken up small with picks or mattocks before it can be sluiced away. Partly surrounded by the pug and resting on the drift, I noticed in places large boulders of rotten granite, some of them as much as 20 feet in length. It is quite impossible that these could have been brought into their present position by the action of the water, the presence of the pug showing that at that time the water was very still. Probably prior to the outpouring of the basalt there were extensive earth tremors, and these boulders rolled down from the surrounding hills, which at that time were considerably higher than at present. Similar boulders are seen in the lower part of the Cascade River, and on the steep sides of the valley there are numerous boulders of all sizes up to huge tors, which are simply the result of the weathering of the granite.

At the time of my visit a low level tail-race, 6 feet wide, with a fall of 2 feet 6 inches to the chain, was being constructed, which will command about 50 feet of drift at the point where it is intended to start sluicing about 4 chains from the boxes. Just below this point a large quantity of basaltic *débris* and tailings was passed through, filling up a paddock which was lifted by a former manager. No particulars are available as to the size and depth of the paddock lifted, but the drift is said to have been very rich, and over 100 tons of ore were obtained from a small paddock.

The drift shows frequent instances of false or current bedding, pointing to the fact that it has been laid down in shallow water. The top 30 feet are very poor, but it gets richer going down, and in places near the bottom of the face very rich seams of tin ore can be seen. These, however, are very wavy, and cannot be relied upon to continue far in any particular direction: thus it happens that a face may be showing very rich dirt, and a few feet further in on the same level the drift may be quite



MEN HYDRAULIC SLUICING ON THE NO. 2 FACE ON THE BRISEIS TIN MINING COMPANY, DERBY.

poor, and *vice versa*, so that it is extremely difficult to form an estimate of the average value of the drift. A large portion of that already sluiced yielded only from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of black tin to the cubic yard, but at the present high price of tin, even this low yield should give a good profit, and there is reason to expect that the drift will be richer towards the head of the lead. The present local quotation for tin-ore is 20s. per unit, the London market price for Australian tin being £117 10s. per ton. The ore from all the Derby mines is very uniform, and can be readily dressed up to 74 per cent. tin without much loss. Thus the dressed ore is at present worth £74 per ton in Launceston, or, allowing 30s. per ton for cartage to Scottsdale and railway freight from there, £72 10s. on the mine. This is equivalent to about $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., so that a yield of even 1 lb. to the cubic yard should more than cover the cost of stripping and sluicing. This is of course not taking into account the drift below the level of the present tail-race drive, which wherever tried has proved very much richer than the upper layers, and in this lies the wealth of the mine. Probably the best way to work this would be by hydraulic elevators, but before this is started, it would be advisable to get well ahead with the sluicing of the upper drift down to the lowest level possible by the present tail-race drive, and then sink a series of prospecting shafts or bore holes across the lead to ascertain the position and average inclination of the gutter, which at present can only be guessed at. The stripping must be kept well in advance of the sluicing, which should go on night and day, and for this purpose a better water supply is absolutely necessary. Until recently the main supply was drawn from the Cascade Trust Race, under the conditions explained in speaking of the New Brothers' Home No. 1 mine, and in dry seasons work had sometimes to be almost entirely suspended for several months. Last year a race over 6 miles long, carrying about 12 sluice-heads, was constructed from Main Creek, at a cost of about £2600, and the water is conveyed to the face by a 20-inch column, 29 chains long, under a head of about 230 feet. This has proved of great assistance, but cannot be relied upon in the summer. Some ten years ago a survey was made for a race to bring in 60 sluice-heads from the Ringarooma River, a distance of 22 miles, at a cost of £22,881, but it is said that the race could be shortened 8 or 9 miles by cutting a short tunnel through a ridge, and brought in at a considerably higher elevation, which is of great importance owing to the extra pressure gained for stripping and elevating purposes.

At present there is only one stripping nozzle at work, which discharges into the Cascade River by means of a tail-race cut through the intervening granite ridge. This should be deepened so as to command the whole of the stripping, it being necessary at present to send the bottom 12 to 15 feet down the main tail-race, which should be reserved entirely for tailings.

An electric light plant with several arc lamps is also required, and would greatly facilitate work at night. The dynamo could be worked by water, which could afterwards be used for flushing the main tail-race. With several faces constantly going, and the consequent larger quantity of water and tailings, it would be necessary to enlarge the fluming in the upper part of the tail-race drive, and the drive could be straightened with advantage. The rock tunnel has a very uneven grade. It is too wide for the present water supply, and has to be carefully watched to prevent it silting up; but this would be obviated by a larger water supply.

South-east of the present workings the ground rises for some distance, and provision will have to be made for the removal of considerable quantities of solid basalt, which here forms the capping. A good deal of work was done by tributors some years ago all over this hill on the later drift, much mixed with basaltic clay, which is found enclosed in the basalt. Occasional patches of cement are seen, and it may be expected that this will be also found in the lower drift underlying the basalt. To the east of the hill is a flat four or five chains wide, separated by a ridge of granite from the present Cascade River, which here runs in a general north-westerly direction on the bare granite. Two prospecting shafts were sunk on this flat about a chain apart over twelve years ago, and are said to have passed through very good tin drift. The first shaft bottomed at 69 feet, and passed through 26 feet of drift, 16 feet of which was estimated to contain 20 lbs. of ore to the cubic yard. The second shaft reached a depth of 100 feet without touching bottom, when water became too heavy to sink further. It passes through 3 feet of cement and 53 feet of drift (including 13 feet of soft granite boulder), and the bottom, 46 feet, was estimated to average 40 lbs. of ore to the cubic yard. These figures are taken from the company's half-yearly report for the half-year ending 30th November, 1889, the shafts being now full of water.

Four or five chains further east the basalt cuts out altogether, and the bare granite crops out all round, so it is obvious that there must have been a very abrupt fall in the original stream at this point. The only outlet for this drift is down the old gutter, but it will be many years before the workings advance thus far. Lower down the Cascade the valley widens out, and the shallow modern deposit of the present river has been worked in places several chains in width. For some distance the river has been flumed to act as a tail-race; in places towards the lower end of this it appears to run on a false bottom, and it is quite likely that drift will be found beneath this belonging to the branch lead before mentioned as joining the main lead from the south-east. It is not likely, however, to be very deep here, as the distance between the solid granite outcropping on either side is only three or four chains in the widest part, and this rapidly decreases going up the stream, but further west there is a flat several acres in extent, bounded on the west by the main basalt hill, and on the south by the ridge of granite mentioned as outcropping near the old locomotive shed. This flat is covered with a recent deposit of tin-bearing wash, and the surface has all been worked over, and yielded a good deal of tin; but, as far as I could learn, the bottom was never reached, and as there is likely to be deep ground here, it would be well worth while testing by boring or sinking.

It is a great pity that arrangements could not have been made at the first start to amalgamate with the Krushka Brothers and No. 1 Brothers' Home Company, as this would have been to the mutual advantage of all three, and large sums of money would have been saved. The Briseis, however, has at last, after many difficulties, obtained a fair start, and with an adequate water supply and systematic work should be a regular producer of tin ore for many years to come.

The Briseis Tin Mines, Limited, was launched in London in December, 1899. The capital is £600,000. The purchase price has been fixed at £510,000, of which £150,000 is made payable in cash, £200,000 in shares, and the balance in cash or shares at the option of the directors. The 400,000 shares offered for subscription at par were payable—2s. 6d. on application, 7s. 6s. on allotment, and the balance in January and March, 1900. The working capital was fixed at £90,000. The directorate consists of the Earl of Chesterfield (chairman); Mr. H. J. Bristow, director of the Waihi Gold Mining Company; Mr. F. S. E. Drury, director of Stratton's Independence, Limited; and Mr. T. Pyke, director of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, and the Broken Hill Proprietary Company. The Melbourne board consists of only Melbourne men. Mr. H. W. Fred. Kayser has been appointed general manager, and the Hon. B. Stafford Bird official agent in Tasmania.

The appointment of Mr. Kayser (says the *Mercury* correspondent) inspires great confidence. The present price of tin is about £125 per ton, but calculating the price at only £100, Mr. Kayser values the Briseis deposit at over £4,000,000. A further indication of the value of the property can be gathered from Mr. Kayser's report, where he says that as an alluvial tin mine the Briseis will, with increased water power, compare favourably in importance with the Mount Morgan for gold, the Mount Lyell for copper, the Broken Hill for silver and lead, and the Mount Bischoff for tin, all that is required being an extended scale of working.

TASMANIAN TIN DREDGING COMPANY.

The Tasmanian Tin Dredging Company, Limited, has a capital of £50,000 in 15,000 preference shares of £1 each, and 35,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The Tasmanian directors are the Hon. D. C. Urquhart (late Attorney-General), Hon. N. J. Brown (Speaker House of Assembly), and Mr. E. G. Clarke (Strahan). Head office, London. Tasmanian Agency—Hon. D. C. Urquhart, Macquarie Street, Hobart. Manager—Mr. Geo. Davidson. This property was originally taken up by Messrs. E. G. Clarke and George Edwards, of Derby, and purchased for the present English company, in 1897, by Mr. C. K. Sheard. The company holds five miles of the Ringarooma River, commencing on the township of Derby, and 45 acres of mineral leases fronting on portions of the river claims. The plant consists of one Gwynne's twin suction pump, with special disintegrating hydraulic mouthpiece, capable of raising and delivering fifty tons of tin gravel from the bed of the river per hour, besides about two-thirds of the same weight of water. The pontoon has an over-all measurement of 94 feet long by 30 feet breadth, and depth 5 feet 6 inches; weight, about 200 tons, and displacement 3 feet. The engines are compound surface condensing, by Gwynne, London, as are also the pumps and boiler, the pumps being of the twin series type, with delivery and suction pipes, 12-inch. The material dredged is delivered at a height of 10 feet above deck level on to a grizzly or hopper, which takes out all stones over half an inch in size; under half-inch and fine tailings pass on to a settling box, which supplies two sluice-boxes, 4 feet in width and 45 feet in length. Stones half-inch and over pass over the hopper, and are delivered astern; the largest sized stones pumped up are about 5-inch sphere. The pumps are capable of dredging from the original bed of the river, which is now from 20 to 30 feet under present water level, the tailings overlaying having been proved very rich in tin. The present manager, Mr. Davidson, took charge of the work about six months ago, and has had many difficulties to overcome, and amongst others has had to dredge his way down stream about half-a-mile, the previous management having built and launched the pontoon that distance from where it was wanted. This work was accomplished in three weeks. The dredge was, at the time of writing, in a most desirable position for tin-getting, being just below the races of the Briseis, Brothers' Home, and No. 1 Brothers' Home.

THE HEEMSKIRK FIELD.

EARLY WEST COAST DISCOVERIES.

The following interesting facts are taken from the *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, being regarded as worthy of preservation in this form:—"The history of the West Coast, so far as its mineral development is concerned, dates from 1876, prior to which very little was known of the country beyond the immediate shores of Macquarie Harbour, where the penal settlement was established away back in the early days of the colony. In that year the late Mr. C. P. Sprent, district surveyor (afterwards Surveyor-General of the colony) was commissioned by the then Government to explore the West Coast, which was up to that date practically a *terra incognita* to the rest of the world. The authorities were encouraged to dispatch the expedition in the hope of discovering another Mount Bischoff, as through the historical and persevering efforts of 'Philosopher' Smith, Waratah at this period was at the zenith of its fame, and the Mount and its enormous deposit of tin-bearing ore, was the main topic of conversation in mining circles. Mr. Sprent fixed on Waratah as the basis of operations for his venture into the new country. The selection of the party to accompany him was carefully made, and every preparation attended to for the packing and supply of provisions, as the length of their absence from settled parts was doubtful. When ready to start the party consisted of Messrs. David Jones, Frank Lempriere, Frank Long, and J. Bourke. From Waratah the explorers started on their arduous labours by cutting a track to the Ramsay and Wilson Rivers, then across the Yellow Band Plains and over the Meredith Range, till the Parson's Hood towered some 2000 odd feet above them. After crossing this mountain, the adventurers divided their forces, Messrs. Jones and Lempriere receiving instructions to make the Pieman River, which they struck at its juncture with a tributary, afterwards called the Meredith River, where the Meredith Brothers afterwards pitched their camp, about a mile below the first rapid.

"Sprent and the balance of the party continued their journey, and met the Pieman at where the Stanley Ferry was subsequently established. The river was crossed on an improvised bridge, formed by falling a tree, and the spot was named 'Sprent's Crossing,' which title it retains to this day. From here the journey was continued to Pine Creek, where traces of tin and gold were found. Owing to the bad weather prevailing, Mr. Sprent decided on retracing his steps, and after events proved the wisdom of his decision, as the party experienced great difficulty in recrossing the Pieman, which was in high flood.

"In consequence of Mr. Sprent having reported the discovery of tin, three parties were privately equipped for prospecting and further exploring the vicinity of Heemskirk in the summer of 1876-77.

"The Meredith Brothers, representing the Emu Bay and Pieman River Prospecting Association, left Emu Bay in the schooner 'Secret' (Nelson master and owner) of sixteen and a half tons burden. They landed at Macquarie Harbour some days later, where they left the schooner and journeyed overland to the Pieman Heads to await the arrival of the 'Secret,' which did not put in an appearance until a month afterwards.

"Messrs. T. B. Moore, J. A. Moore, and James Andrew formed a second party, who were fitted out by private enterprise by the residents of New Norfolk and the surrounding district, with a similar object in view. Too much cannot be said about the pluck of this party, who journeyed inland, cutting their own track the whole of the distance across country to Heemskirk *via* Read and Dundas. At Mount Read they were overtaken by Mr. Jas. Reid Scott and his assistant, who joined Moore's party in cutting the track from that point to the vicinity of Heemskirk, where they parted company. The track cut is shown upon old plans as Scott's track.

"The third party, known as the Great Western Prospecting Association, under the command of Charley Donnelly, was fitted out by a Hobart association. The Government schooner Harriett was despatched with them to the Pieman, but failing to cross the bar she returned with her passengers to Hobart. Donnelly's party re-embarked aboard the ketch Coral, skippered by Lloyd (father of the well-known Captain Frank Lloyd), who eventually landed them in the Pieman River. These three parties constituted the population of the West Coast that summer, with the exception of Richardson's party at the Whale's Head, who were out kangaroo hunting.

"The first ground applied for under mineral lease on the West Coast was situated at North Heemskirk. The ground was pegged by Mr. Owen Meredith and party, on behalf of the Emu Bay Association, and was taken for alluvial tin mining purposes. The lease embraced in its area the property now known as the St. Dizier mine. The applications for the first two sections applied for were dispatched to Hobart in the ketch Coral on her return trip after landing Donnelly's party at the Pieman, Mr. Owen Meredith having a long pull down the river in a dilapidated old punt familiarly called "Black Maria," in his endeavours to overtake the ketch.

"The other prospecting parties secured ground to the eastward of the leases first applied for, towards the ground afterwards known as the Eureka Tin mine.

"As the winter was now approaching, the parties decided to suspend operations, and they returned to their various headquarters, the field being practically deserted till the following summer.

"The landmarks named in honour of these early prospectors are many, amongst them being Donnelly's Look Out, on the Heemskirk range, north of the Gap; Moore's Pimple, at Mount Dundas; and the Meredith River.

"Early next year the means of access to the new field were greatly improved, and a great many prospectors and prospecting parties were out in the vicinity of the originals, in the eager search for minerals."

The result of the efforts of these prospectors was that gold, tin, and copper were found, the first-named in considerable quantities at Middleton's Creek, Pieman River, Sunday Creek, Badger Creek, and Long Plains. At Smith's Creek, Long Plains, a large amount of gold was obtained, estimated at 1500 ozs. In turn, followed the discoveries of the alluvial claims known as The Duffer, Gray's Gully, Maw Creek, and Crockford and Wheatman's Hill. The first reef gold was discovered by Messrs. S. Hall, T. Jones, G. Johnson, and T. Farrell on 3rd May, 1882, the lucky find being known as Specimen Reef.

The tin boom of 1880-81 caused a great stir among the mining community on the West Coast. About 16,000 acres of waste lands were taken up under mineral leases in the counties of Montague and Russell, which embrace Mount Heemskirk and the surrounding hills. The taking up of these leases swelled the coffers of the treasury to the extent of £4000 per annum, apart from the cost of surveys and application fees, which, roughly estimated, amounted to about £4000.

Eight companies only erected crushing and saving appliances on their properties in the early days of Heemskirk. There were seventy-five heads of stampers erected by eight different companies at various points, all on different lodes, and in no instance could the mines be worked at a profit, principally owing to the low price of the tin market, and the tin itself not being plentiful enough to compensate for the heavy freights. Although the wages for miners were 8s. 4d., or 9s. 2d. in wet shafts, the scale of freights, and other charges upon all requisites, can be easily imagined by readers when they learn that chaff cost £18 per ton, and other goods in proportion. In most instances the managers were blamed for the unremunerative results which followed the expenditure of capital, but looked at from a practical standpoint it appears very doubtful if any of the mines could possibly have been made to pay without deeper sinking being resorted to. It will be noted that all the ground worked or prospected was only tried at shallow depths, and in no case was anything done to prove the existence or otherwise of payable lodes by deep sinking. The actual output from each mine between 1883 and 1884 would be difficult to arrive at, but 70 tons may be accepted as a fair estimate of the aggregate export of the dressed tin during that period. These figures do not, of course, embrace the proceeds of alluvial workings carried on during that and subsequent years, or the operations of the New West Cumberland Company, which belong to a more recent period.

Altogether, not less than £100,000 must have been spent between 1880 and 1884 in prospecting, mining, and the erection of machinery, or a trifle over £6 per acre of the total area taken up under mineral leases. This seems to be a very small amount to test a wide extent of country, especially when it is remembered that considerable sums were expended in the construction of roads or tracks to the various claims for the transit of goods; but while it would seem hard to criticise the actions of the West Coast pioneers, who did the best they could under adverse circumstances, it must not be forgotten that a large slice of that £100,000 was probably wasted on claims absolutely valueless, and if the whole amount could have been devoted to testing the most promising shows judiciously at a depth, very different and more satisfactory results of Heemskirk mining might have been recorded, and some of those mines might be flourishing to-day. Knowledge is, however, gained by experience, and the first miners at Heemskirk, having no accumulated information of the locality to guide them, were naturally constrained to make their work experimental in its character, and as they followed the general rule of judging the permanency of their lodes by surface indications, and were in more than one instance tripped up by the erratic nature of those lodes, their failures should call forth expressions of regret and sympathy rather than censure.

The following important letter was forwarded by the then Premier (Sir Edward Braddon) in August last to the Agent-General in London, and speaks for itself:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that my attention has been drawn to a letter which appeared in a recent number of the *Financial Times*, signed 'Ucalegon,' and dated 27th April, 1899. Therein a series of unfair, if not untruthful, statements are made in connection with the tin mines of this colony, which I shall be glad if you can see your way to publicly refuting. For this purpose I beg to refer you to the Government Geologist's official reports of 1888, 1889, and 1893, on the Blue Tier Tinfields, which will, I think, be found to furnish ample material for exposing the mis-statements which have been deliberately, and, I am afraid, maliciously published.

"It has been clearly established, without doubt, that the primary cause of failure, where it has occurred in tin mining in this colony, has arisen through the want of capital. The money 'poured into Tasmanian tin mines by Victorian investors

for twenty years' is a gross exaggeration. Beyond a small amount of Victorian capital which found its way to Tasmania for the Briseis and New Brothers mines, the money 'poured in' was confined to the wild cat companies started in Melbourne (the address of the writer now under consideration) some years back for the purpose of mongering in the boom time.

"It is quite untrue that the most approved appliances and the best skill have failed to make three-quarter to one per cent. pay on the Blue Tier fields; for the reason that such agencies were not called into requisition. The machinery which had been erected up to the most recent time was only capable, at the best, of treating a limited quantity of ore, and the old workings are even to-day a standing example of the utter absence of skill or well devised plans.

"As a further reply to 'Ucalegon' it can be pointed out that the Anchor Company has recently been formed in London, with a large working capital. The newest and best known appliances for the treatment of ore are now being employed on the field. The company is spending a considerable sum in bringing in water for motive power, and *the mine is already paying*. The output for the past few months, that is to say since the new machinery has been erected and the property placed under capable management, has paid handsomely. The ore is being treated at a cost of under 2s. 6d. per ton, which gives a big margin of profit. The attention of English and other capitalists can with the greatest confidence be drawn to the report of the meeting of the shareholders of this (Anchor) company, held in Manchester, England, on the 19th May last, *vide Times*, 24th *idem*.

"While it is true that the Briseis and the New Brothers' Home wasted a large sum of money, it is also equally true that this waste arose chiefly through the two companies being for years in antagonism as regards their tail-races and other works. All this has now been altered, and evidence that the companies in question are on the high road to prosperity is furnished by the position occupied by their shares in the market to-day.

"Most of the mines referred to by 'Ucalegon' (with the exception of the West Coast mines) occur on the Blue Tier fields, embracing the largest and most extensive of our tin measures, and have been worked in the past as alluvial properties. Many have made profitable returns to the shareholders; some have paid handsomely. The total value of tin won from them up to 1894, outside the Bischoffs, amounted to considerably over two million sterling, and the sluicing away of this alluvial has now disclosed extensive dykes proving the source of the alluvial tin. During the same period the Bischoff alone produced over four and a half million sterling.

"'Ucalegon's' statement, that outside the brilliant exception of Mount Bischoff, tin mining in Tasmania has always been a failure, is as inaccurate and untruthful as are many other of the statements contained in his letter. The Argus Tin Mining Co., when working, paid no less than £37,500 in dividends. Garibaldi paid £30,000; and the Arba is known to have paid the shareholders very many thousand pounds, Krushka Brothers alone dividing between them over £60,000.

"Finally, owing to the fact that a great deal of Tasmanian tin is being constantly shipped to Sydney for re-shipment to the United Kingdom, New South Wales is often shown by statistics as the highest tin producer of the Australian Colonies. But such is not the case. *Tasmania stands third amongst the world's tin producers, being only preceded by the Straits Settlements and Cornwall.*"

GOLD MINES.

THE BEACONSFIELD DISTRICT.

THE TASMANIA.

THIS famous mine is one of the richest in the colonies, and stands almost alone in Tasmania. It is situated at Beaconsfield, on the Tamar, about nine miles from the entrance at Low Head, and at the foot of a hill known as the Cabbage Tree. In June, 1877, two prospectors (Messrs. Dalby) were out in the neighbourhood, and when examining Cabbage Tree Hill, came across a reef containing gold. No time was lost in taking up leases and floating the Tasmania Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, and since then the mine has had an uninterruptedly successful career. The company has a capital of £300,000, in 60,000 shares at £5 each, of which 55,215 shares at £2 8s. each are uncalled; 1785 shares are held in trust for the company at £5 each. Formed in September, 1877, the company was quickly followed by others, but several of these were taken over by the parent mine, until now it has 112 acres with 4000 feet on the line of lodes. The directors and officers of the company are:—Directors—Hon. W. Hart, M.L.C. (chairman); Hon. A. Douglas, M.L.C.; Hon. F. W. Grubb, M.L.C.; Hon. C. H. Grant, M.L.C.; C. B. Grubb, R. Green, J. H. Hart, E. M. King, A. Simson. Bankers—The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Manager—Mr. Robert H. Price. Auditors—Messrs. H. C. Littler and F. Martin. General manager—Joseph Davies. Mine engineer—W. Wright. Manager Tasmania Battery and Reduction Works—R. K. Macartney. Office of the company—Mining Chambers, 25 Patterson Street, Launceston.

The mine proved very rich from the start, and it was not until 1892, when nearly half a million had been paid in dividends, and all the expenses incurred in opening up the mine were met by the gold it yielded, that there was any drawback. The mine had then to be re-opened below the 450 feet level, and this entailed a large expenditure of time and money. In 1894, however, the work of production was renewed, and the payment of dividends followed as a matter of course, and has continued ever since. The total quantity of stone crushed up to August, 1899, was 388,925 tons, yielding 457,475 ozs. 14 dwts. 7 grs. gold, worth £1,664,432 13s. Dividends to the amount of £694,071 15s. have been paid.

The reef in the Tasmania mine is a strong lode averaging from 6 feet to 8 feet wide, but varying from 2 feet up to 30 feet. Down to the 400 feet level the quartz was comparatively free from sulphides, and the gold easily amalgamated, but below that depth a great deal of pyrites has been met with, also some blende and copper pyrites. These are generally auriferous, and attention has since been successfully devoted to saving these sulphides.

The mine has one drawback, and that is there is a great flow of water in the bottom level, which has necessitated the employment of powerful pumping machinery to keep it down. There was a large increase of water in the 600 feet level during the half-year ending February, 1898, which flooded the lower levels and prevented the usual quantity and quality of quartz

being taken out. Since then the difficulty has in a measure been coped with, and a new and powerful pumping plant will be employed in keeping the water under.

The mine is being worked in a thoroughly scientific and systematic way, and the pumping and other appliances are up to date. The battery has 105 head of stampers, and turns out from £10,000 to £14,000 worth of gold per month, and the chlorination and other plant is most complete. The mine is lighted by electricity, and in every way is a credit to the company and to Tasmania.

NORTH TASMANIA.

The North Tasmania Mining Company, No Liability, is a Melbourne organisation, and has a nominal capital of £60,000 in £1 shares, 50,000 of which have been paid up to 10s. Mr. J. W. Siddal is chairman of directors, and Mr. John Brandon acting legal manager, while Mr. John Veale has charge of the mine. The development of the mine has been carried on with despatch, and though it has not yet reached the dividend-paying stage, the prospects of it doing so at no distant date are regarded as most promising. In February, 1899, 70 tons of stone were crushed for 67 ozs. retorted gold. In his last report the mine manager stated, "We have not yet reached the point where this shoot of gold comes down to the bottom level; but if the gold is found in a lengthened form, as is expected, the success of the mine will be assured. The lode in the bottom level (420 feet) is a very much larger formation than at any other place in the mine, being 30 feet wide without a hanging wall, and filled in with quartz leaders, conglomerates, and carbonaceous matter. In driving along on the footwall east, we have passed through three 'guides,' running at various angles, but almost at right angles to the lode. The first two were within 20 feet of each other, but as they strike into the hanging wall will meet. In the last or third one we got nice gold, where it entered the lode, which is poor on the east side. These 'guides' have had a marked influence on the lode at this level, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the agency of the 'guides' has carried the gold over or perhaps no further than the true hanging wall; however, this will be determined later on. A shoot of stone, 2 feet wide, has been driven on for a distance of 40 feet, carrying payable stone."

OTHER BEACONSFIELD MINES.

The Government Commissioner, in his last annual report, makes the following important statement:—

"Though the experiences of the past year do not disclose any final result in mining operations on the Northern Goldfields, they present circumstances which justify expectations of such results, of a highly satisfactory nature, in the near future. In my last annual report I mentioned as a hopeful circumstance that efforts were then in progress in England to induce the investment of capital in developing the sections on the S.E. and N.W. of the Tasmania Company's ground at Beaconsfield, as, without the aid of outside capital, effective development of mines on these fields was an utter impossibility. I also alluded to the somewhat remarkable circumstance that, although the great extent, depth, and continual productiveness of the Tasmania mine had been positively proved, capitalists had never been tempted into the enterprise of locating the same lodes outside that company's boundaries. I have now the satisfaction to report that both of these desiderata are about to be realised. Although the negotiations for capital then pending in England fell through, Victorian aid has recently been secured for the effectual development of eight sections on the western side of the great mine. A strong association has been formed in Victoria to intercept the western continuation of the Tasmania reef. This event is no longer in the realm of uncertainty, mining operations being in full activity, and machinery to cope with the inevitable water has arrived from Melbourne. Fair grounds are thus afforded for the hope that the mysterious and erratic reef, which has for some twenty years baffled the many futile attempts for its discovery, will at length become the scene of mining industry outside the Tasmania Company's boundaries. The celebrated Tasmania Mine continues to maintain its great contribution to the mineral yield of the country. There are eight other mining operations in more or less activity, but they are still in the prospecting stage, at various depths from the surface, within that of 400 feet. The quantity of gold produced from Beaconsfield for the past twelve months was 28,835 ozs., value £108,371. The average number of men employed in mining work at present is 616."

LEFROY AS A GOLDFIELD.

This field has been in existence about thirty years, gold being first discovered at Specimen Hill (now Volunteer) by Mr. S. Richards and party, who worked the district from George Town; the Government granting a reward to this party of £2000. The Specimen Hill and the Shamrock reefs were first worked, and a township was soon formed, with a post and telegraph office and a gold commissioner; Mr. B. Shaw (now police magistrate of Hobart) acted as commissioner for the whole of the North-Eastern Goldfields. From the Nine Mile Springs, as it was then called, prospectors worked to the west in the valley now known as Lefroy, where the Golden Point and Native Youth reefs, both very rich, were discovered, and a new township, with post office, public school, and two hotels, sprang into existence (the old township being deserted), with a population of about 800. After two or three years the gold in these reefs gave out, and the place was almost deserted, till Mr. A. D. White and party discovered the Chums lode, when a new era of prosperity dawned on the field; the Chums being followed by the Land of Cakes and Golden Era finds. As with the Native Youth, so it followed with the Chums and Cakes. The gold gave out at a depth of about 400 feet, and the field was again almost deserted, getting so low indeed as to have only about three men working on wages. To the perseverance of Mr. J. T. Stubs and party may be credited the third rise in this well-known field, they finding the Pinafore lode, and thus gave the place a new lease of life. This find was soon followed by the old Shamrock lode being reopened, and the famous Volunteer and West Volunteer lodes being worked. The population again rapidly increased to about 3000, and for a time all was briskness and prosperity. All these lodes, like the previous ones, proved rich till about 400 feet was reached, when they gave out. The Pinafore Company are now trying to prove the existence of gold at a depth, and should their efforts be successful, it cannot fail to be beneficial to the colony at large.

The township (called Lefroy after the governor of that name) consists now of about 1000 inhabitants, with six hotels, State school and two private schools, post and telegraph office, Church of England, Church of Rome, Wesleyan Church, and Salvation Army Barracks, and Court of Requests. There is daily communication with Launceston by coach, and *via* George Town by steamer. Lefroy is about six miles from the sea coast, and plenty of good fishing is to be had at the Piper River, about twelve miles away.

The Government Commissioner, speaking of Lefroy in his last annual report, says:—"All hopes and expectations for the future of Lefroy are now centred in the efforts of two mines, the Volunteer and the New Pinafore, whose deep-sinking operations more than twelve months ago had reached depths of 1300 feet and 1250 feet respectively, but the work of which has since been devoted to prospecting at those levels in the hope of finding sufficient gold to supplement the contributions of shareholders, upon which alone the former depends for the continued prosecution of its enterprise, the working expenses being £500 per month. The expenditure of the latter is aided to some extent by the gold extracted by the cyanide process from the "tailings" accumulated for many years. Should the operations of these two mines succeed in revealing gold at greater depths in payable quantity, as expected by analogy of similar localities in Australia, it would inevitably cause work to be resumed in the six other mines at Lefroy, which were once so prolific to a depth of about 400 feet, when the yield ceased, as it did also in the case of the two mines in question. These two mines alone, when in their productive state, yielded, for the year 1894, 24,518 ozs. of gold, value £96,488. It is much to be regretted that a goldfield with the possibilities of Lefroy should remain unproductive for the want of pecuniary means for its development. Within the last few days a promising report has been made by a prospecting company between the "Pinafore" and "Chums" reefs; a crushing of 42 tons at their claim yielded 98 ozs. of gold. There are at present 133 men employed in mining work on this field."

It is estimated that the Lefroy field has yielded over £700,000 worth of gold, and that about £280,000 has been paid in dividends by the companies, which were fortunate enough to "strike it."

THE VOLUNTEER.

The Volunteer Gold Mining Company, No Liability, has a share capital of £21,000 in 60,000 shares of 7s. each, of which £3000 is uncalled. The directors are Messrs. L. Jolly (chairman), J. Barclay, R. F. Irvine, W. G. Maddox, H. Ritchie; the legal manager, Mr. Edward Gaunt; and the mine manager, Mr. John G. Payne. The head office of the company is at St John Street, Launceston. This is one of the mines that helped to make Lefroy famous in the past, having produced 27,754 ozs. 5 dwts. of standard gold, giving an average of 2 ozs. 13 dwts. 3 grs. per ton. The gold realised £109,092 1s. 11d., and the dividends declared have amounted to £60,625, being at the rate of £1 4s. 3d. per share. This gratifying result was accomplished in three years. The reef ran out at the 400 feet level, as in the case of the other mines on this field, and since then sinking has been continued with the view of picking it up again at deeper levels. In the directors' half-yearly report ending 31st July, 1899, it is stated as follows:—"Your directors express their regret that operations at the deep levels have not so far proved the existence of payable stone. While the indications generally may be deemed favourable for meeting with gold-bearing quartz, it is impossible to state whether it is to be found in a westerly direction, overhead or underfoot. The area held by the company has been increased by an additional seven acres on the line of the lode, and now comprises 87 acres. An application has been made to the Government for a grant of money to assist in prosecuting operations in the deep levels, and your directors have reason to believe it will be favourably considered, as success in this direction would prove of great importance to the colony. While driving north at the 1000 feet level important developments may occur at any moment, as the ground in this direction is virgin country, and there is plenty of room in the company's property for a parallel lode. The mine is well equipped with a powerful plant, representing more than the present value of the shares, and while operations have hitherto proved unsuccessful, your directors are of opinion that there is hope in the future."

THE MATHINNA FIELD.

NEW GOLDEN GATE.

This is the only gold mine in the island that can compare with the Tasmania at Beaconsfield. It has had a remarkable history, and quite recently interest in it has been revived by the proceedings in the Supreme Court and in Parliament, in regard to the will of the late Mr. H. J. Brock. Like the Tasmania property it has been remarkable, not so much for finds of phenomenal richness and then depression, but for a steady continuous output which has returned the lucky shareholders dividends almost from the start, and the appearance of the mine at the present time indicates that it will continue to do so for many years to come. The value of the property is such that an application has been made by a London syndicate for six months' option to purchase it for £400,000. The following passages from the last half-yearly report are also of interest in this connection:—"During the six months 10,030 tons of quartz have been crushed, from which 7,808 ozs. of retorted gold have been obtained at the battery, valued at £29,624 12s. 4d. One hundred and two tons of pyrites were also obtained by concentrating tables, containing 675 ozs. of gold, valued at £2677 15s. 2d.; and 17,896 tons of tailings have been treated by cyanide of potassium, which produced 1248 ozs. of gold, valued at £4833 12s. 5d., making a total revenue of £37,135 19s. 11d. The cost of raising and crushing quartz, treating concentrates, repairs and renewals to plant, progressive and surface work, and all other expenses incidental to working the mine and managing the company amounts to £16,117 9s. 9d., or £1 6s. 9d. per ton of quartz crushed. This does not include royalty and cost of stores and labour at cyanide plant, which amount to £2706 17s., or 3s. 0-3d. per ton of tailings treated. The profit for the half-year is shown to be £21,018 10s. 2d., out of which six dividends have been paid, amounting to 11s. per 32,000th share, or £17,600, and £880 has been paid for tax on same. The total quantity of quartz now obtained from the mine is 143,531 tons, which has yielded 136,829 ozs. of gold, an average of 19 dwts. 1-58 gr. per ton, and which has realised £506,686 4s. 4d. The total amount paid in dividends is £238,400, or £7 9s. per share, and the total amount paid for dividend tax is £10,798 10s.

The company has a share capital of £9600 in 32,000 shares at 6s. each, of which 32,000 shares at 9d. each has been uncalled. The directors are Messrs. Albert Flexmore (chairman), C. S. Agnew, C. Youl, H. R. Brent, and the Hon. N. E. Lewis. Mr. H. J. Wise is the legal manager, and the head office of the company is at 10 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Mr. Thomas Andrews has been mine manager since the company acquired the mine, and under his able direction it has been developed in a manner that has given unqualified satisfaction.

With reference to the early history of the property, it may be said that about twenty-eight years ago it was held by a company who worked it for some time, but with results that were not regarded as satisfactory. It was then abandoned, and three later attempts to work it ended in a similar manner. For eight years the mine lay idle, no one apparently thinking it

worth while to attempt to prove it, although two lode formations had been passed through, which, at the time regarded as valueless, subsequently produced the wealth which has made the mine famous all over the mining world.

Some years later two prospectors visited the property, and after a good deal of work struck a quartz reef three feet thick, and a first crushing of 10 tons of this stone averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. gold, while another went over 10 ozs. per ton for 47 tons. The company was then floated in Hobart, and operations for developing the mine were entered upon with vigour, and have been carried on uninterruptedly ever since.

The equipment of the mine includes a complete cyanide plant and the best appliances generally for efficient and economic working.

It is interesting to note that the area of the property is only 45 acres.



F. WILLIAMSON & CO. PHOTOS.

NEW GOLDEN GATE MINE.

MATHINNA AND EAST COAST.

OTHER MATHINNA MINES.

There is a number of other mines in the Mathinna district, ventures brought into being by the success of the New Golden Gate, but although gold has been obtained by some of them, the general result has not been what was hoped. English capital has been brought to bear in the development of some of the properties, and the result is looked forward to with some anxiety as well as interest. The Mangana field is regarded by many experts as comparatively unexplored, an opinion firmly held by Mr. Montgomery, late Government Geologist, and it is not improbable that in the not distant future, more English capital will be invested in this part of the colony.

MOUNT ELLEN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

This company's leases are at Mount Huxley. The capital is £800 in 32,000 shares of 6d. each. Mr. E. H. Butler (Butler, McIntyre, and Butler) is chairman of directors, and Mr. J. B. Hickson, of Elizabeth Street, Hobart, is legal manager.

THE MANGANA FIELD.

THE NEW SOVEREIGN MINE.

The Government Geologist reports under date 6th November last as follows:—

“SIR.—In accordance with your instructions, I visited Mangana on the 20th ult., and examined the strata in the main shaft of the New Sovereign mine, owned by the Mangana Gold Reefs Company, Limited, of London. The company leases three 10-acre blocks, 380, 381, 382-93c, at Mangana, five miles W.N.W. of the township of Fingal.

“The entire property is in the belt of auriferous slates traversed by the quartz reefs of the Mathinna and Mangana mines. No fossils have been found in these strata, but, upon stratigraphical grounds, the whole series is referred to the lower division of the Silurian system, the same as the country rocks on the Beaconsfield and Lefroy goldfields. I am not aware that any one has taken the trouble to follow up these slates on their line of strike northwards, but it would be interesting to do so, and

connect them actually with the strata further north, at Mathinna. As Mathinna is nearly due north, and the strike of the Mangana beds is W. of N., I fancy the line of continuity would come out a little to the W. of the Mathinna township. But this does not affect their geological position in the slightest: there is no doubt whatever that they are part and parcel of the Silurian slate series, in which all the great goldfields of the colony are situate.

"The reef runs into the hill in Sailor's Gully, and has the same strike as the slates which enclose it. The slates of the surrounding country are often vertical, or dip at high angles to the N.E., but where the reef runs through them at the main shaft of this mine they are much flatter, and have an average dip of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the fathom. Near the reef they are traversed by numerous small veins of quartz, and they often carry iron and arsenical pyrites, with occasional splashes of galena: sometimes, too, they are heavily charged with copper pyrites.

"I found the reef, as laid open by the workings from the main shaft, an undeniable fissure lead, varying from 20 to 25 feet in width, between good walls. The narrower width prevails at the lower levels. Thus, at the 110-ft. level, the width is 25 feet; at the 164-ft. level, 22 feet; and at the 209-ft. level, 20 feet. In the upper levels, 110 feet and 164 feet, a fine body of quartz is exposed, accompanied by lode slate and other reef material. The quartz gets more stringy going down, and at the 209-ft. level it is broken by a horse of sandstone, from which it is separated by soft slate. But, taking the whole make of stone for 200 feet below surface, we have, unmistakably, a remarkably good body of quartz. The reef is one of the well-known Australian type of lode channels, in which the space between the walls is filled with quartz and lode-slate. Slickensides are seen on the walls, and signs of movement within the channel itself. This is a feature very marked in the upper parts of the gold-bearing reefs at Mathinna. As on the previous day I had been through the New Golden Gate mine, the resemblance impressed itself upon me. The massive appearance of some of the stone likewise invited a comparison. The quartz itself is rather poor, the present company, according to returns kindly furnished to me by Mr. W. Grant Meudell, having obtained from 2866 tons stone a yield of 532 ozs. 7 dwt 16 grs. smelted gold, or an average of 3 dwt. 17 grs. per ton. The upper parts of the reef gave the highest yield, these returns being from stopes in the higher section of the company's mine. From the upper zones in the reef crushings have been taken out giving from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gold per ton, but the stone in the main shaft workings has not yielded more than from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 dwts. It probably bulks under 3 dwts. At the depth now attained it is likely that a settled average has been reached, and a very little improvement will, at this moderate depth, with approved treatment and economical working, suffice to make the stone payable.

"The reef runs through the company's blocks, and has been traced for a still greater length. This, and its inherent nature, augur well for its persistence in depth. The country through which it passes is, in descending order, yellow and light slate in its upper portion, grey and black greasy slate at the 110-ft. level, black greasy slate at the 164-ft., giving place then to grey sandstone down to 250 feet, where it is replaced by a nice black slate. A light slate is now coming in at the bottom of the shaft, which is 280 feet deep. The country in the bottom is veined with quartz, an indication that the stone is still living down in the reef, which cannot here be more than ten or twelve feet away.

"It is said that the company intend sinking another 140 feet, making a total depth of 420 feet. This, after all, is only shallow mining, and it would be ridiculous to stake the future of the mine upon the results which may be obtained at such a small depth from the surface. There are good grounds for perseverance in continuing the present work of sinking. The facts which support a hopeful lookout are:—1. The lode channel is a true fissure, extensive in length and important in size. 2. The auriferous quartz, in its best parts, is a singularly inviting and solid body of stone. 3. The indications in the bottom of the shaft are that the stone is still in the reef at that depth. 4. The strata through which the shaft is being sunk are the slates and sandstones which contain the auriferous reefs of the colony, and the slates at the bottom of the shaft have an appearance which, in this district, is considered favourable for good quartz. For these reasons I regard the prospects as encouraging. The only serious drawback is the low grade of the stone; but the work should be persevered in, with the hope of an improvement in this particular. It is scarcely needful to add that this work, if successful, will infuse new life into the somewhat neglected goldfield of Mangana. My impression is that at Mangana there are the conditions for a permanent and flourishing field, and I recommend very strongly a resolute policy of deep-sinking."

NORTH MOUNT VICTORIA GOLDFIELD.

On 19th January, 1900, the Government Geologist reported as follows:—"The mines are on the northern and western flanks of Mount Victoria, which rises 3000 feet above the township of Alberton, on the Dorset River, or 4000 feet above sea level. The numerous auriferous quartz reefs have been worked intermittently since 1883. Since that time a good deal of work has been done, not always remunerative, however. Still, I believe some £50,000 worth of gold has been won from it. The short and rather tricky makes of gold-bearing quartz have often proved too much for the limited resources of prospectors; money, too, has not always been wisely expended, and this, in a field where more than ordinary managerial skill is requisite, has contributed to frequent failures, and the consequent disappointment of investors. Owing to this, the field has not been taken in hand by the public to the extent it really deserves; and the only companies which are now working there on a decent scale are the Ringarooma and the Central Ringarooma, both under one mining management. There are other gold properties, but their position at present is an expectant one. If the premier company go ahead, the outlying claims, most of which have been worked at one time, but are now idle, will have a chance of attracting capital.

"RINGAROOMA MINE.

"This is owned and being worked by the Ringarooma Gold Mining Company, Limited, on 53 acres, above the Dorset River. The sections are 151, 152, 814, 890, 904-93G, each 10 acres, and 112-93G, 3 acres, the site of battery. The company has been in active work since December, 1894. The present manager, Mr. William Brown, took charge in March, 1896, since when, without taxing the shareholders, the mine has paid for its own development, the erection of its battery and buildings, the purchase and installation of electric pumping and winding plant, the purchase and development of the New River freehold, 317 acres; the purchase of working plant, manager's house, the old Victoria plant, tailings and leases, and the Bright Star pumping plant (now being used).

"The battery consists of ten heads, with foundations and framing-up for fifteen heads. It is driven by a 38-foot water wheel, twenty-five h.p., supplemented by a twenty-five h.p. engine to supply deficiency of power when the water falls off in summer. At present the engine is being used for the electric plant. The steam is generated in a 100 h.p. boiler. Framework is now ready to receive a second engine of fifty h.p. The stamps weigh 7 cwt. each, mortars, the ordinary style of boxes, tables 10 feet long, covered with electro silver-plated copper. For this plant one of the new Wilfley's ore concentrators is now on the way out. The present concentrators are Alve's patent wire cloth ones; these will be taken up, the Wilfley put in their place, and the Alve's then placed at the end of the Wilfley. The Wilfley is in principle a riffled table with a differential movement, the motion being quick at the outer end of its stroke, and slower at the inner end. This motion helps to separate the minerals, and the more distinct the separation, the easier it is to adjust the table. The tables have a good reputation for catching float-gold and for making clean concentrates.

"A fine electric plant for pumping and winding, and for lighting battery and mine, has been started, and is just approaching completion. A telephone wire connects the battery with the mine, half a mile distant. The dynamo is 500 volts, and works up to seventy h.p., running 500 revolutions per minute. The motor for the winding gear is twenty-five h.p., and the pump motor is twenty h.p. The pump has 6-inch working valves and 7-inch pipes. Pithead pulleys, 3 feet. Forty lamps in mine light tunnel and drive to the main shaft and chamber. At the time of my visit thirty-seven hands were employed at the Ringarooma mine. This mine is only two miles distant from the New River mine, on the other side of the hill in a direct line, and an aerial tramway is being thought of to bring over the quartz from that mine to the Ringarooma battery, instead of crushing it, as now, at the New River mill. The company have raised from this mine 2435 tons quartz, which on crushing yielded 3174 ozs. retorted gold, realising £3 18s. per ounce. This return averages 1 oz. 6 dwts. gold per ton of quartz. The first four crushings yielded at the rate of 2 ozs. 11 dwts. 14 grs., 2 ozs. 0 dwts. 20 grs., 2 ozs. 4 dwts. 13 grs., and 2 ozs. 8 dwts. 11 grs. per ton respectively.

"CENTRAL RINGAROOMA MINE.

"This property comprises 33 acres—1351-93G, 10 acres; 1406-93G, 10 acres; 1352-93G, 10 acres; 1407-93G, 3 acres—situate south of and adjoining the Ringarooma Company's freehold at the New River. Fifteen hands were employed at the time of my visit.

"About 140 feet above the smithy a tunnel has been driven upwards of 200 feet in slate country N. 74° E. The slate rocks cross it, running S. 36° E. Sixty or seventy feet in, a 3 or 4 inch vein, carrying gold, crosses the level. At the end of tunnel, the vein, where intersected, was not very rich, but a fault here throws it back east. It is, however, brought back again in the north drive at nearly the same angle. A few yards further north in the drive a fault crosses it at nearly a right angle. The best stone in this direction made up to and before reaching the fault. The vein was then supposed to be cut off, but was picked up again north of fault, showing rather glassy quartz, but good gold. Here, a pass comes from surface, with fair gold in stone, averaging 15 inches to 18 inches from top to bottom. This is the north end of a stope which extends over the back of level for 40 feet south, returning good gold. The reef-channel can hardly be said to be identified yet. In the back of level the stone is 8 inches; in the end, 4 inches; but wider in the sole. Before the fault came in there was 2 feet of clean, good stone. The reef dips steeply to the west, and its bearing is approximately N. 20° E. It is driven on at 70 feet below surface, measured on the underlay. A few yards in the south drive from tunnel is another fault, which has heaved the stone to the east side of drive. About 4 inches of stone continues, and will be driven on, but in consequence of these heaves the direction of the drive will be very sinuous. In this end there are two diverging bands of stone. The one on the wall will have to be left for the time being, and the one in the direction of the drive followed.

"At 72 feet above these workings a level has been driven 60 feet on the course of the reef. At the mouth the stone is poor. Not far in is a shaft from surface 20 feet. The crushings went 11 dwts., but it is estimated that half was mullock, and that the real value of the stone was 15 or 16 dwts. There is fair stone going along here, but it is cut out by a fault. This fault is to the south of the one below. The frequency of these faults is a feature on this side of the hill. There are six of them altogether in this mine—one here, one ahead, and four below. Beyond the fault a few yards have been driven here in country, but since I was in the level I hear the reef has been found again, 8 feet to the east, where there is 2 feet of stone. The outcrop is seen a few yards up the hill, with stone some 2 feet wide, and another foot of stone carrying arsenical pyrites, to the east of the foot-wall. It is intended to sink on it. This reef has been traced at surface for about a chain, horizontal distance.

"On the top of the hill, on section 1351, is a reef known as Pennefather's lode, in the usual yellow sandstone. It has been opened upon down to 15 or 16 feet. The vein at the surface is 6 or 7 inches, at bottom, 5 inches, carrying disseminated gold. Fourteen tons of stone returned 21 dwts. per ton. To the south is a 40-foot shaft, from which a crosscut was driven, intersecting the reef, but operations were stopped in consequence of the sections below being formed into a no-liability company. The reef dips south-west, and has been traced at surface for a chain south 60 degrees east. It is proposed to continue to sink on the underlay.

"Outside the smithy I saw about 50 tons of quartz in the hopper, ready for crushing at the New River mill. The gold in the Central stone is of medium grain, though often very fine—paint gold. Still, very coarse gold also occurs. The road to the mill has been made at the joint expense of the two companies, and they are both under one mine management. The positions of the properties of these companies favour the construction of a proposed joint tunnel along the east and west side-line which separates them, the cost of this prospecting work to be shared by both companies. The Ringarooma Company would work northwards from the tunnel, and the Central southwards.

"The most troublesome feature in this mine is the occurrence of numerous small faults. These give rise to a series of small displacements of the lode, but I do not see any signs of them being serious, though they cause expense and interrupt regular work somewhat vexatiously. These movements have naturally occurred since the time when the reefs were formed, and, in looking round for their cause, I see no source so probable as the shocks produced by the upheaval and intrusion of the dolerite (diabase) which forms the core of Mount Victoria. This eruptive rock is not confined to the summit of the mountain, as has been very generally supposed, but is exposed by denudation 3000 feet below the crest, on the Alberton Road, near the cemetery. This intrusive band or boss forms the low spur on the east side of the Dorset, and strikes south-east in the

direction of the New River and Central properties. I could not trace it across into those properties, but I infer that it may be closer than is apparent. In any case, this disturbing element is comparatively close at hand, and though it is not seen at the mine, and does not actually cut off the lodes, the shock of its intrusion has shaken the ground, and given rise to the numerous little faults met with underground. Despite the interference caused by these, the mine is being economically worked, and has fair prospects. With the necessary capital for exploratory work, it should, under the present judicious management, do well."

Mr. Twelvetrees concludes his report as follows:—"I terminate the record of my examination of the field with a word upon its prospects. With the fair yield of gold in the past, it deserves a bright future. At the present time it ranks as the third productive goldfield in the colony, and if the Ringarooma Company can secure the introduction of capital to work their important properties on an adequate scale, the whole district will most likely enjoy a considerable revival, and some of the other claims will be re-started, and fresh discoveries made. The frequency of good gold contents in the courses of quartz is highly suggestive of further goldshoots still undiscovered; and the trifling depths attained by the shafts makes a despairing policy quite ridiculous. I feel sanguine that a goldfield will, sooner or later, be found below the present workings, but success, I think, will largely depend upon the discretion with which the work is taken in hand. Small claims must be amalgamated, and properties worked on rather a large scale, with more than one string to their bow."

ASBESTOS.

THE Government Commissioner, in his last annual report to the Department of Mines, makes the following remarks:—"Another subject for congratulation consists in a further acquisition of Victorian aid in an entirely new branch of mining enterprise, namely, the utilisation of the extensive deposits of asbestos in the vicinity of Beaconsfield. A strong company has been formed in Victoria for the said purpose, called the 'Australasian Asbestos Company.' The quality of the mineral to be operated upon has been pronounced by recognised experts in that class of industry to be superior to that of most of what is already known and utilised in other parts of the world. Considering the many and important uses for which, within only the last few years, asbestos has been found to be adapted, there can be little doubt of the importance of the enterprise." The company has since got to work, and has already turned out a quantity of marketable asbestos, which has been shipped to Melbourne; and a second lot of fifty tons was being broken out at time of writing.

The following important and valuable report on the Asbestos deposits at Anderson's Creek, near Beaconsfield, was furnished by the Government Geologist (Mr. W. H. Twelvetrees) to the Secretary for Mines in November last:—

"On the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant I visited the serpentine country to the west of Beaconsfield, where asbestos has long been known to occur; and I now have the honour to submit my report thereon. The only mine work which is being carried on there at present is on the ground now being leased to the Australasian Asbestos Company, who have taken up five sections,—1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, and 1935—93m, for the purpose of mining for asbestos.

"These blocks are on Anderson's Creek, about two miles W. of the township of Beaconsfield, as the crow flies, or three miles by road. The road first runs N.W. from the township past the hospital, and the track is then taken across the Brandy Creek and the mineral sections of the North Tasmania Gold Mining Company, and Knight and Morgan, running thence due west to the serpentine area. Carts can be taken along without difficulty; but, in the event of the asbestos industry becoming a permanent one, the best way of getting the material away would be to lay down a tramway to Beauty Point, on the River Tamar, between four and five miles away. I may mention, to help in fixing the locality, that Anderson's Creek runs north through sections 1772, 1773, and just takes a bend through the S.W. angle of 1774.

"The sections are thus all situate in the Anderson's Creek basin, where a strip of serpentine rock is exposed, extending over an area of about three miles long N. to S., by one and a half miles wide E. to W. The eastern boundary of the serpentine occurs in the eastern part of section 1774, where the cart-track from Beaconsfield crosses it; thence this track goes south for half a mile in serpentine country, as far as the bridge over the creek. Light green serpentine, weathering with a ferruginous crust, and traversed by thin veins of chrysotile, is seen *in situ* at intervals protruding through the soil on each side of the track right up to the bridge, but on the S.W. side of the creek the valley bottom is occupied by sand and quartz drift or detritus. At this spot the creek is evidently on the boundary line between the serpentine and sandstone. Proceeding further W., sandstone detritus is found, with the usual covering or admixture of quartz drift. This continues for about half a mile W. of creek, when the foot-hills of the Ironstone Range begin to rise from the valley plain. These ironstone mountains form a pile of ancient schists of apparently sedimentary origin, the exact nature of which, however, is obscured by additions of iron and chromium, and transformation into iron oxide. Reverting now to the eastern or Beaconsfield side-line of the serpentine, the actual contact is hidden under the superficial drift and soil, but can be located within a few yards by the difference of colour in the soil, and by the occurrence of quartz detritus. There is here some metamorphic sandstone or quartzite, which is probably the contact rock. Thence eastwards, for a score of yards, a succession of grey and yellow sandstones and conglomerates occurs, covered, between here and Knight and Morgan's sections, with a heavy layer of sandy and clayey soil and quartz detritus. In those sections the familiar cabbage tree conglomerate and sandstones are exposed by mining, and continue through the North Tasmania blocks across Brandy Creek, where some break in the continuity occurs. This break is, for the present, best explained by a N. and S. line of dislocation, laid down on Mr. Montgomery's map of Beaconsfield as a "probable fault." The road thence to the township continues over sandstone and alluvial gravels along the eastern base of the Cabbage Tree Range.

"The indications enable us to form an opinion of the relative age of the serpentine, though in this area there are no data for fixing its absolute geological antiquity. The hardening of the sandstone on its eastern boundary suggests that it is intrusive into the lower Silurian, and, therefore, posterior to it. Whether the serpentine of the colony is, as a whole, older than our granites, is as yet unsettled, the evidence collected so far being contradictory.

"Serpentine is not only a rock-forming mineral, but often forms a rock by itself. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of magnesia derived from the alteration of olivine-bearing eruptive rocks. Meteoric waters have attacked and decomposed the

olivine and pyroxene minerals, which have re-arranged themselves as magnesian silicate. Excess of silica has been re-deposited as chalcedony and opal, and, combining with manganese, has sometimes formed a manganese silicate in the rock. In the open cutting being worked on section 1774, a large block of rhodonite, the pink of flesh-coloured silicate of manganese, was broken out of the asbestiform serpentine while I was there. In Petterd's 'Minerals of Tasmania' it is stated, doubtfully, that rhodonite has been found at Zeehan.

"The serpentine is a compact pale to dark green rock, which is very generally, throughout this area, traversed by small silky or steatitic veins of asbestos or chrysotile. These veins, when they are not dense, are parallel bands of pale green and silvery-looking fibres, with their long axes transverse to the direction of the bands. I have seen a sample with fibres $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, but this length is exceptional. Veins $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide are common; less frequent are those of 1 inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch width. They closely resemble some of the chrysolite mined in Canada, and the best of them are of sufficient width for industrial purposes, but the drawback is that they are usually separated by such wide intervals of compact rock as to make their mining an expensive operation. If they were close enough and sufficiently plentiful, the vein-stuff could be broken out, cobbled, and sorted, but so far there is not much encouragement, and I understand the company do not intend, at present, to lay out much money on this description of rock, though, if they come across any payable belt of these veins, they will take advantage of the discovery. I have seen them best exposed on the western part of section 1774, but they intersect the serpentine in varying degrees of excellence all over the properties. Sometimes they are picrolitic, or brittle, or densely serpentinous. These veins are not injection fissures, but may be rather regarded as cracks due to an increase of volume which takes place in the hydration of the olivine and its conversion to serpentine: the cracks become filled with serpentine, fibrous or otherwise. It is, therefore, most likely that the cracks would be developed along the lines of jointing or easy parting of the rock. At the same time it may be conceded that where any faulting has occurred a natural channel would be formed for the crystallisation of the fibrous mineral. Lines of contact would also provide such channels. An example of this is furnished by the Broughton mine, in Canada, where there is an asbestos seam at the contact of the serpentine with the slate. The fibre there is 6 inches or 7 inches long, and is of exceptional quality. I should add, however, that the chrysotile veins of the Quebec serpentine belt do not average more than one or two inches in width, and, as they interlace like the veins in a stock-work, the whole rock has to be quarried out and the fibre separated. The fibre usually bears a small proportion to the rock quarried, most frequently only 1 per cent. or 2 per cent.

"Some of the serpentine in the Anderson's Creek field takes a handsome polish, and is easily worked. It would be suitable for small ornaments. I saw a prettily polished paper-weight made from it at the residence of Mr. Joseph Davies, general manager of the Tasmanian mine, Beaconsfield. Suitable blocks of large size do not appear to be common. I have no doubt that small *articles de luxe* of this ornamental stone would find a ready sale in the colony.

"As serpentine is metamorphic, I endeavoured to trace it to its parent rock. A search resulted in the discovery of specimens of the rock from which it originated. Although this rock is much serpentinised, it is still fresh enough for identification. In an old cutting in the lower part of Section 1774, I noticed, among the blocks of stone which had been quarried, a dark heavy granular to compact igneous rock, strongly resembling a peridotite or pyroxenite. Felsparless, and showing glistening faces of bronzite, it is readily recognised as an ultra-basic rock. Its low specific gravity, 2.71, must be due to its serpentinisation. The examination of a microscopical slice shows that felspar is entirely absent, and that the rock is a peridotite, consisting of bronzite (enstatite) and olivine. This variety is known as harzburgite. The olivine is nearly all serpentinised, and the bronzite is in process of conversion into its serpentinous modification—bastite. It will be remembered that it is with such a rock as this that the nickel-iron alloy awaruite of New Zealand is associated. I feel confident that here it does not form an intrusion into the serpentine, but graduates into typical serpentine rock, and is in fact the original rock. The preceding remarks seemed necessary to show that the serpentine in this locality has been derived from an ultra-basic rock, and not from gabbro.

"Asbestos has come to be a term which no longer denotes any true mineral species. Asbestiform means simply a fibrous condition developed in rocks originally actinolitic, pyroxenic, or olivine-bearing. In the present case it is developed in serpentine after olivine. The asbestos occurs in several modifications, more or less distinct: chrysolite, cotton-stone, picrolite, mountain leather, etc.

"The company lay great stress upon a variety of asbestiform rock, which is not so pure nor so delicately fibrous as the vein chrysotile, but to which they are devoting their exclusive attention. It is a somewhat massive 'cotton-stone,' with matted, interlacing fibres, and encloses less decomposed fragments of rather soft, and sometimes pasty, serpentinous rock. On crushing these fragments they are reduced to a talcose, often minutely fibrous, material. This variety is what the company call 'asbestic,' a fibrous matted asbestos, mixed with earthy, partly decomposed, magnesian rock. A few years ago such rock in asbestos quarries was neglected as so much waste, but it is now worked up and largely used for lining and plastering purposes, for which it is extremely useful, setting quickly and hard, needing no hair nor sand, and being incombustible. Asbestic proper, then, is a manufactured article, an asbestos plaster, in which the short fibre-stuff and impure varieties of asbestos are used. Laid over woodwork, it renders the structure fireproof, under ordinary conditions. It is durable, and, besides being tough, it is elastic, a very valuable quality in a plaster, for it is not liable to crack when walls settle after building. As hair need not be used with it, it is germ-proof. The manufacture of 'asbestic' seems to have commenced in 1896, and a large crushing and cleaning mill has been put up at the Danville mine in Canada, the principal centre of production, by the Danville Asbestos and Slate Company. The advantages just enumerated at once created a strong demand for the article, and there is now more asbestic sold in the world than asbestos. The Danville mines, however, are said to be running out of stock, and it is anticipated that the Tasmanian industry will feel the benefit thereof.

"About 20 feet below the south brow of the hill a face 12 feet wide has been cut into a seam of natural asbestic for a height of 10 feet. From this bench 100 tons were broken recently, bagged, and shipped to Melbourne. The seam is running N. 22° W., and is traceable 150 feet further up the hill, where it would gain 10 feet additional backs. Thirty feet below the floor of this bench a second bench is being cut in asbestic rock, which will give, when advanced into the hill, a face 50 feet high, and ultimately 50 feet wide. When I was there nine men were at work in one shift. A tramway 232 feet long conveys the stone to the tip, the waste forming one side of the embankment, and clobbering stuff being thrown on the other side.

The material from this cut, however, is not being bagged, as it is intended to junction with the top cutting and work the face where the fibre is better. The seam or band of asbestiform rock is good jumping ground, and the mining cost, inclusive of dead-work, of the first 100 tons, did not exceed 3s. 6d. a ton. With a face such as that now in preparation, marketable stuff ought to be broken out for not more than 1s. a ton, provided the proper quality is maintained. At present 6s. per ton has to be paid for transport to Beauty Point, and thence 9s. 6d. a ton per Union Company's steamer *via* Launceston to Melbourne; but both transport and freight charges can be materially reduced once a regular output is attained.

"The seam or filling is not a lode, and its continuity cannot be relied upon, even though the line of decomposition may be discernible for a considerable distance. It is highly improbable that its width will be constant, but if it continues downwards, as is likely enough, its quality may be expected to improve as it gets below the reach of surface waters, which produce an injurious effect by adding iron oxide and other deleterious ingredients. An excess of iron will diminish the elasticity of the fibre, discolour it, and take away its value by rendering it fusible. I took average samples of the stuff broken in the top cutting when work was being begun there. These came from about 6 feet below surface, and Mr. W. F. Ward, the Government analyst, assayed them for iron oxide, with the following results:—

Bulk of sample (1000 grains), consisting of impure asbestos and earthy material, contained	...	...	...	28·35 per cent. oxide of iron.
Asbestos, unmixed with impurities (180 grains), contained	...	...	...	7·74 " " "

This excessive proportion of iron is no doubt due to proximity to surface, and there is reason to believe that the asbestos will be purer the deeper the works go down. For comparison, I give a few assays of Canadian asbestos, culled from different sources, but it is only fair to remark that they refer to typical asbestos, and not to impure asbestic rock:—

Assay by Boyd	...	...	...	5·75 per cent. iron oxide
" Prof. Durst	...	...	...	5·77 " "
" Prof. Donald	...	...	...	2·41 " "
" "	...	...	...	2·26 " "
" "	...	...	...	0·69 " "
" "	...	...	...	2·23 " "
" "	...	...	...	3·66 " "
" "	...	...	...	2·81 " "

"The quantity of water, too, which is in a state of chemical combination, varies somewhat, the most flexible fibre containing the greater quantity. The percentages arrived at in different assays are—12·2, 12·5, 12·62, 13·55, 13·8, 14·05, 14·25, 14·28, 14·31, 14·37, and 14·48.

"The chemical composition of serpentine and asbestos is practically identical for both. Thus Professor J. T. Donald gives the following analysis of Canadian asbestos and serpentine:—

	ASBESTOS, very finest quality, from the Thetford- Black Lake District.		SERPENTINE, from the Ottawa Laurentian.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.	
Silica	...	40·57	...	40·52
Magnesia	...	41·50	...	42·05
Ferrous oxide	...	2·81	...	1·97
Alumina	...	·90	...	2·10
Water	...	13·55	...	13·46
		<hr/> 99·33		<hr/> 100·10

"The uses of asbestos are numerous, and are increasing yearly. It is used for steam-packing, boiler-covering, theatre curtains, knitting yarn, fire-escape ropes, filtering-cloth in chlorination works, brattice-cloth in coal mines, paint, roofing, plaster, paper, millboard, etc.

"Eighty to ninety per cent. of the world's production is supplied by Canada. The first Canadian mine was started in 1878, and that country soon supplanted Italy in the yield of asbestos for common economic purposes, though, as the Canadian fibre, mostly from 1½ to 2 inches long (exceptionally, 4 inches to 6 inches), is shorter than the Italian, the latter commands its own special market. In Canada this mineral is usually quarried. The stone has to be cobbled by hand, or passed through a stone breaker and rolls if the veins are small and separation is difficult. All the Canadian mines are supplied with the necessary reduction machinery, and if the Beaconsfield Company find their enterprise progressing satisfactorily, they intend erecting a suitable plant at the mine.

"The face which the company will now operate upon will give a good quantity of marketable low-grade stuff suitable for making asbestic; and it can be quarried very cheaply. The 100 tons already shipped is evidently of the right quality, for I was shown instructions to ship another 50 tons, so that the company are getting fair returns from the start. I believe the price realised for the mineral, after final treatment in Melbourne, is £5 or £6, but the Melbourne manager of the company writes, that as they are only yet in the initial stage of grinding and getting the produce ready for market, a price cannot be quoted just yet. The directors have, however, instructed their mine manager to ship another 100 tons. The mine ought to contribute a fair share of the world's output, for though the Canadian production has greatly increased, the annual supply does not run into very large figures, as may be seen from the following particulars taken from 'Rothwell's Mineral Industry':—1879, 300 tons; 1880, 380 tons; 1881, 540 tons; 1882, 818 tons; 1883, 955 tons; 1884, 1141 tons; 1885, 2440 tons; 1886, 2458 tons; 1887, 4619 tons; 1888, 4404 tons; 1889, 6113 tons; 1890, 9860 tons; 1891, 9279 tons; 1892, 7431 tons; 1893, 5539 tons; 1894, 7649 tons; 1895, 8275 tons; 1896, 10,380 tons.

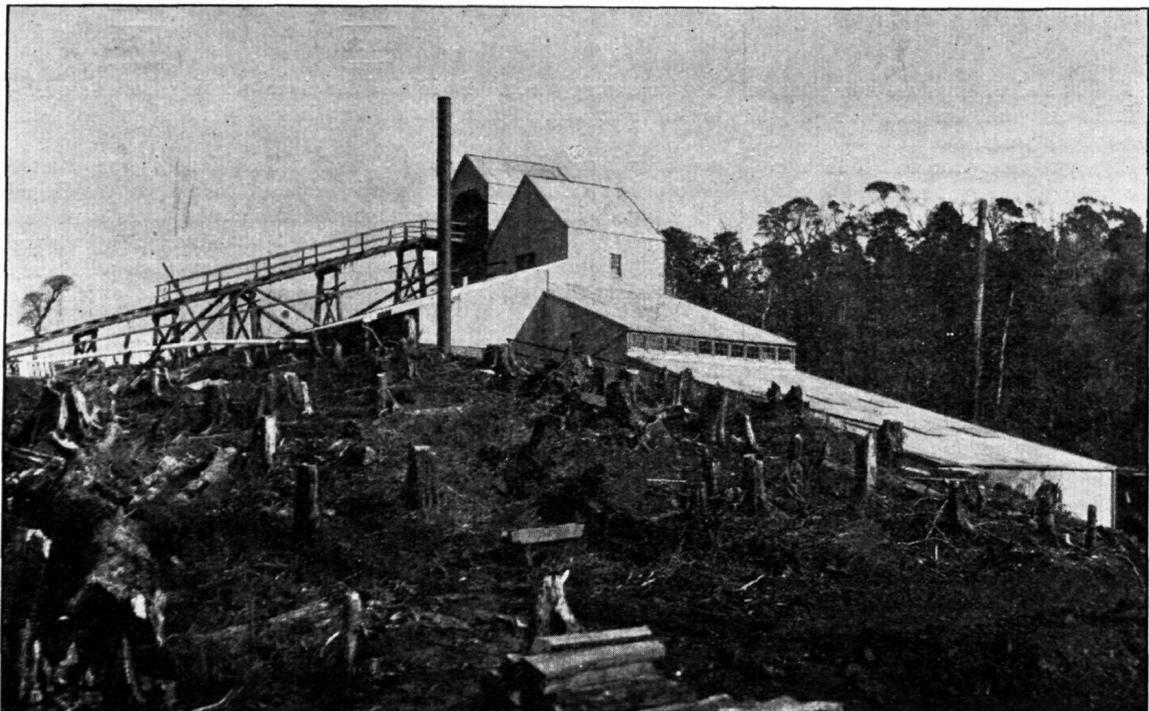
"A great deal of the permanent success of this mine, however, will depend upon the regularity with which new faces of stone are brought into work, for it must be borne in mind that the seam cannot be trusted beyond the point of the pick. I should recommend that the seam be carefully traced and opened upon in advance of the present works, and exploratory work started in some of the other places where fibrous rock is seen. However encouraging a single face may be, and that which is now being worked is undoubtedly promising, it is insufficient as a basis of constant supply. With so little work done as yet, it

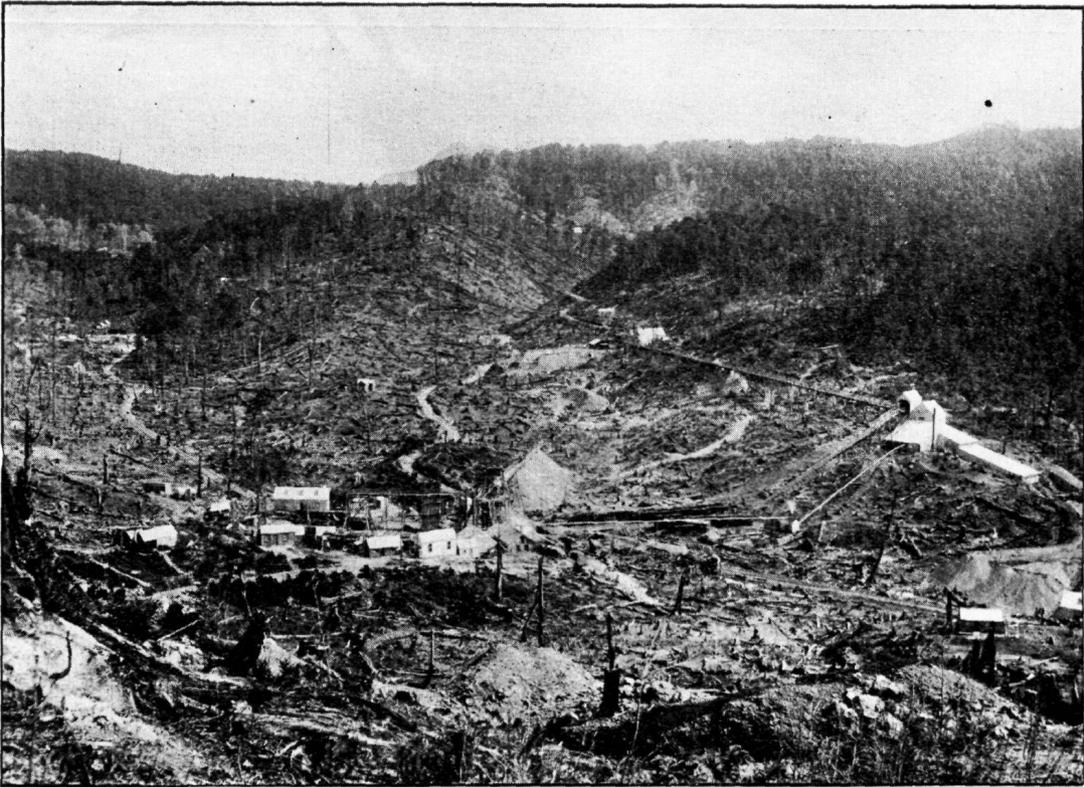
is impossible to forecast what the enterprise may not grow into. I have been continually told that several trials of this asbestos have been made from time to time, and to no purpose; but it seems to be forgotten that these attempts were made in the days when only pure and long-fibre asbestos could find a sale, and that the manufacture of "asbestic" does not date back more than four years. The mere fact that ten or twenty years ago no market could be found for the Tasmanian article does not affect the value of the deposit to-day. It is now available for many uses not dreamed of a quarter of a century ago. While I do not estimate any enormous quantity of fibre as in sight, there is probably enough to make the enterprise fairly remunerative. Provided the work is carried on in a legitimate and miner-like way, all reasonable encouragement should be given to the adventurers, for the success of this novel industry must be productive of benefit to the district, as well as to the colony at large."

COAL.

ST. MARY'S JUBILEE MINE.

THE St. Mary's Jubilee Coal mine was discovered by Mr. John Brooks, prospector, in jubilee year,—hence its name. The mine is situated on a mountain, a little north of east of the Mount Nicholas range, in a distinct belt of country from that in which the Mount Nicholas and Cornwall mines are situated, and is approached by the main road from St. Mary's to Germantown. The mountain is of about the same altitude as the Mount Nicholas range, and the mine can be connected with the Fingal railway by a tram or branch line over very suitable country, showing no difficulties for construction; there is a good gradient, even for a self-acting tram, and ample fall from the mouth of the tunnel to the tram line for hopper and screens, the distance being about three chains. The Jubilee seam of coal was first discovered outcropping in a creek running down the side of the mountain. A tunnel was then started, and the seam near the outcrop was found to be much perished, but as it was thought too good to throw away, some of the coal was carted to the railway, a distance of about three miles, and there pronounced to be superior to anything previously discovered in the district. As the tunnel was continued and greater depth from the surface obtained, the quality of the coal noticeably improved, more particularly when operations had reached under the massive outcrop of sandstone showing on the face of the hill. This was about 200 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, where the seam showed throughout about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of bituminous coal of first-class quality, and a coke-producing coal, without any band; then there was a band of 15 inches wide, consisting of arsenical and iron pyrites, fossils, pug, fern leaves, sand, etc., and above this band 5 feet of good steam coal, without bands, and good coal still overhead acting as a roof. What the real thickness of the seam is Mr. Brooks is unable to say, as he has not broken through it, but he states he has seen 10 feet 6 inches of good coal, and still coal overhead. The distance from the tunnel to the railway station by tram line would be about two miles. There is an abundance of timber on the spot, which might be used in the construction of the tramway, and also for working the mine. Though this is undoubtedly a valuable property, its development has not been so energetic as was expected, especially as the demand for coke has so greatly increased during the last year or two, and there is every facility for making coke on the spot.





J. W. BEATTIE,

GENERAL VIEW OF SILVER QUEEN WORKINGS.

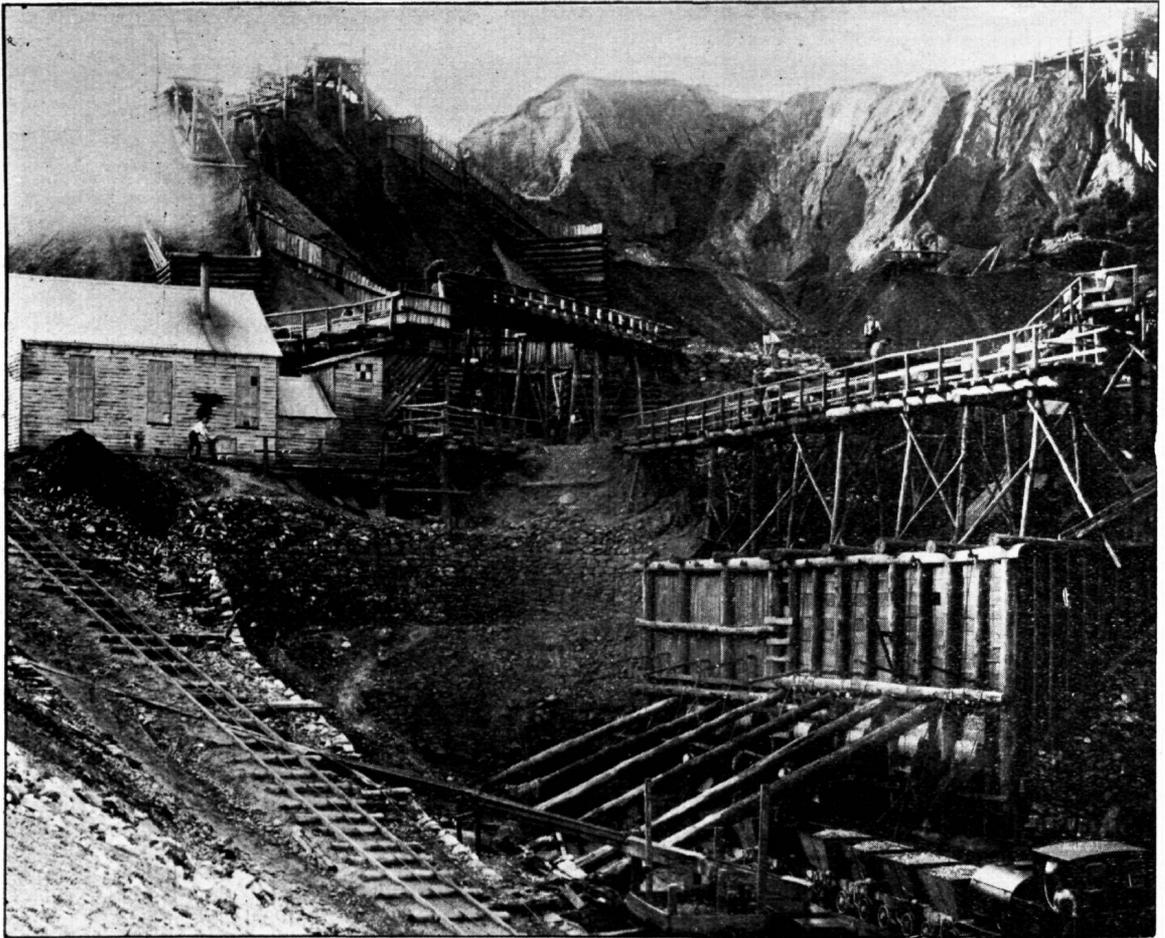
HOBART.



G. TREMLETT HULL,

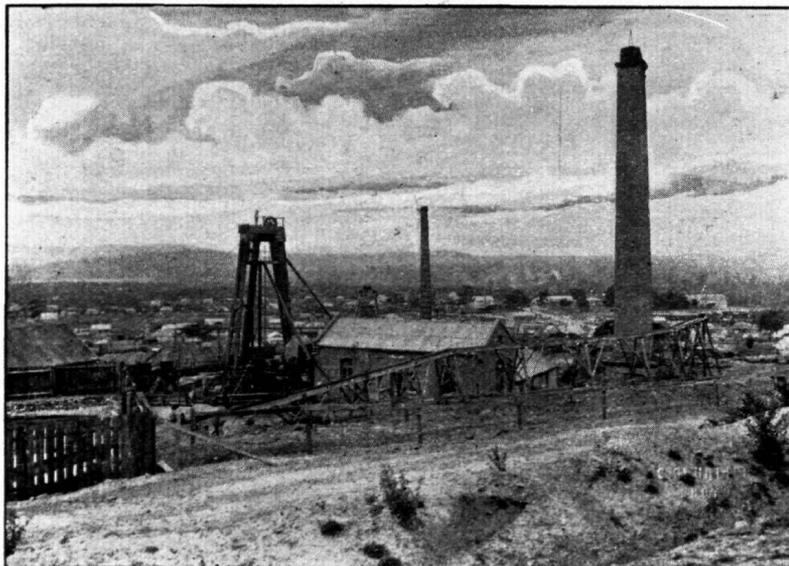
SILVER QUEEN—NO. 4 SHAFT.

WEST COAST.



S. SPURLING

MOUNT BISCHOFF MINE, WARATAH.

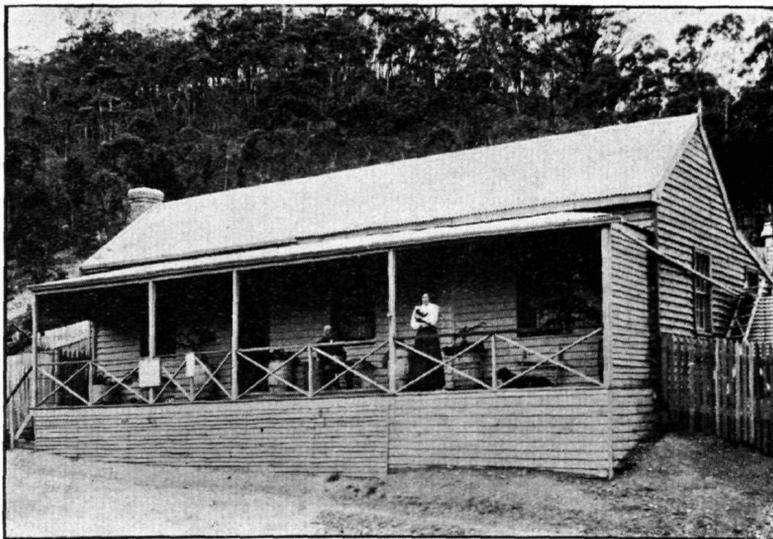


TASMANIAN GOLD MINE, BEACONSFIELD.



THURLING.

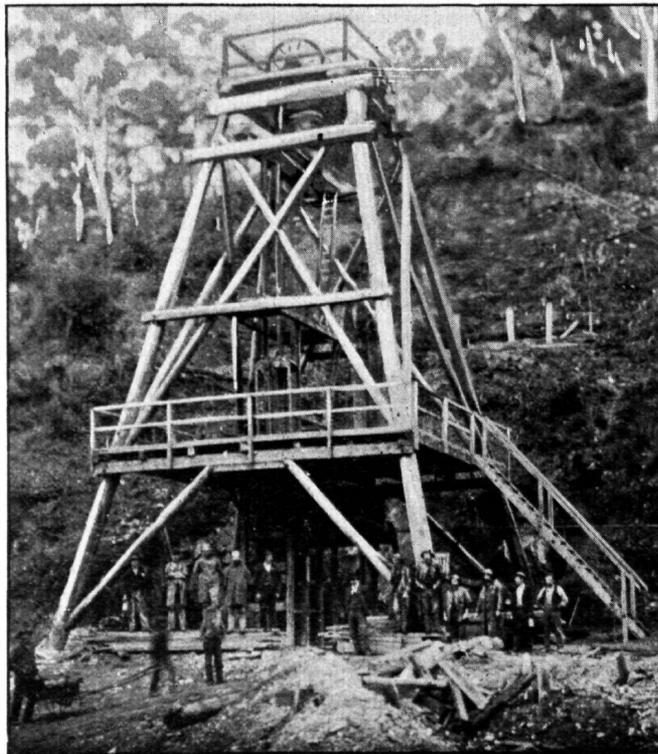
MOUNT BISCHOFF MINE, WARATAH.



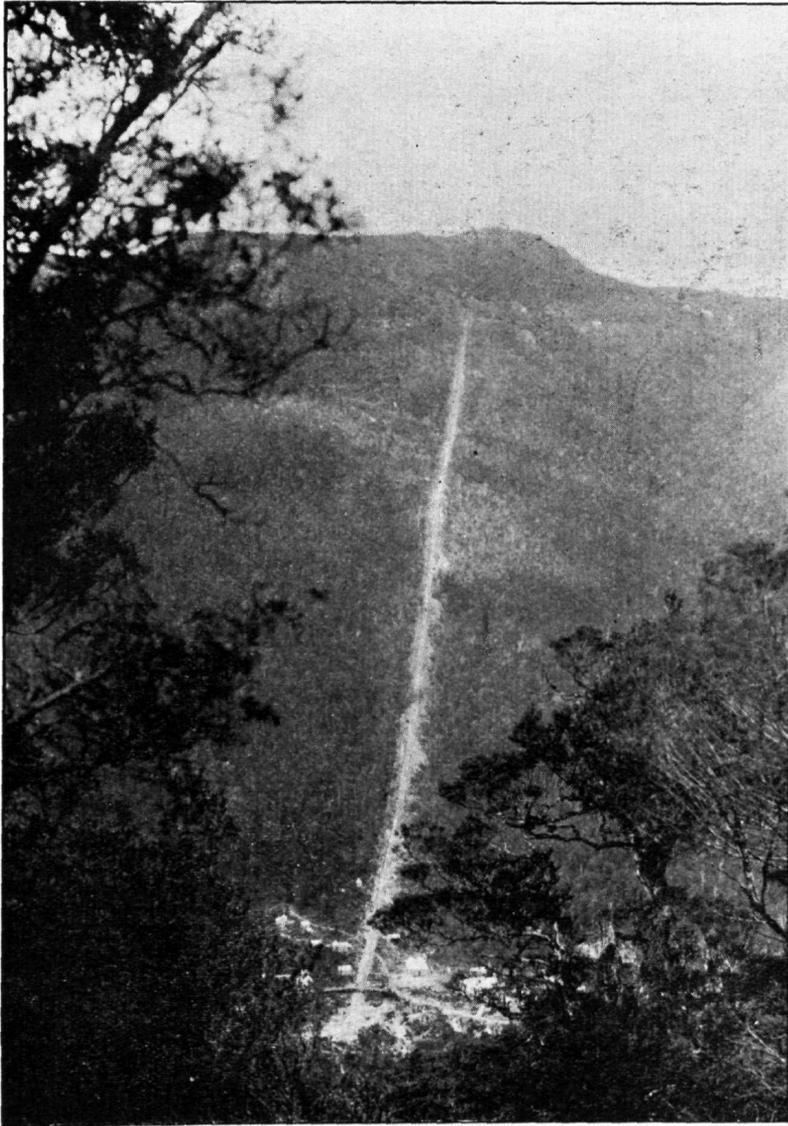
MANAGER'S HOUSE, MANGANA GOLD REEFS AND THE SOVEREIGN MINE.



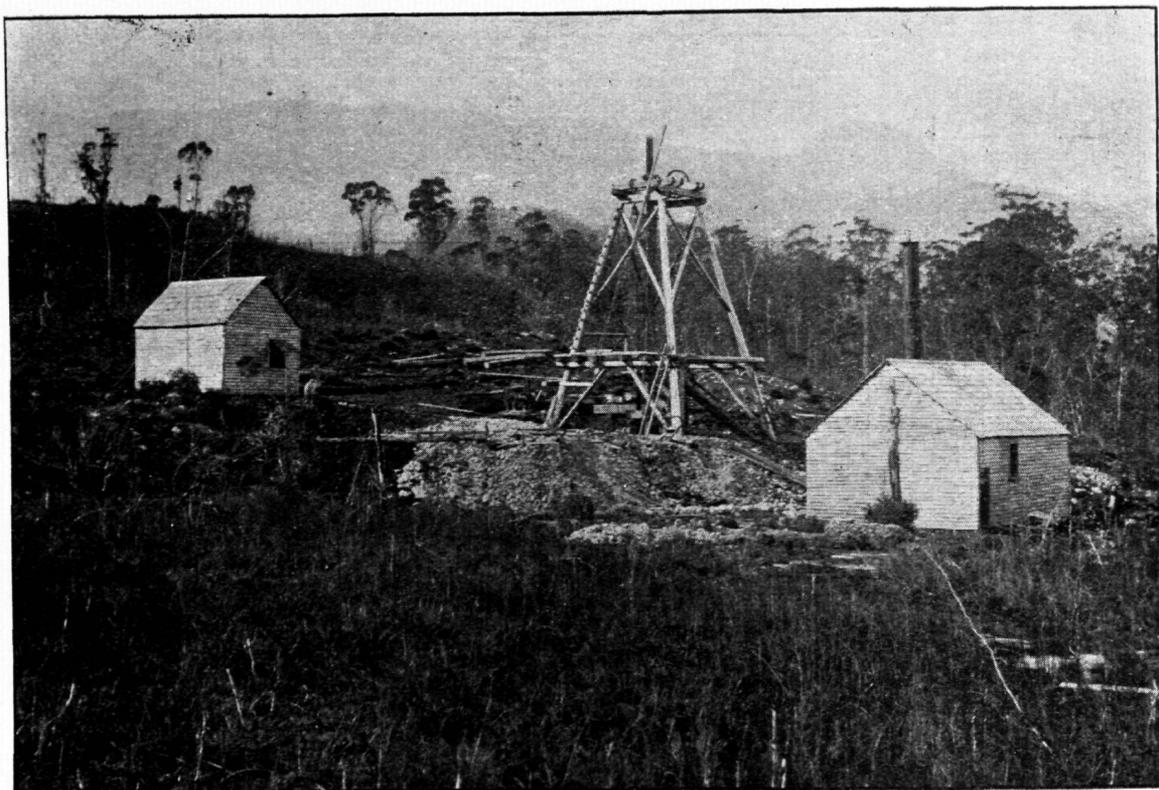
G. T. HULL ZEEHAN
 MOUNT READ, AND HERCULES COMPANY'S TRAMWAY, LOOKING EAST FROM RING RIVER GORGE, 2500 FEET
 BELOW MOUNT READ COMPANY'S GROUND ; INCLUDES BURNT WHITE PATCH TO THE RIGHT.]



MANGANA GOLD REEF COMPANY—MAIN SHAFT.



G. T. HULL, ZEEHAN,
DEEP LEAD TOWNSHIP, HERCULES TRAMWAY (ONE MILE LONG), AND
HAMILTON PEAK.
MOUNT READ MINE AND TOWNSHIP TO THE RIGHT.
TRAMWAY, 1700 FEET FALL.



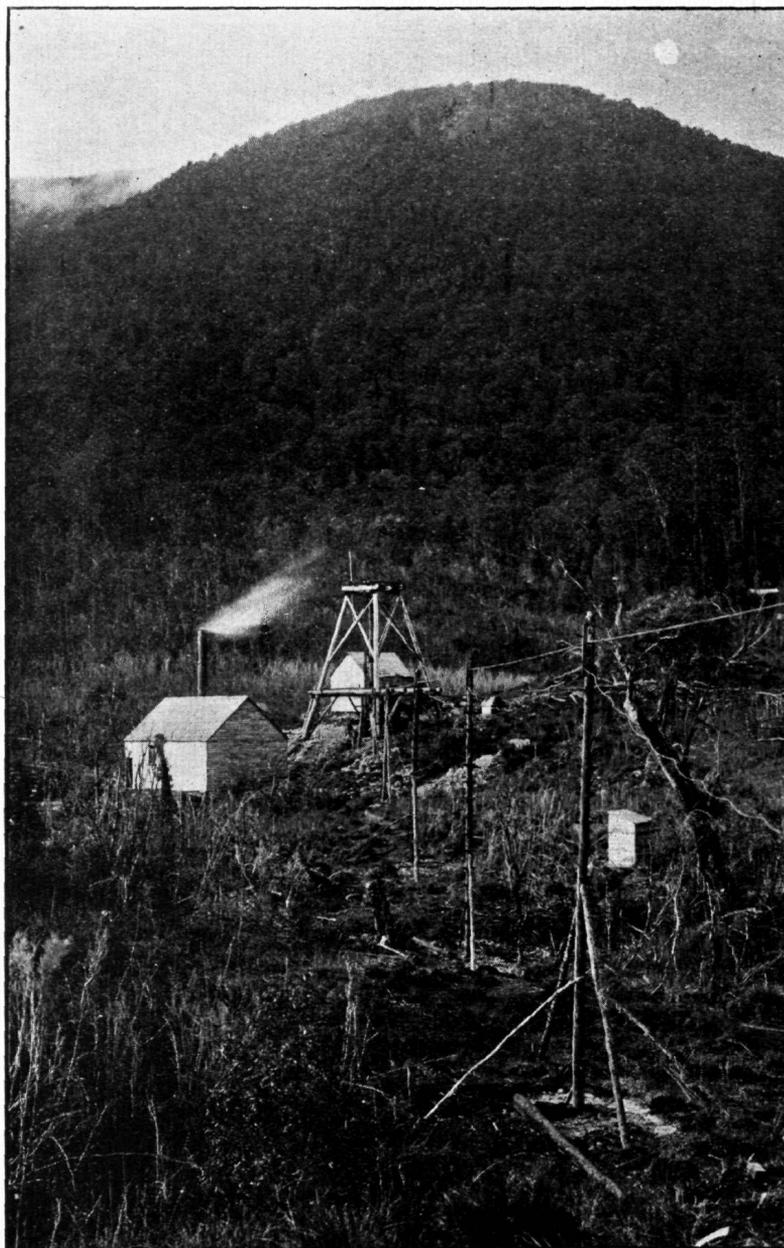
MAIN SHAFT, MOUNT BLACK PROPRIETARY COMPANY.



MAGNET MINE—LOOKING SOUTH.



MAGNET MINE TRAMWAY TO MAIN ROAD.



HULL & CO., ZEEHAN.
MOUNT BLACK PROPRIETARY MAIN SHAFT, AND WIRE ROPE WORKING
FROM WATER WHEEL FOR PUMPING.



HULL & CO.

MOUNT BLACK PROPRIETARY COMPANY WATER WHEEL.

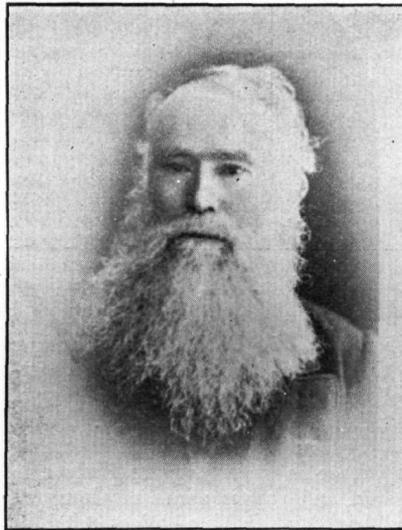
ZEEHAN



MAGNET MINE, LOOKING NORTH.

The late Mr. JAMES SMITH, the discoverer of the famous Mount Bischoff Tin mine, and who was known throughout the colony as "Philosopher," from the fact of his being endowed with an amount of wisdom rarely given to ordinary mortals, was also widely known throughout Australia. He was a native of the colony, having been born at George Town on 1st July, 1827. He received his education in Launceston, and at an early age was under the guardianship of Mr. John Guillian, an engineer and miller, carrying on business in that city. He was even when quite a young man endowed with a large amount of common sense, which was so apparent that at the age of eighteen he was entrusted with the management of Mr. John Thompson's mill, which then occupied the site on which the Mount Bischoff Smelting Works, Launceston, now stand. The milling business proved uncongenial to his tastes, however, and, in 1851, he resigned his position, and shortly afterwards went to Victoria, where the discovery of gold was then attracting attention. Mr. Smith proceeded to Mount Alexander (now known as Castlemaine), where he worked as a miner for some time, and gained that practical experience, which, in addition to his wide reading, knowledge of geology, and the science of mineralogy, in after years was made of such great importance to Tasmania, and the opening up of its mineral resources. In 1853, he returned to this colony, and took up his abode at the Forth River, North West Coast, where he purchased a section of land from the Crown. This place was his headquarters, but his life was chiefly spent prospecting amid the rocks and streams in unfrequented parts of the wild mountainous country to the south of his home. Few can now understand the difficulties which Mr. Smith had to encounter. The country selected for exploration was remote from settlement, difficult of access, cold, barren, and inhospitable. There, with enduring patience, steady toil, and unflagging energy, he laboured for years, journeying over the snow-clad mountains, crossing flooded rivers, and risking his life in the solitary recesses of the forest. Mr. Smith made several discoveries prior to that of tin at Mount Bischoff. He found gold up the Forth River, copper on the west side of the Levan, silver and very pure iron ore at the Penguin, and iron ore at the Forth. These discoveries may lead to wealth at a future period, but they are at present lying almost undeveloped, totally eclipsed by his discovery of tin. Mount Bischoff received its name in honour of Mr.

James Bischoff, chairman of the Van Diemen's Land Company, in 1828. Its summit had, perhaps, never been visited except by the trigonometrical survey party of Mr. James Sprent, about the year 1843; and seldom, if ever, did a forest ranger venture through the dense horizontal and bauera scrub that surround its base. Into that dismal region Mr. Smith forced his way. It possessed no visible prospect to encourage the explorer; the solitary thickets afforded no sustenance such as was to be procured in the more open country, for even the products of the vegetable kingdom which in other places yielded food for man, were wanting here; but the undaunted explorer steadily continued his researches, retreating only at intervals when exhausted by fatigue and hunger, then again renewing his strength after a few days'



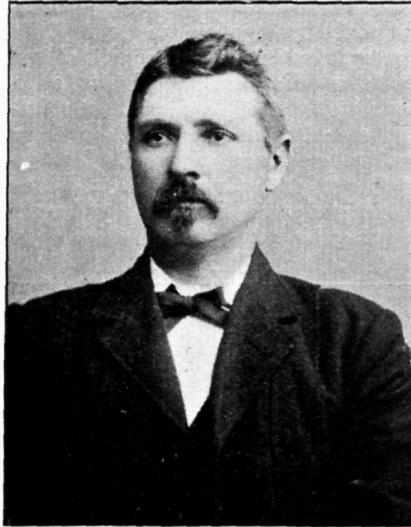
LATE MR. J. SMITH.

rest. At length his efforts were rewarded by the grand discovery which led to a series of extraordinary results. On Monday, 4th December, 1871, Mr. Smith found the first tin. He carried some specimens to the store of Messrs. Moore and Quiggin, at Table Cape, where he smelted a small portion, and obtained the first little lump of metallic tin produced in Tasmania. He took it home to the Forth, and exhibited it to his friends, who did not then realise the importance of the discovery or foresee its effect upon the fortunes of the colony. Mr. Smith was permitted by the Government to secure two sections of eighty acres each for mining purposes. These he selected with singular tact. They embrace the summit of the mount, where lies the great bulk of tin ore, so

far as it has yet been revealed. The manner of developing the mine was Mr. Smith's next difficulty, but that was overcome, and its richness rendered obvious when tested by dressing the ore, an operation which commenced on 14th December, 1872. During the summer 1873 several tons of ore were sent to Melbourne. Mr. Smith then entered into communication with some parties at the latter place on the subject of forming a company, but negotiations failed, and he then turned his attention to Launceston, where people had reason to be sceptical of the existence of mineral wealth. He, however, induced the late Mr. Wm. Ritchie to visit Mount Bischoff, and he was amazed at the prospects of the mine; and at length, in 1873, the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company was formed, with a nominal capital of £60,000, in 1200 shares of £5 each, of which 4400 shares, counted as paid up in full, were reserved for Mr. Smith, who was also to receive £1500 in cash. By the deed of association Mr. Smith was to hold a permanent seat on the board of directors, with power to nominate another member. In September, 1873, operations commenced on the ground, and Professor Ulrich, who was then employed in the Victorian Mines Department, sent in a highly favourable report. The first mine manager (Mr. M. W. Crosby) retired from the management in 1875, when Mr. H. W. F. Kayser was appointed his successor, Mr. Smith using his influence in that direction. This ultimately led to Mr. Smith resigning all connection with the company. He was not only rewarded for his discovery by his direct pecuniary interest in the mine; he received a well-merited tribute from the inhabitants of the colony in the shape of an address, accompanied with a silver salver and 250 sovereigns, which were presented to him by Governor Weld on 8th February, 1878, on behalf of the subscribers. The address was couched in flattering terms, and stated that Mr. Smith, they knew, was more anxious to benefit the colony than himself, and the Governor, when making the presentation, remarked that Mr. Smith's past services had been remarkable, not only for the inflexible determination with which they had been carried out, and the privations that attended them, but also for the great success by which they had been crowned. But no success could be deemed complete unless it had with it some self-sacrifice. In addition to these honourable rewards, the Legislature recognised Mr. Smith's claim to public compensation by granting him a pension of £200 per annum for life,

Many of his friends thought this sum a very insignificant reward for the great service he had rendered to the colony, and they further considered that the pension should have been extended over the lifetime of his widow. In 1874 he married the widow of Captain Love, and, with the exception of a trip in the bush the following Christmas, he remained in retirement on his estate, "Westwood," River Forth, till about 1895, when, in company with his eldest son, Mr. Leslie John Smith, for whom a prospector's life has the same fascinating interest it had for his father, he again took to the forest in search of minerals, and it was in connection with a discovery of gold at Belmont that he visited Mr. W. Gibson, at Scone, in April, 1897, when he was seized with the stroke of paralysis to which he succumbed on the 15th June following. At various times he equipped prospecting parties to the different mining fields, and he was the instigator of the party which found the Mount Zeehan mine on the West Coast. Mr. Smith represented the Mersey in the Legislative Council from 13th July, 1886, till May, 1888, when he resigned. He left a widow and six children—three sons and three daughters. He was a man of upright character, whose standard of principle was thought by some to approach the quixotic. He led an exemplary life, and is described by one who was intimately associated with him for a number of years, as without a vice. He was kindly, thoughtful, and generous almost to a fault, with wide sympathies and broad views, expanded by much careful study of books and men. He was a keen observer, but somewhat retiring, or rather, reserved in manner. In an able article headed "Mount Bischoff," written by the late Julian Thomas ("The Vagabond"), the following remarks, among others, were made about Mr. Smith:—"He was dauntless. His dream might have cheated his grasp for to-day, but it would come true to-morrow. Philosopher Smith seems to me to have been the incarnation of the spirit of all the prospectors of the world. Never has there been a man in Australia like him; never one who endured so much, or one who achieved such a success. Reading of Stanley's march through the great African forest, you recognise that it was child's play compared with the long years of lonely work of Philosopher Smith. For, except at the first, companions he had none. Other men could not stand the hardships that the Philosopher endured. He often lived on one piece of bread and one drink of tea a day. Once a dog followed him, but that animal died through hunger. He

commenced prospecting in the early part of 1859, and discovered the tin ore at Mount Bischoff on 4th December, 1871, having, with the exception of about eighteen months, been prospecting during the whole of that time. He did not benefit by his discovery as he might have done, as he sold most of his shares at a low price, and devoted himself to grazing and farming, rearing stud sheep and Hereford cattle."



LILLEY. MR. J. CRAZE. ZEEHAN.

Mr. JOHN CRAZE, Mine Manager of the Zeehan-Montana mine, is a Cornishman by birth, being born at Illogan, near Redruth, Cornwall, in 1860. At the early age of nine years he began his mining experience as an underground miner in the tin and copper mines of Cornwall, and continued in these mines until, at the early age of seventeen, he travelled to America, and commenced mining as a miner in the Franklin Copper Mine, Lake Superior, Michigan. After working in these mines for about six months he left the copper district and became engaged in the mining of iron ore in the iron mines of Marquette County, Michigan. In 1878 Mr. Craze, then a young man of eighteen years, went to Black Hills gold mining district in Dakota. After his arrival in this district he became engaged as underground foreman in the Homestake Gold Mine, probably one of the largest gold mines in the world. The lode was worked by the open-cut system at first, then by shaft sinking and the square set system of timbering in the lower levels. At Nos. 1 and 2 levels as well as the open cut the width of this lode averaged 106 feet, the whole of the material being excavated and sent to the battery, which

in the year 1879 consisted of 520 heads continuously at work. In 1881 Mr. Craze left Dakota and took an appointment in Colorado as manager of a silver and gold mine near Leadville. Leaving Leadville he proceeded to New Mexico, where he had charge of the timbering and opening up of the old Mexican copper mine known as the Santa Rita Copper Mine. After the mine had been successfully unwatered and the old workings securely opened, he became engaged under a New York company as expert, visiting the various mining centres of Montana, Utah, California, Nevada, and Arizona. Mr. Craze came to Australia in 1890, and was engaged as foreman in the Sir Henry Loch Gold Mine, Ballarat. In 1891 he secured a good appointment as manager and superintendent of various mines in the Dundas district on the West Coast of Tasmania, and in 1893 was appointed mine manager of the Zeehan-Montana Mine, which position he now holds. He has in addition to his duties on the mine, held positions in the public bodies of Zeehan, being a member of the Zeehan and Dundas Hospital Board of Management, and a member of the Zeehan Town Council.

Mr. WILLIAM CONSTANTINE MAYNE, Clerk and Assayer to the Zeehan-Montana Silver-Lead Mine, was born at Hallswell, Christchurch, New



LILLEY. MR. W. C. MAYNE. ZEEHAN.

Zealand, and educated in the same city. After completing his education he proceeded to Timaru, where he accepted an engagement in a mercantile office, re-

maining there four years, and then in 1891 went to Zeehan. After a couple of years sharebroking there, he was appointed clerk to the Zeehan-Montana Mine, Limited, and has held that office ever since. While occupying that position he studied assaying, and passed his first examination at the Zeehan School of Mines in 1897. His energies in this direction were appreciated by the company, who made him their assayer. He has an extensive knowledge of the large area over which the company's operations extend, and takes charge of the mine in the absence of Mr. Craze. Mr. Mayne is an athletic devotee, and takes a warm interest in all manner of sport.

Mr. EDWARD CARUS DRIFFIELD, Superintending Engineer of Rail and Tramways for the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company,



HAMMER & CO.,

ADELAIDE.

MR. E. C. DRIFFIELD.

Limited, is the fourth son of the late F. S. Carus Driffield, of Adelaide, S.A., and grandson of the Rev. George Townshend Driffield, M.A., rector of Bow, Middlesex, England. He was born on February 17, 1865, at Adelaide, and educated at St. Peter's College, of that city, after which he entered the service of the South Australian Government as cadet, under the tuition of Mr. W. Thow, M.I.C.E., locomotive engineer, and received a good practical training in the Government Locomotive Workshops of that colony. He then entered the Engineer-in-Chief's Department, under Mr. H. C. Mais, M.I.C.E., and was for some years engaged upon the principal railway surveys and construction works in South Australia as assistant

surveyor and engineer, and finally resigned his connection with the South Australian Government in 1887, with a view to commencing the private practice of his profession. In the same year he went to the Northern Territory, remaining there in private practice until 1890, during which time he managed the Flora Bell Silver Mining Company for eighteen months, and then proceeded to Broken Hill, N.S.W., to take up his duties as superintending engineer for the construction of the Tarrawingee Company's Railway. Immediately upon the completion of this work, in 1891, he proceeded to Mingary, in South Australia, to survey and construct the Koolka and Mingary Company's railway to their Flux Quarries, and subsequently managed this company's quarries until June, 1893. He then left for Euriovie, N.S.W., to take charge of the Mount Euriovie and Wheel Byjerkerno Tin Mines for J. S. Reid and Co., and made extensive alterations in their ore dressing plant. In October, 1894, he proceeded to Mount Lyell to accept the position of superintending engineer to the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company. During his four and a half years' service with this company, beginning with its inception, he has been actively engaged upon important engineering construction work, and has carried out the construction of the company's Abt Railway, hauling line, and various tramways, etc., and has subsequently supervised all the company's traffic arrangements. Mr. Driffield was one of the original members of the first Progress Committee of Penghana, and was elected chairman of the first Town Board of Queenstown. He was appointed justice of the peace and member of the licensing bench in 1897, and was selected in 1898 as Government nominee for wardenship upon the Strahan Marine Board, in connection with the removal of the Macquarie Harbour bar. He is an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London, member of the Institute of Surveyors of South Australia, and foundation member of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. RICHARD SHEPHERD, M.I.Mech.E., London, Mechanical Engineer to the Mount Lyell Company, was born in the Isle of Wight, England, in 1864, and educated at Weymouth College. On completing his education he became a pupil of Messrs. John Fowler and Co., the well-known engineers, of Leeds, with whom he served his indentures. Immediately afterwards he came to the colonies, in 1885, and was with the Sydney branch of Messrs.

John Fowler and Co. for two years. He was afterwards engaged with Messrs. Fulton and Co., of Adelaide, as leading draftsman, and was lecturer on engineering in the Adelaide School of Mines for twelve months. He was, following this, six years engaged as chief draftsman at the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, and came to the Mount Lyell Works in 1895, to take up his present position. He is a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London, and has been largely responsible for the design and erection of the Mount Lyell Company's extensive reduction works.

Mr. ARNOLD NESBITT MACNICOL, Assistant Engineer to the Mount Lyell Railway Company, was born in Tasmania in 1870, and is the eldest son of Mr. Walter Macnicol, the secretary of the Silvertown Tramway Com-



LILLEY.

ZEEHAN.

MR. A. N. MACNICOL.

pany, formerly a well-known railway contractor, of Melbourne. He was educated at Queen's College, Melbourne, and at the Cooverwall Academy, Lithgow, N.S.W. He obtained his engineering training at Mort's Dock and Engineering Company's establishment, Sydney, where he was articled to the engineering profession. He then went to Melbourne for nine months, where he practised. From there he went to Broken Hill as electrician and draftsman to the Silvertown Tramway Company, in whose employ he remained for twelve months. He was then engaged for three and a half years in the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, as electrical and assistant engineer. In 1898 he was appointed draftsman, and later to the position of assistant engineer

of the Mount Lyell Company's works, Tasmania. Mr. Macnicol has studied electrical engineering to a considerable extent, and is constantly adding to his store of knowledge.

Mr. GEORGE WARD WRIGHT, Draftsman for the Mount Lyell Company, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1868, and completed his education at Yorkshire College, Leeds. On finishing his term there he served part of his articles with Messrs. Kitson and Co., locomotive engineers, Leeds, and came to Melbourne in 1886. From there he went to Sydney, and completed his studies with the late A S.N. Co., leaving there to enter the engineering department of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's service. After leaving the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's service, he worked with the Melbourne Shipping Company for some time. He also occupied a position on the staff of the Tasmanian Gold



LILLEY. MR. G. W. WRIGHT. ZEEHAN.

Mining Company, Beaconsfield, Tasmania, and from there proceeded to Queenstown, where he was appointed to the position he now holds in 1897.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WESLEY, jun., M.A.I.M.E., head assayer and chemist to the Mount Lyell Company, was born at the Moonta mine, South Australia, and is the eldest son of Mr. William Henry Wesley, the well-known mining engineer, and was educated at Newington College, Stanmore, where he was a boarder for three years, and subsequently studied assaying and practical chemistry under Professor Dixon, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Sydney, as a private pupil of that gentleman. He

obtained honours at the Technical College, Sydney, during his first and second years' study; also winning Professor Dixon's special prize. He remained there three years, when he left to take up the position of assistant manager and assayer at the Kohinoor Gold and Copper mine, at Captain's Flat. In 1891 he went to Zeehan, West Coast of Tasmania, and was engaged in private practice, and as assistant manager and assayer to the Mount Zeehan mine, positions he held for about three years. He then bought ore for a year for Jacob Walton and Co., Bolling Hope Smelting Company, of the

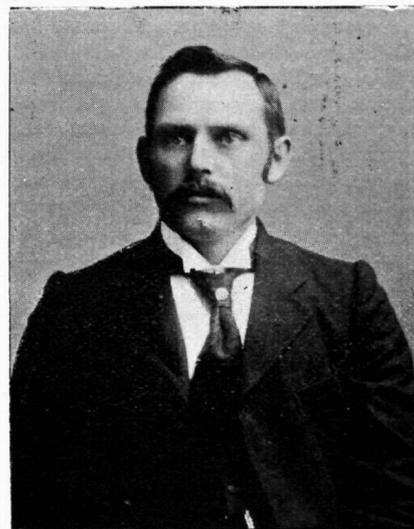


LILLEY. MR. W. H. WESLEY, JUN. ZEEHAN.

North of England. He was then engaged for three years as chief assayer for the Hamburg Metal Company, a German firm, and in 1898 was appointed to his present position in the Mount Lyell Company's employ. He is a foundation member of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers, a Freemason, and a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. Mr. Wesley takes an interest in all sports, including tennis, cricket, and football. He was married in 1884 to Miss May, daughter of Fredk. May, Esq., of Gawler, S.A., and has a family of three.

Mr. HENRY E. BANNISTER, Accountant and Paymaster of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, was born in Geelong, Victoria, and educated at the Geelong College. He has been connected with the Mount Lyell Company for the past four years in his present position. He was one of the founders of the Mount Lyell Freemasons' Lodge, and at present holds the position of junior warden.

Mr. W. A. J. BRIGGS, Assayer Silver Queen P.A., Zeehan, was born in Melbourne, and educated in New Zealand. He served apprenticeship as an engineer, and worked at the trade for twelve years,



LILLEY. MR. W. A. J. BRIGGS. ZEEHAN.

chiefly in the construction of mining machinery. He came to Zeehan in 1891, and was employed in erection and supervision of concentrating machinery for two and a half years, where he obtained certificate of competency as mechanical engineer. He then went to Mount Lyell, and was employed on Mount Lyell mine for approximately two years, and studied assaying in the Mount Lyell Mining Company's assay office. He returned to Zeehan, and studied at the Zeehan School of Mines, passing with credit in analytical chemistry and assaying and mine surveying, and obtaining Government certificates. He has been in his present position as assayer to the Silver Queen P.A. for eighteen months. Mr. Briggs is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and also of craft.

Mr. WM. HENRY TAYLOUR, J.P., Metallurgical Accountant of the Mount Lyell Company, was born at Dover, England, in 1861, where he was educated privately. He came to the colonies in 1883 to gain colonial experience, and had considerable experience in several mining and agricultural districts of Australia. He conceived and organised the first intercolonial convention of fruit-growers in Australia, in 1894, and also the first Citrus Fair on the Californian plan, held at the Melbourne Town Hall in July, 1895. In 1896 he came to Tasmania, and established the *Mount Lyell Standard*, of which he was the first editor. Almost

immediately after settling at Queens-town he interested himself in all matters appertaining to the good of the town. When chairman of the Progress Committee, he took the most prominent part in establishing a town board for Queenstown, which has done much excellent municipal work. He was the organising secretary of the board, and when he saw it clear of its initial stages, with a substantial banking account, he resigned the position to take up his present employment. He was at the head of the Bush Fires Relief Fund, which was started to assist those unfortunate people who were burnt out by the Penghana fire, and was the means of relieving some two hundred adult sufferers, besides helping to settle a number of families in homes. He was one of the members of the Macquarie Bar Deputation to Hobart, and will long be remembered as associated with the memorable "Facts and Figures" of the



LILLEY, MR. W. H. TAYLOUR. ZEEHAN.

West, which were presented to Ministers of the Crown on that occasion. He takes a great interest in all public movements for the advancement of the town and the Coast generally, and is always up and doing in good causes. He was gazetted a J.P. in 1896, and was the first chairman of the Local Board of Health.

Mr. GEORGE BRADSHAW, Engineer in charge of the machine shops for the Mount Lyell Railway Company, was born in Oatlands, Midlands of Tasmania, in 1858, and educated there. His father, the late Mr. John Bradshaw, was a miller of Oatlands, and had the first steam flour mills in that town, being one of the first to introduce silk dressing

machines into Tasmania. On completing his education, he served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Clark, late inspector of machinery, Hobart. He then joined the Main Line Railway Company of Tasmania, under the Hon. C. H. Grant, M.L.C., C.E., general manager; and was for six years foreman of machines, under the immediate supervision of Mr. William Cundy, the locomotive superintendent of the company. He then started in business for himself, and erected flour mills in various parts of the colony. After a short sojourn of twelve months in Queensland, he returned to Tasmania, and took a position in the Golden Gate mine at Mathinna, where he remained till 1890. He then went to Zeehan, and remained in the employ of the Silver Queen Company for twelve months. Leaving that company's employ to erect the machinery for the Adelaide Silver Mining Company, Dundas, Mr. Bradshaw was there till the mine closed down; and in 1896 he found himself working in the machine shops of the Mount Lyell Company, and also assisting in the erection of the converting plant. His abilities were recognised by the company, who appointed him engineer in charge of their machine shops, in November, 1897. He has been a member of the Queenstown Town Board since 1898. In 1897, Mr. Bradshaw was married to Miss Arnett, daughter of the late Simon Arnett, council clerk for many years for the municipality of Bothwell.

Mr. CHARLES HAY, Manager Timber Department for the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, Limited, was born in 1862 at Franklin, Tasmania, and educated there. At the age of fifteen he engaged as clerk with Messrs. Facy, Hay, and Company, timber merchants, Hobart, in whose employ he remained for three years. Mr. Hay then had charge, as master and engineer, of the steamer "Hastings," trading between Hobart and the Huon ports. He subsequently joined Mr. J. Hay, senior, as foreman in his timber business, and during the past five years has had charge of the timber department of the Mount Lyell Company. The latest machinery has been provided to enable this company to keep up a regular supply of sawn timber for its mining operations, and the whole is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Hay. It comprises vertical breaking down frames, travelling top bench for flitching, ripping bench, sharpening machine, and a large wood bench for cutting fuel. The turn-out of the plant is, approximately, 50,000 superficial feet per week;

whilst during the past four years $5\frac{3}{4}$ millions superficial feet have been cut, last half-year's return showing 975,251 superficial feet. Nearly all Tasmanian timber is used on the works, the most



LILLEY, MR. C. HAY. ZEEHAN.

suitable being King William, white, and celery top pines, white gum, blackwood, leatherwood, and myrtle. Notwithstanding the strain of the large department over which Mr. Hay has command, he finds time to enter into matters having for their object the progress of the town. He has been a member of the local Hospital Board, and was one of the first members of the Progress Committee, and is a great supporter of cricket and kindred outdoor amusements. Mr. Hay was married on the 10th February, 1885, to a daughter of Mr. Charles Archer, of Middleton, Tasmania, and has a family of one son and four daughters.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMSON, Overseer of Carpentering Works and Buildings, Mount Lyell Railway Company, was born in Peebleshire, Scotland, in 1855, and served his apprenticeship to the building trade in the old country. He came to Australia in 1880, and has since been engaged at his trade in various parts of the colonies. He contracted for some of the most important jobs at the Broken Hill mine, and carried them to a successful issue. He came to Tasmania in February, 1895, under engagement to the Mount Lyell Mining Company, and has been in their employ ever since, during which time he has supervised the erection of all the assay offices, smelters, etc., in fact nearly all the buildings on the reduction works and the ore bins at the mine.

Mr. THOS. HUTHERSAL GOODE, Locomotive Superintendent for the Mount Lyell Company, was born in Nottingham, England, in 1855, and educated in that city. He served his apprenticeship with the Great Western Railway Company, at Wolverhampton, and on completion of his indentures was engaged by the Avon Side Engineering Company, of Bristol, to take out to Australia two of their famous double-boiler "Fairley's patent" locomotive engines, being the first engines of that type in Australia. He was afterwards engaged as a locomotive engineer by various railway contractors in West, South, and North Australia, and left the firm of Edward Keen to take a position as chargeman on the first locomotive contract in South Australia, with Messrs. James Martin and Co., Limited, Gawler. He left the employ of that firm, after five years' service, to take a place in the South Australian Railway Service, where



LILLEY. Mr. T. H. GOODE. ZEEHAN.

he was afterwards appointed locomotive foreman on the Broken Hill line. In 1896 Mr. Goode accepted his present position with the Mount Lyell Company, where he is responsible for thirteen locomotives, and is engaged in building carriages and rolling stock for that company, having charge of about fifty men and 400 vehicles.

Mr. DAVID KIRK RHODES, Storekeeper to the Mount Lyell Company, has been in the company's employ since the works started. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1847, and was educated there. In 1872 he left his native land for the Antipodes, and at one time or another has made

acquaintance with every one of the Australian colonies. In 1891 he came to Tasmania, and has been on the West Coast ever since. He was appointed storekeeper of the Mount Lyell Company when the reduction works were started, and is looked upon as the father of all movements for the advancement of Queenstown and district. He was one of the organisers of the Friendly Societies at Queenstown, was on the Progress Committee of the town, and supported all social movements. He was the chief originator of the Queenstown Masonic Lodge, has held the office



LILLEY. Mr. D. K. RHODES. ZEEHAN.

of Worshipful Master on four occasions, and at present occupies the position. Mr. Rhodes is an honorary member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and holds the position of Noble Grand. He took a leading part in the formation of the local hospital, having previously started a medical league, and was one of the first committee of the Hospital Board of Management. An ardent lover of sport of all descriptions, he is chairman of the Cricket Association, and occupies a similar position on the Football Association.

Mr. ROBERT RUDDICK, Foreman Flux Works, Mount Lyell, was born in 1871, at Queenscliff, Victoria, where he was also educated. After leaving school, he was employed for some eight years in the Victorian Defence Department in setting the guns. Mr. Ruddick then entered the service of the Melbourne Tramway Company, with whom he remained for some years. In 1894 he went to Queenstown, where, three years ago, he was appointed foreman of the large flux

quarries there, and has remained in charge since. Mr. Ruddick is a member of the U.A.O.D., Pride of Queenstown Lodge, having been initiated fifteen months ago. He has acted as treasurer



LILLEY. Mr. R. RUDDICK. ZEEHAN.

for twelve months. He is a well-known athlete, and as a footballer takes a prominent part. Mr. Ruddick was a member of the Williamstown Football Club, and at present plays for Queenstown. He has been a member of the Queenstown Hospital Committee for the last two years.



LILLEY. Mr. H. GILL. ZEEHAN.

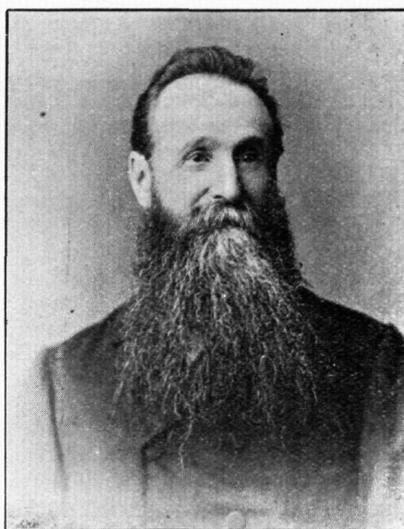
Mr. HENRY GILL, Station Master for the Mount Lyell Railway Company, Strahan, was born in Yorkshire, in 1863, and educated at the Trades School. After completing his education

he came out to South Australia, where he made his home for upwards of twenty years, during which time he was employed in the Customs Department. By steady application and perseverance, Mr. Gill rose from junior clerk to the important position of inspector of drawbacks, whilst for eight years he officiated as railway customs officer. In August, 1896, he was appointed to his present position on the Mount Lyell Railway staff. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Samuel Dennis, Transvaal, South Africa, and has a family of three children. Mr. Gill is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The BROTHERS' HOME EXTENDED T. M. COMPANY'S (No Liability) mine fronts the Ringarooma River at Derby, County Dorset. Mr. Richard Thomas Beswick is the mining manager. This mine was discovered by Mr. William Hawkes about seventeen years ago, and was formed into a company called the North Brothers' Home Tin Mining Company, and was subsequently amalgamated with the Triangle Tin Mining Company. Operations, however, were suspended through the very low price of tin obtaining for some years, and the company's property was bought by a local syndicate about six years ago, and registered as the Brothers' Home Extended Tin Mining Company, whose system of working the mine has proved successful. Dividends were paid for about two years, but it was then found necessary to bring in a new head race, at a cost of £1000, from Main Creek. This race is about four miles long, with a siphon eighteen chains long, spanning the Ringarooma River, which now enables the company to pay better dividends. The water pressure at the mine is 170 feet, and with more power a very much larger quantity of ore could be turned out. Two races are utilised for bringing in water, one from the Upper Ringarooma River, which is twenty miles long, and the other from the Main Creek. From present appearances there are years of work in sight, the lead being very wide and long. Mr. Richard Thomas Beswick, mining manager of the company, is a native of Tasmania, and was born in 1862. Since leaving school, up to the present time, he has been connected with tin mining, besides being a director of various mining companies in Tasmania.

CORNWALL COAL COMPANY, No Liability. This company's property is situated in the Mount Nicholas Range, about three miles from the township of St. Mary's. The mine was opened up in 1886 by Mr. Shaw, Mr. Brough, the

present manager, being at that time second in charge. The quality of the coal may be described as anthracite steam, and it has been so widely appreciated that the output now averages 2500 tons monthly, the bulk of which is consumed by the mining companies in the district and the Railway Department. Mr. DANIEL BROUGH, manager of the Cornwall mine, was born in Durham, England, in 1847, and went to school there. At an early age he started working in the coal mines of his native county, and rose step by step to the position of shift boss, and ultimately to that of manager of the underground workings. Deciding to seek his fortune in Australia, he came out to the colonies in 1877, landing in Sydney, New South Wales, in November of that year. From there he went up to Newcastle, and started work with the A.A. Company, of which company's mine Mr. Turnbull was manager. From there he came to Tasmania, working at the Beaconsfield mine for five years, and then left to take the position of underground manager at the Cornwall mine. He has had the entire management of the mine during the past three years. Mr. Brough was married in 1870 to Miss Waters, of Durham, and has a family of four sons and five daughters.



S. SPURLING.

LAUNCESTON.

MR. J. DAVIES.

Mr. JOSEPH DAVIES, J.P., F.R.S., General Manager Tasmania Gold Mining Company (registered), Beaconsfield, commenced mining when eleven years of age, in November, 1851, at Ballarat, Victoria, at the old Golden Point, which place is well remembered by old miners of Victoria. Mr. Davies

also worked in the Bendigo and Castle-maine districts. In 1854 he returned to Tasmania to school, where he received his first instructions in geology from his uncle, the late Mr. George Clemons. He resumed mining again in 1858, chiefly in South Gippsland. After gaining a thorough practical knowledge and large experience in quartz mining, he was appointed, in 1872, mining manager of the Ophir gold mine, in South Gippsland, which mine he was soon successful in placing upon the dividend-paying list. He was afterwards employed by the Victorian Government prospecting for some time in Gippsland, from which place, in 1877, he returned to his native land, Tasmania, after a successful career, and on the 12th August, 1877, he was appointed manager of the Tasmania gold mine, two months after its discovery, and was the first and only manager appointed. In 1888, the amalgamation of four mines took place with the famous Tasmania mine. Mr. Davies was then made general manager over the amalgamated mines, and still retains that position. During Mr. Davies' term of management the mine has yielded about eighteen tons of gold, and paid in dividends about three-quarters of a million sterling. At the Tasmania mine may be seen a large mineral collection made up of about 2500 specimens, collected by Mr. Davies, some of which he obtained in Gippsland. Mr. Davies is well versed in geology, having for a number of years past made this fascinating branch of natural science his hobby. He has also a large and valuable geological map of the Beaconsfield district, compiled by himself, and which hangs in the mineral office. As a mining expert his services are frequently sought for. He is noted for having in his employ an excellent class of good, steady, sober workmen, which is due to his example to all those under him, and his persevering influence for good amongst those in his midst. The number of men in his employ at present is about 600. It will be seen from the above that Mr. Davies has had over forty-five years' experience in mining. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania, and a justice of the peace in the Beaconsfield district. He was born in Hobart in 1839, and is the second son of the late Mr. James Davies, one of the early colonists. He was married at Ballarat in 1872 to Miss Tregaskis, a member of a very old Cornish family, and has a family of seven living. Mr. Davies takes a great interest in all local matters, and is chairman of the local Board of Advice. He is an ardent temperance advocate,

and a local preacher of the Wesleyan Church.

Mr. ALFRED J. TODD, Electrical Engineer Tasmania gold mine, was born at Surrey Hills, Sydney, New South Wales, in 1869, and educated at Whynham's College, passing all his examinations with first class honours at the age of seventeen. In the following year he was apprenticed to the electrical engineering for five years with the Electrical Engineering Company of Australia, and afterwards joined the Crompton Electric Supply Company for a term to complete his electrical studies. When this was finished he was appointed by the Crompton Company to assist in the erection of electric light installations in various parts of the colonies, and on the completion of their contracts to take charge of them during the specified time of running. On leaving the Crompton Company, he undertook the lighting of the Grey Horse and Cromwell gold mines in Victoria, which he carried out very successfully. On the completion of his contracts with the above mining companies he was engaged by the Ballarat Electric Lighting Company as foreman during the installing of their plant for the lighting of the town. After finishing his engagement with the Ballarat company, in 1895, he joined Siemens Bros. and Co., Limited, of Melbourne and Sydney, and had charge of the erection of various electric lighting plants on



EDEN.

MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

MR. A. J. TODD.

their behalf, including the installation of the electric locomotive and the electric light plant at the Tasmania mine, for which Siemens Bros. had the contract,

and was carried out under Mr. Todd's supervision. When the work was finished, Mr. Todd was offered the position of electrical engineer to the Tasmania company, which he still holds. He has had a very wide and varied experience all through the Australian colonies, both in town and mine lighting, especially in the underground lighting of mines.

Mr. RICHARD MITCHELL, Manager of the Anchor Tin Mining Company, was born in Truro, Cornwall, England, in 1854, and gained his early experience in the tin mines there. He left England in 1875, prior to which time he gained valuable experience in the calcining process in Swansea, Wales, where he remained two years. He first landed in New South Wales with a battery and jiggers for the Cadia mine, near Orange, and after erecting this and working it for two years, he came to Tasmania, and proceeded to the vicinity of Mount Bischoff, where he erected a small plant to treat the refuse from the mines. In this venture he was very successful, and won some thousands of pounds worth of tin. After eight years' labour there, Mr. Mitchell retired for nine years from active work, during which time he travelled throughout the colonies, and reported on mining properties. He then associated himself with the Anchor property, with the result already mentioned. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lydia Mitchell, of Cornwall, and has a family of three sons and two daughters.

The SOVEREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited, Mangana; Mr. Thomas Martin Hooper, mine manager. This is a limited liability company, with a share capital of £105,007, and the offices of the company are situated at 153 Leadenhall Street, London. The Tasmanian agent is Mr. G. L. Meredith, of 24 Patterson Street, Launceston. The company has been floated about three years. There is a battery of fifteen head of stampers on the property. A large shaft, 12 feet by 4½ feet, is being sunk, and has reached a depth of 263 feet, carrying only a small portion of the reef. Mr. Hooper has been in charge for about eighteen months. Prior to his taking control much time and money was spent in tunnelling the hill and stoping, which might perhaps have been better spent in legitimate prospecting. Mr. Andrews, manager of the Golden Gate mine, is consulting engineer to this company. Mr. THOMAS MARTIN HOOPER was born in 1837 at Liskeard, Cornwall, and was trained in the South Caradon

Copper mine, one of the best mines in Cornwall. Deciding to seek his fortunes in the new world, he came out to Victoria in 1856, and went straight from Melbourne to Castlemaine, where



MR. AND MRS. T. M. HOOPER.

he stayed some twelve years. He then removed to Bendigo, where he was manager of various mines for fourteen years; among other mines he managed being the Great Northern at Eaglehawk. He then took a trip to England, and on returning to Bendigo, managed for six years, having charge, under Mr. George Lansell, of six mines at one time, viz., South Belle Vue, New Red White and Blue, South Red White and Blue, North Red White and Blue, 616, and the Great Southern. He then left Bendigo for Western Australia, going to the Kimberley district, where he managed for three years and a half; the names of the mines he had charge of being the Golden Crown and Bradley's Tunnelling Claim. Returning to Victoria he took charge of the Crown Reef, Sandy Creek, near Maldon, resigning which he took charge of a sand clearing plant. Thence he removed to Spring Gully, near Castlemaine, where he remained one year in charge of the Spanish and Cornish reef, from which place he removed to his present position. Mr. Hooper married in 1898 Miss Allen, daughter of Mr. Alfred Allen, auctioneer, etc., of South Melbourne.

THE QUEENSLAND SMELTING WORKS COMPANY, Limited. Head office, London. Smelters: Aldershot, Queensland. Mr. Irwin Hinds, manager for Tasmania, Zeehan.

These works were established in Queensland some ten years ago, and following a progressive policy the management have added to the plant considerably, being enabled to carry out important and



LILLEY. MR. I. HINDS. ZEEHAN.

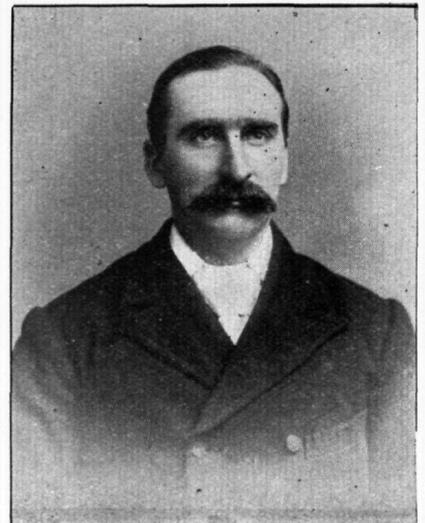
reproductive improvements, and put aside a reserve account for the purpose of acquiring mining properties by an increase of capital. Seven years ago the company opened a branch office at Zeehan, for the purchase and export of high-grade ores from the various mines throughout Tasmania, they being purchasers of all metals of intrinsic value, which are exported to the Aldershot works and Hawbury. Mr. IRWIN HINDS, manager of the Zeehan branch of the company, was born at Hobart in 1872, and educated at Christ's College. He was subsequently on the clerical staff of Messrs. P. O. Fysh and Co., merchants, Hobart, for two and a half years, and then in charge of the freight department of the Union S.S. Company for three years. In 1893 he was appointed accountant to the British Zeehan Mine, and three years later took charge of the Queensland Smelting Company, Zeehan branch. Mr. Hinds has a practical experience in handling ores.

LIBERATOR AND CAMBRIA.
Owners—Messrs. Alfred Deedes, Bristol, England (chairman of the Anchor Tin Mining Company); Adam Lee, of Oldham, England (Director Anchor Tin Mining Company); and Richard Glyn, Bristol, England. Manager, Mr. James Scott. These mines, which are an amalgamation of two properties, are now owned privately by the above capitalists. The Liberator mine underwent a some-

what similar incubation to the Anchor Company, and in 1896 was taken over by the present proprietors. Though containing a larger percentage of tin than the Anchor yields, the returns at the inception showed a loss on working expenses, with the result that in 1898 the mine was closed. An official inspection was made of the mine, and the management altered. Messrs. Deedes and Lee came to the colony and sought the advice of Mr. R. Mitchell, the manager of the Anchor Company, who pointed out that the dirt gave $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. or 15 cwt. of tin per 100 tons, an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the Anchor returns. In 1899 Messrs. Deedes and Lee purchased the Cambria mine, and connected it with the Liberator battery by a tramway $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, to enable the tin-bearing stone of both mines to be treated at the one shed, but up to the present, on account of the shortness of water, this mine has not been proved. Messrs. Mitchell and Scott readjusted the whole of the stamping and dressing plant, with the result that though Mr. Scott has only been in charge about six months he has shown a continuous profit on his workings. There is a twenty-head plant which prior to the advent of the present management was worked at full pressure, but now in consequence of the dryness of the season, only five heads are available, and even with this a satisfactory profit is shown. The plant is similar in every respect to that employed at the Anchor, and when more water is available larger returns are assured. The manager, Mr. SCOTT, was born at Cressy, Tasmania, in 1858, and educated at schools on the North-West Coast and in Launceston. On completing his scholastic duties he was apprenticed to Messrs. Jackson and Archibald, engineers, of Launceston, with whom he remained a year after his indentures terminated. He was then employed for three years on the New South Wales Government railways, and returning to Tasmania he bought his old employers out. Mr. Scott carried on for himself for five years, when he amalgamated with the Salisbury Foundry Company, and three years later sold out of the firm. He represented W. H. Knight, engineer, etc., of Launceston, at the Anchor mine, where he was in charge of completing the erection of a fifty-head battery that he had contracted to supply. Mr. Scott was given charge of the Liberator and Cambria mines in June of 1899, with the result as already mentioned. He is a past master of the Lodge of Hope, Launceston, and P.P.Z. of St. Andrew's R.A. Chapter. A few years ago Mr. Scott took a lively interest in

friendly society and public matters in Launceston. He was married in 1885 to Miss Amelia Marie Newey, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Newey, of Launceston, and he has a family of one son and two daughters.

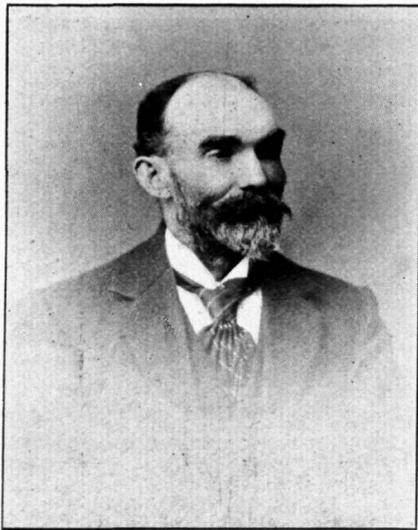
Mr. HUGH ASTLES, Mechanical Engineer of the Western Silver Mining Company, Zeehan, was born in Cheshire, England, in 1865, and served his time to the engineering trade with the well-known firm of Mather and Platt, Salford Ironworks, Manchester. On completing his indentures he came to Tasmania in 1886, and received an engagement in the Government railway workshops at Hobart, where he was employed for four years. He then received an offer of engagement from the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company, a position he accepted and filled for three years. He brought the first locomotive to the West Coast for Messrs T. A. Reynolds and Co., the successful contractors for the Strahan-Zeehan railway construction. This line having been completed, and there being no further use for his services, Mr. Astles looked afield, with the result that he was appointed to the charge of the concentrating plant of the Silver Queen Prospecting Association, and in 1894 he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Astles is the holder of the highest certificate issued to engineers in charge of mining machinery. He is a member of the



LILLEY. MR. H. ASTLES. ZEEHAN.

Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows, and is also an active Freemason, his mother lodge being the Zeehan Lodge, No. 20, T.C.

Mr. RICHD. EDDY, Mine Manager New Mount Zeehan Silver-Lead Mining Company, No Liability (Mr. C. J. Inglis, legal manager, Launceston), arrived in the Australian colonies with his parents in 1848, as an infant, he having been born in Cornwall, where his father had engaged for a considerable time in mining pursuits. Four years' residence in South Australia sufficed for Mr. Eddy, senior, and when the first great rush to the Victorian diggings took place the family removed to Geelong and subsequently Ballarat, being there at the time of the famous Eureka Stockade. There Mr. R. Eddy followed his father's avocation, and at the age of fifteen years he commenced work as a miner, and has continued mining the metals—gold, copper, silver, and lead—ever since. After leaving Ballarat he went to New South Wales, Queensland, New Caledonia, and other fields in order to get a thorough grasp of the various branches of mining. Returning to Victoria Mr. Eddy spent some fifteen years in quartz and alluvial mining in the Clunes district, and whilst there he became a student of the Ballarat School of Mines, with the object of qualifying for the position of mining manager. At this time he received an engagement as mining manager to the Harrietville Gold Mining Company, a powerful English syndicate carrying on operations in the Ovens River district, Victoria. This position he occupied for

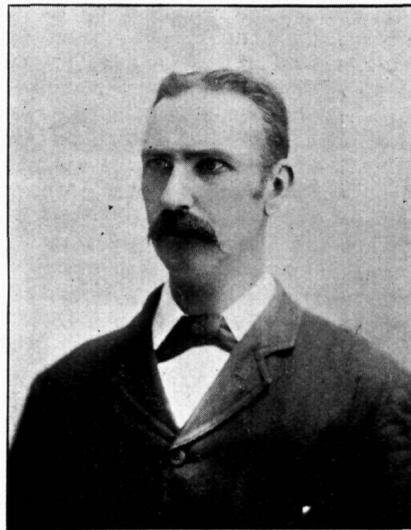


LILLEY. MR. R. EDDY. ZEEHAN.

a period of five years, until the company ceased operations in 1894. After this Mr. Eddy crossed over to Tasmania, and for four years filled the important position of underground manager of the

Silver Queen mine, Zeehan, and left their employ in March, 1899, with high credentials, to fill his present position.

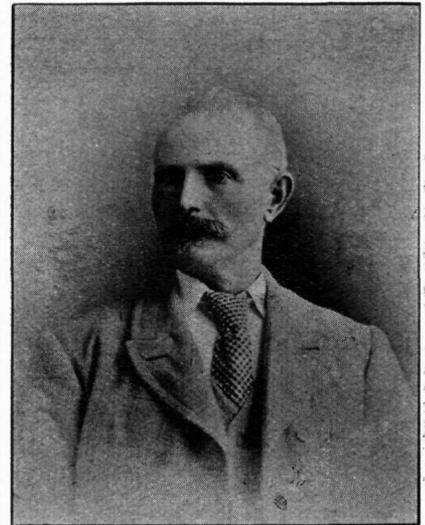
Mr. T. W. FURLONG MARSDEN, Stock and Share Broker, Manager of Companies, Member of the Hobart Stock Exchange, Collins Street. Cable address: "Furlong, Hobart." Born at Hobart in 1860, Mr. Marsden was educated at the Collegiate School in his native city. After a varied career in Tasmania and New Zealand, he settled in Hobart in 1891, and has since devoted his attention wholly to mining. He does not only a local business, but also has transactions on the English market, and has been a member of the Hobart Stock Exchange for two years. (See page 345.)



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART. MR. T. W. F. MARSDEN.

Mr. THOMAS ANDREWS, Manager of the New Golden Gate mine, Mathinna, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1845. He came to South Australia in 1865, and had six years' experience of copper mining at the famous Moonta mines, and then proceeded to Ballarat, where he spent two years in deep alluvial gold mining. He had several years' experience at the Clunes, Port Phillip, and New North Clunes quartz mines, but prior to this visited North Queensland, and was for some time employed at the Peak Downs Copper mine. Mr. Andrews then visited New South Wales, where he spent some time in the Peelwood district quartz mining. He then crossed to New Zealand, in which colony he remained for a period of ten years, during which he was on the Otago, West Coast, and North Island fields, engaged

in quartz mining, the last three years as manager of the Otago Gold mine, and of course holding the New Zealand certificate as mine manager. He has now



W. M. HARRISON. FALMOUTH. MR. T. ANDREWS.

been about fifteen years in Tasmania, twelve years as manager of the New Golden Gate, during which period the mine has paid over a quarter of a million in dividends on a capital of £2000, paid up. Mr. Andrews also holds the position of consulting engineer to the Mangana Gold Reefs, Limited, a London company. He has been a justice of the peace for the district for several years. He is a Mason, a member of the Lodge Dunedin, New Zealand, E.C., and also of the Lord Carrington Lodge, Fingal, being one of the founders of the latter, which now numbers seventy members. Prior to his visit to the old country in 1898, Mr. Andrews was presented by the Lord Carrington Lodge with a fine masonic jewel, and on the same occasion the employees of the famous mine under his charge presented him with a handsomely engrossed and framed address, expressing high appreciation of his many good qualities, and the deep esteem in which he was held by all. He is married to Miss Ellen Knight, of Cornwall, England, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

Mr. THOS. JAMES ANDREWS, Surveyor and Assayer to the New Golden Gate mine, is the only son of Mr. Thomas Andrews, the manager, and was born in South Australia in 1875. He was educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart, and afterwards studied for three years at the School of Mines, Ballarat,

where he gained his certificate as a metallurgist and surveyor. On returning to Tasmania, he was appointed underground manager of the New Golden Gate



STEWART & CO.

MELBOURNE.

Mr. T. J. ANDREWS.

mine, and remained in that capacity for three years, when he was appointed surveyor and assayer, and took charge of the cyanide plant which was erected to treat the accumulated surplus tailings, and the success of which is proved by his now gaining cent. per cent. on the cost of the plant. Mr. Andrews is now about to erect an additional plant for treating the slimes, which must prove another source of income to the company, as he has tested the value of the process. He has now been five years on the mine, and has proved a very able lieutenant to his father. He is musical, plays the pianoforte, is a member of the local cricket club; is a Freemason, a member of the Lord Carrington Lodge, Fingal; a member of the Druids; and, as do his sisters, assist in all objects of a charitable or benevolent nature.

Mr. PERCY E. KAEPPEL, J.P., Accountant to the Mining Department of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, was born at Jamieson, near Wood's Point, Victoria, in 1866, and is a son of Mr. Julius Kaepfel, of Melbourne. After serving four years in a mercantile firm, Mr. Kaepfel went into mining pursuits in Queensland, and in 1893 was appointed to the position of accountant to the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company. Ever since Gormanston started he has been identified with its public affairs, and is ever willing to advance the interests of his

adopted home. Mr. Kaepfel is chairman of the local Town Board and local Board of Health, and a member of the Progress Committee, secretary of the Medical Union, and secretary of the Mount Lyell Brass Band—a musical body of twenty-six performers, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of its members.

The MOUNT NICHOLAS COLLIERY is situated in the Mount Nicholas Range, on the East Coast of Tasmania, and about seventy-seven miles from Launceston, with which it is in direct communication by rail. The mine is connected with the Government railways at the Mount Nicholas siding by means of the company's own railway, one mile three chains in length, and an endless rope tram three-quarters of a mile long, the latter taking the coal from the different adits to the railway in skips. The endless rope system has proved a great success at this colliery, and the same cable is in use now as when it was first adopted. Two seams of coal are being worked, one 4 feet wide and the other 11 feet, the former being pronounced the best all-round coal for steam and household purposes yet discovered in Tasmania, while the 11 feet seam is a very good coal for manufacturing purposes. The average output of the mine for the last twelve years has been about 20,000 tons per annum, and the demand for both classes of coal is greater than at any previous time in the history of the place. The Mount Nicholas coal has been used on the Government railways for the past twelve years. It may be added that the Mount Nicholas ranges contain a very extensive coal field, over twenty-four separate seams having been proved. The coal is suitable for every purpose, excepting making gas and smelting. Mr. SAMUEL BIRRELL, the manager of the Mount Nicholas mine, was born in 1848 at Wigan, Lancashire, England, where he was also educated. He gained his first mining experience under Mr. Alfred Hewlett, managing director of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, and before leaving this employ rose to the position of a certified colliery manager. He then joined the service of the Ebb Vale Coal, Iron, and Steel Company, Monmouthshire, with whom he remained until 1882, when he left England for Australia. Landing in Sydney in that year, he proceeded to Wallerawang, where he took over the management of the mines, and continued in that position until the company lost the Government contract. One of the directors of the Wallerawang Company was also a director of some of

the Newcastle coal companies, and he had Mr. Birrell transferred to the Carrington Wallsend Coal Company, on whose property he sank two shafts. He was then appointed manager of the Burwood Colliery, near Newcastle, and from there he came to Tasmania, and took up the management of the Mount Nicholas Colliery. He was married in 1868 to Miss Alice Sharples, of Lancashire, and has a family of five children living, four sons and one daughter.

HENRY ATHWELL CASTLE, Mine Manager Red Hills Mining Company, Mount Read, was born in Hobart in 1842, and educated there. His grandfather was a surveyor, and came to the colony in 1824 under engagement to the Tasmanian Government. He started mining in 1874 on the East Coast, and in 1877 went to the West Coast as leader of a prospecting association, being about the fourth to lead the way in the early days of mining out West. Mr. Castles them condemned the Heemskirk district as not being one in which much capital should be spent, and a few years later his opinion was verified by the collapse of the district. He then went to the East Coast and opened business at Swansea. In 1886 he sold out and returned to the West Coast, where he has been identified with mining ever since. The first property he took charge of was the Mount Read, and afterwards he managed the Owen-Meredith mine



LILLEY. MR. H. A. CASTLE. ZEEHAN

for a tribute party. Whilst acting in these capacities he shepherded the Red Hills mine, being confident it would be one of the best copper mines in the colony. Just then, however, sufficient

money could not be raised to develop the property. When the present large company was formed in 1897, Mr. Castles was appointed manager, and he is very confident of the future success of the sections. He was married in 1869 to Miss Henderson, a daughter of the late Mr. David Henderson, of Hobart, and has a family of one daughter. His grandfather on his mother's side was Dr. Luttrell, of Hobart.

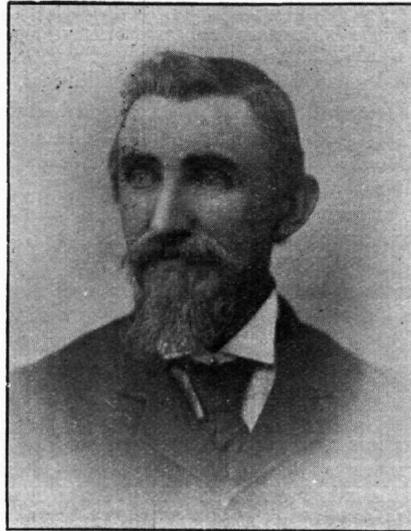
NEW BROTHERS' HOME No. 1 TIN MINING COMPANY, No Liability, Cascade River, County Dorset, Tasmania, registered under the Companies Act 1894. Capital, £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each. Manager, Mr. W. Grant Wendell; mining manager, Mr. Burt Henning Whittle; head offices, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne. This company is essentially a Victorian one, and has been carrying on operations during the past sixteen years with indifferent success. The necessity for cutting away the open face has recently been demonstrated, and it is anticipated when this is completed early next spring the shareholders will reap the reward they are seeking. Small quantities of tin are being raised at present by twelve men, but scarcely sufficient to make both sides of the ledger balance. The management of the mine has been in the hands of Mr. Burt Henning Whittle since 1898. He is a native of Evandale, Tasmania, and after leaving school fol-



WHITELAW. LAUNCESTON.
MR. B. H. WHITTLE.

lowed various occupations. During the last fifteen years he has been engaged tin mining. His father, Mr. William Burt Whittle, arrived in the colony in

1833, and was the first person to introduce Devonshire cattle to Tasmania. He arrived in Launceston from London after a voyage of six months, and died at the ripe old age of ninety years.

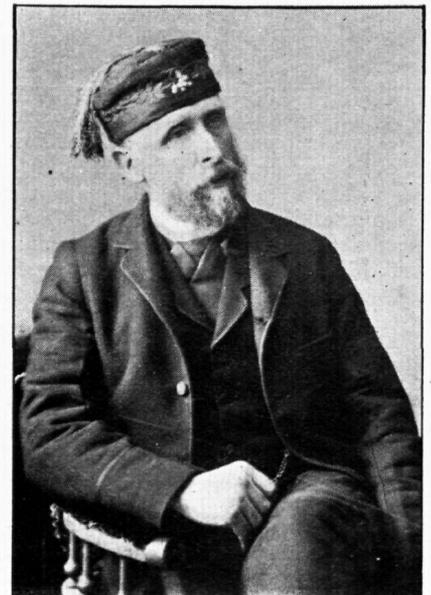


WHITELAW. LAUNCESTON.
MR. W. J. SHEPHERD.

The **BRISEIS TIN MINING COMPANY**, No Liability, Derby, County Dorset. Mining manager, Mr. William John Shepherd. This is one of the most important mining companies on the North-East Coast, and is at present under offer to an influential London syndicate. The No. 1 face is entirely tin drift, from which the over-burden is stripped for a distance of 10 chains, and a depth of 50 feet, unearthing payable metal the whole distance. A splendid water supply is laid on by means of a substantial water race from Main Creek, the pressure being from 200 to 250 feet on a 4-inch nozzle. The No. 1 face alone has been turning out from 15 tons to 20 tons of tin per month, and from present appearances there are years of profitable work before the company. Some sixteen to twenty men are regularly employed at the mine. Mr. Shepherd, the mine manager, is a native of Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, and was born in 1840. He was educated in Ireland, and in 1862 arrived in Dunedin, New Zealand. For ten years he followed mining on his own account on the Shot-over River, and in 1872 went to Victoria, where he was engaged principally in hydraulic sluicing on the Upper Yarra. Mr. Shepherd constructed a water race five miles in length there, and remained about ten years. In 1882 he took charge of the alluvial workings on the Ringarooma River, and was also engaged for four years as manager of the Nugget

T.M. Company, Upper Ringarooma, this property then being a dividend-paying one. He opened up the Argus T.M. Company, at Wyniford River, and for years it paid regular dividends to its shareholders. In 1891 Mr. Shepherd proceeded to North Queensland to take charge of the Tate River T.M. Company, but had to relinquish the position in consequence of the unhealthy climate. He then went to Kalgoorlie, W.A., under engagement to a syndicate to prospect and buy any properties he thought good enough. Mr. Shepherd declined, however, to recommend anything to his principals, and after remaining about eight months he caught the fever and had to return to Tasmania. He was given charge of the Briseis T.M. Company, and has remained there ever since. He is a master Mason, and a member of the Pacific Lodge, No. 5, T.C.

Mr. **JAMES QUINTON**, Chairman of the Waratah Road Trust, and Acting Manager of the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company, Waratah, is a native of Norfolk, England, born in 1839. Leaving England in 1851, he went first to South America, and then came on to Victoria, where he landed in 1852. While in Victoria he was apprenticed to the trade of a general mechanic, and completed his indentures. He came to Tasmania in 1876, and was engaged as general mechanic on the Mount Bischoff



MR. J. QUINTON.

mine, and when the machinery was erected a few years afterwards he was placed in charge of it. He remained in that position till June,

1888, when he was placed in full charge of the works. From the head of the engineers' department he occasionally took charge of the mine in the absence of the manager, and in June, 1898, when Mr. Kayser retired from the active management, he was appointed acting manager. He has always taken an active interest in local affairs, and has been chairman of the Waratah Road Trust from 1888 to 1892 and from 1895 to 1900, being still in office. He has been a member of the Hospital Board since its inception. He belongs to the Independent Order of Oddfellows. He was married at St. James' Church, Melbourne, in 1862, to Miss Eliza Foster, eldest daughter of Mr. James Foster, of Wallan Wallan, Victoria, and has had a family of nine, five sons and two daughters of whom are living. Four sons have served their apprenticeship to the engineering, and one to the carpentering with the Mount Bischoff Company, and all are in the employ of the company.



DUVAL & CO.,

LAUNGESTON.

Mr. J. F. BIRKETT.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING BIRKETT, Mine Manager of the North Magnet mine, is a native of Victoria, born in 1862 at Maldon, where he was also educated. He gained his first mining experience on the Maldon goldfields, where he started mining at eleven years of age. He was engaged in that district till 1875, and then came to Tasmania. After prospecting for three years at the Back Creek, near Lefroy (locally known as the White Lead), he went to Bendigo, and took charge of a prospecting party at the Whipstick, where he spent nine months and opened up a reef. Coming back to Tasmania he went on to the

East Coast tin mines. From there he went to New South Wales and Queensland, working in the latter colony on the silver-lead mines at Mount Albion, at the Lighthouse, and at Croydon, doing a good deal of prospecting during his travels. He then came back to Tasmania, and filled the position of chief boss at the Princess River, near Strahan, for some time. He then went back to Lefroy, working for a time in the West Chum mine, and also in the Pinafore mine. At the end of two years he again left Lefroy, this time proceeding to Western Australia, where he worked as a prospector on Coolgardie, Kurnalpi, Southern Cross, and at Peak's Find for several months. Returning to Tasmania once more he first took charge of the West Curtin-Davis mine; from there he went to the Hercules, next to the managership of the North Dora, and from there came to put in the Magnet tram. When this work was finished, he was appointed manager of the North Magnet mine, by which company he is now employed. During his career in Tasmania Mr. Birkett has also had charge of the Tablier Gold Mining Company, the Pinnacle Silver Mining Company, and the Whyte River Silver Mining Company, Heazlewood.

CHARLES SELBY WILSON, who resides at Zeehan, is the District and Mining Surveyor for the Western Mining Fields. There are few who have such an intimate knowledge of Western Tasmania and its mining resources as Mr. Wilson, who, moreover, enjoys the confidence of the principal English and Australian investors and speculators interested in Tasmanian mining. Mr. Wilson, although a subscriber for our work, has, however, requested the *Cyclopedia* Company not to publish his biography, which request is reluctantly acceded to.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER SHEEDY, Overseer of the Red Face, Slaughter Yard Face, Stanhope Side, and Queen Lode of the Mount Bischoff Tin Mine, Waratah, has been connected with the company for the past twenty-two years. Born at Geelong, Victoria, in 1856, he is a son of the late Mr. Patrick Sheedy, who was one of the first batch of free immigrants landed at Port Phillip, from the ship "Neptune," in 1839. Mr. Sheedy was educated at Ballarat, and gained his mining experience there, at Stawell, Bendigo, and other mining districts of Victoria. He came from Ballarat to Beaconsfield, Tasmania, where he stayed a short time, and then

came on to Mount Bischoff, and has remained there ever since. He at once obtained employment on the mine, and in May, 1888, he was appointed to the



MR. C. SHEEDY.

important position of overseer of the faces named. He is vice-president of the local hospital, and has held that position ever since the institution was opened in 1881. Any charitable movement has his countenance and support, and he is a warm admirer of all kinds of healthy amusements and sports, especially athletics. Mr. Sheedy was married in 1882 to Miss Annie Scougall, of Waratah, and has a family of seven.



ALBA STUDIO,

HOBART.

MISS M. OLDHAM,

Principal Wattle Grove State School.

(See p. 419.)

West Coast Towns.

STRAHAN.

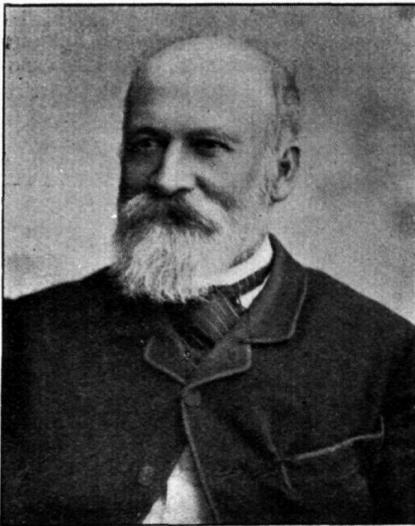
THE town of Strahan is built on the shore of Macquarie Harbour to the northward of the King River, and is the port of entry, practically, for the whole of the West Coast. It is the terminus of the Strahan-Zeehan Railway, and of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company's line from Gormanston. It is provided with all postal and telegraphic facilities, savings bank, etc., is in frequent communication by steamer with Hobart, Launceston, North-West Coast, and is a rapidly progressing community. Should the harbour works now being carried out result in the improvement to the entrance that is confidently expected, the expansion of Strahan will be greatly facilitated, as the harbour itself is one of the finest in the world. The port is under the control of a Marine Board, of which Mr. J. J. Gaffney, M.H.A., is chairman, and the interests of the residents are looked after by a Town Board, which has already effected a considerable change for the better in the streets, etc. Gold exists in the district, and rich discoveries of the precious metal have been made at the King River, Mount Lyell, etc., and the silver-lead fields have all assisted in the advancement of the district. A good seam of lignite has been found in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, but has not yet been developed. The annual ratable value of town property is £3600, and of district property £41,000, while the capital value of the district is £289,000. There are several fine stores, hotels, a branch of the National Bank of Tasmania, three churches—Anglican, Catholic, and Wesleyan, a State school, etc. The West Coast Amateur Jockey Club is a flourishing institution, and holds two meetings annually. The population of the town is about 750, and of the municipal district 20,000.

Mr. EDWD. HENRY FOWELL, Commissioner of Mines and Stipendiary Magistrate for the southern portion of the Western Mining Division and district of Macquarie, was born at Cora Lynn, near Launceston, in 1843, and educated partly at Mr. Hawke's school,

of which he was a member of the municipal council of Westbury, and warden for two years. He was appointed a coroner in 1880, and a territorial magistrate in 1877, and on the 25th December, 1887, a commissioner of mines and stipendiary magistrate for the West Coast district; and in 1893, when the district was divided, he retained jurisdiction over the southern portion, which he has been in charge of ever since. He is coroner, registrar of the court of requests, deputy clerk of the peace, and registrar of mines. Mr. Fowell was married in 1871 to a daughter of the late Mr. C. H. Wright, of Brookville, Westbury, and has a family of two. He is an honorary member of the Oddfellows' Lodge, Strahan.

The STRAHAN TOWN BOARD consists of seven members, viz.:—Messrs. Val. Johnson, chairman; G. R. Mason, treasurer; T. S. Lipscombe, E. G. Piesse, A. E. Terry, H. Slater, R. Povey, and W. Diprose, secretary and collector. Meetings are held fortnightly in the secretary's office. The population of the town is 1500; there are upwards of 200 buildings, and five miles of streets are formed. Building is going on rapidly; houses springing up in all directions. The rates levied are as follows:—Road rate, 1s.; town, 6d.; drainage, 6d.; sanitary, 6d. Mr. WILLIAM DIPROSE, Secretary to the Town Board of Strahan, is a Customs, Shipping, and Forwarding Agent, and secretary of the Macquarie Lodge, M.U. Oddfellows. He was born at the Forth, North-West Coast of Tasmania, in 1862, and educated

in that district. Going to the West Coast in 1891, he was for some time in business in Zeehan, and then went back to West Devonport. In 1894 he returned to the West Coast, settling at Strahan, where shortly after his arrival he established his present business. He

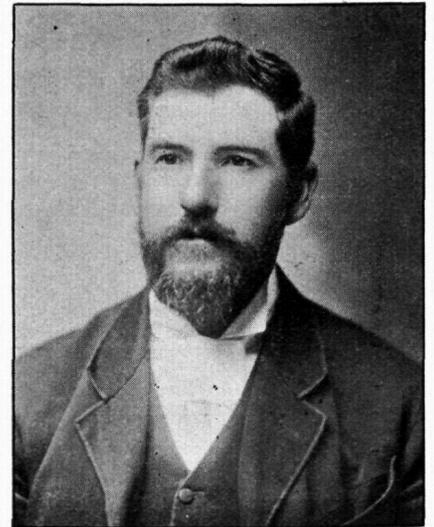


J. MILLS.

MR. E. H. FOWELL.

ZEEHAN.

Frankland village, near Launceston, and at Victoria College, St. Hellier's, Channel Islands. He started life as a surveyor, practising first in Tasmania, and afterwards in Victoria, and followed that profession for six years. He then took to farming, and followed that pursuit for twenty-two years, during eight



SHERWIN.

MR. W. DIPROSE.

QUEENSTOWN.

was a member of the Strahan Town Board for two years, resigning to take the position of secretary. He is a member of the Rechabites, and office-bearer in the Wesleyan Church. Mr. Diprose was married in 1886 to Miss Vertigan, of the North-West Coast, and has a family of four children.

Mr. GEORGE RICHD. MASON, of Strahan, was born in Manchester, England, in 1858, and educated at Ackworth School, Yorkshire, where, in addition to the ordinary school curricu-



BISHOP-OSBORNE.

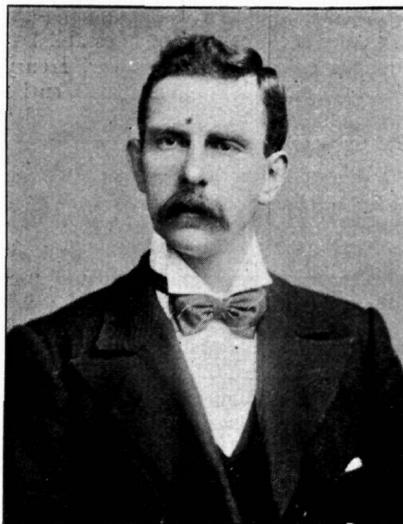
MR. G. R. MASON.

BURNIE.

lum, he was grounded in the bedrock of commercial industry. After completing his studies Mr. Mason sought employment in the well-known firm of Rylands and Co., softgoodsmen, of Manchester, a position he occupied for three years. Reports of colonial life led him to think of visiting the antipodes, and, with this object in view, he obtained twelve months' leave of absence. Emigrating from home in November, 1878, he found himself in Melbourne in February of the following year. There he remained with relatives till his furlough expired, and, interested with the possibilities of colonial life, he went to Gippsland, where he took a situation at Pakenham in a general store. Mr. Mason remained in this position for five years, and then went further afield to Warragul. There he pursued the same line of business for four years, his next move being to South Gippsland (Lang Lang), where he remained for fifteen months. The North-West Coast of Tasmania next attracted his attention, and he settled in Latrobe for two and a half years as the business manager of a large firm. During this time the West Coast sprang into importance, and having an opportunity of getting on with Mr. J. J. Gaffney, he went to Strahan in 1891, and has been connected with Mr. Gaffney ever since. Mr. Mason opened the Strahan store for his principal, and has remained in charge continuously. Ever anxious to promote the welfare of his adopted home, Mr.

Mason has dealt largely in local politics. In 1895 he was elected to a seat on the Strahan Town Board, a position he still occupies. Soon after reaching Strahan he was instrumental in establishing a branch of the M.U.I.O.F., and has taken a lively interest in the working of the lodge, having gone through all the chairs. He is also a member of the U.A.O.D. He was married in 1889 to Miss Edwards, of Williamstown, Victoria, and has a family of two sons and one daughter.

Mr. VALENTINE JOHNSON, J.P., Manager of the Union Steamship Company, Strahan, is a native of Hobart, born in 1864, and on completion of a thorough scholastic training he turned his attention to a seafaring life, his first and many subsequent voyages



LILLEY.

MR. V. JOHNSON.

ZEEHAN.

being under the flag of the well-known shipping and timber exporting firm of Messrs. Facy and Fisher. He was owner and master of schooners trading to the East Coast for upwards of five years, when he sold his interest to his brothers, and took a trip round the colonies. Mr. Johnson then returned to Tasmania, and was almost immediately appointed to the position of manager of the shipping business of Messrs. T. A. Reynolds and Co., at Strahan. He carried on this management from 1890 until the Union Steamship Co. bought the business, and incorporating with it the United Steamship Co., a large association, with head offices in the northern part of the colony. When the Union Co. secured the West Coast trade, they retained Mr. Johnson as their Strahan manager, and the

importance of the position may be judged from the fact that Strahan is practically the only port on the West Coast, and is becoming a great entrepôt, and that its importance will be greatly increased when the proposed harbour works are carried out, which will enable the large intercolonial steamers to make it a port of call. Since he has been at Strahan, Mr. Johnson has thrown a considerable amount of energy into local matters, and was for six years an active member of the Strahan Marine Board, retiring on the formation of the new board in 1899. He has been an elective member and treasurer of the Town Board for the past seven years, and was elected chairman of that body in May, 1899; and at the beginning of the same year was elected chairman of the Strahan Chamber of Commerce. He was married in June, 1897, to Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. J. B. Taylor, of Strahan. The Union Steamship Co. established a branch at Queenstown in 1897, and at Zeehan in 1898, taking offices near the railway station, the object being to facilitate business and at the same time cater for the convenience of patrons. Mr. O. Morrison is in charge of the Zeehan office, and Mr. J. C. Crammond is in charge at Queenstown.

Mr. FREDERICK ORMISTON HENRY, Strahan, the pioneer merchant of the West Coast of Tasmania, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1846, and is the younger son of the late John



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

MR. F. O. HENRY.

HOBART.

Henry, merchant, of Lerwick, Shetland Isles. He was educated partly in Edinburgh, and completed his studies in Victoria, in which colony his family

arrived in 1857. After leaving school he adopted the mercantile profession, and was first made acquainted with the mysteries of his calling at Castlemaine, Victoria. He established himself when a young man, and for some years ran a large merchant's business at Ballarat successfully. He sold out in 1868, and went to the Fijis, where he was engaged in business for a couple of years. Climatic conditions, however, told on his health, and he returned to Victoria again, entering into business at Castlemaine. New Zealand next attracted his attention, and he was singularly fortunate in various professions throughout that colony. In 1880 he visited Tasmania, and was induced to become acquainted with the Mount Heemskirk Tin mines, which at this time had broken out on the West Coast. There was a mild rush to the locality, and thousands of pounds were subscribed for the development of the Heemskirk fields. Mr. Henry, however, could not be induced to open business on the spot, preferring to build premises at Strahan, which was the only natural outlet for imports and exports to the new discovery, save and except Trial Harbour, an anchorage only accessible in the calmest of weather. Mr. Henry built commodious premises at Strahan, and together with Mr. Percy Fowler, now proprietor of the *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, he kept up supplies to the neighbourhood. Many large mines were opened out to a little extent, but another example of lode tin being unprofitable in Tasmania was experienced, and Heemskirk, save for the presence of a few alluvial miners, who could just about earn tucker, the place was deserted. With the falling off in population, the business at Strahan came almost to a standstill, and it was then Mr. Henry thought of again seeking fresh fields for his enterprise. Fortune, however, favours the Coast, and the good news quickly spread that Messrs. Con. Lynch and Tom. Currie had found large nuggets of gold at Lynch's Creek (now known as Lynchford), thus again giving a fillip to business. Messrs. Lynch and Currie were employed at this time prospecting for the King River Prospecting Association, and, owing to their undaunted perseverance and the confidence of the shareholders in the future of their property, a mild rush set in for the new Eldorado. This brought grist to Mr. Henry's mill, and he plainly foresaw the possibilities of Strahan becoming the important town it has since merged into. In 1883 Mr. Henry wrote to the Government asking permission to lease a block of land at Long Bay, and was granted

an occupation license. Some blocks were surveyed, and put up for sale by public auction, the foundation of the town of Strahan being thus laid. Mr. Henry has gone in extensively for store-keeping in almost every town, claiming any pretensions whatever, on the West Coast. But his business establishments are not confined alone to the west. He has for years been established in one of the most commodious stores on the North-West Coast of the island, namely at West Devonport, whilst in other townships his interests centre. He represents leading merchants throughout the length and breadth of the world, and is the agent for Messrs. Wm. Cameron and Bros., the well-known American tobaccoists, and his famous "F.O.H." brand is put up by them. It is interesting to note that this is the first time the firm have made up tobacco for an independent firm of vendors; but in this particular the exception to an established principle is well placed, as Mr. Henry does at least one-twelfth of the entire tobacco business of the colony. He also does an extensive tea trade, some of his Ceylon brands being specially choice. Business is Mr. Henry's motto, and as a consequence his activity has not been devoted largely to politics, except of a local nature. He has, however, been a staunch advocate of deepening the Macquarie Harbour bar, and establishing a breakwater, and it is with feelings of pride and pleasure that he looks forward to this national undertaking being consummated. He has been identified with the Marine Board of Strahan since its inception. He was one of two delegates who were elected by the residents of the West Coast to work against the memorable "Lawder" bill, by which it was sought to give legislative power to deepen Macquarie Harbour bar to a syndicate, with the right to buy and collect tolls, &c. Mr. Henry was also one of the originators of the Strahan Chamber of Commerce, a body of gentlemen who do much good apart from parochial affairs. The interests of the mining community have always been uppermost with Mr. Henry, who was one of the largest shareholders in the original Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, Limited, whilst the share registers of many other companies contain his name. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is associated with everything having for its object the welfare of the West Coast, and indeed the colony in general. Mr. Henry was married in 1887 to Miss Lewis, daughter of Mr. William Lewis, of Jerusalem, Tasmania, and has a family of four children.

Mr. JOHN BARROWMAN, Inspector of Works of the Marine Board of Strahan, was born at Shettleston, near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1835, and educated there and at Cambuslang. After being employed four years variously at coal mining under his father's management, he was apprenticed to the engineering trade at the Camalchie foundry and Cowclair's, and afterwards went to Greenock, whence he went to Cardiff, and took charge of large and important ship-building yards. He remained there for four years, and then returned to Glasgow, where he was for some time in charge of the Mary Hill Engine Works. He decided in 1874 to turn his attention to the colonies, and in that year landed in New Zealand. He was appointed to the charge of the railway foundry in Dunedin, a position he occupied for two years, and then went to the West Coast, and was for nine years connected with the Greymouth Harbour Works. In 1885 he proceeded to Westport, where he remained for fourteen years. He was in charge of the works, acting as inspector under the Westport Harbour Board till 1899, when he was appointed to his present position. He was married in 1857 in Glasgow to Miss Ann Tennent of that city, and had a family of two girls and one boy. The youngest daughter having died within a year after her marriage, his family now consists of his wife, son and daughter and four grandchildren.

RISBY BROS., Timber Merchants, Strahan. Messrs. Risby Bros.' names are well-known throughout the length and breadth of Tasmania as timber merchants and ship-owners. They have agencies and establishments all over the colonies. The branch of this firm's extensive business at Strahan was established by Mr. Chas. Wallace Risby in 1889, when he visited the West Coast on the eve of the rise of Zeehan, and at which time the firm had a vessel running to Trial Harbour with timber for Zeehan consumption. The timber yards have a water frontage on the east of Strahan Harbour, the wharfs extending over an area of 300 feet. The timber stores are large and commodious premises, and are mainly used for a distributing depot for the West Coast. All the timber is sent from the mills at the head establishment in Hobart, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. C. W. Risby, who constantly employs some fifteen men at the yards. The s.s. "Moonah" is engaged in Macquarie Harbour carrying timber and piles, &c., in connection with Macquarie Harbour works. The firm

also has a sawmill at West Strahan, which Mr. Risby purchased from Messrs. Wilson and Pontifex. At this branch the Macquarie Harbour pines are cut into convenient lengths for conveyance to Hobart and other ports, where they are sawn into a marketable commodity and distributed round the coast, and also sent to other colonies. Eight hands are now employed here, and with the increasing demand for timber, this number will have to be augmented. Mr. C. W. Risby is the youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Risby (who founded the business in the early days, and who is referred to elsewhere in the *Encyclopedia*), and was born at Hobart in 1863. He was educated at Horton College, Ross, Tasmania. After leaving school he went into his father's office at Hobart, and on the death of the latter in 1889, the business came into the hands of the three brothers. Mr. C. W. Risby was subsequently deputed to watch the West Coast trade, and with that mission he took up his residence at Strahan, and has been connected with the West Coast trade ever since. He was married in 1890 to Miss Costain, daughter of Mr. Costain, of Geeveston, Tasmania, and has a family of one son. Mr. Ware is architect to the firm, and manages the business in the absence of Mr. C. W. Risby. Mr. Ware is well known on the West Coast, having been connected with Messrs. Pontifex and Wilson's joinery works for seven years.

Captain JOHN ANDERSON MACKAY, Harbour Master of the Marine Board of Strahan, was born in Scotland in 1856, and educated at Madras College, St. Andrews, Fifeshire. On completing his education he was for two and a half years in the engineering works at Crewe, Cheshire. He then sailed for New Zealand, but becoming imbued with a roving disposition he went to sea in vessels running to Melbourne, and on the coast of New Zealand, and afterwards in the China service, in which he spent six years before the mast and as boatswain, when he passed his examination as second mate. In 1882 he received his mate's certificate, and immediately joined the well-known firm of T. B. Walker, in whose employ he remained some years, trading between Tasmania and London. He left that firm to join a new steamer which had been built under his supervision at Dumbarton, and which he navigated to Launceston. He then joined Messrs. Howard Smith and Sons' employ, having, twelve months before, obtained his master's certificate; and whilst in this employ he was appointed harbour master

at Broadsound, Queensland, under Captain Heath, R.N., a position he occupied for five years. He then went to Townsville as marine surveyor to Lloyd's Agents, and stayed there for eight years, when a vacancy occurred for a harbour master at Strahan, and Captain Mackay found himself the chosen applicant. He was married in 1887 to Miss Thompson, daughter of Mr. John Thompson, of Launceston, and has a family of four sons.



WHITELAW.

LAUNCESTON.

CAPT. J. A. MACKAY.

Mr. WHYTE THOMAS, J.P., Agent for the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, Limited, Strahan, is a native of Victoria, and was educated at the Geelong Grammar School. He began a mercantile life in 1878, and has followed it ever since. Mr. Thomas came to Tasmania in 1890, and located at Zeehan, where he was employed in the Zeehan Dundas Smelting Works as accountant, and remained in that capacity up till the time the company ceased operations. He then went to the South Sea Islands, and returned to Strahan in 1895, and accepted his present position, besides which he does a large trade in machinery and ironmongery. Mr. Thomas was for twelve months a member of the Town Board and Hospital Committee. He was made a J.P. two years ago.

Dr. PATK. JOSEPH GODFREY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., Edin., Strahan, Tasmania, was born in 1866 in Victoria, and was educated at the Melbourne University. He graduated at the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, Edinburgh, in 1891. After

leaving Edinburgh he returned to Victoria, where he practised for five years. He then came to Tasmania, and having started private practice at Zeehan, was immediately appointed one of the honorary surgeons and physicians to the Zeehan Hospital. The rapid strides that Strahan was making, however, induced him to leave Zeehan after a lapse of two years and a half, special inducements having been held out to him to accept the position of medical officer to the M.U.I.O.F., a position he now combines with private practice. Dr. Godfrey is medical officer to the Mount Lyell Company at Strahan, resident surgeon to the Strahan Hospital, and also honorary surgeon to the West Coast Amateur Racing Club.

Mr. ARTHUR GEO. PRATER, Secretary of the Marine Board of Strahan, was born in Oxford, England, in 1852, and educated at Chomley School, Highgate, Harrow. He early exhibited tendencies towards commercial life, and for something like ten years did business on the London Stock Exchange. However, like many others in his calling, he was attracted to the antipodes, and the year 1883 found him engaged in farming operations in Tasmania, an avocation he followed for five years. The Tasmanian Government requiring a qualified State school teacher for Strahan, Mr. Prater sent in an application for the appointment, and in 1890 he opened the first educational establishment there. Two years later he was the successful applicant for the position of secretary to the first Marine Board of Strahan, and quite recently that elective body confirmed the trust its nominal predecessors had reposed in him. He is an ardent sportsman, and is ever found aiding to his utmost anything of a genuine sporting character.

Mr. ALBERT ERNEST TERRY, Bookseller, Stationer, Hairdresser, Fruiterer, and Tobacconist, Strahan Wharf, Strahan, was born in Hobart in 1875. The tonsorial art attracted his attention on leaving school, and he served his apprenticeship as a hairdresser, etc., in Hobart, after which he started in the present premises, where he has been located for nine years. He employs three hands, the whole staff being constantly kept going. A very large stock of all goods necessary to his calling is kept in his establishment, which is the only one of its kind in Strahan. Mr. Terry is a member of the M.U.I.O.F., and has been identified with it since its inauguration. He has been through all the offices of the lodge, and is a member

of the Strahan Town Board. He is a general all round sport, and has been secretary of the Strahan Regatta Club for four years, and still holds that position. Mr. Terry has been a member of the Hospital Board Committee, but on account of his increasing business was compelled to relinquish the position. He still, however, holds the office of trustee to the M.U.I.O.O.F., and has held the same position for some years. Special attention is paid to all visitors to the establishment, wherein can be found the very latest importations of fruit and other requisites necessary to the business. Mr. Terry is a landed proprietor, and owns several good properties at Strahan.



LILLEY.

MR. A. E. TERRY.

ZEEHAN.

MR. THOMAS ARTHUR MOY, Andrew Street, West Strahan, Baker, Confectioner, and Grocer, was born in 1868, at Essex, England, and educated at South House, London. After leaving school, he served his apprenticeship to Mr. George Smith, of Maron's Hill Bakery, London, and was there for five years. He was engaged in several London establishments, and then entered into an agreement to come to the Melbourne Exhibition of 1888 with a patent oven, intended for bread and biscuit making. At the close of the exhibition he came to Tasmania, and was engaged in both Hobart and Launceston in the bakery business. In 1889 he went to the West Coast, and opened on his own account in Zeehan, subsequently settling down in Strahan, where he commenced and has carried on successfully a most remunerative business. He has two shops, the head office being in West Strahan. Mr. Moy prides himself on possessing the

most complete up-to-date contrivances on the West Coast for the manufacture of bread, biscuits, and confectionery. He is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and has held the office of treasurer since its



J. MILLS.

MR. T. A. MOY.

ZEEHAN.

formation, and has passed through all the chairs of the lodge. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Bantick, of Bagdad, in 1896, and has a family of three children.

MR. THEODORE STEER LIPSCOMBE, member of the Strahan Town Board, was born in 1863, in Hobart, and educated at the Scotch College. After leaving school, he followed the nursery and seed business for five years. Being of a roving disposition, he went to Sydney, and entered into partnership under the style of Lipscombe Bros. and Ward, as wholesale fruit and commission agents. He remained with that firm for some years, when he returned to Hobart, and took charge of the well-known nursery at Sandy Bay, combining with it a large seed establishment in Elizabeth Street, Hobart. He remained there for a period of ten years, and then went to the West Coast, to take the appointment of agent at Strahan for the Cascade Brewery Company, and also to open up the brewery business connection, which was rapidly increasing. He was chairman of the Queenborough Fruit Board for three years, and of the Branch Board of Agriculture for two years. He resigned these two positions to take up his present employment. He is a member of the Strahan Town Board, and also vice-chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce. He is also a

general sport, and fosters it in many directions. Mr. Lipscombe is married to a daughter of Mr. Louis McGuinness, of Sandy Bay, and has a family of three children resident at Strahan.

MR. ALFRED SLATER, J.P., Customs and General Commission Agent, Strahan, was born in Middlesex in 1854, and educated in London. After leaving school he came to Tasmania with his father, Mr John Slater, and settled at Deloraine in 1870, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He remained there till 1873, when he went to Macquarie Harbour in a small sailing cutter, in company with his brother, Charles, and Mr. J. C. Weber. At this time the



LILLEY.

MR. A. SLATER.

ZEEHAN.

West Coast was very little settled, but Mr. Slater was of opinion he could take up a large tract of land for agricultural purposes. However, in this he was disappointed, as no suitable spot could be located. The trio then went prospecting, and found some tin and gold, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant them following it up. They then returned to Deloraine, and subsequently Mr. Slater went to the East Coast tin mines, with the object of gaining a knowledge of tin mining. He was engaged by Mr. E. A. Counsel, the present Surveyor-General of Tasmania, and remained with him some months. He then found a good piece of land for tin mining, and with his brother took up the section, formed it into a syndicate, and named it the Stella Tin Mining Company. This was left under the management of a third party, and Mr. Slater returned to Deloraine, where his attempts to find payable gold proved

futile. Eighteen months later, he went to Beaconsfield, and, with his brother and Mr. Weber, he took up an alluvial claim on the side of Cabbage Tree Hill. Good gold was found here, and in nine months it was worked out. In 1879, hearing of the discovery of gold in the Pieman River (now Corinna), the brothers went to that field, and spent some three years. They were on Zeehan in 1880, and were amongst the first prospectors on that now well-known field. Here Mr. Slater met with varying success, but the hardships and privations of West Coast life at that time determined him to enter upon mercantile pursuits, and he accepted an engagement as commercial traveller with a Launceston firm. He travelled throughout the colony for various firms during the years 1882 and 1888, when, things beginning to move on the West Coast, he was offered an engagement to manage the Strahan branch of the United S.S. Company, and this avocation he enjoyed until 1893, when the service was amalgamated. Mr. Slater next represented Messrs. Huddart, Parker and Co., at Strahan, combining also the duties of insurance and commission agent. Twelve months later he confined himself exclusively to the customs and commission business, in which line he has since engaged. He is agent for the North Mount Lyell, the South

Mount Lyell, Tasman Lyell, Mount Lyell Comstock, Crown Lyell, South Tharsis, Royal Tharsis, Mount Lyell Blocks, and Dukes Proprietary Mining



LILLEY.

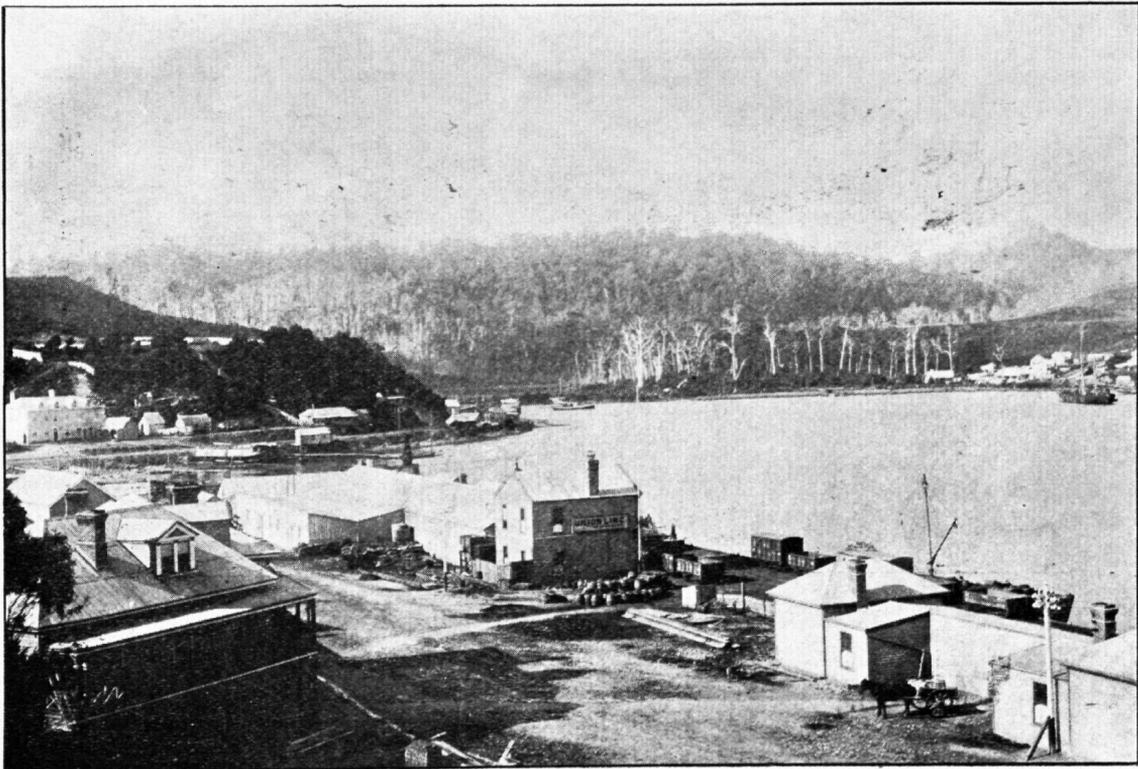
MR. C. R. LYNCH.

ZEEHAN.

Companies, also the Commercial Union Assurance Company. As one of the oldest business men in Strahan, Mr. Slater has taken a decided interest in

the building up of the place. He was for three years a member of the Strahan Marine Board, and although still interested in local politics, he finds his increasing business demands too much of his attention to devote a great amount of time to outdoor matters. Mr. Slater is a member of the Zeehan Masonic Lodge.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERT LYNCH, Proprietor of the Macquarie Hotel, Kelly Basin, was born in 1869 at Blue Hills, near Oatlands, and educated at Waratah. He commenced work at the Mount Bischoff Tin mine, and in 1889 went to Zeehan, where he remained for four years. He went to Gormanston in 1894, and still engaged in mining pursuits, but in 1896 he opened the Criterion Hotel there. Fortune, however, did not altogether favour the venture, as in 1898 Mr. Lynch had the misfortune to be burnt out, suffering a severe loss. He subsequently went to Kelly Basin, and opened the Macquarie Hotel, which is an excellent building, containing thirteen well-furnished rooms. The greatest possible attention is paid to visitors, whilst only standard brands of liquors are kept. Mr. Lynch has been a member of the local Progress Committee of Kelly Basin and Gormanston. He takes a great interest in



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

STRAHAN.

sport of all descriptions, having been a noted long distance runner and footballer. He has a brother hotel-keeping at Waratah, and another the mine manager of the Magnet Proprietary, nine miles from Waratah. Mr. Lynch was married in 1894 to Miss Emma Howell, a daughter of Mr. T. Howell, of the Forth, North-West Coast.

Mr. DENIS FINNIGAN, Proprietor of the Shamrock Hotel, Kelly Basin, was born in 1866, in Ireland, and educated there. At the age of twenty years he came to Tasmania, landing in Hobart in 1866. There he entered the service of Dr. Crouch as coachman, and remained with him for seven years, when he leased the well-known Shamrock Hotel in Hobart, and carried it on most successfully for a period of five years, his genial disposition and excellent business capabilities having enabled him to work up a splendid business connection. While in Hobart Mr. Finnigan purchased his present property at Kelly Basin, and one year ago entered into personal possession of it. The hotel, which was built specially for him, con-

tains fourteen rooms, and visitors always receive the utmost attention, and are supplied with good liquors. Mr. Finnigan has recently fitted up one



WHERRETT & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. D. FINNIGAN.

of Alcock's best billiard tables, an enterprise deserving the large amount of support it has received. He is a past grand master of the M.U.I.O.O.F., of Hobart, and a member of the Progress Committee of Kelly Basin. Mr. Finnigan was appointed chairman of committees to carry out the good work of raising funds for building a Roman Catholic church, and he was successful in the undertaking.

Mr. MICHAEL FRANCISEGAN, Kelly Basin, Tasmania, Resident Engineer of the North Mount Lyell Company, was born at Daylesford, Victoria, in 1858, and educated at St. Patrick's College and Melbourne University. After leaving the last-named place he joined the Victorian Railway Department as assistant engineer, and remained in that employ for sixteen years, leaving to make the survey for the North Mount Lyell Railway. Mr. Egan married a daughter of Mrs. O'Neil, of Daylesford, in 1891, and has a family of two sons. A brother of Mrs. Egan's is at present a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly.



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

STRAHAN.

ZEEHAN.

THE town of Zeehan is built on the Little Henty River, in the county of Montagu and the electoral district of Cumberland, and is distant north-west from Hobart about 125 miles. Though of comparatively recent growth, Zeehan has every appearance of solid prosperity, and the principal buildings are substantial and ornate, and such as would do credit to a much larger community. The postal facilities include parcels post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, and they are largely availed of. There are three banks, branches of the National, Bank of Australasia, and the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, and the public halls include the Masonic, Academy of Music, Bijou, and A.N.A. hall. The religious needs of the community are provided for by the Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Christian Brethren persuasions, who each have churches, and by the Salvation Army; and the education of the rising generation is carried on in two State schools, a convent school, and several private schools. The Cottage Hospital, with a ward set apart specially for women, has proved a very useful institution; and the School of Mines has already been the means of doing a large amount of good work among the youth of the community. Zeehan is literally built on silver and lead, being the centre of the extensive fields which have done so much to attract attention to the colony; and though its progress at times has been checked from various causes, such as the fall in the price of silver, the future is bright with hope, and persons whose judgment is usually not far wrong, consider it will yet be a very large and prosperous community. Its situation is by no means bad, and the Town Board have already done much to improve its thoroughfares, sanitation, etc., and hope to make marked progress in the direction of an improved water supply, a better drainage and sanitary system, and the lighting of the town in the immediate future. The principal thoroughfare (Main Street) is two miles long. The Miners' Association is a very strong body, and nearly all the other friendly societies have branches in the town, and seem to flourish exceedingly. Zeehan is in railway communication with Strahan twice daily, with Dundas also twice daily, and with Deep Lead once a day. From Strahan there is communication with Hobart, Launceston, Devonport, and Melbourne at frequent intervals. Apart from the mines, which are a source of attraction to tourists, the scenery in the vicinity of Zeehan is worth seeing, and the falls at Heemskirk and Montezuma, in particular, are largely visited by tourists and local residents alike. Zeehan has a population of about 2000, while in the district there are about 10,000. The prosperity of the town is likely to be considerably added to by the establishment of the Tasmanian Smelting Company's Works, which have so far proved a great success. By means of these works, ores which were formerly regarded as unprofitable to work, if not almost valueless, have given highly satisfactory returns, both to the smelting company and to the owners of the mines from which they were obtained, so that the possibilities of expansion in this direction alone are great beyond the possibility of stating at the present time. Zeehan boasts of one paper, a daily (the *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*), which has done good service in the past for the mining community.

Mr. EDWARD LARET HALL, Stipendiary Magistrate and Commissioner at Zeehan, and Commissioner for the Courts of Requests for



LILLEY,

MR. E. L. HALL.

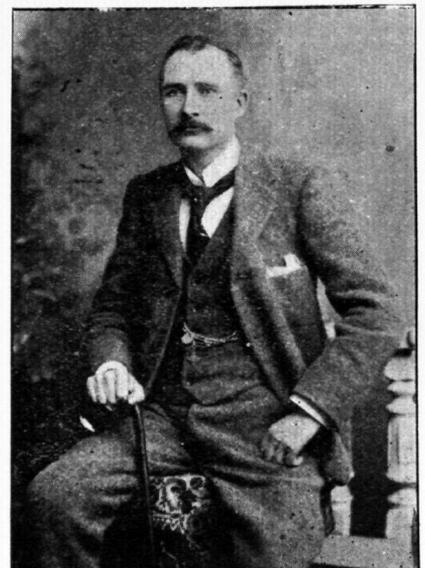
ZEEHAN.

Zeehan, Strahan, and Queenstown, and returning officer for the two electorates—the Legislative Council, district of Gordon, and the House of Assembly, district of Zeehan,—was born near

Hobart in 1864, and educated partly in New Zealand and partly at the Hutchins School, Hobart. On completing his studies, he was articled to Mr. C. J. Hall, at Devonport (near Torquay) as a law student, and was admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor in March, 1887. He was for a year with Messrs. Hookey and Young, solicitors, Hobart, subsequently becoming managing clerk for the firm of Messrs. Clark and Simmons. In 1889 he went to the North-West Coast, where he was associated in partnership with Mr. C. J. Hall, and took charge of the Ulverstone branch of the business. In February, 1891, he was offered the position of stipendiary magistrate for the district of Franklin, where he remained for twenty months. In August, 1893, he was appointed to his present position. He is a member of the Marine Board of Strahan, being the Government nominee for Zeehan.

Mr. DONALD McLENNAN, member of the Hospital Board, Zeehan, and ex-chairman of that body, is a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, born in 1854, and was educated in his native county. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits in the old country (Inverness), and came to Tasmania in 1891, making his home at Zeehan, when the mining boom was at its height. He started in business as

an hotelkeeper, and built the present Caledonian Hotel, which he has carried on ever since. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the town,



LILLEY,

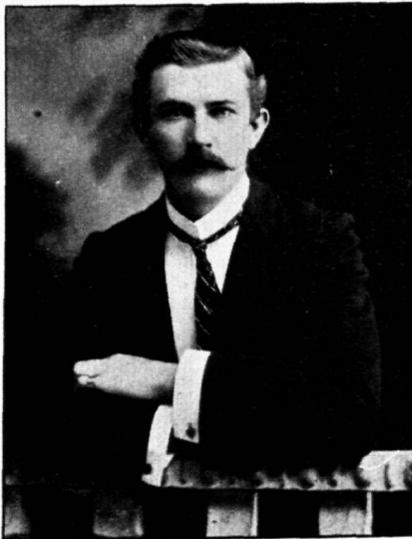
MR. D. McLENNAN.

ZEEHAN.

and was the first to initiate the telephone exchange, which has proved such a boon to business and other persons. He was for three years a member of the Zeehan

Town Board, and was No. 1 colour-sergeant on the list of the local defence force of the time. He has been identified with the hospital for the past four years, and has occupied the honourable position of chairman of the committee of management. In the trade he is extremely popular, and is the possessor of a fine well-kept establishment of twenty-four rooms. The building has a frontage of sixty-six feet on Main Street. Mr. McLennan is identified with several mining ventures, and is a member of the sporting and athletic clubs of Zeehan and vicinity.

THE ZEEHAN PRINTING OFFICE, Main Street, Zeehan. Charles Sydenham Young, lessee. This well-known business was established in 1890 by Mr. A. D. Sligo, mining agent, and was taken over in 1898 by Mr. Young, who was previously associated with Mr. Sligo for some two years. The machinery used in the establishment is equal to modern requirements, and almost anything, from a visiting card to a demy poster, can be turned out. It includes a "Challenge" platen machine, guillotine, etc., and there is a complete stock of jobbing plant, paper, and stationery. Mr. C. S. Young was born in Riverton, New Zealand, in 1874, and is the youngest son of Mr. J. P. Young, a well-known resident of Orepuki (N.Z.), who was in Zeehan during the boom of 1891. He was then connected with



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
MR. C. S. YOUNG.

public affairs in the town, being a member of the Town Board and other local institutions. Mr. C. S. Young was educated at the Riverton High School,

and on completing his education went in to the printing trade there. After adding eighteen months' experience to his then existing knowledge, he came to Tasmania, and was associated with the

very largely in the coal trade, and imports extensively from Newcastle. He is also a supporter of the local industry, dealing principally in Mount Nicholas coal. An extensive business is likewise



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

ZEEHAN, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST.

Zeehan Herald for a period of five years, when he joined Mr. Sligo. He managed the business at Zeehan for some time, and then, in 1898, took over the entire control from Mr. Sligo.

Messrs. DUNKLEY BROTHERS, Contractors, Wood, Coal, and Produce Merchants, Carriers, etc., Main Street, Zeehan. This firm was founded by Mr. George Dunkley about five years ago, when Zeehan was practically in its infancy, and has gone on increasing until now it is the largest of its kind on the West Coast. The first centre of operations was near Grubb's Tram, but as business increased, it was found more convenient to get nearer the railway station. Previous to this Mr. George Dunkley had taken his three brothers into the business, but they have gradually dropped out, leaving him again the sole proprietor. He is just completing new offices, with the object of using the present ones as a large produce store. At the back there is a large timber and coal yard, and here Mr. Dunkley has suitable machinery for turning out timber for mining and building purposes, which is supplied throughout the whole Zeehan mining area. At Leslie Junction, near Dundas, there are about two miles of tramway laid for bringing timber and firewood out, and this is being extended as needs demand. Mr. Dunkley deals

done in general produce, Mr. Dunkley being the leading wood, coal, and produce merchant in Zeehan. Sixty men and twenty horses are constantly engaged by Mr. Dunkley, which is a good indication of the magnitude of his business. As a contractor, he has been very successful, having carried out several of the most important works for the Town Board, amongst others being the construction of the following roads:—King end of Main Street, Fowell Street, Main Street to the railway station, Wilson Street, and Queen Street. It is, however, in contracting for the supply of timber to the mines that Mr. Dunkley devotes a very great deal of attention. He has just entered into a contract with the Zeehan Montana S.M. Co., Limited, to supply them for five years with firewood, mining timber, and laths, and he is constructing about two miles of tramway at his own cost, for the purpose of facilitating the getting out of timber. He has the contract for supplying not less than ninety tons of firewood and laths to the Silver Queen S.M. Co. per week, and it is expected that the Zeehan Montana Company will require at least 200 tons per week. Another large contract is the supply of firewood to the new Mount Zeehan Co., they taking upwards of fifty tons per week. Mr. George Dunkley, the proprietor of the firm, is a son of Mr. David Dunkley, and was born

in Hobart in 1867, and educated at the Fern Tree Bower. He started business first about eight years ago, forwarding supplies, etc., and contracting, at Trial Harbour, and has a vivid recollection of

situated freehold property, and erected one of the best hotels in Zeehan, replete with the most modern appliances, and possessing twenty-seven sleeping rooms, besides commercial and waiting rooms,

for three years. In April, 1899, Mr. Finn was elected a trustee of the Zeehan Recreation Ground, having the proud distinction of topping the poll. As a candidate for parliamentary honours he was slightly less fortunate, being beaten for the Gordon seat in the Legislative Council by Mr. Morrisby.



LILLEY, ZEEHAN

ZEEHAN, LOOKING EAST.

the hardships of the pioneers on the West Coast. After two years of this work he removed to Zeehan, where he accepted contracts with the mines and the Zeehan Town Board, with the result that he has built up his present business to the magnitude it has now attained. He is a member of the Zeehan Masonic Lodge, and takes a great interest in all matters having for their object the welfare of the district.

Mr. PATRICK FINN, Victoria Hotel, Zeehan, was born in Ireland (County Tipperary), on 16th January, 1836, and after receiving his education in his native place, came to the antipodes. He arrived in Victoria on 18th December, 1854, and joined his friends, with whom he remained till May, 1855, when he left for Bendigo and spent a year on the mining fields of that district. In 1856 Mr. Finn went to Geelong and took up 157 acres of agricultural land, and subsequently moved to the Victorian side of the Murray River, sixteen miles from Echuca. There he purchased about 100 acres of land, and engaged in sheep and cattle raising. He disposed of his property in Victoria in 1888, and arrived at Zeehan on 28th October, 1890, with the object of starting hotel-keeping. Mr. Finn then selected an excellently

and other apartments. Whilst devoting most of his attention to his business, he has taken an active part in local affairs and politics. He has been a member of the Hospital Board since its inception, was chairman for two years, and is now vice-chairman. He was a member of the Town Board of Zeehan for four years, and occupied the position of chairman



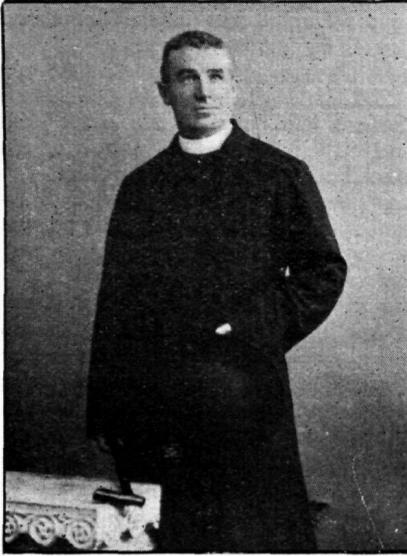
LILLEY,

MR. P. FINN.

ZEEHAN.

ZEEHAN CATHOLIC PARISH, Zeehan. This parish was established in 1891, and placed in charge of the Rev. Father T. M. O'Callaghan, who was successful in getting his flock together and erecting in a small way what is now known as St. Faursan's Church. He was succeeded for a short time by the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, who was relieved by the Rev. Father Bernard Murphy, in February, 1893. Father Murphy has remained in charge of the parish ever since, and has the pleasure of knowing that his untiring efforts have been rewarded by a substantial increase in the number of worshippers and Sunday school attendants. In fact, so rapid have been the strides made, that in 1898 the church had to be enlarged to double its size. It is a large wooden building with choir gallery, and is situated about the centre of the town in Main Street. The building has a seating capacity for 500 people, and is invariably filled. It is well lighted and ventilated, but it is now seen that improved accommodation more in accordance with the times will soon have to be provided, and the matter of erecting a brick building is being warmly advocated. There is no lack of ground space for such a purpose, as the church property extends over an area of one acre and a half. Should a brick structure supersede the present church the last named will be devoted to school purposes. A handsome addition to the convent buildings has just been completed at a cost of £250. In 1895 Father Murphy introduced the community of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have since conducted a very successful school, in which the highest branches of education are taught, also piano, violin, singing, drawing, and painting. The Rev. FATHER BERNARD MURPHY was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1855, and educated at classical schools and seminaries there. He studied for the priesthood at All Hallows' College, Dublin, and was ordained in 1880. A few months later he accepted a call to Tasmania, and acted as relieving priest at Hobart and other centres for twelve months. Father Murphy was then given charge of the New Norfolk parish, which he retained for seven years; while there he was instrumental in building St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at cost of £2500. This is a very

handsome stone structure, and an ornament to the township. In addition to this, Father Murphy spent a large amount of money in renovating and



LILLEY,

FATHER B. MURPHY.

ZEEHAN.

Zeehan parish was in debt to the amount of £700, but Father Murphy, with that energy so characteristic of him, went to work with a will, cleared off the debt, established a day school numbering now some 200 scholars, and effected all round improvements to the buildings. He is one of the most popular and painstaking priests in Tasmania.

CASH GROCERY COMPANY,
No. 3 BRANCH (Mr. Albert Stephen Stebbins, manager), Grocers, Bakers, and Confectioners, Main and Wilson Streets, Zeehan. Established 3rd March, 1897. Commencing in a small way at the corner of Main and Belstead Streets, this establishment has grown to such a rapid extent that the proprietary have been compelled to erect handsome brick premises at the corner of Main and Wilson Streets, at a cost of £2000, and occupying an extent of a quarter of an acre. The Cash Grocery Company purchased the original business, and Mr. A. S. Stebbins took the management for the River Don Trading Company when only six hands were employed. Now there are seventeen, including competent bakers and confectioners. Three

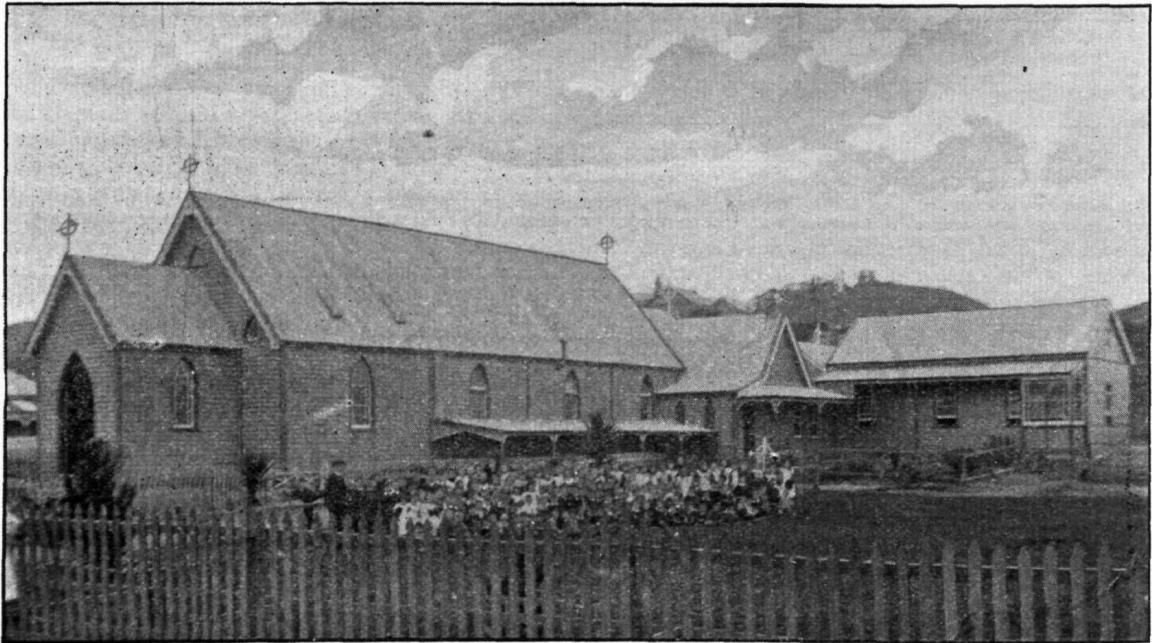
lishment are faultless, and the refreshment rooms would do credit to any city of even larger pretensions than Zeehan. Some twenty-five tons of flour are used monthly in the baking department. The



LILLEY,

MR. A. S. STEBBINS.

ZEEHAN.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ZEEHAN.

adding to two other churches in the parish. He left New Norfolk at his own request, and served some eighteen months at St. Mary's Cathedral as an assistant to the administrator. Father Murphy then ministered in the Latrobe parish for two years and a half at St. Patrick's Church, and from there he was appointed to Zeehan. At this time the

shops, with a frontage of 66 feet, face the streets above named, whilst in the rear are the bakehouse, storerooms, stables, etc. The Company have a complete stock of groceries, and do the largest trade on the Coast in vending the highest classes of confectionery, grocery, and pastry wares. The fittings and general appointments of the estab-

manager, Mr. Albert Stephen Stebbins, is a native of Maldon, Victoria, and was educated at Bridgewater. After leaving school he joined his father in the general grocery and spirit business in Brighton, Victoria, where he remained two years. He was then with Messrs. Moran and Cato, grocers, of Melbourne, for some years, and during three years of that

period he had charge of the Port Melbourne branch of that firm's business. Mr. Stebbins spent another couple of years with Messrs. Burns Bros. in the wine, spirit, and grocery line in Port Melbourne, and in October, 1895, he entered the service of the River Don Trading Company, opening what was known as No. 2 branch, at Ulverstone. He managed this business for some sixteen months, when the Company purchased a business at Zeehan, and in March, 1897, Mr. Stebbins was appointed to manage it. He has been singularly successful, and now has the proud distinction of being manager of the largest grocery establishment on the West Coast, as also the best conducted.

Messrs. W. T. YORK AND CO., Importers and General Merchants, Zeehan. Mr. William Stewart, manager. This is another of the old importing and retailing establishments on the West Coast. Started in a small way by Messrs. Fowler Bros., it was in 1892 taken over by Mr. John Henry on account of the

anchor," can be procured at the establishment. Business on a large scale is done in grocery, ironmongery, drapery, millinery, dressmaking, etc. Considering the volume of business, it is not surprising



W. T. YORK & Co.'s PREMISES.

to find that the establishment is fitted up with the most modern conveniences. There are handsome showrooms for millinery and ladies' goods, dressmaking and fitting rooms, etc., all of which are

120 boxes of butter, this being the only cool store in the district. Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, the manager of this extensive business, came to Tasmania on 25th January, 1883, and in the same year entered the service of Messrs. York, Schmidt and Co., at Sheffield, remaining with them some eight years, when he was transferred to other branches of the River Don Trading Company. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the present business make rapid strides under his management. Some time ago only six assistants were employed, now there is a working staff of sixteen. Mr. Stewart is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, although his parents were for many years residents of Ayrshire. He received his education in Fifeshire, and began his business career in the city of Perth, as a grocer, wine and spirit merchant, etc. After remaining there three and a half years he was engaged with a large firm in Glasgow for seven years. Mr. Stewart has had about twenty-six years' experience in his trade, and is an expert in all its departments.



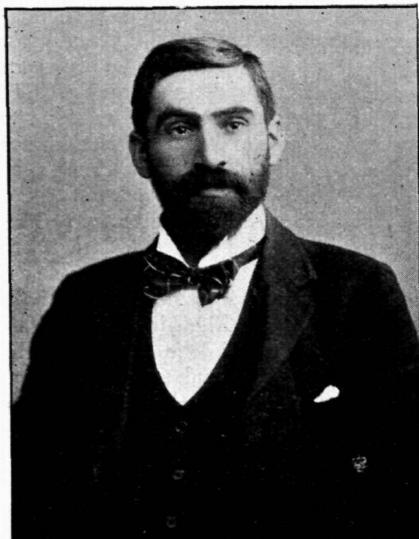
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOLARS, ZEEHAN.

trustee, and conducted by him for twelve months. It was then turned into Messrs. W. T. York and Co., and placed under the management of Mr. William Stewart. The premises are very extensive, being a two story building with a frontage of 55 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The firm carry a very extensive stock, and almost everything, "from a needle to an

well lighted throughout. The shop is also fitted with the acme cash railway system, with four stations in the different departments, to facilitate business. The grocery section is a picture of neatness and industry in itself. Lately, Messrs. York and Co., in order to keep abreast of the times, have erected a well-appointed cool storage chamber, capable of storing

Dr. JOHN KENNEDY, J.P., Athlone House, Main Street, Zeehan, M.D., M.Ch., L.M., was born in 1858, near Belfast, in the North of Ireland, and educated at Belfast University. He graduated at Queen's University, Ireland, in 1881, and after leaving the University he followed dispensary practice for a few months, and proceeded to

Melbourne in the schooner *Loch Katrine*, in 1882, as medical officer. Tasmania then attracted his attention, and he was appointed medical superintendent of the Mount Bischoff Provident



LILLEY,

DR. J. KENNEDY.

ZEEHAN

Hospital, a position he occupied for five or six years. The reports of the large and growing population at Zeehan induced him to leave Bischoff and make his home in the West, where he has been ever since. He was first president and chairman of the local racing club, and surgeon of the Zeehan Hospital. He is also a member and chairman of the Montagu Road Trust and health officer of the district of Macquarie, and consulting officer to the A.M.P. Dr. Kennedy is also consulting surgeon to all the benefit lodges in the district, and president of the newly-formed Zeehan Club. He married a daughter of Mr. Alexander Webster, of Launceston, and has a family of two daughters. Dr. Kennedy is a most popular public man at Zeehan.

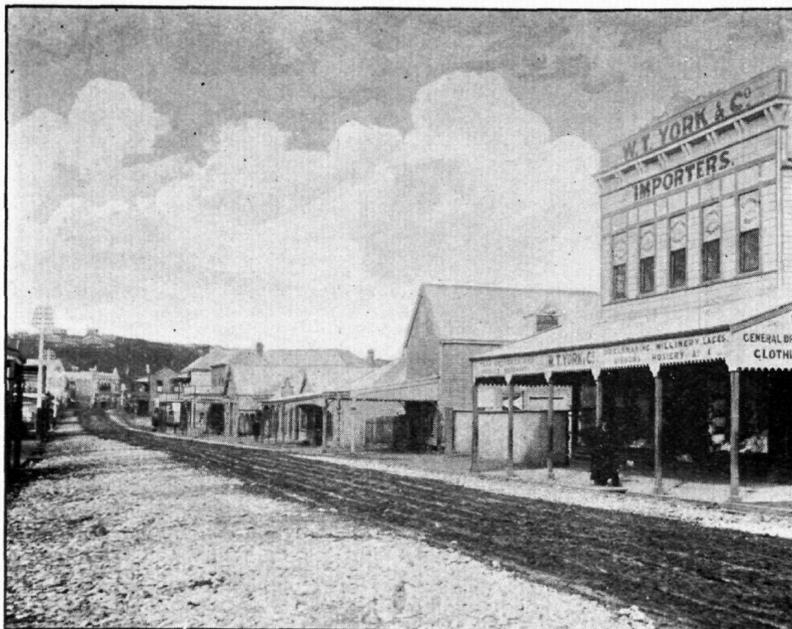
Mr. ANDREW THEODORE ANDERSON, Commercial Hotel, Main Street, Zeehan, Licensed Victualler, was born in 1851 at Dover, and educated in Sweden. After leaving school he took to a seafaring life, and after serving twelve years he retired with the rank of captain. After leaving the sea he came to Tasmania, and has followed mining, storekeeping, and hotelkeeping in the important centres of Tasmania ever since. Mr. Anderson is now the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Zeehan, a hostelry patronised by leading citizens of Tasmania and influential

visitors from the mainland. The best cuisine and attention are to be found in the hotel, and nothing is left undone by the proprietor to cater for the comfort of his patrons. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 20, T.C., Zeehan, and the M.U.I.O.O.F., and has passed through most of the chairs in both lodges. He patronises sport of all kinds, and keeps the latest available results of principal events posted in a conspicuous place.

Mr. THOMAS DAVEY, Butcher, Main Street, Zeehan, was born at Longford in 1863, and is the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Davey, mail contractor and publican of that township, and who at one time kept the Prince of Wales Hotel, Longford, and also the Cressy Hotel, Cressy. Mr. Davey, junior, was educated at Cressy, and was first employed there by Mr. James Thirkell, after which he had charge of Mr. D. Campbell's property at Richmond Hill, where he remained nearly three years. About 1890, in company with Mr. Ernest Brumby, he opened a butcher's shop at Gladstone, the Mount Cameron water race then being in course of construction. Mr. Davey carried on business there for about three years, when he sold out to Mr. John Pickford, and returned to Mr. James Thirkell's employ at Saundridge, Cressy, being given the

manston, Dundas, and Rosebery. Subsequently he bought Messrs. Wylie and Brumby's butchering business, and has carried it on ever since. Mr. Davey does his own slaughtering, and disposes of seven bodies of beef and thirty to forty sheep per week. He employs six hands, and has four horses constantly engaged. He was married at Cressy in June, 1893, to Miss Mary Brumby, the fourth daughter of Mr. Mansfield Brumby, J.P., farmer, of that township.

Mr. JAMES OVERALL, Main Street, Zeehan, Nurseryman, Seed Merchant, Florist, etc., is a son of Mr. James Overall, of Castle Champs, farmer, and was born at Cambridgeshire, England, on 30th November, 1862. He was educated at the public school in his native town, and after leaving school served two years at Moor Hill, Harwood, Leeds, with Mr. Frank Sutton, and two years with Mr. Titley, Gledon House, Leeds, flaxspinner. He was employed growing orchids for two years and a half at Veitch's Royal Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, and two years with Mr. L. de Rothschild, of Ascot, banker. After leaving the service of the latter, he went back to Mr. Veitch's nursery, where he remained six months, and was afterwards in the employment of Mr. Alfred Palmer, of Berkshire-a-Reading, biscuit manufac-



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

MAIN STREET, ZEEHAN.

management of the "Parknook" farm on the Lake River. In 1898 he went to Zeehan, and started buying and selling sheep there and at Queenstown, Gor-

turer. He came to Tasmania in 1887, and managed "Arundel," Macquarie Plains, for Mr. V. W. Hookey, solicitor, Hobart, and came to the West Coast of

Tasmania in 1890, and was employed on the *Zeehan and Dundas Herald* until 1892, when he laid out and started the first garden in Zeehan, which covers an area of about three acres, vegetables, small fruits, and flowers. He imports artificial wreaths for funeral purposes, and seeds of all descriptions. He is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and a member of the Zeehan Horticultural Society. He married the eldest daughter of Mr. G. T. Rumley, of Dartford, Glenora, farmer, on the 30th August, 1889.

Mr. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS SLIGO, Mining Agent, Zeehan, Tasmania, is the eldest son of Mr. Alexander Sligo, M.H.R., Dunedin City, New Zealand. He was born in Dunedin on 20th December, 1866, and educated at the Normal and High Schools, Dunedin. A resident of Zeehan for nearly eight years, Mr. Sligo has always taken a very active part in the advancement of the mining industry. He occupied a prominent position in connection with the movement for deepening the Macquarie Harbour bar, and was the compiler of "Facts and Figures," published for the delegation which waited upon the Government to urge on the work. He occupies the position of director for a large number of mining companies, is a member of the Strahan Marine Board, and chairman of the Zeehan School of Mines.



LILLEY.

MR. A. D. SLIGO.

ZEEHAN.

Mr. JAMES FINDLAY MYLES, Blacksmith and Engineer, Main Street, Zeehan, was born and educated in Arbriolot, Forfarshire, Scotland, and is

the only son of Mr. James Myles, blacksmith, Carmyllie, Scotland. After serving four years' apprenticeship with his father, Mr. Myles was employed as shipsmith rivetter and plater in the

the whole of the wants of Zeehan and districts. Mr. Cowburn is a native of Tasmania, born in 1858, and was educated at the Collegiate School, Hobart. After leaving school he joined his father



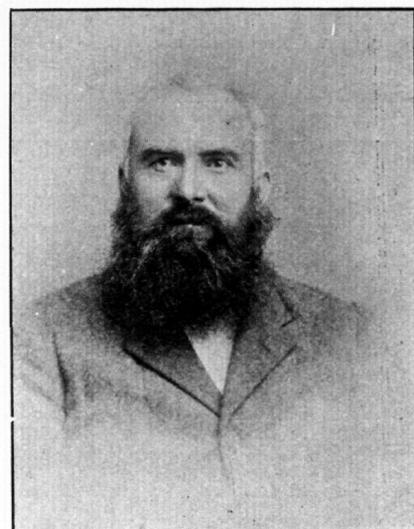
LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

GRAND HOTEL AND GAIETY HALL, ZEEHAN.

Dundee and Glasgow shipbuilding yards. He left Scotland in 1878 for the Falkland Islands, and remained in the employment of the Falkland Islands Company, ship repairing, nine years. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and after a spell of twelve months, came to the antipodes in the R.M.S. Orient, landing in Tasmania in 1888. Mr. Myles served two years in Mr. Knight's foundry, Launceston, and in 1891 opened the business of blacksmith, engineer, wheelwright, etc., at Zeehan. He also worked for a considerable period on Grubb's tramway, besides being engaged on other tram lines, connecting the various mining properties. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids. Mr. Myles married Miss Mary Bertie, the only daughter of Mr. John Bertie, of Lunan Head, near Forfar, Scotland, and has a family of two daughters and three sons.

ZEEHAN AERATED WATER FACTORY; Mr. T. D. Cowburn, manager. This factory was started in 1891 by Mr. Philip B. Rudge, who ran it for two years, when Mr. W. H. Biggins took it over. In February, 1899, it fell into the hands of the present proprietor, who has gone on adding new machinery and appliances, until now the establishment is enabled to supply

in the brewing and aerated water business, and remained in his employ for many years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the trade. After four years' further



LILLEY.

MR. J. F. MYLES.

ZEEHAN.

experience in New South Wales, he returned to Tasmania, and took a hotel at New Norfolk. The rapid rise of the West Coast induced Mr. Cowburn to

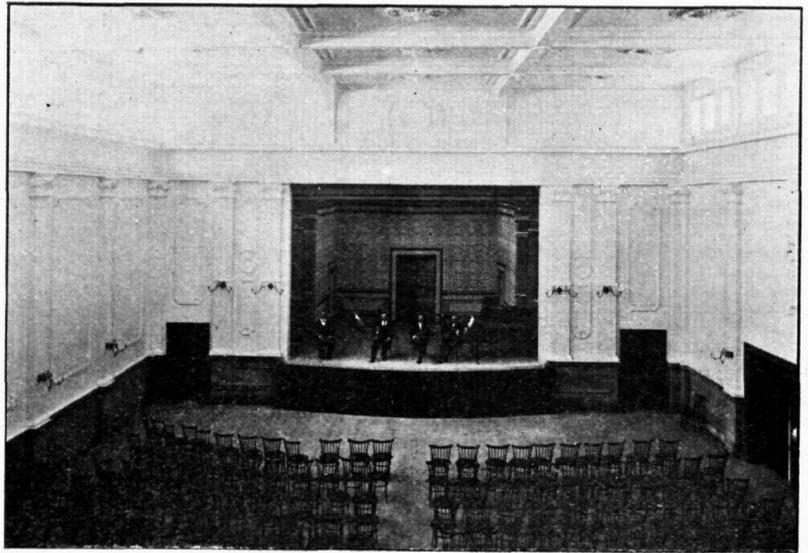
start the manufacture of aerated waters at Zeehan, and he claims the distinction of being the pioneer in the business there. As might be expected, the cost of conveying machinery over the then pack tracks was very great, and Mr. Cowburn was compelled to carry on operations in the most primitive style. He first erected a tent near the Argent mine, and so great became the demand for his cordials that he felt justified in opening in a more pretentious style in Zeehan. He gradually imported machinery, until now he possesses all the latest appliances for the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials. In the busy season Mr. Cowburn has four men and two carts constantly employed, and supplies the whole of Zeehan and surrounding districts. He is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and is married, and has seven children.

Mr. ALFRED GEO. OMANT, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, carrying on business at Hobart, Zeehan, and Queenstown, in partnership with the Hon. D. C. Urquhart, M.H.A., late Attorney-General of the colony. He was born in Hobart and educated at the Scotch College in that city, and was called to the Bar in September, 1890. He is a commissioner of the Supreme Courts of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand, for taking acknowledgments and affidavits, having been appointed by the chief justice of the respective colonies. He came to Zeehan in September, 1890, being the first resident solicitor at Zeehan, and joined Mr. D. C. Urquhart

in 1891, the Zeehan office being under his supervision.

Mr. CHARLES EATON BROWN, Barrister, Solicitor, Attorney, and Proc-

Australia for taking affidavits in the colony of Tasmania. He takes a decided interest in the defence movement, and is senior lieutenant of the Zeehan Company Tasmanian Infantry Regiment.



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

INTERIOR GAIETY HALL, ZEEHAN.

tor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, Zeehan, was born in the Dominion of Canada, and educated at the Prince of Wales College and McGill University, Montreal. He was called to the Bar in Canada on 26th June, 1883, and to the Tasmanian Bar in 1887. Mr. Brown is a commissioner of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, and Western

Mr. GEO. WHITFIELD, Watchmaker and Manufacturing Jeweller, Gold Buyer, etc., Main Street, Zeehan, and Orr Street, Queenstown, is a native of Manchester, where he was educated. After completing his scholastic studies, he served an apprenticeship to the jewellery business, and then paid a premium to learn the watchmaking. He arrived in Adelaide about thirteen years ago, and has visited most of the colonies during that period. Mr. Whitfield then sought the West Coast as a field for



LILLEY,

MR. A. G. OMANT.

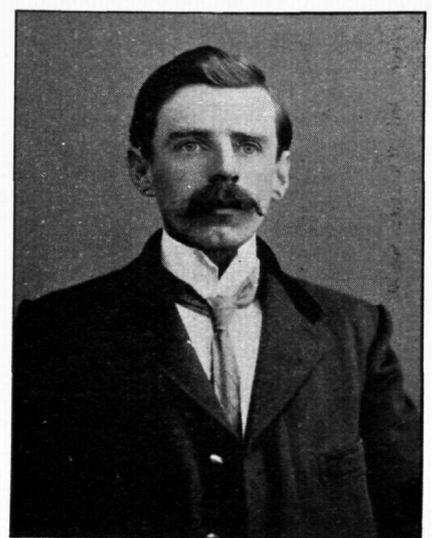
ZEEHAN.



LILLEY,

MR. C. E. BROWN.

ZEEHAN.



LILLEY,

MR. G. WHITFIELD.

ZEEHAN.

operations, and has been over three years in business at Zeehan and Queenstown, where he commands much of the trade. He purchases gold in large quantities and makes it up into different articles of jewellery on the premises. He also purchases iridium and ocmiridium, both of which precious metals are found on the West Coast. Mr. Whitfield takes a great interest in mining, and at one time and another has held shares in most of the Tasmanian mines.

Mr. F. W. WATHEN, "The Waltham," "Elgin," and "Rotherham" Watch Depot, Main Street, Zeehan, opposite the G.P.O. Mr. Wathen is the fourth son of Mr. W. F. Wathen, a well-known identity of Launceston, who served many years as an alderman of the city, and for fifty years occupied the position of secretary to the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. F. W. Wathen, junior, was born in 1872 in Launceston, and educated at his father's private school; he was then apprenticed to Mr. J. E. Piper, watchmaker, of Launceston, who served his articles in Clerkenwell, London, the home of watchmaking. After completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Wathen purchased Messrs. F. and W. Stewarts' Waratah business, and spent five and a half years in that town, during which time he took a great interest in sporting matters and public affairs. Thinking the West Coast had a brilliant future before it, Mr. Wathen purchased Mr. S. Armstrong's business, and is now doing an excellent trade, extending as far as Gormanston, Kelly Basin, and the Pieman Bridge. He gives his

personal attention to watch work, makes a speciality of wedding rings and keepers, and is a manufacturer of all kinds of jewellery. Mr. Wathen, though only a short time at Zeehan, may be regarded

ings are replete with the most modern conveniences, including booking offices, ladies' waiting rooms, lavatories, goods sheds, etc. Mr. Parry has established himself as a general favourite in Zeehan.



LILLEY, ZEEHAN. *COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, ZEEHAN.*

as one of the public men of the district. He was elected a member of the Hospital Board, and is now treasurer of that body. He is also permanent secretary of the Loyal Zeehan Lodge, No. 11, I.O.O.F., and is a past grand master of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and secretary of the Zeehan Homing Society.

Mr. T. S. PARRY, Stationmaster, Zeehan Railway Station, was born at Hagley in 1858, and educated there. After leaving school he joined the Railway Department, and has remained in the service ever since, having occupied various responsible positions. He accepted an engagement at Hagley in 1875, and was promoted in 1883 to the responsible position of stationmaster at Westbury. There Mr. Parry remained three and a half years, when he was removed to a like office at Latrobe, subsequently taking charge of the Devonport station, where he remained until the opening of the Strahan-Zeehan line on 4th February, 1892, when he was transferred to Strahan as senior stationmaster for that section. In October, 1898, he was appointed principal stationmaster and traffic inspector for the West Coast lines, and transferred to Zeehan, which is practically the receiving and distributing centre of the West Coast, all traffic from the Zeehan and Dundas and the north-east tramways filtering through it. The station build-

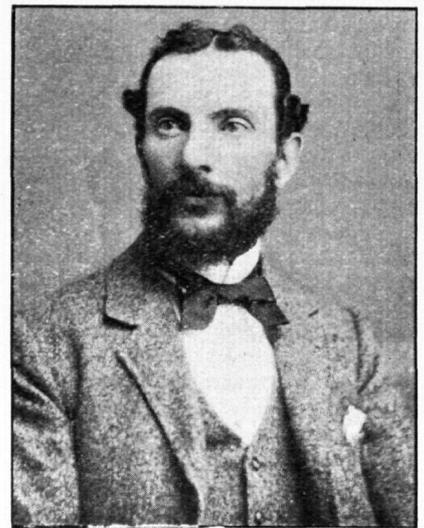
ZEEHAN POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE. In the early days of Zeehan the post and telegraph buildings and arrangements were very primitive, and many months elapsed before anything in the way of a regular and efficient service was established. A rude hut first did duty for a post office, when the mails were turned out on the floor and the eager prospector was invited to come in and help himself.



LILLEY,

ZEEHAN.

MR. F. W. WATHEN.



LILLEY,

ZEEHAN.

MR. T. S. PARRY.

Later on a more commodious building was erected by the Government, and telegraphic communication established with Launceston *via* the North-West Coast in October, 1899. Very soon these premises became totally inadequate for increasing requirements. It was a common sight after the arrival of the weekly Sunday mail to find some five to seven hundred men struggling like wild beasts and almost overturning the fragile structure in their attempts to secure their letters. After a time the Government realised that some of their officials ran great risks of being buried in the ruins of the post office during these horse-play scenes (the local police force being powerless at such times to control the surging mass of humanity), and they decided to build an up-to-date post office in the centre of Main Street, on a site between the court house and Mulcahy's Royal Exchange hotel. However, just as the edifice was completed, the memorable fire of 18th January, 1892, originating in Mulcahy's hotel, swept away the hotel, the new post office buildings, court house, etc., in the space of a short half-hour, the police station narrowly escaping a similar fate. The Government then purchased a supply of bricks for the purpose of erecting a more durable building, but for some inscrutable reason made preliminary arrangements for its erection about a mile from the business centre of the town. Influential deputations from the Wild West ultimately induced the Government to alter its decision, the result being that the temporary office, utilised at the time of the fire to carry on post and telegraph work, was added to from time to time to make room for the ever-expanding business, and at length culminated in the present composite architectural honour of to-day.

Mr. PATTISSON TALFOURD RUTT, Postmaster, Zeehan, has charge of one of the most important branches of the postal service in Tasmania. He was born in Essex and educated in London. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship of five years to telegraphy at St. Martin's Le Grand, where he thoroughly mastered the Morse alphabet, and became particularly adept at reading by sound. The colonies attracted his attention, and in 1887 he arrived in Melbourne, and subsequently joined the Eastern Extension Cable Company at George Town, where he remained for five years, and then, in 1890, accepted an appointment in the Tasmanian Government Service as telegraphist in the Hobart office. Six months later a vacancy occurred at

Zeehan, and Mr. Rutt was transferred as operator in charge, and was appointed postmaster at the time of the post and telegraph amalgamation a few years later.

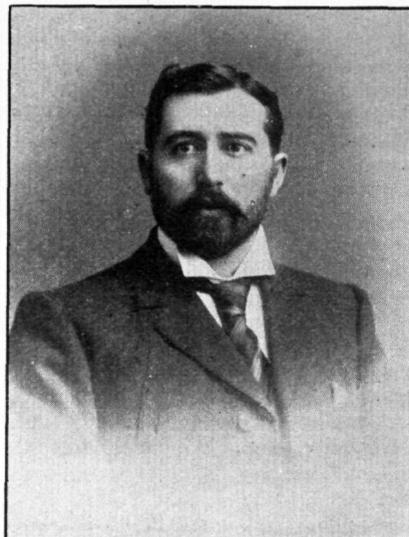


LILLEY.

MR. P. T. RUTT.

ZEEHAN.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM PERCIVAL CREED, of Craw Brothers and Creed, Drapers and Outfitters, Zeehan, was born in 1869 in the Midlands of Tasmania, and educated at Glenorchy. After leaving school he entered the establishment of Messrs.



LILLEY.

MR. G. W. P. CREED.

ZEEHAN.

Brownell Bros., Hobart, and remained with them until 1891, when he was appointed to the management of the first Zeehan branch establishment. He,

however, only remained in the employ there for three months, and then, in connection with Messrs. P. A. and J. L. Craw, bought the business, the firm having since traded under the style of Craw Bros. and Creed. He was elected a member of the Town Board of Zeehan, in 1899, when he had the honour of topping the poll, having secured the highest number of votes ever recorded in the town. He was also, for two years, member of the Hospital Board of Zeehan, but retired, owing to the demands of the business upon his attention. During that time Mr. Creed held the position of treasurer to the Board. The business of the firm includes drapery, clothing, tailoring, boots and shoes, etc., and, established nine years ago, has made rapid strides since, as the fine buildings in which the firm do their work denote. The firm have businesses at Launceston, Queens-town, and Gormanston. Mr. Creed is married to a daughter of Mr. James Spelman, of New Norfolk, and has two children.

Mr. WILLIAM TENISWOOD, proprietor of the Shelverton Hotel, Zeehan, has his hostelry within two minutes' walk of the railway station. He was born in London in 1858, and educated in Surrey. He then entered a mercantile office, where he remained till 1888, when he came to Tasmania, and was engaged by the Hon. John Henry as confidential accountant for his brother, Mr. F. O. Henry, who was then managing the West Coast branch of the River Don Trading Company. After two years in Strahan, he was engaged by Messrs. Burgess Bros., of Hobart, to represent them on the West Coast, and remained with them until the financial crisis of 1891-92. Taking advantage of the opportunities this unusual period offered, he went into business as a trade assignee and accountant, and as liquidator of several estates he gave universal satisfaction, and received many complimentary testimonials. Relinquishing this line of business, he purchased the Shelverton Hotel, where he has been equally successful. The establishment possesses sixty-four rooms, in addition to private suites of apartments, and is supplied with Aleock's billiard tables. Although with no taste for public life, he has been induced to take positions in various public bodies. He was elected treasurer of the first Town Board on the West Coast, and is at present a member of the Zeehan Town Board. Mr. Teniswood was recently complimented with a request to stand as the West Coast

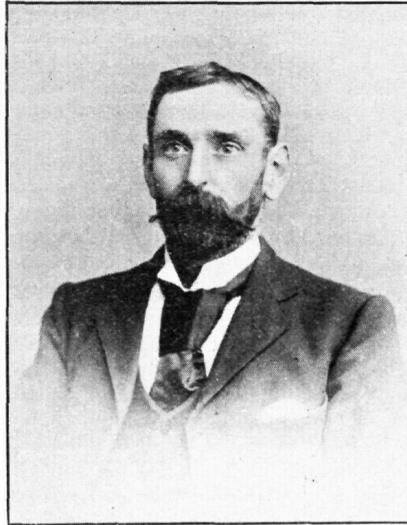
representative in the Legislative Council, but for business and other reasons declined the proffered honour. His establishment is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, and is one of the best-appointed hotels on the West Coast. Mr. Tenniswood is a past master of the Zeehan Masonic Lodge, No. 20, T.C., and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. Although not an active sportsman, he always contributes his quota to all local sports, and is a member of the Zeehan Racing Club.



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
MR. W. TENNISWOOD.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD WALTER, Clerk in charge of the Money Order and Savings Bank department of Zeehan, was born at Lovett, Huon district, in 1864, and is the youngest son of the late Henry James Walter, a well-known farmer of Wattle Grove. He was educated at Sorell, and immediately after leaving school followed farming pursuits, an avocation he engaged in until he was twenty-three years of age, when he received a commercial training at Hobart. He entered the civil service at Zeehan in the first instance as senior mail clerk, and when the division came in 1891, he took charge of the money order and savings bank department, and has been in charge there ever since. He has the absolute control of this department, assisted by a junior clerk, Mr. Harris. The office hours are similar to those at the capital, with the exception that on Saturday evenings the office is opened from 7 p.m. till 9 p.m., a boon thoroughly appreciated by miners and others whose business brings them to Zeehan on Saturday

nights only. Naturally this influx of visitors causes a busy couple of hours. Mr. Walter is a member of the U. A. O. D., and has been through all the chairs. He is now a past officer of



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
MR. C. E. WALTER.

the lodge over which he presided as secretary for three years. He was married in 1892 to Miss Walshe, daughter of Mr. Wm. Walshe, J.P., of Lovett, Tasmania, and has a family of two.

Messrs. WEBER AND BARNES (Gustav Henry Weber and Arthur Charles John Barnes), Builders and Contractors, Zeehan. Mr. GUSTAV HENRY WEBER, of the firm of Weber and Barnes, was born in Launceston, Tasmania, in 1870, and is the eldest son of Mr. Gustav Charles Weber, who arrived in the colony in 1870, and became associated with the West Coast. He was identified with mercantile marine matters, and had a couple of vessels running to the coast. One of these was named the "Trial," and from her Trial Harbour was named. Mr. Gustav Weber, junior, was educated at the Church Grammar School in Launceston. On completing a well-grounded education, the subject of this notice proceeded to Victoria, where he learned his trade with his father during the three years ending 1887. In the following year he joined his father on the West Coast, and on the collapse of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land he started in business for himself. In 1896 he joined Mr. Barnes, and the firm of Weber and Barnes was established. The firm has erected many prominent

buildings in Zeehan and elsewhere on the coast, including the Zeehan Town Board offices, Zeehan drill hall, several shops, a commodious residence for Mr. C. S. Wilson, etc. He was secretary of the Oddfellows, and has been through the chairs of the Zeehan Masonic Lodge. He has also taken a great interest in parochial affairs, and his name is found associated with such institutions as the Zeehan Rifle Club, cricket, tennis, and Zeehan Gentlemen's Club. In 1874 Mr. Gustav Chas. Weber, senior, in company with Messrs. Slater Bros., made a yachting trip and exploring expedition to the West Coast of Tasmania, and combined pleasure, hunting, etc., with prospecting. The excursion, which was made in a small yacht named the "Alma," had its exciting elements, and extended over a period of six months, the yacht eventually bringing up in Macquarie Harbour. Indications of gold and other minerals were found in several places visited. Mr. ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN BARNES, of the firm of Weber and Barnes, was born at Bristol, England, in 1858, and educated in the same city. He served his time as an architect with his brother, Mr. Edward Wm. Barnes, after which he was engaged for some years surveying for an insurance company. Colonial life, however, attracted him, and he settled in Melbourne, following his avocation there for nine years. He came to Tasmania in 1891, and going to the West Coast, at once began the practise of his profession. He subsequently joined in partnership with Mr. Weber, and the firm have carried on business in Zeehan ever since. Mr. Barnes is an associate of arts, Oxford, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a sergeant in the Zeehan Rifle Company.

Mr. GILBERT EDWARD BUTLER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., J.P., Tasmania, Superintendent of the Zeehan Hospital, was born in 1859 at "Stowell," Hobart, and educated at the High School. He is a son of the late Dr. Butler, who is referred to in another part of the *Cyclopaedia*, and was for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly in the Parliament of Tasmania. After finishing his scholastic studies, Dr. G. E. Butler proceeded to London to study medicine. He then entered the Westminster Hospital, and after qualifying became resident house surgeon and house physician of that institution, a position he occupied for two years. Dr. Butler returned to Tasmania, and settled at Oatlands, where by his popularity and skill he for the past fifteen years carried on a most

lucrative practice. For over thirteen years he was a member of the Oatlands Municipal Council and Road Trust, having served two years in the warden's chair of the first-named body. Like all



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

DR. G. E. BUTLER.

HOBART.

other members of his family, Dr. Butler takes a lively interest in sporting matters. He was treasurer and captain of the Oatlands Cricket Club for a great number of years.

Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM MASKELL, trading as Maskell and Arnett, Butchers, Hides, Skins, and Tallow Dealers, Zeehan, was born at Bothwell, on the banks of the Clyde, Tasmania, and is the second son of Mr. William Maskell, hotelkeeper and butcher, Bothwell. He was educated locally, and on leaving school learnt the butchering business in his father's establishment. He was afterwards engaged by Mr. Allan McLaren, auctioneer, of Melbourne, and Mr. W. Morrison, grazier, of "Glenadale," Gippsland, Victoria. Mr. Maskell went to Zeehan in 1892, and started butchering. At first he employed two assistants only, but the business has increased so rapidly that now some six hands besides himself are engaged. He keeps three horses continually employed, and is lessee of the Zeehan abattoirs, where five bullocks and thirty sheep are slaughtered each week. He was married on 17th August, 1898, to Miss Emily Mary Harrison, a daughter of Mr. James Harrison, chief inspector of mines, Zeehan.

Mr. WILLIAM DENISON HULL, of the firm of Calder and Hull, Share-brokers, Mining and Insurance Agents, and Zeehan Agents for the A.M.P. Society, London, Liverpool, and Globe, and the Lancashire and Alliance Marine

Insurance Companies, was born in Hobart in 1855, and educated at the Hutchins and High Schools. He obtained first class A.A. degree in 1870, matriculated at the Melbourne University in 1875,



LILLEY,

MR. W. D. HULL.

ZEEHAN.

and is a member of the Senate of the Tasmanian University. He followed banking pursuits till 1893, and has ever since been engaged in the above businesses.



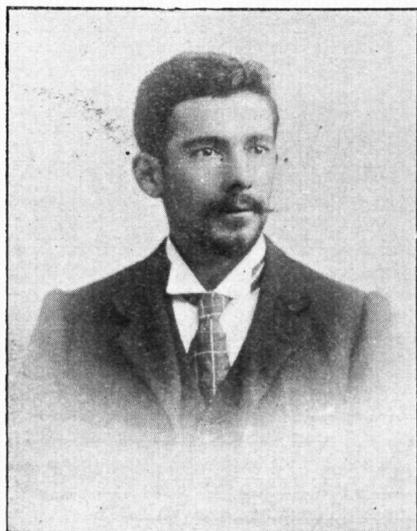
THE ANCHOR TIN MINE, LIMITED, LOTTAH, TASMANIA.
SHEDS CONTAINING TIN-DRESSING PLANT, AND 50 HEAD STAMPERS IN EACH SHED (100 HEAD).

(See p. 503.)

QUEENSTOWN.

THIS thriving township is built on the Queen's River crossing, twenty-eight miles from Strahan, and has made rapid strides during the last two or three years. It has several hotels, places of worship, schools, etc., and owing to its adjacency to the mining fields, of which the celebrated Mount Lyell mine is the centre, there is always plenty of animation about it. Some particulars of the town are given under the heading "The Mining Industry," and it need only be said here that it is a post town, and is in railway communication with Strahan by means of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company. Formerly "Penghana"—a soft and euphonious designation,—the authorities for some inscrutable reason altered the name to "Queenstown," a change that must be condemned by every lover of appropriate nomenclature, no matter how loyal he may be.

Mr. HERBERT RUSSELL ELLISTON, Orr Street, Queenstown, Barrister and Solicitor, also Notary Public, was born in 1870 in Hobart, and educated at the Hutchins School.

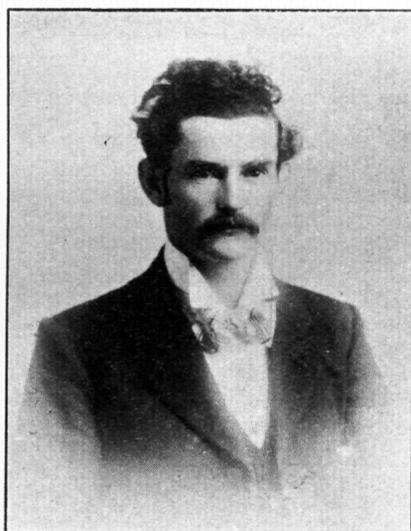


LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. H. R. ELLISTON.

After leaving school he decided to follow the law, and was articled to Mr. Percy Crisp, of the firm of Crisp and Crisp, Hobart, but now known as Messrs. Simmons, Crisp, and Simmons. In the first six months' study he passed his literary examination, being equal with the first candidate. He then passed in law, and after a period of four and a half years he completed his articles and took the position of managing clerk to Messrs. C. H. Elliston and Son, Hobart, which he occupied for three years. He then severed his connection with that firm, and started his profession in Queenstown. Mr. Elliston, it may be noted, is the only notary public on the West Coast. He takes a great interest in sport of all kinds, having been a member of the harriers for a number of years. He has also acted as secretary and representative of the Tasmanian Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. PERCY A. CRAW (Messrs. Craw Bros. and Creed, Importers,

Drapers, Clothiers, Stationers, etc., Orr Street, Queenstown), was born at Launceston, in 1867, and educated at public and private schools in that city. Having completed his scholastic training, Mr. Craw adopted the grocery line, and went into business with Mr. W. C. Dawson for eighteen months. He then served an apprenticeship to the drapery with Mr. John Dunning of the "Golden Fleece," Brisbane Street, Launceston, remaining in his employ upwards of five years. A change to fresh fields saw Mr. Craw with Messrs. A. Mather and Son, of Hobart; but after a stay in the southern capital of two and a half years

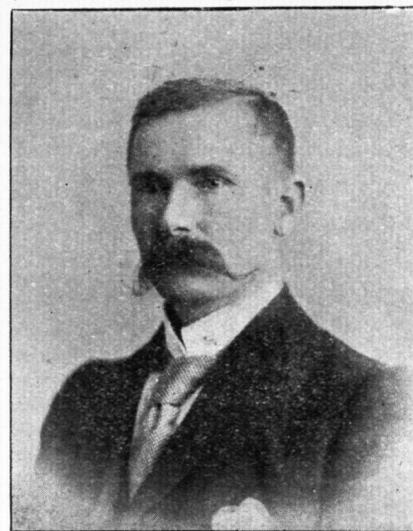


LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. P. A. CRAW.

he returned to Launceston to join Messrs. Pepper and Perrin. Three years were spent with this firm before Mr. Craw joined in partnership with Mr. Creed, of Zeehan. In 1898 he was allotted the management of the Queenstown and Gormanston branches of the business, which were established in 1894, and has now taken these businesses over on his own account, the old firm having dissolved partnership. For seven years Mr. Craw was the financial manager of the firm, and the onerous position he occupied can be well understood. He has taken a lively interest

in public matters, having been a representative of the Town Board of Zeehan for two years. In 1897 he was returned to this position at the head of the poll. He is secretary to the Zeehan Church Trust, and circuit steward of the Wesleyan Church. He was married in 1892 to a daughter of Mr. William Rogers, of Wrexham, North Wales, then residing in Melbourne, Victoria, but now of England, and has a family of three daughters.

Mr. CHARLES DAVY VERE HODGE, Manager of the Bank of Australasia, Queenstown, is a son of Mr. Matthew Vere Hodge, barrister, and was born in 1866. He was educated at Wangani College, New Zealand, where he won several scholarships, and passed the New Zealand civil service examination. He studied law for a short time, and then, in 1885, entered the service of the Bank of Australasia in Melbourne. He was appointed to open and manage a branch of the bank at Queenstown, in January, 1899, after

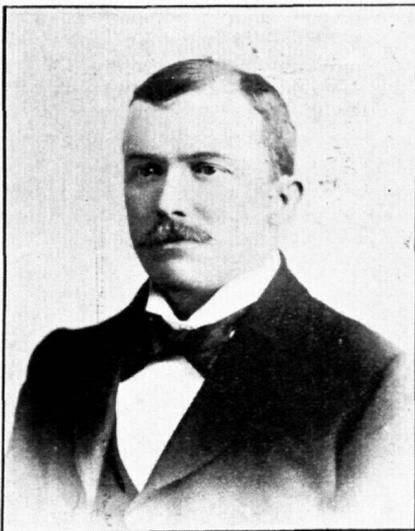


LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. C. D. V. HODGE.

having for several years done duty as relieving manager in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania. He is a keen supporter of

athletics, having been a member of the Melbourne Athletic Club, Melbourne Harriers, Banks Rowing Club, Victorian Rugby Union, Ballarat Harriers, St. Kilda Yacht Club, and the Melbourne Swimming Club.

Mr. JOHN JOSEPH RYAN, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Druggist, Orr Street, Queenstown, was born in 1865 in Hobart, and educated at St. Aloysius' College, Leven Hills, South Australia, but passed his matriculation examination in Melbourne. Shortly after leaving college he was apprenticed to the profession of chemist and druggist, qualifying in 1884. Mr. Ryan served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Drake and Co., of Hobart, but in order to secure a more extensive knowledge of the profession, he worked for some time with the well-known firm of A. Atkins and Co., North Melbourne. His native place, however, again attracted him, and he was induced to accept the onerous position of dispenser to the United Friendly Societies' Lodges of Hobart and suburbs, a position he occupied for nine years, during which time he dispensed hundreds of prescriptions per day. Feeling the strain rather too much, Mr. Ryan opened business on his own account in Murray Street, Hobart, but strong competition caused him to seek a more lucrative locality, and Queenstown was selected. There he has been established for two years and a half, and has an



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. J. J. RYAN.

excellent *clientèle*. Mr. Ryan is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and is also connected with the Order of Druids. He is a churchwarden of St. Joseph's Church,

and secretary of the church building fund.

Mr. W. M. JOHN ANDREWS, Contractor and Timber Merchant, corner of Driffield and Hunter Streets, Queenstown, was born in the year 1852, in Hobart, and educated at the High School, now the University of Tasmania. After leaving school he joined his father, the late Mr. William Andrews, who for forty years carried on business as a builder and contractor in Tasmania. Mr. William John Andrews has carried out numerous public works, under the Government of Tasmania, mostly in buildings and bridges. After the death of his much respected father, he decided on starting business for himself, and did so in 1879, in Queenstown, on the West Coast of Tasmania, as a contractor,



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. W. J. ANDREWS.

and later on combined his avocation with that of a timber merchant, and has ever since held the leading position as such. Among the many prominent buildings which have been erected under Mr. Andrews' care and supervision, at Queenstown, are the general manager of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company's residence (Mr. R. Sticht), Government State school, post and telegraph office, police buildings, Clear's hotel, Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan church, Church of England, and numerous private residences; while at Gormanston he has erected the Roman Catholic church and Police Court buildings, etc. Mr. Andrews can fully claim the privilege of having practically built up Queenstown and Gormanston, so far as the most prominent buildings in

both places are concerned. Mr. Andrews supplies the mines at Gormanston, North Lyell, and others with all timber they require, and pays strict attention in the way of catering for the wants of the managers of the various mines.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. O. H. JONES.

Mr. OSCAR HENRY JONES, Queenstown (Messrs. Williams and Page, Solicitors, Queenstown), was born on 25th June, 1875, at Strathlie, Broadmarsh, Tasmania, and educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart. He was articled to the well-known firm of Messrs. Butler, McIntyre, and Butler, solicitors, etc., of Hobart, and after completing his articles was admitted to the Bar on 18th April, 1898. He is now a resident of Queenstown, and is interested in the firm of Messrs. Murdoch and Jones, of Hobart, and manages the branch of their business now carried on at the former place under the style or firm of Williams and Page. He is a member of the Queenstown Masonic Lodge, Mount Lyell, No. 24, T.C.

Mr. CLARENCE SEAGRAVE, Manager National Bank of Tasmania, Limited, Orr Street, Queenstown, was born in 1875, and educated in Tasmania. At the age of fourteen he entered the service of the bank, and his aptitude for his profession enabled him to make rapid strides. In 1897 he was appointed manager of the Queenstown branch, where he now occupies the envious and onerous position of being the youngest bank manager in Australia. The institution over which Mr. Seagrave has charge is the principal one in the Mount Lyell district, and consequently does a

large volume of business, there being four employees constantly at high pressure work. Mr. Seagrave is an enthusiastic sport, and takes part in all social and athletic gatherings in the district.



LILLEY. QUEENSTOWN.
Mr. C. SEAGRAVE.

Mr. WILLIAM GLADSTONE ROGERS, J.P., Importer, Ironmonger, Grocer, etc., Orr Street, Queenstown, was born on 9th November, 1868, in North Wales, and educated at Wrexham. At the early age of eleven years he came to Victoria and entered the timber business,



LILLEY. QUEENSTOWN.
Mr. W. G. ROGERS.

rising step by step in carpentry, joinery, etc., until he became foreman carpenter over the Prahan Town Council Chambers building, an edifice of which that town

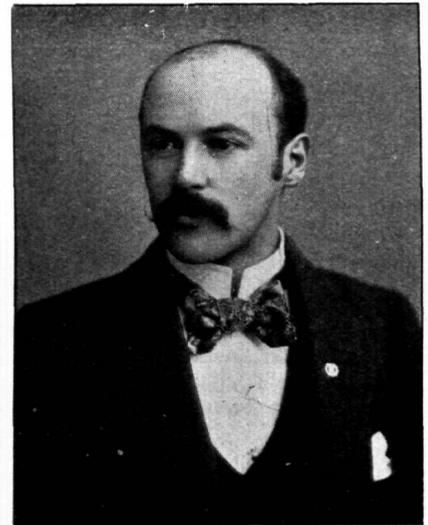
is justly proud. A slight falling off in the building trade owing to financial troubles caused Mr. Rogers to look further afield, and in 1892 he came to Tasmania, following his trade at Hobart and Zeehan. He then assumed the management of the grocery, ironmongery, and drapery business of Messrs. Craw Bros. and Creed, in Penghana and Queenstown, and remained in this position for four and a half years. He then opened for himself at Queenstown in the same line of business, and has remained there ever since. He was made a justice of the peace for the Macquarie division of the West Coast in April, 1899; is a member of the Hospital Committee, secretary of the Queenstown Recreation Trust, and a past grand master of the I.O.O.F. In addition to his public functions, he is organist of the Wesleyan Church, and takes an active interest in all matters having for their object the welfare and advancement of his adopted home. He was married to a daughter of Mr. T. Bradshaw, of Windsor, Victoria, in 1898.

HARVEY'S HOTEL, corner of Orr and Macnamara Streets, Queenstown. This business was opened by Mr. Frank Harvey some years ago, and has made rapid strides, being one of the best and most successful in the town. There are no fewer than forty rooms in the building, including fine billiard and club rooms, sample rooms, etc., and the accommodation throughout is of a superior character, while the cuisine is equal to that of the best hotels in the capital. The hotel is also the Stock Exchange of Queenstown. Mr. McGOWAN, late of Deloraine, has succeeded in acquiring the business, and under his able management it is sure to maintain the prominent position it occupies in the estimation of the public.

Mr. LENNARD WHITE, Wholesale and Family Butcher, Macnamara Street, Queenstown, was born on 13th January, 1866, at Bothwell, Tasmania, and educated at the late H. M. Pike's City School, Hobart. His first employment was as assistant storekeeper to his father, Mr. John White, but he only remained twelve months, leaving indoor life for that of farming with an elder brother. Two years were thus spent, when Mr. White tried his fortunes in Gippsland, but eventually returned to Tasmania, and conducted his own hotel at Berriedale, near Hobart. Storekeeping and farming next engaged his attention, after which he resolved to join the "knights of the cleaver," at Queenstown, and during the two years he has been there he has not regretted his choice of earning a livelihood. Mr. White,

naturally, takes a keen interest in all sporting matters. He was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Fleming, of Hobart, in 1891, and has a family of two—one boy and a girl.

Mr. GEORGE COLVILLE MCKINLAY (Messrs. McKay, Sampson, and McKinlay, Importers of Soft-goods and General Drapery, corner of Orr and Sticht Streets, Queenstown) was born at Launceston and educated at the local High School. After completing his education he went into the office of the firm of which his father is one of the partners, as clerk, and remained there four years. He then sought fresh fields, obtaining employment in the Mutual Store, Melbourne. After a short lapse of time Mr. McKinlay again entered his father's firm, and on the opening of the



LILLEY. QUEENSTOWN.
Mr. G. C. MCKINLAY.

Queenstown branch, on 12th January, 1898, he was given full charge, and has remained there ever since, employing a staff of ten male and female assistants. He was married to a daughter of Mr. R. McKay in 1898.

Mr. JOHN PERRY BRADFORD, Barrister and Solicitor, is the eldest son of the late John Bradford, of Sheepy Magna, Leicestershire, and of Birmingham, England, where for some years he held an appointment in the Birmingham City Works offices as auditor and accountant, which he resigned owing to failing health, and sailed for Hobart in the barque "Ethel"—Captain Ross—in 1880. He was a member of the Elkington Masonic Lodge, Warwickshire, and one of the founders of the

Tudor Lodge, Staffordshire. Mr. John Perry Bradford was born on 18th June, 1876, at Mosely, near Birmingham, England. He was educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart. He was



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
Mr. J. P. BRADFORD.

articled to the Hon. William Perkins, M.L.C., solicitor, Hobart, in the year 1893, and matriculated at the University of Tasmania in the same year. He passed his preliminary and final law examinations very successfully, and was admitted to the Tasmanian Bar in 1898. After practising for a short time on his own account, he joined the firm of Urquhart and Omant, solicitors, Hobart, whose office he managed for six months, when he was deputed to open and manage a branch office for the firm at Queenstown. This was done, and Mr. Bradford has been in charge ever since. He is secretary to St. Martin's Parish Council.

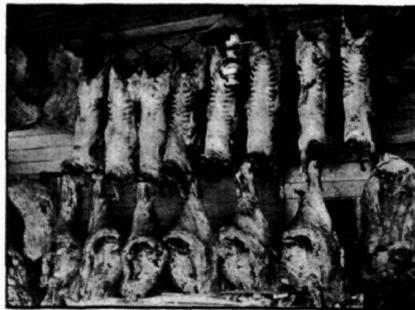
Mr. HENRY TURNER, Butcher, Sticht Street, Queenstown (established 1896), was born in 1865, in Ballarat, Victoria, and educated at the State School at Little Bendigo. He finished his studies at the age of fifteen years, and followed the butchering business with the late Mr. Chas. Turner, of Little Bendigo, with whom he remained a couple of years. He then came to Tasmania, and located himself at Mount Bischoff, where he was employed by Messrs. Gaffney and Harvey for a period of twelve months. A further term of four years was then spent with the same firm at Long Plains and Strahan, after which Mr. Turner returned to Victoria, and started on his

own account in Gippsland, where he remained six years. The West Coast of Tasmania, however, enticed him to cross the straits once more, and he established himself at Penghana. The memorable fire at that place burnt him out, and he removed to Queenstown, where he possesses one of the most up-to-date butchering establishments on the coast, the machinery used being of the most modern description. He is a member of the M.U.I.O.F. He was



H. TURNER'S SHOP.

married to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Stratford, Gippsland, and has a family of two sons, resident at Queenstown.



INTERIOR OF H. TURNER'S SHOP.

Mr. JAMES CAIRNS, Theatre Proprietor, corner Macnamara and Cuten Streets, Queenstown, was born in Scotland in 1849, and educated in Victoria, having arrived at the antipodes in 1852. After leaving school in Rye, Victoria, he followed railway work, and remained in that business for five years. He then started on his own account at railway and wharf contracting, and remained in that business until the completion of the Rushworth railway

contract, in the year 1891. He then acted as manager for Messrs. Garnsworthy and Smith, sewerage contractors, of Victoria, for a period of eighteen months, when he sought Tasmania as a



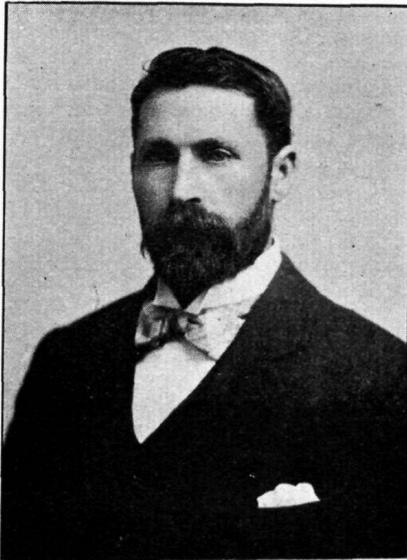
LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
Mr. J. CAIRNS.

home. He took charge of the erection of the King bridge, and saw its completion after nine months' labour. Mr. Cairns then had twelve months' holiday in the neighbouring colonies, when he again visited the West Coast, and erected the permanent theatre which is the only public place of amusement at Queenstown. He is a member of the St. John's Masonic Lodge, Victoria, of the local Hospital Union, and was for two years a member of the Hospital Board. Mr. Cairns takes a deep interest in church affairs, and always lets his theatre free of charge for religious services, no matter by what sect or creed they are conducted. He was married in 1887 to a daughter of Mr. James Hynes, of Ballarat, and has a family of three boys.

Mr. RICHARD SINGER, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, Orr Street, Queenstown, was born in Hobart in 1873, and educated at the Scotch College. He received his early tuition in surgical dentistry with his father, Mr. Alfred Singer, of Hobart, and in order to gain further knowledge, obtainable only in large spheres of operations, he completed his studies in Sydney and Brisbane. Mr. Singer obtained his diploma in 1892, and eventually went to the West Coast, having practised at Queenstown during the past two years. He married in 1899 a daughter of Mr.

Thomas Stanton, a very old and respected resident of the Franklin district.

Mr. ALEXANDER STEVEN, Master Butcher, Orr Street, Queenstown (established 1895), was born in 1861 in



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. A. STEVEN.

Latrobe, Tasmania, and educated at the State School, Devonport. His first occupation, after completing his studies, was with Mr. R. D. Stewart, of Pardoe and Rannock farms, where he was employed dairying for fourteen years. He then started business as a family butcher, with Mr. A. Miller, of "The Nook." The firm, however, was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Steven took



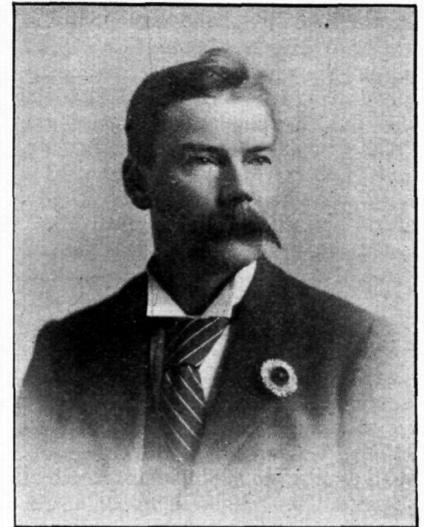
INTERIOR A. STEVEN'S SHCP.

a well-earned holiday, after which he managed a butcher's establishment at Scottsdale for M. W. T. Tucker, combining with it that of the bark trade. He afterwards opened for himself at Derby, on the East Coast, where he remained three years. Seeing an opening at Lefroy, Mr. Steven joined with Mr.

W. T. Barrett, and carried on a successful trade for eighteen months. He then went to the West Coast, in the employ of Mr. Turner, of Penghana and Queenstown, and after serving seventeen months, he opened for himself at the last-named place. His establishment is replete with all the latest machinery, and a flourishing business is being done. Mr. Steven is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 17, T.C., Scottsdale, and also belongs to the Rechabite Order. He takes a great interest in sporting matters of all descriptions, and was a member of the champion band which took first prize in the competition held in Sydney. He is at present treasurer of the band. Mr. Steven is married to a daughter of the late Mr. John Lewis, an old and respected resident of Latrobe, and has a family of three daughters and two sons, all residents of Queenstown.

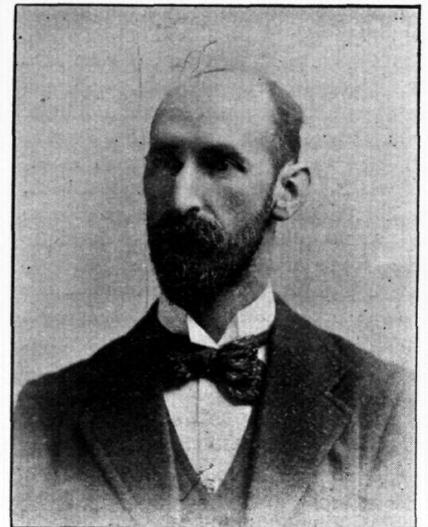
Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, member of the Marine Board of Strahan, was born in Castlemaine, Victoria, in 1865, and educated in Melbourne. He was brought up to the bakery business, and, being of a roving disposition, went to New Zealand in 1884, and spent a couple of years on the west coast of the South Island. He returned to the mainland in 1886, and went to Kimberley, in the northern territory of Western Australia, and remained there nearly a year, when he again found himself in the east. In 1890 he opened business at Trial Harbour, but did not remain long. From there he went to Zeehan, and, with Mr. Percy Fowler, established a branch of the River Don Trading Company. He subsequently went to Lynchford, and was storekeeping there for some time. The next remove was to Penghana, but, owing to the disastrous fire of 1895, he was compelled to remove his store to Queenstown, where he now carries on a large general business at the corner of Orr and Sticht Streets. He built the first hotel at Queenstown, and named it after that place. His store was the first shop in that now populous town, and the first and only row of four brick establishments in the town. Mr. Robertson possesses one of the best found stores on the West Coast, in which everything from the proverbial needle to an anchor can be obtained. His shops comprise a general emporium, in which are drapery, mercery, ironmongery, saddlery, bakery, boots and shoes, etc. There are twenty-one hands employed in the business, and goods are supplied to every part of the district. So rapidly has the business extended that Mr. Robertson has been compelled to take his brother, Mr.

Frederick Henry Robertson, a late resident of New Zealand, into partnership. The principal of the establishment has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted home, and at the last general election he was appointed a



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. J. ROBERTSON

member of the Town Board of Queenstown. He was also elected at the head of the poll to represent Queenstown on the Marine Board of Strahan. He was married in 1898 to Miss Bennett, of Strahan, only daughter of Captain Thomas Bennett, of that place.



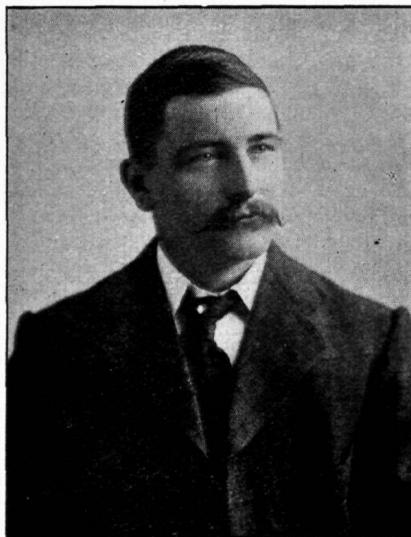
LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, J.P., Chairman of the Queenstown Town Board, was born in Westbury

Street, East St. Kilda, Victoria, on 1st January, 1860, and is the only son of the late William Stewart Douglas. He was educated in Melbourne and brought up to mercantile pursuits. He was shipping clerk to Messrs. Kellett, Morton and Co., successors to Messrs. Whittingham Bros., and was for twelve years with Messrs. James Service and Co., in the counting-house. Shortly after leaving the last-named firm he came to Tasmania, and opened the present storekeeping business for Mr. James Robertson, at Penghana. He carried on the management of Mr. Robertson's establishment until 1897, when he started in business as a general agent and sharebroker, opening premises in Orr Street, Queenstown, where his office is at present. Mr. Douglas, metaphorically speaking, "has many irons in the fire." He is the local resident agent for the Equitable Building Society, New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Equitable Life Assurance Co. of U.S., and Colonial Mutual Accident Assurance Co. He is chairman of the Recreation Trust, and has been a member of the Town Board since its inception in 1897, having previously done active service with the Progress Committee, out of which the present Board emanated. He is one of the members of the Hospital Union Committee, and treasurer of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows. While in Melbourne he took an active interest in rowing matters and athletics, and was for some years secretary of the South Melbourne Rowing Club, and a playing member of the Melbourne Football Club and the South Melbourne Cricket Club. Mr. Douglas' trophies, of which he possesses a large number, bear evidence of his prowess as an amateur oarsman, etc. He was one of the originators of, and was for many years connected with, the South Yarra Gymnasium, and also the Malvern Gymnastic and Athletic Club. He was married in 1887 to Miss O'Connor, of Ballarat, but had the misfortune to lose her in 1899. He has a family of four sons and one daughter.

Mr. ERNEST S. RIGHETTI is a member of the Queenstown Town Board, and was born at Daylesford, Victoria, on 22nd January, 1869. He was educated at Daylesford, and at the age of nine years went to the western district of Victoria with his parents. There he started business in 1885 as an assistant in a general store. In 1888 he opened business on his own account, and carried it on successfully for nine years. He then saw a more profitable opening in Queenstown, where he started as a general

ironmonger in 1898. He was elected a member of the Town Board in the same year, and also to a position on the Hospital Board. He is also a member of the local Druids' Lodge. His store is situated in Orr Street, Queenstown.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. E. S. RIGHETTI.

Mr. STEPHEN GAFFNEY is a member of the Marine Board of Strahan, and was born at Deloraine in 1869, where he was educated. He followed farming on his father's farm till 1889, when he



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. S. GAFFNEY.

settled down at Lynchford, and was working at the Mount Lyell works in 1890. He was in business at Zeehan in 1892. At this time he returned to

Lynchford and became an hotel proprietor, a business he engaged in for four years. He sold out in 1896 and removed to Queenstown, where he established himself as a general storekeeper. On the establishment of the Strahan Marine Board in 1899, he was induced to stand for a seat, and was elected to represent Queenstown in conjunction with Mr. J. Robertson. He has also been a member of the Hospital Board. His present business premises are situated in Cutten Street, Queenstown, where he carries on a general store, combined with the bakery business. He was married in 1892 to a daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Forrester, a well-known brewer of Spreyton, and has a family of three children.

Mr. FREDERICK READ, Secretary of the Town Board of Queenstown,



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. F. READ.

local Board of Health, and Cemetery Trust, was born in Hobart in 1859, and is the third son of the late John Read, builder, of Hobart. He was educated at Ireland's Collegiate Institute, and was apprenticed to the building trade. After serving his apprenticeship, he went to Victoria and New South Wales, where he remained for fourteen years. He then returned to Tasmania, and was appointed to the Government Service as inspector of public buildings. After a year or two he was appointed district inspector of public works on the West Coast, and supervised all the roads in and around Queenstown, until the affairs of the town were handed over to the newly created Town Board. Mr. Read severed his connection with the Public Works De-

partment after eight years' service to take up his present position. He is a member of the Mount Lyell Lodge of Freemasons.

Mr. ALEXANDER BEAUMONT CRUICKSHANK, Barrister and Solicitor, Orr Street, Queenstown, was born in India (Poona) in 1871, and is the second son of Colonel Cruickshank, R.E., registrar of the University of Tasmania, and was educated partly in Hobart at Christ's College. He took the Tasmanian A.A. degree in 1889, and served his articles with the firm of Messrs. Dobson, Mitchell, and Allport, of Hobart. He was admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania in 1896, after which he still remained in the firm for some little time. He entered business at Queenstown in 1897, and has been there



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. A. B. CRUICKSHANK.

ever since. Mr. Cruickshank is secretary to the Queenstown Hospital Board.

Mr. FRANK NORWOOD STOPS, Registrar of the Court of Requests, Registrar of Mines, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Collector of Stamp Duties, Commissioner of the Supreme Court, and Returning Officer for the District of Lyell, was born in Hobart in 1874, and is the youngest son of Mr. Frederick Stops, formerly secretary to the Law Department, Hobart, and a justice of the peace, etc. He was educated at Christ's College, Hobart, and passed the senior public examination at the University of Tasmania in 1891. On completion of his studies he was articled to Messrs. C. H. Elliston and Son, solicitors, of Hobart,

and was admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania in 1896. Before entering on his present duties at Queenstown, Mr. Stops practised there as a



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. F. N. STOPS.

solicitor for twelve months. He is a member of the Druids' Lodge, and has been through the chairs. He has always taken a lively interest in the lodge, having been one of its first members and its first secretary.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. J. A. BATES.

Mr. JOHN ANDREW BATES, the pioneer baker of Queenstown, established his business in Orr Street in 1896. He was born in Stanley, North-West Coast of Tasmania, in 1869, and is the

third son of Mr. Alexander Bates, who has been pilot at Circular Head for the past thirty years. He was educated at Stanley, and has been engaged in the bakery business since he was seventeen years of age. He has controlled establishments in various parts of the colony, and, as before stated, adopted Queenstown as his home in 1896. He now runs one cart, and employs seven hands. He is a member of the Oddfellows, and was one of the promoters of the local lodge. The pressing needs of his business have compelled strict attention, consequently Mr. Bates has not had opportunities of actively identifying himself with local politics. He was married in 1898 to Miss Poulter, of West Devonport, and has a family of one daughter.

Mr. CHARLES ERNEST TAYLOR established the National Store, Orr Street, Queenstown, in August, 1897, in premises built by him in that year. He was born in Geelong, Victoria, in 1872, and is the youngest son of the old and respected identity of Geelong, Mr. John Charles Taylor, who for many years has carried on the trade of contractor in that place. He was educated at the Public School at Geelong, and served his apprenticeship to the ironmongery and grocery trade, a business he has well established in "The National," at Queenstown, comprising that also of crockery vendor. He visited the West Coast at the time of the great boom, and on returning to Melbourne he heard of the possibilities of a permanent field at Mount Lyell, and directed his energies thither. Mr. Taylor has his business premises situated in one of the best positions in the town, and is located directly opposite the post office. He finds ample business to keep himself and three assistants constantly at work.

Mr. JESSE GEORGE AUSTEN, A.R.V.I.A., Architect, Driffield Street, Queenstown, with branches at Zeehan, Strahan, and Gormanston, was born at Prahran, Victoria, in 1868, and is the eldest son of the late George Austen, an architect of Melbourne. He was educated in Victoria, and served his articles with Messrs. Read and Barnes, architects, Melbourne. He then practised in Melbourne and Western Australia. The West Coast of Tasmania then claimed his attention, and in 1897 he established himself in business in Queenstown, subsequently extending his operations to Zeehan and Strahan. Mr. Austen is the architect for several buildings now being erected by the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company; also for the Strahan Marine Board, and

the Zeehan and Queenstown Town Board, and is responsible for some of the finest buildings in the West Coast. He has designed many public and business premises at Queenstown, including the new hospital, the town board's abattoirs, the Presbyterian Church, the Church of England's proposed parsonage, and several modern villa residences, etc.; also the new municipal offices and clock tower at Zeehan; the railway station and several buildings at Strahan; hotels at Queenstown, Gormanston, and Strahan. When in Victoria, Mr. Austen was a prominent member of the Australasian Natives' Association, and still takes a lively interest in its welfare.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. J. G. AUSTEN.

Mr. JABEZ ARNOLD WHITE, Auctioneer, House, Land, and Estate Agent and Produce Merchant, Orr Street, opposite the post office, Queenstown. Agent for Boag's Esk brewery, Luck's roller flour, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Haake pianos, and Starry and Clark's organs. This business was established in 1897, when the town comprised only a few buildings. Mr. White was born at Croydon, near London, in 1863, and is the eldest son of Pastor William White, of the Baptist Church, Launceston. He was educated in the old country, and came to Tasmania with his parents. He was apprenticed to the stationery business, at Messrs. Walch Bros. and Birchall's establishment in Launceston, and started as a bookseller and stationer in Latrobe, where he remained some thirteen years. When that town began to decline he sold out his stock and went to Queenstown, where, seeing an opening for an auctioneer's

trade and general commission agency, he adopted this line in preference to the stationery, and he immediately built the present auction mart, where he conducts weekly sales. He has been very success-



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. J. A. WHITE.

ful, and is now the leading auctioneer in the district. He is also the principal agent in the town, and visits Gormanston at intervals to conduct auction sales. Mr. White was married in 1884 to Miss Mitchell, a daughter of the late Mr. Mitchell, one of Latrobe's earliest settlers, and has a family of four.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. J. F. MADDERN.

MADDERN BROS. (Solomon and James Foster Maddern), Aerated Water

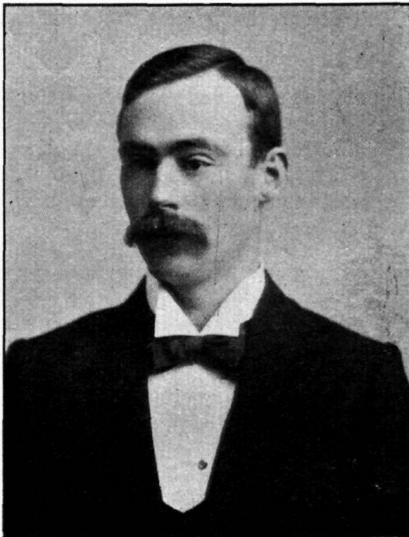
Manufacturers, Queenstown and Devonport, were born at Eldorado, Victoria, in 1877 and 1879 respectively, and were educated in Melbourne. After leaving school they served an apprenticeship of three years to the brewing and aerated water business, after which they started on their own account at Mount Bischoff, Tasmania, where their father now carries on an extensive business. They remained at Mount Bischoff for four years, and then removed to Queenstown, afterwards adding the branch at Devonport, where they are the proprietors of the well-known establishments bearing their name. Messrs. Maddern Bros. have been identified with all kinds of sport, and are members of the various Queenstown societies. They are also largely interested in mining matters, and have done much in a pecuniary sense to help forward the interests of the town.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. E. GOLDSMITH.

Mr. EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Stock and Share Broker, Queenstown, was born at Richmond, Tasmania, in 1859, and educated at Deloraine. He was connected with a racing stable until attaining the age of eighteen years, when he went to Mount Bischoff, and in 1881 entered into mining pursuits there, and also became identified with public matters, being appointed secretary to the Bischoff Hospital, director of the local Mining Board, public librarian and lessee of the Public Hall. Mr. Goldsmith is the oldest stock and share broker on the West Coast, he being established at Waratah since 1884. In 1891, in connection with Mr. Fitzgerald Moore, of Melbourne, he floated the Silver Cliff Silver Mining Company, of Bischoff, besides many

others of lesser importance. He went to Queenstown in 1894, and has been a well-known personage there ever since. His name is also a household word at Zeehan and Dundas, and has been so ever since the first discovery of silver-lead ore in those localities. His reports on mines and mining are always eagerly sought. As a judge of horse-flesh, Mr. Goldsmith would be hard to beat. He founded horse-racing at Bischoff, and has always lent ready aid to anything having for its object straightforwardness in all branches of athletics. He is also held in high esteem for his social qualities. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Goldsmith joined the M.U.I.O.O.F., and remained a member for eighteen years. He married Miss O'Halloran, of Ulverstone, and has a family of nine children.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. J. CHAPMAN.

Mr. JAMES CHAPMAN, Tailor, Queenstown, is a son of Mr. Joshua Chapman, of the G.P.O., Melbourne, and was born at Carlton in 1869, and educated at Collingwood. He completed his studies with Mr. W. Mankall, at Kneebone. He served his apprenticeship to the tailoring with Mr. J. Bidencope, of Hobart, and on completing his articles in 1884, he went to Launceston and worked there for about four years. He was then with Messrs. Rolls and James for eighteen months, after which he worked successively in Sydney and Melbourne. Mr. Chapman returned to Hobart in 1894, and entered into the tailoring business under the style of Hallam and Chapman, but after working up a splendid business connection, the firm had the misfortune to be burnt out.

Mr. Chapman was then with Messrs. Solomon and Co., of Collins Street, Hobart, as cutter, and in December, 1896, he arrived at Queenstown, and started the pioneer tailoring business of that place. He has an excellent *clientèle* and does a flourishing trade. Mr. Chapman has been a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F. for the last sixteen years, and is also a past master of the U.A.O.D., having been connected with that society for eight years. Unfortunately an accident met with in his childhood debars him from taking an active part in outdoor pastimes, but he is an enthusiastic supporter of all games, having held official positions in football and cricket clubs. He is the possessor of several trophies which have been won by his fancy poultry, the breeding of which is his particular hobby. Mr. Chapman was married in 1897 to Miss E. A. Boundy, of Daylesford, a daughter of Mr. T. Boundy, who is well known in mining there.

Mr. JOHN MORONEY, Family Hotel, corner Orr and Bowes Streets, Queenstown (established two years), was born in Ireland in July, 1850, and educated in Bendigo, Victoria. At an early age he went into the butchering business with Mr. J. Lawton at Eaglehawk, and remained with him for nine years. He then conducted a similar establishment at Miles' Flat, but being bought out Mr. Moroney returned to



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. J. MORONEY.

Eaglehawk, and purchased Mr. Lawton's business, which he carried on successfully for seven years. He then went to Boort, Victoria, and engaged in farming, breeding, and butchering. After

eleven years in this line Mr. Moroney purchased the Gormanston Hotel, on the West Coast. He subsequently sold out, and secured his present premises. He takes a deep interest in sport of all kinds, and when in Victoria bred such well-known racers as Colleen Bawn, Red Deer, Ball McGie, and Cockrobin. Mr. Moroney was also instrumental in establishing the Order of Druids at East Charlton, and the M.U.I.O.O.F. at Boort. He takes an interest in church matters, and was treasurer and secretary of the Roman Catholic Church at Boort for some years. He was married on the 17th February, 1873, to a daughter of Mr. P. Cullen, of Malmsbury, and has a family of one son and one daughter. His son is engaged in the Perth Post Office, West Australia, and is also married with a family of two children.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
MR. C. W. LEEMING.

Mr. CHAS. W. LEEMING, Post and Telegraph Master at the Queenstown office, has had a very extended experience in his duties, having entered the service when only fourteen years of age. He was born at White Hills, near Launceston, in 1868, and educated by his father, Mr. John Leeming, a well-known schoolmaster in that locality, who retired from active service some years ago. In 1882, Mr. Charles W. Leeming entered the Post and Telegraph Department, as an operator in the Launceston office, where he remained till July, 1898, when he was appointed to his present position. On leaving Launceston he was made the recipient of a handsomely framed testimonial and presentation from his fellow clerks. He was married, in 1890, to

Miss Field, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Field, of Enfield, and has a family of three sons. When in Launceston he was secretary to the local Kennel Club, and was connected with cycling and other branches of sport for ten or twelve years. He is also registrar of births and deaths for the district of Lyell, which takes in Queenstown, Gormanston, and North Lyell.

THE QUEENSTOWN POST, TELEGRAPH, AND MONEY-ORDER OFFICES were formerly situated at Penghana, where they were established in 1889, but when that township was destroyed by fire in 1896, the new township of Queenstown sprang into existence, and the present offices were erected at the corner of Orr and Sticht Streets, Queenstown. Here the postal business of the town has been transacted during the past three years. Naturally the outlet for an important mining centre, a large volume of business filters through the offices. Daily receipt and despatch of mails takes place from the North-West Coasts and Launceston. Ship mails are received from Hobart tri-weekly, and intercolonial mails bi-weekly. The staff consists of the postmaster, one money-order clerk, four postal clerks, three telegraph operators, two letter carriers, three telegraph messengers, and one line repairer. Telephone exchanges are established to take in Gormanston and North Lyell.

time at Waratah and Bischoff, subsequently going to Strahan, and thence to Mount Lyell and Zeehan, where he was engaged in mining pursuits, etc. When Dr. Peters reported on the Mount Lyell mine, Mr. Gaffney opened a butchering establishment there, but three months

he built a shop and continued there until he was, like many others, burnt out in 1895. He again made Gormanston his headquarters, and is at present located there. In 1896 he took Mr. Leach in as a partner, and at present the firm have their head establishment at Gor-



LILLEY.

QUEENSTOWN.

MR. F. GAFFNEY.

after he relinquished it. He then returned to Lynchford, where he opened business. Five months later he went back to Gormanston and established himself

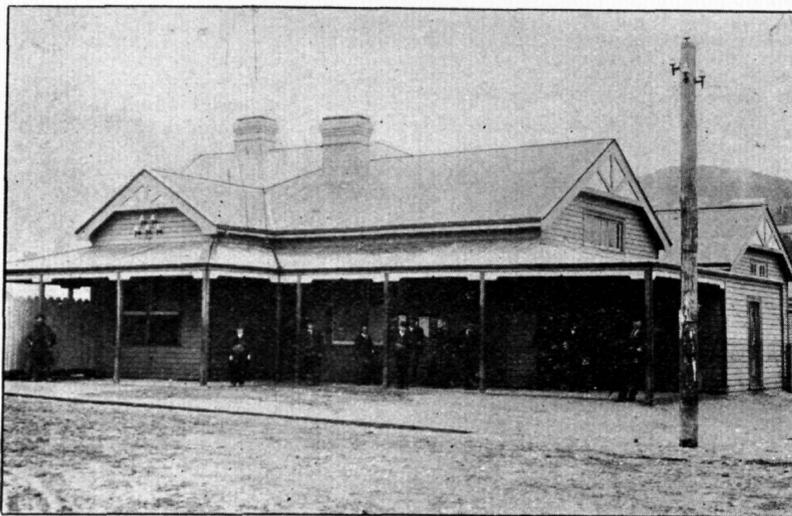


LEACH AND GAFFNEY'S SHOP.

manston, with branches at Queenstown, North Mount Lyell, and King River. Mr. Gaffney was mainly instrumental in having the Gormanston abattoirs, and all buildings connected therewith, erected. He is a member of the Gormanston Town Board, and treasurer of that body, and treasurer of the Board of Health. He is also one of the trustees of the A.M.A. branch at Gormanston.



INTERIOR LEACH AND GAFFNEY'S SHOP.



QUEENSTOWN POST OFFICE.

Mr. FRANCIS GAFFNEY, Pioneer Butcher on the Gormanston-Lyell Field, was born in Deloraine in 1867, on his father's farm, where he was brought up to farming pursuits. He left Deloraine in 1889, and was for some

in business on a residence area section in the Linda Valley, where he erected the first house. When the township was surveyed six months later, he purchased a block and established himself. At the formation of a town in Penghana,

Messrs. G. P. FITZGERALD AND CO., Merchants, Orr Street, Queenstown, had their business established on Christmas Eve, 1897, by Mr. H. Fitzgerald. The premises are conveniently situated, and comprise a frontage of 33 feet by 90 feet, being constructed of wood and iron, and an extensive business is done in general drapery, millinery, boots and shoes, mercery, tailoring, carpets, linoleums, etc. There are six hands constantly engaged. Mr. HENRY GERALD FITZGERALD, who manages the business at Queenstown, is the third son of the Hon. G. P. Fitzgerald, of Hobart, who is referred to in another portion of the *Cyclopaedia*, and was educated at the Hutchins School and High School, Hobart. On completing his education he went into his father's office for some

time. In 1894 he went further afield to gain enlarged experience, and was for some time with the well-known firm of Farmer and Co, Pitt Street, Sydney. Returning to Tasmania, he joined his father again, and after some time in the head establishment at Hobart, he went to Zeehan and opened a branch for the firm in 1896. Twelve months later the Queenstown branch was established, and here Mr. Fitzgerald has been engaged as manager ever since. The business carried on is a strictly cash one, no booking whatever being done. He takes a great interest in all local sports, and is associated with the local football and cricket clubs. He was married in 1898 to Miss Dillon, of Stanley, North-West Coast.

The *MOUNT LYELL STANDARD*. This is a well-written, live, and up-to-date daily, published at one penny. It first appeared as a weekly on 28th November, 1896, under the editorship of Mr. W. H. Tylour. In October, 1897, it became a bi-weekly, and in February, 1898, Mr. H. V. Courtayne, a New Zealand journalist, succeeded Mr. Tylour as editor. January 2, 1899, witnessed the first issue of the paper as a daily, and shortly afterwards Mr. E. H. C. Oliphant, of Melbourne, took charge of the editorial department, Mr. Courtayne retaining a position on the staff. The *Standard* is now one of the most brightly written and most widely read papers in Tasmania. Its mining news is reliable and full, and a feature is made of telegraphic and cable matter,



MOUNT LYELL STANDARD OFFICE.

the European cable news being as complete as that which appears in the Melbourne dailies. The policy of the paper is an independent one. It is not

identified with any political party, but goes solely for what it considers to be the best interests of the West Coast. It is an ardent supporter of Federation, free trade between the Australian colonies, and the reduction of Customs duties. The *Standard* is printed by machinery. The office, which is the best fitted on the West Coast, is located in Orr Street, the main thoroughfare of Queenstown. The premises are of brick, roomy and well built. Messrs. Robert Easton and Co. are the proprietors, Mr. R. Easton, J.P., who was one of the managing proprietors of the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph*, managing the business for the firm. When the *Standard* was issued as a weekly, and afterwards as a bi-weekly, it was owned by Messrs. C. G. Meehan and Co., whose enterprise in starting a newspaper at Queenstown did much to advance the interests of the district. The paper is rapidly growing in circulation and popularity, and, being remarkably fearless and outspoken, it appears to have a prosperous career before it.



LILLEY,

QUEENSTOWN.

MR. R. EASTON.

Mr. ROBERT EASTON, the managing proprietor of the *Mount Lyell Standard*, Queenstown, is a Scotchman by birth, born in 1848 at Cross-ma-loof, near Glasgow. He arrived in Victoria with his parents in 1857, landing at Williamstown, and residing there. He received his education at Mr. Weldon's private school, the *alma mater* of many of the leading business and public men in Melbourne and other parts of Australia. He served a clerkship with the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in Melbourne, leaving that company

to go to Queensland, where he went into mercantile pursuits, entering the well-known firm of Walter Reed and Co., Rockhampton, as accountant, and very soon by his business ability rising to the position of general manager. After remaining with that firm for eleven years, ill-health compelled him to return to the more congenial climate of Victoria, and on reaching Melbourne he was at once offered the position of manager of the commercial department of the *Daily Telegraph*. After occupying that position for four years, he again went



LILLEY,

QUEENSTOWN.

MR. B. B. MORRISON.

into commercial pursuits, having been offered the position of sub-manager and accountant of The Mutual Store, but having tasted the delights of newspaper life, he was induced to join the new proprietary that had purchased the *Daily Telegraph*, and he then became one of the managing proprietors, in conjunction with Mr. Jas. McKinley. The confidence the other proprietors had in those two gentlemen was evinced by their vesting the whole of the business in their names. Some two years before the *Daily Telegraph* ceased to exist, Mr. Easton severed his connection with it to take charge of the *Evening Standard* advertising department, and remained in that position until the *Standard* amalgamated with the *Herald*. Mr. Easton then engaged in business on his own account, until the opportunity occurred to purchase the *Mount Lyell Standard*, seeing, with a keen eye to business, that there was something to be made of it in a growing district like Lyell. That he was not far out in his estimation may now be seen in the splendid daily paper he now

gives to the public, changing it in the short space of two months from a mediocre bi-weekly to the sparkling, bright, and readable paper that it now is. Mr. Easton was made a justice of the peace for the district of Macquarie on 1st March, 1899.

Mr. BERTRAM B. MORRISON, Journalist, Queenstown, *Mount Lyell Standard* Mining Reporter; also representative of *Launceston Examiner*, and mining reporter and Gormanston correspondent of the *Mercury* and *Tasmanian Mail*, secretary and acting-treasurer Queenstown Volunteer Fire Brigade, chairman Queenstown Open Call Exchange. Mr. Morrison is a son of A. T. Morrison, late surveyor to the Public Works Department of this colony.

Mr. E. H. C. OLIPHANT, the Editor of the *Mount Lyell Standard*, Queenstown, was born in East Melbourne in August, 1862. He was educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne, from which institution he matriculated. After entering on the Arts course at the Melbourne University, and abandoning it, owing to ill-health resulting from overwork, he joined the staff of the Melbourne Public Library, where he remained as assistant librarian for some years. This position he resigned in order to visit Europe. He spent nearly five years wandering over the Old World, occasionally doing work for English magazines and papers. During this period a novel from his pen was published, and two plays were produced on the London stage, one of them (produced anonymously, like most of his work) being characterised by the leading authority

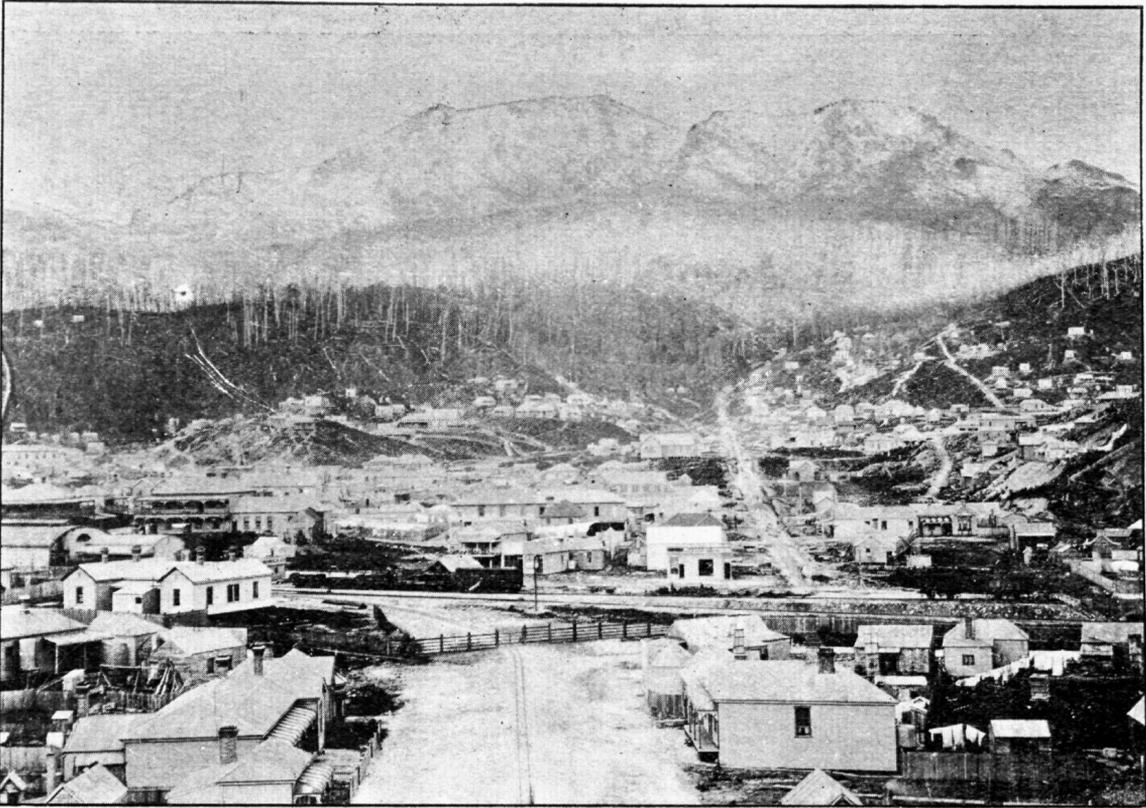
on matters dramatic as "the finest realistic play ever written by any Englishman." A third play was accepted by one of the leading London managers, and put in rehearsal, when, to the surprise of all concerned, the licenser of plays forbade its production. The collapse of the Australian banks in 1893 brought Mr. Oliphant and his family back to Australia, by way of America. Having sustained very heavy losses, Mr. Oliphant had for the first time to work for a livelihood. He at once bought a newspaper in Gippsland, the *Korumburra Times*, which he conducted with great success. His work attracted the notice of the *Argus*, and he was offered the position of *Argus* correspondent at Bendigo. This he accepted, and some twenty months later was promoted to the position of assistant sub-editor in the head office. He afterwards accepted a position as sub-editor of the *Australian Mining Standard*, which position he resigned in April, 1899, in order to accept the post he now fills. Mr. Oliphant was married in 1887 to a daughter of Mr. P. B. McWhae, of Ballarat.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY LEWIS, General Merchant, Macnamara Street, Queenstown, was born in March, 1868, in Tasmania, and was educated at private and Catholic schools, Tasmania. His parents lived many years in Ballarat, Victoria. He was appointed clerk on Government works on the West Coast in the early eighties, and remained at Strahan and Trial Harbour for four years. He then resigned, and took up office work under Messrs. Clay

and Freeman, the successful contractors for the Hobart Water Works, and he had the pleasure of being thus employed till the reservoirs of that city were completed. The East Coast then attracted his attention, and, in 1887, Mr. Lewis started stock and share broking and general mining business there. After three years' experience as an agent, general broker, and miner, he returned to the West Coast, and assumed the duties of assistant travelling collector for the River Don Trading Company, a position he occupied for three years. Mr. Lewis then went to Gormanston, and in the early part of 1894 he started business on his own account as a general dealer. In the same year he opened the first branch at Penghana, but was burnt out when the town was destroyed by a disastrous fire. Mr. Lewis was the first to start a running track at Penghana, on the site of the present Mount Lyell railway formation, but this resulted in financial loss. He is still a patron of legitimate sport, and is ever ready to help amusements forward. He is a member of the M.U.I.O. Oddfellows, and has passed through all the chairs of the lodge, at the present time holding a P.P.G.M.'s certificate. Mr. Lewis was married, in 1893, to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Wyman, of Lyttleton, New Zealand, but now a resident of the West Coast, in charge of the Government wharfs for the Railway Department. Mr. Lewis has a family of four children, three boys and one girl. He was one of the first presidents of the Medical League at Penghana, and has always taken an active part in public affairs.



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. F. GAGE, OLD BEACH, BROADMARSH.
(See p. 438.)

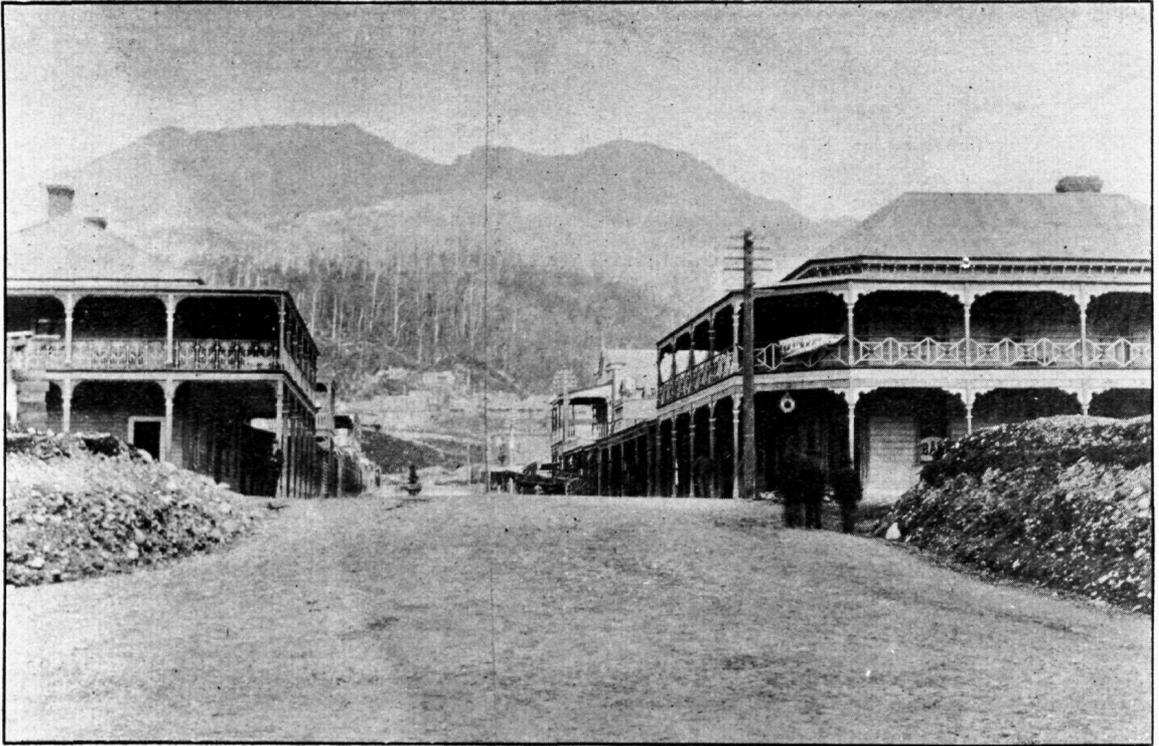


LILLEY. *QUEENSTOWN, FROM THE WEST, SHOWING SNOW ON MOUNT OWEN.* QUEENSTOWN.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, FROM THE EAST.



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN. *ORR STREET, QUEENSTOWN. FROM RAILWAY STATION.*



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.

GORMANSTON.

GORMANSTON

IS a post town, with parcel, post and telegraph office, in the county of Montagu, municipal district of Macquarie, and is thirty miles distant from Strahan. It is the terminal point of the Mount Lyell railway, and a mining centre of much importance, with hotels, stores, police station and quarters, and a branch of the National Bank of Tasmania. There are also three churches—Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, a State school, A.N.A. hall, etc.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Acting Manager National Bank of Tasmania, Limited, Montgomery Street, Gormanston, was born in



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
MR. W. H. HARRISON.

1876 at Ballarat, and educated at Grenville College. Shortly after finishing his scholastic studies, he joined the branch of the "National" at Zeehan, when but sixteen years of age, and since that time has relieved at Queenstown, Strahan, Gormanston, and Stanley. Mr. Harrison has been in the employ of the bank seven years. He is a member of the Queenstown tennis and cricket clubs, and treasurer of the cricket association. He takes an interest in Masonic matters, being a member and officer of the Mount Lyell Masonic Lodge, No. 27, and also the M.U.I.O.O.F., Zeehan.

Mr. CARL JOHANSEN, Manager for Messrs Craw Bros. and Creed, Drapers, Clothiers, Importers, etc., Peter Street, Gormanston, was born in Denmark in 1857, and after receiving a thorough education went into the linen and woollen business with his father. In the early seventies the colonies were attracting attention, and Mr. Johansen resolved to make Australia his future home. This he did, and for some time after his arrival followed farming pursuits. Five years ago he took the management of Messrs. Craw Bros. and

Creed's establishment at Gormanston, a position he has occupied ever since. Mr. Johansen has taken a lively interest in local politics, having been a member of the Progress Committee formed for the advancement of parochial affairs, and on 1st February, 1899, he was elected a member of the Town Board of Gormanston. He is a member of the Protestant Alliance Order, Hobart. Mr. Johansen was married in 1887 to a daughter of Mr. Spellman, hop-grower, New Norfolk, and has a family of one child, a daughter. He takes an interest in all sporting matters.

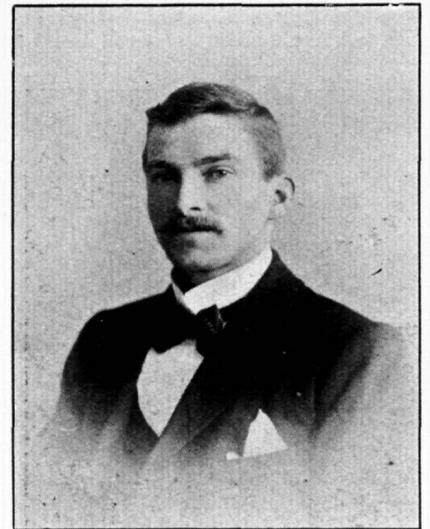


LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
MR. C. JOHANSEN.

Messrs. J. E. BARTON AND CO., General Storekeepers, corner Ormiston and Peters Streets, Gormanston. Established 1894. This was the first general store at Gormanston, and now occupies the distinction of being the principal business in the town. It is excellently situated, and has a frontage of 50 feet by 50 feet. Almost everything from a needle to an anchor can be purchased at it—the main trade being in drapery, grocery, furniture, and all mining requisites. Mr. F. O. Henry is largely interested in the business, which is managed by Mr. WM. FLETCHER, who was born in King's County, Ireland, and was brought up to the drapery and general storekeeping in a

Manchester warehouse. He came to New Zealand, and was engaged at Rakaia, Canterbury, for four years. He subsequently went to Melbourne, but after a short while joined the River Don Trading Company in Tasmania. After four years in their employ at Sheffield, Mr. Fletcher accepted an engagement from Mr. F. O. Henry to manage the Gormanston business of Messrs. Barton and Co., which he is doing with success, having four assistants and a packer. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is married, and has a family of three.

Mr. JAMES CRUICKSHANK CUMMING, Baker and Produce Dealer, Gormanston and North Lyell, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1873, and came out with his parents to Launceston in 1884, and embarked in the bakery business in that city and in Melbourne. In 1895 he joined the firm of Cumming and Downie, and subsequently started on his own account



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
MR. J. C. CUMMING.

at Gormanston. He employs seven hands, and has a branch at North Lyell. He was a member of the Progress Committee, and on the formation of the Town Board he was elected to a seat, and has been a member ever since. He belongs to the I.O.O.F. and the M.U.I.O.O.F. He is also

greatly interested in mining, and is chairman of directors of the Crotty Gold, Silver, and Copper Mining Co., Mount Darwin, and promoter of the Flannigan's Flat Gold Mining and Dredging Syndicate, whilst he has also a considerable interest in local mining ventures.

Dr. P. J. ROCKETT, M.B. Ch.B., Gormanston, is a son of the late Captain William Rockett. He was born at Queenscliff, Victoria, in 1868. He entered into practice in Derby in 1892. In 1895 Dr. Rockett took a trip to England, and returned to Tasmania in 1896, and early in the following year took up his residence at Gormanston, being the first doctor there. He is a justice of the peace and health officer for the district.

Mr. CHARLES P. EMMETT, Postmaster, Gormanston, is a son of the late Mr. S. B. Emmett, of the comptroller-general's office, and was born at Stanley in 1858. He was educated there, and followed farming pursuits until 1882. In May of the following year Mr. Emmett opened the first post and telegraph office on the West Coast, it being situated at the Pieman. He remained there four years, during which time he met with some rough experiences. He then accepted a position on the mechanical staff of the Launceston telegraph office, and in 1888 was despatched to



ALBERT SARGEANT,

HOBART.

MR. C. P. EMMETT.

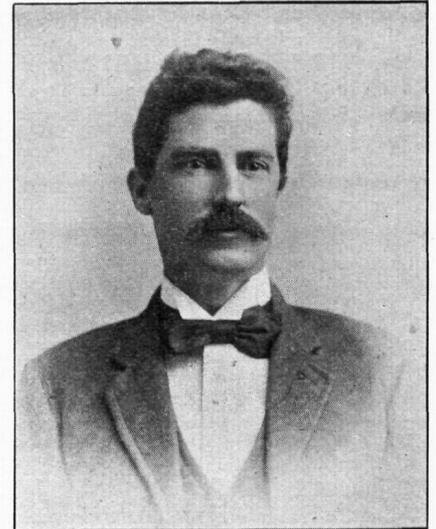
open the Remine and Strahan telegraph offices. About twelve months after, Mr. Emmett opened the Zeehan post and telegraph offices, Remine ceasing to

be the Zeehan shipping port on the completion of the Strahan-Zeehan railway. Mr. Emmett was transferred to Mount Lyell in its infancy, and in 1894 he opened the Gormanston post and telegraph offices. Two years after he established telephonic communication between there and Penghana. Having been appointed to the civil service in 1883, and immediately sent to the West Coast, Mr. Emmett can claim to hold the longest coastal record of any of his *confrères*. He is a Freemason, and a member of the No. 4 Lodge, T.C. Mr. Emmett was married in 1890 to Miss Lucy Wragge, of Somerset, a daughter of Mr. T. D. Wragge, artist and engraver, some few years ago on the *Illustrated London News*.

Mr. HARRY MALONE, Hotel-keeper, Gormanston, was born at Bet Bet, Victoria, in 1860, and educated at the Church of England School, Creswick. He left for Gippsland in 1880, and took up the contracting business and followed it successfully for two years. He then went to Sydney and entered on the Woy Woy tunnel, where he remained for three years, returning to Melbourne for a holiday. In 1890 Mr. Malone took large contracts in Broken Hill, doing the greater part of the work in connection with Block 11. After five years he went into the hotelkeeping business, and became lessee of the All Nations Hotel at South Broken Hill. This establishment he conducted successfully for a couple of years, and on leaving it to take another holiday in Melbourne he was made the recipient of a handsomely framed set of photographs, the gift of his large circle of friends. In August, 1898, Mr. Malone purchased the Mount Lyell Hotel from Mr. J. Allan, and has carried it on ever since. It contains about twenty-three rooms, with grocer's shop adjoining, and is a very fine structure, everything being of the most modern kind. The Mount Lyell Hotel is situated at the corner of Gould and Peters Streets, and visitors to it need have no fear of want of attention, civility, and excellence in every department. Mr. Malone is a member of the U.A.O.D., and an honorary member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., Gormanston. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, being well known in connection with horse-racing, football, and cricket. He retired from taking an active part in these pastimes some years ago, but is still as enthusiastic a supporter as ever. He holds the position of one of the vice-presidents of the Gormanston Football Club. Mr. Malone was married in April, 1898, to Miss M. Butler, daughter of M. F.

Butler, well known as a contractor at Greensborough, near Melbourne.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS JAMES CLELAND, General Butcher, Gor-



LILLEY,

MR. W. T. J. CLELAND.

ZEEHAN.

manston and North Lyell, Agent for South British Insurance Company, Peters Street, Gormanston (established 1895). Pack and saddle horses supplied. Mr. Cleland was born at Hamilton-on-Clyde, Tasmania, in 1866, and served sixteen years in the general storekeeping business at New Norfolk. He then went to Western Australia for twelve months, but on satisfactory reports reaching him of the progress being made on the West Coast he returned to Tasmania, and established himself in business at Mount Lyell. This was in the early days of the Lyell fields, and it is with anything but pleasure that Mr.



W. T. J. CLELAND'S SHOP.

Cleland recounts his early experience in seeking and delivering orders on foot, with rain pouring continuously for a fortnight at a time. Both his establishments are replete with the latest styles

of machinery for making small goods, in which he does a flourishing business. Mr. Cleland was married by the Rev. Dr. Scott, at St. Andrew's Manse, Hobart, on 29th June, 1898, to Miss Ellen L. Reynolds, of Ballarat. He was one of the members of the early Progress Committee, and takes a great interest in local matters. He is also identified with some important mining ventures at Lyell.

Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, General Merchant, Peter Street, Gormanston. Established 1897. He was born in the fruit-growing district of the Huon, Tasmania, in 1862, and educated at the local State school. For five years he was apprenticed to Mr. John Wilson, shipwright, of Port Cygnet, but this business not being altogether congenial, he went into mining on the East Coast of Tasmania, and remained there three years. The West Coast

then showed possibilities of increased trade, and Mr. Stevenson followed mining and carpentering pursuits in Zeehan for four years. He then went to Gormanston, and again followed carpentering for a short while, eventually relinquishing this trade for the general merchandise business in which he is now engaged. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Barwick, farmer, of the East Coast, and has a family of two children.



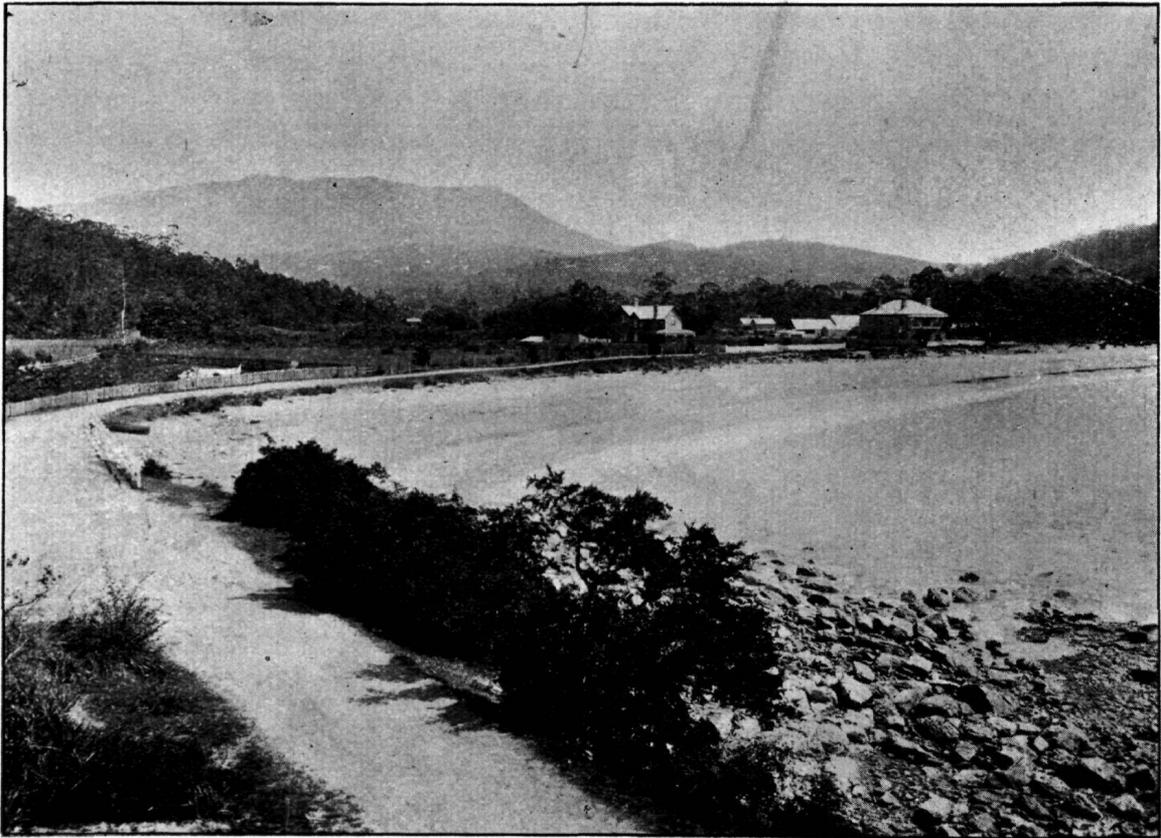
LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

PETERS STREET, GORMANSTON.

Miscellaneous.

CORINNA

IS officially styled Royenrine, another alteration in name which it would be difficult to account for on grounds of euphony and appropriateness. It is a small town on the Corinna River, about fourteen miles from its mouth. At one time it was a great centre of activity, owing to the rich finds of gold on the Pieman River and in other places in the vicinity, as well as the discoveries of tin, and work is still being carried on. The township is about 220 miles north-west from Hobart, and about 240 by water. The river has a bad entrance, but inside widens out, and is navigable for about twenty-three miles. Corinna has a post and telegraph office and one hotel, and the population of the town and district is about 250.



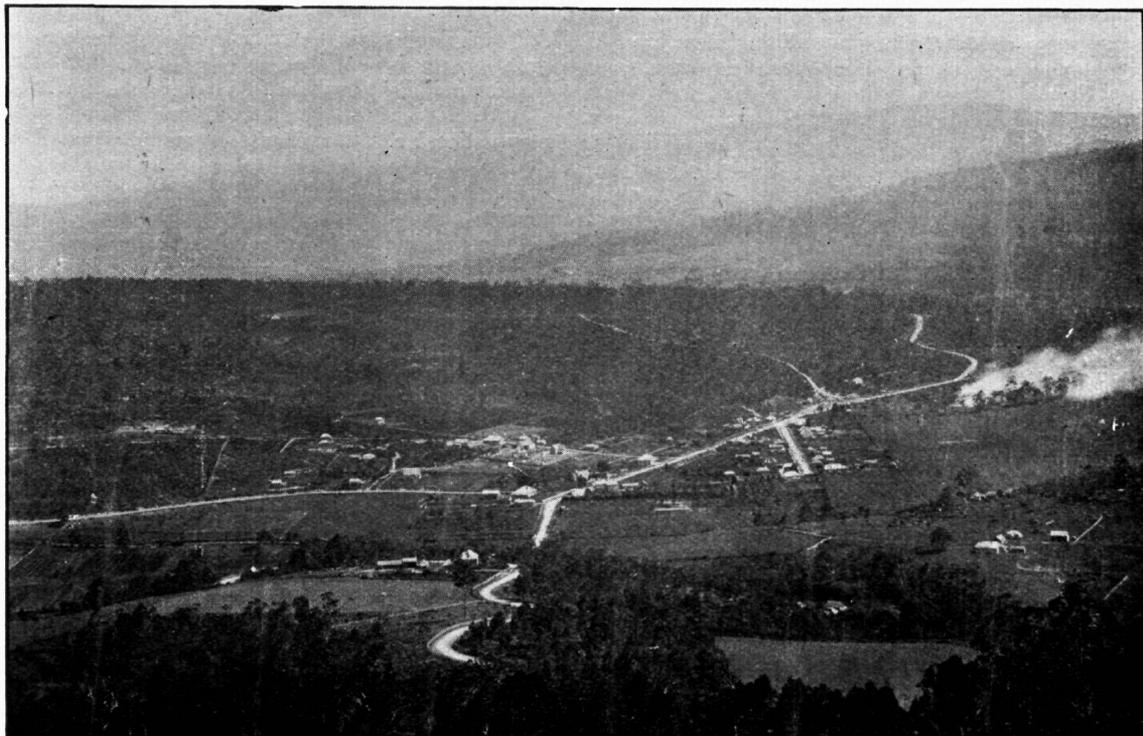
J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

AT BROWN'S RIVER.

BROWN'S RIVER.

ONE of the oldest settlements in the colony, the township of Kingston, or Brown's River as it is generally known, is picturesquely situated on the stream of that name, about ten miles from Hobart. There is communication with the capital twice daily by means of Rule's coaches, and the drive is one of the finest that can be found anywhere. Made by the prisoners in the old days, the road is excellent from start to finish, and kept in the best of order, and the scenery is superb, the traveller for the first time being filled with admiration at every turn at the varied and ever changing views to be obtained. There is a splendid beach at Kingston, and on Sundays and holidays this is thronged by visitors from the city; and those who desire to go further afield in search of scenic attractions have not far to walk, as the "blow hole" is only about half a mile distant, and Blackman's Bay, where there is another fine beach, can be reached without difficulty. On a fine day no more enjoyable trip can be made than a visit to these two delightful spots, and it is no wonder that they are so largely patronised by city people as well as by tourists. On holidays steamers make regular trips to and from Brown's River, landing passengers at the fine jetty erected in the centre of the beach, and from here easy access is had to all the beauty spots

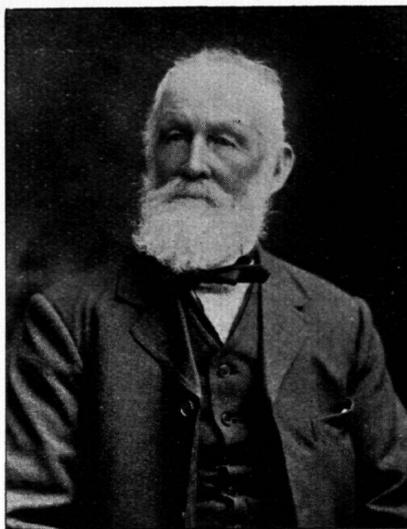
in the neighbourhood. The township boasts of two hotels, the Australasian and the Kingston. The former is situated on a site facing the beach, and is largely patronised; and the Kingston, which occupies an advantageous site on the main road, near the centre of the township, is a favourite resort of visitors and residents alike. There are three churches—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, a State school, and a public hall, known as the Beach hall, in which functions of various kinds take place, from election meetings to quadrille parties. There are stores, baker's shop, etc., a post and telegraph office, and police station. Most of the residents are engaged in agricultural or dairying pursuits. Fine fishing is to be had in the river, mostly bream, and off the beach perch, rock cod, flathead, and other varieties are to be obtained at times in very large quantities, and a fair "catch" can nearly always be depended upon.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

KINGSTON, BROWN'S RIVER, FROM BONNET HILL.

Captain GEORGE LUCAS, one of the best known and most respected of the Brown's River identities, is a son of the soil, having been born on 7th August, 1828, at Cape Sorell, where his father was pilot. He was sent to school at Hobart, and when his student days were over he worked with his father until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to sea. He had an interesting and varied experience, and, passing through the various grades, "worked his way aft," until he stood on the quarter-deck in command of his own ship. He had command at various times of the brig "Highlander," the brig "Louise," the brig "Grecian," the brig "Pryden," and the barque "Isle of France," the latter being his last ship. During his thirty years at sea, Captain Lucas had many exciting adventures. At one time he went after the sea elephants at Hurd's Island, in the Great Southern (Indian) Ocean, and remembers well a man named William Williams losing both hands through being frost-bitten; the



ALBA STUDIO.

CAPT. G. LUCAS

HOBART.

victim scarcely knowing for the moment what had happened. He also recollects when whales were numerous in the bay, and relates an incident where a man named Foley went out after them with a crew of farmers, and never returned. The last whale captured by Captain Lucas himself yielded twelve tons of oil, which was sold on the wharf at Hobart for £84 per ton. During the past thirty-five years Captain Lucas has been residing at Brown's River, and though he has passed the allotted threescore years and ten, is still hale and hearty and makes his presence beneficially felt in all matters of public interest. At election times he is much in evidence, and his vote and influence go far towards settling rival claims in that portion of the electorate, so that he is very much sought-after by those who offer their services to the electors. He has been a member of the Road Trust; and in religious matters is a firm adherent and supporter of the Church of England. Captain Lucas has seen

Brown's River grow from very small beginnings, and can tell some good stories of the early days, when the post was delivered once a week, and the postman came round with the letters—before the introduction of postage stamps, and when the bushrangers were making matters lively throughout the island. He resides in the cottage adjoining the Australasian Hotel, which is also his property, and is being improved every year. He was married in 1859 to Miss Fisher, by whom he has issue one son, Edward James, who resides with his father.

The AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL, the Beach, Kingston (Brown's River). Mr. James A. Boutchard, proprietor of this fine hostelry, has been in possession for the past four years, and by civility and attention to guests, and the provision of accommoda-

tion of the best description, has worked up a lucrative and increasing business. Mr. Boutchard has never sought to cultivate a bar trade, but to conduct his establishment purely and simply as a family hotel, and the wisdom of this course of procedure has been fully justified by the results. There are no fewer than thirty rooms in the buildings, including a spacious and well-furnished dining room, etc. The kitchen is a noteworthy feature, containing every requisite, and kept spotlessly clean; while the general arrangements in connection with the cuisine are unexceptionable. Situated almost in the centre of the beautiful moon-shaped beach, the hotel has a fine balcony, from which a magnificent view of the river and surrounding scenery can be obtained, also a "sniff of the briny," that cannot fail to benefit visitors, tired perhaps with the heat and worry of city life. The genial proprietor

is always ready and willing to forward the pleasure of his patrons in every possible way, and places all the information that he is possessed of at their disposal, as well as fishing tackle, boats, guns, etc., which are part and parcel of the hotel equipment. The drives in the district are also interesting, and there is no doubt that anyone desiring a complete rest and change from the mainland centres, such as Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, etc., could not do better than find their way to the establishment over which Mr. Boutchard so worthily presides. The writer can specially recommend this hotel to all parents who wish to take their children where they can enjoy sea bathing and gather shells on the beach; there is nothing to offend the susceptibilities of anyone, however particular they may be.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

VIEW FROM SHOT TOWER, BROWN'S RIVER ROAD.

THE LEWIS-BIRD MINISTRY.

WHILST this volume was passing through the press the Braddon Administration ceased to be. It had had a long term of official life, but during its last years it had been considerably weakened by the retirement of its Attorney-General (now Judge Clark), by the departure of Sir Philip Fysh to take up the duties of Agent-General in England, and still later by the lamented death of the Minister of Lands (Hon. A. T. Pillinger). The appointment of Captain Miles as Minister of Lands, in succession to Mr. Pillinger, gave evidently dissatisfaction, and the subsequent retirement of Mr. Miles from the Ministry and from the House, as the result of an enquiry into certain conduct of Mr. Miles by a Select Committee of the House, still further weakened the Administration.

During the earlier period of the Braddon Administration, the Hon. N. E. Lewis, who had been Attorney-General in the Dobson-Henry Government, was Leader of the Opposition; during one Parliamentary session, under the Braddon régime, the Hon. A. J. Clark led the Opposition; and during the last period of the Braddon Administration the Opposition were led by the Hon. Stafford Bird, who had been Treasurer in the Fysh-Bird Administration from 1887 to 1892, and who had also been Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1894 to 1897. A motion of want of confidence in the Braddon Government, tabled

by Mr. Bird in October, 1899, resulted in the defeat of the Ministry. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government requested Mr. Bird to undertake the formation of a new Administration. That gentleman, however, desiring that Mr. Lewis should obtain the Premiership, expressed his desire that Mr. Lewis should be asked to undertake the task of forming the new Government. To this His Excellency assented, and, as the result, the Lewis-Bird Ministry was formed, and assumed office on 12th October, 1899. Its members are:—Hon. N. E. Lewis, Premier and Attorney-General; Hon. Stafford Bird, Treasurer, Postmaster-General, and Minister of Education; Hon. G. Collins, Chief Secretary and Minister of Defence; Hon. E. Mulcahy, Minister of Lands, Works, and Railways; Hon. F. W. Piesse, Minister without portfolio. The three last-named are new to ministerial work, but are already proving themselves to be efficient administrators and hard-working ministers.

Entering office, as Ministers did, towards the end of the Parliamentary session of 1899, they did not initiate much new legislation, but reserved the inauguration of their policy for the new Parliament. The General Elections which have recently taken place are regarded generally as being favourable to Ministers, who anticipate a good working majority when the House meets for the despatch of business. Meanwhile the financial affairs of the colony continue to improve, the revenue in all respects is buoyant; and although considerable unforeseen expenditure is being incurred in connection with the equipment and pay of the South African contingents, it is yet confidently anticipated that the first financial year of the new Ministry will be in every way satisfactory.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

HON. B. STAFFORD BIRD, Treasurer; HON. F. W. PIESSE, without portfolio; HON. N. E. LEWIS, Premier;
HON. E. MULCAHY, Minister of Lands and Works; HON. GEO. T. COLLINS, Chief Secretary.

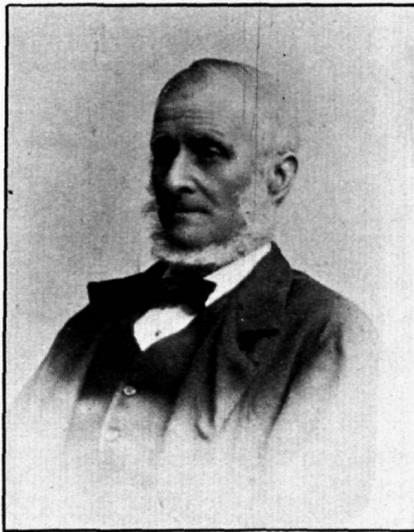
LEWIS-BIRD ADMINISTRATION, 1899-1900.

COPY OF PASSENGER AGREEMENT IN THE EARLY DAYS OF SAILING TO TASMANIA.

MEMORANDUM of an **AGREEMENT** made this Second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen **Between** THOMAS SALMON late of Isleworth and now of Gloucester Terrace in the parish of Stepney in the county of Middlesex Gentleman of the one part and WILLIAM ELDER Master and part owner of the ship "Adamant" of London of the other part **Whereas** the said ship "Adamant" being about to proceed on a voyage to the River Derwent in New South Wales under the command of the said William Elder the said Thomas Sadler hath applied for a passage in the said ship to the said Settlement of the Derwent for himself and other persons hereinafter

named **Now** It is Agreed by the said William Elder and Job Coxhead that in consideration of the sum of Three hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain to them in hand paid or fully satisfied by the said Thomas Salmon at the time of the signing hereof the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge That the said William Elder shall and will receive on board the said ship "Adamant" as Passengers the following persons that is to say the said Thomas Salmon his Wife and Family consisting of three Children and James Salmon the brother of the said Thomas Salmon and his Wife being in all seven persons and shall and will carry them in the said ship to the said Settlement of the Derwent And also shall and will provide for the said persons sufficient Water Fuel and Candles during the said passage and also a boy to attend on the said persons as a servant on board the said ship during the said passage in like manner as the Cabin Boy of the said William Elder may or usually does wait upon the said William Elder **And further** that the said Thomas Salmon and the said other persons Passengers in the said ship as aforesaid shall have the use of the Cabin of the said Ship and shall have the entire use and possession of the State Room and all the berths and lockers on the starboard side of the said Ship and also of one berth on the larboard side thereof **And moreover** that he the said William Elder shall find and provide for the said Passengers as aforesaid a sufficient quantity of fit and proper Casks for the reception of the Dry Provisions which may be laid in by the said Passengers for their use during the said passage And that he the said William Elder shall and will to the utmost of his power accommodate and render every reasonable assistance to the said Passengers during the said passage in like manner as Passengers in ships are in general accustomed to receive But the said Thomas Salmon [*Being an old document a portion was lost.*]

Mr. WILLIAM ALBURY, "River-side," Upper Huon, Huonville, is a native of the hop country, having been born near Maidstone in 1828. When his school days were over he was em-

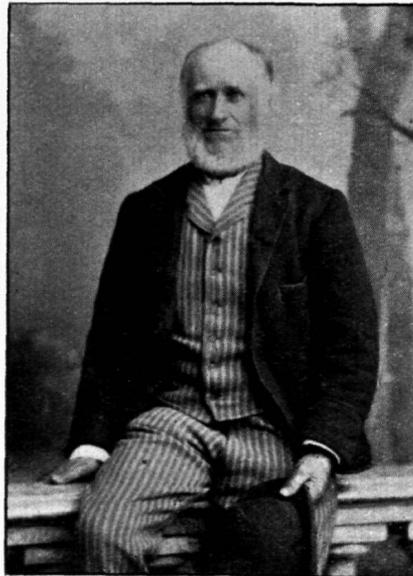


ALBA STUDIO, MR. W. ALBURY. HOBART.

ployed at farm work, etc., near his native place. In 1881 he came to Tasmania, and after a short interval settled in the Huon district, and started farming and orcharding, which he has continued ever since. His holding has an area of 60 acres, eleven of which are in orchard, and the remainder grass land. Mr. Albury is a large exporter of fruit to both the London and Intercolonial markets. Last year (1899) he sent 1400 bushels to the London market, and about 1600 bushels to Sydney, etc. He has always displayed an interest in local matters, and has been chairman of the Road Trust. He is married to a daughter of the late Mr. William New-

man, of Bass, Somersetshire, and has issue four girls and two boys, all in different parts of Australia, comfortably settled.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY LUCAS, son of the late Mr. Lucas, "Ranelagh Farm," was born at Brown's River in 1836, and after his school days were over took up farming pursuits. He has since followed farming, fruit-growing, and saw-milling. Mr. Lucas has 100 acres, 40 of which are under cultivation, and 14 acres in orchard, the remainder being in grass land. He was married in 1863 to a daughter of Mr. John

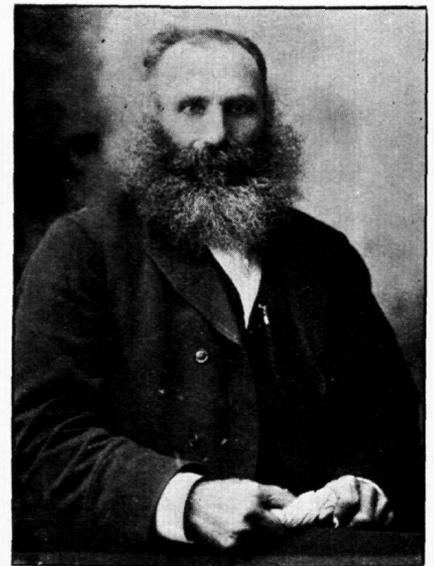


H. H. BAILY, MR. W. H. LUCAS. HOBART.

Rodman, farmer, Upper Huon, and has a family of ten, five boys and five girls, all residents of Tasmania. Mr. Lucas takes an intelligent interest in public

affairs, and has been a member of the Victoria Road Trust.

Mr. JOHN HAY, of "Arbroath Cottage," North Franklin, was born in



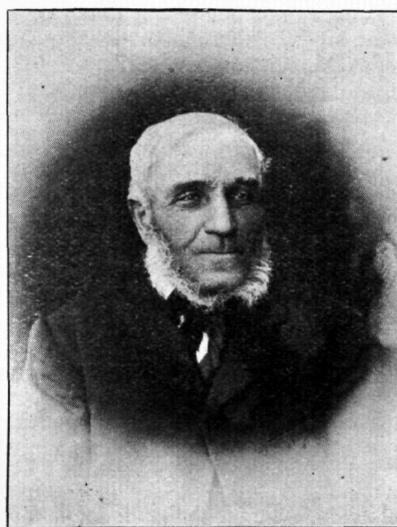
J. MILLS, MR. J. HAY. TASMANIA.

1832, and is a son of the late John Hay, who left Scotland in 1839 with his wife and family of three children, and emigrated to New South Wales. After spending some years in Sydney, he crossed over to Tasmania and settled in the Huonville district in 1844, becoming one of Lady Franklin's tenants. The subject of this notice remained with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he left for the gold diggings in Victoria in 1851, and met with fair success as a miner and prospector. Returning to Franklin he established himself in the sawmilling business, which he conducted till 1863, when he joined

Mr. H. Chesterman (now a timber merchant of Hobart), and star ed contracting. Road making was the principal feature of their business, and among the most important works carried out by the firm were the Huon Road, the Port Cygnet Road, and the Scottsdale Road. In 1867 Mr. Hay returned to sawmilling, opening works at Southport, where he remained till 1889, when he retired to his property at Franklin, and immediately started laying out an orchard. Incidentally, it may be mentioned, that while residing at Southport, Mr. Hay was made the recipient of a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address as a slight acknowledgment of the services he had rendered to the district. On his property at Franklin Mr. Hay has a commodious well-built residence, and his orchard, planted with the best varieties of apple trees, has an area of 18 acres. Always taking a keen interest in local affairs, Mr. Hay has occupied several public positions, and he has been a justice of the peace and chairman of the Road Trust. Mr. Hay has been twice married, first to Miss A. M. Meredith, daughter of Mr. Robert Meredith, of the Huon, by whom he had eleven children, and who died in 1880; and secondly, in 1881, to Miss Sarah MacDougall, daughter of Mr. W. MacDougall, by whom he has had a family of ten.

Messrs. JOHN GEEVES AND SON, Sawmillers, General Storekeepers, Orchardists, etc., Geeveston. Proprietors, Messrs. John William Geeves, William Giffen Geeves, and George Albert Geeves. This is one of the best known businesses in the Huon district, being situated in a central position in the town. In 1875 Mr. John Geeves established the sawmilling business, and has kept it going ever since under the style of the Speedwell Mills. The plant consists of a breaking down frame, fletching frame, six vertical saws, three circular saw benches, a new vertical 25 h.p. engine, tubular boiler (manufactured by Messrs. Gellie and Pitfield, Hobart), and blacksmith's shop. There is also a large drying shed on the premises, in which boards for apple-box making are seasoned. The whole plant is capable of turning out 40,000 feet of timber per week. Eleven horses are used for carting and hauling logs to the mill along a tram track three and a half miles in length. Ten hands are employed in the mill, whilst sixteen are engaged outside carting and cutting logs, etc. Owing to the great expansion in trade, the Messrs. Geeves were compelled to erect another plant, two miles out of the township, principally for cutting timber

for apple-boxes. In this plant there is a 16 horse-power portable engine, and two circular benches, capable of turning out 20,000 super. feet per week. Fifteen hands are employed here and three horses. The general store connected with the business is replete with everything needed in such a prosperous district, and the goods kept in hand are of the very best quality. The orchard land is also of the finest, and the returns produced are highly satisfactory. Both Messrs. J. and S. Geeves are members of the Geeveston Road Trust, and the firm are always willing to lend their aid to anything that tends to the welfare of the district.



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

- MR. J. GEEVES, SEN

Messrs. RICHARD AND EDWARD GEEVES, General Storekeepers, Geeveston and Shipwrights' Point. Established 1850. Bankers: Commercial Bank of Tasmania. This is one of the oldest businesses in the Huon district. It was established by the grandfather of the present proprietors in 1850, and handed over to their father, Mr Osborne Geeves, in 1854. Their present establishment at Geeveston was built in 1892, and is replete with all requisites, including groceries, drapery, hardware, butchery, baking, etc. In 1896 the Messrs. Geeves purchased the business from their father, and in 1897 added the Shipwrights' Point branch to it. Mr. Richard Geeves is the second eldest son of Mr. Osborne Geeves, and was born in Geeveston in 1864. On leaving school he immediately went into his father's business, of which he is now one of the proprietors. He takes an interest in all

local matters, is chairman of the Road Trust, chief ranger of the Order of Foresters, lieutenant of the Huon Rifle Company, 1st Battalion Tasmanian Infantry, secretary of the Congregational Church, and treasurer of the Huon Regatta Committee. Mr. Geeves is married to Miss Lizzie Cuthbert, a daughter of Mr. R. D. Cuthbert, of Hobart.

Mr. THOS. HENRY NICHOLS, Master Mariner, Port Cygnet, is the owner of the ketch "Good Intent," than which no better sailer leaves the port of Hobart. He has been identified with the shipping trade all his life. Mr. Nichols is the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Nichols, who for some twenty odd years traded to the Huon in the "Good Intent," the ketch having been built at Port Cygnet in 1877 by Mr. John Wilson, who still carries on ship-building at the Port. Mr. Nichols' antecedents date back to the very early days, his grandfather, Mr. William Nichols, being credited as the first inhabitant of the Port, he having landed somewhere about 1818. Mr. Thomas Henry Nichols was born at Port Cygnet in 1872, and educated locally. He served his time to the sea with his father, and obtained a master's certificate in 1893. On the retirement of Mr. Nichols senior in 1896 the subject of this notice took command of the "Good Intent," and has been trading between the Huon and Hobart ever since. In 1899 he purchased the steamer "Beautiful Star," of 150 tons registered tonnage, and formerly belonging to the Union S.S. Co. She is now trading between Port Cygnet and Channel ports. Mr. Nichols' residence is at Crooked Tree Point, Port Cygnet, where he has eighteen acres of property, two of which are fruit-bearing.

ELLIS DEAN, Warden of New Norfolk, now in his forty-fifth year, was born at "Belmont," Macquarie Plains, and educated mainly in Hobart at the Hutchins and High Schools. Having always desired to study for the medical profession, it was much against his own personal wish that, at the completion of the school term, he took up farming pursuits. In 1880 he left Tasmania, returning in 1889, and immediately entered actively into public life. That year he was nominated, mainly upon the "electric light and water question," and returned to the Municipal Council; second on the poll. He was made a justice of the peace for New Norfolk in 1890; and the same year lost both seats under the "non-residence clause" by removing to Hobart. He was there offered a seat

upon the Hobart bench, but, declining, returned to New Norfolk in 1891, and was almost at once reinstated in the council (unopposed, upon a bye-election); and also the bench. Since then he has stood for two municipal elections, being second on the poll on the first occasion,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

MR. E. DEAN.

and the last time, in 1897, he was returned unopposed. In 1896 he was first elected warden, thus becoming chairman of the local Board of Health and, *ex officio*, a magistrate of the territory. He was also elected chairman of the Court of General Sessions, and chairman of the Licensing Bench, all which offices he continues to fill; and as, apart from his numerous private engagements, he combines with these duties a membership of the local Board of Advice and the Lower Derwent Road Trust, the secretaryship of the Macquarie Plains Board of Agriculture, the returning officership of the electoral district of New Norfolk, the same office for the electoral district of Derwent (embracing the House of Assembly), electorates of New Norfolk, Cumberland, and Montagu (with a population of well over 20,000 inhabitants), and makes a point of personally fulfilling the duties falling to his various offices, he is a very fairly busy man. As a warden, he may be congratulated that his diligence, affability, and impartiality have now won the esteem and support of those who previously opposed him. His official life has not been a sinecure. In two years he lost two council clerks and one sub-inspector of police, all valued officers, thus being at times compelled to assume the whole labour of the office, and thus commended himself so sufficiently to the

council, that that body passed an especial honorarium in acknowledgment of his services. The finances of the Municipal Council being embarrassed and in debt in 1896, it became necessary for the councillors to put their house in order; and by means of a strong and consistent policy of retrenchment and great efforts to arrange for a more equitable annual assessment, without increasing the local taxation more than one penny in the pound, in two years the debtor balance has been wiped out, and the Municipal Council started upon its 1899 career with a handsome amount to its credit, and a very healthy prospect before it. Being a ready writer, a pleasant speaker, and possessed of an excellent baritone voice, always at the service of charity or relief concerts, the warden is in general request to aid the various functions of the district. He took an active part in promoting and raising funds for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, and is gratified that amongst other efforts to commemorate the occasion his suggestion to plant "Queen's Avenue" was accepted and carried out. As chairman of the local Fire Relief Committee, no effort has been spared to mitigate the great hardships that then fell upon the people. And now that the work is finished, it is agreed that a very delicate and exacting labour has been well and carefully performed by the honorary committee. He is regarded as a most



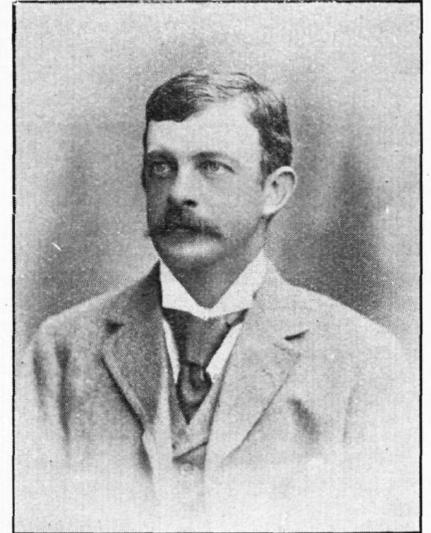
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

HOBART.

LATE MR. W. DEAN.

painstaking magistrate, and has devoted much of his spare time to qualifying himself for that position. Taken on the whole, it may be said that in more

ways than one, his 16 stone weight of humanity both amply and efficiently fills the mayoral chair of New Norfolk. He was married in 1890 to Miss Fowler, of Dunedin, a cousin of Mrs. Milne, of "Askrigg," Macquarie Plains, and has a family of four daughters.



WHERRETT & CO.,

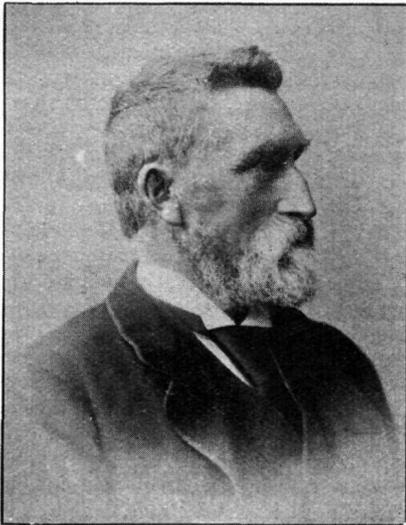
HOBART.

MR. A. H. WEBSTER.

Mr. ARTHUR H. WEBSTER, "Burnside," Richmond, was born at Hobart in 1863, and educated at the Hutchins School. When his school days were over, he went to Queensland, in which colony he remained six years. Returning to Tasmania, he started farming on his own account at "Frogmore," and remained there seven years, removing at the end of his lease to his present farm. "Burnside" has an area of 2500 acres, 300 acres of which are under cultivation, and the remainder used as a sheep run. The principal breeds of sheep on the estate are Shropshires and merinos, and there are a few cattle, while mixed farming is followed, grain going about twenty-five bushels to the acre. The flock of Shropshire sheep on the estate has been in existence for seven years, and was bred from strains obtained from the flocks of Messrs. Burbury and Steele, of Oatlands and Sorell respectively. Mr. Webster is married to a daughter of Mr. Daniel Stanfield, of Rokeby, Clarence Plains, a very old identity, and has a family of three children.

Mr. THOMAS RIGGALL, J.P., "Somercotes," Ross, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1831, and educated in the home country. On the invitation of his uncle, the late Captain Horton, he came to Tasmania in 1855,

and acted as manager for him up to the time of his death in 1867. Mr. Riggall was the sole heir to his uncle's estate, but his aunt was left a life interest therein, which she enjoyed until she



JOHNSTONE O'SHANNESSEY & CO.,

MELB.

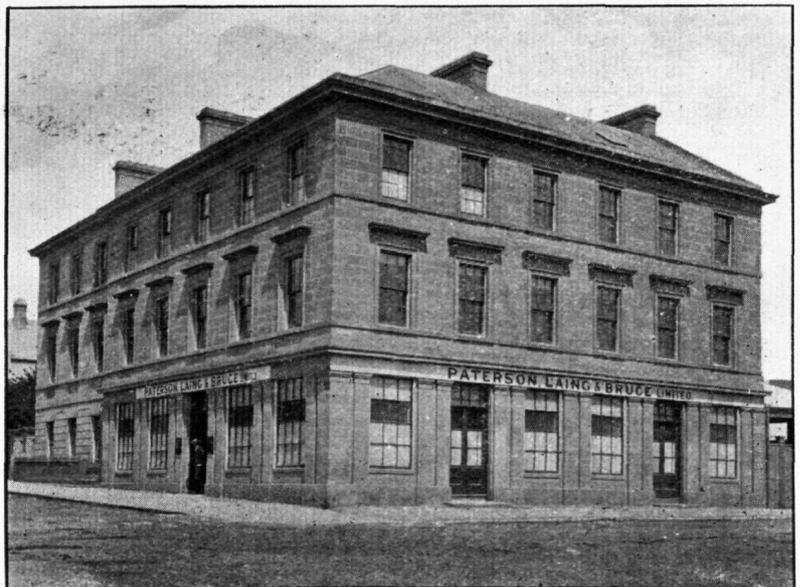
MR. T. RIGGALL.

passed away in 1889, when Mr. Riggall came into full possession. "Somercotes" is a property of some 4000 acres of fair pastoral land, 250 of which are under irrigation. There are also 3000 acres in the Windfalls, used chiefly as a summer run. The two properties, comprising some 7000 acres, were acquired by the late Captain Samuel Horton. The "Annandale" estate, adjoining "Milbrook," consists of 8394 acres, which Mr. Riggall purchased from the representatives of the late Captain Bell; and he also rents about 8000 or 9000 acres from the Crown. From 8000 to 9000 sheep are shorn yearly, and about 200 head of cattle are kept. The stud merinos, from which the "Somercotes" flocks are descended, were originally got together by the late Captam Horton, and prior to Mr. Riggall taking possession, they had gained wide repute for their excellence. He has acted as judge on numerous occasions at the shows of the Midland Agricultural Association. The homestead at "Somercotes" is a substantial stone cottage, with all necessary out-buildings, forming a complete and comfortable homestead; and is further interesting from the fact that it was visited in 1843 by Martin Cash's gang of bushrangers, who shot the cook through the arm for not opening the back gate when told to do so. Evidences of this are still to be seen, the bullet marks plainly showing in the doorway

and the adjoining wall. In addition to being a territorial justice of the peace, Mr. Riggall is a coroner for Tasmania. He has been a municipal councillor for twenty-five years, and has been warden on numerous occasions. He is chairman of the Road Trust, and chairman of the Macquarie Water Trust. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in which he has always taken a deep interest, and has been a local preacher in the Campbell Town Circuit for the past thirty-five years. He was married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Hudson, daughter of the late Mr. J. J. Hudson, J.P., of Hadlow, Launceston, and has a family of two sons and two daughters. One son, Mr. A. H. Riggall, is a justice of the peace for the Ross district. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and the possessor of a splendid pack of foxhounds, the only private pack in Tasmania.

PATERSON, LAING AND BRUCE, Limited, Warehousemen, corner of Collins and Argyle Streets, Hobart. Bankers: Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Telephone No. 161. The firm of Paterson, Laing and Bruce, soft goods warehousemen, of Flinders Lane, Melbourne, has long stood in the forefront of businesses of the kind in Australia, and has every appearance of occupying the leading position in at least three of the colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, and

the precursor of enlarged operations, and a bold bid for supremacy in the firm's particular line of business. Feeling confident that federation would soon be an accomplished fact, and foreseeing the great advantages that would accrue, not only to Victoria, but to New South Wales and Tasmania, Mr. Bruce determined to secure a position in these two colonies for his company. The first step was the purchase of the old-established business of Messrs. R. Lewis and Sons, Hobart, and the next that of acquiring the business of Lark, Sons and Co., Limited, of Wynyard Street, Sydney; the latter purchase representing about £300,000. The business in Hobart was placed under the management of Mr. S. H. Smith, a gentleman who has had wide and thorough experience, and the wisdom of his selection for the post has since been proved, the business of the Hobart branch having increased very much beyond what was anticipated, and requiring much larger accommodation than the old firm needed. The building of the local branch was erected away back in the forties, and is a most substantial warehouse of stone of a quality and appearance that challenge comparison with anything of the kind in the colonies. A very cursory glance through the establishment must convince the visitor that the workmanship put into it was of the most faithful kind. Since



HOBART PREMISES OF PATERSON, LAING AND BRUCE, LIMITED.

Tasmania. Two years ago Mr. J. M. Bruce, the managing director, went to London, and floated the business into a limited liability company, which was

Paterson, Laing and Bruce have appeared on the scene, however, the premises have undergone a change which may be said to be marvellous. Sub-

stantially and strongly built as they undoubtedly are, they were somewhat "heavy" so far as the interior economy was concerned, and, in fact, were arranged in the old style. It is not too much to say that the alterations and improvements which have been effected under Mr. Smith's direction have completely transformed them, and made them, taking their size into consideration, equal to anything of the kind in the colonies. The whole of the interior has been cleansed and painted, much taste being displayed in the choice of the tints with which the walls and pillars are coloured. Brass handrails set off the approaches to the different floors, and the arrangements generally for the display of goods are not only made to the best advantage, but render a business visit to the premises so pleasant as to be an agreeable surprise. The lighting and ventilation are perfect in every department, and the large stock of goods carried in the height of the season is so arranged as to make selection by the customers a satisfactory and easy task. Entering the establishment from Argyle Street, the visitor is first taken through the receiving department. Here the imported goods are received, sorted, and distributed through the various departments—an hydraulic lift, which has been added since Messrs. Paterson, Laing and Bruce secured the business, facilitating very much operations in this direction. On the basement floor are two cellars, dry, light, and airy, in which heavy Manchester goods are stocked. One of them contained a large reserve of Aiken's Tasmanian flannels, which are manufactured on the premises into men's undershirts, etc. Off the basement is the packing room, very conveniently situated. Taking the lift, one ascends to the first floor, department three, which is devoted to hosiery, haberdashery, trimmings, fancy goods and gloves, the display being of the most attractive kind. The glove department in the other establishments of the firm is one of the most important, and it is intended to make it so here also, while the others will be kept well up to the mark. Off No. 3 department on the same floor is No. 4, which is entered not through old-fashioned cedar doors as formerly, but through an archway of graceful appearance, which possesses the additional advantage of giving light and ventilation, which before were wanting. Here are dress goods, prints, muslins, silks, etc., well displayed, and arranged so that the intending purchaser can obtain what he wants with the minimum of time and trouble. On the floor above is department five, which contains

mantles, jackets, laces, ribbons, corsets, umbrellas, ladies' blouses, costumes, etc., displayed with the same taste as in the other departments, and with the same advantages as to light and ventilation. Off No. 5 is No. 6 department, which is devoted to millinery and millinery trimmings. The firm have paid special attention to this line, and for summer season 1899 imported very largely, the department being filled to its utmost capacity. The goods, however, remained there but a very short time, being cleared much quicker than was anticipated. The department as seen by the writer presented an altogether attractive appearance. Everything is arranged so as to secure the best effect, and requires to be seen to be appreciated. These three departments—Nos. 3, 5, and 6—are in charge of Mr. H. C. Lovett, an old employee of R. Lewis and Sons.



JOHNSTONE O'SHANNESSEY & CO.

MELB.

MR. J. M. BRUCE.

Above this floor are two attics affording ample storage for reserves of stock. Returning to the ground floor, the visitor is taken to No. 2 department, which is stocked with men's and boys' clothing, undershirts, hats, scarves, ties, etc. Off this department is the Manchester, comprising as its name indicates, a general stock of cotton goods, including flannelettes, sheetings, ticks, calicoes, shirting, art muslins, nainsooks, towels, quilts, etc. The goods are, as in the other departments, displayed to the best advantage. Off the Manchester is a department devoted to linoleums, oil-cloths, and general furnishings, which is to be extended very considerably in the near future, the firm intending to import largely in this direction for the require-

ments of the trade. The counting house is also on the ground floor, and comprises the accountant's office and general manager's room, nicely fitted up and arranged, and well lighted and ventilated. A visit to the shirt factory is the last item on the visitor's programme, and is certainly not the least interesting. Here under competent management a number of hands are constantly employed making shirts, blueys, etc., the bulk of the shirts sold by the firm being made on the premises. It is the intention of the firm to have all the work of the kind that can possibly be performed in the colony carried out here. As we said at the outset, the establishment is a model of its kind, and praise is undoubtedly due to Mr. Smith for the improvements and alterations he has effected in the arrangements and appearance of the interior of the building, and the very marked improvement in the volume of trade. This has not been a spasmodic improvement, but has been steady from the start, showing that the good name of Paterson, Laing and Bruce, Limited, in the colony of Victoria is rapidly gaining recognition in Tasmania. The firm employ a competent staff in the Hobart branch, including travellers, who are constantly on the road, one in the north and north-west, and the other in the south and west. It will not be regarded as inappropriate to conclude this notice with the following extract from a Sydney paper with regard to the firm of Messrs. Paterson, Laing and Bruce:—"The dying century has been the age of big things in every department of human activity, and in that century of which the door will soon open the movement towards industrial and commercial complexity is sure to be accelerated. Great businesses will become greater and more comprehensive, thus enabling the men of best commercial vision and keenest sagacity to give their attention to the work of administration. The latest development of this great world-wide movement is the extension to Sydney of the great firm of Paterson, Laing and Bruce, Limited, of Melbourne, and its amalgamation with and absorption of the important and old-established business of Messrs. Lark, Sons and Co., Limited, of Sydney. Messrs. Paterson, Laing and Bruce can claim to be the leading Victorian soft goods house, but their ambition is not at all provincial. They aspire to the undoubted supremacy in the trade in this colony, and certainly, if business ability and sagacious enterprise, backed by abundant capital, can bring about that result, the company is well in the first rank of the race. Mr. J. M. Bruce, the managing director of

the company, is a business man in the best and most thorough sense of the term, and the enormous and sound development of the company's operations is the best testimony to his shrewdness, far-sightedness, and general managing ability."

Lieutenant (afterwards Sir John) HAYES, the English discoverer of the Derwent, deserves record in a work such as the *Cyclopædia of Tasmania*, and the following particulars of his career are therefore given. He was a lieutenant in the Bombay Marine, when the East India Company was at the height of its power. In the year 1793, probably with the object of finding a convenient harbour of refuge for ships following the southern route to China in their passage round the Stormy South Cape of the Australian continent, the Company fitted out an expedition for Van Diemen's Land. Lieutenant Hayes was appointed to the command of the expedition, which consisted of two ships, the "Duke of Clarence" and the "Duchess," and was despatched from India to explore the coasts of Van Diemen's Land and its harbours, and to make its way back to India through the South Sea Islands and the Malay Archipelago. This service Lieutenant Hayes is reported to have performed in a very satisfactory manner. He surveyed the coasts of Tasmania, parts of New Caledonia, of New Guinea, and other islands, but unhappily the results of these valuable surveys were lost to his employers and to England, for the ship taking home his charts and journals was captured by a French man-of-war; all his papers were taken to Paris, and have never since seen the light. Lieutenant Hayes' ships reached Storm Bay in the year 1794. He had heard of the visit of the French to these shores two years before, but knew nothing of what D'Entrecasteaux has done. He explored and surveyed the approaches of the Derwent, and sailed up that river nearly as far as Bridgewater, while in the belief that he was making an original discovery he gave new names to various localities. These have in some instances superseded those bestowed by D'Entrecasteaux. Thus it is that to Hayes we owe the name of the Derwent, which has replaced the French appellation of the Rivière du Nord, and D'Entrecasteaux Channel was long known to the English by the name of Storm Bay Passage. Other names which are still remembered are Betsy's Island, Prince of Wales Bay, Mount Direction, and Risdon Cove. Adamson's Peak, Mount Lewis, Cornelian Bay, Taylor's Bay, Court's Island, Fluted

Cape, and Ralph's Bay were also named by him. On his return to India, Hayes, who was held in very high estimation as a naval officer, was appointed Master Attendant at Calcutta, ranking next to the officer in supreme command of the Indian navy; and when he reached England he was knighted. It is interesting to note that Lieut.-Colonel Cruickshank, Registrar of the University of Tasmania, is a great grandson of Sir John Hayes.

Mr. RICHARD SMITH, Headmaster of the Battery Point Model School, was born in Hobart, and is a son of Mr. W. Smith, who was for many years associated with the Bonded Warehouse, Hobart. Educated at the Battery Point State School, under the able tuition of Mr. James Rule, the present director of Education, Mr.



J. W. BEATTIE,

HOBART.

MR. R. SMITH.

Smith, in 1862, at the age of twelve years, gained a State school scholarship entitling him to four years' education at a superior school. This, however, he declined, as he preferred to remain under Mr. Rule's tuition. Three years later he was appointed pupil teacher in the Goulburn Street State School, where he remained four years, and then, at the age of nineteen, was promoted to be headteacher of the newly opened school at Calton Hill, on the estate of the late Captain Langton. While there he passed the examination for a certificate, and was thereupon promoted to be headteacher of the Cressy School in the Longford district, remaining there for four years. Thence he was promoted to the New Norfolk State School, where

he was headmaster for twelve years, during which time he passed the second and first class certificate examinations. From New Norfolk Mr. Smith was promoted to the New Town State School, where he was headmaster for ten years, and then, in 1896, he was promoted to Trinity Hill State School. There he had the satisfaction of seeing the school advance by leaps and bounds. When he took charge the average attendance was 224, but soon afterwards every seat in the school was occupied, and pupils had to be refused admittance. In 1898 Mr. Smith was again promoted, being appointed headmaster of the Model School, Battery Point, and his advent there, as in other schools, was the signal for increased attendance and all round improvement. Mr. Smith has trained several teachers who now hold important appointments; and numerous ex-pupils are doing credit to his teaching in Government and other offices, as well as in other walks of life. The pupils are trained to pass the sixth standard, and drawing, singing, and other accomplishments are efficiently taught. Mr. Smith has twice been president of the Hobart Teachers' Guild, and is a member of the Hobart Chess Club, and has taken part in telegraphic matches. He is a member of the Wesleyan Church. Mr. Smith is married to a daughter of Mr. Joseph Cato, of New Town, and has a family of five, three sons and two daughters. (See page 227.)

W. D. PEACOCK AND CO., Jam and Preserved Fruit Manufacturers, New Wharf, Hobart. Telegraphic address, "Pomo, Hobart;" Code, ABC, 4th edition. Telephone No. 87. Bankers, Union Bank of Australia. The presence at the Hobart Wharf of such a splendid specimen of naval architecture as the Orient Co.'s royal mail steamship, Omrah, which, early in 1899, sailed for England after loading up 26,019 cases of fruit, is indubitable testimony, if such were needed, to the magnificence of our harbour accommodation and the vast importance of the Tasmanian orchard industry. That such a vessel can run in here with perfect facility, ship so large a number of cases, and get away again with so much despatch, speaks volumes for the berthing accommodation and loading appliances of the port. The fruit industry has come into prominence only during the last few years, yet in 1897 it represented considerably over one-fifth of the total export trade of Tasmania, the value of fruit, jams, hops, and vegetables shipped representing £319,165, and this year there is every prospect that it will far exceed

that amount. The orchard interest is one which affords profitable employment to a large number of people, and is deserving of every encouragement at the hands of the Government and the Legis-

them highly to consumers in all parts of the world. A very large trade is done throughout Tasmania; and in New South Wales and West Australia the W. D. Peacock brand has obtained a

campaign, and narrowly escaped with his life at the battle of Atbara, gave a *Mercury* reporter the following interesting item:—"One of the luxuries we had on the battlefield was Tasmanian jam—W. D. Peacock and Co.'s. The jam was supplied by Walker and Meimarachi Limited, of Cairo, who have this kind of trade very much in their own hands. Unfortunately the supply of your Tasmanian jam was very short, but it was esteemed a great luxury, being pronounced to be equal to the home-made article. After the battle of Atbara the British wounded officers were given biscuits and Peacock's jam. That was the best thing we had for them. As much as two shillings per lb. tin was paid for it. The Egyptians did not eat it." As showing the progress made by this firm, the output of jam was—in 1894, 4,400 cases; in 1898, 12,000 cases. The firm are also large fruit exporters to England, and with other leading firms were instrumental in establishing the trade on a footing which induced the mail boats to call here. In 1898 Messrs. W. D. Peacock and Co. shipped to London 60,000 cases of fruit, and this year (1899) their shipments will reach 70,000 cases, in addition to which they do a large fruit trade with other colonies, and export fruit pulp to a considerable extent for use by Australian manufacturers. The presence of various pests in the orchards all over the Australasian colonies having caused



W. D. PEACOCK AND CO.'S PREMISES.

lature, where such can be given within the legitimate scope of governmental or legislative functions. We are of those who believe that business men, when interested in any industry, can do more for themselves than any Government can do for them, and that non-interference is probably the soundest policy on the part of the "powers that be," and this is verified by the enterprise displayed by such firms as Messrs. W. D. Peacock and Co., who, in the brief period of a decade, have built up a large and important manufacturing and exporting industry, and have the honour to rank among the pioneers of the Tasmanian fruit trade, while as shippers of fruit and manufacturers of jam they stand amongst the first in the colony. The head of the firm is Mr. Wm. Davidson Peacock, who has been largely connected with the management of the business since its foundation. He was born in the Royal Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, so famous for its coal and iron mines. Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAM LORD is the other member of the firm. He is a native of Manchester, that great business city, and came to Tasmania about six years ago, when he joined Mr. Peacock, and has been closely connected with the active conduct of the factory ever since. The business was established in 1889, and the preserving department has progressed by leaps and bounds, the superior quality of the jam and fruits, and the attractive manner in which they are put up and labelled, commending

good footing, the jams and preserves being highly appreciated. With Queensland a moderate trade is done, and considerable shipments are made annually to India, the Straits Settlements, South Africa, and Egypt. The jams are put up in 1lb. and 2lb. tins, and the cases in which these are packed contain six

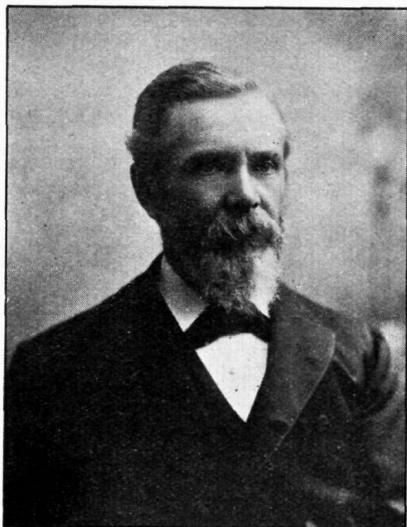


W. D. PEACOCK AND CO.

dozen and three dozen tins respectively. Recently Mr. R. Valentine Webster, who was war correspondent for the *Morning Post* (London) in the Soudan

very stringent precautions to be taken by the several Governments to prevent their transmission between colony and colony, Messrs. W. D. Peacock and Co.

have been selected by our Government to act as their fruit fumigators. Special premises are now erected near the wharfs, where all descriptions of fruit, inwards and outwards, will be subjected,



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. W. D. PEACOCK.

if necessary, to such process of fumigation as will effectually destroy the germs, and so avoid danger either to ourselves or others. During several years past a controversy has raged in the colonies as to the proper shape and contents of a standard fruit case. Mr. Peacock solved the trouble about three years since, by introducing a new case of his own design, which has been accepted as a standard case almost throughout Australia, has given perfect satisfaction to Covent Garden and in the English markets generally, and is now almost exclusively used for London shipments, its introduction having effected a saving in freight of at least sixpence per case. The manufactory of this firm is on the New Wharf, where they occupy two large freestone buildings, having seven floors in all. These are very spacious, and replete with every convenience. They occupy a frontage of 170 feet by 152 feet in depth. Besides this factory, they have branches in the fruit-growing centres for the reception and packing of fruit for the London market. The chief of these is at the township of Franklin, on the Huon River, where they have an extensive store with a jetty attached, and steamers ply regularly between that place and Hobart daily during the busy season; twenty-five people are employed at the Franklin branch. The other branches are receiving and packing sheds at Huonville and Geeveston, where

twenty-five and twelve people are employed respectively. At the Hobart factory fifty hands are in regular employment, and during the busy season from 90 to 100 find profitable work. The machinery and appliances in this factory for the manufacture of jam are very complete. The motive power is steam, and this is generated in two first-class boilers of fifty h.p., made by Mr. W. H. Knight, the well-known Launceston engineer. Two engines are employed—one for jam manufacturing, and one for sawing timber for cases, etc., of which the firm turns out a large number. Communication between floors for all goods and works is by means of a Johns and Waygood hydraulic lift. There are ingenious appliances for the handling and conveyance of all materials used in the manufacture to the boiling pans,



W. H. CARL BURROWS & CO.,

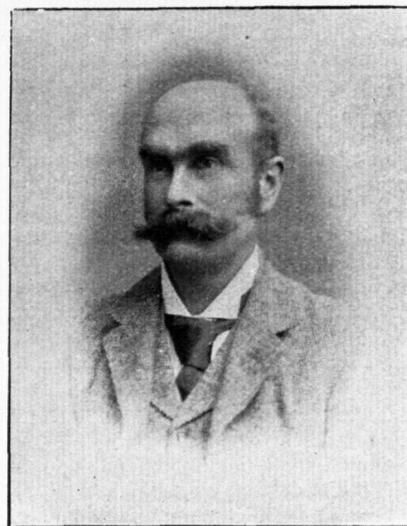
LAUNCESTON.

MR. F. W. LORD.

and a reign of absolute purity and cleanliness pervades every process of the manufacture, very strict supervision being kept over the employees to secure this end. Every facility for box-making exists on the premises, and there is a considerable annual output of fruit and jam cases of Mr. Peacock's standard design referred to above. Neither Messrs. Peacock nor Lord concern themselves much with public affairs personally, as their hands are very full with the management of so extensive a manufacturing establishment. They, however, entertain, and can express, sound opinions upon most political and municipal matters, failing not to do so when their influence can be brought to bear for the advancement of the country of their adoption or the good of their fellow-

citizens. Both interest themselves in religious and social organisations, and, having a large number of young people in their employ, liberally give their countenance to all reasonable recreations, recognising the truth of the proverb that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." From the above sketch, it will be seen that in Messrs. Peacock and Lord, Hobart has acquired two energetic and enterprising citizens, who, if spared, are destined to play an important part in extending and advancing the manufacturing interests of the country.

Mr. SAMUEL THOS. KIRBY, the principal of the firm of S. T. Kirby and Co., is the eldest son of the late Richard Kirby, who carried on a large wool and tannery business for many years. He was born in England in 1857, and came out with his parents to Hobart at an early age. He was educated at the late Mr. Robert Giblin's "Somerset House" Academy, and the High School (of which Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris was rector), and entered his father's business at the early age of fourteen years. He then went into the office of the Hon. Alfred Dobson, solicitor, but being more designed for a commercial career, he, in the year 1875, joined the service of the late Hon. Alexander McGregor, the largest shipping and whaling firm in Tasmania, and by strict attention to business, worked



J. W. BEATTIE.

HOBART.

MR. S. T. KIRBY.

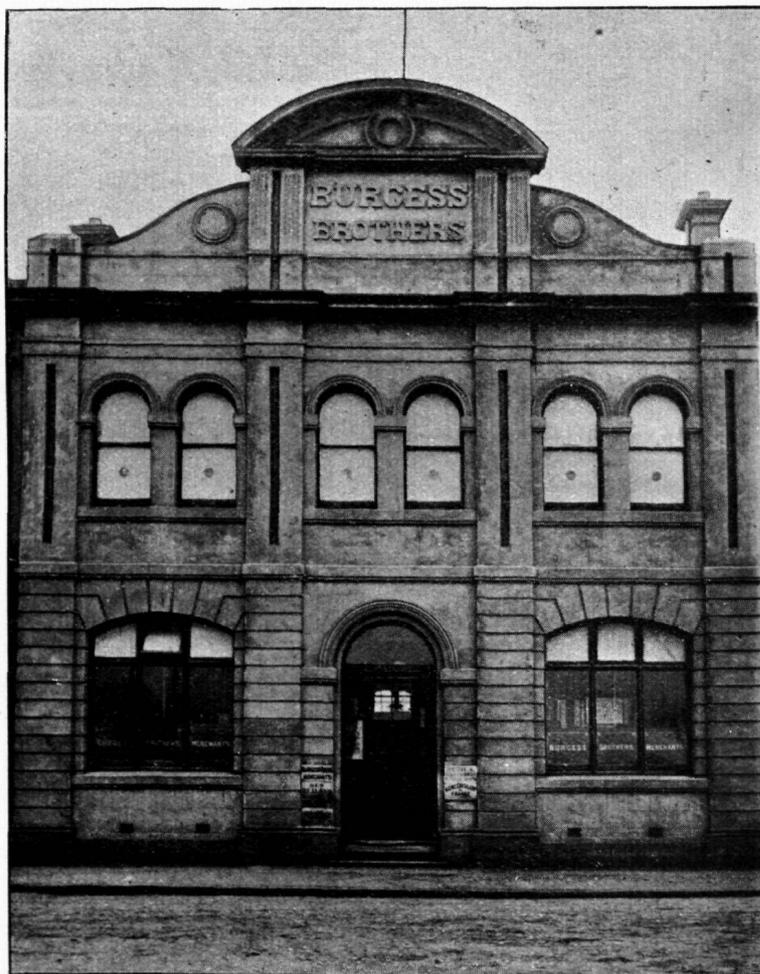
his way in the office up to the position of head clerk, and then manager. In 1895, after having been for the previous seven years manager, Mr. Kirby took

over the entire control of the business on Mr. McGregor's retirement, and has been carrying it on ever since. Mr. Kirby was once a member of the board of management of St. David's Cathedral, and treasurer of the Cathedral, and is auditor to several large companies. **SAMUEL T. KIRBY AND CO.**, General Merchants, Shipping and Commercial and Mining Agents, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Post Office box, 122A. Agents for New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Coy., Auckland; John Bridge and Co., Ltd. (the largest wool brokers of Sydney); Thomas' Sheep Deep, Melbourne; whaling barque "Helen" (the only whaler now in the colonies); agent and attorney (under power) of the Anchor Tin Mine, Limited, London (mine, Lottah, Tasmania); also Liberator and other mining claims at Lottah and St. Helen's, etc. This firm export to British and Colonial markets. The business was established in the early days by the Hon. Alexander McGregor. For a time the firm traded as McGregor, Piesse and Co., and on the firm dissolving Mr. Kirby managed the business for Mr. McGregor (Alex. McGregor and Co.).

BURGESS BROTHERS, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Importers and Commission Agents, Franklin Wharf, Hobart. Amongst commercial firms which have had a rapid and successful career in Hobart may be ranked that of Messrs. Burgess Bros. This firm was started in 1884 by the Hon. William Henry Burgess, who, prior to that, had a long training in his father's wholesale and retail establishment, at the corner of Murray and Liverpool Streets, where Mr. Henry Hawkins now has one of his branch stores. The firm in the early days was styled Burgess and Barrett, and they did about the leading grocery business in Hobart, both partners being esteemed as valuable and public spirited citizens. Mr. Barrett died some time in the early seventies, and Mr. Burgess continued the business until 1875, when he retired from it, and his son carried it on very successfully, until an opportunity presented itself of greatly extending his operations, and he resolved upon entering the field as a wine and spirit and general merchant. In going into this business Mr. Burgess associated with himself his brother, Mr. Edward James Burgess, who had shortly before come from New South Wales, where he had been following the profession of a land surveyor, but previously had received a commercial training. Later on his eldest son, Mr. William Henry Burgess, joined the firm,

becoming the junior partner. Young Mr. Burgess had not been long out from England, where he had received a special training in one of the largest tea houses in the world—that of Messrs. Joseph Tetley and Sons, London. His particular business was that of a tea taster, and in this he succeeded so well that at the age of twenty-one he was employed to purchase teas publicly for the big firm. Burgess Bros. started in a modest way, but soon obtained quite a number of valuable agencies, and their business so rapidly increased that in 1887 they were

suite of offices, the remaining portions of the building being entirely devoted to merchandise. The lower floor contains the wine and spirit department, and all general stores, which are in endless profusion and most infinite variety. The upper floor is partly partitioned off, and forms the tea department, where a large staff of youngsters are employed in blending and packing teas. Large as this establishment is it holds but a small portion of the stock kept by the firm. Their chief depot is their private bond. This is the whole of the front portion of



WHERRETT & CO.,

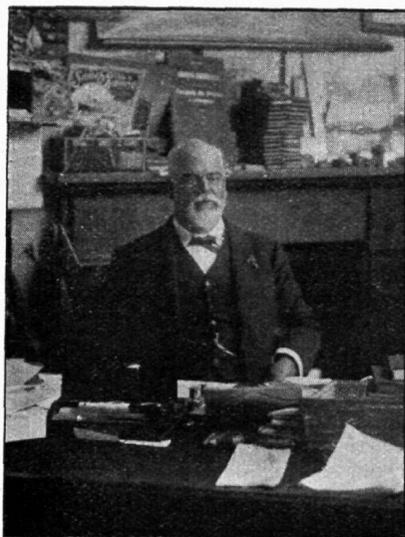
BURGESS BROTHERS' PREMISES.

HOBART.

enabled to build the splendid offices now occupied by them, adjoining the Marine Board office, on the Franklin Wharf. This is a handsome and thoroughly commercial building of brick, with cement facings, in the Italian style of architecture. It presents a frontage of 55 feet to the wharf, and runs through the block to Morrison Street, a depth of about 120 feet. The building is in two storeys. The front portion of the ground floor contains a handsomely fitted up

the Queen's warehouse, in Lower Macquarie Street, which is leased from H.M. Customs, and contains enormous stocks of wines, spirits, tobacco, cigars, teas, sugars, and all dutiable goods pertaining to the trade. There are three floors, and the increase of business has been such that a few months back the firm had to fit up a powerful Austral-Otis hydraulic lift which can run up a load of about two tons or more in double-quick time. Burgess Bros. are very large importers

of goods from all parts of the world, especially the products of tropical countries, such as tobacco, tea, sugar, coffee, and rice, a large proportion of which come from Japan. They are also among



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

HON. W. H. BURGESS.

the chief purchasers of Tasmanian produce, such as butter, hams, bacon, cheese, etc. They are one of the largest purchasers and exporters of Tasmanian hops, which they distribute chiefly throughout the Australasian colonies. They are chief agents in Tasmania for quite a number of specialties, such as Buchanan's House of Commons whisky, Rob Roy whisky, Sanderson's Scotch whisky. Burgess Bros. are also agents for the world-renowned Sunlight Soap, which is proving such a blessing to women by its splendid cleansing qualities. It is admitted to be an absolutely pure soap, and one of the finest known detergents. It will not injure the most tender skin, will cleanse the lightest fabric and the most delicate colour in the shortest possible time. It can be used in any sort of water, and washes with little labour. Another important agency held by Burgess Bros. is that for Robertingham, Clarks, and Co.'s varnishes, which have special properties rendering them very popular. Burgess Bros. have always kept an eye on the West Coast, and they do an enormous business in that rising part of Tasmania, which is worked by the partners personally, one or other of them being nearly always on the Coast. The business of the firm is now rapidly extending right to Burnie and the North-West Coast, which will mean a very great extension of trade. Messrs. Burgess Bros. do an

extensive insurance business. For many years they acted as agents for the Cornwall Insurance Co., an old Tasmanian institution, and when that company decided to sell the Hobart branch of its business to the New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Co., which it did in December, 1898, the firm were appointed chief agents for Southern Tasmania. Burgess Bros. do a large business in nearly all the important districts of Tasmania, having very expert and active canvassers continually travelling the colony, finding out every available opportunity for placing their goods to advantage. Being large importers of all grocery stock, and enabled to buy to great advantage, under their world-wide agencies, they can supply the general stores of Tasmania on most reasonable terms. The firm now employ ten clerks in the



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

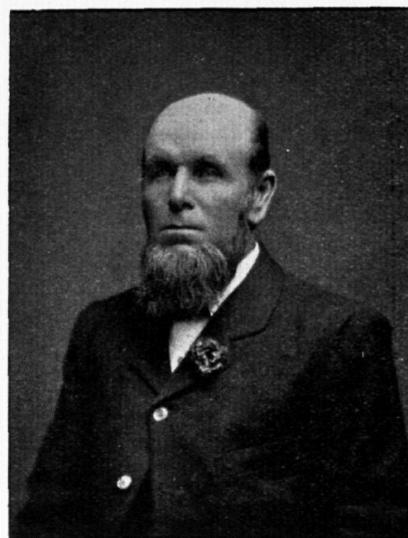
HOBART.

W. H. BURGESS, JUN.

office, and twelve are constantly engaged in receiving, packing, and despatching goods at the stores. The accountant to the firm is Mr. James Boxall, a Tasmanian, who has had great experience, and who Mr. Burgess describes as a "splendid fellow." The principal salesman is Mr. Ellison, who received his training and gained much experience in the establishment of Messrs. Samuel Travers and Co., of London. The senior partner, the Hon. Wm. Henry Burgess, M.L.C., has had a lengthy and important career as a public man, which is referred to at length elsewhere. Mr. Edward J. Burgess, who has been a member of the Marine Board ever since the elective system was introduced, is dealt with under the heading "Hobart Marine Board." The junior partner is

also a native, and was educated at the High School, afterwards proceeding to England to gain business experience, as stated above. Up to the present he has confined himself to the business of the firm, but will make his mark on the public life of the country some day.

Mr. WILLIAM COLEMAN GRUBB, Produce and Seed Merchant, Shipping Agent, etc.; Bark and General Produce Merchant, Morrison Street, Hobart, was born in Northamptonshire in 1843, and came to Tasmania with his parents and brothers in 1855. His father, who was a practical outdoor contractor, accepted several contracts from the Tasmanian Government, and in these he was assisted by his sons. In 1875 the sons entered into business on their own account, under the style of C. Grubb and Bros., contractors, general produce merchants, and forwarding agents. As contractors, they carried out some of the most important public works in the colony, including amongst others the Parattah-Oatlands Railway; Swansea Jetty, Sorell Road; Scamanda Bridge, 800 feet long; ninety miles of telegraph line from Brighton to Swansea; telegraph line from Kingston to Geeveston; and innumerable Government and Marine Board jetties. The partnership was carried on till 1894, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. W. C. Grubb took over the bark and produce trade, and added to it that of seed merchant and



ALBA STUDIO.

HOBART.

MR. W. C. GRUBB.

shipping agent, giving up his contracting work entirely. Mr. Grubb has been carrying on the delivery of all goods and produce from and to Sorell line of rail-

way for some seven years past, and during the busy season has as many as sixteen teams engaged. As a seed merchant, he endeavours to secure the choicest samples, buying only from recognised growers and accepting agencies alone from established firms. He is assisted in his extensive business by his son, Mr. Will. T. Grubb, and a large staff of employees, a number of whom are engaged in his well-known "Franklin Bark Mills." These mills are an established factor in Tasmanian industries, and the output is extensive, due no doubt to Mr. Grubb's practical knowledge of the trade. In 1876 the wattle bark trade was at a very low ebb in Tasmania, owing in a great measure to a careless selection of the genuine article. By a careful study of what was required, Mr. Grubb exported bark which gave much satisfaction as well as a tone to the bark trade of the island; and the "Trade Brand" still maintains its position. The shipments to England of Grubb and Bros.' "Trade Brand" have secured the preference above all others. Messrs. Grubb Bros. have exhibited samples of their ground bark at several exhibitions, and received the following awards:— Sydney, 1879, honourable mention; Melbourne, 1883-84, first order of merit and bronze medal; Calcutta, 1883-84, certificate of merit and bronze medal; Tasmanian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition, 1883, certificate of merit and silver medal. When the Union S.S. Company laid a service on to Tasmania from New Zealand, bark orders were frequent, and a good regular trade with that colony was built up by Mr. Grubb, which has proved of great advantage to the southern end of this Island, shippers having formerly to depend entirely on sailing vessels, whose dates were very irregular. At the Centennial Exhibition in Melbourne, in 1888, he was awarded second order of merit for Port Cygnet Coal. As a practical supporter of mining, Mr. Grubb has done as much perhaps as any one in the colony to foster the industry, and any application to him to help forward the development of a new venture of any promise whatever has seldom met with a refusal. He is the legal manager of the Rennison Bell P. and M. Company, and was formerly a large shareholder in the Grubb's S.M. Company. He has been and is a director of several mining companies, including the Chums G.M. Company, the East Golden Gate G.M. Company, and others, and the Zeehan Tramway Company. His advice as a practical man has always been sought by his co-directors, and when given has seldom been ignored. The shareholders in the different com-

panies with whom he has been connected have placed implicit confidence in his judgment, well knowing that knotty mining problems would receive his earnest consideration. As a member of the masonic fraternity Mr. Grubb has been a true and faithful brother, possessing an excellent record of ten years' masonic life. It was in the temperance lodge of Hobart, Rechab, No. 15, T.C., in 1887, that he was admitted to the craft. Two years later he took office as I.G., and for two years guarded the inner portal of No. 15. It was six years after joining the fraternity that he was installed as W.M. of his mother lodge, and so well did he fulfil his duties that he was re-elected to that important position in 1894. He was nominated for G.L. honours in 1895, and elected G.S.B. He was next J.G.D., and subsequently advanced to the Senior Grand Deaconship. Mr. Grubb was installed W.M. of the Rechab Lodge, No. 15 T.C. on 7th September, 1893, and re-installed on September, 1894, for the second year. An extract from the Tasmanian news and notes in *Masonry*, of 21st July, 1894, will be of interest as showing Mr. Grubb's popularity amongst the fraternity:—"It is long since I enjoyed such an impressive ceremony as I have heard to-night," said the M.W.D.G. Master, at the conclusion of the T.D. ceremony performed by W.M. Bro. W. C. Grubb, at Lodge Rechab, on the 5th inst." Mr. Grubb is now a member of the Board of General Purposes and the Benevolent Fund, in both of which branches he is enthusiastic. He has been a Rechabite since he was twenty-four years of age, and has always been found advocating the temperance cause. He was married on 19th May, 1868, to Miss Sarah Ann Parlows, of Hobart, and his family consists of two sons and two daughters.

Messrs. DEBLE, BENNISON AND CO., Dairy Produce Suppliers and Dairy Machinery Agents, 132 Collins Street, Hobart (established 1894). For many years Tasmania, and Hobart in particular, lacked such an establishment as this firm has under control. Butter manufacturers complained that they could not get a market for their goods, whilst consumers were equally dissatisfied at having no recognised place of purchase, where they were sure of getting the genuine article at such times and in such quantities as their needs demanded. Messrs. Deble, Bennison and Co. have supplied this want. They established a dairy produce and dairy machinery mart in 1894 in a somewhat unpretentious way by becoming

agents for the Tasmanian Dairy Company of Launceston, and the Richmond Butter Factory, but the trade soon outgrew the production. The firm could then see they had a solid foundation to work upon, and they established butter factories of their own at Bream Creek and Bellerive; whilst they also acquired one in the well-known dairying district of Ringarooma. They then adopted the distinctive brand of "Tasma," which is known throughout the length and breadth of the colony for its superiority, commanding as it does one penny per pound more than any other brand on the market. The dairy machinery branch is an important factor in the operations of the firm. As in the case of the butter trade, this industry has steadily progressed, until now it is worked on a very extensive scale, comprising as it does all the most modern forms of up-to-date machinery. During the last year or two the policy of the firm has somewhat altered, in the shape of additional departments being created for millstuffs, machinery of all kinds, and farm produce generally. The success attending these additions has necessitated a large increase in the staff employed, and, large as the premises are, the firm finds that it will shortly have to increase the warehouse space, in order to be able to cope with the ever-increasing trade. The proprietors of the business are Messrs. A. C. Deble, G. A. Deble, and E. A. Bennison. The senior partner, Mr. A. C. DEBLE, was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1868, and is the eldest son of Captain A. C. H. Deble, of the North German Lloyd S.S. Co. He was educated in his native town, and in 1886 engaged in business in Suffolk, England, with Messrs. Fisk and Greenwood. Colonial life, however, presented attractions, and in 1887 Mr. Deble came to Tasmania and entered the service of Messrs. S. Sternberg and Co., of Latrobe. He afterwards sought and obtained employment with the River Don Trading Company, and then established the present business.

Mr. CHARLES McALLEN, Tailor and Mercer, of 83 Elizabeth Street, Hobart (established 1893), was born in Hobart in 1860. Mr. McAllen put in twenty years' service in the establishment of Messrs. J. Bidencope and Son, where he got a thorough training in tailoring. Six years ago he decided to open for himself, and starting modestly with a couple of hands, his business has so rapidly increased that now he has at least fourteen persons continuously employed. Notwithstanding the strain of business, Mr. McAllen finds a little

time for recreation. He is an enthusiast in all kinds of sport, and as an exponent of cricket stands in the first rank of Tasmanian senior elevens. He has frequently formed one of the Tasmanian representatives in Intercolonial matches, and invariably has given a good account of himself. As a footballer and general athlete he stands equally high in the colonial list of players. He is a Freemason, and was lately identified with several musical societies in Hobart, the most noticeable being the Philharmonic.

Mr. W. H. CHEVERTON, Timber Merchant, Builder and Contractor, Derwent Saw and Moulding Mills, Collins Street, Hobart, is one of the best known and respected of the old identities of the capital. A native of Newport, the capital of the Isle of Wight, of which his brother is now (1900) Mayor, Mr. Cheverton left his home when quite a young man and went to London to see the Great Exhibition of 1851. He remained in the big city, and gained a thorough knowledge of the business of a builder and the carrying out of large works generally. In 1854 he came to Tasmania in the ship "Honduras," Mr. W. Andrews, afterwards well known here, being a passenger by the same vessel. On reaching Hobart Mr. Cheverton and Mr. Andrews started in business together as builders and contractors, and were so associated for six years, during which they carried out many important works. In the

among many others, of the principal public buildings in the island, besides bridging various rivers and watercourses. Dissatisfied with the treatment he received under Government, Mr. Chever-



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.

W. H. CHEVERTON.

ton resigned from his position, and again started in business on his own account, with undoubted success. The business is described at length elsewhere in this work, and it need only be added here that during his career in this colony, extending over forty-six years, Mr.

personal qualities. In appearance he is a typical John Bull, the very *beau ideal* of the English master tradesman, and his genial good-natured smile stamps him as a man worth knowing. In addition to being a first-class business man, Mr. Cheverton is a public-spirited citizen, and there are few movements going on affecting the welfare of Hobart in which he does not exhibit a lively interest, and he is liberal and open-handed to the last degree.

Mr. J. WILSON WILLIAMS, Fruit Exporter, Old Wharf, Hobart. The subject of this sketch is a native of Liverpool, England, in which city he was connected with the fruit industry for a period of fourteen years. In 1890 he arrived in Hobart, and founded the present business, which has progressed so rapidly that he

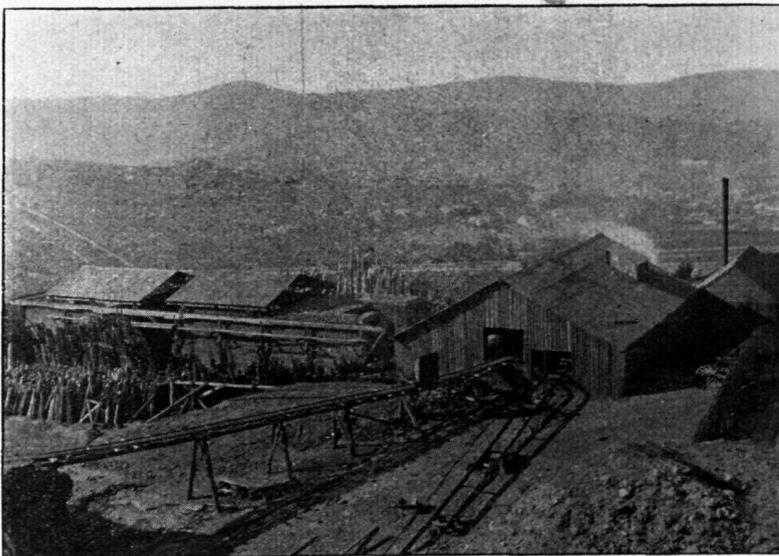


R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. J. W. WILLIAMS.

is now the largest exporter of fruit to the Australian colonies and England, sending away no less than 100,000 bushels in the season. Mr. Williams has agents in all the mainland colonies, as well as in South Africa. He acts as his own buyer, and also exports the fruit himself, New South Wales taking the bulk of what he sends away. He attributes his phenomenal success to his knowledge of the trade, which he learnt in the old country after long and varied experience. Mr. Williams belongs to the masonic fraternity. His private residence is at "Elson"—a charming riverside residence at Sandy Bay.

WHERRETT & CO., High Art Photographers, 113 Elizabeth Street, Hobart (established 1872.) For very



H. T. WATERWORTH

W. H. CHEVERTON'S BRICK-YARDS.

HOBART.

early sixties Mr. Cheverton was induced to join the Public Works Department, and he remained in it seventeen and a half years, supervising the erection,

Cheverton has gained the respect and consideration of almost everybody for his business capacity, his transparent honesty of purpose, and his attractive

many years Hobart has been an exceedingly good "diggings" for photographers, and the oldest and one of the best establishments is that of Messrs. Wherrett and Co., of Elizabeth Street. This

process of the art. The firm devote attention to all the various branches of photography, and have operators who have been specially trained in their respective lines. They are prepared to

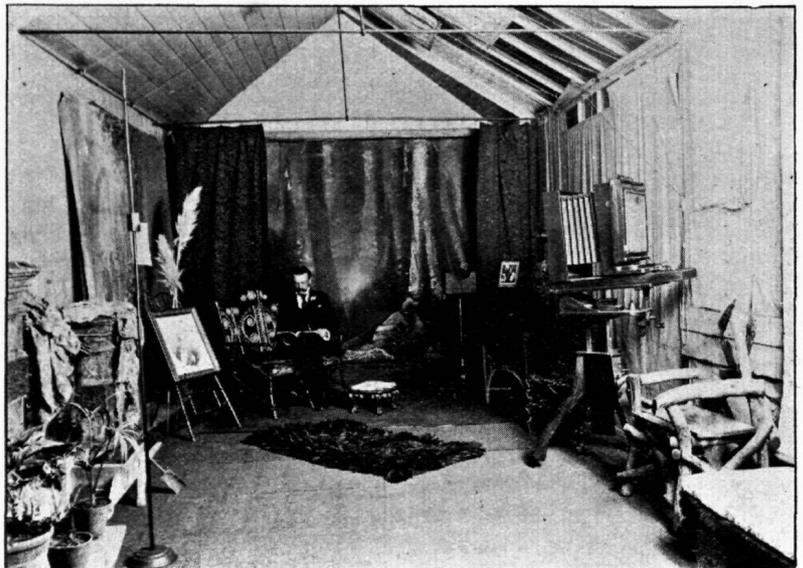
announce special arrangements for flashlight photography. By this comparatively new branch of the art daylight is dispensed with, and it is now possible to obtain photographs of family groups in their own homes, ball parties, theatrical scenes, and audiences in public halls, lodge and other groups, interiors of warehouses, shops, and buildings too dark for daylight work. This branch has been placed in the hands of a gentleman who has won the premier position throughout Australasia for flashlight work, and thoroughly understands the subject. One of the features which renders a good photographic establishment valuable in a city is the facility for obtaining reproductions of the portraits of the past. When friends have departed from the colony, or probably passed to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," it is frequently desired to obtain copies of their living presentments, and a permanent, well conducted studio generally retains and carefully catalogues all the negative plates taken, so that prints from them can be obtained at any time. Messrs. Wherrett and Co. have a large stock of these negatives, extending back to the year 1884, and are in a position, to a great extent, to gratify "fond memories of the past," should any desire to do so. The establishment of Messrs. Wherrett and Co. is an extensive one, fitted up with every regard to the comfort of its patrons, and polite attendants are always ready to afford



WHERRETT AND CO.'S OFFICE, AND ENTRANCE TO WAITING AND DRESSING ROOMS.

business was started as far back as 1872 by the late Mr. Charles Wherrett, father of the present proprietor, and is now carried on by his eldest son, Mr. Charles B. Wherrett, under the style of Wherrett and Co. As a portrait studio it is second to none in the colonies, and is largely patronised, not only by Tasmanians, but by visitors during the season, and universal admiration is expressed at the clearness and artistic style in which all the pictures are produced. The progress of the art of photography has developed very many processes beyond the ordinary system of studio portraiture, and of these Mr. Wherrett has taken up three, and made a speciality of them, producing a great deal of really admirable work. In his ordinary portraits, his poses are always good, and his developments distinguished by clearness and softness; but from his special plates really wonderful effects are obtained. He uses the silver chloride, platinotype, and bromide processes, and some of his platinotypes are really magnificent, and have such wonderful sharpness and precision of outline, that they may almost be mistaken for steel engravings. Of course, in successful work of this description, much depends upon the skilful preparation of the plates before printing, and Mr. Wherrett has on his staff a very expert re-toucher, who carefully looks after this particular

produce photographs of wedding, picnic, and other groups, football, cricket, bowling, tennis, and polo teams, bicyclists, etc., in the field or otherwise, yachts, shipping, animals at rest or in motion,



WHERRETT AND CO.'S STUDIO.

and all branches of instantaneous photography; architecture (interior and exterior), monuments and gravestones, copying and still, life, landscapes, etc. They also

information or to exhibit the work of the studio. The Elizabeth Street frontage, about 20 feet, is graced by double plate-glass windows, full of specimens

of the work done within, and are among the chief attractions of the street. Special appointments are usually made for the sittings, and these are booked and strictly adhered to, the finished pictures being



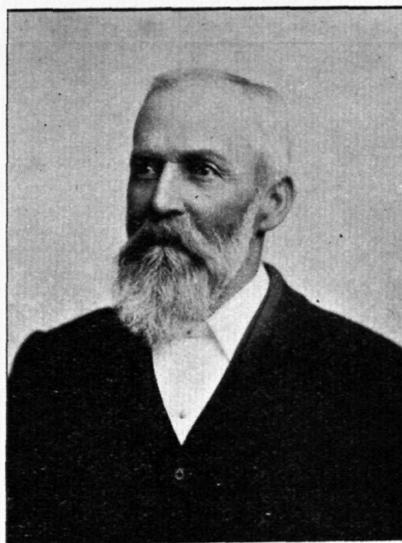
MR. C. B. WHERRETT.

delivered with promptness and despatch. Mr. Wherrett is a native of Hobart, and one who takes a deep interest in everything connected with the progress of the city, although not assuming any active part in public affairs. He is a man of gentlemanly demeanour and good conversational powers, and a favourite with all his patrons, who receive at his hands the utmost courtesy and attention.

Mr. JAMES CEARNS, Hairdresser and Tobacconist, Elizabeth Street, next door to the Bank of Australasia, Hobart. This business was established in 1889 by Mr. Carns, and has progressed steadily until now six hands are employed. He is a direct importer, and keeps a large and varied stock of tobacco, cigars, pipes, and fancy goods. His saloon, which measures 35 feet in length by a width of 21 feet, is fitted with five chairs and all necessary appliances, and is well lighted and ventilated. The shop is double-fronted, and has a frontage of 26 feet to the street. Mr. Jim Carns is a native of Hobart, and was apprenticed in the shop where he eventually became proprietor. Mr. Aldred, who was the original proprietor, was in business here for many years. Mr. Carns left Mr. Aldred, and joined Mr. Francis, who was another of Mr. Aldred's apprentices, and remained with him for six years. He then started for himself (in 1889) in premises a little higher up than those at present occupied

by him, nearer Collins Street, and carried on there till 1894, when he bought Mr. Aldred out. He kept on the business there till 1899, and then moved across the road to his new premises. He is a great cyclist, and is secretary to the Tasmanian Cycling Club. A member of the Druids' Society, he takes a great interest in the order, and is past district president of the No. 23 District, Tasmania. He has also been associated with the Oak Branch Lodge, and has been through all the chairs. It may be added that ever since the shop has been opened it has been the depot for the sale of tickets for the Theatre Royal and other places of amusement in the city.

HUCKSON AND HUTCHISON, Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors, Macquarie Street, Hobart. This business was founded in 1887 by Mr. Huckson, who has since retired, the firm now consisting of Mr. Hutchison and his son, Mr. Herman R. Hutchison, who carry on under the old style. Mr. Hutchison was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1840, of Scottish parentage, and landed in Sydney when about nine years of age. Mr. Herman Hutchison served his articles with the firm. The business has been fairly prosperous from the outset. Among the works designed and carried out by the firm are the new Victoria Dock, Glenorchy Waterworks,



ALBA STUDIO.

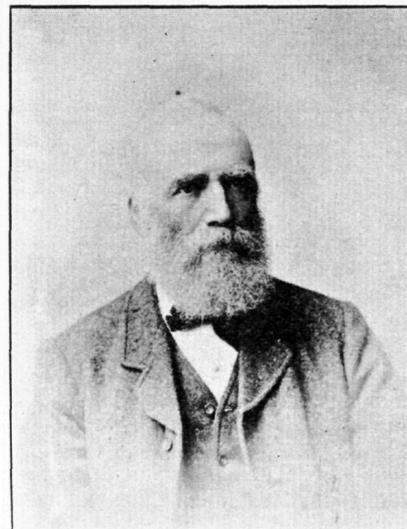
HOBART.

MR. R. HUTCHISON

lighthouses at Eddystone, Low Heads, Mersey Bluff, Table Cape, Maatsuyker, Cape Sorell, leading lights at the Mersey River and at Macquarie Harbour heads,

all the new piers and wharfs about the port of Hobart, and various business places and private houses.

Mr. JOHN BARROWMAN is the Inspector in charge of Works, with Mr.



MR. J. BARROWMAN.

C. Napier Bell as Consulting Engineer, for the Marine Board of Strahan. He was born at Shettlestone, near Glasgow, in Scotland, in 1835, and was educated at the parish school of Shettlestone and the public school at Cambuslang. His father was a mine manager, and his first work was at the mines, but in 1851 he was apprenticed to the engineering trade at the Cumlachie Foundry, and finished his trade at Cowlair's Locomotive Shops of the North British Railway. In 1857 he married Miss Tennent, by whom he had two daughters and a son. In the latter end of 1858 he removed to Greenock, and worked at his trade there for about five years. He was among the first to join the volunteers in the early part of 1859, and became sergeant of artillery. During his stay in Greenock he took an active part in the co-operative movement, and, as secretary of the local society he formed an acquaintance and friendship with the founder of the movement, Mr. Alexander Campbell, and who started the "Rochdale Pioneers," and most of the other successful societies in Great Britain. Mr. Barrowman, while at Greenock, was the first president of the Co-operative Building Society, which revolutionised the homes of the workers, and has turned over millions of money in its transactions. In 1864 he was engaged to take charge of a department of the Grangtown Ironworks, near Cardiff. In

1867 he was appointed manager of Mount Stuart Ironworks, a shipbuilding and engineering works in Cardiff. In 1869 he returned with his family to Glasgow, and worked some time at his



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
J. COOK AND SONS' TANNERY.

trade, during which he took an active part in the short-time movement of 1870, and was chiefly instrumental in preventing a strike of the iron trades; but keeping alive an active and rational agitation, gained all that was asked for. In 1871 he was appointed manager of the Maryhill Engine Works, near Glasgow, but excessive work in social movements and application to his calling so undermined his health that he was advised to go to New Zealand, where he arrived at Dunedin, in 1874, and worked there for some months at the Railway Foundry, when at a dissolution of partnership of the proprietors he was entrusted with the management. During his stay at Dunedin he took an active part in the movement in defence of the Provincial System of Government, which was being attacked by the then Premier of the colony, Sir Julius Vogel, and at the Otago Convention, called by the superintendent of the province, the late Mr. MacAndrew, in 1876, Mr. Barrowman sat as mayor of South Dunedin, and was elected secretary of the Convention. He soon after went on an engagement to the west coast of New Zealand, and for nine years took an active part in the management of the Harbour Works at Greymouth, under the Government. In 1878 he contested the seat for the Greyvalley in the House of Representatives, but was beaten by the present Hon. Richard Reeves. In 1885 he joined Mr. Napier

Bell when that gentleman started the Westport Harbour Works, under the Harbour Board there, and continued in active management, contributing much to the success of the works, until he was offered his present engagement, to take charge of the Macquarie Harbour Works. While at Greymouth Mr. Barrowman again took part in the volunteer movement as a lieutenant of rifles, and at Westport he started and was for some years captain of the Naval Artillery there. Some of Mr. Barrowman's reminiscences from his early life are worth recounting; as, for example, when he was about six years of age he visited his great grandmother, who was then ninety-nine years old, and who remembered when she was a little girl being held up in her mother's arms to see Prince Charles Stuart passing at the head of his Highlanders in 1745; thus the span of two memories goes back over a period of 155 years. Again, in the early forties he was as a boy with his father on the platform with Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Liberator—as he delighted to call himself, when he visited Glasgow. And, again, in a year or two after he heard the first Queen's speech ever telegraphed, not an hour after she had delivered it, read at Glasgow by Samuel Rogers, the Scottish poet, and author of the famous song, "Robin Tamson's Smiddy." Mr. Barrowman is hale and hearty, and hopes to enjoy another twenty years of useful life, at least.



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
MR. J. COOK.

Mr. J. COOK, the head of the firm of J. Cook and Sons, Tanners, etc., Hobart, whose portrait we publish here, is the senior partner in one of the largest

businesses south of the Equator, the turnover being £150,000 a year. In addition to managing this large and important business, Mr. Cook has given his services freely to his fellow citizens.



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.
J. COOK AND SONS' TANNERY.

For years he has been a member of the Glenorchy Municipal Council, and has been warden. He is a justice of the peace, an enthusiastic yachtsman, and a prominent supporter of all manly sports, especially football. He has a beautiful residence at Glenorchy.

ALBA STUDIO, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. To fill a long-felt want in portraiture, Messrs. R. McGuffie and D. Tregear opened the above studio under the style of R. McGuffie and Co. toward the end of 1897. Since that time the business has been strictly devoted to producing that high-class portraiture so much desired by patrons of photography. After three years, the business increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to enlarge the staff by engaging the services of an additional artist, the firm being successful in securing the services of Mr. W. H. Carl Burrows, of Launceston. During September, 1899, the business passed into the hands of Mr. D. Tregear, senior, who at once decided to continue it under the style of Alba Studio, the management being given to Mr. W. D. Tregear, eldest son of the proprietor, and under his able management we predict that success which his ability as a business man must command. The new proprietary in taking over the business at once added considerably to the effects of the studio, which was built specially for light and convenience,

besides giving every attention to the workrooms in providing up-to-date appliances for working the business on a large scale. A walk through the different departments, pictures of which appear with this notice, shows that the establishment occupies the position of leading photographers in Tasmania,

more particularly for the high-class portraiture turned out by them. On visiting the show room, portraits from the smallest midget to the large life-size panel for framing are to be seen in all styles of posing. During the early part of 1899, when it was proposed to issue a *Cyclopedia of Tasmania*, the late firm

of R. McGuffie and Co. acquired the right to supply the publishers with the portraits herein contained, and when the business was taken over by the Alba Studio the proprietor also took over the right to complete the engagement entered into, and right well have they done their part.

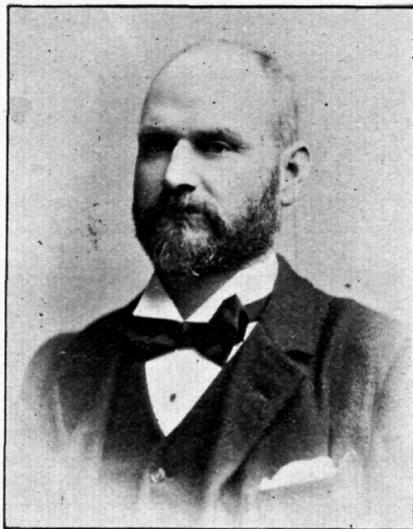
The advertisement is a rectangular frame with ornate scrollwork. At the top center, the word "LATE" is written in a simple font. To the left, "Alba Studios" is written in a large, flowing script. To the right, "R. MCGUFFIE & CO." is written in a similar script. In the center, there are five photographs: a rectangular one at the top showing a group of people in a studio; a circular one in the middle showing a landscape; a rectangular one on the left showing people working at a table; a rectangular one on the right showing people at a table; and a rectangular one at the bottom showing two people in a studio. At the bottom left, "HIGH CLASS Photographers" is written in a stylized font. At the bottom right, "69 Elizabeth St. HOBART." is written in a large, bold font.

Mr. LUKE WILLIAMS, Mine Manager, is a native of Bendigo, where he was cradled in mining. His forefathers have been mine managers for several generations. His father, Mr. T. S. Williams, was in the fifties one of the leading managers at Bendigo, after a long experience in England and America, and is now one of the oldest mining authorities in Victoria. Mr. Luke Williams' first experience as a miner was gained at the Anglo-German Gold Mine, the Alabama Gold Mine (known now as the United Hustlers and Redan, and still paying dividends), and at the North United Hustlers Gold Mine at Bendigo, and then at the Caledonia, the Union Jack and the Neptune Gold Mines at McIvor in Victoria. Most of these mines were equipped with first-rate pumping and winding machinery and gold-saving appliances, and here he

made himself proficient in ore-dressing, and gained an extensive knowledge of machinery generally. In the Union Jack and Neptune mines the lodes were immense formations, and were worked on the open-cut system down to about 50 feet deep. By many people the open-cut system is looked upon as quite new, but these mines were worked so in the early seventies, and Bendigo miners well remember the large open cuts on the Victoria, the Hustlers, and the Windmill Hill in the sixties, where large masses of spurs and quartz veins were worked for hundreds of feet in length and for a considerable width and depth. Several of these chasms are still to be seen to-day, but most have been filled in with battery tailings to keep the latter workings secure. The experience thus gained in early life has been of great value to Mr. Williams in

later years when reporting on and valuing large bodies of ore. He first came to Tasmania in 1882, when the Heemskirk tin mines were being opened up, and as under-manager of the Orient Tin Mine he was well known to the early residents of the Coast. He was afterwards manager of the Monmouth Tin Mine. In 1883 he visited the country lying between Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey, having been sent to inspect and report on some copper shows between High Rock Heads and Low Rocky Point. He was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Bennett, now of Strahan, who had been on that part of the Coast in 1861. The trip was an eventful one, but the party reached Port Davey in safety, and thence went on to Hobart in the fishing-boat "Foam." Mr. Williams afterwards returned to Heemskirk, where he spent another twelve months, and then, after

a visit to Lynch's Creek and Mount Lyell, he went over to Victoria in 1884. There he remained till 1889, when he finally settled in this colony, and has since been closely identified with the



J. W. BEATTIE.

MR. L. WILLIAMS.

HOBART.

mining industry in various districts. He filled the position of manager of various mines until June, 1898, when he was appointed to his present position. Besides being a thoroughly practical mining man, Mr. Williams is also highly qualified in the scientific branches of mining knowledge, and has successfully passed several examinations. He holds a first class mine manager's certificate from the Tasmanian Government, and is a certificated assayer. He is a member of both the American and Australasian Institutes of Mining Engineers, the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and the Federated Institution of Mining Engineers of England.

Mr. ALFRED DELAREUX WHITE, Proprietor of the Pinafore Hotel, and Manager of the White Pinafore Gold Mining Company, Lefroy. The White Pinafore claim was prospected by Mr. White from August, 1897, and it was formed into a company of 40,000 shares at 2s. 6d. each in January, 1899, when they immediately started working. The mine is situated north of and immediately adjoining the New Chum line of reef. A main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 215 feet. The mine was first opened out at 120 feet, from which level about £1500 worth of gold has been taken. At the 200 feet level a crosscut is now being

put in for the purpose of picking up the reef again with a view of further proving the mine, prior to the erection of a more extensive plant for the economical working of the property. Mr. White is also the licensee of the Pinafore Hotel, which is his own property, having had it relicensed since 1895. It is interesting to note that he kept the first and second hotels opened on the field. He was born in the world's metropolis in 1853, and came to Victoria with his parents the same year. He has been engaged in mining nearly all his life. Coming to Tasmania as a boy six years of age in 1859, he was educated in Launceston, and started mining at Mangana and Mathinna about 1870. He removed to Lefroy in 1874, and has been closely identified with the field ever since. During his career there, he prospected, managed, and was subsequently director of the New Chum mine, which yielded £58,000 in dividends without a call. He was promoter and director of both the Volunteer and Pinafore mines, and has been connected with almost everything of any value on the field. Mr. White is a past master in Freemasonry, a member of the Board of Advice, and a member of the Main Road Board and Road Trust, and takes an interest in all public movements of a progressive nature. He has assisted in the building of most of the churches and chapels on the field. He is a widower, with a family of five sons and three daughters living.



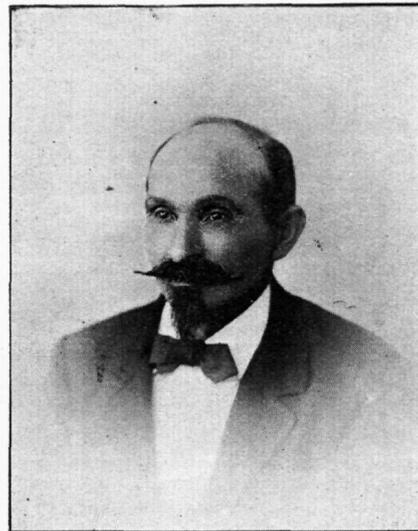
NICHOLAS.

MR. A. D. WHITE.

LAUNCESTON.

Mr. THOMAS CROMBIE, Underground Manager of the Tasmania Gold mine, has been connected with the mine

since 1881. At first he was working in the face, and after a time was promoted to be captain of a shift, and in due course worked his way up to the position of underground manager, which he has held



WHITELAW.

MR. T. CROMBIE.

LAUNCESTON.

during the past five years. Born at Carnovstie, near Arbroath, Scotland, in 1843, Mr. Crombie served his time to a seafaring life. In 1861 he went to New Zealand, and joined in the gold rush in the South Island, remaining there four years, when he crossed over to Victoria, and worked for seven years in the Port Phillip mine at Clunes. He then came to Tasmania and settled at Beaconsfield, where he has been engaged in mining ever since. In 1881 he obtained a position in the Tasmania mine, with the result as above stated. Mr. Crombie takes a keen interest in religious matters, he is a member of the Wesleyan Church, and was for some years superintendent of the Wesleyan Sunday School. He was married in Clunes, Victoria, and has a family of three sons and three daughters.

Mr. WILLIAM ROBERT SALE, Zeehan, Acting Manager of the Western Silver Mining Company, was born in Goulburn, N.S.W., in 1861. He served his time as a civil engineer, joining the Government service as a cadet. He was engaged for two years at Rockhampton, Northern Queensland, and also on the Darling Downs, during which he conducted railway surveys, etc., and carried out other important works. He came to Tasmania in 1884, and obtained employment under the survey department. He was on the Mount Lyell Railway survey,

perhaps one of the most difficult engineering feats accomplished in the Australian colonies, and, in 1894, he joined the Western Silver Mining Company, as engineer and mill master, which position he held till April, 1899, when he was appointed acting manager on the retirement of Mr. Provis.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH BROWN, Engineering and General Smith, Anchor T.M. Company, Lottah, is a native of the Clyde, Scotland, where he served his apprenticeship to the general ship and engine smithy trade, and worked two years as a journeyman before coming to the colonies. He landed in New South Wales in 1885, and proceeded to Melbourne, where he obtained employment in Langland's Foundry Coy., Limited, there remaining seven years. Mr. Brown then started business on his own account, combining with it farming, but after three years he returned to his old trade, having accepted a position in Mr. C. McQueen's foundry, at George's Bay. This firm at the time were manufacturing the first plant for the Australian T.M. Coy., at Lottah, and on its completion Mr. Brown joined the services of the Anchor Company, his abilities as a blacksmith being very highly spoken of by the manager, Mr. R. Mitchell. He has charge of all the repairing work of the mine, with the exception of castings, the tram-line crossings for a distance of five miles having been carried out under his supervision. Mr. Brown has two men constantly employed under him, but when the machinery plant was being erected, there were no less than nine engaged. He is a member of the Lord Carrington Lodge of Freemasons, and takes an interest in friendly societies and athletic sports. Mr. Brown is an amateur vocalist of no mean pretensions, and has frequently given his services at concerts at St. Helen's, Derby, Lottah, Gould's Country, and other places in the district. He was married at Dumbarton, Scotland, to Miss Isabella McIntyre, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.

THE NEW PINAFORE GOLD MINING COMPANY, No Liability, Lefroy, Launceston; mining manager, Mr. Joseph Thomas Stubs, M.A.I.M.E. This mine has been in active work since 1890, and a considerable quantity of gold has been won, the company having paid away in dividends no less a sum than £180,000. Six true fissure lodes have been discovered on the property, and a depth of 1200 feet reached. Operations by means of crosscutting are now being carried on, one reef discovered proving the undoubted existence of gold at the

depth obtained. A complete crushing and gold saving plant has been erected, and a forty-head and two twenty-head batteries, with the latest cyanide and chlorination appliances have been procured. Some fifty hands are engaged in winning the precious metal. Mr. STUBS, the mining manager, was born at Maldon, Victoria, in 1858, and educated there. He has been engaged in mining pursuits since he left school, and has a thorough knowledge of its theoretical and practical branches. He discovered the reef on the New Pinafore mine from which the shareholders of the company have received large pecuniary advantages. So great is his faith in the future of the Lefroy fields at a depth, that he has put a large amount of his capital into different ventures there, and believes they will eventually pay handsomely. Mr. Stubs has been worshipful master of the Lefroy Freemasons' Lodge twice, and is a Grand Lodge officer. He is also a member of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers, the Local Board of Health, and the Cemetery Trust. He was married in Victoria, in 1881, to Miss Fisher, of Sandhurst, and has five sons and three daughters.

Mr. THORNTON M. BOYD, Assayer to the Tasmanian Gold Mining Company, Limited, Beaconsfield, has been connected with the mine for the past five years. He was born in New Zealand in 1867, and is a son of the late Captain J. T. Boyd, 11th Regiment, stationed in Tasmania in the forties and fifties. Educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, he left school in 1882, and was with the late Mr. Cosmo Newbery, of the Technical Museum, Melbourne, off and on for some years. After that he was for a year assayer at the Broken Hill Junction Company's Smelting Works at Port Adelaide. In 1894 he came to Tasmania to take up the position of assayer to the Tasmania mine, which he still holds.

Mr. WILLIAM ATWOOD TREGASKIS DAVIES, Member of the Town Board, Beaconsfield, is the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Davies, the well-known manager of the Tasmania mine, Beaconsfield, and was born at Foster, Gippsland, Victoria, in 1877. Educated at Horton College, Ross, he was, on leaving school, appointed to a position in the Tasmania G.M. Company's office, and at the present time is secretary and paymaster. He managed the Florence battery for three years, and in 1894 was appointed to his present position. Mr. Davies was elected a

member of the Town Board in 1898. He takes an interest in military matters, and is lieutenant commanding the Beaconsfield detachment, second battalion Tasmanian Infantry. He is also a governor of the Beaconsfield Cottage Hospital.

Mr. WILLIAM ERNEST HUNT, Local Secretary of the Anchor Tin Mining Company, Lottah, is the eldest son of the Rev. William Hunt, Primitive Methodist minister, Carlton, Victoria, and was born in Creswick, Victoria, in 1868. After completing his education at the Scotch College, Melbourne, he joined the service of the Metropolitan Gas Company as clerk, subsequently accepting a position in the Ballarat branch of the Mercantile Bank. Mr. Hunt came to Tasmania in 1892, and engaged in scholastic duties for four years, during part of which time he was head teacher in the Commercial College, Launceston. He joined the Anchor Company in February, 1899, as local secretary and accountant, and has remained there ever since.

Mr. FREDERICK CHARLES MORRISBY, Foreman of the Concentrating Mills of the Western S.M. Company, Zeehan, was born in Sandford, near Hobart, in 1856, and was educated at Sorell, Tasmania. After leaving school he followed engineering, and was the first to take a machine across Tasmania, it being an American hay press. He remained at his trade fourteen years, and then went to the West Coast, where he was engaged by the Western Company, in whose employ he has been for six years. He is a genuine all-round sport. Mr. Morrisby married a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Alones, South Arm, a very old resident of Tasmania, and has a family of four children, all residents of Zeehan.

THE MOUNT BISCHOFF PROVIDENT HOSPITAL, Waratah, was established in August, 1881. President: Mr. Arthur Littler; Committee: Messrs. James Quinton, Chris. Sheedy, Robert Clark, George Schell, George Dakin (treasurer), and Thomas Jones. The medical officer is Dr. W. C. Falconer, and the matron Mrs. Alford. The committee meet once a month. Mr. ARTHUR LITTLER, the president, has been connected with the hospital almost from its foundation, having been a member of the committee since 1883, and president since 1885. He was born at Launceston in 1856, and educated there. While still a youth he left Tasmania and travelled through

Victoria and New South Wales, returning to Tasmania in 1874 to take a position at the Mount Bischoff mine. He has been connected with the mine ever since, and by service is the oldest employe of the company. Mr. Littler occupies the position of general overseer of the traffic department, etc., and is also the storekeeper to the mine. He is a member of the Oddfellows' lodge, and has passed through all the chairs. He is chairman of the local Board of Health, chairman of the Recreation Trust, and has always taken a great interest in the welfare of the town. He was married in 1876 to Miss Marianne, daughter of the late Mr. Kennedy Murray, a well-known resident of Evandale, and has a family of five.

Mr. SAMUEL NEWMAN, Draper and Clothier, Esplanade, Strahan, was born in 1864 in Surrey, and educated in London. After leaving school he went into the softgoods business with Messrs. Edward Ewan and Co., London, and Mr. J. Alder, Croydon, in whose employ he remained seven years. The antipodes then attracted his attention, and he followed various occupations in Queensland for about six years. In 1893 he was engaged by Messrs. Hatton and Laws, Launceston, as clerk, and remained there twelve months. Leaving their employ he entered that of Mr. Henry Button, of the *Launceston Examiner*, as collector and representative of that journal, and held that position for a couple of years. After a well-earned holiday in Victoria, extending over two years, Mr. Newman managed Messrs. Craw Bros. and Creed's establishment at Strahan, eventually purchasing it. He is a member of the Masonic and Druids' Lodges. Mr. Newman is married to a daughter of Mr. Thomas Combe, of Campbell Town.

Mr. C. A. OWEN, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Main Street, Zeehan, is a native of Stockport, near Manchester, where he was educated. After leaving school he served his apprenticeship to the watchmaking business, and then started on his own account in England. Failing health, however, compelled him to seek fresh fields in the antipodes. In 1875 he arrived in Adelaide, and settled in business for about eleven years, during which time he conducted three shops in a large way. Mr. Owen started in the watchmaking and jewellery line at Zeehan in 1890, and now does one of the leading businesses on the West Coast. He is also a gold buyer in any quantity. He is an officer of the Zeehan Masonic Lodge, and a very old Forester.

Mr. ALEXANDER LACHLAN WILLIAMS (Messrs. Williams and Page, Barristers and Solicitors, Orr Street, Queenstown, and Zeehan), was born on 1st August, 1871, at Hobart, and educated in the same city. After leaving school he became an articled clerk to the late Mr. V. W. Hookey, then a solicitor in Hobart, and passed his final examination for the law in January, 1893. Three months later he was admitted as a practitioner, and subsequently started in business with Mr. Page, the firm practising under the style of Messrs. Williams and Page, Macquarie Street, Hobart. The growing importance of the West Coast silver fields induced the firm to open business on the coast at Zeehan in 1896; and subsequently Mr. Williams started and took charge of the Queenstown branch in 1897, and has been located there ever since. The Hobart agents of the firm are Messrs. Murdoch and Jones, Stone Buildings.

Mr. CHARLES SERVICE PAGE, Barrister and Solicitor, Zeehan, is the second son of Mr. Alfred Page, M.L.C. for Macquarie, and was born in 1870. He entered the office of Messrs. Hookey and Young, solicitors, Collins Street, Hobart, and after seven years' articleship was admitted to the Tasmanian Bar as a barrister and solicitor in 1893. The following year he entered into partnership with Mr. Williams, and carried on business in the Stone Buildings, Hobart, till 1896, when he opened a branch at Zeehan. Subsequently, the partnership with Mr. Williams was dissolved, and Mr. Page now practises at Zeehan on his own account.

TASMANIAN TIN DREDGING COMPANY, LIMITED, Derby; capital, £50,000, in 15,000 preference shares of £1 each, and 35,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Tasmanian directors—Hon. D. C. Urquhart (late Attorney-General), Hon. N. J. Brown (Speaker House of Assembly), and E. G. Clarke, Esq. (Strahan); head office, London; Tasmanian agency, Hon. D. C. Urquhart, Macquarie Street, Hobart; manager, Geo. Davidson, Esq. This property was originally taken up by Messrs. E. G. Clarke and George Edwards, of Derby, and purchased for the present English company, in 1897, by Mr. C. K. Sheard. The company holds five miles of the Ringarooma River, commencing on the township of Derby, and forty-five acres of mineral leases fronting on portions of the river claims. The plant consists of one "Gwynnes" twin suction pumps, with special disintegrating hydraulic mouth-

piece, capable of raising and delivering 150 tons of tin gravel from the bed of the river per hour, besides about two-thirds of the same weight of water. It is intended to work this in conjunction with a Priestman's grab dredge, having a further capacity of eighty tons per hour. The hydraulic mouthpiece will be fed from a special duplex pump, supplying a special hydraulic cylinder. The material thus raised is classified through a revolving screen, 17 feet in length by 3 feet 9 inches in diameter, and treated on double tables each 8 feet wide and 66 feet long. A further classification is made on two return tables placed underneath the main ones. Returning a second time after further classification, the tailings are carried to an elevator capable of discharging to either side of pontoon dredges, or astern, and delivering forty-five feet distant from the centre of the pontoon, and twenty-five feet above water level. Provision has been made for adding jigs and Lubrig double force vanners if it is found that sufficient mineral escapes with the tailings to pay for the additional cost. The dredge will be lighted with one of Brush's electric lighting plants, of sufficient power to give four arc lights, of 2,500 candle power, and ten incandescent lights, of twenty candle power each. It is estimated that dredging will be commenced in 1900, and it is intended to work continuously from Monday morning till Saturday night. From the experiments made so far there is every indication of the undertaking proving a great success, as it has been proved beyond doubt that the bed of the Ringarooma River is practically one mass of alluvial gold and tin, the difficulty in the past having been to procure the most suitable machinery for its recovery. There are also two companies being formed in connection with the Tasmanian Proprietary, to work the Ringarooma Valley mineral leases of 247 acres, and the adjoining river, and seventy-five acres of tin-bearing ground below Moorina, originally known as The Surrey, with one and a half miles of dredging lease of the Ringarooma. Mr. C. K. Sheard, who had control of the whole works, was born in Yorkshire, in November, 1853, and was educated in Westmoreland and his native place. After leaving school he was articled to the engineering profession, with Mr. R. M. Brereton, the eminent engineer, upon whose staff he was engaged from 1872 to 1875. From the latter date until 1877, he assisted in the Callao harbour works and railway construction in Peru, returning to England in 1883. He then undertook private practice, but was compelled to leave England a year later

in consequence of a serious pulmonary complaint. From February, 1884, to about June, 1893, Mr. Sheard was engaged as Resident Superintending Engineer to the Tasmanian Government in charge of part of the Scottsdale Railway Survey, the construction of the Derwent Valley, Mole Creek, and Formby to Ulverstone railways. He was also the engineer for the Emu Bay Breakwater, and superintended many other important works for the Tasmanian Government. Since 1893 Mr. Sheard has devoted his abilities and energies to mining and other works on behalf of English capitalists, several properties having been successfully floated by him. He was an associate member of Civil Engineers in 1885, and was transferred to full membership on 8th December, 1891.

Mr. STEPHEN RICHARDS, General Manager of the Silver Queen Prospecting Association, Zeehan, was born at Kapunda, South Australia, in 1851, and was educated at public schools in Victoria. He adopted mining pursuits at the youthful age of fifteen years, when he served an initiation of twelve months in the St. Arnaud mine. He went to work in the Lord Nelson mine, and subsequently in the Wilson Hill mine, of which Mr. Richards' father was manager. He was next engaged in the South United mine for eighteen years, having started as a miner, and worked his way until he became "shift boss," under the management of Mr. Hewitson, now well-known in Western Australia. During that time Mr. Richards attended the School of Mines, Ballarat, and, in the year 1887, secured first class honours in surveying and alluvial mining. In his second year at the same school he obtained certificate for mechanics, machinery, geology, and lode mining, which were sufficient to qualify him for a first class mining manager's position. He was appointed manager of the South Golden Gate and Old Boys' Gold Mine, on the East Coast of Tasmania, holding the post for two years, and then returned to a mine at Heathcote, Victoria. After a short stay there he came back to the Tasmanian field, remaining there for twelve months, and eventually secured the appointment of mining manager to the Silver Queen P.A., where he has had charge of operations for nearly four years. Under Mr. Richards' management the mine has paid £32,000 in dividends. Mr. Richards is a member of the local Masonic lodge. He was married to a daughter of Mr. Harvey, of England, and has a family of four children.

NEW MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY, NO LIABILITY, Lefroy. This company's mining property consists of two sections, comprising 20 acres. The mine was found and prospected by its present manager, Mr. Joseph Hunkin, and was floated into a company in 1897. The share capital is £2000 in 40,000 shares of 1s. each. The directors are Messrs. J. C. Macmichael (chairman), C. Sandberg, W. G. Pilbeam, J. A. Lyall, and James French. The legal manager is Mr. C. H. F. Shearn. The line of lode is now known as "the Monarch." The main shaft, which is down 180 feet, is on payable stone, the lode varying in size from six inches to five feet, and there is every indication of the mine opening up into a very payable concern. The reef consists of laminated quartz, similar in character to the Volunteer, which produced in the past such handsome dividends. The lode is also parallel to the Volunteer, lying to the southward, and within the gold zone. The original shaft was sunk to a depth of forty-five feet, and the crushing taken from it, in the opinion of the directors, warranted the sinking of the present main shaft, which now shows so promisingly. At the time of writing, over 130 tons of stone, estimated to yield from 1 oz. to 2 oz. to the ton, were being put through the New Pinafore battery. Mr. JOSEPH HUNKIN, the mine manager of the New Monarch, is a native of South Australia, born on 7th March, 1862, and was brought up at Bendigo, Victoria, where he received his education. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. J. Hunkin, mine manager. When he left school, the subject of this notice entered upon mining pursuits, his first situation being in the South New Moon mine, Bendigo, and he has followed mining since. He has had a wide and lengthy experience, firstly under his father, with whom he worked for ten years in many of the mines in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania. In 1881, he was in charge of the batteries at the Blink Bonny mine, St. Arnaud, Victoria; subsequently his experience enabled him to assist in the management of many "shows" in this colony, viz., The Chuans, Recruit, Eastern Arcade, South Clifton, and others, until receiving the appointment to his present position. He married Miss Alma Edwards, of Lefroy, in 1883, and has a family of two sons and four daughters.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMES JONES, Mine Manager of the Magnet Silver mine, has occupied that position for the past two years. He hails from Wales,

and came to Tasmania with his parents when a child, and was educated in the colony. For the past eighteen years he has been engaged in mining and prospecting in Tasmania and Western Australia. He has prospected all through the West Coast, from Table Cape to Mount Darwin. He was manager of the South Mount Black Company's mine, South Tasmania Copper Company's mine, and the New Koonya mine, Rosebery, before receiving his present appointment in 1898. He studied mining while prospecting, and also served three years to the surveying under his brother, Mr. David Jones, district surveyor for Waratah. He is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining Engineers, and a member of the local Hospital Board.

DALGLEISH AND TAYLOR (John Dalgleish and Richard Taylor), Shipbuilders, etc., Domain Slip, Hobart. Mr. Dalgleish, the senior member of the firm, served his apprenticeship to Mr. John Watson, Hobart, and Mr. Taylor was indentured to Messrs. Alexander McGregor and Co., the latter business being carried on of late years by Mr. John McGregor, with whom Mr. Taylor worked as a journeyman ship carpenter for about twenty years. Some eleven years ago he entered into partnership with Mr. Dalgleish, and the new firm took over the business of Messrs. A. McGregor and Co.; Mr. Dalgleish leaving the employment of Mr. John Lucas, with whom he had been foreman during an extended period, to join the partnership. The yard covers an area of about 10 acres, and contains a patent slip tested up to 650 tons, and four smaller slips equal to 30, 15, and 7 tons respectively. In busy seasons as many as sixty mechanics are employed in the yard. The class of timber chiefly used is blue gum for ribs and planking under the water line, and Huon pine for top sides; the latter timber being specially adapted for the purpose on account of its durability and lightness. To show the lasting qualities of these timbers, it may be stated that at the time of writing there was a craft on the slip, the "Williams," which was built sixty-five years ago, some of whose timbers and planking were as sound as the day she was launched. Altogether the yard is thoroughly equipped and up-to-date for shipbuilding work, and is capable of turning out any work that may be required, whether repairs or new work. In regard to the latter, it may be pointed out that while in Mr. Lucas' employ, Mr. Dalgleish, the senior partner of the firm, supervised the building of

numerous ocean ships, such as the barque "Oceana," of 340 tons, which was built for the China trade; and other vessels of equal tonnage for the trade to intercolonial ports.

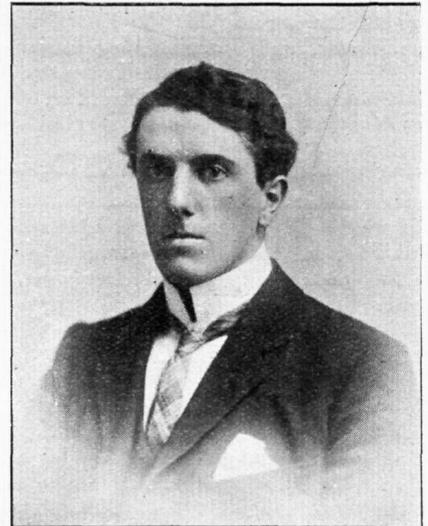
Mr. WILLIAM P. CALDER
(Messrs. Calder and Hull, Stock and



LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
Mr. W. P. CALDER.

Sharebrokers and Insurance Agents, Zeehan and Queenstown) was born at sea, on board the "Persia" on her voyage from Glasgow, in 1854, and educated at public schools in Victoria. After completing his scholastic studies he was apprenticed to the grocery business, under Mr. Sheppard, of Linton, in whose employ he remained for some two years. He subsequently sought and obtained employment under Mr. H. Luth, storekeeper, of Echuca, but did not remain long, having decided to relinquish storekeeping for the more lucrative position of travelling agent for the A.M.P. Society. In this capacity he journeyed the length and breadth of Victoria and New South Wales, and the year 1890 found him opening business on his own account as a sharebroker, insurance agent, etc., Zeehan. In 1896 he was joined by Mr. Hull. It was then thought that the sphere of the firm's operations could be advantageously extended to Queenstown. On completion of the necessary arrangements, Mr. Calder removed to Queenstown, where he is still located. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Mount Lyell, No. 24, T.C., and the I.O. Oddfellows. Whilst at Zeehan Mr. Calder took active interest in local politics, having been a

member of the Town Board for two years. These positions he necessarily had to retire from when leaving the district. He was married in 1882 to a daughter of Mr. J. C. Caffin, the shire secretary and founder of the Yarrowonga Shire, Victoria, and has a family of six children, five girls and one boy.

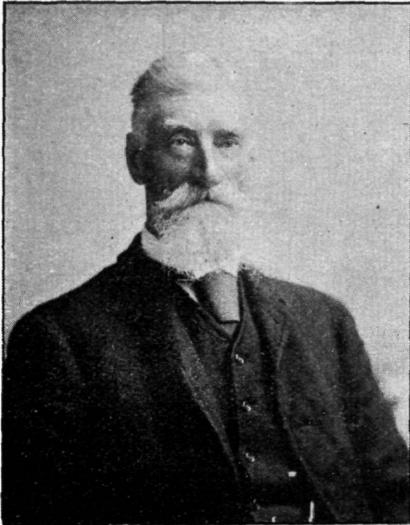


LILLEY, QUEENSTOWN.
Mr. E. HULL.

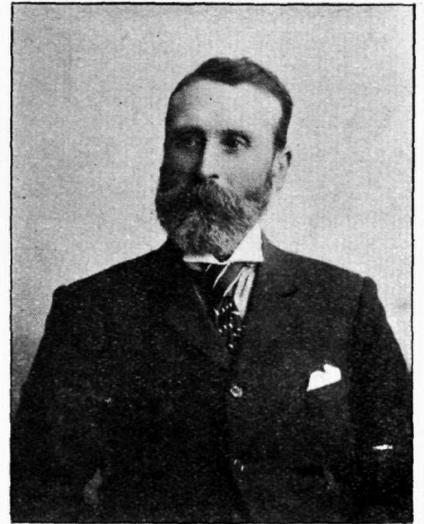


H. T. WATERWORTH, HOBART.

G. P. FITZGERALD AND Co.'s DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
BUILT BY F. D. VALENTINE, 289 LIVERPOOL STREET, HOBART.



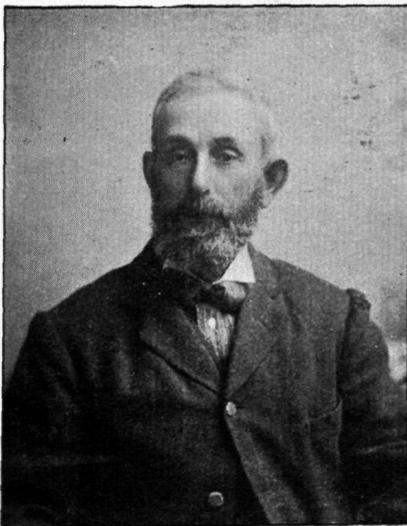
MR. T. R. HINDE,
Sheep Farmer, Upper Broadmarsh.
(See p. 439.)



ALBA STUDIO, MR. H. JONES, HOBART.
Orchardist, Lower Broadmarsh.
(See p. 438.)



ALBA STUDIO, MRS. D. PITT, HOBART.
(See p. 432.)



ALBA STUDIO, MR. D. PITT, HOBART.
Fellmonger and Farmer, Richmond.
(See p. 432.)



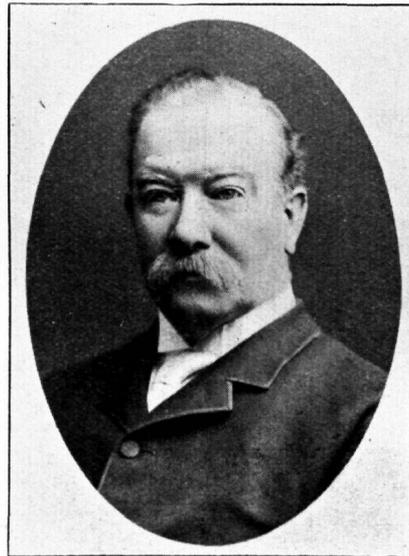
ALBA STUDIO, MR. H. I. DAVIS, HOBART.
Storekeeper and Farmer, Ross.
(See p. 446.)



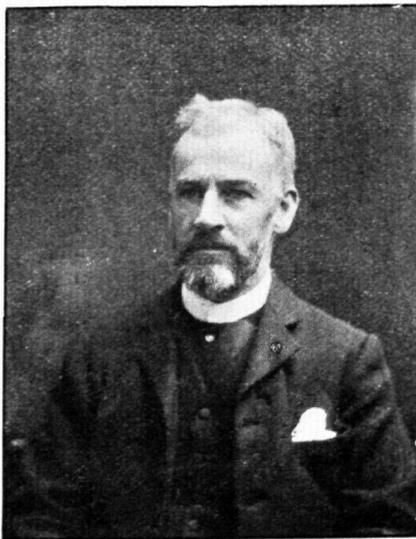
R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
MR. F. T. GRIGGS,
Orchardist, Franklin.
(See p. 406.)



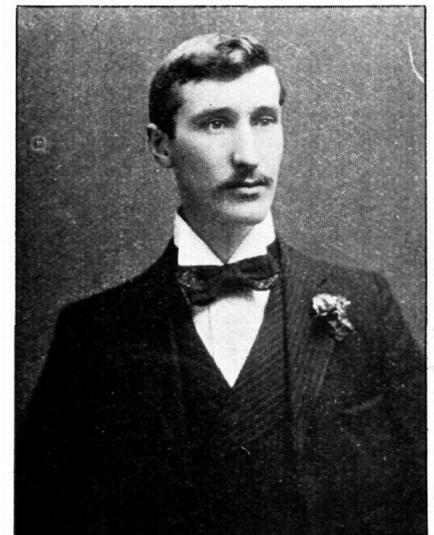
ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. F. H. OLDHAM,
Secretary General Hospital, Hobart.
(See p. 212.)



ANSON BROS., HOBART.
MR. J. O'BOYLE,
Hobart.
(See p. 379.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. W. BURN,
Auctioneer, Hobart.
(See p. 341.)



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
MR. A. J. MILLER,
Chemist, Hobart.
(See p. 351.)



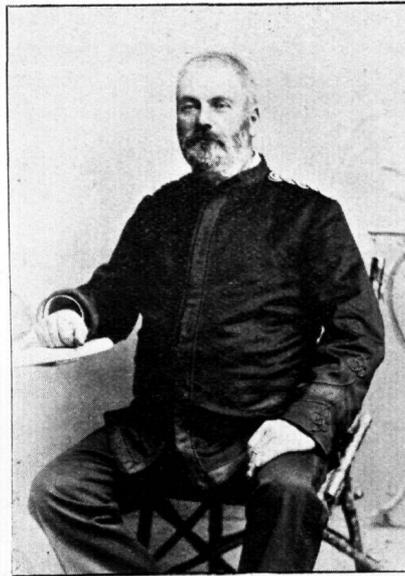
ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.

MR. H. J. CONDON,
Proprietor s.s. "Ivy," Hobart.
(See p. 366.)



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.

MR. W. J. TAYLOR,
Wholesale Fruit Merchant, Hobart.
(See p. 358.)



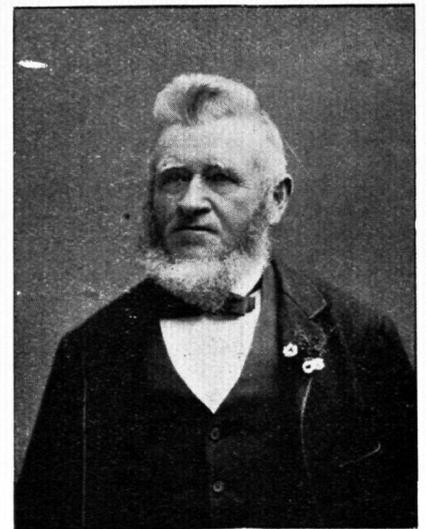
COLLAN NICHOLAS. LAUNCESTON.

SUPERINTENDENT R. J. HARRIS,
Richmond.
(See p. 433.)



R. M. GUFFIE & CO. HOBART.

MR. A. SPOONER,
Carriage Builder, Hobart.
(See p. 355.)

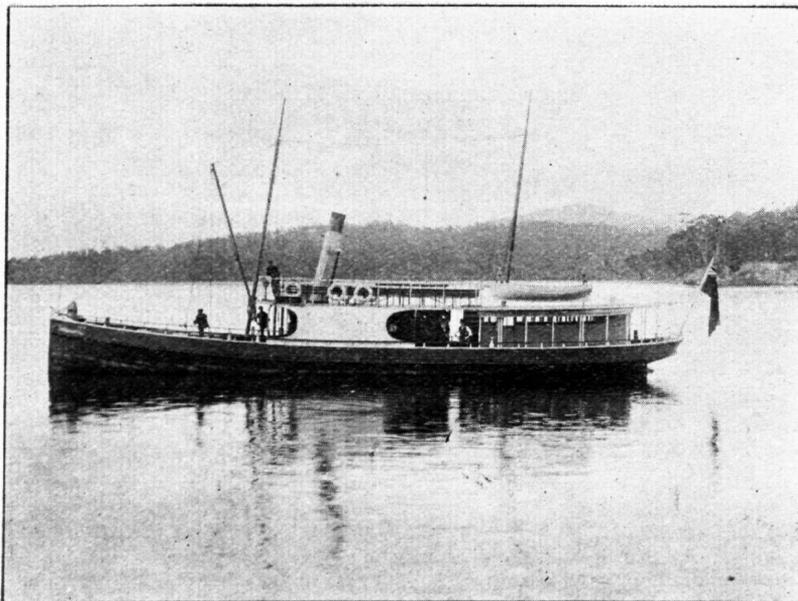


ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.

MR. R. STANDALOFF,
General Storekeeper, Ross.
(See p. 443.)



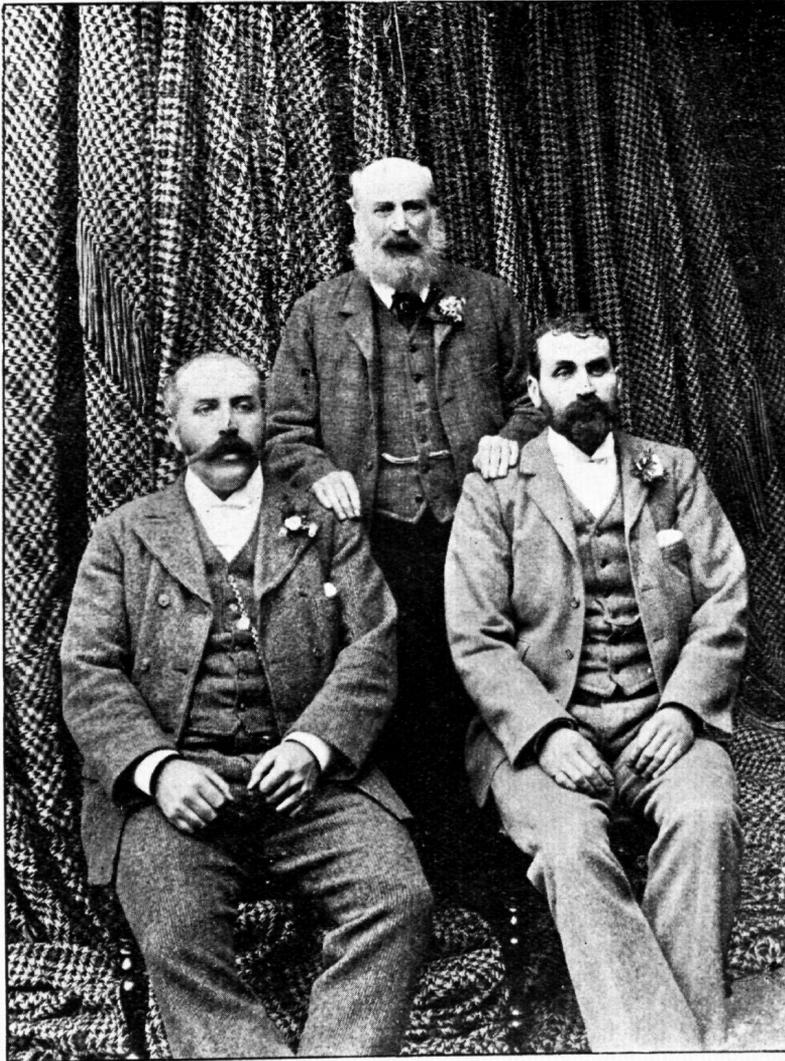
SCAMANDA BRIDGE.



J. W. BEATTIE,

HOBART.

S.S. "IVY" AT SOUTHPORT, THE PROPERTY OF H. J. CONDON,

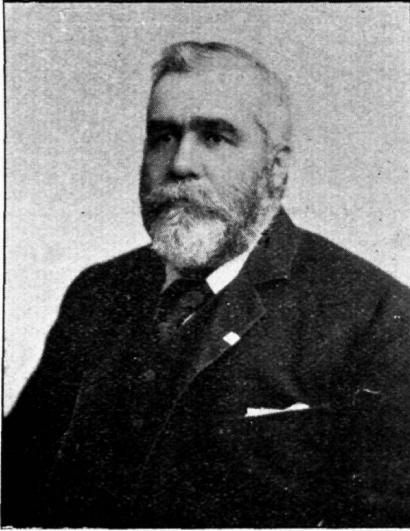


M. AIKEN

J. AIKEN

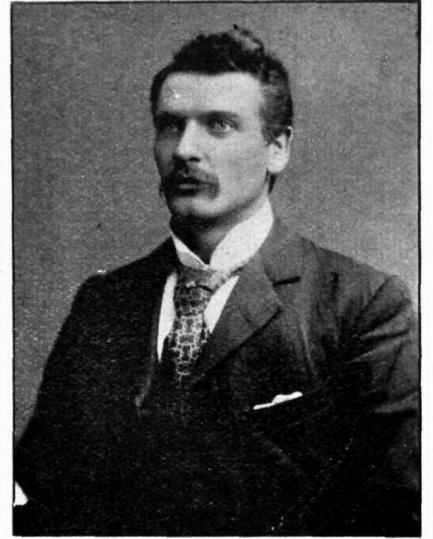
C. AIKEN

AIKEN AND SONS, TASMANIAN WOOLLEN FACTORY.
(See p. 338.)



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.

MR. N. ARNOLD,
Bread and Biscuit Works, Hobart.
(See p. 359.)



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.

MR. G. WILSON,
Principal Officer College, Hobart.
(See p. 225.)

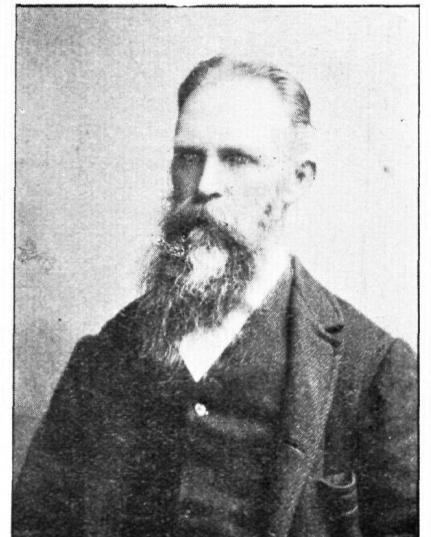


ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.

MR. A. W. GARRETT,
Inspector of Schools, Hobart.
(See p. 112.)

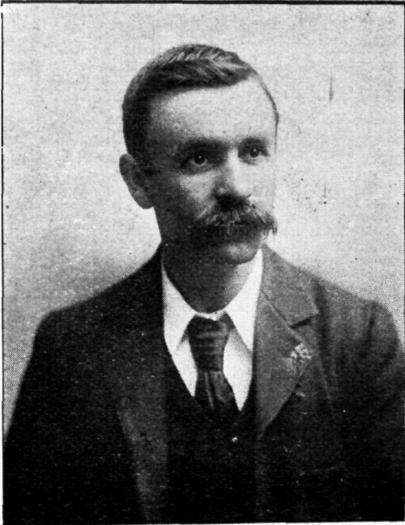


MR. W. W. HENWOOD,
Farmer, "Mayfield," Sorell.
(See p. 158.)



ALBA STUDIO. HOBART.

MR. W. LUCK,
"Ceres," Mount Seymour.
(See p. 151.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. J. PATON,
Proprietor of the *Clipper*, Hobart.
(See p. 293.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. J. F. GAGE,
Sheep Farmer, Broadmarsh.
(See p. 438.)



J. BISHOP-OSBORN, HOBART.
MR. AND MRS. H. NEWHAM.
(See p. 454.)



WHERRETT & CO., HOBART.
MR. J. ROBB,
Saddler, Hobart.
(See p. 356.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. J. F. DAVIS,
General Storekeeper, Port Esperance.
(See p. 412.)



LILLEY, **MR. G. DUNKLEY,** ZEEHAN.
Wood and Coal Merchant, Zeehan.
(See p. 554.)



R. MCGUFFIE & CO. **MR. W. J. CLEWER,** HOBART.
Pharmaceutical Chemist, Hobart.
(See p. 351.)



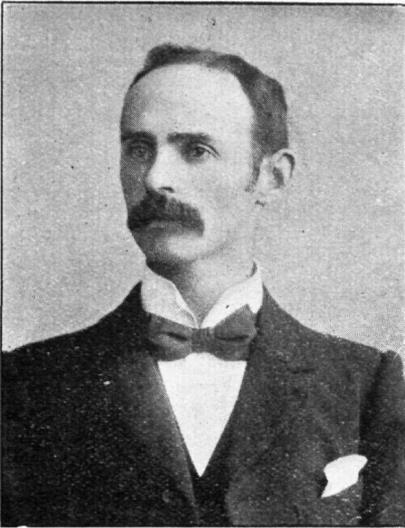
ALBA STUDIO, **MR. E. GRAF,** HOBART.
Farmer and Orchardist, Bagdad.
(See p. 439.)



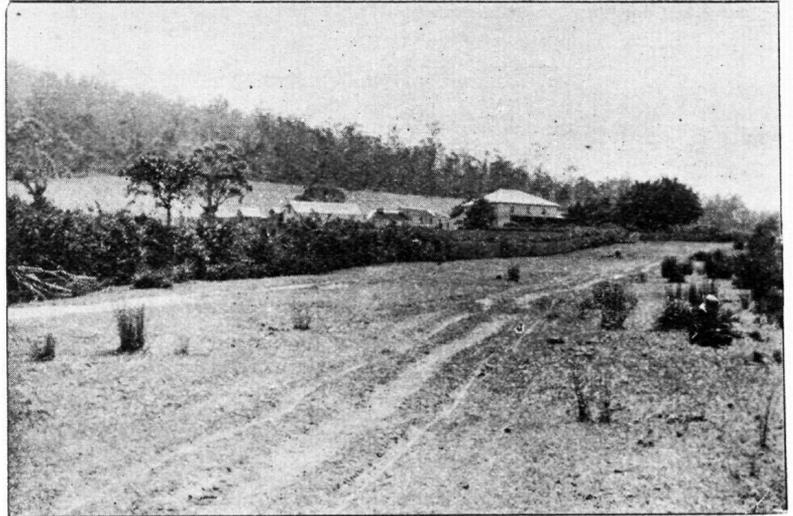
R. MCGUFFIE & CO. **MR. W. T. GRUBB,** HOBART.
Secretary Derwent Sailing Club.
(See p. 472.)



LILLEY, **MR. R. W. MASKELL,** ZEEHAN.
Butcher, Zeehan.
(See p. 564.)



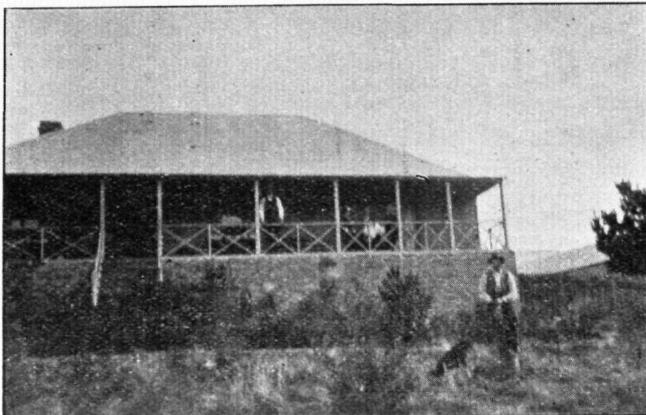
MELBA, MELBOURNE.
MR. T. C. BUTTON,
General Storekeeper, Zeehan.
(See p. 449.)



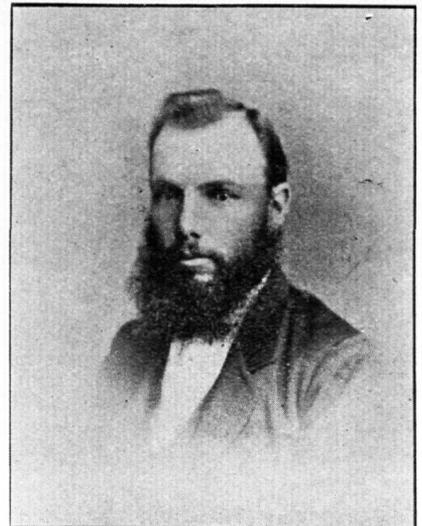
"GLEN CONNELL," ROSS. RESIDENCE OF MISS M. CONNELL.
(See p. 445.)



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
BUTTON BROS. PREMISES, ZEEHAN.
(See p. 449.)



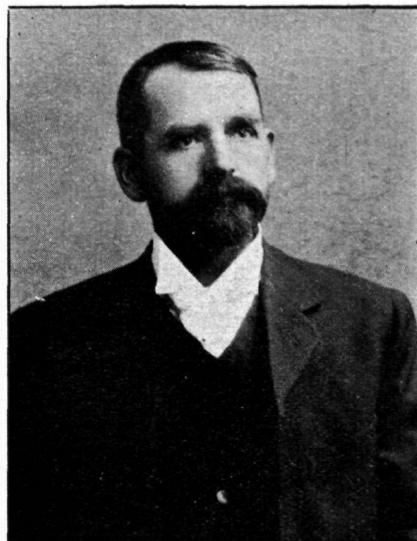
RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. TURVEY, "SALLY PEAK," BUCKLAND.
(See p. 454.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
LATE MR. W. TURVEY,
Farmer, "Sally Peak," Buckland.
(See p. 454.)



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
LATE J. SPADE.
 (See p. 379.)



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
MR. W. R. SALR.
 Western Silver Mining Company.
 (See p. 602.)

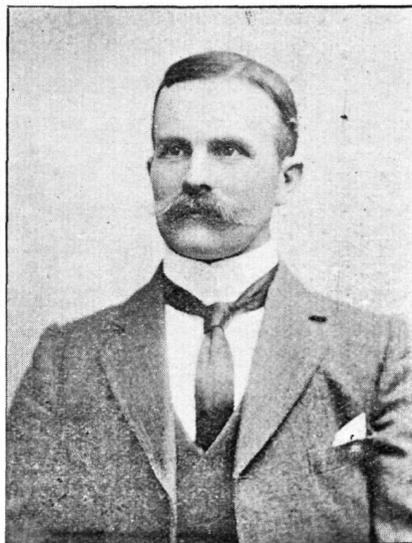


WHITELAW, LAUNCESTON.
MR. W. A. T. DAVIES,
 Beaconsfield.
 (See p. 603.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. W. BURTON,
 Family Grocer, Hobart.
 (See p. 353.)

JOHN SWAN has, since printing of notice, been elected lieutenant in charge of Mounted Infantry detachment, Brighton district. He is a member of the Tasmanian Club. His brother, Mr. M. H. Swan, was taken prisoner during the Boer War, 1899-1900, and while at Pretoria, South Africa, sent the first prisoner's letter from that city to reach Tasmania.



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.
MR. J. SWAN,
 Farmer, "Summerfield," Elderslie.
 (See p. 438.)



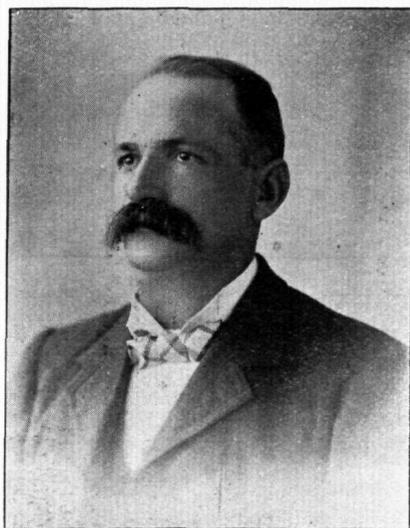
ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.
MR. A. PARKER,
 Grazier, "Orielson Park," Sorell.
 (See p. 458.)



WHITELAW, LAUNCESTON.
MR. R. T. BESWICK,
 Mine Manager of the Brothers' Home
 Extended Tin Mining Company.
 (See p. 539.)



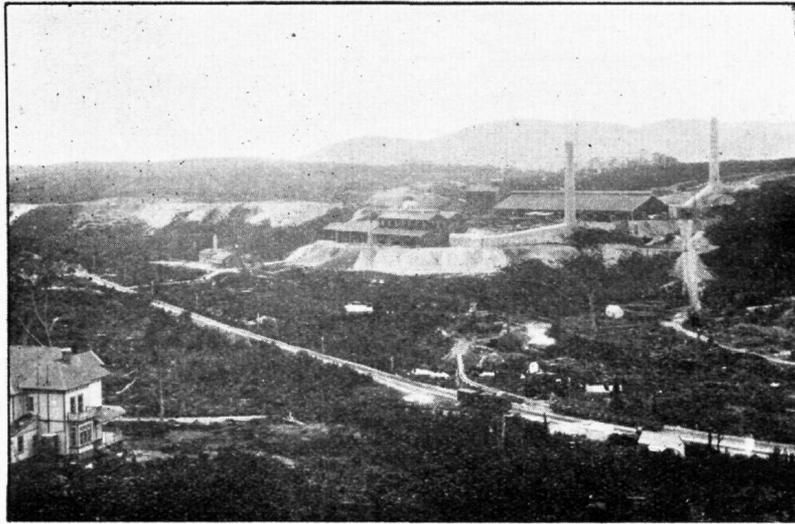
J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.
LATE MR. J. B. WALKER.
 (See p. 385.)



WHITELAW, LAUNCESTON.
MR. J. SCOTT,
 Mine Manager Liberator and Cambria.
 (See p. 541.)



TALMA, MELBOURNE.
MR. H. E. BANNISTER,
 Accountant Mount Lyell Company.
 (See p. 536.)



LILLEY, ZEEHAN.

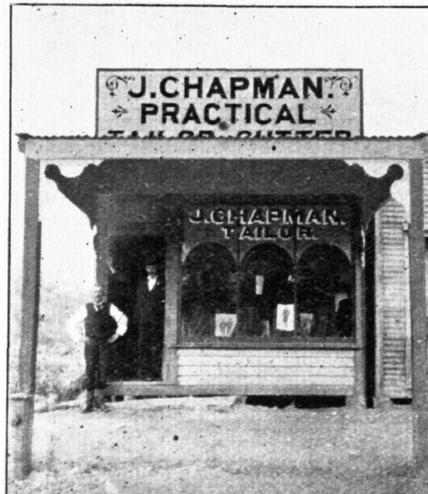
TASMANIAN SMELTING COMPANY'S WORKS, ZEEHAN.



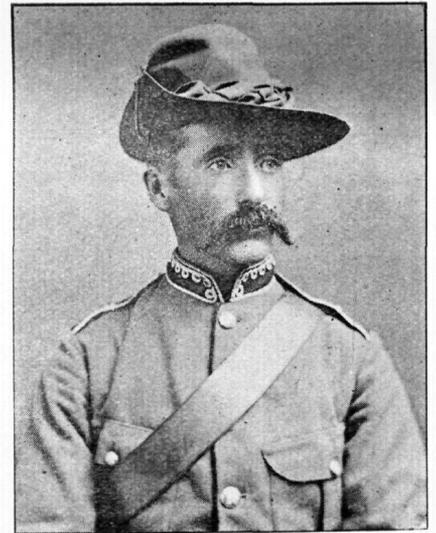
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.

HOBART.

MR. W. FLETCHER,
 Manager for J. E. Barton and Co.
 (See p. 579.)



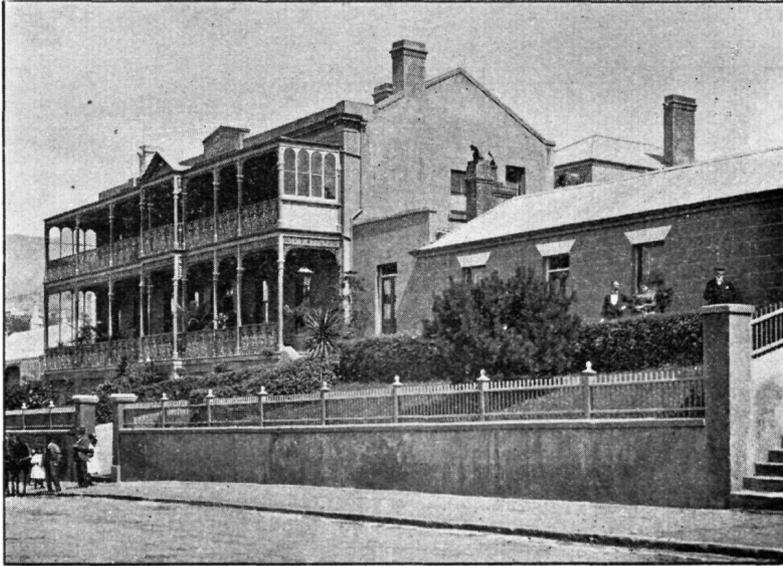
J. CHAPMAN'S PREMISES, QUEENSTOWN.
 (See p. 573.)



ALBA STUDIO,

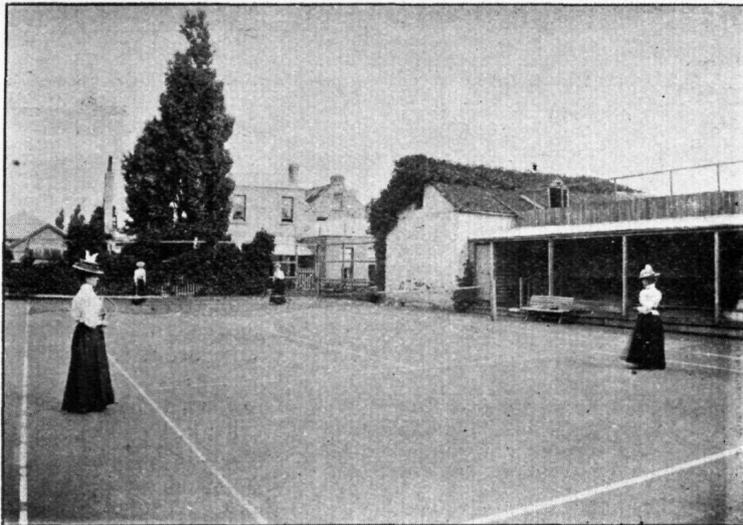
HOBART.

MR. E. O. BISDEE,
 "Lovely Banks," Spring Hill.
 (See p. 441.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART.

PRESSLAND HOUSE.
(See p. 369.)



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART. **TENNIS COURT, PRESSLAND HOUSE.**
(See p. 369.)

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT	7	Miller, Hon. R. B.	62
The Governor	7	Nairn, Hon. W. E.	61
The Executive Council	7	O'Reilly, Hon. C.	63
The Legislative Council	8	Pillinger, Late Hon. A. T.	64
House of Assembly	8	Rogers, Hon. J. W.	61
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TASMANIA	9	Successive Ministries	65
General History	15	PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA	66
GOVERNMENT HOUSE	39	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	72
Gormanston, Viscount	42	Members of the Legislative Council, 1899	74
Rawlinson, A.	44	Butler, Hon. G. H.	75
FORMER GOVERNORS	45	Collins, Hon. G. T.	75
Arthur, Lieut.-Col. G.	46	Crosby, Hon. W.	76
Browne, Col. T. G.	49	Douglas, Hon. A.	74
Collins, Col. D.	45	Dodery, Hon. W.	74
Davey, Col. T.	45	Davies, Hon. C. E.	76
Denison, Sir W. T.	48	Gellibrand, Hon. W. A. B.	76
Du Cane, Sir C.	49	Grant, Hon. C. H.	77
Eardley-Wilmot, Sir J. E.	47	Grubb, Hon. F. W.	77
Franklin, Sir J.	47	Hart, Hon. W.	77
Hamilton, Sir R. G. C.	51	McCall, Hon. J. H.	78
Lefroy, Lieut.-General Sir J. H.	50	Moore, Hon. W.	78
Sorell, Col. W.	46	Morrisby, Hon. A.	79
Strahan, Major Sir G. C.	50	Nowell, E. C.	75
Weld, Sir F. A.	49	Page, Hon. A.	78
Young, Sir H. E. F.	48	Perkins, Hon. W. W.	78
THE MINISTRY	52	Piesse, Hon. F. W.	78
Braddon, Right Hon. Sir E.	52	Rooke, Hon. H. I. J. R.	79
Miles, Hon. Capt. E. T.	53	Scott, Hon. R. S.	79
Moore, Hon. W.	53	Watchorn, Hon. John	79
Urquhart, Hon. D. C.	53	Successive Presidents of Legislative Council	
PAST PREMIERS	55	since 1856	80
Agnew, Hon. Sir J. W.	60	HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	81
Champ, Lieut. W. T. N.	55	Members of the House of Assembly, 1899	82
Chapman, Hon. T. D.	56	Aikenhead, W.	84
Crowther, Hon. W. L.	59	Archer, F.	85
Dobson, Hon. H.	60	Brown, Hon. N. J.	82
Douglas, Hon. A.	59	Bird, Hon. B. S.	85
Dry, Sir R.	57	Bradley, J.	85
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O.	58	Burke, D.	86
Giblin, Hon. W. R.	59	Burbury, W.	86
Gregson, T. G.	55	Brown, W. H. T.	97
Innes, Hon. F. M.	58	Cameron, D. N.	87
Kennerley, Hon. A.	58	Clarke, M. J.	87
Reibey, Hon. T.	58	Crisp, A.	88
Smith, Sir F.	56	Crowther, Dr. E. I.	88
Weston, W. P.	55	Davies, J. G.	89
Whyte, Late Hon. J.	56	Dumaresq, H. R.	89
Wilson, Late Hon. Sir J. M.	57	Evans, Capt. J. W.	89
EX-MINISTERS	61	Fowler, A. R.	90
Anstey, Hon. H. F.	61	Frenay, W.	84
Butler, Hon. Dr. H.	63	Gaffney, J. J.	90
Dobson, Sir L.	62	Gilmore, G. C.	90
Henty, Hon. W.	62	Hall, C. H.	90
Henry, Hon. J.	63	Hamilton, J.	90
Knight, Hon. T. J.	62	Hoggins, C. D.	91
Kermode, Hon. R. Q.	62	Hartnoll, Hon. W.	92
Meredith, Hon. C.	61	Lewis, Hon. N. E.	93

	PAGE		PAGE
Leatham G.	92	Clinch, J. W.	123
Murray, H.	95	D'Emden, H. L.	121
Mackenzie, C. J.	93	Hannaford, E. M.	122
McWilliams, W. J.	94	Lord, O.	122
Mulcahy, E.	94	McDonald, J. J.	122
Officer, Sir R.	82	The Printing Department	123
Propsting, W. B.	95	Grahame, W.	124
Page, W. H.	95	Vail, J.	124
Reibey, Hon. T.	95	Attorney-General's Office	125
Reid, J. K.	83	Dodds, F. A.	125
Smith, R. W.	96	Wise, W. O.	125
Stieglitz, J. C. Von	97	Supreme Court	125
Woollnough, Rev. J. B. W.	97	Brown, G.	128
Parliaments	97	Brammall, A. G.	129
Successive Speakers of the House of Assembly since 1856	98	Clark, Justice	127
GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	99	Dodds, Hon. J. S.	125
Agent-General's Department	100	Dobson, Late Hon. Sir W. L.	126
Agents-General	101	McIntyre, Justice	128
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O.	101	Seager, P. S.	129
Chief Secretary's Department	102	Office of Solicitor-General and Crown Solicitor	129
Steward, G. C. T.	102	Dobson, Hon. A.	129
Tapsell, R.	102	Local Courts Act	130
The Audit Department	102	Dobbie, E. D.	130
Israel, J. W.	103	Shaw, B.	130
Charitable Grants Department	103	Justices of the Peace	131
Seager, F. R.	104	Lands Titles Office, Hobart	131
Department of Agriculture	104	Farmer, G. F.	132
Tabart, T. A.	105	Hobkirk, L. J.	132
Inspection of Machinery Department	105	Whyte, J. W.	132
The Health Department	105	Prisons Department	132
Registrar-General's Department	106	Hunt, W.	133
Statistics	106	Ross, H.	133
Registration of Births	106	Warner, Lieut.-Colonel A. H.	133
Letters Patent, Designs, and Trade Marks	107	Police Force of Tasmania	134
Dentists	107	Driscoll, R.	136
Other Officers of the Department	107	Hedberg, O. E.	136
Hudspeth, F. R. M.	108	Pedder, F.	136
Johnston, R. M.	108	Richardson, G.	135
Meteorological Department	108	Department of Public Works	136
The Observatory	108	Harbour Works	137
Kingsmill, H. C.	109	Maintenance of Roads	137
Education Department	110	Crown Lands Act	137
Douglas, P. C.	112	Maintenance of Buildings	137
Garrett, A. W.	112	Butler, P. L.	138
Lovell, S. O.	112	Kennedy, E. H.	137
Masters, J.	112	Packer, H. E.	137
Rule, J.	111	Shield, J. G.	138
University of Tasmania	113	Simmons, G.	138
Defence Force of Tasmania	115	Department of Lands and Survey	140
The Treasury Department	115	Butcher, E. W. N.	143
Bennison, J. E.	116	Counsel, E. A.	142
Reid, A.	116	The Mines Department	144
Customs Department	117	Gold	144
Barnard, J.	117	Silver and Lead	145
Bain, W. J.	118	Copper	146
Brownrigg, M. F.	118	Tin	147
Chambers, V. F.	118	Iron	148
Harbroe, J. L.	117	Nickel	148
Lisbey, W. R.	118	Bismuth	148
Office of Taxes	119	Other Metals	148
Downie, H. E.	119	Coal	149
Mitchell, C.	119	Building Stone and Earthy Minerals	149
Post Office Department, Hobart	119	Precious Stones	149
Bayly, H. V.	121	Elliott, H. M.	105
Bowden, F. P.	122	Harrison, J.	151

	PAGE		PAGE
Pretzman, W. A.	150	Rates	188
Smith, J. H.	150	Loans	189
Wallace, W. H.	150	Assets and Liabilities	189
The Railway Department	151	Ratepayers' Roll	189
Back, F.	153	Benjamin, S.	190
Barrett, D.	156	Bradley, J.	192
Bernard, G. C.	156	Crisp, G.	195
Cresswell, M.	156	Davies, J. G.	189
Colvin J. M.	158	Fisher, E. M.	193
Deeble, W. R.	157	Gregory, J.	194
Edwards, G. H.	155	Hiddlestone, G.	191
Fisher, S. R.	159	Henry, R.	191
Hales, W. P.	156	Hamilton, J. W. C.	192
Henry, M.	158	Johnson, J. W.	191
Lovett, W. H.	153	Kerr, G.	190
McCormick, J. M.	154	Milles, R. S.	192
Mann, S.	158	Maher, E.	194
Nairn, C. C.	155	Reynolds, T. A.	195
Peat, E.	157	Smith, W.	190
Parks, E.	159	Snowden, R.	192
Robertson, J.	158	Sprott, G.	193
Shepherd, G.	157	Seabrook, G. S.	194
Todd, J.	154	THE PORT OF HOBART	196
Winterson, A. J.	154	MILITARY	206
Weedon, A.	154	Legge, Col. W. V.	206
Marine Board of Hobart	159	The Southern Tasmanian Artillery	207
Adams, J.	163	Tasmanian Infantry—1st Battalion	208
Burgess, E. J.	162	Tasmanian Engineers	209
Creece, Capt. J.	163	Southern Tasmanian Cadet Corps	209
Evans, Capt. J. W.	161	Rifle Butts	210
Fisher, Capt. T. M.	161	Hobart Military Club	210
Hammond, F. W. P.	162	Tasmanian Rifle Association	210
Maxwell, Late C. M.	163	GENERAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS	211
McArthur, Capt. M. C.	163	The Hobart General Hospital	211
Risby, A. E.	162	Oldham, F. H.	212
Snowden, Alderman R	162	Tasmanian Public Library	212
Smith, H.	163	Taylor, A. J.	213
Watchorn, W. J.	161	Royal Society of Tasmania	213
HOBART	165	Telephone Exchange	216
General	165	Tasmanian Civil Service Association	216
Area	167	Civil Service Social Union	217
Population	167	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	218
Climate	168	The Benevolent Society of Hobart	218
Buildings	169	Hobart City Mission	219
Lighting	169	Hobart Industrial School for Girls	220
Water Supply	169	Boys' Home Industrial School, Hobart	220
Drainage	169	Hospital for the Insane	220
Recreation Grounds	170	Macfarlane, W. H.	221
Harbour Excursions	170	Homœopathic Hospital	221
Excursions by Rail	171	Victorian Convalescent Home	222
Trips for Visitors	172	Other Charities	222
Drives	172	EDUCATIONAL	223
Walks	173	Cruikshank, Lieut.-Col. J. H. R.	223
The Tides	173	Hobart Board of Advice	223
Wharfs	173	The Hutchins School, Hobart	224
Railways	173	Officer College	225
Trams, etc.	173	The Friends' High School	226
Commercial	173	Clemes, S.	226
The Outlook	174	Buckland's Private School	226
OLD HOBART	175	Buckland, W. H.	226
HOBART CORPORATION	184	Model State School	226
Area, etc.	184	Roberts, G.	226
Water Supply	185	Macquarie Street State School	227
Street Lighting	187	Harley, A. J.	228
Drainage	187	Central State School	229
Disposal of Refuse	188	Reynolds, W. J. J.	229

	PAGE		PAGE
Ladies' Grammar School and Kindergarten	230	Orpheus Club	290
Trinity Hill State School	230	Trinity College, London (Tasmanian Centre)	290
Gruncell, C.	230	Benson, Mrs.	290
Goulburn Street State School	230	Haywood, T. J.	291
Hobart Technical School	230	NEWSPAPER PRESS	292
ECCLESIASTICAL	232	The <i>Mercury</i>	292
Church of England	232	The <i>Clipper</i>	293
Bailey, G. H.	241	LEGAL	295
Montgomery, Right Rev. H. H.	240	Supreme Court Buildings	295
Roman Catholic Church	241	Southern Law Society of Tasmania	295
Connell, Very Rev. Dean	252	Law Library	296
Delaney, Right Rev. P.	250	Articled Clerks' Association	296
Murphy, His Grace Archbishop	250	Allwright, S. T.	300
Sheehy, Late Father J. A.	251	Brown, W. T.	301
Presbyterian Church	252	Butler, McIntyre and Butler	297
Scott, Rev. J.	257	Crisp, S. P.	298
Wesleyan Methodist Church	257	Chapman, S. K.	300
Primitive Methodist	261	Dobson, Mitchell and Allport	297
Independent Church	261	Elliston, C. H., and Son	298
Baptist Denomination	264	Nicholls, H.	299
The Society of Friends	265	Russell Young and Butler	301
Unitarian Church	267	Roberts and Allport	297
Palfreyman, Rev. I. H.	267	Simmons, M. W.	297
SOCIAL	268	Sheehy, T.	299
Clubs	268	Stops, W. J. T.	299
Tasmanian Club	268	Walch, H. C.	300
Hobart Club	269	Westbrook, S. W.	300
Athenæum Club	269	MEDICAL	302
South Hobart Club	269	Court of Medical Examiners	302
Working Men's Club	269	List of Medical Practitioners	302
Orders and Friendly Societies	269	Agnew, Hon. Sir J. W.	304
History of Tasmanian Freemasonry	269	Bright, Dr. R. S.	305
Friendly Societies	272	Crouch, Dr. E. J.	305
Aquatics	272	Drake, Dr. F. J.	306
Derwent Sailing Club	272	Walch, Dr. C. N. C.	306
Derwent Rowing Club	272	BANKING	307
Hobart Rowing Club	273	The Commercial Bank of Tasmania	307
Bowling	274	Barclay, C. J.	308
Cricket	276	Barclay, D.	308
Football	277	Hobart Savings Bank	308
Lawn Tennis	278	Campbell, F. B.	309
Royal Tennis	278	INSURANCE	310
Cycling	279	The Australian Mutual Provident Society	310
Golf	280	Booth, C.	311
Newlands Golf Club	280	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the	
Racing Clubs	280	United States	311
Tasmanian Racing Club	280	Wald, A. G.	312
Westwood, C. H.	282	Morton, A.	312
Hobart Turf Club	282	PROFESSIONAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL	314
Butchers' Racing Club	283	Importers, Merchants, Manufacturers, etc.	314
Hobart Hunt	283	Ayton, J.	321
Polo	283	Andrewartha, W. G.	331
Hobart Polo Club	283	Anglo-Australian Guano Company	337
Acclimatisation	284	Baily, J., and Co.	323
The <i>Salmonida</i> in Tasmania	284	Burgess Brothers	330
The Tasmanian Game Protection and		Burton, W.	333
Acclimatisation Society	286	Chancellor, E.	328
Southern Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral		Cramp Brothers	332
Society	286	Creswell, C., and Co.	337
Moore, F. W. J.	287	Davis, C.	318
Caledonian Society	287	Dickinson, E.	319
Tasmanian Tourists' Association	288	Dudley, G. and R.	332
MUSICAL	289	Dobson and Smith	335
Theatres, Halls, etc.	289	Ferguson and Co.	316
The Philharmonic Society	289	Fitzgerald, Hon. G. P.	321
Hobart Choral Society	289	Foreman, R.	336

	PAGE		PAGE
Hobart Freezing Company	318	Miller, A. P., and Son	351
Ingles, D. and M.	334	Toplis, J. W.	350
Kirby, S. T., and Co.	315	Watchmakers and Jewellers	353
Lester Brothers	324	Abbott, P. C.	353
Leitch, G., and Co.	324	Bibby, L. H.	353
Macfarlane Brothers and Co.	317	McNamara, M.	352
McKean, J.	324	Builders, Contractors, etc.	354
Marsh, H. J., and Co.	325	Valentine, F. D.	354
Mather, A., and Co.	327	Vout, Chisholm and Co.	355
Mather, J. B., and Son	327	Williams, D.	354
Murdoch, L. N.	328	Westwood and Duke	354
Murdoch, W. M., and Co.	329	Saddlers	356
Miles and Co.	330	Campbell and Minchin	356
Moore, H.	334	Robb, J.	356
Miller, R., and Co.	337	Fruit Merchants, Preservers, etc	356
Nettlefold's Supply Stores	322	Jones, H., and Co.	356
Pool, J. N.	325	Taylor, W. J.	358
Piesse, C., and Co.	333	Williams, A. W.	358
Ray, A. F.	331	Weedon, J. F.	358
Susman, L., and Co.	315	Wright, H. S. R.	359
Salier, G. and J.	316	Bakers and Confectioners	359
Scarr, J. S.	326	Arnold, N.	359
Templeman and O'Brien	326	Cripps, W.	359
Tazewell and Hallam	334	McGuinness, A.	360
Tazewell and Co.	335	The Federal Bread Manufactory	360
Tasmanian Woollen Factory	338	Butchers	361
Webster, A. G., and Sons	341	Baker, P.	361
Walker, R., and Co.	315	Bransgrove, W.	362
Whitesides, J., and Son	319	Fearnley, J.	361
Williams, W. M.	320	Higgins, H.	361
Young, H., and Co.	319	Brewers	362
Architects, Surveyors, and Civil Engineers	338	Cascade Brewery Company, Limited	362
Huckson and Hutchison	340	Kelly and Co.	363
Patterson, R. C.	340	The Jolly Hatters Brewery	363
Ricards and Salier	338	Shipping, etc.	364
Sharland, A. F.	338	Condon, H. J.	366
Searell, T.	339	O'May Brothers	366
Auctioneers, Accountants, Auditors, Com- mission, Estate, Mining and General Agents, Sharebrokers, etc.	340	Union Steamship Company of New Zealand	367
Burn and Son	341	Hotels, etc.	364
Fysh, H. K., and Co.	344	Federal Hotel (W. G. Eady)	369
Gyngell, H.	346	Heathorn's Hotel (T. Heathorn)	367
Hawson, E.	342	Metropolitan Hotel (G. Lawton)	368
Hickson, J. B., and Reid	342	Orient Hotel (H. H. Hadley)	368
Hayle, J.	343	Pressland House (Mrs. Clements)	369
Mapley, R.	345	"Westella" (Mrs. Butler)	369
Marsden, T. W. F.	345	Miscellaneous Trades and Professions	370
Philp, J. E.	346	Buyers, A. B.	371
Roberts and Co., Ltd.	340	Cearns, J.	371
Rattle, F. B.	343	Hobart Electrical Tramway Company, Ltd.	374
Rogers, R. J., and Son	344	Hobart Fire Brigade	376
Robertson, G. A.	346	Ikin's Stables	370
Simpson, H.	342	Just, Major T. C.	375
Strutt, A. F., and Co.	346	Kingston (Brown's River) Coaches	370
Wise, H. J.	344	Keating, P. J.	370
Walch, W. C.	345	Nicholls, H. R.	375
Timber and Lime Merchants and Tanners	347	Parker, A. C.	374
Burrows, S. H.	349	Twelvetrees, W. H.	374
Crisp, F. H.	347	Wesley, W. H.	372
Cheverton, W. H.	348	Walch, J., and Sons	372
Cook, J., and Sons	349	Walch, J. H. B.	373
Risby Brothers	347	OLD COLONISTS	377
Wilson Brothers	348	Barnard, J.	377
Chemists	350	Dean, W.	382
Clewer, W. J.	351	Howard, T.	379
		Latham, F. G. H.	378
		Lowes, Hon. T. Y.	381

	PAGE		PAGE
McGregor, J. G.	377	Geeveston	407
McArdell, P. H.	383	Bennett, G. D.	408
O'Boyle, J.	379	Davis, W. L.	409
Robertson, J.	382	Dean, J. H.	411
Spade, J.	379	Evans, J.	408
Smith, H. E.	380	Geeveston State School (J. A. Mulligan)	408
Wise, F. H.	377	Green, J.	409
Walker, J. B.	385	Geeves, S.	410
THE FRUIT INDUSTRY	386	Geeves, O.	412
Export of Green Fruit	386	Hinton, W. S.	409
Fruit Exported during the Year 1898	391	Hill, R.	411
Fruit Fumigation	393	Inches, T.	409
TOWNS IN THE SOUTH OF THE ISLAND	394	Inches, T.	412
Huonville	394	O'Halloran, J. J.	409
Ballantyne, D.	396	Robertson, D. S.	410
Baily, W. J.	398	Thiessen, H.	408
Clark, H. E.	399	Weawell, J. W.	410
Francomb, T. A.	396	Woods, Rev. F. A.	411
Francomb, A. J.	397	Port Esperance	412
Fletcher, W.	398	Davis, J. F.	412
Lucas, Late Mr.	395	Port Cygnet	413
Larsen, J.	396	Brown, I.	419
Marsh, C. S.	395	Clark, J. K.	414
McMullen, J.	398	Cleary, J.	416
Oates, H.	395	Cawthorn, J. H.	418
Oates, C.	396	Davies, A.	415
Page, W.	394	Devereux, P.	416
Parsons, S. G.	394	Fitzpatrick, M.	413
Parsons, C. J.	396	Glaziers' Bay State School	419
Page, S. A.	397	Holloway, P.	417
Ranelagh State School	397	Harrison, F. W.	420
Roberts, R.	398	Harvey, R.	420
Short, J.	395	Harrison, B. B.	416
Sheppard, J.	397	Kellaway, J. W.	419
Skinner, V.	399	Lawler, J. P.	414
Skinner, J.	395	Lord, J.	417
Satchell, S. A.	399	Mills, T.	415
Wright, E. A.	399	Nichols, T.	415
Williams, R.	399	O'Brien, E. C.	417
Franklin	400	Port Cygnet (Lovett) State School	417
Barnett, T.	401	St. James' Church.	414
Blackman, J. E.	403	Stanton, J.	416
Coombs, Rev. U.	403	Schultz, W. A.	418
Crowther, H. L.	406	Watson-Taylor, W. A.	413
Franklin State School	405	Wilson, J., and Sons	417
Franklin Court of Petty Sessions, Quarter Sessions, and Court of Requests	406	Walter, J. H.	418
Griggs, G. A.	402	Wattle Grove State School	419
Griggs, H. H.	406	New Norfolk	420
Griggs, F. T.	406	The Hop Industry	421
Griggs, C. V.	406	Brown, T. F.	423
Hennessy, Father P. D.	402	Brodribb, A. E.	424
Howard, H.	404	Farrell, J. E. J.	427
Heffernan, C. R.	405	Hume, F. W.	427
Innes, G.	401	Nicholson, G.	425
Jacklyn, J. H.	400	New Norfolk Railway Station	424
Judd, H.	402	Rousell, W.	424
Johnston, A.	406	Rex, C. G.	424
Kennedy, W. H.	402	Read, R. C.	425
Linnell, E.	404	Read, J. T.	425
Mather, A., and Co.	404	Shoobridge, E.	426
McMullen, G.	403	Shoobridge, L. M.	426
McMullen, J. J. J.	403	Shoobridge, W. E.	426
Rowe, J.	403	Underwood, Capt. S. E.	423
Stuart, R. W.	405	Willmot, Dr. R.	425
Watson, S.	406	Glenorchy	427
		Fyfe, J.	428

	PAGE		PAGE
Hallam, J. and T.	429	Madden Brothers	448
Knight, J. C.	430	Oatlands	448
Page, F. W.	428	Oatlands Municipal Council	449
Pierce, G.	428	Agnew, C. S.	450
Shoobridge, S.	431	Button Brothers	449
Wright Brothers	427	Burbury, F.	452
Wheelband, W.	430	Burbury, C.	453
Richmond	432	Fisher, H.	453
Brain, W.	432	Gregg, J. C.	451
Ellis, C.	432	Jones, W.	453
Harris, R. J.	433	Loone, S. G.	451
Pitt, D.	432	Luck, W.	451
Simmons, C.	432	Morrison, A.	451
Swansea	433	Nettlefold, G.	452
Cotton, J.	435	Pennycuik, T.	452
Gunton, W. T.	435	Rooney, C. L.	452
Meredith, J.	434	Roe Brothers	453
Rust, W.	435	Weeding, J.	451
Shaw, E. C.	434	Buckland	454
Shaw, F.	434	Cotton, J.	454
Bellerive and Beltana	436	Gatehouse, W. B.	454
Chipman, J.	436	Newuham, T. C.	454
Calvert, J.	437	Turvey, W.	454
Langdon, A.	436	Spring Bay (Triabunna)	455
May, W.	436	Morey, A.	455
Bagdad	437	Pitt, G.	456
Eddington, J. T.	437	Salmon, S.	455
Broadmarsh	438	Sorell	456
Gunn, W.	438	Cooper, J.	457
Gage, J. F.	338	Finlay, G. L.	458
Hindes, T. R.	439	Henwood, W. W.	458
Jones, H.	438	Marshall, G.	457
Swan, J.	438	Marshall, E.	459
Bothwell	439	Peacock, G.	458
Archer, E.	440	Parker, A.	458
Bowden, E.	439	Read, W. F.	459
Ibbott, A.	439	Steele, Lieut. J.	456
Reid, A. A.	440	Steele, R. S.	457
Kempton	440	Sandy Bay	459
Bisdee, E. O.	441	Eckford, A. E. M.	460
Coroney, A. N.	441	Brighton Junction	461
Gorringe, A. E.	441	Glenora	461
Gorringe, C.	441	New Town	461
Johnston, Lieut. J. H.	441	Knight, F. G.	462
Woodbury	442	Jerusalem	462
Gibson, A. T.	442	Woodbridge	462
Headlam, J.	442	Cambridge	462
Ross	443	Pontville	462
Bennett, W. H.	445	Macquarie Plains	463
Barwick, J. E.	446	Carnarvon	463
Davis, H. I.	446	Tarana	463
Dowling, E.	444	Campania	464
Ferrar, W. M.	445	Forcett	464
"Glen Connell" Estate	445	Bridgewater	464
Headlam, C. J.	443	TIMBER TREES AND THE TIMBER TRADE	465
Keach, F. H. S.	443	THE MINING INDUSTRY	472
Parramore, T.	443	The Lyell District	474
Standaloft, R.	443	Queenstown	474
"Wetmore" Estate	444	The Mines	475
Tunnack	446	The Famous Mount Lyell	475
O'Connor, A. J.	446	North Mount Lyell	476
Onse	447	Lyell Tharsis	477
Nicholas, G. C.	447	Copper Mines of Mount Lyell West	478
Rodda, R. V.	447	Crown Lyell	479
Hamilton	448	Central Mount Lyell	486
Fox, F. H.	448	Great Mount Lyell	480

	PAGE		PAGE
Glen Lyell	485	The Heemskirk Field	513
King Lyell	486	Early West Coast Discoveries	513
Mount Lyell Proprietary Company	479	Gold Mines	515
Mount Lyell Copper Estates Company	480	The Beaconsfield District	515
Mount Lyell Extended	483	Lefroy as a Goldfield	516
Mount Lyell Consols	483	North Tasmania	516
Mount Lyell Comstock	483	Other Beaconsfield Mines	516
Mount Lyell Blocks	483	The Tasmania	515
Mount Lyell Peaks	485	The Volunteer	517
Mount Lyell Reserve	485	The Mathinna Field	517
North Crown Lyell	481	Mount Ellen Gold Mining Company	518
North Mount Lyell Consolidated	482	New Golden Gate	517
North Prince Lyell	485	Other Mathinna Mines	518
Prince Lyell	481	The Mangana Field	518
Queen Lyell	482	Central Ringarooma Mine	520
South Tharsis	478	North Mount Victoria Goldfield	519
South Mount Lyell	481	Ringarooma Mine	519
Tasman Lyell	483	The New Sovereign Mine	518
Other Mines	486	Asbestos	521
Mounts Dukes and Darwin	486	Coal	524
The Rosebery District	486	St. Mary's Jubilee Mine	524
Mount Black Proprietary	487	Mining Biographies—	
Mount Black Extended	487	Astles, H.	541
Tasmania Copper Company, Limited	486	Andrews, T.	542
Silver-Lead Fields	487	Andrews, T. J.	542
‡ Early Discoveries of Zeehan	487	Bannister, H. E.	536
British Mount Zeehan Silver-Lead Mines, Limited	492	Briggs, W. A. J.	536
Colonel North	496	Bradshaw, G.	537
Curtain-Davis Prospecting Company	499	Brothers' Home Extended Tin Mining Company	539
Colebrook Prospecting Association	498	Briseis Tin Mining Company	544
Mount Reid Mining Company	494	Birkett, J. F.	545
Mount Dundas	499	Craze, J.	534
Mount Reid Silver Mining Company	494	Cornwall Coal Company	539
New Mount Zeehan	499	Castle, H. A.	543
Rich Prospecting Association	496	Driffield, E. C.	535
Silver King Prospecting Association	495	Davies, J.	539
Sylvester	497	Eddy, R.	542
Silver Queen Extended Prospecting Association	498	Goode, T. H.	538
Silver Queen Prospecting Association	498	Gill, H.	538
South-West Curtain-Davis	499	Hay, C.	537
The Western Mine	489	Kaoppel, P. E.	543
The Oonah	493	Liberator and Combria	541
The Hercules	497	Mayne, W. C.	534
The Red Hills	499	Maenicol, A. N.	535
The Comet	499	Mitchell, R.	540
The Fahl Ore	499	Marsden, T. W. F.	542
The Devon	500	Mount Nicholas Colliery	543
The Magnet	500	New Brothers' Home No. 1 Tin Mining Company	544
Tasmanian Smelting Company, Limited	501	Quinton, J.	544
Western Extended	497	Rhodes, D. K.	538
Zeehan-Montana Mine, Limited	491	Ruddiek, R.	538
The Tin Deposits	502	Smith, Late J.	533
Alluvial Mines at Derby	507	Shepherd, R.	535
Briseis Mine	510	Sovereign Gold Mining Company	540
Brothers' Home Mine	508	Sheedy, C.	545
East Coast Mines	502	Taylour, W. H.	536
Mount Bischoff	502	Thomson, W.	537
New Brothers' Home No. 1	509	Todd, A. J.	540
Roy's Hill Mine	504	The Queensland Smelting Works Company	540
St Paul's River Tin Mines	503	Wright, G. W.	536
St. Paul's Tin Mine	506	Wesley, W. H., Jun.	536
The Anchor	503	Wilson, C. S.	545
The Australian	503	WEST COAST TOWNS	546
Tasmanian Tin Dredging Company	513	Strahan	546

	PAGE		PAGE
Barrowman, J.	548	Jones, O. H.	566
Egan, M. F.	552	Leeming, C. W.	573
Fowell, E. H.	546	Lewis, W. H.	576
Finnigan, D.	552	McKinlay, G. C.	567
Godfrey, Dr. P. J.	549	Maddern Brothers	572
Henry, F. O.	547	Moroney, J.	573
Johnson, V.	547	<i>Mount Lyell Standard</i>	575
Lipscombe, T. S.	550	Morrison, B. B.	576
Lynch, C. R.	551	Oliphant, E. H. C.	576
Mason, G. R.	547	Ryan, J. J.	566
Mackay, Capt. J. A.	549	Rogers, W. G.	567
Moy, T. A.	550	Robertson, J.	569
Prater, A. G.	549	Righetti, E. S.	570
Risby Brothers	548	Read, F.	570
Slater, A.	550	Seagrave, C.	566
Strahan Town Board	546	Singer, R.	568
Thomas, W.	549	Steven, A.	569
Terry, A. E.	549	Stops F. N.	571
Zeehan	553	Taylor, C. E.	571
Anderson, A. T.	558	The Queenstown Post, Telegraph, and Money- Order Offices	574
Brown, C. E.	560	Turner, H.	568
Butler, Dr. G. E.	563	White, L.	567
Cash Grocery Company	556	White, J. A.	572
Creed, G. W. P.	562	Gormanston	579
Dunkley Brothers	554	Barton, J. E., and Co.	579
Davey, T.	558	Cleland, W. T. J.	580
Finn, P.	555	Cumming, J. C.	579
Hall, E. L.	553	Emmett, C. P.	580
Hull, W. D.	564	Harrison, W. H.	579
Kennedy, Dr. J.	557	Johansen, C.	579
McLennan, D.	553	Malone, H.	580
Myles, J. F.	559	Rockett, Dr. P. J.	580
Maskell, R. W.	564	Stevenson, J.	581
Omant, A. G.	560	MISCELLANEOUS	582
Overall, J.	558	Corinna	582
Parry, T. S.	561	Brown's River	582
Rutt, P. T.	562	Australasian Family Hotel	584
Sligo, A. D.	559	Lucas, Capt. G.	583
The Zeehan Printing Office	554	The Lewis-Bird Ministry	584
Teniswood, W.	562	Copy of Passenger Agreement in the Early Days of Sailing to Tasmania	585
Whitfield, G.	560	Albury, W.	586
Wathen, F. W.	561	Alba Studio	600
Walter, C. E.	563	Burgess Brothers	594
Weber and Barnes	563	Barrowman, J.	599
York, W. T., and Company	557	Brown, W. S.	603
Zeehan Catholic Parish	555	Boyd, T. M.	603
Zeehan Aerated Water Factory	559	Cheverton, W. H.	597
Zeehan Post and Telegraph Office	561	Cearns, J.	599
Queenstown	565	Cook, J.	600
Andrews, W. J.	566	Crombie, T.	602
Austen, J. G.	571	Calder, W. P.	606
Bates, J. A.	571	Dean, E.	587
Bradford, J. P.	567	Deble, Bennison and Co.	596
Craw, P. A.	565	Davies, W. A. T.	603
Cairns, J.	568	Dagleish and Taylor	605
Cruickshank, A. B.	571	Geeves, J., and Son	587
Chapman, J.	573	Geeves, R. and E.	587
Douglas, A.	569	Grubb, W. C.	595
Elliston, H. R.	565	Hay, J.	586
Easton, R.	575	Hayes, Sir J.	591
Fitzgerald, G. P., and Co.	574	Huckson and Hutchison	599
Gaffney, S.	570	Hunt, W. E.	603
Goldsmith, E.	572	Jones, T. H.	605
Gaffney, F.	574	Kirby, S. T.	593
Harvey's Hotel	567		
Hodge, C. D. V.	565		

	PAGE		PAGE
Lucas, W. H.	586	Page, C. S.	604
McAllen, C.	596	Riggall, T.	588
Morrisby, F. C.	603	Richards, S.	605
Mount Bischoff Provident Hospital	603	Smith, R.	591
Nichols, T. H.	587	Sale, W. R.	602
New Pinafore Gold Mining Company	603	Tasmanian Tin Dredging Company, Limited	604
Newman, S.	604	Webster, A. H.	588
New Monarch Gold Mining Company, No		Williams, J. W.	597
Liability	605	Wherrett and Co.	597
Owen, C. A.	604	Williams, L.	601
Paterson, Laing and Bruce	589	White, A. D.	602
Peacock, W. D., and Co.	591	Williams, A. L.	604

